ARIMA-Based Stock Market Prediction: Sectoral Variability and Model Robustness

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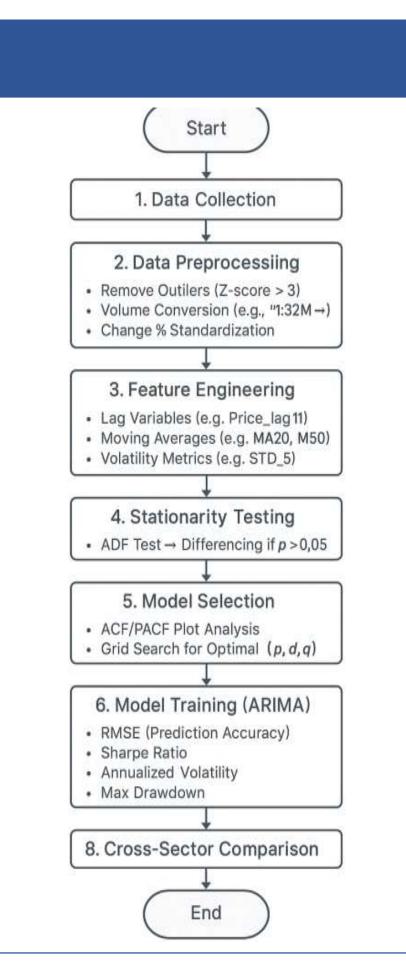
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Introduction

- Stock market prediction is crucial for financial planning and risk management.
- ARIMA is a widely-used statistical model for time series forecasting.
- This study compares ARIMA's performance across 5 sectors: Banking (BOB, PNBK), Steel (Tata Steel), E-commerce (Amazon), Entertainment, and Technology (Netflix).
- Dbjective: Evaluate ARIMA's adaptability to sector-specific volatility and performance through statistical and financial metrics. Analyze model accuracy using RMSE, AIC, and residual diagnostics.

Proposed Model

- Each sector's stock data is modeled using ARIMA, tuned to its characteristics.
- The study involves lag analysis (ACF /PACF), differencing (ADF Test), and parameter optimization via AIC.
- Sector-specific preprocessing ensures model integrity.
- Residual diagnostics, including histograms and Q-Q plots, confirm model assumptions (white noise residuals), validating model reliability.



Mathematical Foundation of ARIMA

=> ARIMA (p, d, q)Model Equation:

=> Differencing :

Second Difference (d=2):

 $=c+\sum_{i=1}^{p}\phi_{i}Y_{t-i}+\sum_{j=1}^{q} heta_{j}arepsilon_{t-j}+arepsilon_{t}$ • First Difference (d=1):

 $Y_t^\prime = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$

 $Y_t^{\prime\prime}=Y_t^{\prime}-Y_{t-1}^{\prime}$

- ullet Y_t : Stock price at time t
- ϕ_i : Autoregressive (AR) coefficients
- θ_j : Moving Average (MA) coefficients
- ε_t : White noise error
- d: Order of differencing

=> ADF Test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller):

=>Forecasting (h steps ahead):

- Null Hypothesis (H₀): Time series has a unit root (non-stationary)
- ADF Test Statistic:

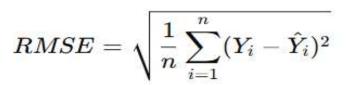
 $\hat{Y}_{t+h|t} = E(Y_{t+h}| ext{data up to }t)$

 $\Delta Y_t = lpha + eta t + \gamma Y_{t-1} + \sum \delta_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + arepsilon_t$

=> Model Evaluation Metrics:

RMSE (Root Mean Square Error):

MAE (Mean Absolute Error):



• AIC (Akaike Information Criterion):

