Package ‘arfima’

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Title Fractional ARIMA (and Other Long Memory) Time Series Modeling

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Depends R (>= 2.14.0), ltsa

Imports parallel

Description Simulates, fits, and predicts long-memory and anti-persistent time series, possibly mixed with ARMA, regression, transfer-function components. Exact methods (MLE, forecasting, simulation) are used.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation yes

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R topics documented:

`arfima-package` *Simulates, fits, and predicts persistent and anti-persistent time series. arfima*

Description

Simulates with arfima.sim, fits with arfima, and predicts with a method for the generic function. Plots predictions and the original time series. Has the capability to fit regressions with ARFIMA/ARIMA-FGN/ARIMA-PLA errors, as well as transfer functions/dynamic regression.

Details

Package:	arfima
Type:	Package
Version:	1.3-0
Date:	2015-12-10
License:	GPL (>= 2)

A list of functions:

`arfima.sim` - Simulates an ARFIMA, ARIMA-FGN, or ARIMA-PLA (three classes of mixed ARIMA hyperbolic decay processes) process, with possible seasonal components.

arfima - Fits an ARIMA-HD (multi-start) model to a series, with options for regression with ARIMA-HD errors and dynamic regression (transfer functions). Allows for fixed parameters as well as choices for the optimizer to be used.

arfima0 - Simplified version of arfima

weed - Weeds out modes too close to each other in the same fit. The modes with the highest log-likelihoods are kept

print.arfima - Prints the relevant output of an arfima fitted object, such as parameter estimates, standard errors, etc.

summary.arfima - A much more detailed version of print.arfima

coef.arfima - Extracts the coefficients from a arfima object

vcov.arfima - Theoretical and observed covariance matrices of the coefficients

residuals.arfima - Extracts the residuals or regression residuals from a arfima object

fitted.arfima - Extracts the fitted values from a arfima object

Boot and Boot.arfima - Computes (a) parametric bootstrap replicate(s) from the fitted arfima object. Boot is a generic function while Boot.arfima is the method for arfima objects.

tacvfARFIMA - Computes the theoretical autocovariance function of a supplied model. The model is checked for stationarity and invertibility.

iARFIMA - Computes the Fisher information matrix of all non-FGN components of the given model. Can be computed (almost) exactly or through a psi-weights approximation. The approximation takes more time.

IdentInvertQ - Checks whether the model is identifiable, stationary, and invertible. Identifiability is checked through the information matrix of all non-FGN components, as well as whether both types of fractional noise are present, both seasonally and non-seasonally.

lARFIMA and lARFIMAwTF - Computes the log-likelihood of a given model with a given series. The second admits transfer function data.

predict.arfima - Predicts from an arfima object. Capable of exact minimum mean squared error predictions even with integer d > 0 and/or integer dseas > 0. Does not include transfer function/leading indicators as of yet. Returns a predarfima object, which is composed of: predictions, standard errors (exact and, if possible, limiting), as well as parametric bootstrap prediction intervals and predictions if requested.

print.predarfima - Prints the relevant output from a predarfima object: the predictions, their standard deviations, and if part of the object, the lower and upper bootstrap prediction intervals.

plot.predarfima - Plots a predarfima object. This includes the original time series, the forecasts, the standard 95% prediction intervals (exact and, if available, limiting) as well as the bootstrap lower and upper intervals and predictions.

logLik.arfima, AIC.arfima, BIC.arfima - Extracts the requested values from an arfima object

distance - Calculates the distances between the modes

removeMode - Removes a mode from a fit

tacvf - Calculates the theoretical autocovariance functions (tacvfs) from a fitted arfima object

plot.tacvf - Plots the tacvfs

print.tacvf - Prints the tacvfs

tacfplot - Plots the theoretical autocorrelation functions (tacfs) of different models on the same data

SeriesJ, tmpyr - Two datasets included with the package

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra, A. I. McLeod

Maintainer: A. I. McLeod <aimcleod@uwo.ca>

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit

data(tmpyr)

fit1 <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3), dmean = FALSE)
fit1

plot(tacvf(fit1), maxlag = 30, tacf = TRUE)

fit2 <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 0), numeach = c(3, 3), autoweed = FALSE,
dmean = FALSE)

fit2

fit2 <- weed(fit2)

fit2

tacfplot(fits = list(fit1, fit2))

fit3 <- removeMode(fit2, 2)

fit3

coef(fit2)
vcov(fit2)

fit1fgn <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3),
dmean = FALSE, lmodel = "g")
fit1fgn
```

```
fit1hd <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3),
dmean = FALSE, lmodel = "h")
fit1hd

data(SeriesJ)
attach(SeriesJ)

fitTF <- arfima(YJ, order= c(2, 0, 0), xreg = XJ, reglist =
list(regpar = c(1, 2, 3)), lmodel = "n", dmean = FALSE)
fitTF

detach(SeriesJ)

set.seed(4567)

sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = 0.3, dfrac = 0.4, dint = 1),
sigma2 = 9)

X <- matrix(rnorm(2000), ncol = 2)

simreg <- sim + crossprod(t(X), c(2, 3))

fitreg <- arfima(simreg, order = c(1, 1, 0), xreg = X)

fitreg

plot(sim)

lines(residuals(fitreg, reg = TRUE)[[1]], col = "blue")
##pretty much a perfect match.

## End(Not run)
```

`AIC.arfima` *Information criteria for* `arfima` *objects*

Description

Computes information criteria for `arfima` objects. See `AIC` for more details.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
BIC(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class "arfima". Note these functions can only be called on one object at a time because of possible multimodality.
`...`	Other models fit to data for which to extract the AIC/BIC. Not recommended, as an `arfima` object can be multimodal.
`k`	The penalty term to be used. See `AIC`.

Value

The information criteria for each mode in a vector.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(34577)
sim <- arfima.sim(500, model = list(theta = 0.9, phi = 0.5, dfrac = 0.4))
fit1 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2)
fit2 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2, lmodel = "g")
fit3 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2, lmodel = "h")

AIC(fit1)
AIC(fit2)
AIC(fit3)

## End(Not run)
```

`arfima` *Fit ARFIMA, ARIMA-FGN, and ARIMA-PLA (multi-start) models*

Description

Fits ARFIMA/ARIMA-FGN/ARIMA-PLA multi-start models to times series data. Options include fixing parameters, whether or not to fit fractional noise, what type of fractional noise (fractional Gaussian noise (FGN), fractionally differenced white noise (FDWN), or the newly introduced power-law autocovariance noise (PLA)), etc. This function can fit regressions with ARFIMA/ARIMA-FGN/ARIMA-PLA errors via the xreg argument, including dynamic regression (transfer functions).

