

① \Rightarrow Smoother \Rightarrow Trend \Rightarrow ~~Model~~ \Rightarrow SE.

② Models \rightarrow Trend
 Model \rightarrow ~~Sum~~

\rightarrow Differenc (1)

① AR (1) - MA

AR \Rightarrow Auto Regressive models

Series is

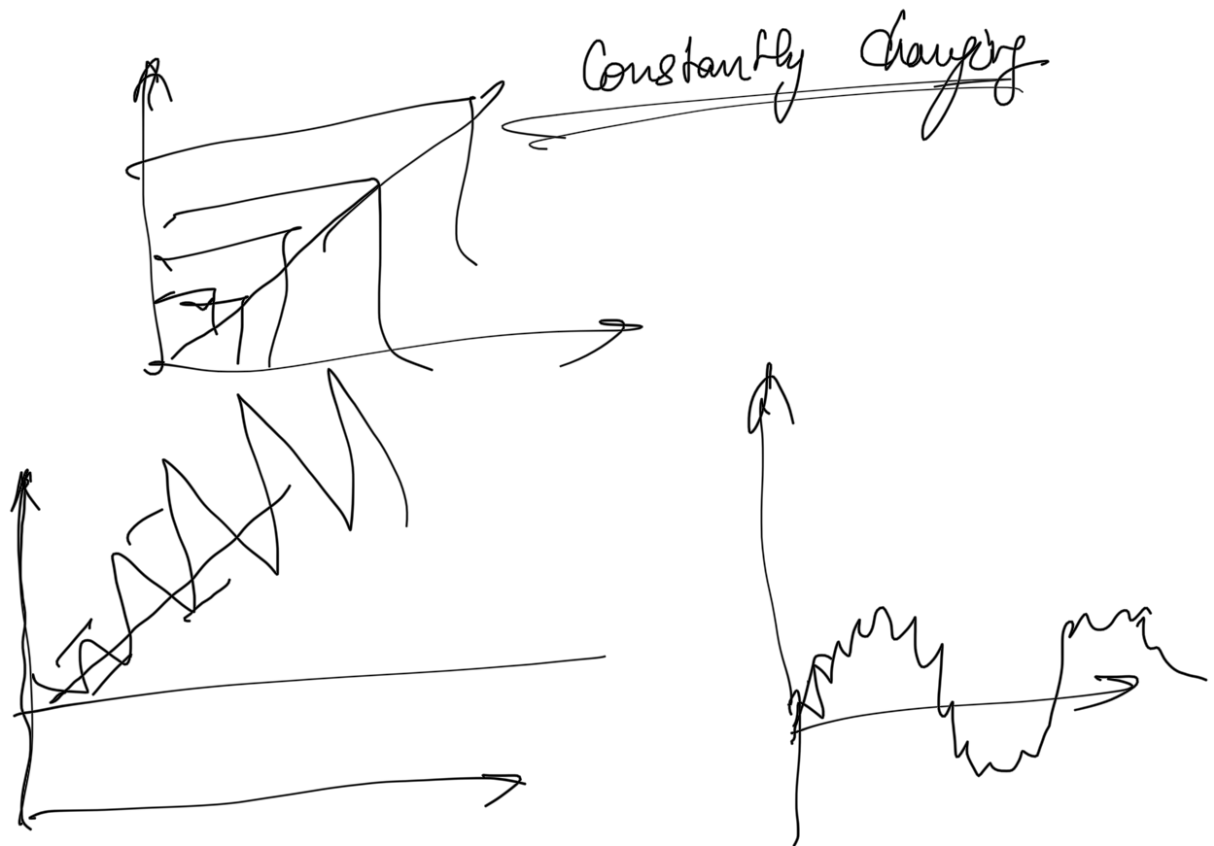
① Stationarity \Rightarrow What is stationing?
 \rightarrow why is it important?

\rightarrow How do I check if my series is station?

① What is stationarity?

