

Scatterplots

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R



David S. Matteson

Associate Professor at Cornell University

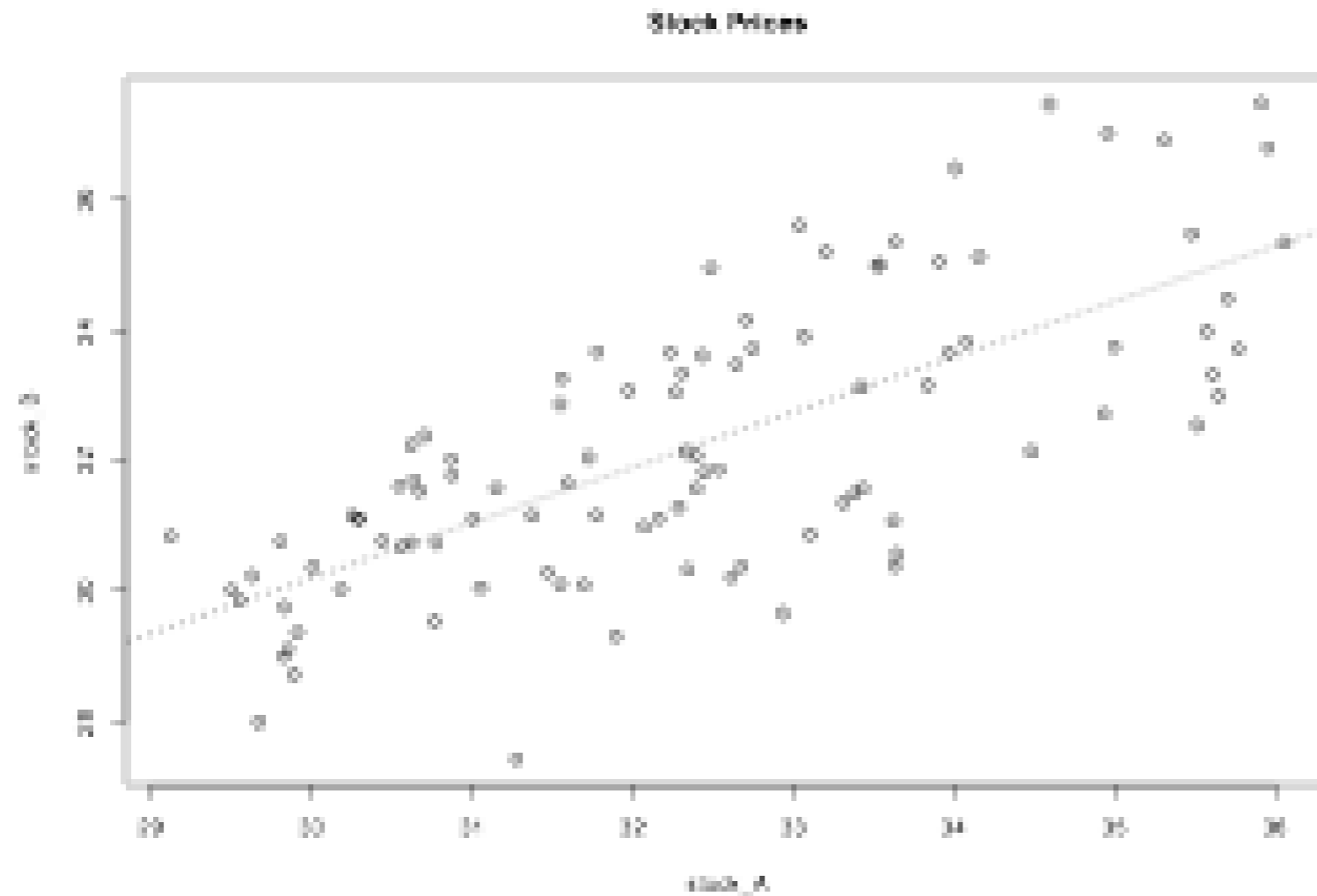
Stock prices: stock A and B over time

```
ts.plot(cbind(stock_A, stock_B))
```



