

ASSIGNMENT 3. AUTOCORRELATION

1. Run geosa3.m, selecting one series from either V1 or V2 for analysis. Run the script on either the full series length or some sub-period. You will turn in four figures, with answers in the figure captions. You will use the figure in figure window 1 as Figure 1a in the assignment, but must operate on figure-window 1 with the figure editor to produce Figure 1b.
2. Save your original Figure 1 as Fig1a.fig using File/save from the figure-window menu. Then use figure window tools (see “running geosa3, below) to make Fig 1b:
 - a. zoom/horizontal zoom to zoom in on a time segment of 30 or fewer observations
 - b. Edit/current_object_properties to put markers (circles, say) at the data points
 - c. Insert/text_arrow to point to a sequence of observations that would contribute to positive autocorrelation in a time series series.
 - d. Insert/text_arrow to point to a sequence of observations that would contribute to negative autocorrelation in a time series.
3. (Caption to Fig. 1a) Time series plot. Describe your plotted time series, and explain the importance of the line at the sample mean in assessing autocorrelation.
4. (Caption to Figure 1b) What would be the identifying pattern of variation if this series happened to have negative first-order autocorrelation?
5. (Caption to Fig. 2) Lagged scatterplots, lags 1-4. Which of these visual patterns, if any, suggests autocorrelation at lags 1-4. Is the significance of linear relationship (at top of plots) consistent with the visual patterns of orientation in the plots?
6. (Caption to Fig. 4) Sample autocorrelation function with large-lag standard error. Does this plot indicate that your series is autocorrelated? If so, to how many lags does the significant autocorrelation extend? How are the plotted values of the autocorrelation function related to the linear correlations (r) annotated on the lagged scatterplots?
7. Put your figures with captions in a single word processing document. Save or print the document as pdf and email it to me as an attachment. Give your pdf file the same name as your last name, with “3” appended to indicate assignment # 3 (e.g., “smith3.pdf”)

Running geosa3.m

1. >geosa3
2. Message box: message introducing geosa3.m; click OK to remove message and move on
3. Edit dialog: enter name of your .mat data file, without the suffix; click OK
4. Menu: Select the data set the time series is to come from. Can be V1, V2 or V3.
5. Menu: Select the time series. An "*" appears opposite the selection. If OK, click to accept.
6. Edit dialog: select the start and end year for analysis and click OK
(The default initially in box is the full period of coverage of the time series)
7. Message box: summary information on selected series. Click OK.
8. The four figures windows appear, along with a message box telling how you can extract some statistics after running the script. Click OK to close message box

Fig 1. Time series plot, with horizontal line at analysis-period mean

Fig 2. Lagged scatterplots for lags t-1 to t-4, with annotated correlation coefficient, sample size, and threshold correlation value significant at 0.05 alpha level for two-tailed test

Fig 3. Lagged scatter plots for lags t-5 to t-8 (this window not turned in for this assignment)

Fig 4. Estimated sample autocorrelation function, with approximate 95% confidence band, a band twice the large-lag standard error around zero

9. Save figure window 1 as Fig1a.fig using File/save_as from figure window menu. Then operate on figure window 1 as instructed below and save as Fig1b.fig
 - a. Zoom/horizontal zoom to zoom in on a time segment of 30 or fewer observations
 - b. Edit/current_object_properties to put markers (circles, say) at the data points
 - c. Insert/arrow and insert/text_box to point to and identify a sequence of two or more observations that would contribute to positive autocorrelation in a time series. (Only if such features are characteristic of your entire series will the series actually be positively autocorrelated.)
 - d. Likewise identify a sequence that would contribute to negative autocorrelation.
 - e. Use tools/pin_to_axes to pin any new annotation to the axes (so that retains position if you happen to resize figure later)
 - f. Use Desktop_undock_figure to free the figure from the figure-editor
 - g. Resize the figure if desired by pulling on the figure handles
 - h. Use file/saveas Fig1b to save the figure you have just created
 - i. Use File/open from figure-menu to open fig1a.fig. That original figure 1 will now appear in figure-window 5.

PROGRAMMING NOTES

Empirical non-exceedance probabilities in plots in figure 3, top, computed from $j/(N+1)$, where j is the rank and N is the sample size

Selected Matlab functions called by geosa3:

nanmean – sample mean, ignoring NaNs

nansum – sample sum, ignoring NaNs

Selected user-written Matlab functions called by geosa3

acf -- compute sample autocorrelation function and large-lag standard error

lagscat – plot lagged scatterplots