# Foreasting of stationary and ARIMA processes *

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# 1. Wiener-Kolmogorov formula

According to Wold's decomposition theorem, a second-order stationary process (with mean zero) can be written in the following form:

$$X_t = Y_t + D_t$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Y_t &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j}\,, \quad d_0 = 1,\ \{u_t\} \sim BB\left(0,\, \sigma^2\right)\,, \\ &D_t \text{ is deterministic}\,, \\ u_t &= X_t - P_L\left(X_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right)\,. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$P_L\left(u_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) = 0$$

or, more generally,

$$P_L\left(u_t \mid X_{t-\ell},\, X_{t-\ell-1},\, \ldots\right) = 0 \quad , \quad \forall \ell \geq 1.$$

If $X_t$ is a strictly indeterministic process,

$$X_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j}\,,$$

we have:

$$\begin{aligned} P_L\left(X_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) &= P_L\left(u_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) \\ &\quad + P_L\left[\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j}\,. \end{aligned}$$

If we furthermore suppose that the $\{u_t\}$ are independent,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{E}\left(u_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) &= \mathsf{E}\left(u_t \mid u_{t-1},\, u_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) = 0\,, \\ \mathsf{E}\left(X_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \quad P_L\left(X_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) \ .$$

We have the best prediction in the mean-square-error (MSE) sense.

Let $\{X_t\}$ a weakly stationary indeterministic process:

$$X_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} = d\left(B\right) u_t, \tag{1.1}$$

where

$$d_0 = 1\ , \qquad d\left(B\right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j B^j\ . \tag{1.2}$$

Let us denote:

$$P_{t-j} X_t = P\left(X_t \mid X_{t-j},\, X_{t-j-1},\, \ldots\right)\ .$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{t-j} X_t &= X_t \ \text{ for } \ j \le 0\ , \\
u_t &= X_t - P\left(X_t \mid X_{t-1},\, X_{t-2},\, \ldots\right) \\
&= X_t - P_{t-1} X_t \\
P_{t-1} X_t &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j P_{t-1} u_{t-j} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \\
&= \left(\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B}\right)_+ u_{t-1}
\end{aligned}$$

where we define

$$\left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} h_j B^j\right)_+ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} h_j B^j\ ,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B}\right]_+ &= \left(d_0 B^{-1} + d_1 B^0 + d_2 B^1 + \cdots\right) \\
&= \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j B^{j-1}\right)_+ \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_j B^{j-1}\ .
\end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

Similarly, we get at lag $\ell$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-\ell}X_t &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j P_{t-\ell} u_{t-j} = \sum_{j=\ell}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \\
&= \left(\frac{d\,(B)}{B^{\ell}}\right)_{+} u_{t-\ell}
\end{aligned}
$$

or, equivalently,

$$
P_t X_{t+\ell} = \left(\frac{d\,(B)}{B^{\ell}}\right)_{+} u_t = \sum_{j=\ell}^{\infty} d_j u_{t+\ell-j}\ . \tag{1.4}
$$

The formula (1.4) is called the Wiener-Kolmogorov formula for linear prediction $\ell$ periods ahead. We see that $P_t X_{t+\ell}$ can be computed by dropping the most recent $l$ terms from the Wold decomposition:

$$
\begin{aligned}
X_t &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} d_j u_{t+\ell-j} + \sum_{j=\ell}^{\infty} d_j u_{t+\ell-j} \\
&= e_t(l) + P_t X_{t+\ell}\ .
\end{aligned} \tag{1.5}
$$

If $X_t$ is invertible, we can write

$$
u_t = \frac{1}{d\,(B)} X_t
$$

hence

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-\ell}X_t &= \left(\frac{d\,(B)}{B^{\ell}}\right)_{+} \frac{1}{d\,(B)} X_{t-\ell}\ , \\
P_t X_{t+\ell} &= \left(\frac{d\,(B)}{B^{\ell}}\right)_{+} \frac{1}{d\,(B)} X_t\ ,\ \ell \geq 1\ .
\end{aligned}
$$

**1.1 Example** For an AR$(1)$ process,

$$
X_t = \varphi_1 X_{t-1} + u_t\ , \quad |\varphi_1| < 1 \tag{1.6}
$$

we have the representation

$$
X_t = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_1 B} u_t\ , \tag{1.7}
$$

hence

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-1}X_t &= \varphi_1 P_{t-1}X_{t-1} + P_{t-1}u_t \\
&= \varphi_1 X_{t-1}\,,
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.8}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-\ell}X_t &= \varphi_1 P_{t-\ell}X_{t-1} \\
&= \varphi_1 P_{t-\ell}\left(\varphi_1 X_{t-2} + u_{t-1}\right) \\
&= \varphi_1^2 P_{t-\ell}X_{t-2} \\
&= \varphi_1^{\ell} X_{t-\ell}\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