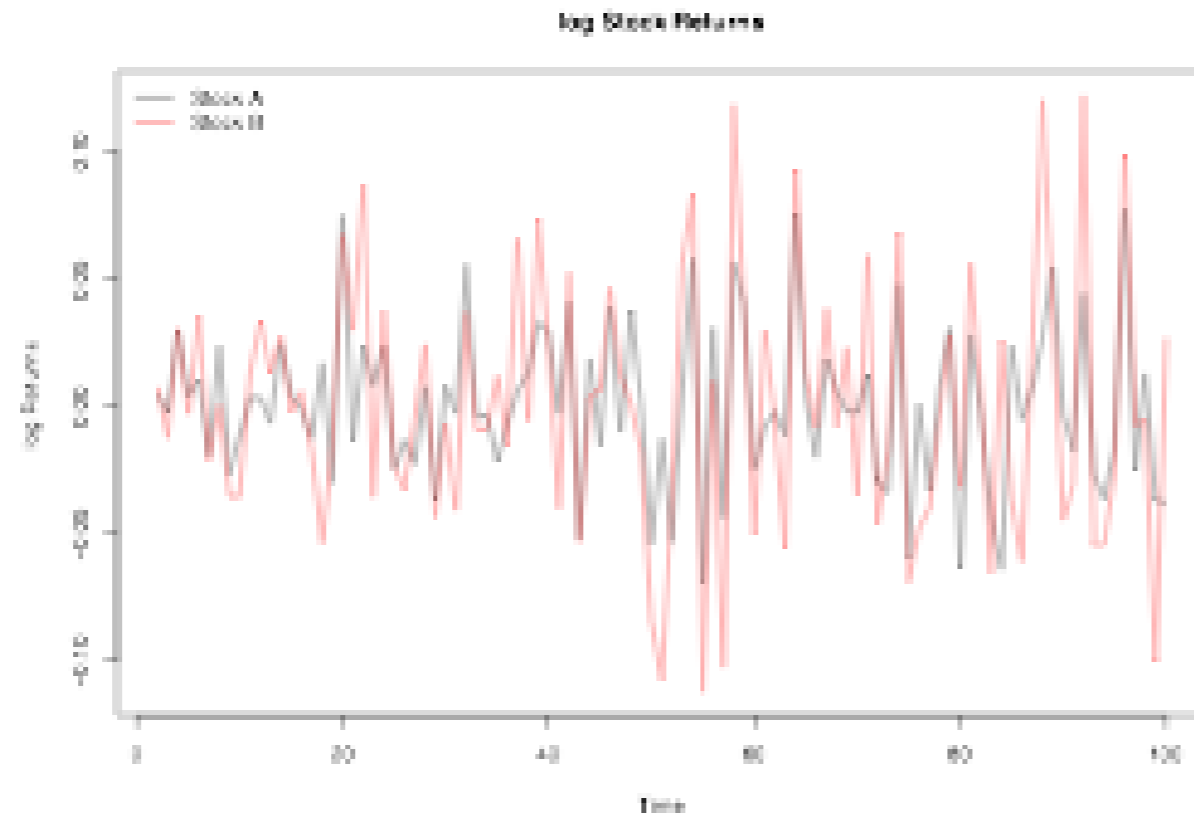
Stock prices: scatterplot of stock B vs. A

```
plot(stock_A, stock_B)
```



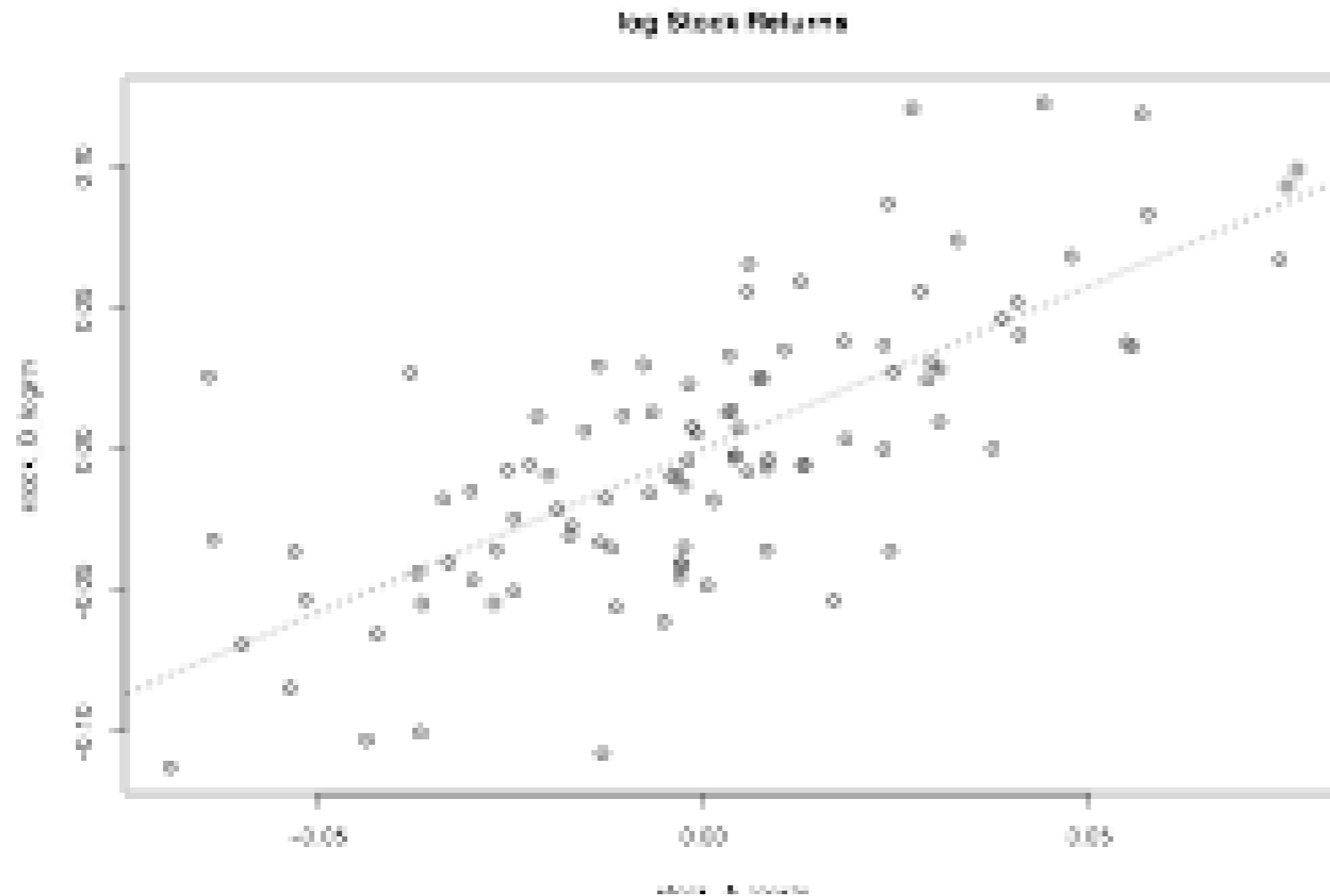
Log returns for stock A and B

```
stock_A_logreturn = diff(log(stock_A))  
stock_B_logreturn = diff(log(stock_B))  
ts.plot(cbind(stock_A_logreturn, stock_B_logreturn))
```



Scatterplot of stock B vs A log returns

```
plot(stock_A_logreturn, stock_B_logreturn)
```



Let's practice!