Usage

```
arfima(z, order = c(0, 0, 0), numeach = c(2, 2), dmean = TRUE,
whichopt = 0, itmean = FALSE, fixed = list(phi = NA, theta = NA,
frac = NA, seasonal = list(phi = NA, theta = NA, frac = NA),
reg = NA), lmodel = c("d", "g", "h", "n"), seasonal =
```

```
list(order = c(0, 0, 0), period = NA, lmodel = c("d", "g", "h", "n"),
numeach = c(2, 2)), useC = 3, cpus = 1, rand = FALSE, numrand = NULL,
seed = NA, eps3 = 0.01, xreg = NULL, reglist = list(regpar = NA,
minn = -10, maxx = 10, numeach = 1), check = F, autoweed = TRUE,
weedeps = 0.01, adapt = TRUE, weedtype = c("A", "P", "B"), weedp = 2,
quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`z` The data set (time series)

`order` The order of the ARIMA model to be fit: c(p, d, q). We have that p is the number of AR parameters (phi), d is the amount of integer differencing, and q is the number of MA parameters (theta). Note we use the Box-Jenkins convention for the MA parameters, in that they are the negative of `arima`: see "Details".

`numeach` The number of starts to fit for each parameter. The first argument in the vector is the number of starts for each AR/MA parameter, while the second is the number of starts for the fractional parameter. When this is set to 0, no fractional noise is fit. Note that the number of starts in total is multiplicative: if we are fitting an ARFIMA(2, d, 2), and have the default number of starts (c(2, 2)), we will have 2^2 * 2 * 2^2 = 32 starting values for the fits.

`dmean` Whether the mean should be fit dynamically with the optimizer. Note that the likelihood surface will change if this (or itmean) are TRUE. See the companion paper for details.

`whichopt` Which optimizer to use in the optimization: see "Details".

`itmean` This option is under investigation, and will be set to FALSE automatically until it has been decided what to do.

Whether the mean should be fit iteratively using the function `TrenchMean`. Currently itmean, if set to TRUE, has higher priority that dmean: if both are TRUE, dmean will be set to FALSE, with a warning.

`fixed` A list of parameters to be fixed. If we are to fix certain elements of the AR process, for example, fixed$phi must have length equal to p. Any numeric value will fix the parameter at that value; for example, if we are modelling an AR(2) process, and we wish to fix only the first autoregressive parameter to 0, we would have fixed = list(phi = c(0, NA)). NA corresponds to that parameter being allowed to change in the optimization process. We can fix the fractional parameters, and unlike `arima`, can fix the seasonal parameters as well. Currently, fixing regression/transfer function parameters is disabled.

`lmodel` The long memory model (noise type) to be used: "d" for FDWN, "g" for FGN, "h" for PLA, and "n" for none (i.e. ARMA short memory models). Default is "d".

`seasonal` The seasonal components of the model we wish to fit, with the same components as above. The period must be supplied.

`useC` How much interfaced C code to use: an integer between 0 and 3. The value 3 is strongly recommended. See "Details".

`cpus` The number of CPUs used to perform the multi-start fits. A small number of fits and a high number of cpus (say both equal 4) with n not large can actually be

	slower than when cpus = 1. The number of CPUs should not exceed the number of threads available to R.
rand	Whether random starts are used in the multistart method. Defaults to FALSE.
numrand	The number of random starts to use.
seed	The seed for the random starts.
eps3	How far to start from the boundaries when using a grid for the multi-starts (i.e. when rand is FALSE.)
xreg	A matrix, data frame, or vector of regressors for regression or transfer functions.
reglist	A list with the following elements: • regpar - either NA or a list, matrix, data frame, or vector with 3 columns. If regpar is a vector, the matrix xreg must have one row or column only. In order, the elements of regpar are: r, s, and b. The values of r are the the orders of the delta parameters as in Box, Jenkins and Reinsel, the values of s are the orders of omega parameters, and the values of b are the backshifting to be done. • minn - the minimum value for the starting value of the search, if reglist$numeach > 1. • maxx - the maximum value for the starting value of the search, if reglist$numeach > 1. • numeach - the number of starts to try for each regression parameter.
check	If TRUE, checks at each optim iteration whether the model is identifiable. This makes the optimization much slower.
autoweed	Whether to automatically (before the fit is returned) weed out modes found that are found that are close together (usually the same point.)
weedeps	The maximum distance between modes that are close together for the mode with the lower log-likelihood to be weeded out. If adapt is TRUE (default) this value changes.
adapt	If TRUE, if dim is the dimensionality of the search, weedeps is changed to $(1 + weedeps)^{dim} - 1$.
weedtype	The type of weeding to be done. See weed.
weedp	The p in the p-norm to be used in the weeding. p = 2 (default) is Euclidean distance.
quiet	If TRUE, no auxiliary output is generated. The default (FALSE) has information of fits being proformed.

Details

Fits by direct optimization using optim. The optimizer choices are: 0 - BFGS; 1 - Nealder-Mead; 2 - SANN; otherwise CG.

A word of warning: it is generally better to use the default, and only use Nelder-Mead to check for spurious modes. SANN takes a long time (and may only find one mode), and CG may not be stable.

If using Nelder-Mead, it must be stressed that Nelder-Mead can take out non-spurious modes or add spurious modes: we have checked visually where we could. Therefore it is wise to use BFGS as the default and if there are modes close to the boundaries, check using Nelder-Mead.

The moving average parameters are in the Box-Jenkins convention: they are the negative of the parameters given by `arima`. That is, the model to be fit is, in the case of a non-seasonal ARIMA model, phi(B) (1-B)^d z[t] = theta(B) a[t], where phi(B) = 1 - phi(1) B - ... - phi(p) B^p and theta(B) = 1 - theta(1) B - ... - theta(q) B^q.

For the useC parameter, a "0" means no C is used; a "1" means C is only used to compute the log-likelihood, but not the theoretical autocovariance function (tacvf); a "2" means that C is used to compute the tacvf and not the log-likelihood; and a "3" means C is used to compute everything.

Value

An object of class "arfima". In it, full information on the fit is given, though not printed under the print.arfima method. The phis are the AR parameters, and the thetas are the MA parameters. Residuals, regression residuals, etc., are all available, along with the parameter values and standard errors.

Note that if multiple modes are found, they are listed in order of log-likelihood value.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

McLeod, A. I., Yu, H. and Krougly, Z. L. (2007) Algorithms for Linear Time Series Analysis: With R Package Journal of Statistical Software, Vol. 23, Issue 5

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

P. Borwein (1995) An efficient algorithm for Riemann Zeta function Canadian Math. Soc. Conf. Proc., 27, pp. 29-34.

See Also

`arfima.sim`, `SeriesJ`, `arfima-package`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1),
dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit

data(tmpyr)

fit <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3))
fit

plot(tacvf(fit), maxlag = 30, tacf = TRUE)
```

```
data(SeriesJ)
attach(SeriesJ)

fitTF <- arfima(YJ, order= c(2, 0, 0), xreg = XJ, reglist =
list(regpar = c(2, 2, 3)), lmodel = "n")
fitTF

detach(SeriesJ)


## End(Not run)
```

