PyCipio: Bayesian Time-series Prediction

Mikkel Werling (201706722)

Emil Rønn (2017...)

Victor Møller Poulsen (2017...)

1 Introduction

1.1 Time Series Forecasting

1.2 Decomposition of a Signal

$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + \varepsilon$$

$$y(t) = g(t) \cdot s(t) \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$g(t) = \alpha + \beta \cdot x$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(a_n cos(\frac{2\pi nt}{P}) + b_n sin(\frac{2\pi nt}{P}) \right)$$

$$F(t) = \left[cos(\frac{2\pi 1t}{7}), \dots, sin(\frac{2\pi 8t}{7}) \right]$$

$$s(t) = F(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$y(t) = alpha + beta \cdot x + s_1(t) + s_2(t)$$

1.3 Bayesian Framework

2 Implementation and Architecture

2.1 Object Oriented Programming

2.2 Primary Functions

2.3 Workflow

3 Related work and differences

3.1 fpp3

3.2 Facebook Prophet

4 Examples

4.1 Example 1

Obviously here you write something, Obviously here you write something,

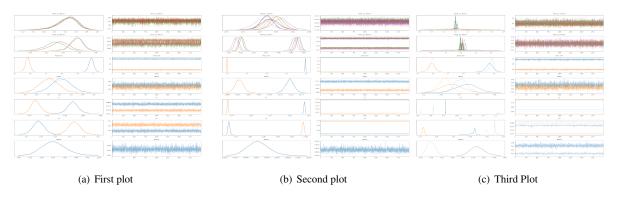


Figure 1: Predictions in one and 2 groups

Obviously here you write something, Obviously here you write something,

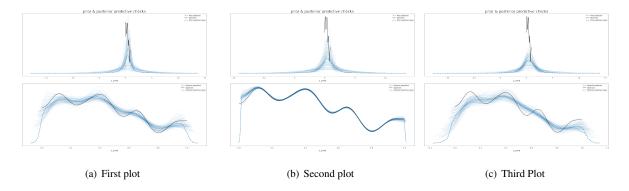


Figure 2: Predictions in one and 2 groups

Obviously here you write something, Obviously here you write something,



Figure 3: Predictions in one and 2 groups

Obviously here you write something, Obviously here you write something,

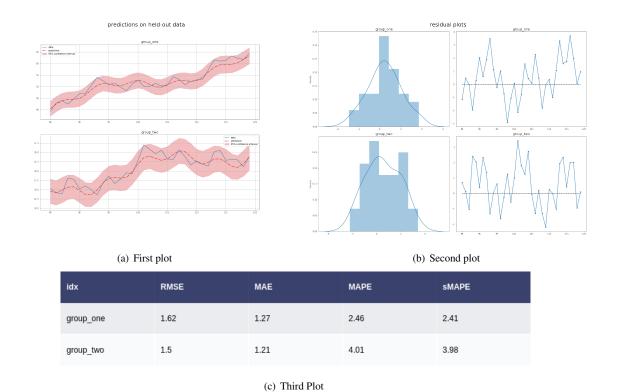


Figure 4: Predictions in one and 2 groups



Figure 5: Predictions in one and 2 groups

Obviously here you write something, Obviously here you write something,



Figure 6: Predictions in one and 2 groups

- 4.2 Example 2
- **4.3** Example 3
- 5 Limitations and future work
- 5.1 The Goal of PyCipio
- 5.2 Flexibility
- 5.3 Hierarchical
- 5.4 Prediction on unseen data set

5.5 Why min-max scaling is great

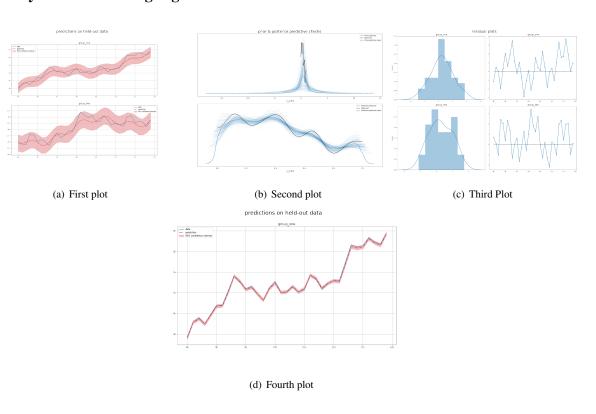


Figure 7: Predictions in one and 2 groups