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R

Covariance and correlation

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R



David S. Matteson

Associate Professor at Cornell University

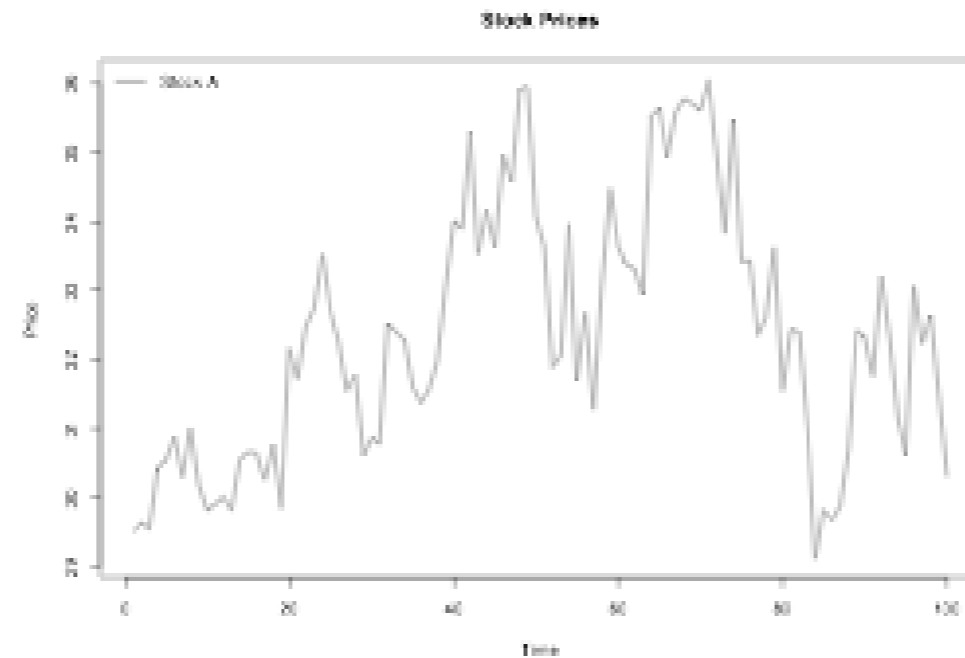
Stock prices for stock A

```
mean(stock_A)
```

```
32.36
```

```
sd(stock_A)
```

```
1.83
```



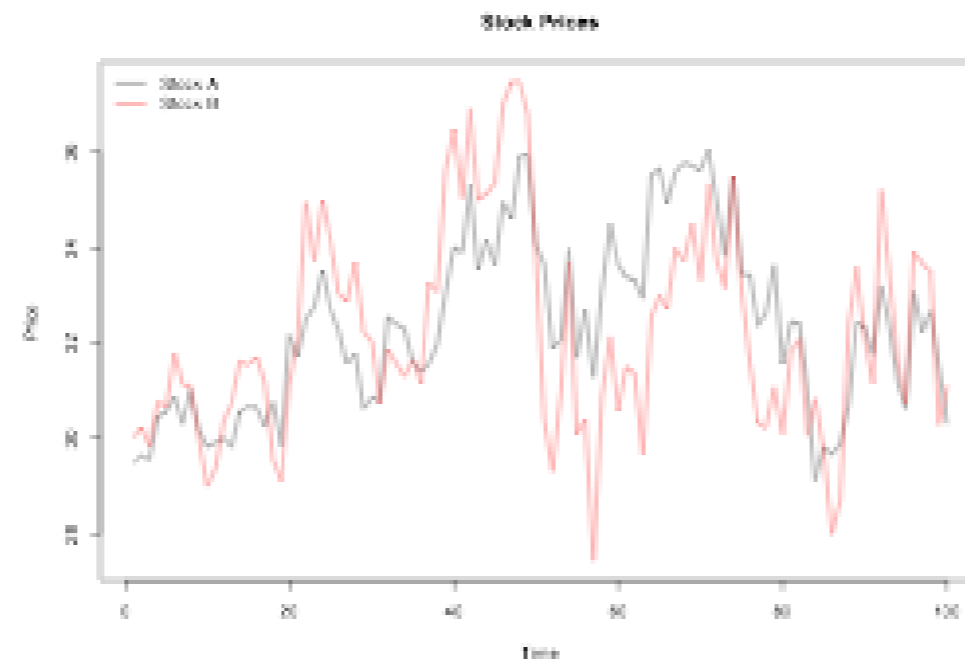
Stock prices for stock B

```
mean(stock_B)
```

```
32.30
```

```
sd(stock_B)
```