Normal distributed
Law of large numbers / Central limit thm
defined stat. prop / Conf in

Stability \rightarrow depend shifts. \leftarrow
 Constant \downarrow (1) mean \rightarrow constant
 (2) Stand. dev - \rightarrow constant
 (3) Seasonality in the data



\Rightarrow Why? \Rightarrow Time series forecast

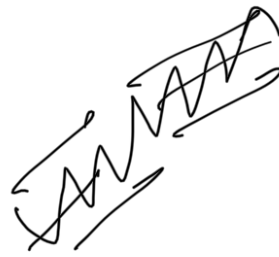
- 3 prop we are using
- (1) Expected value, mean
 - (2) Variance
 - (3) Correlation between t & $(t-n)$ value.

mean some diff μ is only helpful.
is same (or) little & less across periods.

Stationarity require the population quantiles to
be ~~same~~ Constant across time / making our
estimate a reasonable mean

③ How do we know if data is Stationary

① By graph



② Hypothesis tests (Diagnostic tests)

→ Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

→ Granger Causality

→ Differencing n^{th} order will make the
data stable. (d)

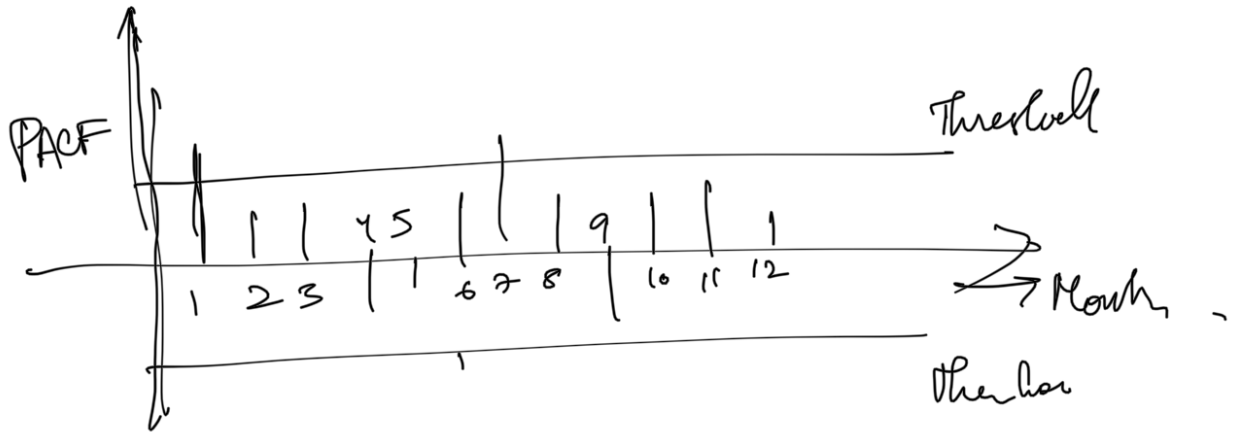
④

1	50	→	50
2	50	→	50
3	80	→	80
4	80	→	80
5	90	→	90

→ Make the Series Stationary

AR 1 MA

AR \rightarrow Auto Regressive Model



Calculus \rightarrow the regression of the past time
 \rightarrow calculates the present or future value

Regression models: $Y_t = m_0 + m_1 t + m_2 t^2 + m_3 t^3 + m_4 t^4 + \dots + \epsilon_t$
 Linear Regression Model
 Regression \rightarrow Auto Regressive Model of itself as $N-1$ times per

