

In the name of God

# Department of Physics Shahid Beheshti University

## SELECTED TOPICS COURSE

### Exercise Set 2

1. Embedding data in higher dimension: Time Delay Embedding algorithm is a common method to embed a series ((1+1)-D) to higher dimension (data.txt). Such method is widely-used in many data analysis programs. Suppose  $D = 2$  and for different values of time-delay,  $\tau = 10$ ,  $\tau = 100$  and  $\tau = 1000$ , plot the point clouds and compare your results. (Hint: Look at the "Datatypes.pdf" for more details.)
2. Stationary checking: The weak definition of stationary for a time series as  $\{x(t), t = 1, \dots, N\}$  is evaluating

$$\sigma(\tau) \equiv \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \sigma(i)$$

as a function of  $\tau$ . Here  $M = \lfloor \frac{N}{\tau} \rfloor$  and  $\sigma^2(i) = \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} (x_i(t) - \langle x_i(t) \rangle)^2$  and  $i$  runs from 1 to  $M$  and represents the label of various partitions. Any  $\tau$  dependency indicates the footprint of non-stationary in underlying series.

**A** : Compute  $\sigma(\tau)$  as a function of  $\tau$  for "FBM.txt" data.

**B** : Compute  $\sigma(\tau)$  as a function of  $\tau$  for "FGN.txt" data.

**C** : Use the FBM.txt data and write a program to generate its increment as  $y(t) \equiv x(t+1) - x(t)$  and for new constructed signal, compute  $\sigma(\tau)$  and compare your result with part A.

**D** : Use the "FGN.txt" data and write a program to generate its profile as  $y(t) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^t x(i)$  and for new constructed signal, compute  $\sigma(\tau)$  and compare your result with part B.

**E** : The stationary intensity: Various series may show the different amount of non-stationary properties. In order to compare the intensity of non-stationary of different series, a way is computing associated  $\sigma(\tau)$  and plot them in a same figure (log-log plot is recommended). The value of  $\tau$  for which the  $\sigma(\tau)$  would be almost saturated is so-called  $\tau_{stationary}$  and for  $\tau \geq \tau_{stationary}$  the signal can be considered as stationary regime. For the different data sets ("DataE.zip"), compute corresponding  $\tau_{stationary}$  and plot it versus the name of given series.

Good luck, Movahed

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