

Introduction to Time Series Analysis

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence - 2023 Summer

Aug 10, 2023
Thu 4 PM

Kwangwoon University MI:RU
Artificial Intelligence Study



Agenda

In this course, you will learn

Part 1 – Introduction to Time Series Analysis

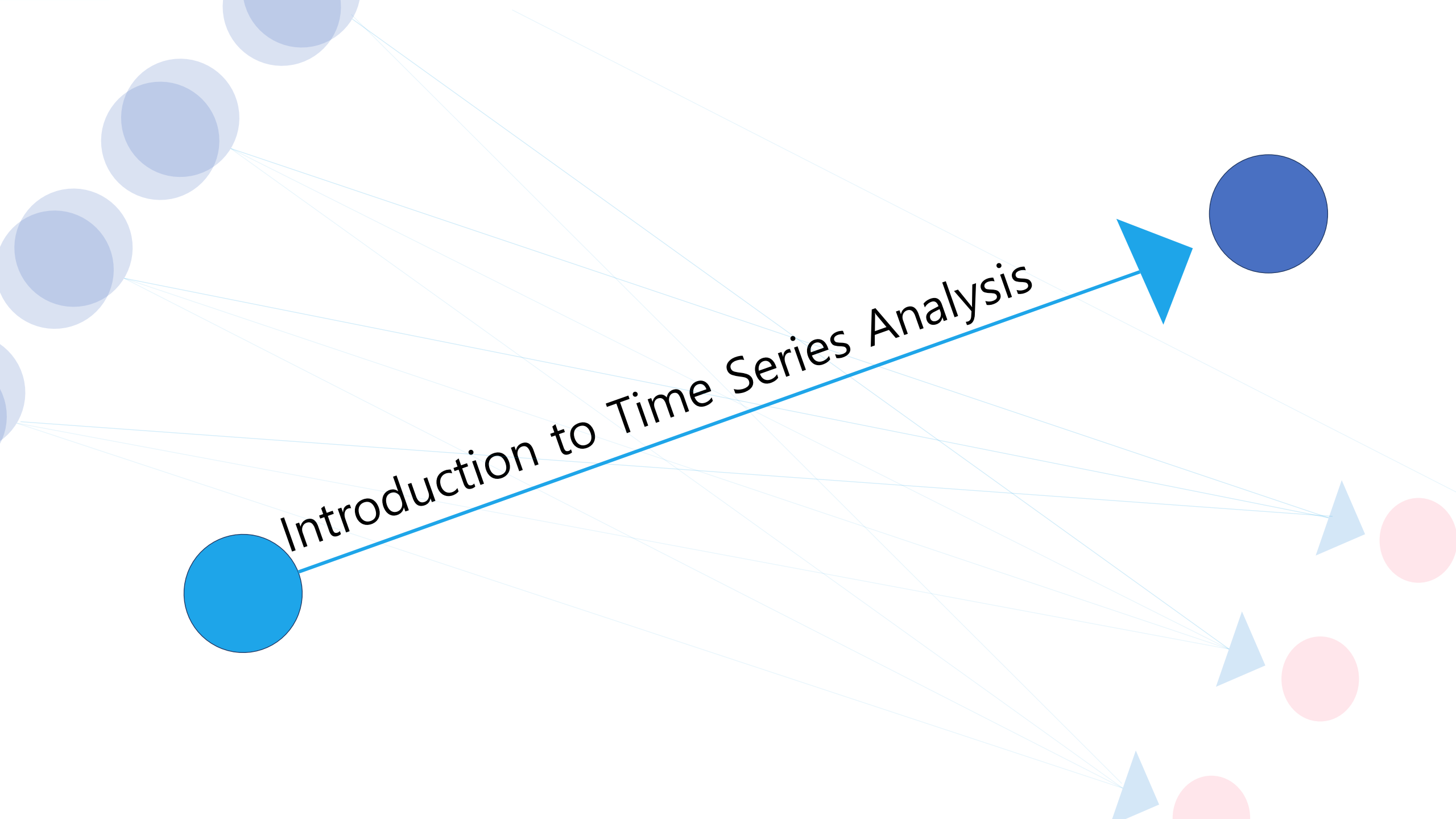
Part 2 – Time Series Components and Patterns

Part 3 – Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Part 4 – Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

Part 5 – Time Series Modeling: Exponential Smoothing

Part 6 – Time Series Modeling: ARIMA vs. Exponential Smoothing



Introduction to Time Series Analysis



Introduction to Time Series Analysis

Definition and characteristics of time series

time series data?

-> 일정한 시간 동안 수집된 **일련의 순차적으로 정해진 데이터** 셋의 집합

characteristics?

-> **시간에 관해 순서**가 매겨져 있고, 연속된 관측치는 서로 **상관관계**를 가짐



Introduction to Time Series Analysis

Applications of time series analysis in various domains

삼성전자 시 31,660 고 33,040 저 29,119 종 31,960 ▼440 -1.36% 거 5,218,372

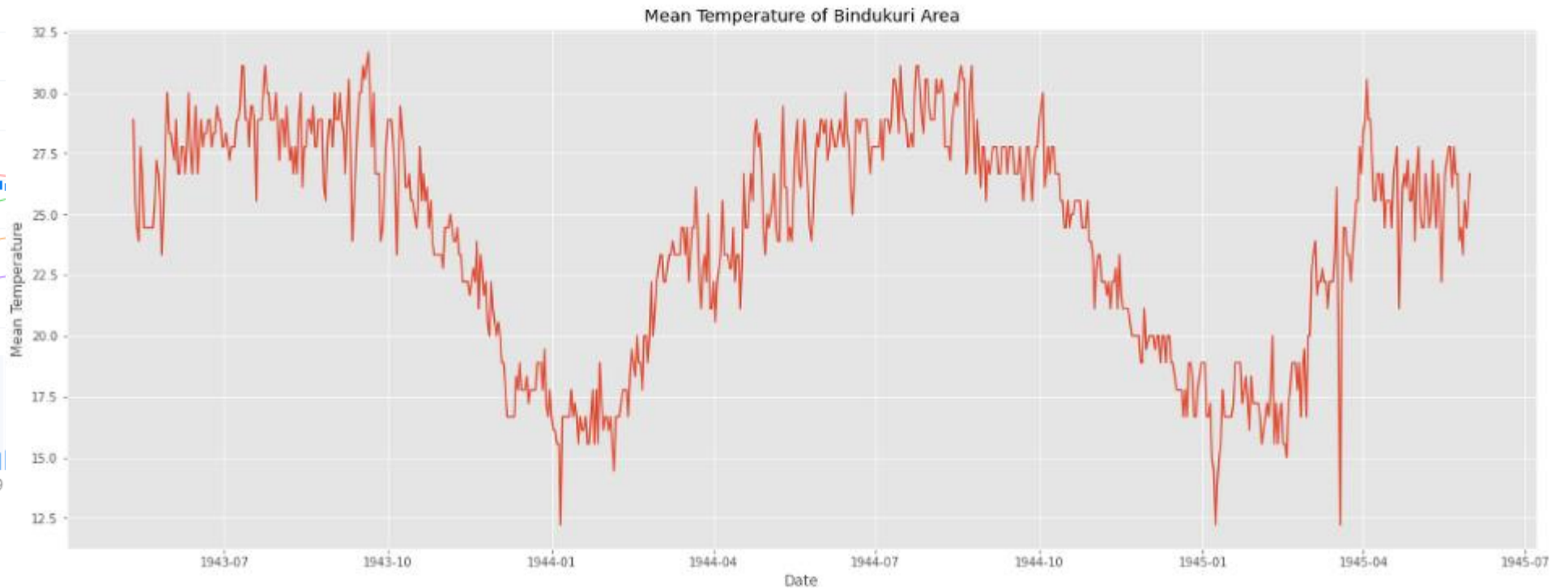
이동평균 5 20 60 120

Linear ▼

▼ 최고 96,800 (-28.82%)

94,060

84,654





Introduction to Time Series Analysis

Challenges and considerations in analyzing time series data

Challenges?

- > 시계열 모형은 여러 변수를 고려할 수 없음
- > 오차를 피할 수 없음

considerations?

- > 특성에서 알 수 있었듯, 관측치가 항상 독립적인 것은 아님(상관관계)



Time Series Components and Patterns

Trend, seasonality, and cyclicity in time series data

Trend?

-> 데이터가 장기적으로 증가하거나 감소할 경우 추세가 존재함.

