

Forecasting: principles and practice

Rob J Hyndman

2.5 Seasonal ARIMA models

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of shifting the data back one period.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1}.$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of shifting the data back one period. Two applications of B to y_t shifts the data back two periods:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of **shifting the data back one period**. Two applications of B to y_t **shifts the data back two periods**:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of **shifting the data back one period**. Two applications of B to y_t **shifts the data back two periods**:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of **shifting the data back one period**. Two applications of B to y_t **shifts the data back two periods**:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of **shifting the data back one period**. Two applications of B to y_t **shifts the data back two periods**:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.

##Backshift notation

A very useful notational device is the backward shift operator, *B*, which is used as follows:

$$By_t = y_{t-1} .$$

In other words, B, operating on y_t , has the effect of **shifting the data back one period**. Two applications of B to y_t **shifts the data back two periods**:

$$B(By_t) = B^2y_t = y_{t-2}$$
.