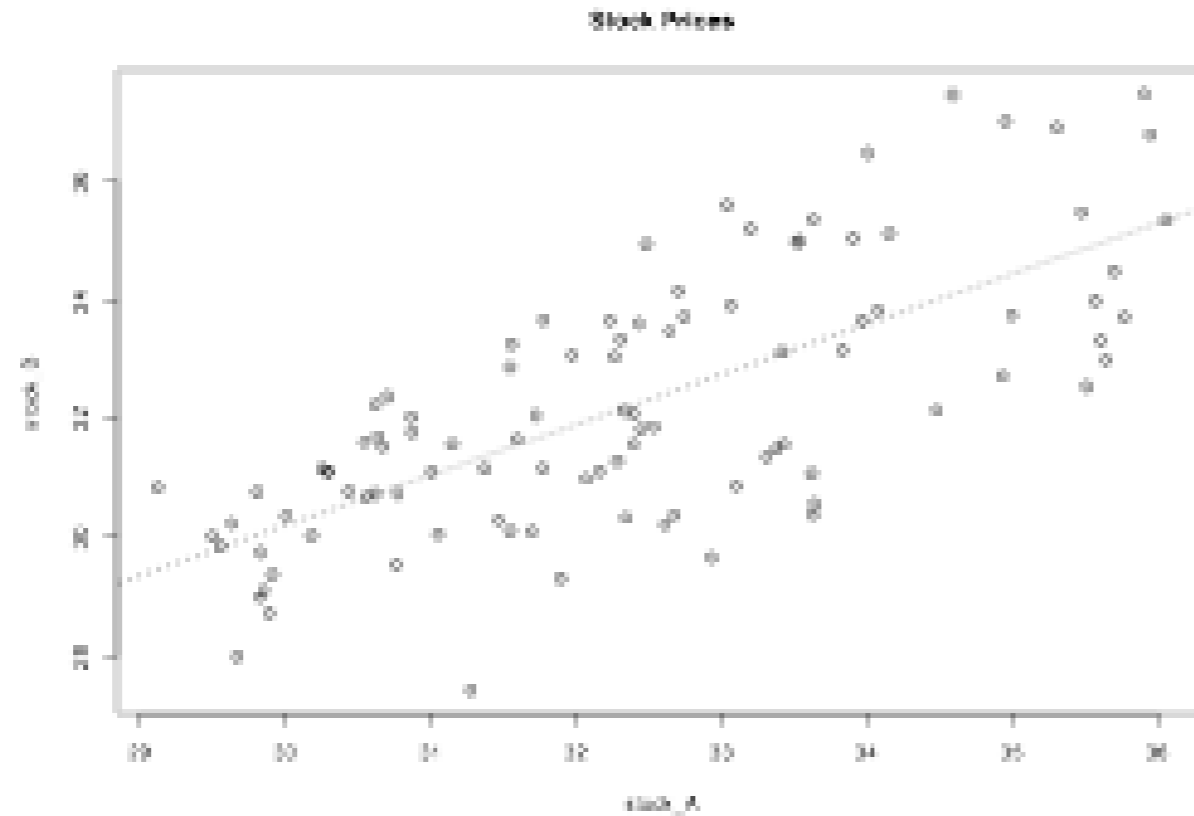
```
2.17
```



Covariance of stock A and B

```
cov(stock_A, stock_B)
```

2.86



Correlations

- Standardized version of covariance
- **+1**: perfectly positive linear relationship
- **-1**: perfectly negative linear relationship
- **0**: no linear association

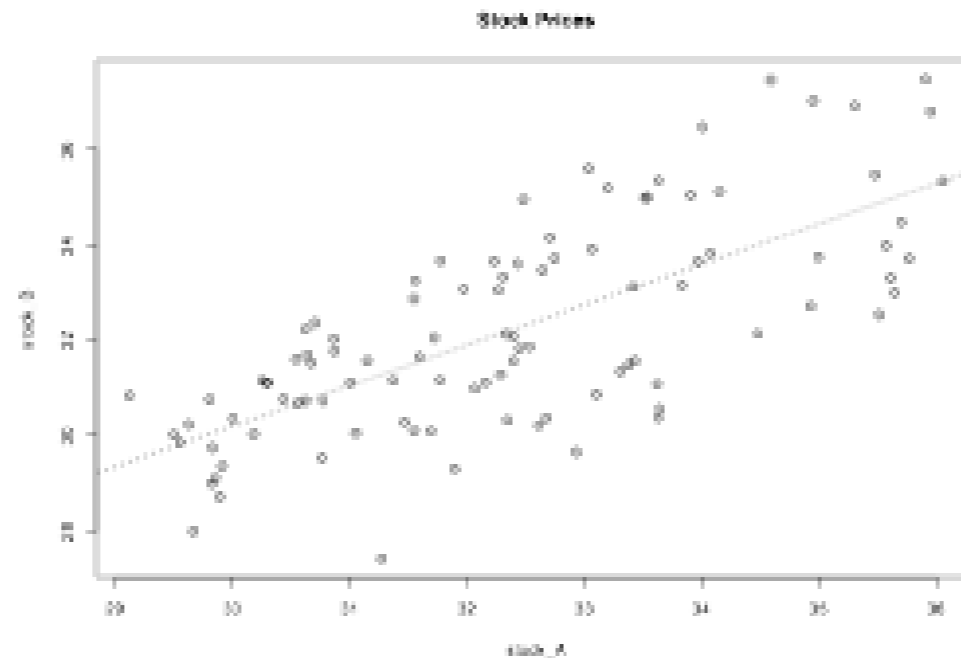
Correlation of stock A and B

```
cor(stock_A, stock_B)
```