추세의 방향이 변화하는 모습



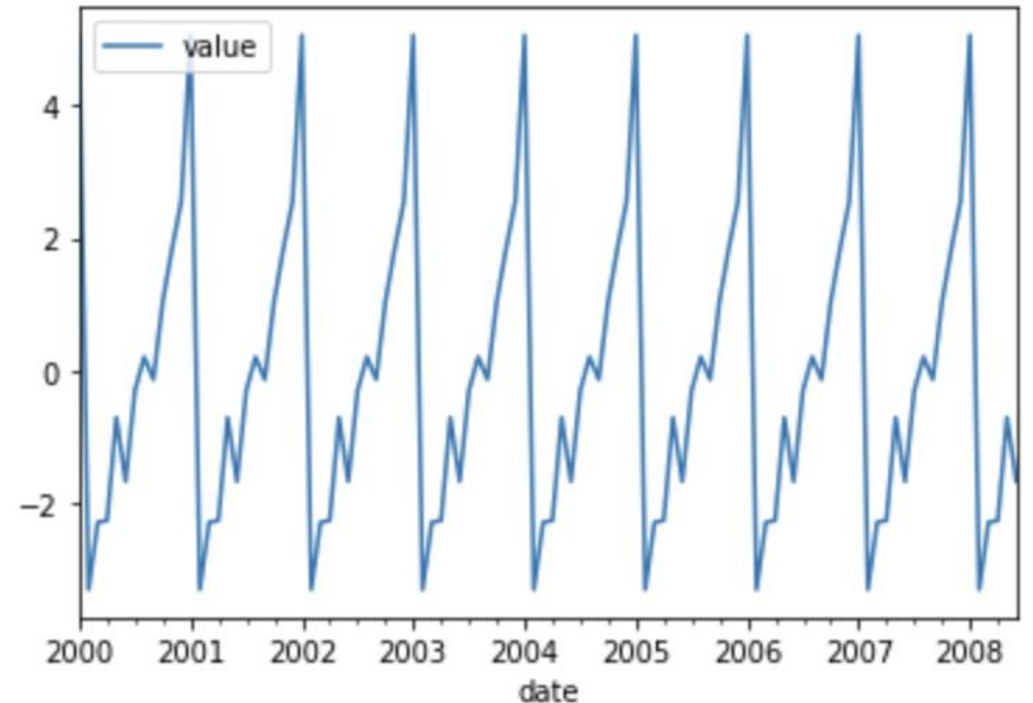
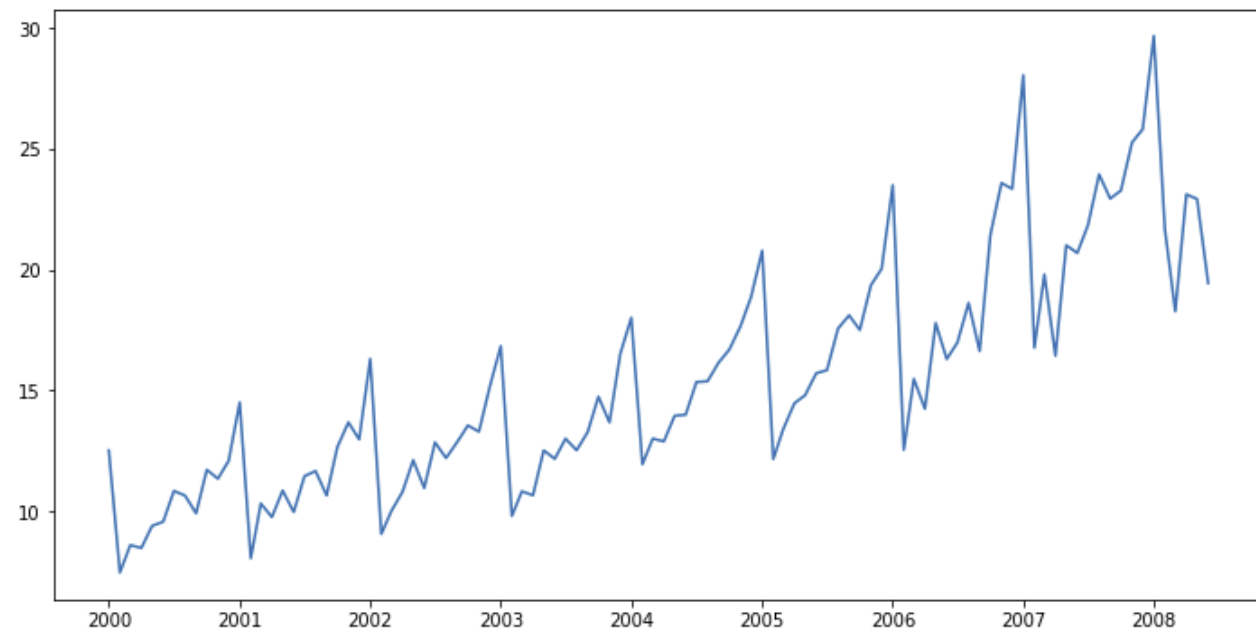
Time Series Components and Patterns

Trend, seasonality, and cyclicity in time series data

seasonality?

-> 계절성 요일이 시계열에 영향을 줄 때, 계절성 패턴이 나타남.

시계열 데이터에서 계절성을 추출한 모습



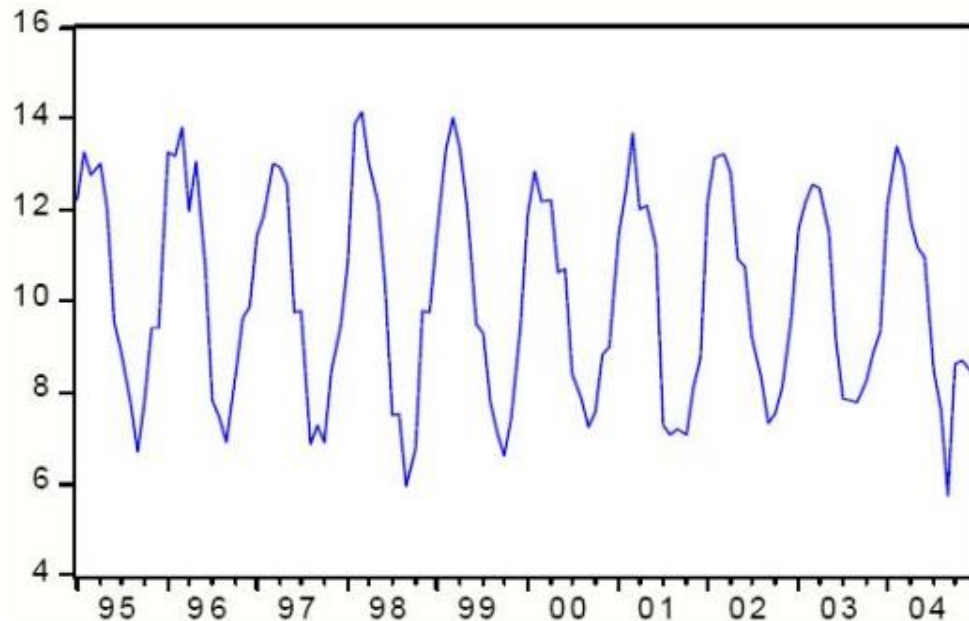
Time Series Components and Patterns

Trend, seasonality, and cyclicity in time series data

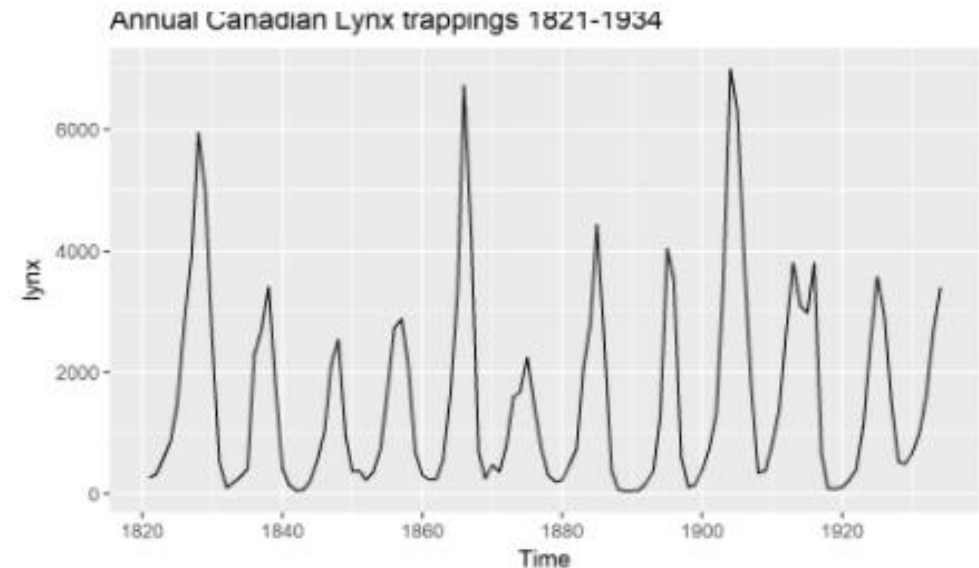
cyclicity?

- > 고정된 빈도가 아닌 형태로 증가하거나 감소하는 모습을 주기라고 함
- > 일정하지 않은 빈도로 발생하는 계절성

계절성



주기성



Time Series Components and Patterns

Stationarity and its importance in time series analysis

Stationarity? 정상성?

- > 일정하여 늘 한결같은 성질
- > 시간에 무관하게 과거, 현재, 미래의 분포가 같다.
- > 시계열의 평균과 분산이 일정하고, 추세와 계절성이 존재하지 않는 성질

Why is Stationarity important?