If we use the Wiener-Kolmogorov formula, we get:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-\ell}X_t &= \left[B^{-\ell}\frac{1}{1-\varphi_1 B}\right]_+ u_{t-\ell} \\
&= \left[B^{-\ell}\left(1+\varphi_1 B+\varphi_1^2 B^2+\cdots\right)\right]_+ \left(1-\varphi_1 B\right) X_{t-\ell} \\
&= \varphi_1^{\ell}\left(1+\varphi_1 B+\varphi_1^2 B^2+\cdots\right)\left(1-\varphi_1 B\right) X_{t-\ell} \\
&= \frac{\varphi_1^{\ell}}{1-\varphi_1 B}\left(1-\varphi_1 B\right) X_{t-\ell} \\
&= \varphi_1^{\ell} X_{t-\ell}\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

**1.2 Example** For an MA$(1)$process,

$$
X_t = \left(1-\theta_1 B\right) u_t\,, \quad |\theta_1| < 1, \tag{1.9}
$$

we have

$$
u_t = \frac{1}{1-\theta_1 B} X_t\,, \tag{1.10}
$$

hence the following forecasts: for $\ell = 1$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{t-1}X_t &= \left[B^{-1}\left(1-\theta_1 B\right)\right]_+ \frac{1}{1-\theta_1 B} X_{t-1} \\
&= \frac{-\theta_1}{1-\theta_1 B} X_{t-1} \\
&= -\theta_1 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \theta_1^i X_{t-1-i} \\
&= -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \theta_1^i X_{t-i}\;;
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.11}
$$

pour $\ell \geq 2$

$$P_{t-\ell}X_t = \left[B^{-\ell}\left(1-\theta_1 B\right)\right]_+ \frac{1}{1-\theta_1 B} X_{t-\ell} = 0 \; .$$

**1.3 Example** For an ARMA$(1,1)$ process of the form

$$\begin{gathered} \left(1-\varphi_1 B\right) X_t = \left(1-\theta_1 B\right) u_t \; , \\ \mid \varphi_1 \mid < 1 \; , \;\; \mid \theta_1 \mid < 1 \, , \end{gathered} \tag{1.12}$$

the Wold representation can be written:

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= \frac{\left(1-\theta_1 B\right)}{\left(1-\varphi_1 B\right)} u_t \\ &= d\left(B\right) u_t \, . \end{aligned} \tag{1.13}$$

From the latter, we then get the following forecasts: at the horizon $1$,

$$P_{t-1}X_t = \left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B}\right]_+ u_{t-1} = \left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B}\right]_+ \frac{1}{d\left(B\right)} X_{t-1} \tag{1.14}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B}\right]_+ &= \left[B^{-1}\frac{\left(1-\theta_1 B\right)}{\left(1-\varphi_1 B\right)}\right]_+ \\ &= \left[\frac{B^{-1}}{1-\varphi_1 B} - \frac{\theta_1}{1-\varphi_1 B}\right]_+ \\ &= \left[B^{-1}\left[1+\varphi_1 B\left(1+\varphi_1 B+\varphi_1^2 B^2+\cdots\right)\right] - \frac{\theta_1}{1-\varphi_1 B}\right]_+ \\ &= \left[B^{-1} + \frac{\varphi_1}{1-\varphi_1 B} - \frac{\theta_1}{1-\varphi_1 B}\right]_+ = \frac{\left(\varphi_1-\theta_1\right)}{1-\varphi_1 B}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.15}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} P_{t-1}X_t &= \frac{\left(\varphi_1-\theta_1\right)}{1-\varphi_1 B}\left(\frac{1-\varphi_1 B}{1-\theta_1 B}\right) X_{t-1} \\ &= \frac{\left(\varphi_1-\theta_1\right)}{1-\theta_1 B} X_{t-1}; \end{aligned} \tag{1.16}$$

