

In an  $AR(1)$  model:

$$\rho_k = \phi^k, \text{ for } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

In an  $ARMA(1, 1)$  model with equation  $Y_t = \phi Y_{t-1} + e_t - \theta e_{t-1}$ :

$$\text{var}(Y_t) = \gamma_0 = \frac{1 - 2\phi\theta + \theta^2}{1 - \phi^2} \sigma_e^2$$

$$\rho_k = \frac{(1 - \theta\phi)(\phi - \theta)}{1 - 2\theta\phi + \theta^2} \phi^{k-1}$$

Method of Moments with an  $AR(2)$  model:

$$\hat{\phi}_1 = \frac{r_1(1 - r_2)}{1 - r_1^2} \text{ and } \hat{\phi}_2 = \frac{r_2 - r_1^2}{1 - r_1^2}$$

In an  $AR(1)$  model, a large-sample  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  CI for  $\phi$  is:

$$\hat{\phi} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{(1 - \hat{\phi}^2)/n}$$

In an  $MA(1)$  model, a large-sample  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  CI for  $\theta$  is:

$$\hat{\theta} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{(1 - \hat{\theta}^2)/n}$$

Forecast with a lead time  $\ell$  in an  $AR(1)$  model:

$$\hat{Y}_t(\ell) = \mu + \phi^\ell (Y_t - \mu)$$

Forecast Error in  $AR(1)$  model:

$$\text{var}[e_t(\ell)] = \sigma_e^2 \left[ \frac{1 - \phi^{2\ell}}{1 - \phi^2} \right]$$