- > 정상성을 가진 데이터는 여러 구간에 걸친 관찰 값 간의 관계가 일정함
- > 시계열 분석의 모델은 정상화된 시계열을 가정함

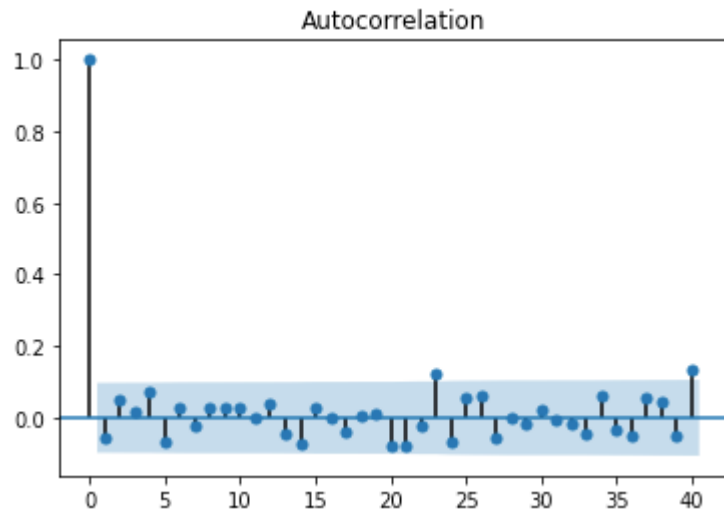
Time Series Components and Patterns

Autocorrelation and partial autocorrelation functions

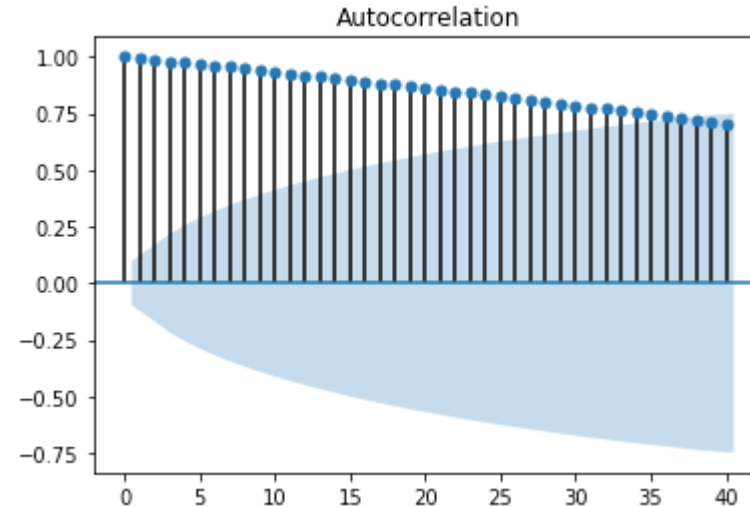
Autocorrelation?

- > 시계열의 시차 값 사이의 연관 정도
- > 과거의 관찰 값이 현재 관찰 값에 미치는 영향을 확인할 수 있음
- > ACF(AutoCorrelation Function)을 통해 시각화

정상성



비정상성



Time Series Components and Patterns

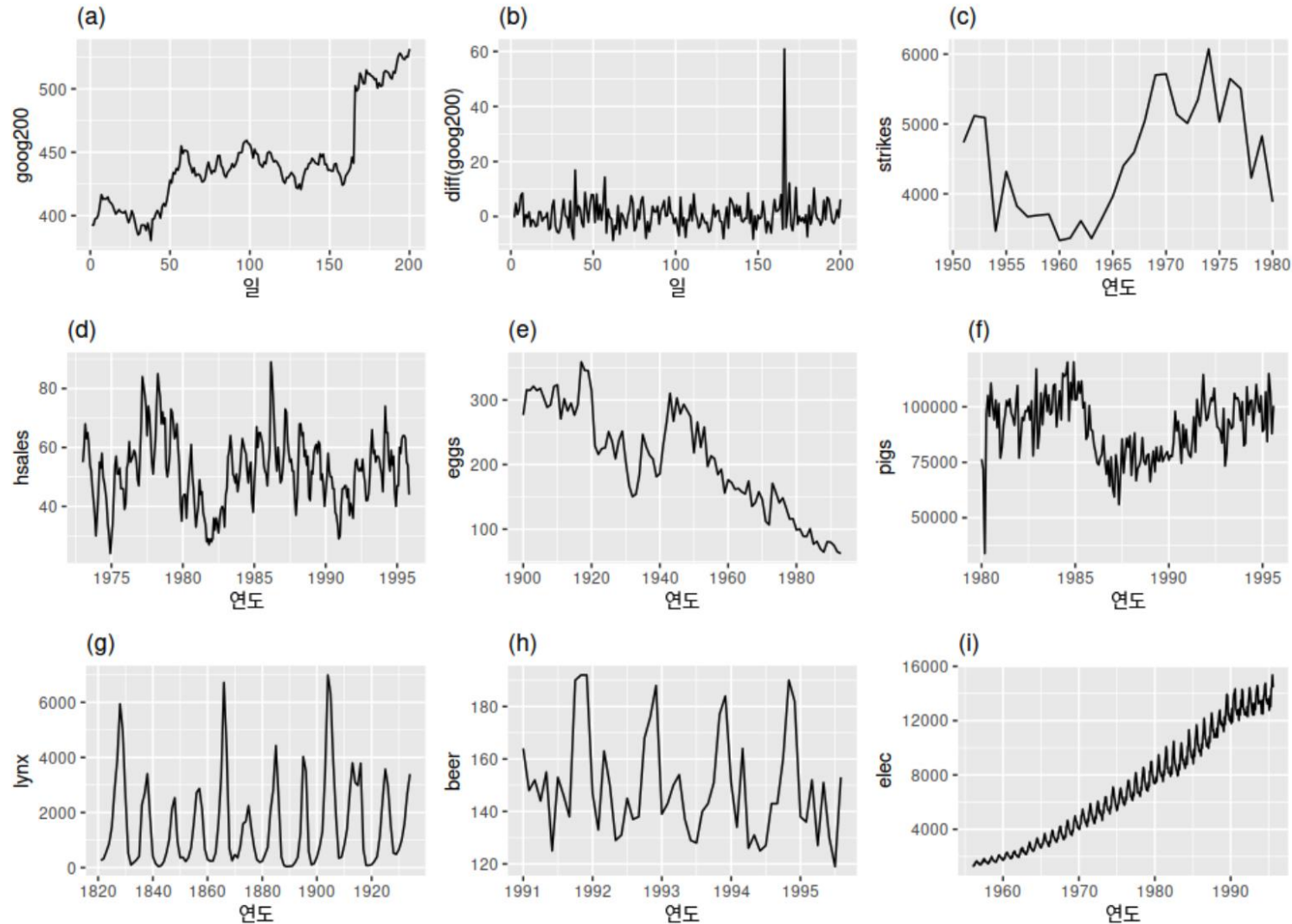
Autocorrelation and partial autocorrelation functions

Partial autocorrelation?

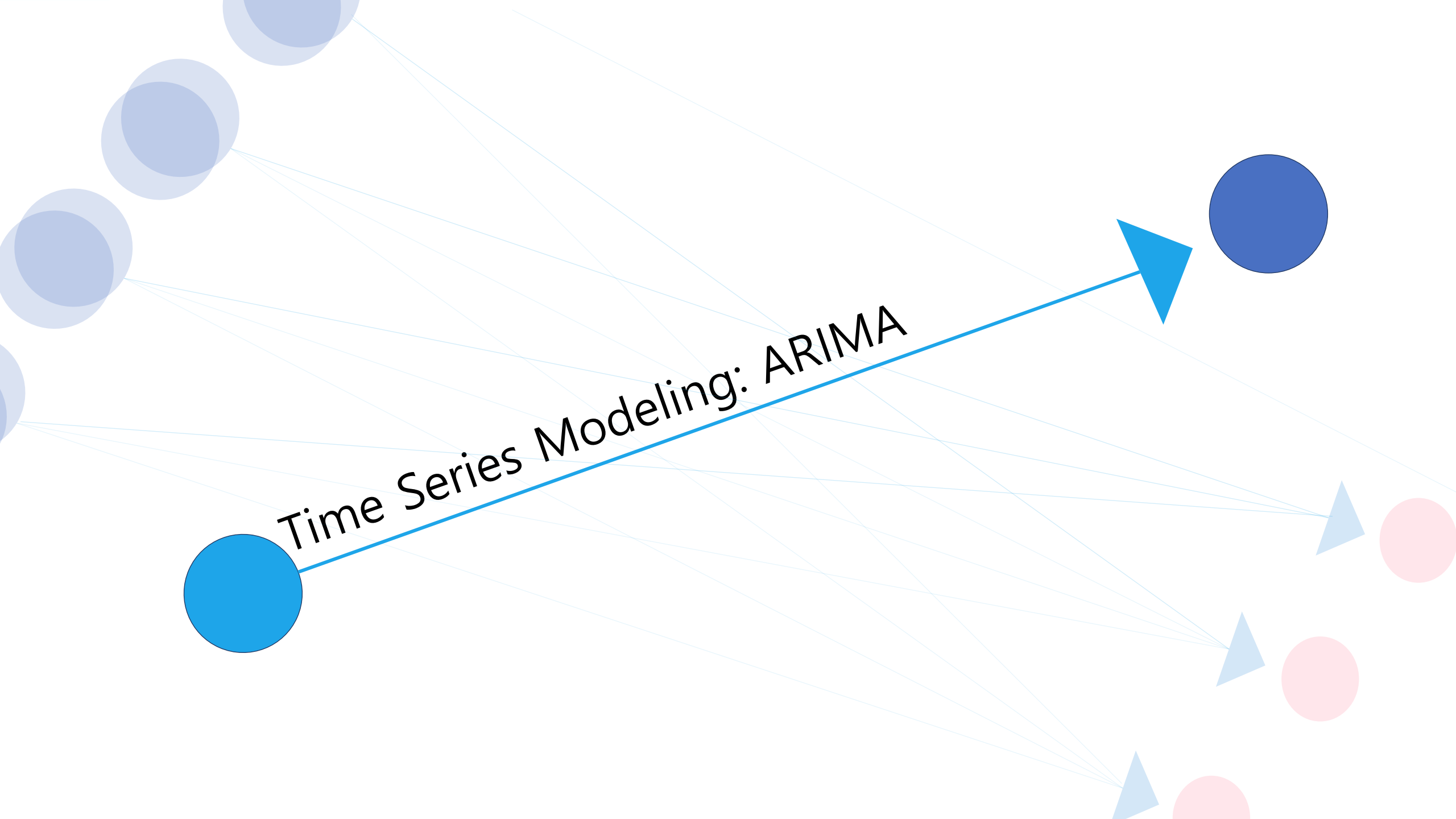
- > 시계열의 시차 값 사이의 **순수한** 상호 연관성
- > 중간 관측 값과의 연관성은 무시하고 순수한 시차 값 사이의 연관성
- > PACF(Partial AutoCorrelation Function)을 통해 시각화