at lag $\ell$,

$$P_{t-\ell}X_t = \left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B^{\ell}}\right]_+ u_{t-\ell} = \left[\frac{d\left(B\right)}{B^{\ell}}\right]_+ \frac{1}{d\left(B\right)} X_{t-\ell} \tag{1.17}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{d(B)}{B^{\ell}}\right]_{+} &= \left[B^{-\ell}\frac{(1-\theta_1 B)}{(1-\varphi_1 B)}\right]_{+} \\ &= \left[\frac{B^{-\ell}}{1-\varphi_1 B} - \frac{\theta_1 B^{-(\ell-1)}}{(1-\varphi_1 B)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\varphi_1^{\ell}}{1-\varphi_1 B} - \frac{\theta_1 \varphi_1^{\ell-1}}{1-\varphi_1 B}\right] \\ &= \frac{\varphi_1^{\ell-1}(\varphi_1-\theta_1)}{1-\varphi_1 B}, \qquad (1.18)\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned}P_{t-\ell}X_t &= \frac{(\varphi_1-\theta_1)\varphi_1^{\ell-1}}{1-\varphi_1 B}\left(\frac{1-\varphi_1 B}{1-\theta_1 B}\right)X_{t-\ell} \\ &= \frac{\varphi_1^{\ell-1}(\varphi_1-\theta_1)}{1-\theta_1 B}X_{t-\ell} \qquad (1.19)\end{aligned}$$

or

$$P_t X_{t+\ell} = \frac{\varphi_1^{\ell-1}(\varphi_1-\theta_1)}{1-\theta_1 B}X_t\ .$$

# 2. Chain rule for prediction

Let

$$P_t X_{t+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} h_j X_{t-j}\ .$$

Then,

$$P_{t+\ell}X_{t+\ell+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} h_j X_{t+\ell-j}$$
$$= h_0 X_{t+\ell} + h_1 X_{t+\ell-1} + \cdots + h_\ell X_t + h_{\ell+1}X_{t-1} + \cdots$$

$$P_t\left[P_{t+\ell}X_{t+\ell+1}\right] = P_t X_{t+\ell+1}$$
$$= h_0 P_t X_{t+\ell} + h_1 P_t X_{t+\ell-1} + \cdots + h_{\ell-1}P_t X_{t+1}$$
$$+ h_\ell X_t + h_{\ell+1}X_{t-1} + \cdots$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} h_i P_t X_{t+\ell-i} + \sum_{i=\ell}^{\infty} h_i X_{t+\ell-i} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} h_i P_t X_{t+\ell-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} h_{i+\ell} X_{t-i} \; .
\end{aligned}
$$

This formula allows one to compute predictions several steps ahead from one-step ahead predictions.

# 3. Properties of prediction errors

Let

$$P_t X_{t+\ell} = P\left(X_{t+\ell} \mid X_t,\, X_{t-1},\, \ldots\right) \; .$$

If

$$X_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t-j} \, , \tag{3.1}$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
d_0 &= 1, && (3.2) \\
u_t &= X_t - P_{t-1} X_t \, , && (3.3) \\
\mathsf{V}\left(u_t\right) &= \sigma^2, && (3.4)
\end{aligned}
$$

then

$$
\begin{aligned}
X_{t+\ell} &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d_j u_{t+\ell-j} \, , \\
P_t X_{t+\ell} &= \sum_{j=\ell}^{\infty} d_j u_{t+\ell-j} \; .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
e_t\left(\ell\right) &\equiv X_{t+\ell} - P_t X_{t+\ell} \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} d_j u_{t+\ell-j} \\
&= u_{t+\ell} + d_1 u_{t+\ell-1} + \cdots + d_{\ell-1} u_{t+1}
\end{aligned}
$$

follows a $MA\,(\ell-1)$ process, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{V}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right)\right] &= \sigma^2\left[1+d_1^2+\cdots+d_{\ell-1}^2\right] \\ &= \sigma^2\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} d_i^2\,, \end{aligned}$$

where $d_0=1$. Consequently,

$$e_t\left(1\right)=u_{t+1}\,. \tag{3.5}$$

One-step ahead prediction errors associated with optimal are uncorrelated between each others. Further,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{E}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right)e_{t+k}\left(\ell\right)\right] &= \sigma^2\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-k-1} d_i d_{i+k} \\ &= \sigma^2\sum_{i=k}^{\ell-1} d_i d_{i-k}\,, \qquad 0\le k\le \ell-1, \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

$$\mathsf{E}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right)e_{t+k}\left(\ell\right)\right]=\begin{cases} \sigma^2\sum_{i=k}^{\ell-1} d_i d_{i-k}\,, & \text{if } 0\le k\le \ell-1\,, \\ 0\,, & \text{if } k\ge \ell\,, \end{cases} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\mathsf{Corr}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right),\,e_{t+k}\left(\ell\right)\right]=\begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{i=k}^{\ell-1} d_i d_{i-k}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} d_j^2}\,, & \text{if } 0\le k\le \ell-1\,, \\ 0\,, & \text{if } k\ge \ell\,, \end{cases} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Cov}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right),\,e_t\left(\ell+j\right)\right] &= \mathsf{E}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right)e_t\left(\ell+j\right)\right] \\ &= \sigma^2\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} d_i d_{i+j}\neq 0\,, \qquad \text{for } \ j\ge 0\,. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

