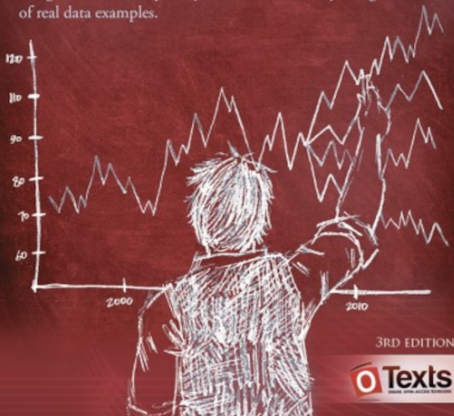


Rob J Hyndman  
George Athanasopoulos

# FORECASTING

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

A comprehensive introduction to the latest forecasting methods using R. Learn to improve your forecast accuracy using dozens of real data examples.



3RD EDITION

 **OTexts**  
Open Texts Publishing

## 9. ARIMA models

### 9.8 Forecasting

[OTexts.org/fpp3/](http://OTexts.org/fpp3/)

# Point forecasts

- 1 Rearrange ARIMA equation so  $y_t$  is on LHS.
- 2 Rewrite equation by replacing  $t$  by  $T + h$ .
- 3 On RHS, replace future observations by their forecasts, future errors by zero, and past errors by corresponding residuals.

Start with  $h = 1$ . Repeat for  $h = 2, 3, \dots$

# Point forecasts

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 1

$$(1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3)(1 - B)y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

# Point forecasts

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 1

$$(1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3)(1 - B)y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

$$\left[1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3 - B + \phi_1 B^2 + \phi_2 B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

# Point forecasts

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 1

$$(1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3)(1 - B)y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

$$\left[1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3 - B + \phi_1 B^2 + \phi_2 B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

$$\left[1 - (1 + \phi_1)B + (\phi_1 - \phi_2)B^2 + (\phi_2 - \phi_3)B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

# Point forecasts

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 1

$$(1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3)(1 - B)y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

$$\left[1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3 - B + \phi_1 B^2 + \phi_2 B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

$$\left[1 - (1 + \phi_1)B + (\phi_1 - \phi_2)B^2 + (\phi_2 - \phi_3)B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

$$y_t - (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} + (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} + (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} + \phi_3 y_{t-4} = \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

# Point forecasts

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 1

$$(1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3)(1 - B)y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

$$\left[1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \phi_3 B^3 - B + \phi_1 B^2 + \phi_2 B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

$$\left[1 - (1 + \phi_1)B + (\phi_1 - \phi_2)B^2 + (\phi_2 - \phi_3)B^3 + \phi_3 B^4\right] y_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t$$

$$y_t - (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} + (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} + (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} + \phi_3 y_{t-4} = \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3 y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

## Point forecasts (h=1)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$



# Point forecasts (h=1)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 2

$$y_{T+1} = (1 + \phi_1)y_T - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{T-1} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-2} - \phi_3y_{T-3} + \varepsilon_{T+1} + \theta_1\varepsilon_T$$

# Point forecasts (h=1)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 2

$$y_{T+1} = (1 + \phi_1)y_T - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{T-1} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-2} - \phi_3y_{T-3} + \varepsilon_{T+1} + \theta_1\varepsilon_T$$

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 3

$$\hat{y}_{T+1|T} = (1 + \phi_1)y_T - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{T-1} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-2} - \phi_3y_{T-3} + \theta_1e_T$$

## Point forecasts (h=2)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

## Point forecasts (h=2)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

### ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 2

$$y_{T+2} = (1 + \phi_1)y_{T+1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_T - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-1} - \phi_3y_{T-2} + \varepsilon_{T+2} + \theta_1\varepsilon_{T+1}.$$

# Point forecasts (h=2)

$$y_t = (1 + \phi_1)y_{t-1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_{t-2} - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{t-3} - \phi_3y_{t-4} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1\varepsilon_{t-1}$$

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 2

$$y_{T+2} = (1 + \phi_1)y_{T+1} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_T - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-1} - \phi_3y_{T-2} + \varepsilon_{T+2} + \theta_1\varepsilon_{T+1}.$$

## ARIMA(3,1,1) forecasts: Step 3

$$\hat{y}_{T+2|T} = (1 + \phi_1)\hat{y}_{T+1|T} - (\phi_1 - \phi_2)y_T - (\phi_2 - \phi_3)y_{T-1} - \phi_3y_{T-2}.$$

# Prediction intervals

## 95% prediction interval

$$\hat{y}_{T+h|T} \pm 1.96\sqrt{v_{T+h|T}}$$

where  $v_{T+h|T}$  is estimated forecast variance.

# Prediction intervals

## 95% prediction interval

$$\hat{y}_{T+h|T} \pm 1.96\sqrt{v_{T+h|T}}$$

where  $v_{T+h|T}$  is estimated forecast variance.

- $v_{T+1|T} = \hat{\sigma}^2$  for all ARIMA models

# Prediction intervals

## 95% prediction interval

$$\hat{y}_{T+h|T} \pm 1.96\sqrt{v_{T+h|T}}$$

where  $v_{T+h|T}$  is estimated forecast variance.

- $v_{T+1|T} = \hat{\sigma}^2$  for all ARIMA models
- Multi-step prediction intervals for ARIMA(0,0,q):

$$y_t = \varepsilon_t + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i \varepsilon_{t-i}.$$

$$v_{T|T+h} = \hat{\sigma}^2 \left[ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \theta_i^2 \right], \quad \text{for } h = 2, 3, \dots$$



# Prediction intervals

## 95% prediction interval

$$\hat{y}_{T+h|T} \pm 1.96\sqrt{v_{T+h|T}}$$

where  $v_{T+h|T}$  is estimated forecast variance.

- $v_{T+1|T} = \hat{\sigma}^2$  for all ARIMA models
- Multi-step prediction intervals for ARIMA(0,0,q):

$$y_t = \varepsilon_t + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i \varepsilon_{t-i}.$$

$$v_{T|T+h} = \hat{\sigma}^2 \left[ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{h-1} \theta_i^2 \right], \quad \text{for } h = 2, 3, \dots$$

- Other models beyond scope of this subject.

# Prediction intervals

- Prediction intervals **increase in size with forecast horizon.**
- Prediction intervals can be difficult to calculate by hand
- Calculations assume residuals are **uncorrelated** and **normally distributed.**
- Prediction intervals tend to be too narrow.
  - ▶ the uncertainty in the parameter estimates has not been accounted for.
  - ▶ the ARIMA model assumes historical patterns will not change during the forecast period.
  - ▶ the ARIMA model assumes uncorrelated future errors