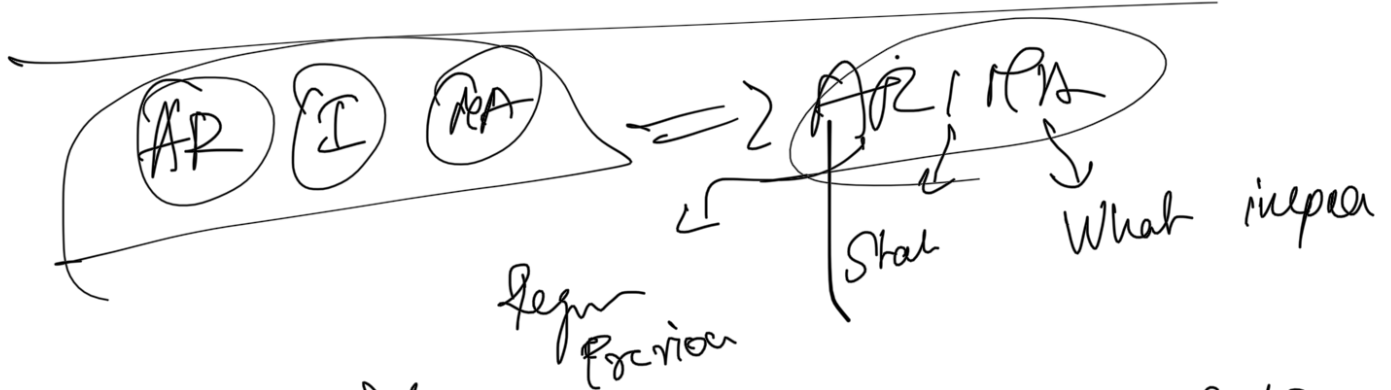
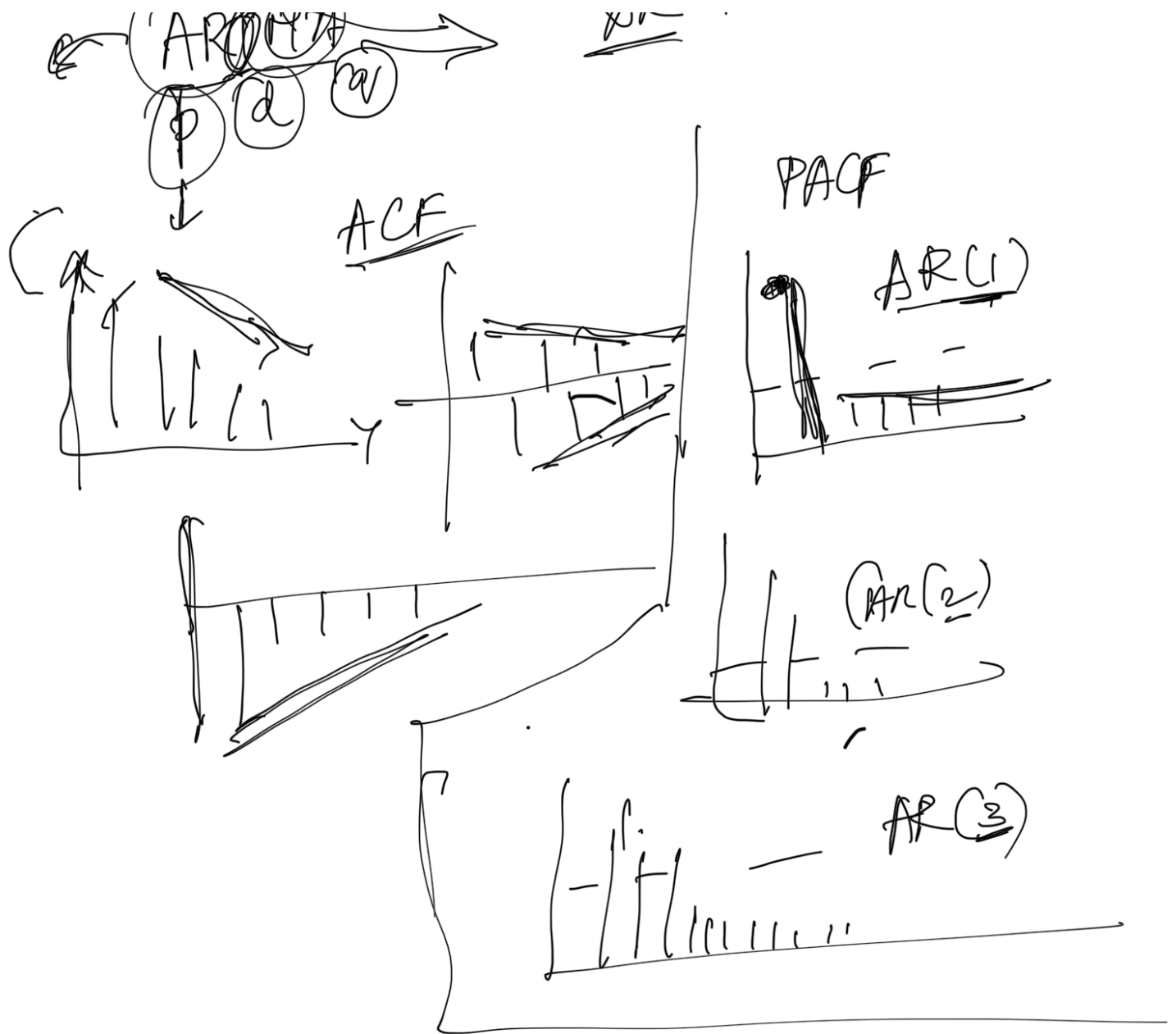
\hookrightarrow Regression with itself

