

Week 7 — State Space Models & the Kalman Filter

Unobserved Components and Optimal Filtering

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State Space Representation

The General Model

State equation:

$$\alpha_{t+1} = \mathbf{T}\alpha_t + \mathbf{R}\eta_t, \quad \eta_t \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q})$$

Observation equation:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{Z}\alpha_t + \epsilon_t, \quad \epsilon_t \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{H})$$

- α_t : **unobserved** state vector
- $\mathbf{y}_t$: observed data
- Many time-series models are special cases

Why State Space?

Unifying framework:

Model	State Space Form
ARMA	state = lagged values/errors
Exponential smoothing	state = level, trend, seasonal
Structural time series	state = trend + season + cycle
Dynamic factor model	state = latent factors

The Kalman Filter

Prediction step:

$$\hat{\alpha}_{t|t-1} = \mathbf{T}\hat{\alpha}_{t-1|t-1} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{t|t-1} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{P}_{t-1|t-1}\mathbf{T}' + \mathbf{R}\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}' \quad (2)$$

Update step:

$$\mathbf{K}_t = \mathbf{P}_{t|t-1}\mathbf{Z}'(\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{P}_{t|t-1}\mathbf{Z}' + \mathbf{H})^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{t|t} = \hat{\alpha}_{t|t-1} + \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{y}_t - \mathbf{Z}\hat{\alpha}_{t|t-1}) \quad (4)$$

$\mathbf{K}_t$ is the **Kalman gain** — optimal weighting of new information.

Structural Time Series

$$y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2) \quad (5)$$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \eta_t$$

$$\eta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta^2) \quad (6)$$

- Signal-to-noise ratio: $q = \sigma_\eta^2 / \sigma_\varepsilon^2$
- $q \rightarrow 0$: constant level (all variation is noise)
- $q \rightarrow \infty$: random walk (all variation is signal)

Adds a stochastic slope:

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \nu_t + \eta_t \quad (7)$$

$$\nu_{t+1} = \nu_t + \zeta_t \quad (8)$$

Can add seasonal, cycle, and regression components.

Next week: dynamic factor models for large datasets.