0.71

```
cov(stock_A, stock_B) /  
(sd(stock_A) * sd(stock_B))
```

0.71



Covariance and correlation: log returns

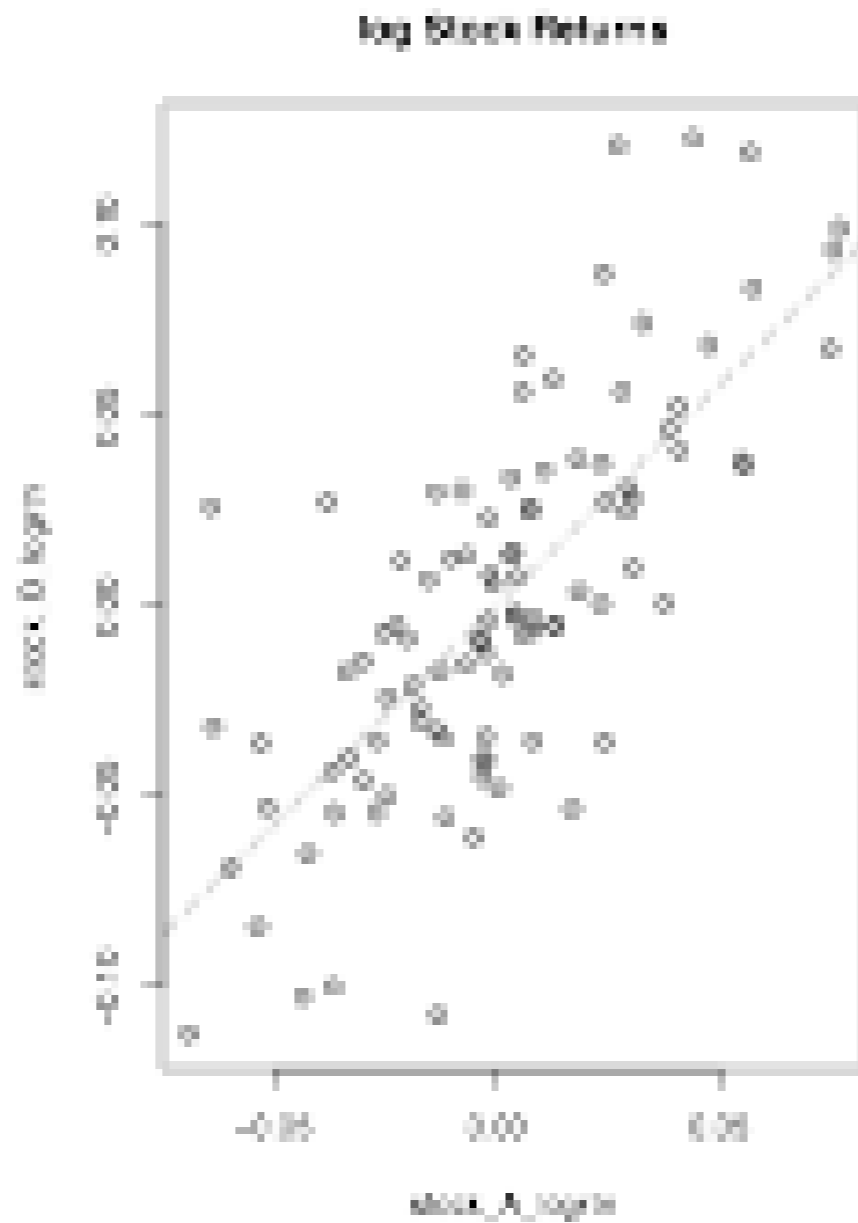
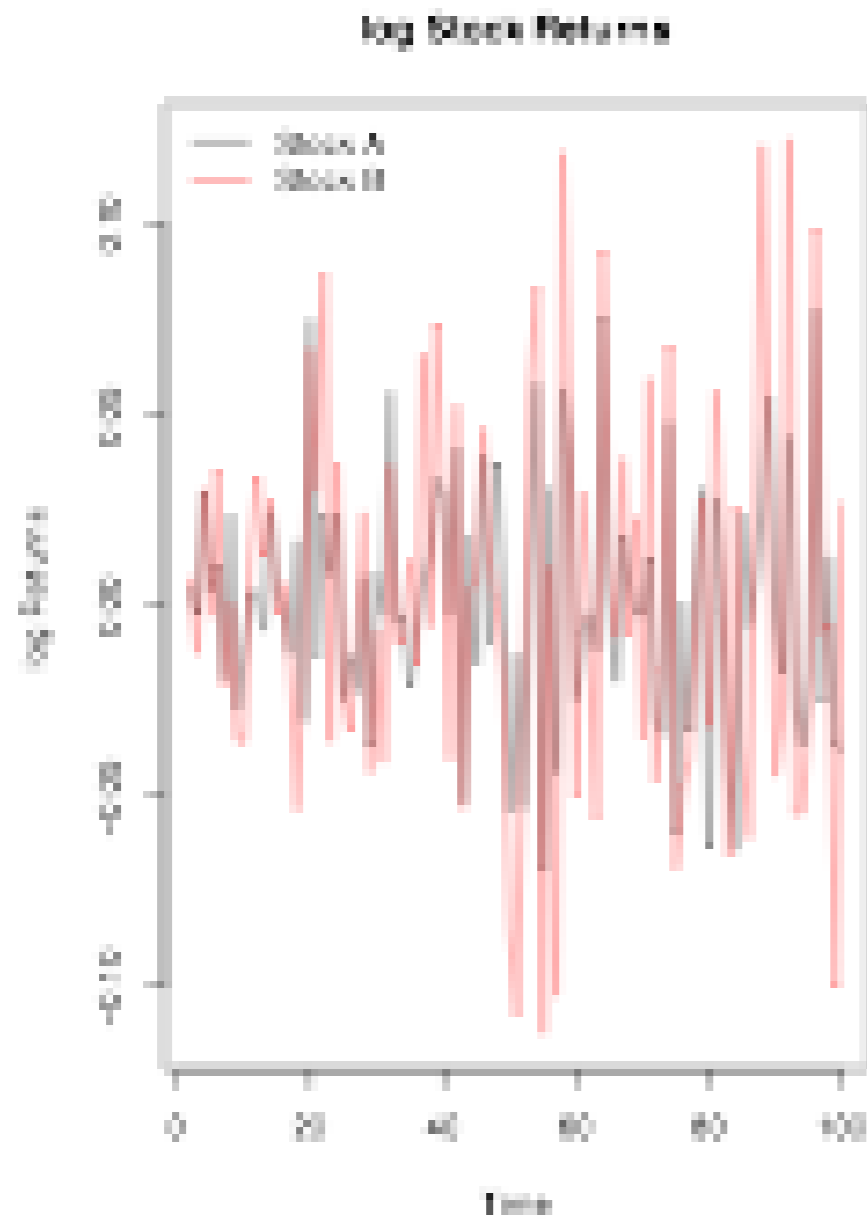
```
cov(stock_A_logreturn, stock_B_logreturn)
```

```
0.001
```

```
cor(stock_A_logreturn, stock_B_logreturn)
```

```
0.74
```