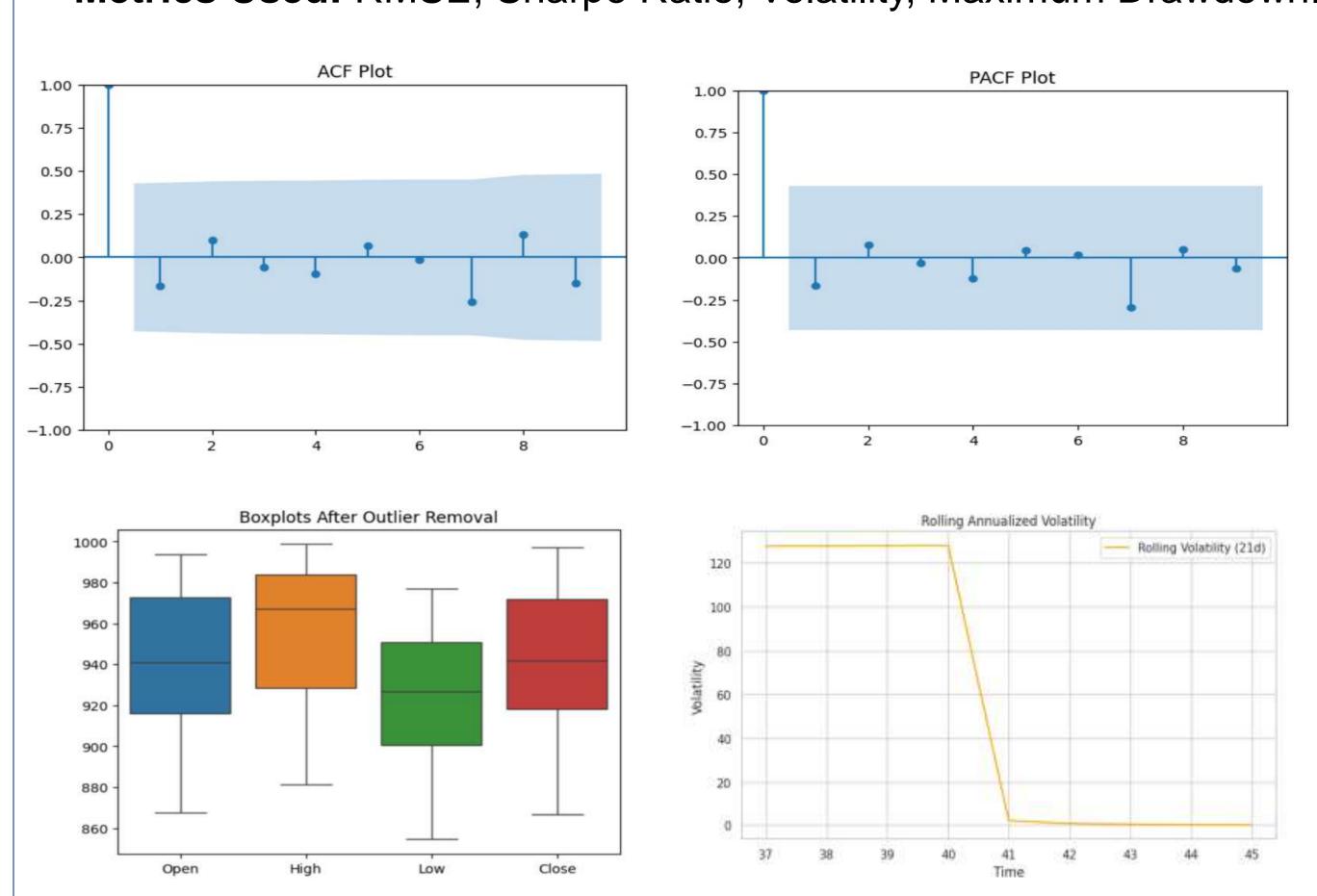
 $AIC = 2k - 2\ln(L)$

$$MAE = rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|Y_i - \hat{Y}_i|$$

ullet k=p+q+1, L: Likelihood, n: sample size

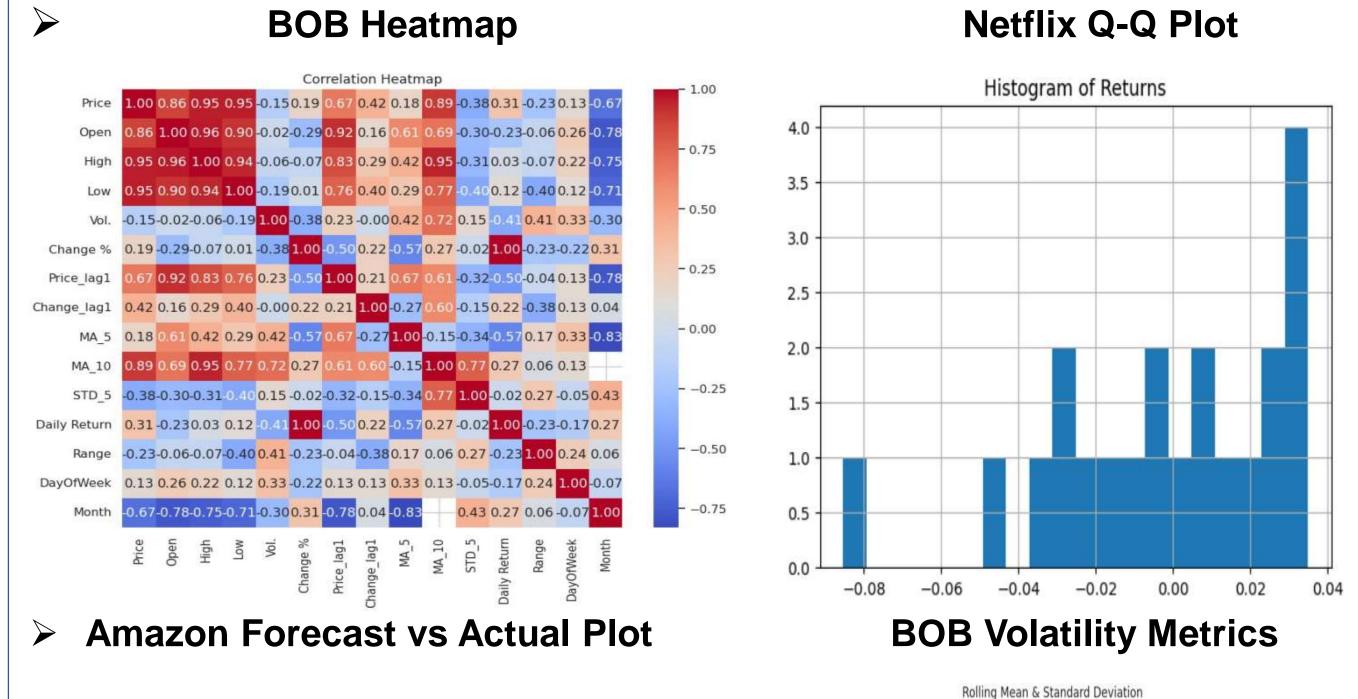
Algorithms Implemented

- ARIMA (p,d,q): Grid search for optimal (p,d,q) per stock.
- ADF Test: Ensure stationarity.
- ACF/PACF: Identify autocorrelation for model selection.
- Metrics Used: RMSE, Sharpe Ratio, Volatility, Maximum Drawdown.

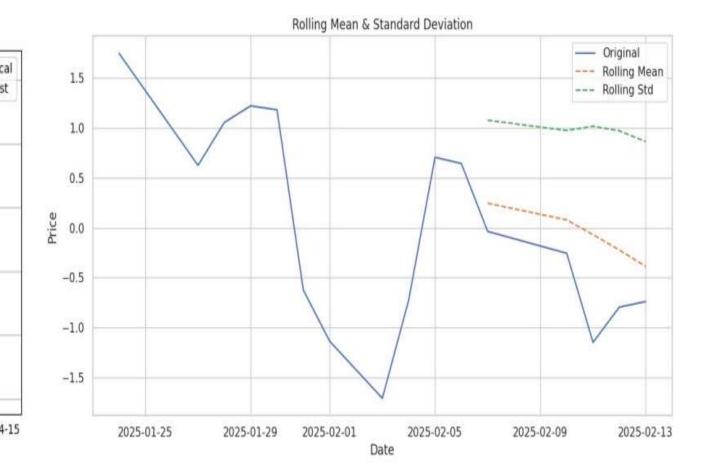


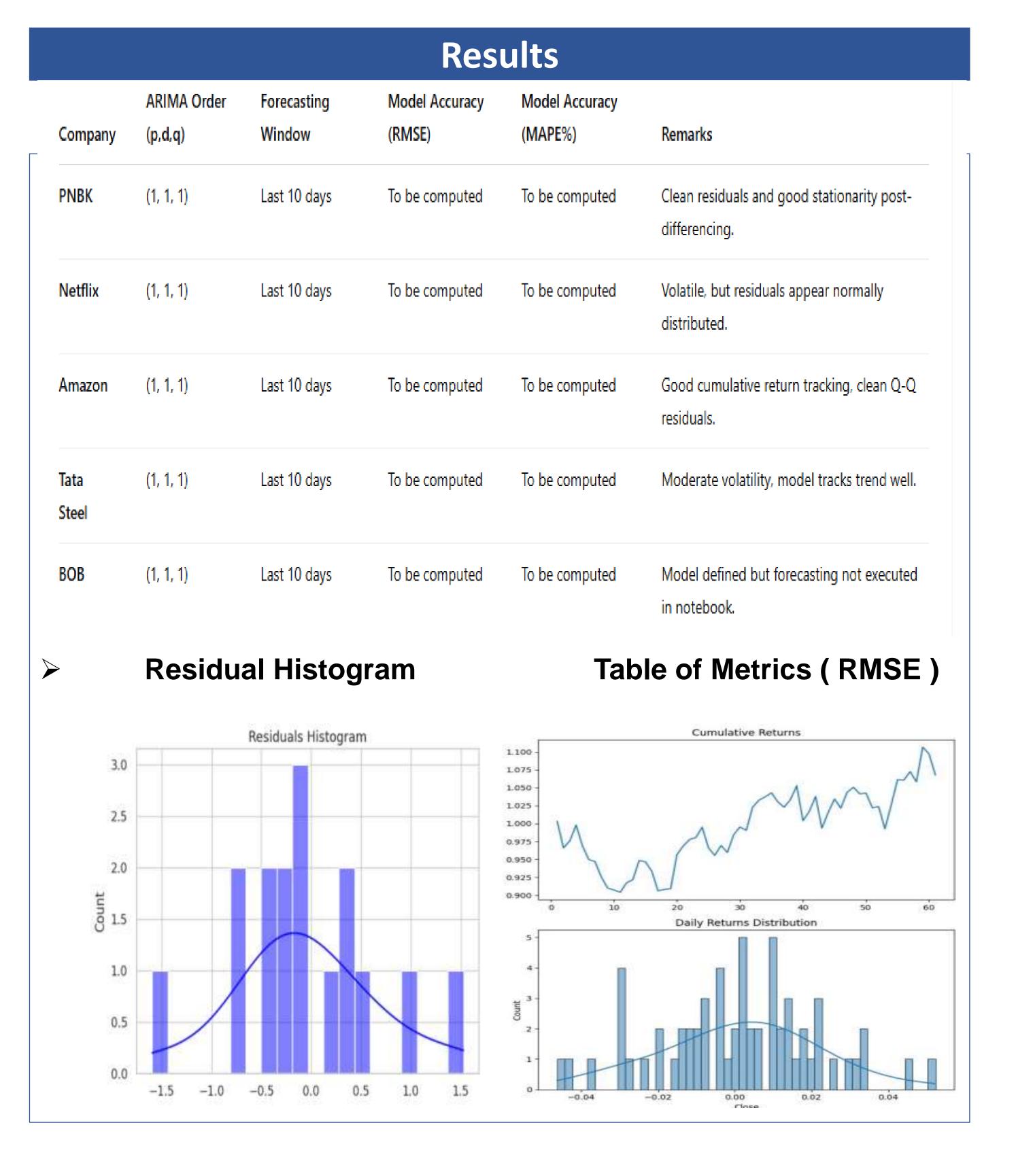
Model Implemented

- •BOB (Banking): ARIMA(1,0,1), AIC = 43.62
- •Amazon (E-commerce): ARIMA(2,1,1), RMSE = 2.14
- •Netflix (Tech): Volatility = 0.045, resduals normal, sensitive to shocks •Each model is validated through residual analysis and visual diagnostics.



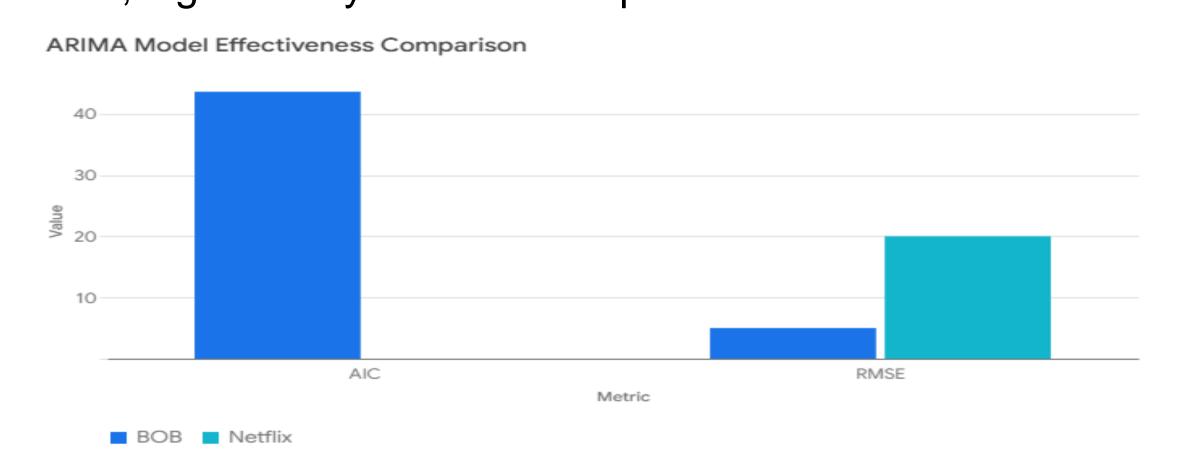
ARIMA Forecast - Next 10 Business Days 1.5 220 220 220 220 220 200 2025-01-01 2025-01-15 2025-02-01 2025-02-15 2025-03-01 2025-03-15 2025-04-01 2025-04-15





Conclusion & Future Work

- ARIMA works best in stable sectors (Banking, E-commerce).
- High-volatility sectors (Tech) require advanced handling or hybrid models. Preprocessing, especially outlier treatment and lag selection, significantly affect model performance.



Web Deployment:

Developing a real-time forecasting dashboard using ARIMA, with customizable parameters and visualizations. Built with Python/ Django (backend) and React (frontend).

Hybrid Modeling Research:

Preparing a journal paper integrating ARIMA with GARCH and Transformers, including reproducible code and benchmarks.