`arfima.sim` *Simulate an ARFIMA time series.*

Description

This function simulates an long memory ARIMA time series, with one of fractionally differenced white noise (FDWN), fractional Gaussian noise (FGN), power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise, or short memory noise and possibly seasonal effects.

Usage

```
arfima.sim(n, model = list(phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0),
dint = 0, dfrac = numeric(0), H = numeric(0), alpha = numeric(0),
seasonal= list(phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0), dint = 0,
period = numeric(0), dfrac = numeric(0), H = numeric(0),
alpha = numeric(0))), useC = 3, sigma2 = 1, rand.gen = rnorm,
muHat = 0, zinit = NULL, innov = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`n` The number of points to be generated.

`model` The model to be simulated from. The phi and theta arguments should be vectors with the values of the AR and MA parameters. Note that Box-Jenkins notation is used for the MA parameters: see the "Details" section of `arfima`. The dint argument indicates how much differencing should be required to make the process stationary. The dfrac, H, and alpha arguments are FDWN, FGN and PLA values respectively; note that only one (or none) of these can have a value, or an error is returned. The seasonal argument is a list, with the same parameters, and a period, as the model argument. Note that with a seasonal model, we can have mixing of FDWN/FGN/HD noise: one in the non-seasonal part, and the other in the seasonal part.

`useC` How much interfaced C code to use: an integer between 0 and 3. The value 3 is strongly recommended. See the "Details" section of `arfima`.

`sigma2` The desired variance for the innovations of the series.

`rand.gen` The distribution of the innovations. Any distribution recognized by `R` is possible

muHat	The theoretical mean of the series before integration (if integer integration is done)
zinit	Used for prediction; not meant to be used directly. This allows a start of a time series to be specified before inverse differencing (integration) is applied.
innov	Used for prediction; not meant to be used directly. This allows for the use of given innovations instead of ones provided by `rand.gen`.
...	Other parameters passed to the random variate generator; currently not used.

Details

A suitably defined stationary series is generated, and if either of the dints (non-seasonal or seasonal) are greater than zero, the series is integrated (inverse-differenced) with zinit equalling a suitable amount of 0s if not supplied. Then a suitable amount of points are taken out of the beginning of the series (i.e. dint + period * seasonal dint = the length of zinit) to obtain a series of length n. The stationary series is generated by calculating the theoretical autovariance function and using it, along with the innovations to generate a series as in McLeod et. al. (2007).

Value

A sample from a multivariate normal distribution that has a covariance structure defined by the autocovariances generated for given parameters. The sample acts like a time series with the given parameters.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

McLeod, A. I., Yu, H. and Krougly, Z. L. (2007) Algorithms for Linear Time Series Analysis: With R Package Journal of Statistical Software, Vol. 23, Issue 5

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

P. Borwein (1995) An efficient algorithm for Riemann Zeta function Canadian Math. Soc. Conf. Proc., 27, pp. 29-34.

See Also

arfima

Examples

```
set.seed(6533)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = .2, dfrac = .3, dint = 2))

fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 2, 0))
fit
```

arfima0 *Exact MLE for ARFIMA*

Description

The time series is corrected for the sample mean and then exact MLE is used for the other parameters. This is a simplified version of the arfima() function that may be useful in simulations and bootstrapping.

Usage

```
arfima0(z, order = c(0, 0, 0), lmodel = c("FD", "FGN", "PLA", "NONE"))
```

Arguments

z	time series
order	(p,d,q) where p=order AR, d=regular difference, q=order MA
lmodel	type of long-memory component: FD, FGN, PLA or NONE

Details

The sample mean is asymptotically efficient.

Value

list with components:

bHat	transformed optimal parameters
alphaHat	estimate of alpha
HHat	estimate of H
dHat	estimate of d
phiHat	estimate of phi
thetaHat	estimate of theta
wLL	optimized value of Whittle approximate log-likelihood
LL	corresponding exact log-likelihood
convergence	convergence indicator

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra and A. I. McLeod

Examples

```
z <- rnorm(100)
arfima0(z, lmodel="FGN")
```

`ARToPacf` *Converts AR/MA coefficients from operator space to the PACF space*

Description

Converts AR/MA coefficients from operator space to the PACF box-space; usually for internal use

Usage

```
ARToPacf(phi)
```

Arguments

`phi`	The AR/MA coefficients in operator space

Value

The AR/MA coefficients in the PACF space

Author(s)

A. I. McLeod

References

Barndorff-Nielsen O. E., Schou G. (1973). "On the parametrization of autoregressive models by partial autocorrelations." Journal of Multivariate Analysis, 3, 408-419

McLeod A. I., Zhang Y (2006). "Partial autocorrelation parameterization for subset autore- gression." Journal of Time Series Analysis, 27(4), 599-612

`bestModes` *Finds the best modes of an* `arfima` *fit.*

Description

Finds the best modes of an `arfima` fit with respect to log-likelihood.

Usage

```
bestModes(object, bestn)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class "arfima".
`bestn`	The top number of modes to keep with respect to the log-likelihood.

Details

This is the easiest way to remove modes with lower log-likelihoods.