Covariance and correlation: log returns



Let's practice!

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R

Autocorrelation

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R



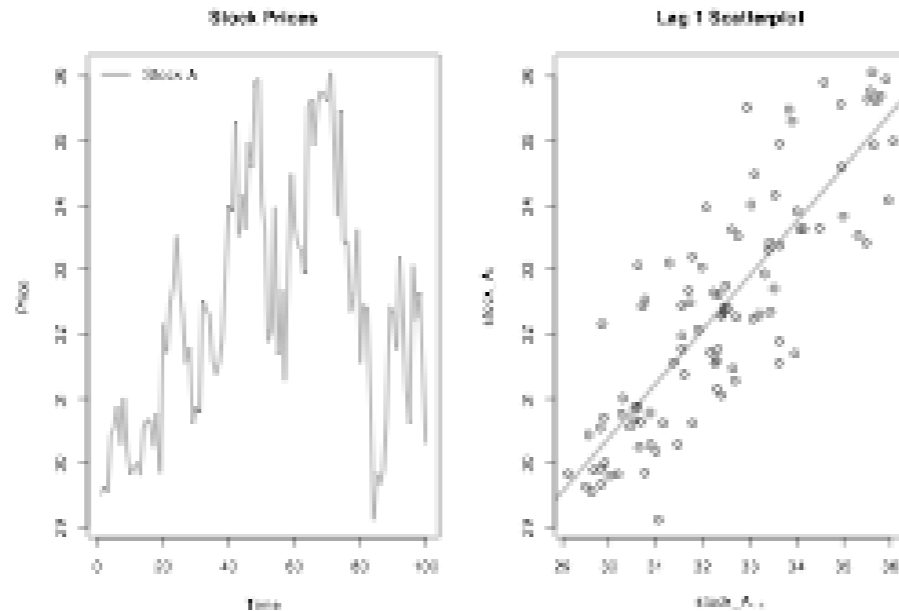
David S. Matteson

Associate Professor at Cornell University

Autocorrelation - I

```
# Lag 1 Autocorrelation:  
# Correlation of stock A "today" and stock A "yesterday"  
cor(stock_A[-100], stock_A[-1])
```

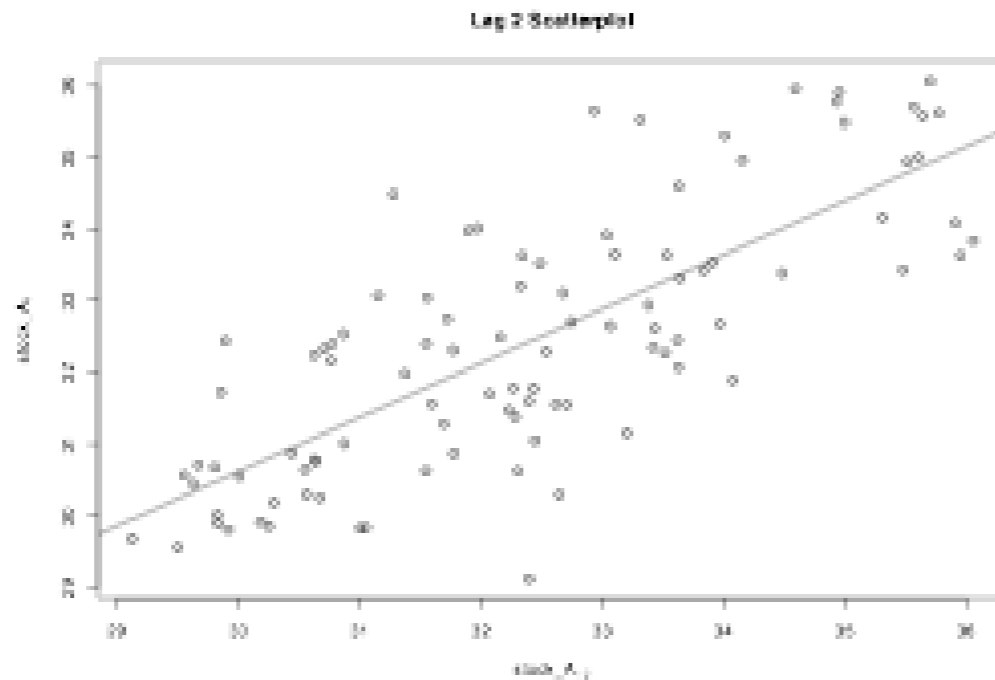
0.84



Autocorrelation - II

```
# Lag 2 Autocorrelation:  
# Correlation of Stock A "today" and stock A "Two Days Earlier"  
cor(stock_A[-(99:100)],stock_A[-(1:2)])
```