$$Y_t = B_1 Y_{t-1} + B_2 Y_{t-2} + B_3 Y_{t-3} + \dots + B_k Y_{t-k} + \epsilon_t$$

(Time Step)

AR \rightarrow what time step in the most of.

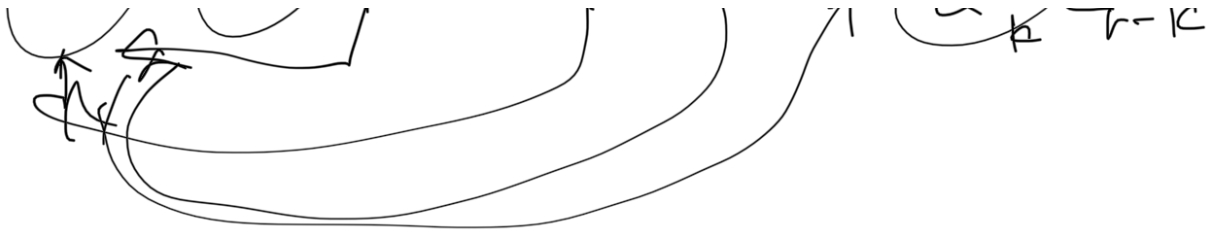
AR 1 MA



What is the value, the residual error of the past \Rightarrow present future value

$$Y_t = \alpha_1 Y_{t-1} + \alpha_2 Y_{t-2} + \epsilon_t$$

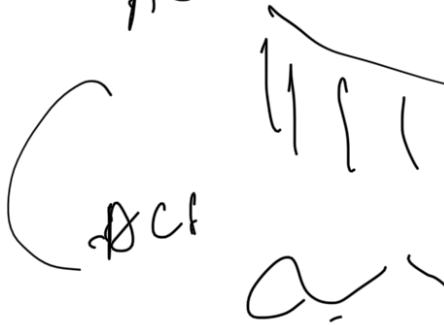
where ϵ_t is the residual error at time t .



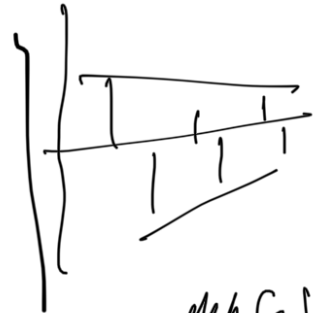
AR + MA

$$y_t = \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \beta_2 y_{t-2} + \dots + \beta_p y_{t-p} + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \dots + \alpha_q \varepsilon_{t-q} + \varepsilon_t$$

AR(p) + PACF



PACF



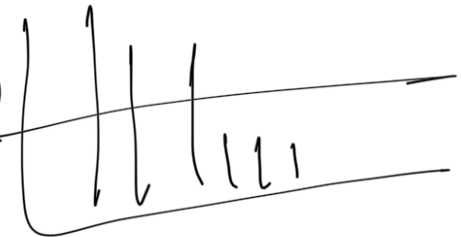
ACF



MA(1)



MA(3)



~~Search~~

S-ARIMA

SARIMA