The covariances between prediction errors at different horizons are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} C\left[e_t\left(\ell\right),\,e_t\left(\ell+j\right)\right] &= \mathsf{E}\left[e_t\left(\ell\right)e_t\left(\ell+j\right)\right] \\ &= \sigma^2\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} d_i d_{i+j}\,. \end{aligned}$$

# 4. Prediction with ARIMA models

Suppose $X_t$ is an ARIMA process of the form:

$$\varphi_p(B)(1-B)^d X_t = \theta_q(B) u_t + \bar{\mu}, \tag{4.1}$$
$$u_t \sim BB\left(0,\ \sigma^2\right), \tag{4.2}$$

If we denote

$$\varphi(B) = \varphi_p(B)(1-B)^d, \tag{4.3}$$

we can write

$$\varphi(B) X_t = \theta_q(B) u_t + \bar{\mu}, \tag{4.4}$$

or, equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[1-\varphi_1 B - \cdots - \varphi_{p+d} B^{p+d}\right] X_t \\ &= \left[1-\theta_1 B - \cdots - \theta_q B^q\right] u_t + \bar{\mu},\end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

hence the *difference-equation representation* of $X_t$:

$$\begin{aligned}X_t &= \varphi_1 X_{t-1} + \cdots + \varphi_{p+d} X_{t-p-d} \\ &\quad + u_t - \theta_1 u_{t-1} - \cdots - \theta_q u_{t-q} + \bar{\mu}\end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

or

$$X_t = \sum_{i=1}^{p+d} \varphi_i X_{t-i} - \sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_j u_{t-j} + \bar{\mu} + u_t. \tag{4.7}$$

**4.1 Example** For an ARIMA$(1,\ 1,\ 0)$ process, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}(1-\phi_1 B)(1-B) X_t &= u_t, \\ \left[1-\varphi_1 B + \varphi_2 B^2\right] X_t &= \left[1-(\phi_1+1) B + \phi_1 B^2\right] X_t = u_t, \\ \varphi_1 &= (\phi_1+1),\ \varphi_2 = -\phi_1.\end{aligned}$$

On applying the projection operator $P_t$ on both sides of the equation (4.7), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}P_t X_{t+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^{p+d} \varphi_i P_t X_{t+1-i} - \sum_{j=0}^{q} \theta_j P_t u_{t+1-j} + \bar{\mu} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{p+d} \varphi_i X_{t+1-i} - \sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_j u_{t+1-j} + \bar{\mu},\end{aligned}$$

$$P_tX_{t+2} \;=\; \varphi_1 P_tX_{t+1} + \sum_{i=2}^{p+d} \varphi_i X_{t+2-i} - \sum_{j=2}^{q} \theta_j u_{t+2-j} + \bar{\mu}\,,$$

and, more generally,

$$P_tX_{t+\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \varphi_i P_tX_{t+\ell-i} + \sum_{i=\ell}^{p+d} \varphi_i X_{t+\ell-i} - \sum_{j=\ell}^{q} \theta_j u_{t+\ell-j} + \bar{\mu}\;.$$

On noting that

$$P_t u_{t+\ell} = \begin{cases} 0\,, & \text{if } \ell \geq 1\,, \\ u_{t+\ell}\,, & \text{if } \ell \leq 0\,, \end{cases}$$

we then see that

$$P_tX_{t+\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^{p+d} \varphi_i P_tX_{t+\ell-i} + P_t u_{t+\ell} - \sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_j P_t u_{t+\ell-j} + \bar{\mu} \tag{4.1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(B)\, P_tX_{t+\ell} &= \theta(B)\, P_t u_{t+\ell} + \bar{\mu}\,, \\ \varphi(B)\, X_{t+\ell} &= \theta(B)\, u_{t+\ell} + \bar{\mu}\,, \\ \varphi(B)\left(X_{t+\ell} - P_tX_{t+\ell}\right) &= \theta(B)\left(u_{t+\ell} - P_t u_{t+\ell}\right)\;. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\psi(B) = 1 + \psi_1 B + \psi_2 B^2 + \cdots = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j B^j\,,$$

$$\varphi(B)\,\psi(B) = \theta(B)\;,$$

$$e_t(\ell) = X_{t+\ell} - P_tX_{t+\ell}\,, \quad \ell \geq 1\,,$$

$$\varphi(B)\, e_t(\ell) = \varphi(B)\,\psi(B)\left(u_{t+\ell} - P_t u_{t+\ell}\right)\;.$$

