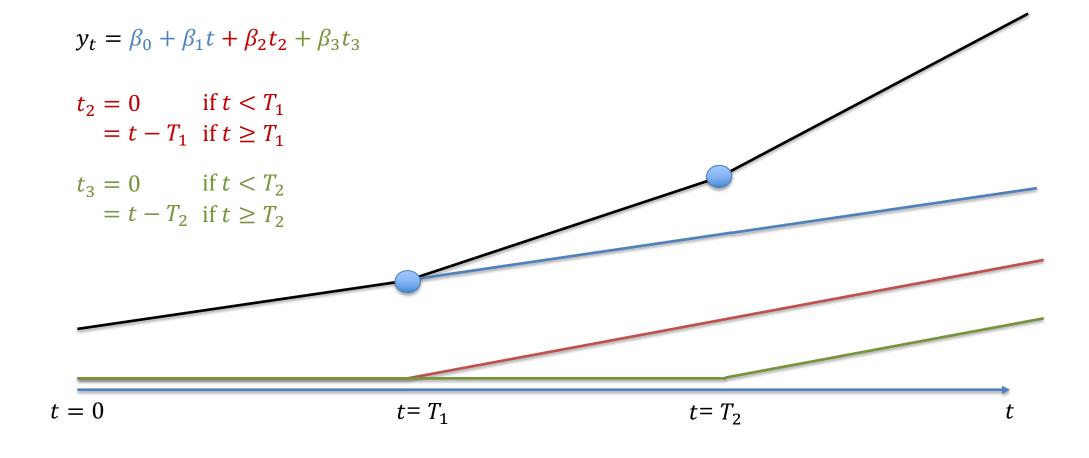
Piecewise linear trend: creating the features

Trend features

Piecewise linear regression



$$y_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \beta_{2}t_{2} + \beta_{3}t_{3}$$

$$t_{2} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{1}$$

$$= t - T_{1} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{1}$$

$$t_{3} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{2}$$

$$= t - T_{2} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{2}$$

Time	У	
2020-02-12	23	
2020-02-13	30	
2020-02-14	35	
2020-02-15	30	
2020-02-16	20	
2020-02-17	34	
2020-02-18	12	
2020-02-19	Ś	
2020-02-20	Ś	
2020-02-21	Ś	

$$y_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \beta_{2}t_{2} + \beta_{3}t_{3}$$

$$t_{2} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{1}$$

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$$t_{3} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{2}$$

$$= t - T_{2} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{2}$$

$$T_{1}$$

Time	У	t (days)
2020-02-12	23	0
2020-02-13	30	1
2020-02-14	35	2
2020-02-15	30	3
2020-02-16	20	4
2020-02-17	34	5
2020-02-18	12	6
2020-02-19	Ś	7
2020-02-20	Ś	8
2020-02-21	Ś	9

$$y_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \beta_{2}t_{2} + \beta_{3}t_{3}$$

$$t_{2} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{1}$$

$$= t - T_{1} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{1}$$

$$t_{3} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{2}$$

$$= t - T_{2} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{2}$$

	Time	У	t (days)	t ₂ (days)
	2020-02-12	23	0	0
	2020-02-13	30	1	0
T_1	2020-02-14	35	2	0
	2020-02-15	30	3	1
	2020-02-16	20	4	2
T_2	2020-02-17	34	5	3
	2020-02-18	12	6	4
	2020-02-19	Ś	7	5
	2020-02-20	Ś	8	6
	2020-02-21	Ś	9	7

$$y_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}t + \beta_{2}t_{2} + \beta_{3}t_{3}$$

$$t_{2} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{1}$$

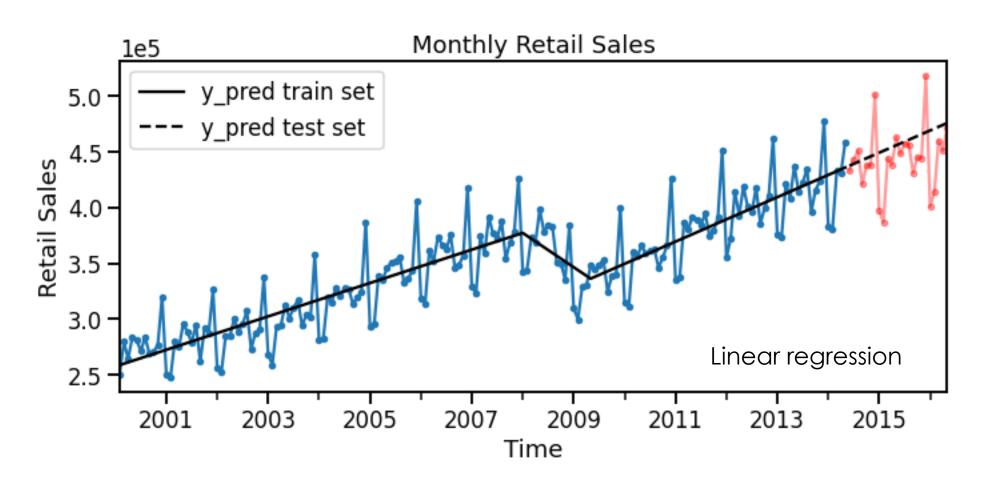
$$= t - T_{1} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{1}$$

$$t_{3} = 0 \quad \text{if } t < T_{2}$$

$$= t - T_{2} \quad \text{if } t \ge T_{2}$$

	Time	У	t (days)	t ₂ (days)	t_3 (days)
	2020-02-12	23	0	0	0
	2020-02-13	30	1	0	0
T_1	2020-02-14	35	2	0	0
	2020-02-15	30	3	1	0
	2020-02-16	20	4	2	0
T_2	2020-02-17	34	5	3	0
	2020-02-18	12	6	4	1
	2020-02-19	Ś	7	5	2
	2020-02-20	Ś	8	6	3
	2020-02-21	Ś	9	7	4