Time Series Components and Patterns

Identifying and understanding different patterns in time series data



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA





Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Introduction to Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models

ARIMA model?

- > 시계열을 예측하는 방법 중 가장 널리 사용하는 방식
- > 데이터에 나타나는 자기상관을 표현하는데 목적이 있음
- > 현재 값을 과거 값과 과거 예측 오차를 통해 설명함



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Differencing for achieving stationarity

How to make stationarity?

- > 정상성을 나타내기 위해 연이은 관측 값들의 차이를 계산할 수 있음
- > 이 방법을 differencing(차분)이라고 함.

differencing?

- > 이어진 데이터들의 차이를 구하는 것

$$y_t^* = y_t - y_{t-1}$$



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Identification, estimation, and interpretation of AR, MA, and I components

AR(Auto Regressive)?

- > 과거가 미래를 예측한다는 사실에 기반
- > AR의 차수는 얼마나 먼 **과거의 데이터**까지 고려

$$X(t) = w * X(t-1) + b + u * e(t)$$



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Identification, estimation, and interpretation of AR, MA, and I components

MA(Moving Average)?

- > 평균을 중심으로 각 시계열 값이 가지는 오차를 반영
- > MA(q)의 차수는 얼마나 먼 **과거의 오차**까지 고려

$$X(t) = w * e(t-1) + b + u * e(t)$$



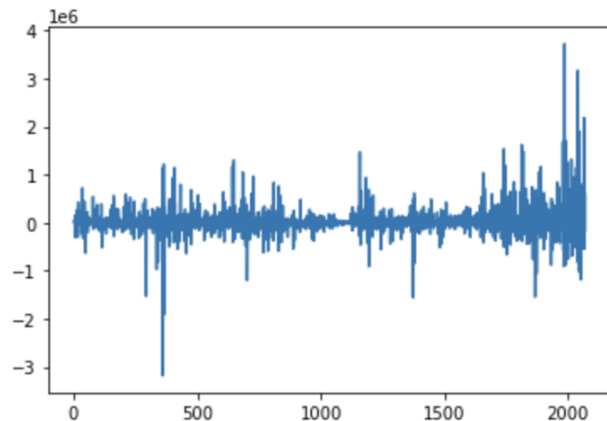
Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Identification, estimation, and interpretation of AR, MA, and I components

ARIMA(Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average)?

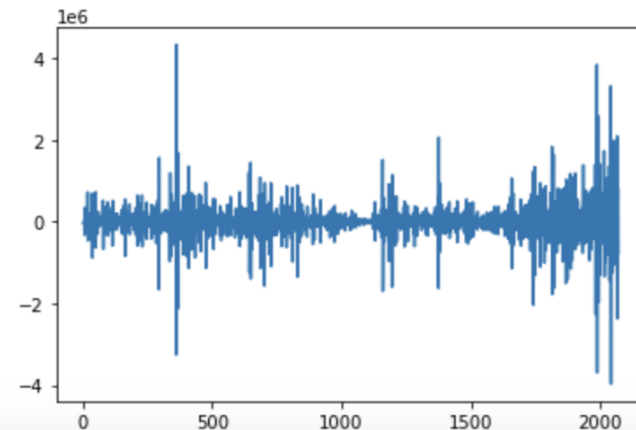
- > $AR(p) + I + MA(q)$
- > I는 차분에 대한 정보
- > $ARIMA(p,d,q)$

```
In [4]: diff_1 = train['price'].diff().dropna()  
plt.plot(diff_1)  
plt.show()
```



1차 차분

```
In [19]: diff_2 = diff_1.diff().dropna()  
plt.plot(diff_2)  
plt.show()
```

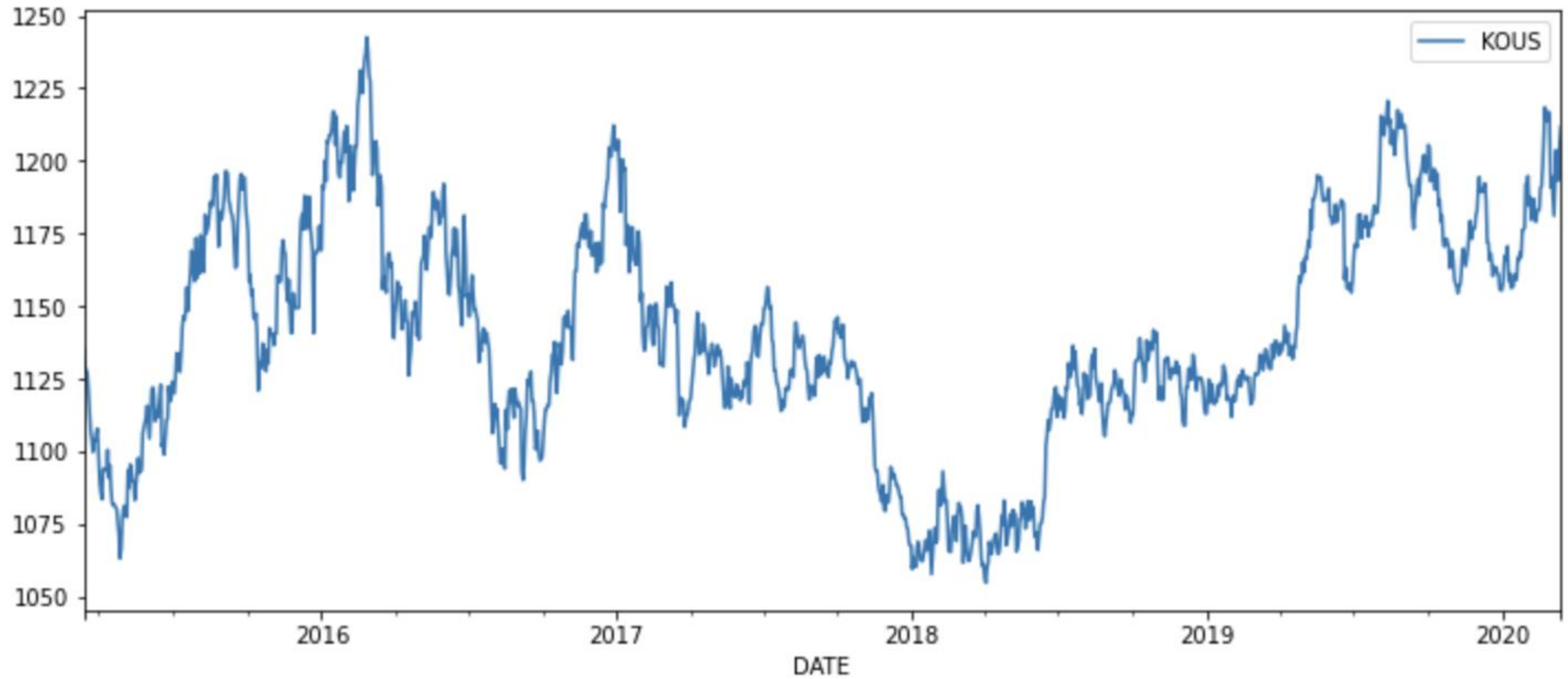


2차 차분



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

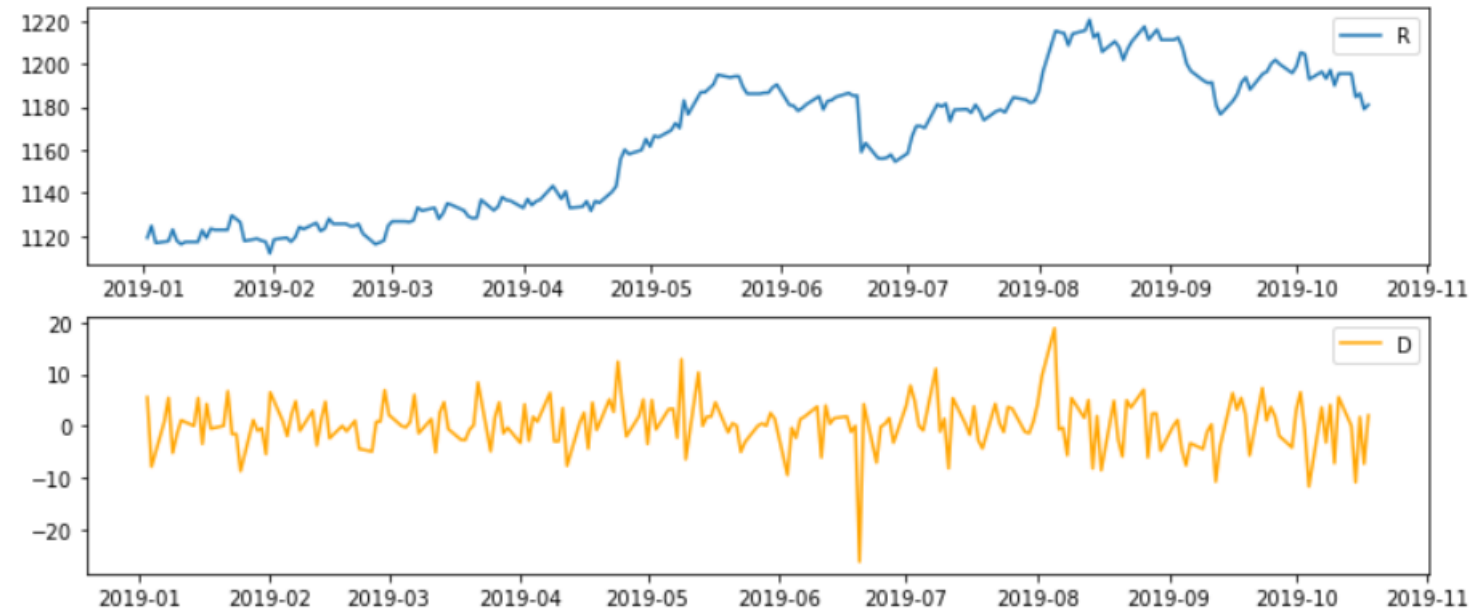
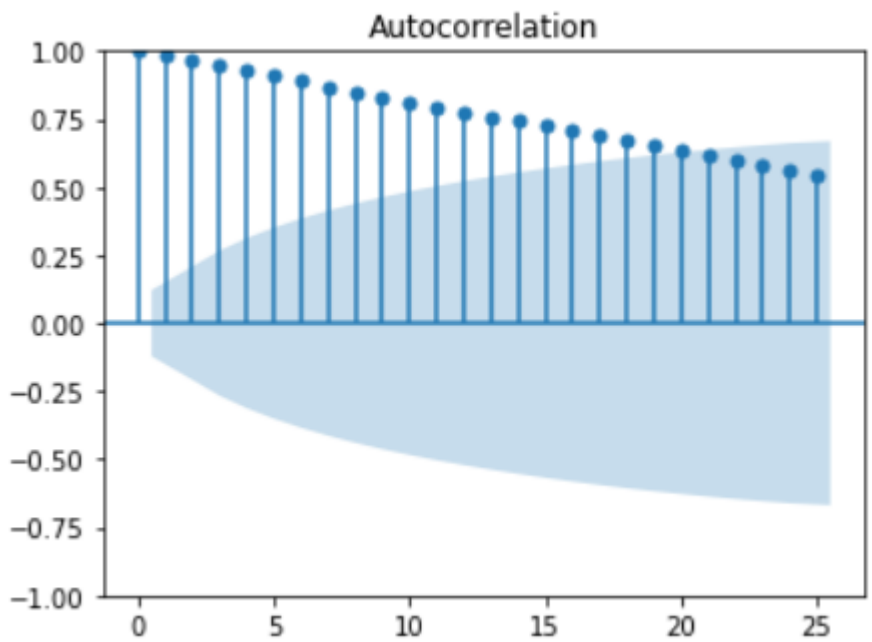
Forecasting with ARIMA models





Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Forecasting with ARIMA models





Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

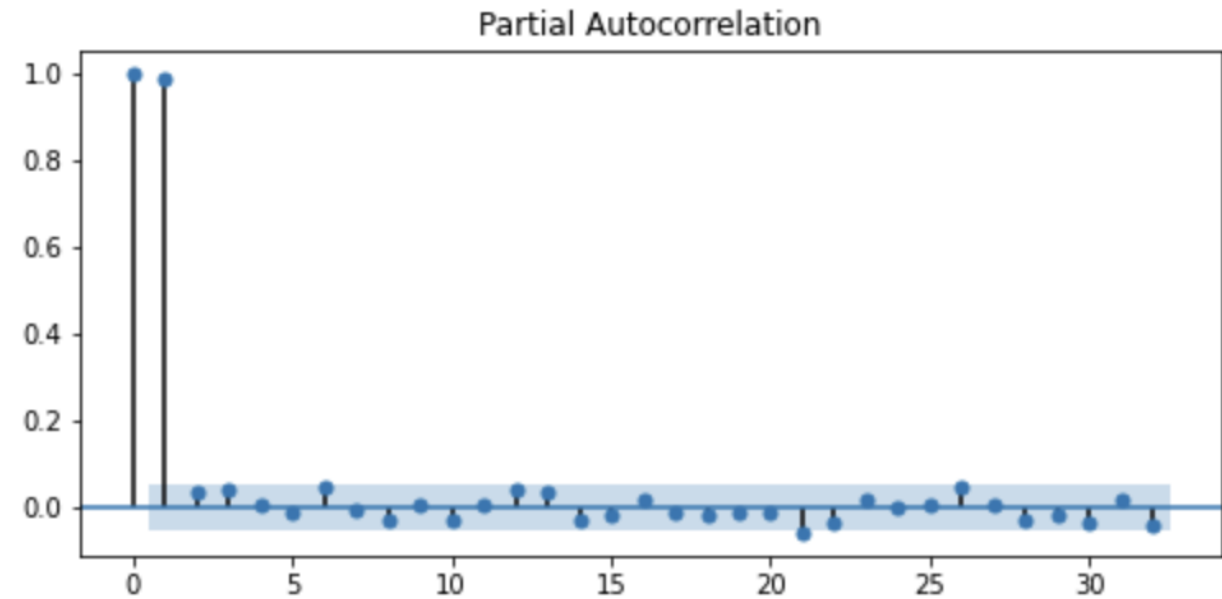
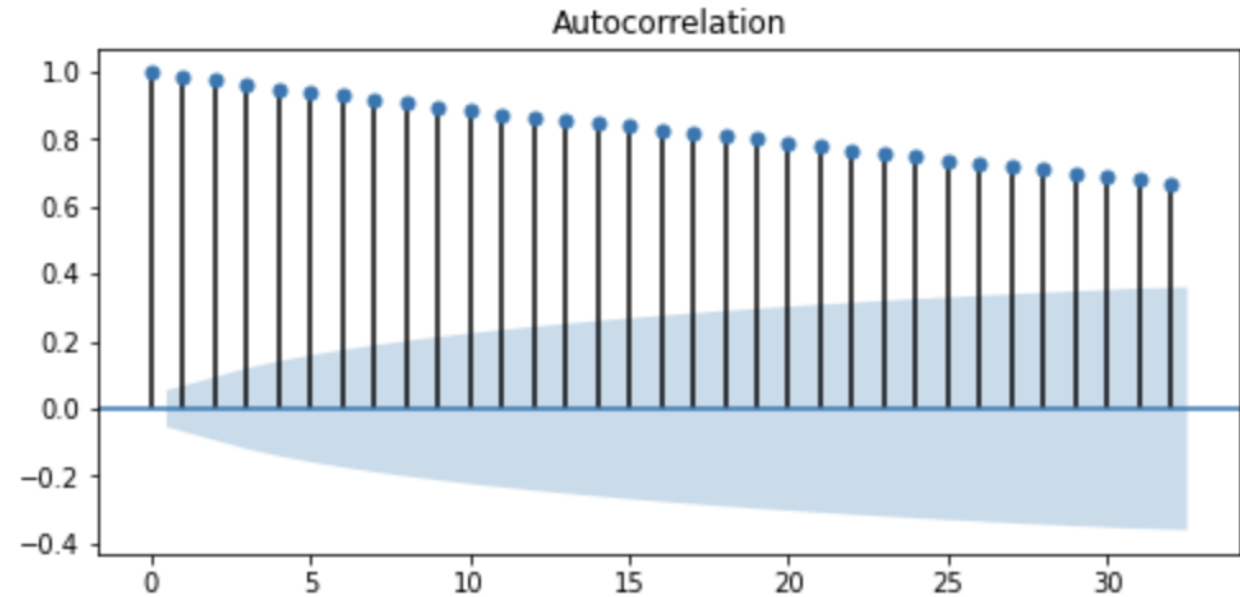
Forecasting with ARIMA models

Model	ACF	Partial ACF
MA(q)	Cut off after lag q (q 시차 이후 0으로 절단)	Die out (지수적으로 감소, 소멸하는 sine함수 형태)
AR(p)	Die out (지수적으로 감소, 소멸하는 sine함수 형태)	Cut off after lag p (p 시차 이후 0으로 절단)
ARMA(p, q)	Die out (시차 ($q-p$)이후 부터 소멸)	Die out (시차 ($q-p$)이후 부터 소멸)



Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

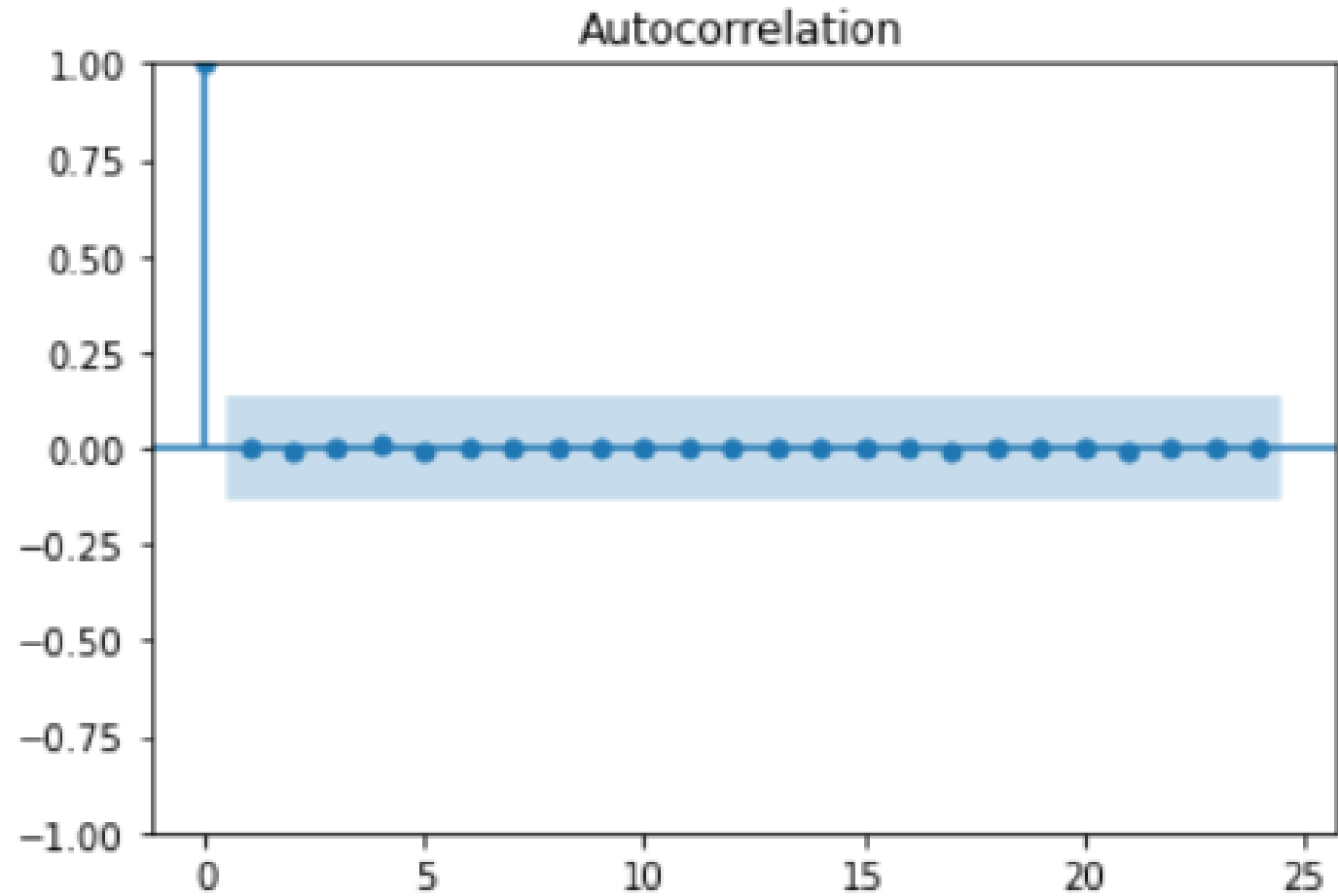
Forecasting with ARIMA models





Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

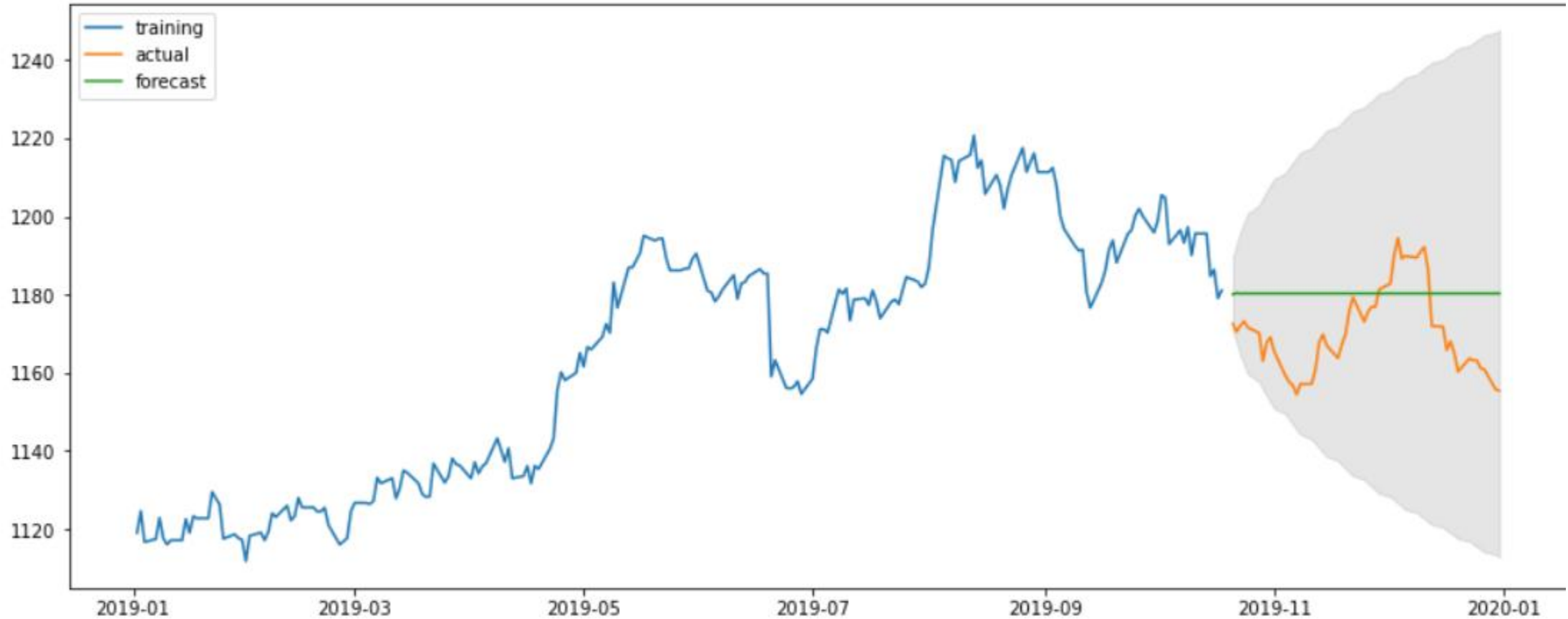
Forecasting with ARIMA models



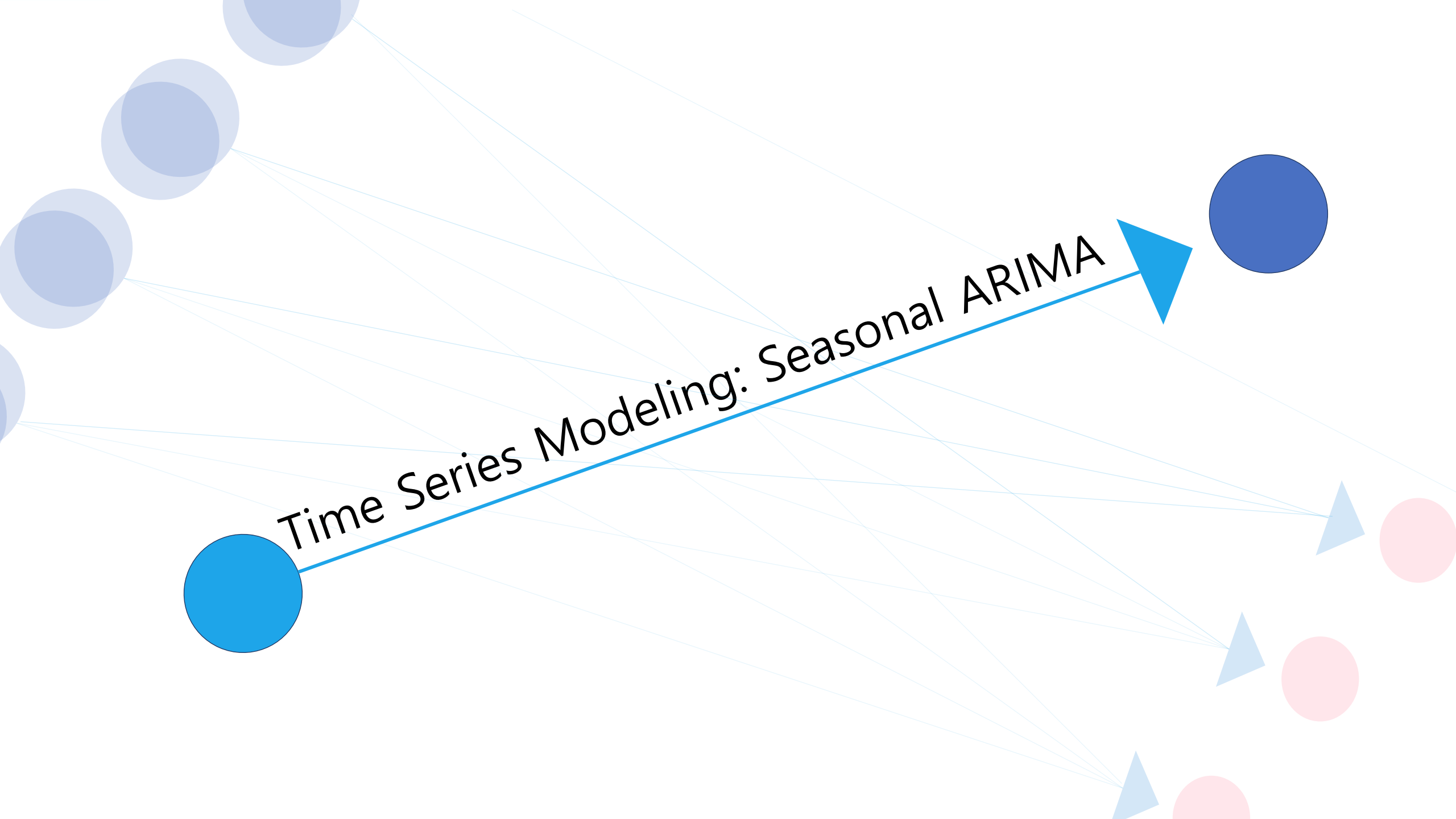


Time Series Modeling: ARIMA

Forecasting with ARIMA models



Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA



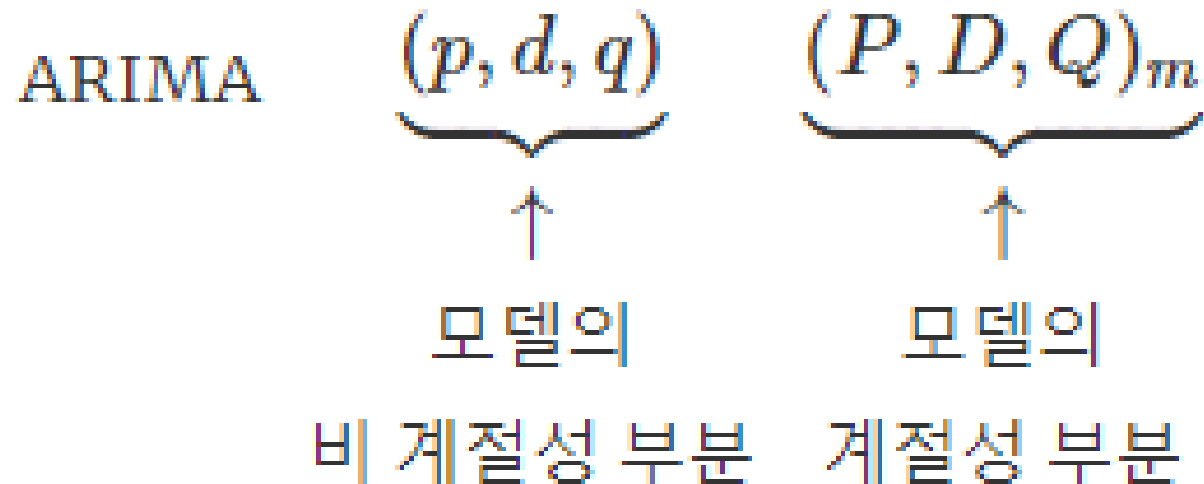
Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

Introduction to Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA) models

SARIMA(Seasonal Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average)?

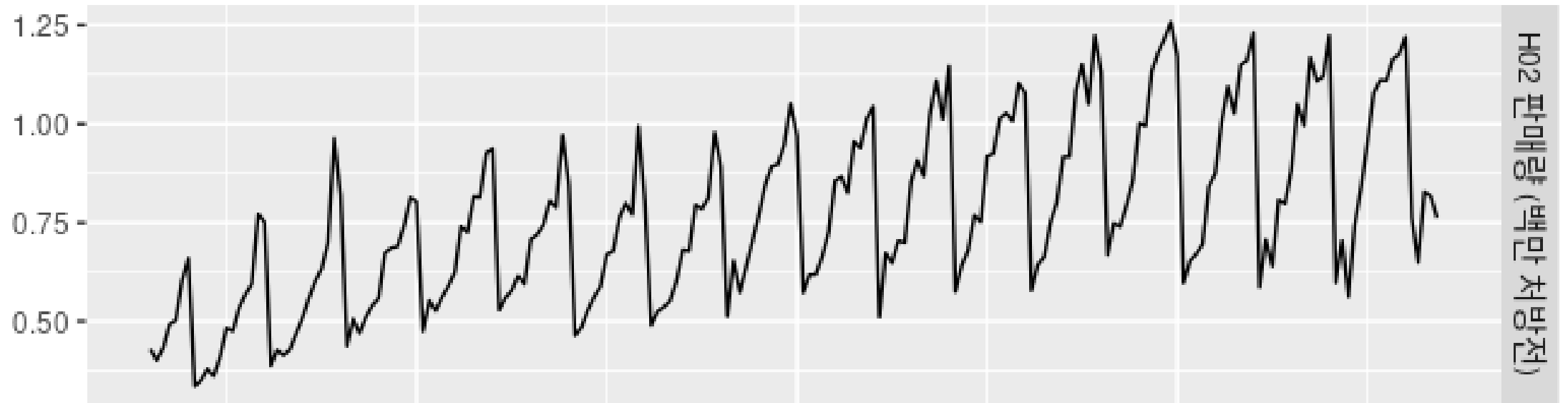
-> 계절성 데이터를 모델링 하기위한 ARIMA 모델

-> m은 매년 관측 값의 개수



Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

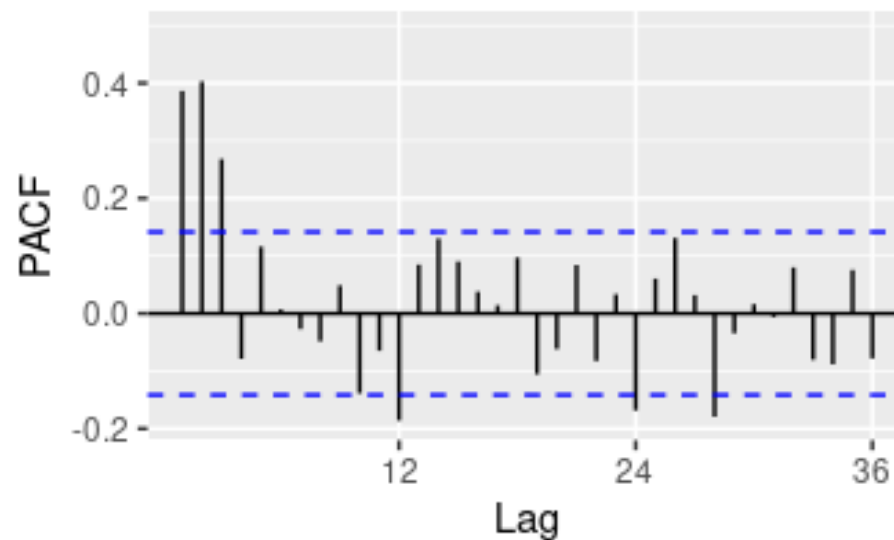
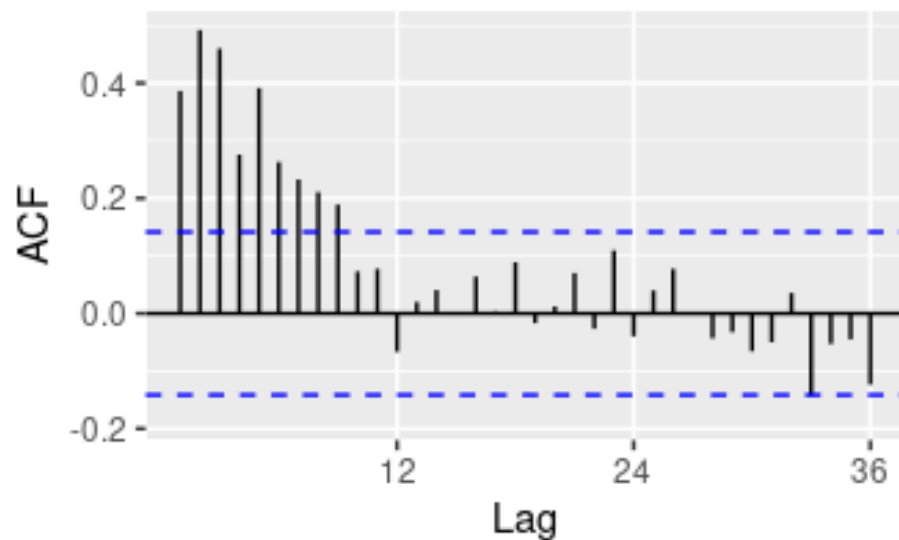
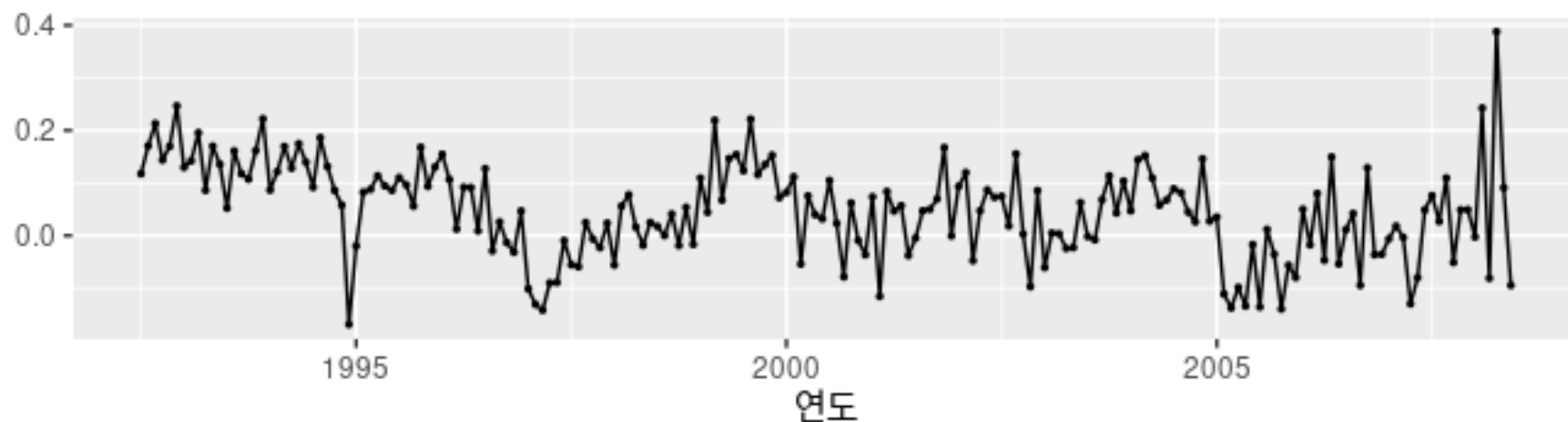
Forecasting with SARIMA models



Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

Forecasting with SARIMA models

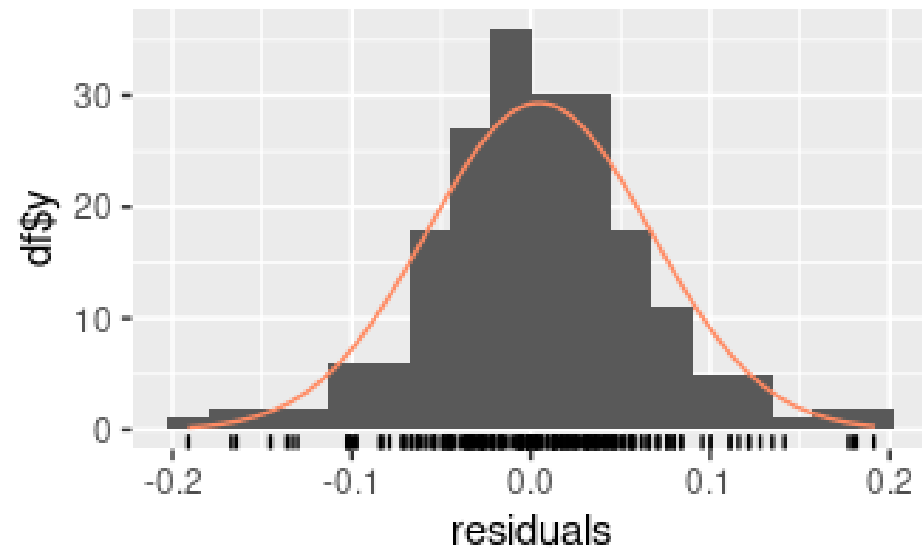
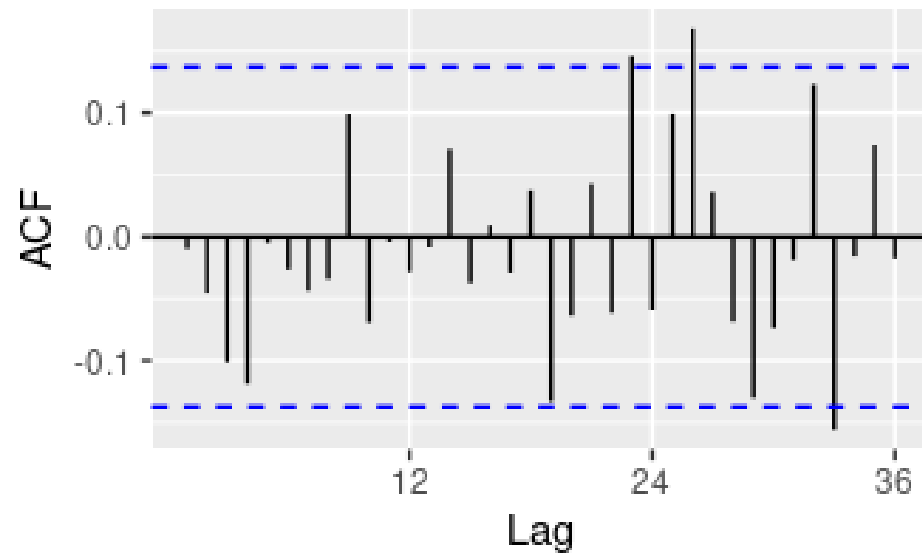
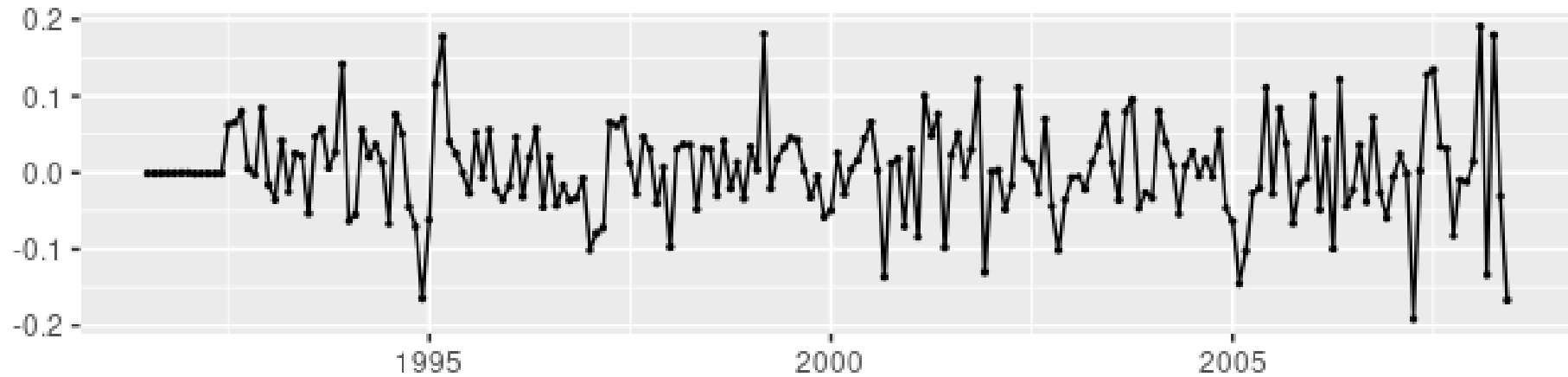
계절성 차분을 구한 H02 처방전 데이터



Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

Forecasting with SARIMA models

Residuals from ARIMA(3,0,1)(0,1,2)[12]



Time Series Modeling: Seasonal ARIMA

Forecasting with SARIMA models

ARIMA(3,0,1)(0,1,2)로 얻은 예측값