If we note that

$$\begin{aligned} e_t(\ell) &= 0\,,\;\; \ell \leq 0 \\ u_{t+\ell} - P_t u_{t+\ell} &= \begin{cases} 0\,, & \ell \leq 0 \\ u_{t+\ell}\,, & \ell \geq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

we can simplify $\varphi(B)$ on both sides and get

$$\begin{aligned} e_t(\ell) &= \psi(B)(u_{t+\ell} - P_t u_{t+\ell}) \\ &= u_{t+\ell} + \psi_1 u_{t+\ell-1} + \cdots + \psi_{\ell-1} u_{t+1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} \psi_i u_{t+\ell-i}\,, \end{aligned}$$

where $\psi_0 = 1$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{E}[e_t(\ell)] &= 0 \\ \mathsf{V}[e_t(\ell)] &= \mathsf{V}(\ell) = \sigma^2 \left[1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \psi_j^2\right] . \end{aligned}$$

One-step ahead prediction errors $e_t(1)$ are uncorrelated between each other. More generally,

$$\mathsf{E}[e_t(\ell)\, e_{t-j}(\ell)] = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 \sum_{i=j}^{\ell-1} \psi_i \psi_{i-j}\,, & \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq \ell - 1\,, \\ 0\,, & \text{if } \mid j \mid \geq \ell\,, \end{cases} \tag{4.8}$$

$$\mathsf{E}[e_t(\ell)\, e_t(\ell + j)] = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} \psi_i \psi_{i+j}\right) \sigma^2 .$$

If we assume that $u_t \overset{ind}{\sim} N[0,\, \sigma_a^2]$

$$e_t(\ell) \sim N\left[0,\, \left\{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \psi_j^2\right\} \sigma^2\right] ,$$

we can compute confidence intervals for predictions:

$$\mathsf{P}\left[P_t X_{t+\ell} - c_{\alpha/2} \varDelta_\ell \leq X_{t+\ell} \leq P_t X_{t+\ell} + c_{\alpha/2} \varDelta_\ell\right] = 1 - \alpha$$

where

$$\varDelta_\ell^2 = \left\{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} \psi_j^2\right\} \sigma^2\,, \tag{4.9}$$

$$\mathsf{P}[N(0,\, 1) \geq c_\alpha] = \alpha .$$

If we compute predictions at different horizons $\ell$,we obtain a *prediction function*:

$$P_t X_{t+\ell} \;\equiv\; \hat{X}_t(\ell)\ ,\ \ \ell = 1,\, 2,\, 3,\, \ldots\,,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(B)\,X_t &= \theta(B)\,u_t+\bar{\mu}\,,\\ \varphi(B)\,\hat{X}_t(\ell) &= \theta(B)\,P_t u_{t+\ell}+\bar{\mu}\,,\\ \varphi_p(B)\,(1-B)^d\,\hat{X}_t(\ell) &= \theta(B)\,P_t u_{t+\ell}+\bar{\mu}\;.\end{aligned}$$

If $d=0$ and $\ell$ is large, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_p(B)\,\hat{X}_t(\ell) &\simeq \bar{\mu}\,,\\ \hat{X}_t(\ell) &\simeq \mu\equiv\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\varphi_p(B)}=\frac{\bar{\mu}}{1-\varphi_1-\cdots-\varphi_p}\;.\end{aligned}$$

If $d=1$ and $\ell$ is large,

$$\varphi_p(B)\,(1-B)\,\hat{X}_t(\ell)\simeq\bar{\mu}$$

$$(1-B)\,\hat{X}_t(\ell)\simeq\mu\equiv\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\varphi_p(B)}$$

$$\hat{X}_t(\ell)\simeq\mu_0+\mu\ell\quad\text{Arithmetic progression.}$$

If $d=2$ and $\ell$ is large,

$$\hat{X}_t(\ell)\simeq\mu_0+\mu_1\ell+\mu_2\ell^2\,.$$

# 5. Bibliographic notes

The reader will find general discussions of prediction based on ARIMA models in Box and Jenkins (1976, Sections 5.1-5.5, 5.7), Brockwell and Davis (1991, Sections 5.1-5.5) and Hamilton (1994, Chap. 4). On prediction for stationary processes and the Wiener-Kolmogorov formula, see also Wiener (1949), Whittle (1983), Whiteman (1983) and Sargent (1987).

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