

State-Space Model I

In the Multivariate case:

- **State equation** with \vec{s}_j a random vector

$$\vec{s}_j = F \vec{s}_{j-1} + G \vec{e}_j$$

F is a square matrix, G is a matrix, and $\vec{e}_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$ is a random vector.

- **Observation equation**

$$\vec{o}_j = H \vec{s}_j + \vec{e}_j$$

with H a matrix and $\vec{e}_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_o)$.

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State-Space Model III

Example

Consider the following model

- 1 Observation equation:

$$o_j = s_j + e_j$$

- 2 State equation

$$AR(3): \quad s_j = \phi_1 s_{j-1} + \phi_2 s_{j-2} + \phi_3 s_{j-3} + \epsilon_j$$

Define \vec{s}_j , \vec{o}_j , H, F and G .

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State-Space Model II

Given $p(\vec{s}_{j-1} | \vec{o}_{1:j-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\vec{s}_{j-1}; \mu_{j-1}, \Sigma_{j-1})$

- prediction

$$p(\vec{s}_j | \vec{o}_{1:j-1}) = \mathcal{N}(\vec{s}_j; F\mu_{j-1}, R = F\Sigma_{j-1}F^T + G\Sigma G^T)$$

- update $p(\vec{s}_j | \vec{o}_{1:j}) = \mathcal{N}(\vec{s}_j; \mu_j, \Sigma_j)$ with

$$\Sigma_j = (H^T \Sigma_o^{-1} H + R^{-1})^{-1}$$

and

$$\mu_j = \Sigma_j (H^T \Sigma_o^{-1} \vec{o}_j + R^{-1} F \mu_{j-1})$$

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State-Space Model IV

Answer: Using Matrix notation, the State equation is:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} s_j \\ s_{j-1} \\ s_{j-2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{s}_j} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 & \phi_2 & \phi_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_F \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} s_{j-1} \\ s_{j-2} \\ s_{j-3} \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{s}_{j-1}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_j \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{e}_j}$$

and the observation equation is:

$$o_j = \underbrace{(1, 0, 0)}_H \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} s_j \\ s_{j-1} \\ s_{j-2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{s}_j} + e_j$$

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State-Space Model V

Exercises: Find F and G when s_j follows

- ① an MA(2)
- ② an ARMA(2,2)

State-Space Model VI

- F , G and H are assumed to be known and constant over time.
- More general state space models allow these matrices to depend on time.