



A time series forecasting method where prediction is a weighted sum of past

observations

- Exponential smoothing uses an exponentially decreasing weight
- The more recent the observation,
 the higher the associated weight

 Single Exponential Smoothing requires one constant, a smoothing factor

> Constant 0.5

 Factor controls the rate at which influence of prior observations decay exponentially

• Factor is usually between 0 and 1

0

 Larger factor means model gives more weight to most recent past observations

Formula

error = (previous actual value - previous
predicted value)

Predicted value = previous predicted

value + constant * error

What is Exponential Smoothing? <

Let's begin...