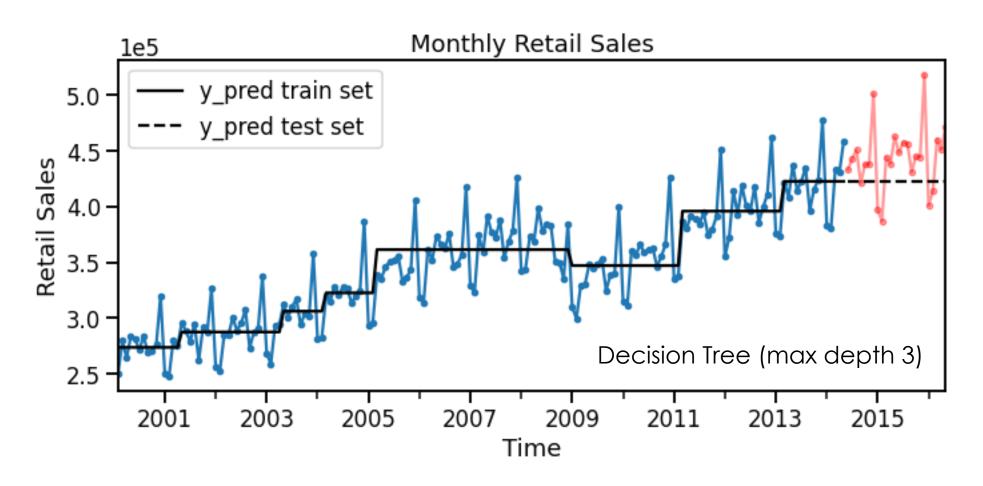
Example: Monthly retail sales



Features:

- Time since start (t)
- Changepoint 1
 - 2008-01-01
- Changepoint 2
 - 2009-05-01

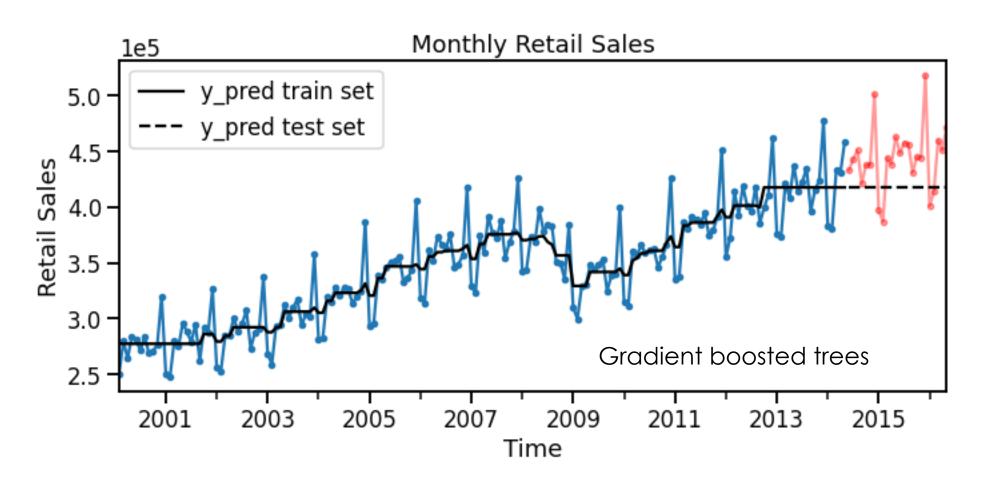
Example: Monthly retail sales



Features:

- Time since start (t)
- Changepoint 1
 - 2008-01-01
- Changepoint 2
 - 2009-05-01

Example: Monthly retail sales



Features:

- Time since start (t)
- Changepoint 1
 - 2008-01-01
- Changepoint 2
 - 2009-05-01

```
from sktime.transformations.series.time_since import TimeSince
```

Manually specify the changepoints.

```
# Specify changepoints in monthly period
changepoints = [
    "1992-01", # start of time series
    "2008-01", # changepoint
    "2009-04", # changepoint
]
```

	У	time_since_1992-01	time_since_2008-01	time_since_2009-04
ds				
1992-01	146376	0	0	0
1992-02	147079	1	0	0
1992-03	159336	2	0	0
1992-04	163669	3	0	0
1992-05	170068	4	0	0

	У	time_since_1992-01	time_since_2008-01	time_since_2009-04
ds				
1992-01	146376	0	0	0
1992-02	147079	1	0	0
1992-03	159336	2	0	0
1992-04	163669	3	0	0
1992-05	170068	4	0	0

	У	time_since_1992-01	time_since_2008-01	time_since_2009-04
ds				
2007-10	368681	189	0	0
2007-11	377802	190	0	0
2007-12	426077	191	0	0
2008-01	342697	192	0	0
2008-02	343937	193	1	0
2008-03	372923	194	2	0
2008-04	368923	195	3	0
2008-05	397969	196	4	0
2008-06	378490	197	5	0
2008-07	383686	198	6	0

Pros and cons

Pros

Easy to implement.

Provides a method of handling simple non-linear trends.

Need to choose change points.

Mostly useful for linear models.

If the time series is highly nonlinear it would be tedious to break it down into change points.

Cons

Summary

Simple changes in trend can be modelled using piecewise regression.

Piecewise regression amounts to creating new features, one for each changepoint.

Enables linear models to handle non-linear trends in the time series.

References

Piecewise linear trends:

https://otexts.com/fpp3/nonlinear-regression.html