0.76



Autocorrelations at lag 1 and 2 - I

```
cor(stock_A[-100], stock_A[-1])
```

```
0.84
```

```
cor(stock_A[-(99:100)], stock_A[-(1:2)])
```

```
0.76
```

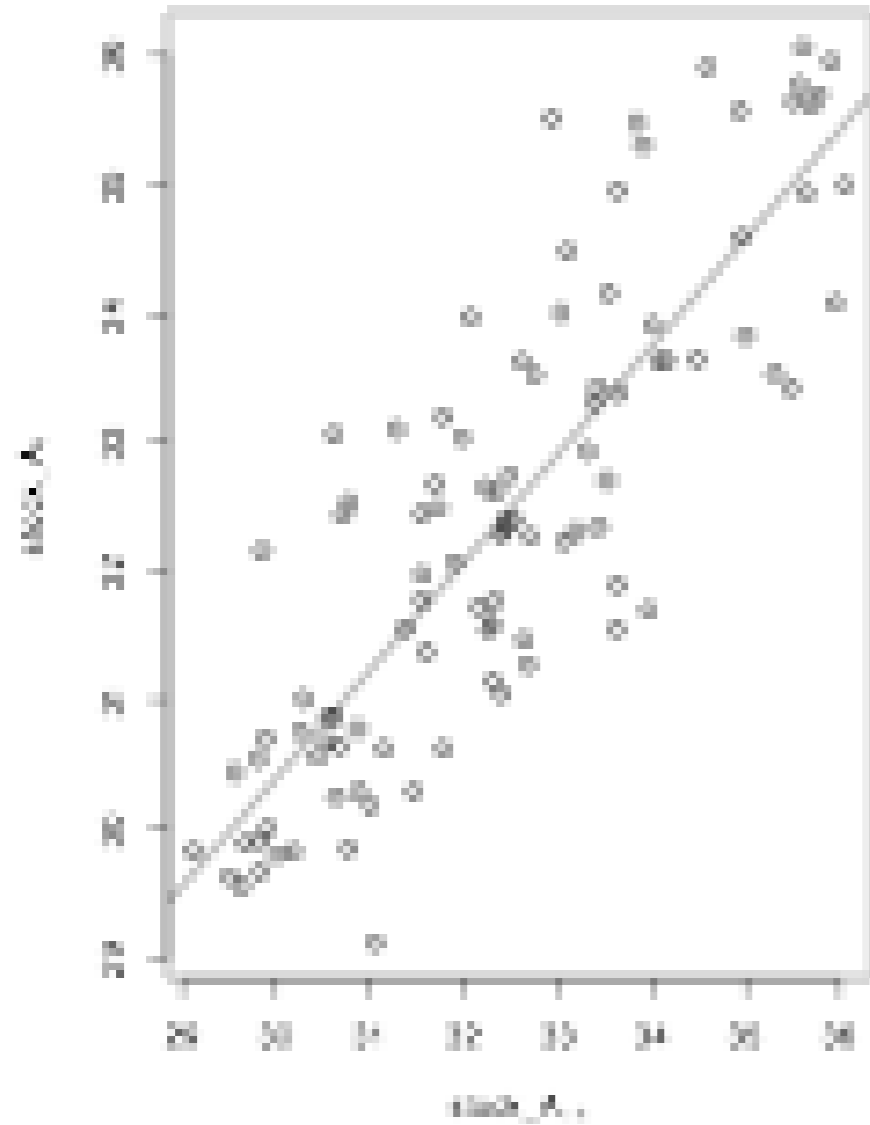
```
acf(stock_A, lag.max = 2, plot = FALSE)
```

```
Autocorrelations of series 'stock_A', by lag
```

