

## Part II: Time series prediction

---

Michael Small

Complex Systems Group  
School of Mathematics and Statistics  
The University of Western Australia

Mineral Resources  
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation  
Australia

## Prediction

---

- Given a history  $\{\dots, x_{t-4}, x_{t-3}, x_{t-2}, x_{t-1}, x_t\}$ , what is the future  $\{x_{t+1}, x_{t+2}, x_{t+3}, \dots\}$ ?
- And, how good are these predictions?
- 5, -3, 2, -1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3 — what is next?
- Build  $F(\dots, x_{t-4}, x_{t-3}, x_{t-2}, x_{t-1}, x_t) \approx x_{t+1}$

## Discussion

When would you need prediction in your industry? Prediction of *what*?

# Linear autoregressive models

- $F(x_{t-d+1}, x_{t-d+2}, x_{t-1}) = a_1 x_{t-1} + a_2 x_{t-2} + \dots a_d x_{t-d} \approx x_{t+1}$
- or  $F(X) = X.A \approx y$  where  $X$  is a matrix and  $A$  and  $y$  are vectors:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_d \\ x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_{d+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n-d+1} & x_{n-d+2} & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} x_{d+1} \\ x_{d+2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

- I.x.  $\hat{A} = X^{-1}y$
- Only question that remains is how to choose  $d$  (and whether models like this are useful at all)

1. Construct a library of past observations and the past-futures of those past observations.  
(I.e. at time  $x_t$  the corresponding future was  $f_t$ ).
2. For each new observation  $x$  find past similar observations and use their futures to predict the true future  
(last time it was cloudy, cold and windy it also rained)
  - Also called *machine learning/deep learning/artificial intelligence*.
  - Generalisation involve building more complex (or probabilistic) predictions by combining multiple similar points in the past

1. let  $v_t = (x_t, x_{t-\ell_1}, x_{t-\ell_2}, x_{t-\ell_3}, \dots, x_{t-\ell_d})$
2. choose nonlinear functions  $\phi_i$  of the data
3. build a nonlinear  $F(x_t, x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \dots) = \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i \phi_i(v_t)$
4. then this can be written as matrices  $\Phi \Lambda = y$  and  $\Lambda = \Phi^{-1} y$
5. *but* we now need to make good choices of  $\phi_i$  and choose  $M$

# Pythonification

---

## Exercises

- Do this.
- Which prediction schemes work best?
- When and why?



## References

---

- H. Kantz, T. Schreiber. “Nonlinear time series analysis” CUP.
- M. Small. “Applied Nonlinear time series analysis” World Scientific.
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/time-series-analysis-in-python-an-introduction-70d5a5b1d52a>
- <https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook/03.11-working-with-time-series.html>

michael.small@uwa.edu.au  
michael.small@csiro.au