Value

The `bestn` "best" modes.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

See Also

`arfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8765)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = 0.4, theta = 0.9, dfrac = 0.4))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1))
fit
fit <- bestModes(fit, 2)

## End(Not run)
```

`Boot` *Generic Bootstrap Function*

Description

Generic function to bootstrap a fitted model.

Usage

```
Boot(obj, R=1, ...)
```

Arguments

`obj`	fitted object
`R`	number of bootstrap replicates
`...`	optional arguments

Details

At present, the only function implemented is `Boot.arfima`.

Value

Parametric bootstrap simulation

Author(s)

A.I. McLeod and Justin Veenstra

See Also

Boot.arfima

`Boot.arfima` *A parametric bootstrap based on an arfima fit.*

Description

Simulates a parametric bootstrap from a fitted model using either standard normal innovations or residuals from the fit.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
Boot(obj, R = 1, pred = FALSE, seed = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

`obj`	An object of class "arfima".
`R`	The number of bootstrap replicates to be generated (for each mode).
`pred`	If TRUE, use a bootstrap sample of the residuals instead of standard normal innovations. This is for predictions.
`seed`	The seed to use when computing the bootstrap replicates.
`...`	Optional arguments. Not currently used.

Value

A simulated time series with the same length as the original fitted time series is produced (for each mode) when R=1. When R>1, a matrix with R columns is produced with each column a separate bootstrap realization (for each mode). This is usually used by predict.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra and A. I. McLeod

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

Boot

---

coef.arfima *Extract Model Coefficients*

Description

Extracts the coefficients from a `arfima` fit.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
coef(object, tpacf = FALSE,
digits = max(4, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted `arfima` object.
`tpacf`	If `TRUE`, the (ARMA) coefficients are in the transformed PACF space.
`digits`	The number of digits to print
`...`	Other optional arguments. Currently not used.

Value

A matrix of coefficients. The rows are for the modes, and the columns are for the model variables.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit
coef(fit)

## End(Not run)
```

distance *The distance between modes of an* `arfima` *fit.*

Description

The distance between modes of an `arfima` fit.

Usage

```
distance(ans, p = 2, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

`ans`	An object of class "arfima".
`p`	The p in the p-norm to be used.
`digits`	The number of digits to print.

Value

A list of two data frames: one with distances in operator space, the second with distances in the transformed (PACF) space.

Author(s)

Justin Veensta

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit

distance(fit)

## End(Not run)
```

`fitted.arfima` *Extract Model Fitted Values*

Description

Extract fitted values from an `arfima` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
fitted(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `arfima` object.
`...`	Optional parameters. Currently not used.

Value

A list of vectors of fitted values, one for each mode.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`arfima`, `resid.arfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit

resid <- resid(fit)
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
fitted <- fitted(fit)
plot(fitted[[1]], resid[[1]])
plot(fitted[[2]], resid[[2]])
plot(fitted[[3]], resid[[3]])
```

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))

## End(Not run)
```

---

iARFIMA *The Fisher information matrix of an ARFIMA process*

Description

Computes the approximate or (almost) exact Fisher information matrix of an ARFIMA process

Usage

```
iARFIMA(phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0),
phiseas = numeric(0), thetaseas = numeric(0),
period = 0, dfrac = TRUE, dfs = FALSE, exact = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`phi`	The autoregressive parameters in vector form.
`theta`	The moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from `arima`.
`phiseas`	The seasonal autoregressive parameters in vector form.
`thetaseas`	The seasonal moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from `arima`.
`period`	The periodicity of the seasonal components. Must be >= 2.
`dfrac`	TRUE if we include the fractional d parameter, FALSE otherwise
`dfs`	TRUE if we include the seasonal fractional d parameter, FALSE otherwise
`exact`	If FALSE, calculate the approximate information matrix via psi-weights. Otherwise the (almost) exact information matrix will be calculated. See "Details".

Details

The matrices are calculated as outlined in Veenstra and McLeod (2012), which draws on many references. The psi-weights approximation has a fixed maximum lag for the weights as 2048 (to be changed to be adaptable.) The fractional difference(s) by AR/MA components have a fixed maximum lag of 256, also to be changed. Thus the exact matrix has some approximation to it. Also note that the approximate method takes much longer than the "exact" one.

The moving average parameters are in the Box-Jenkins convention: they are the negative of the parameters given by `arima`.

Value

The information matrix of the model.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

IdentInvertQ

Examples

```
## Not run:
tick <- proc.time()
exactI <- iARFIMA(phi = c(.4, -.2), theta = c(.7), phiseas = c(.8, -.4),
d = TRUE, dfs = TRUE, period = 12)
proc.time() - tick
tick <- proc.time()
approxI <- iARFIMA(phi = c(.4, -.2), theta = c(.7), phiseas = c(.8, -.4),
d = TRUE, dfs = TRUE, period = 12, exact = FALSE)
proc.time() - tick
exactI
max(abs(exactI - approxI))

## End(Not run)
```

`IdentInvertQ` *Checks invertibility, stationarity, and identifiability of a given set of parameters*

Description

Computes whether a given long memory model is invertible, stationary, and identifiable.

Usage

```
IdentInvertQ(phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0), phiseas = numeric(0),
thetaseas = numeric(0), dfrac = numeric(0), dfs = numeric(0),
H = numeric(0), Hs = numeric(0), alpha = numeric(0), alphas = numeric(0),
delta = numeric(0), period = 0, debug = FALSE, ident = TRUE)
```

Arguments

phi	The autoregressive parameters in vector form.
theta	The moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfrac	The fractional differencing parameter.
phiseas	The seasonal autoregressive parameters in vector form.
thetaseas	The seasonal moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfs	The seasonal fractional differencing parameter.
H	The Hurst parameter for fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfrac or alpha: see "Details".
Hs	The Hurst parameter for seasonal fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfs or alphas: see "Details".
alpha	The decay parameter for power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfrac or H: see "Details".
alphas	The decay parameter for seasonal power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfs or Hs: see "Details".
delta	The delta parameters for transfer functions.
period	The periodicity of the seasonal components. Must be >= 2.
debug	When TRUE and model is not stationary/invertible or identifiable, prints some helpful output.
ident	Whether to test for identifiability.

Details

This function tests for identifiability via the information matrix of the ARFIMA process. Whether the process is stationary or invertible amounts to checking whether all the variables fall in correct ranges.

The moving average parameters are in the Box-Jenkins convention: they are the negative of the parameters given by arima.

If dfrac/H/alpha are mixed and/or dfs/Hs/alphas are mixed, an error will not be thrown, even though only one of these can drive the process at either level. Note also that the FGN or PLA have no impact on the identifiability of the model, as information matrices containing these parameters currently do not have known closed form. These two parameters must be within their correct ranges ($0<H<1$ for FGN and $0 < alpha < 3$ for PLA.)

Value

TRUE if the model is stationary, invertible and identifiable. FALSE otherwise.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

McLeod, A.I. (1999) Necessary and sufficient condition for nonsingular Fisher information matrix in ARMA and fractional ARMA models The American Statistician 53, 71-72.

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (2012, Submitted) Improved Algorithms for Fitting Long Memory Models: With R Package

See Also

iARFIMA

Examples

```
IdentInvertQ(phi = 0.3, theta = 0.3)
IdentInvertQ(phi = 1.2)
```

---

lARFIMA *Exact log-likelihood of a long memory model*

Description

Computes the exact log-likelihood of a long memory model with respect to a given time series.

Usage

```
lARFIMA(z, phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0), dfrac = numeric(0),
phiseas = numeric(0), thetaseas = numeric(0),
dfs = numeric(0), H = numeric(0), Hs = numeric(0), alpha = numeric(0),
alphas = numeric(0), period = 0, useC = 3)
```

Arguments

z	A vector or (univariate) time series object, assumed to be (weakly) stationary.
phi	The autoregressive parameters in vector form.
theta	The moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfrac	The fractional differencing parameter.
phiseas	The seasonal autoregressive parameters in vector form.
thetaseas	The seasonal moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfs	The seasonal fractional differencing parameter.
H	The Hurst parameter for fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfrac or alpha: see "Details".
Hs	The Hurst parameter for seasonal fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfs or alphas: see "Details".

alpha	The decay parameter for power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfrac or H: see "Details".
alphas	The decay parameter for seasonal power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfs or Hs: see "Details".
period	The periodicity of the seasonal components. Must be >= 2.
useC	How much interfaced C code to use: an integer between 0 and 3. The value 3 is strongly recommended. See "Details".

Details

The log-likelihood is computed for the given series z and the parameters. If two or more of dfrac, H or alpha are present and/or two or more of dfs, Hs or alphas are present, an error will be thrown, as otherwise there is redundancy in the model. Note that non-seasonal and seasonal components can be of different types: for example, there can be seasonal FGN with FDWN at the non-seasonal level.

The moving average parameters are in the Box-Jenkins convention: they are the negative of the parameters given by arima.

For the useC parameter, a "0" means no C is used; a "1" means C is only used to compute the log-likelihood, but not the theoretical autocovariance function (tacvf); a "2" means that C is used to compute the tacvf and not the log-likelihood; and a "3" means C is used to compute everything.

Note that the time series is assumed to be stationary: this function does not do any differencing.

Value

The exact log-likelihood of the model given with respect to z, up to an additive constant.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Box, G. E. P., Jenkins, G. M., and Reinsel, G. C. (2008) Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control. 4th Edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New Jersey.

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

arfima

lARFIMAwTF

tacvfARFIMA

Examples

```
set.seed(3452)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.3, -0.1)))
lARFIMA(sim, phi = c(0.3, -0.1))
```

lARFIMAwTF *Exact log-likelihood of a long memory model with a transfer function model and series included*

Description

Computes the exact log-likelihood of a long memory model with respect to a given time series as well as a transfer fucntion model and series. This function is not meant to be used directly.

Usage

```
lARFIMAwTF(z, phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0), dfrac = numeric(0),
phiseas = numeric(0), thetaseas = numeric(0),
dfs = numeric(0), H = numeric(0), Hs = numeric(0), alpha = numeric(0),
alphas = numeric(0), xr = numeric(0),
r = numeric(0), s = numeric(0), b = numeric(0), delta = numeric(0),
omega = numeric(0), period = 0, useC = 3, meanval = 0)
```

Arguments

`z`	A vector or (univariate) time series object, assumed to be (weakly) stationary.
`phi`	The autoregressive parameters in vector form.
`theta`	The moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from `arima`.
`dfrac`	The fractional differencing parameter.
`phiseas`	The seasonal autoregressive parameters in vector form.
`thetaseas`	The seasonal moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from `arima`.
`dfs`	The seasonal fractional differencing parameter.
`H`	The Hurst parameter for fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with `dfrac` or `alpha`: see "Details".
`Hs`	The Hurst parameter for seasonal fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with `dfs` or `alphas`: see "Details".
`alpha`	The decay parameter for power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with `dfrac` or `H`: see "Details".
`alphas`	The decay parameter for seasonal power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with `dfs` or `Hs`: see "Details".
`period`	The periodicity of the seasonal components. Must be >= 2.
`useC`	How much interfaced C code to use: an integer between 0 and 3. The value 3 is strongly recommended. See "Details".
`xr`	The regressors in vector form
`r`	The order of the delta(s)

s	The order of the omegas(s)
b	The backshifting to be done
delta	Transfer function parameters as in Box, Jenkins, and Reinsel. Corresponds to the "autoregressive" part of the dynamic regression.
omega	Transfer function parameters as in Box, Jenkins, and Reinsel. Corresponds to the "moving average" part of the dynamic regression: note that omega_0 is not restricted to 1. See "Details" for issues.
meanval	If the mean is to be estimated dynamically, the mean.

Details

Once again, this function should not be used externally.

Value

A log-likelihood value

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

---

logLik.arfima *Extract Log-Likelihood Values*

Description

Extracts log-likelihood values from a `arfima` fit.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A fitted `arfima` object
...	Optional arguments not currently used.

Details

Uses the function `DLLoglikelihood` from the package `ltsa`. The log-likelihoods returned are exact up to an additive constant.

Value

A vector of log-likelihoods, one for each mode, is returned, along with the degrees of freedom.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

AIC.arfima

`PacfToAR` *Converts AR/MA coefficients from the PACF space to operator space*

Description

Converts AR/MA coefficients from PACF box-space to operator space; usually for internal use

Usage

```
PacfToAR(pi)
```

Arguments

pi	The AR/MA coefficients in PACF box-space

Value

The AR/MA coefficients in operator space.

Author(s)

A. I. McLeod

References

Barndorff-Nielsen O. E., Schou G. (1973). "On the parametrization of autoregressive models by partial autocorrelations." Journal of Multivariate Analysis, 3, 408-419

McLeod A. I. , Zhang Y (2006). "Partial autocorrelation parameterization for subset autore- gression." Journal of Time Series Analysis, 27(4), 599-612

plot.predarfima	*Plots the original time series, the predictions, and the prediction intervals for a* `predarfima` *object.*

Description

This function takes a `predarfima` object generated by `predict.arfima` and plots all of the information contained in it. The colour code is as follows:

grey: exact prediction red: exact prediction intervals (PIs) orange: limiting PIs blue: (residual) bootstrap prediction and PIs

See `predict.arfima`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'predarfima'
plot(x, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
main = NULL, ylim = NULL, numback = 5, xlim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `predarfima` object
`xlab`	Optional
`ylab`	Optional
`main`	Optional
`ylim`	Optional
`numback`	The number of last values of the original series to plot defined by the user. The default is five
`xlim`	Optional
`...`	Currently not used

Value

None. Generates a plot

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`predict.arfima`, `print.predarfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(82365)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(dfrac = 0.4, theta=0.9, dint = 1))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(0, 1, 1))
fit
pred <- predict(fit, n.ahead = 5)
pred
plot(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.tacvf` *Plots the output from a call to* `tacvf`

Description

Plots the theoretical autocovariance functions of the modes for a fitted `arfima` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tacvf'
plot(x, type = "o", pch = 20,
xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, main = NULL, xlim = NULL,
ylim = NULL, tacf = FALSE, maxlag = NULL, lag0 = !tacf, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `tacvf` object from a call to said function
`type`	See `plot`. The default is recommended for short `maxlag`
`pch`	See `plot`
`xlab`	See `plot`
`ylab`	See `plot`
`main`	See `plot`
`xlim`	See `plot`
`ylim`	See `plot`
`tacf`	If `TRUE`, plots the theoretical autocorellations instead
`maxlag`	The maximum lag for the plot
`lag0`	Whether or not to plot lag 0 of the tacvfs/tacfs. Default `!tacf`. Used by `tacfplot`.
`...`	Currently not used

Details

Only plots up to nine tacvfs. It is highly recommended that the `arfima` object be weeded before calling `tacvf`

Value

None. There is a plot as output.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`tacvf`

Examples

```
set.seed(1234)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(theta = 0.99, dfrac = 0.49))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(0, 0, 1))
plot(tacvf(fit))
plot(tacvf(fit), tacf = TRUE)
```

`predict.arfima` *Predicts from a fitted object.*

Description

Performs prediction of a fitted `arfima` object. Includes prediction for each mode, bootstrap predictions and intervals, and exact and limiting prediction error standard deviations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
predict(object, n.ahead = 1,
newxreg = NULL, predint = 0.95, bootpred = TRUE, B = if (bootpred) 1000 else 0,
trex = FALSE, seed = NA, setmuhat0 = FALSE, cpus = 1, trend = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted `arfima` object
`n.ahead`	The number of steps ahead to predict
`newxreg`	If a regression fit, the new regressors
`predint`	For bootstrap prediction intervals, the percentiles to use
`bootpred`	Whether or not to generate bootstrap predictions and intervals. Uses a bootstrap of the residuals as innovations to `arfima.sim`.
`B`	The number of bootstrap replicates to perform
`trex`	Whether or not to use the exact formula for prediction error variances if there is integer differencing. `FALSE` is the default, and is much faster, with very little difference
`seed`	The seed or seeds (if multiple, must have length equal to `B`) for the bootstrap replicates
`setmuhat0`	Experimental. Sets muhat equal to zero
`cpus`	The number of CPUs to use for prediction. Currently not implemented
`trend`	An optional vector the length of `n.ahead` or longer to add to the predictions
`...`	Optional arguments. Currently not used

Value

A list of lists, one for each mode with relavent details about the prediction

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`arfima`, `plot.predarfima`, `print.predarfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(82365)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(dfrac = 0.4, theta=0.9, dint = 1))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(0, 1, 1))
fit
pred <- predict(fit, n.ahead = 5)
pred
plot(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

`print.arfima` *Prints a Fitted Object*

Description

Prints a fitted `arfima` object's relevant details

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
print(x, digits
= max(6, getOption("digits") - 3), ...) #
```

Arguments

`x`	A fitted `arfima` object
`digits`	The number of digits to print
`...`	Optional arguments. See `print`.

Value

The object is returned invisibly

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

---

`print.predarfima` *Prints predictions and prediction intervals*

Description

Prints the output of `predict` on an `arfima` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'predarfima'
print(x, digits =
max(6, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object of class "predarfima"
`digits`	The number of digits to print
`...`	Currently not used

Details

Prints all the relavent output of the prediction function of the `arfima` package

Value

`x` is returned invisibly

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

See Also

`arfima`, `predict.arfima`, `predict`, `plot.predarfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(82365)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(dfrac = 0.4, theta=0.9, dint = 1))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(0, 1, 1))
fit
pred <- predict(fit, n.ahead = 5)
pred
plot(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

`print.summary.arfima` *Prints the output of a call to* `summary` *on an* `arfima` *object*

Description

Prints the output of a call to `summary` on an `arfima` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.arfima'
print(x, digits = max(6, getOption("digits") - 3),
signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `summary.arfima` object
`digits`	The number of digits to print
`signif.stars`	Whether to print stars on significant output
`...`	Currently not used

Value

Returns the object `x` invisibly

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`arfima`, `print.arfima`, `summary.arfima`, `print`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(54678)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = 0.9, H = 0.3))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 0), lmodel = "g")
summary(fit)

## End(Not run)
```

`print.tacvf` *Prints a tacvf object.*

Description

Prints the output of a call to `tacvf` on an `arfima` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tacvf'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The `tacvf` object.
`...`	Optional arguments. See `print`.

Value

The object is returned invisibly

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

See Also

`tacvf`, `plot.tacvf`

`removeMode` *Removes a mode from an `arfima` fit.*

Description

Removes a mode from an `arfima` fit.

Usage

```
removeMode(object, num)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class "arfima".
`num`	The number of the mode as in the printed value of the object.

Details

This function is useful if one suspects a mode is spurious and does not want to call the weed function.

Value

The original object with the mode removed.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

See Also

`arfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8765)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = 0.4, theta = 0.9, dfrac = 0.4))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1))
fit
fit <- removeMode(fit, 3)

## End(Not run)
```

`resid.arfima` *Extract the Residuals of a Fitted Object*

Description

Extracts the residuals or regression residuals from a fitted `arfima` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
resid(object, reg = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted `arfima` object
`reg`	Whether to extract the regression residuals instead. If `TRUE`, throws an error if no regression was done.
`...`	Optional parameters. Currently not used.

Value

A list of vectors of residuals, one for each mode.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`arfima`, `fitted.arfima`

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(8564)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), dfrac = 0.4, theta = 0.9))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(2, 0, 1))

fit

resid <- resid(fit)
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
plot(resid[[1]])
plot(resid[[2]])
plot(resid[[3]])
fitted <- fitted(fit)
plot(fitted[[1]], resid[[1]])
plot(fitted[[2]], resid[[2]])
plot(fitted[[3]], resid[[3]])
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))

## End(Not run)
```

`SeriesJ` *Series J, Gas Furnace Data*

Description

Gas furnace data, sampling interval 9 seconds; observations for 296 pairs of data points.

XJ is input gas rate in cubic feet per minute, YJ is percentage carbon dioxide ($CO2$) in outlet gas. X is the regressor.

Usage

```
data(SeriesJ)
```

Format

List with ts objects XJ and YJ.

Details

Box, Jenkins, and Reinsel (2008) fit an AR(2) to YJ, with transfer function specifications r = 2, s = 2, and b = 3, regressing on XJ. Our package agrees with their results.

Source

Box, Jenkins and Reinsel(2008). Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control.

References

Box, G. E. P., Jenkins, G. M., and Reinsel, G. C. (2008) Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control. 4th Edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New Jersey.

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

Examples

```
data(SeriesJ)
attach(SeriesJ)

fitTF <- arfima(YJ, order= c(2, 0, 0), xreg = XJ, reglist =
list(regpar = c(2, 2, 3)), lmodel = "n")
fitTF ## agrees fairly closely with Box et. al.


detach(SeriesJ)
```

`summary.arfima` *Extensive Summary of an Object*

Description

Provides a very comprehensive summary of a fitted `arfima` object. Includes correlation and covariance matrices (observed and expected), the Fisher Information matrix of those parameters for which it is defined, and more, for each mode.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
summary(object, digits = max(4, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted `arfima` object
`digits`	The number of digits to print
`...`	Optional arguments, currently not used.

Value

A list of lists (one for each mode) of all relevant information about the fit that can be passed to `print.summary.arfima`.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

arfima, iARFIMA, vcov.arfima

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tmpyr)

fit <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1))
fit

summary(fit)

## End(Not run)
```

---

tacfplot — *Plots the theoretical autocorralation functions (tacfs) of one or more fits.*

Description

Plots the theoretical autocorralation functions (tacfs) of one or more fits.

Usage

```
tacfplot(fits = list(), modes = "all", xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
main = NULL, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, maxlag = 20, lag0 = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`fits`	A list of objects of class "arfima".
`modes`	Either "all" or a vector of the same length as fits for which the tacfs will be ploted.
`xlab`	Optional. Usually better to be generated by the function.
`ylab`	Optional. Usually better to be generated by the function.
`main`	Optional. Usually better to be generated by the function.
`xlim`	Optional. Usually better to be generated by the function.
`ylim`	Optional. Usually better to be generated by the function.
`maxlag`	Optional. Used to limit the length of tacfs. Highly recommended to be a value from 20 - 50.
`lag0`	Whether or not the lag 0 tacf should be printed. Since this is always 1 for all tacfs, recommended to be `TRUE`. It is easier to see the shape of the tacfs.
`...`	Optional. Currently not used.

Value

NULL. However, there is a plot output.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

tacvf, plot.tacvf

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(34577)
sim <- arfima.sim(500, model = list(theta = 0.9, phi = 0.5, dfrac = 0.4))
fit1 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2)
fit2 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2, lmodel = "g")
fit3 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), cpus = 2, lmodel = "h")
fit1
fit2
fit3
tacfplot(fits = list(fit1, fit2, fit3), maxlag = 30)

## End(Not run)
```

---

tacvf *Extracts the tacvfs of a fitted object*

Description

Extracts the theoretical autocovariance functions (tacvfs) from a fitted `arfima` or one of its modes (an `ARFIMA`) object.

Usage

```
tacvf(obj, xmaxlag = 0, forPred = FALSE, n.ahead = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`obj`	An object of class "arfima" or "ARFIMA". The latter class is a mode of the former.
`xmaxlag`	The number of extra points to be added on to the end. That is, if the original series has length 300, and xmaxlag = 5, the tacvfs will go from lag 0 to lag 304.
`forPred`	Should only be `TRUE` from a call to `predict.arfima`.
`n.ahead`	Only used internally.
`...`	Optional arguments, currently not used.

Value

A list of tacvfs, one for each mode, the length of the time series.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

`plot.tacvf`, `print.tacvf`, `tacfplot`, `arfima`

`tacvfARFIMA` *The theoretical autocovariance function of a long memory process.*

Description

Calculates the tacvf of a mixed long memory-ARMA (with posible seasonal components). Combines long memory and ARMA (and non-seasonal and seasonal) parts via convolution.

Usage

```
tacvfARFIMA(phi = numeric(0), theta = numeric(0), dfrac = numeric(0),
phiseas = numeric(0), thetaseas = numeric(0),
dfs = numeric(0), H = numeric(0), Hs = numeric(0), alpha = numeric(0),
alphas = numeric(0), period = 0, maxlag,
useCt = T, sigma2 = 1)
```

Arguments

phi	The autoregressive parameters in vector form.
theta	The moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfrac	The fractional differencing parameter.
phiseas	The seasonal autoregressive parameters in vector form.
thetaseas	The seasonal moving average parameters in vector form. See Details for differences from arima.
dfs	The seasonal fractional differencing parameter.
H	The Hurst parameter for fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfrac or alpha: see "Details".
Hs	The Hurst parameter for seasonal fractional Gaussian noise (FGN). Should not be mixed with dfs or alphas: see "Details".
alpha	The decay parameter for power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfrac or H: see "Details".
alphas	The decay parameter for seasonal power-law autocovariance (PLA) noise. Should not be mixed with dfs or Hs: see "Details".
period	The periodicity of the seasonal components. Must be >= 2.
maxlag	The number of terms to compute: technically the output sequence is from lags 0 to maxlag, so there are maxlag + 1 terms.
useCt	Whether or not to use C to compute the (parts of the) tacvf.
sigma2	Used in arfima.sim: determines the value of the innovation variance. The tacvf sequence is multiplied by this value.

Details

The log-likelihood is computed for the given series z and the parameters. If two or more of dfrac, H or alpha are present and/or two or more of dfs, Hs or alphas are present, an error will be thrown, as otherwise there is redundancy in the model. Note that non-seasonal and seasonal components can be of different types: for example, there can be seasonal FGN with FDWN at the non-seasonal level.

The moving average parameters are in the Box-Jenkins convention: they are the negative of the parameters given by arima.