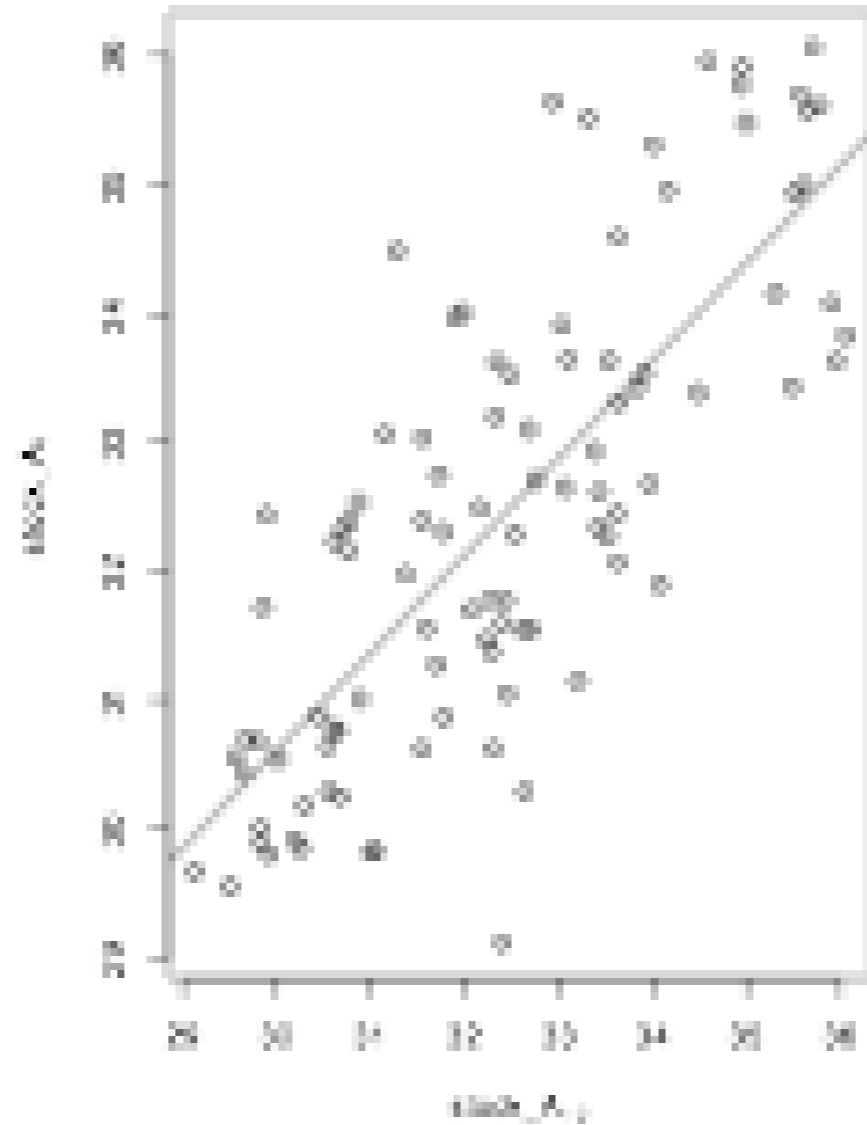
```
 1    2  
0.84 0.76
```

Autocorrelations at lag 1 and 2 - II

Lag 1 Scatterplot



Lag 2 Scatterplot



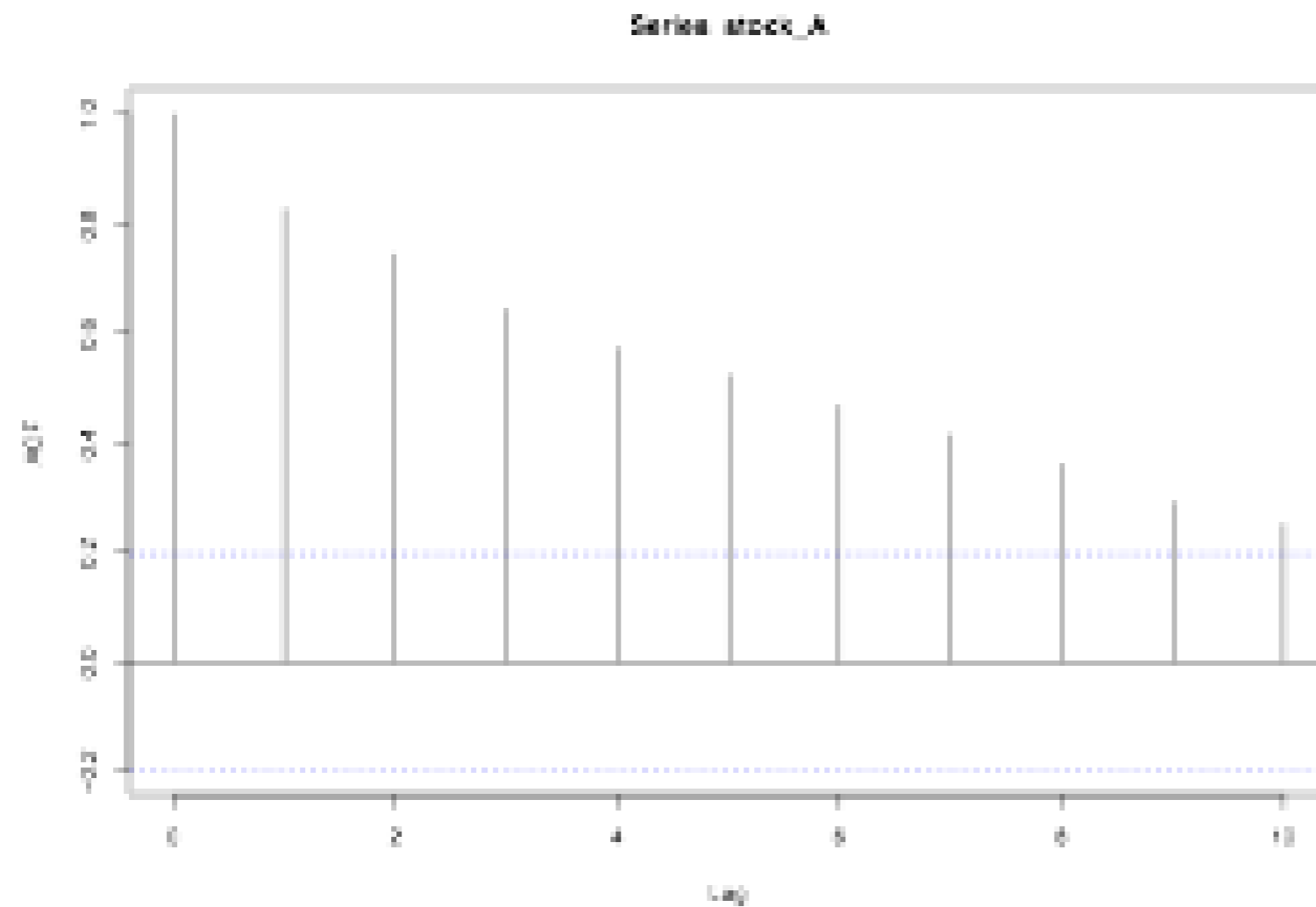
The autocorrelation function - I

```
# Autocorrelation by lag: "The Autocorrelation Function"  
(ACF)acf(stock_A, plot = FALSE)
```

```
Autocorrelations of series 'stock_A', by lag  
 1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10  
0.84 0.76 0.64 0.57 0.52 0.46 0.41 0.36 0.29 0.25
```

The autocorrelation function - II

```
acf(stock_A, plot = TRUE)
```



Let's practice!

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN R