# Idősor elemzés

Jónás Dániel Data scientist



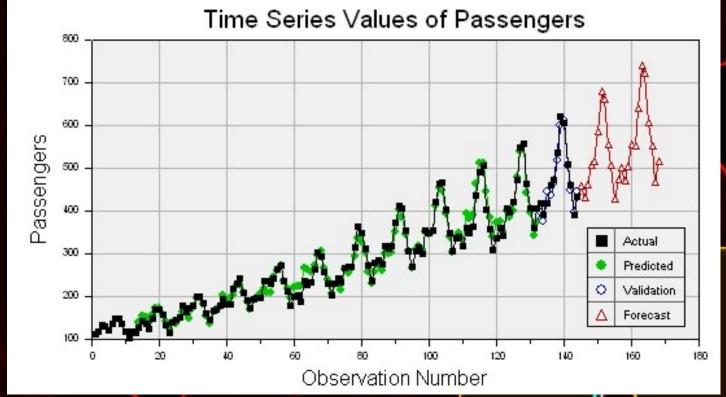
#### Idősor

• Egymást követő állandó intervallumokkal regisztrált

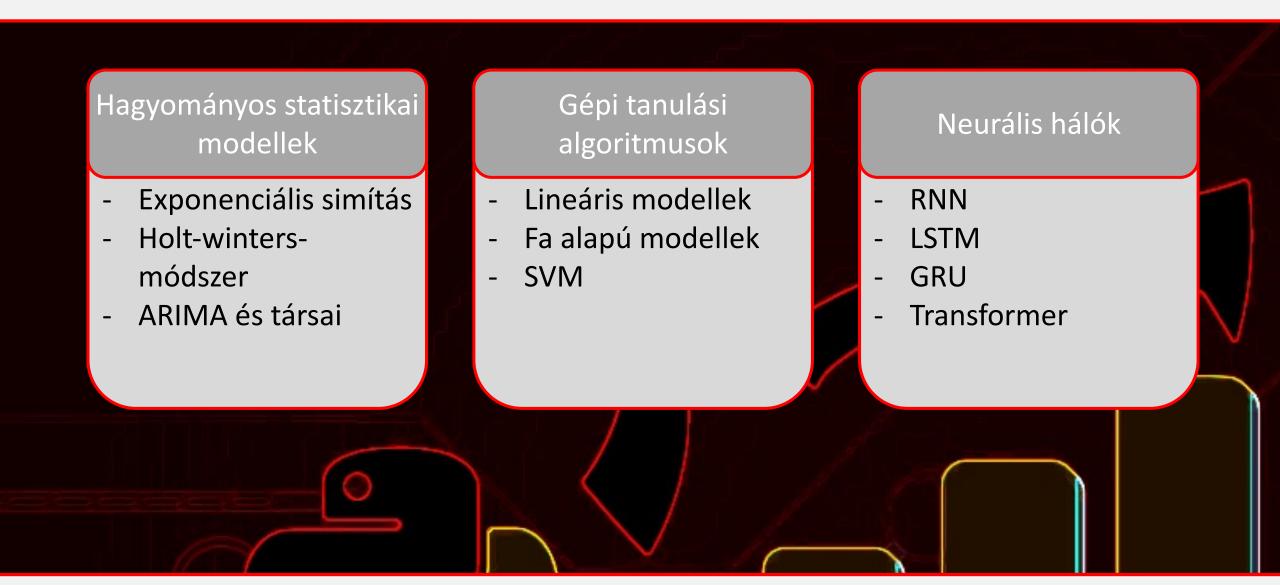
adatok

Az időbeliség fontos

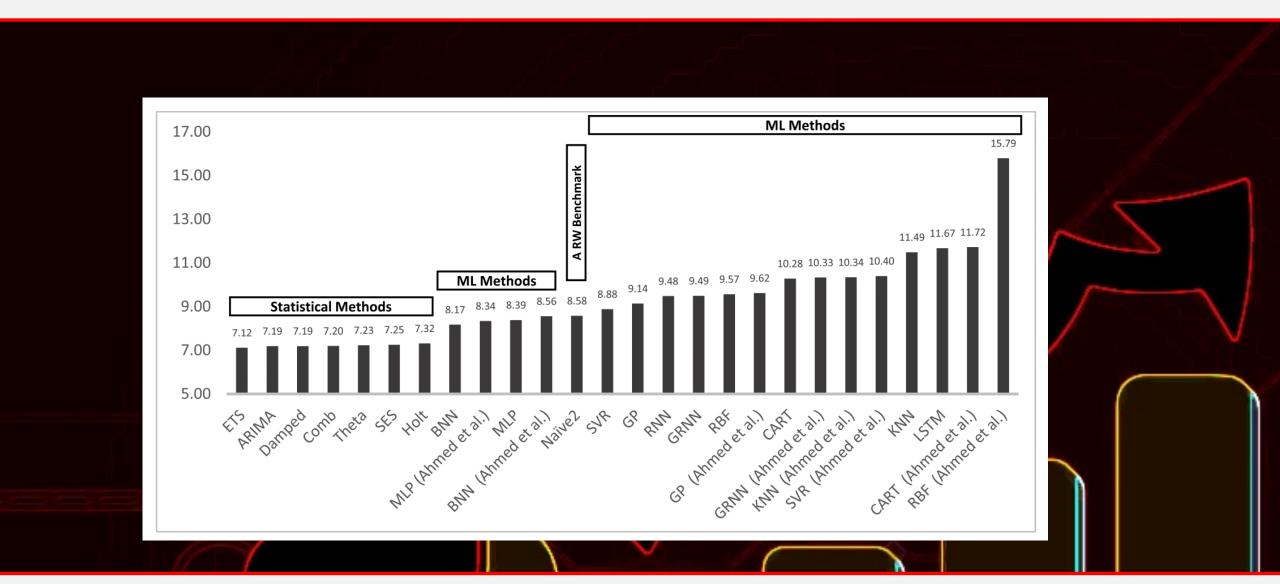
- Például:
  - Időjárás
  - Energiafogyasztás
  - Forgalmi adatok



### Modell típusok

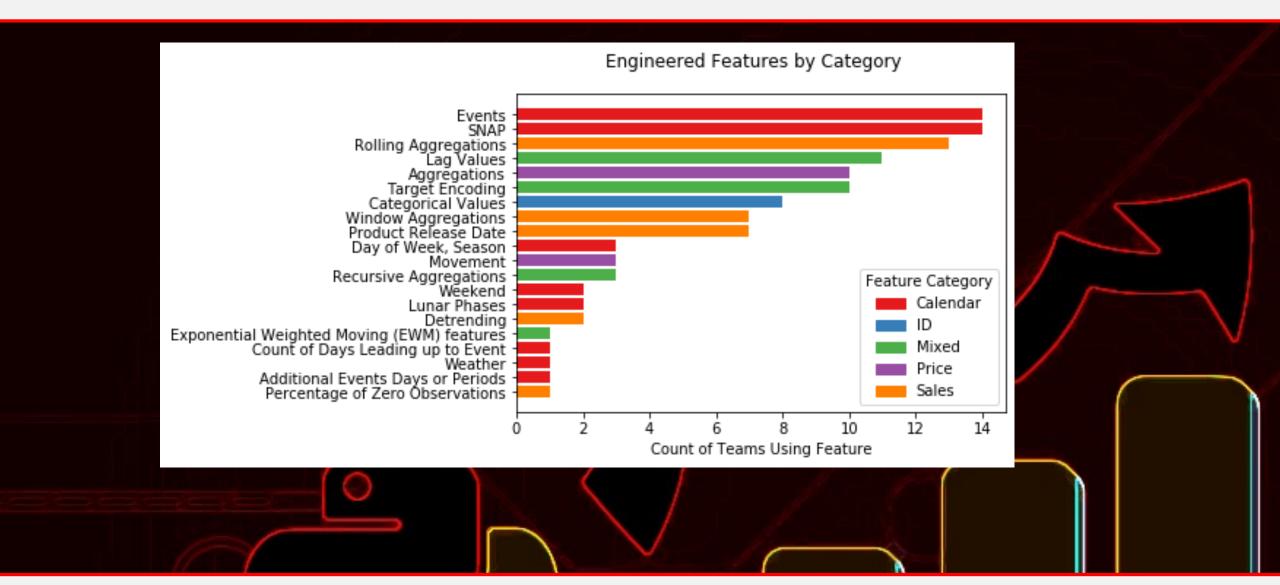




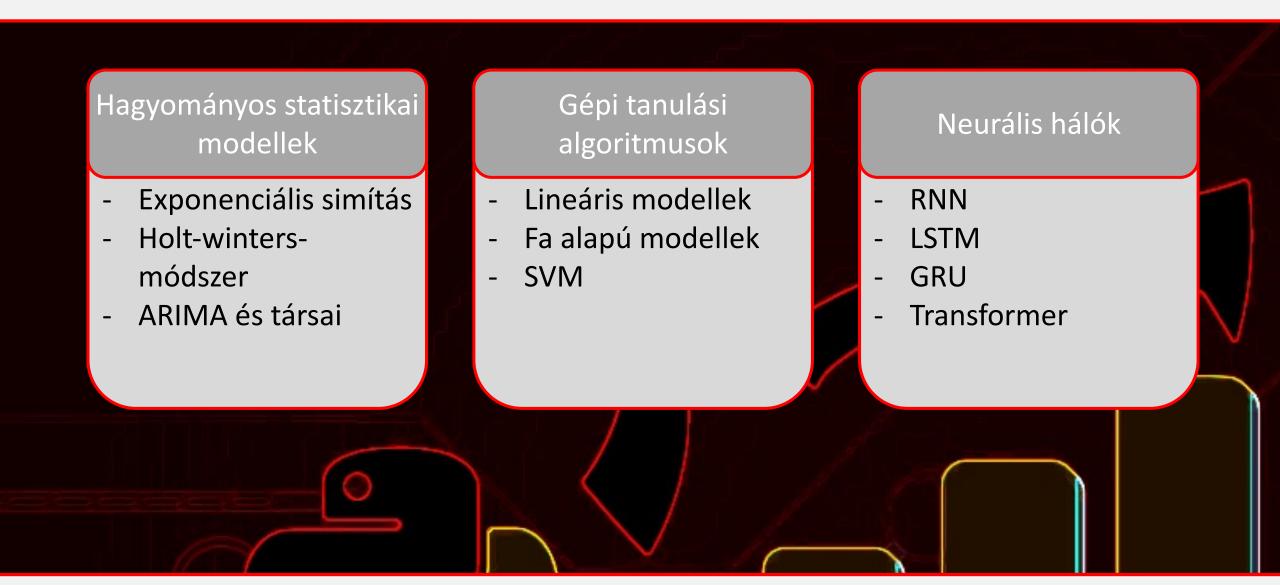


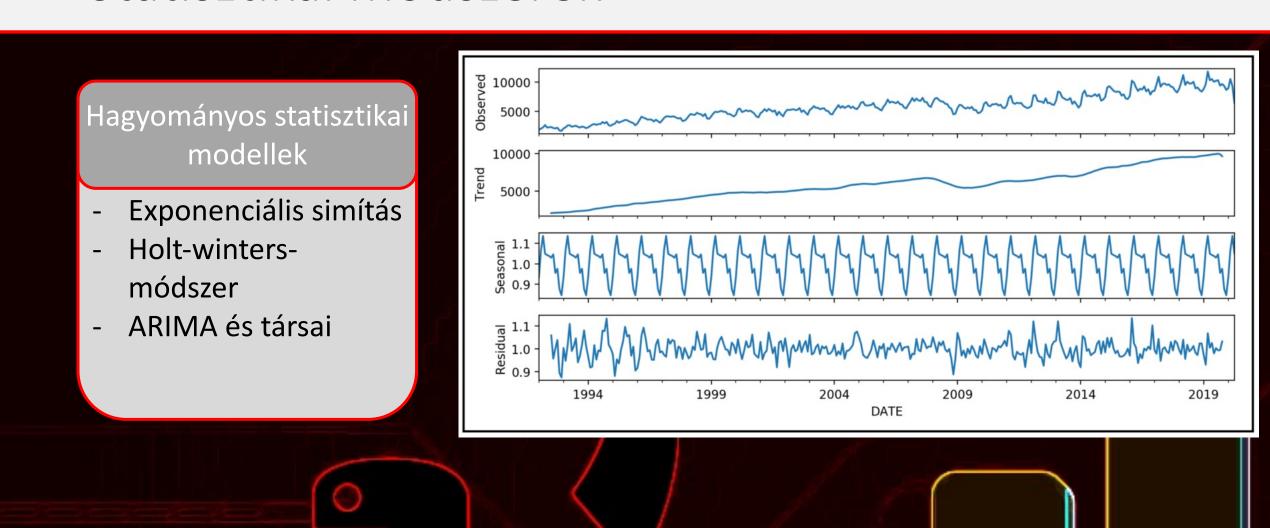
Team*	Grad. Boosting**	Neural Networks	Proprietary	Statistical Model	Recursive?***
A1	220				Both
A2	10	2 (NBEATS)			R
A4	40				NR
A5	7				R
A18	1				R
U1	126				NR
U2	10		1 (histogram)	1 (SSA)	R
U3	10	3 (Keras - Dense)			R
U4		24 (PyTorch - LSTM)			R
U5	280				NR
U7		2 (Keras - LSTM)			R
U12	9				NR
U18	4	1 (TF Keras - Dense)		1 (Scipy Stats)	Both
U24	10 + 1 (ngboost)	2 (TF Keras - Dense)		3 (Statsmodel QuantReg)	R
U48		1 (PyTorch - Seq2Seq)			R

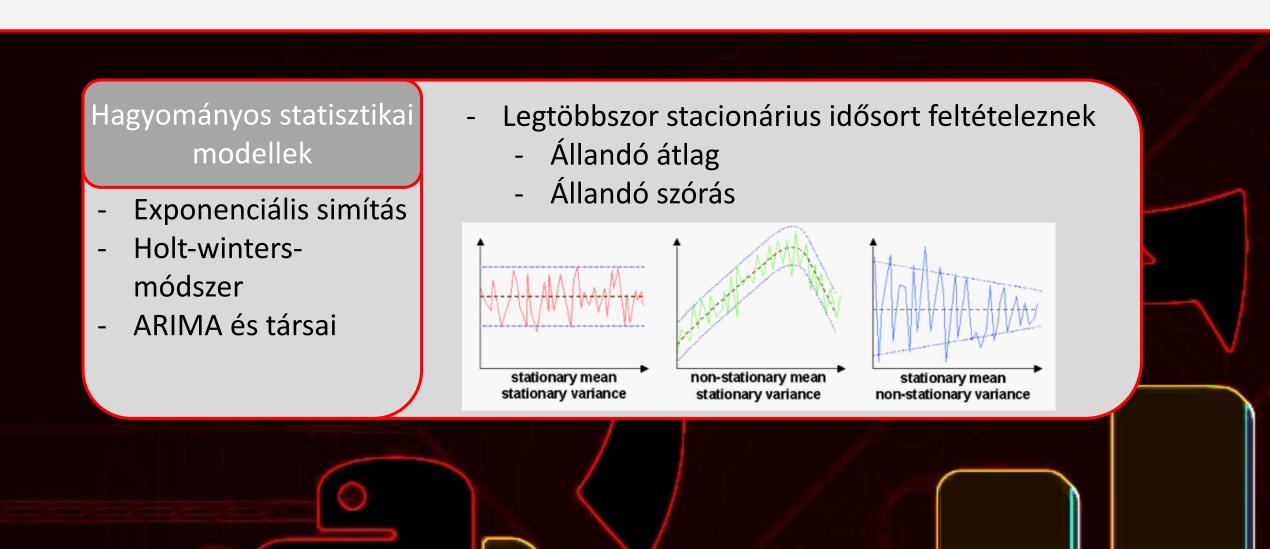


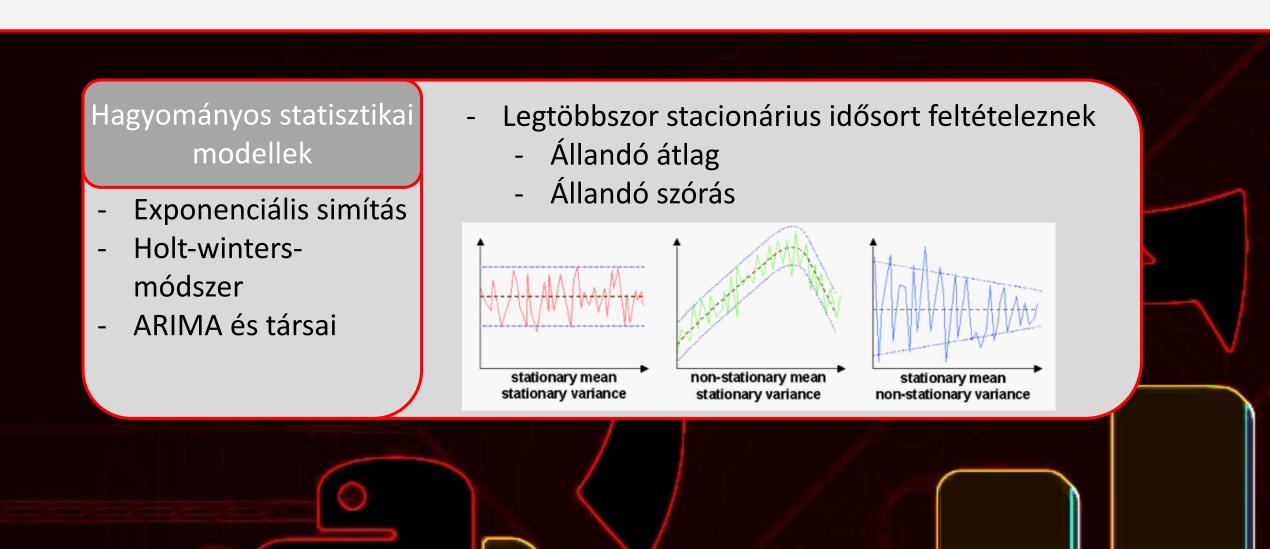


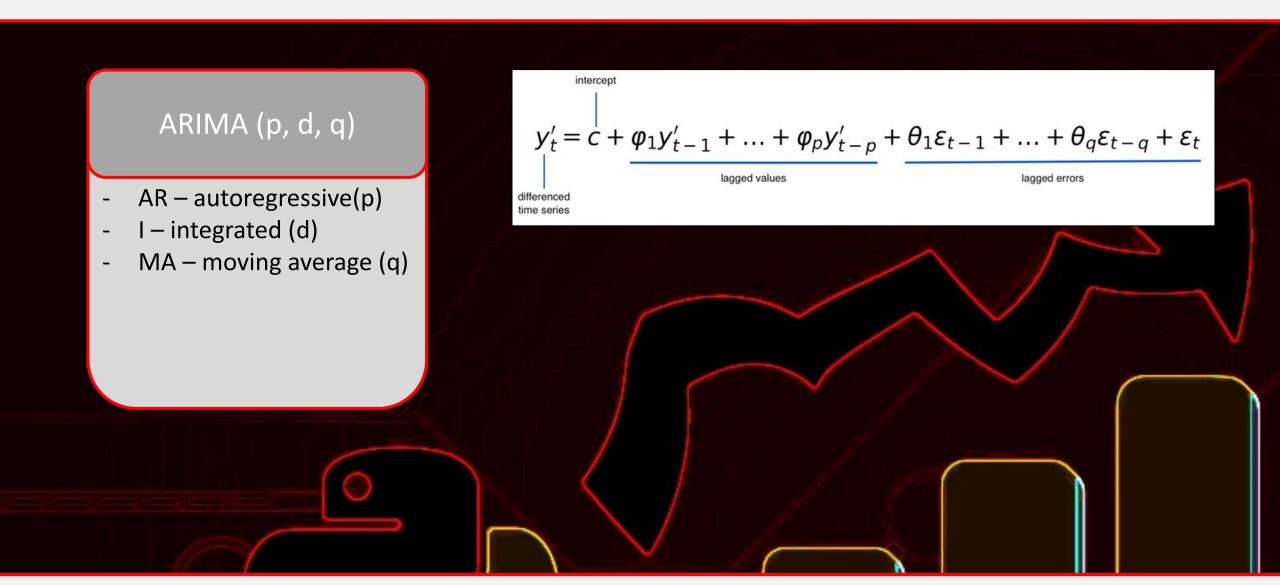
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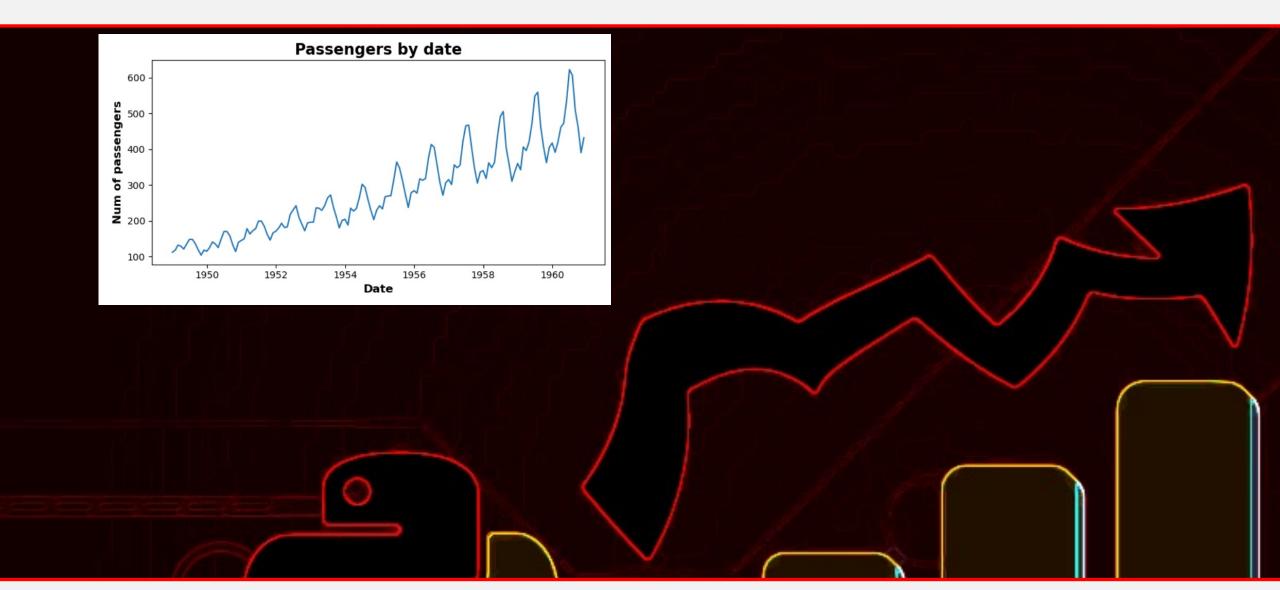




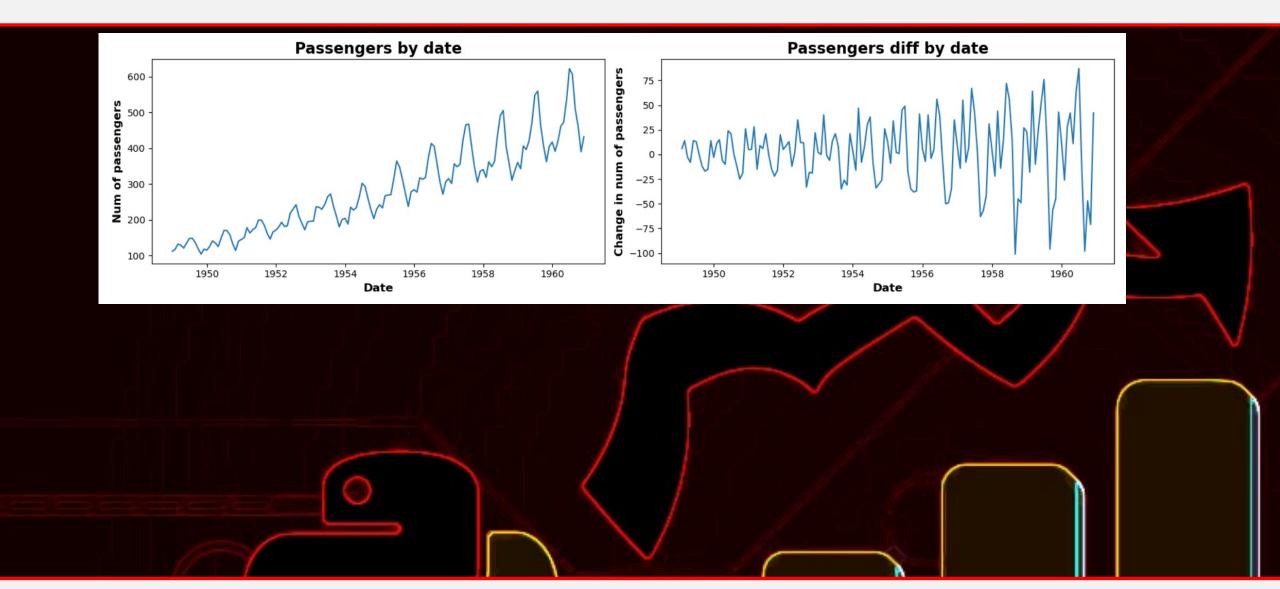




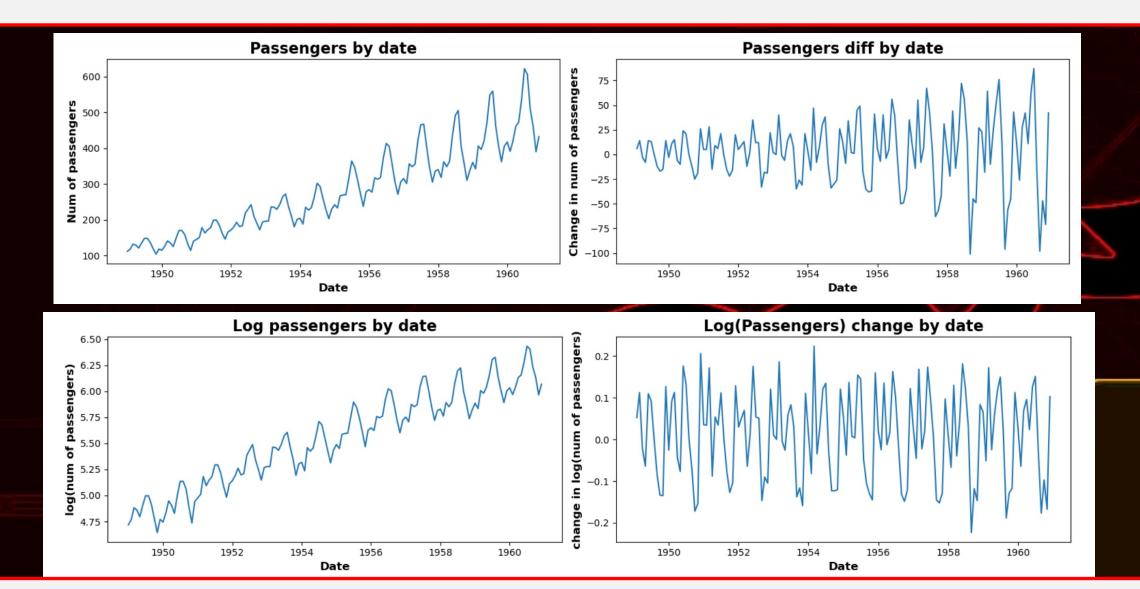
### Statisztikai módszerek - differenciálás



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ARIMA (p, d, q)

- AR autoregressive(p)
- I integrated (d)
- MA moving average (q)

AR

MA

$$y_t' \neq c + \underbrace{(\phi_1 y_{t-1}') + \ldots + \phi_p y_{t-p}'}_{\text{lagged values}} + \underbrace{\theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \ldots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q} + \varepsilon_t}_{\text{lagged errors}}$$

Pred = (b0)+(b1\*x1)+b2\*x2...+bn\*xn

Simple Linear Regression

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x_1$$

Constant

Dependent variable (DV) Independent variable (IV)

Coefficient

#### ARIMA (p, d, q) **ACF PACF** 1.00 AR – autoregressive(p) 0.75 0.75 I – integrated (d) 0.50 0.50 MA – moving average (q) 0.25 0.25 0.00 -0.25-0.25 -0.50-0.50-0.75 --0.75-1.00-1.0010 15 20 25 30 10 15 20 25 30