Value

A sequence of length maxlag + 1 (lags 0 to maxlag) of the tacvf of the given process.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra and A. I. McLeod

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

P. Borwein (1995) An efficient algorithm for Riemann Zeta function Canadian Math. Soc. Conf. Proc., 27, pp. 29-34.

Examples

```
t1 <- tacvfARFIMA(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), theta = 0.4, dfrac = 0.3, maxlag = 30)
t2 <- tacvfARFIMA(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), theta = 0.4, H = 0.8, maxlag = 30)
t3 <- tacvfARFIMA(phi = c(0.2, 0.1), theta = 0.4, alpha = 0.4, maxlag = 30)
plot(t1, type = "o", col = "blue", pch = 20)
lines(t2, type = "o", col = "red", pch = 20)
lines(t3, type = "o", col = "purple", pch = 20)  #they decay at about the same rate
```

---

tmpyr *Temperature Data*

Description

Central England mean yearly temperatures from 1659 to 1976

Usage

```
data(tmpyr)
```

Format

A ts tmpyr

Details

Hosking notes that while the ARFIMA(1, d, 1) has a lower AIC, it is not much lower than the AIC of the ARFIMA(1, d, 0).

Bhansali and Kobozka find: muHat = 9.14, d = 0.28, phi = -0.77, and theta = -0.66 for the ARFIMA(1, d, 1), which is close to our result, although our result reveals trimodality if `numeach` is large enough. The third mode is close to Hosking's fit of an ARMA(1, 1) to these data, while the second is very antipersistent.

Our package gives a very close result to Hosking for the ARFIMA(1, d, 0) case, although there is also a second mode. Given how close it is to the boundary, it may or may not be spurious. A check with `dmean = FALSE` shows that it is not the optimized mean giving a spurious mode.

If, however, we use `whichopt = 1`, we only have one mode. Note that Nelder-Mead sometimes does take out non-spurious modes, or add spurious modes to the surface.

Source

http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/hadcet/

References

Parker, D.E., Legg, T.P., and Folland, C.K. (1992). A new daily Central England Temperature Series, 1772-1991. Int. J. Clim., Vol 12, pp 317-342

Manley,G. (1974). Central England Temperatures: monthly means 1659 to 1973. Q.J.R. Meteorol. Soc., Vol 100, pp 389-405.

Hosking, J. R. M. (1984). Modeling persistence in hydrological time series using fractional differencing, Water Resour. Res., 20(12)

Bhansali, R. J. and Koboszka, P. S. (2003) Prediction of Long-Memory Time Series In Doukhan, P., Oppenheim, G. and Taqqu, M. S. (Eds) Theory and Applications of Long-Range Dependence (pp355-368) Birkhauser Boston Inc.

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(tmpyr)

fit <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3), dmean = TRUE)
fit

##suspect that fourth mode may be spurious, even though not close to a boundary
##may be an induced mode from the optimization of the mean

fit <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 1), numeach = c(3, 3), dmean = FALSE)
fit

##perhaps so


plot(tacvf(fit), maxlag = 30, tacf = TRUE)

fit1 <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 0), dmean = TRUE)
fit1

fit2 <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 0), dmean = FALSE)
fit2  ##still bimodal.  Second mode may or may not be spurious.

fit3 <- arfima(tmpyr, order = c(1, 0, 0), dmean = FALSE, whichopt = 1, numeach = c(3, 3))
fit3  ##Unimodal.  So the second mode was likely spurious.

plot(tacvf(fit2), maxlag = 30, tacf = TRUE)
##maybe not spurious.  Hard to tell without visualizing the surface.

##compare to plotted tacf of fit1:  looks alike
plot(tacvf(fit1), maxlag = 30, tacf = TRUE)
```

```
tacfplot(list(fit1, fit2))

## End(Not run)
```

---

vcov.arfima *Extracts the Variance-Covariance Matrix*

Description

Extracts the variance-covariance matrices (one or two for each mode) from a fitted `arfima` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arfima'
vcov(object, type = c("b", "o", "e"), cor = FALSE,
digits = max(4, getOption("digits") - 3), tapprox = FALSE, summ = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted `arfima` object
`type`	Which type of covariance matrix to return: "o" is the observed matrix (from solving the Hessian), "e" is the expected matrix (from solving the information matrix), and "b" is both.
`cor`	Whether or not the correlation matrix should be returned instead.
`digits`	The number of digits to print.
`tapprox`	Whether or not to use an approximation to find the expected matrix. Highly recommended to be FALSE, as it takes much longer, and is an approximation.
`summ`	Whether the call is from the `summary.arfima` function. Should not be used except internally.
`...`	Optional arguments, currently not used.

Value

A list of lists (one for each mode) with components `observed` and/or `expected`.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

References

Veenstra, J. and McLeod, A. I. (Working Paper). The arfima R package: Exact Methods for Hyperbolic Decay Time Series

See Also

summary.arfima, arfima

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(1234)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(dfrac = 0.4, phi = .8, theta = -0.5))
fit1 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1))
fit2 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), lmodel = "g")
fit3 <- arfima(sim, order = c(1, 0, 1), lmodel = "h")
fit1
fit2
fit3
vcov(fit1)
vcov(fit2)
vcov(fit2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

weed *Weeds out fits from a call to arfima that are too close to each other.*

Description

Weeds out fits from a call to arfima that are too close to each other.

Usage

```
weed(ans, type = c("A", "P", "B", "N"), walls = FALSE,
eps2 = 0.025, eps3 = 0.01, adapt = TRUE, pn = 2)
```

Arguments

ans	The result from a call to arfima.
type	The space to perform the weeding in. "A" is for operating parameters. "P" is in the PACF space. "B" performs weeding in both. "N" performs no weeding and is only used internally.
walls	If more than one mode is on a wall in the PACF space, all modes but the one with the highest log-likelihood on the same wall are deleted.
eps2	The maximum distance between modes that are close together for the mode with the lower log-likelihood to be weeded out. If adapt is TRUE (default) this value changes.
eps3	The minimum distance from a wall for a secondary mode to be weeded out, if walls are TRUE.
adapt	If TRUE, if dim is the dimensionality of the search, eps2 is changed to $(1 + eps2)^{dim} - 1$.

pn The p in the p-norm to be used in the weeding. p = 2 (default) is Euclidean distance.

Value

An object of class "arfima" with modes possibly weeded out.

Author(s)

Justin Veenstra

See Also

arfima, distance

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(1234)
sim <- arfima.sim(1000, model = list(theta = 0.9, dfrac = 0.4))
fit <- arfima(sim, order = c(0, 0, 1), autoweed = FALSE)
fit
distance(fit)
fit1 <- weed(fit)
fit1
distance(fit1)

## End(Not run)
```

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