## Autoregression for Time Series

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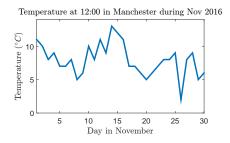
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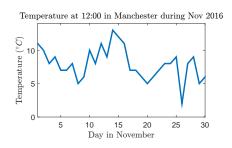


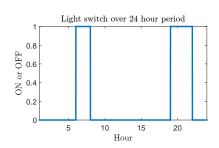
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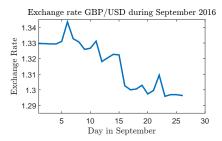
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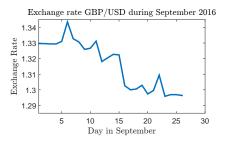
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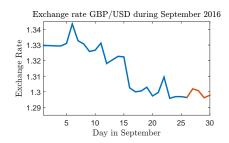
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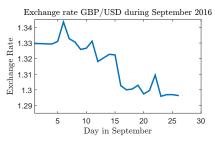




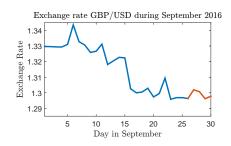


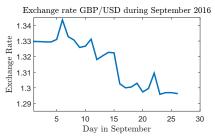




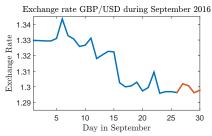


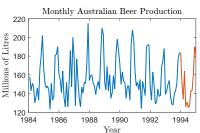












http://users.ecs.soton.ac.uk/jn2/teaching/timeSeries.pdf

## Autoregressive (AR) Model

The AR(p) model is defined as

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If p = 3 then

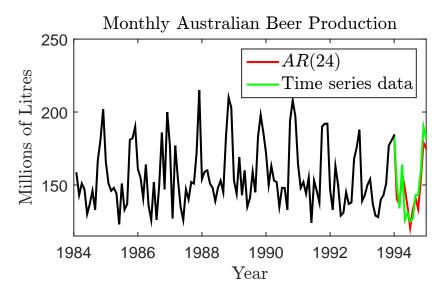
$$t_{n} \approx \nu + \phi_{1}t_{n-1} + \phi_{2}t_{n-2} + \phi_{3}t_{n-3},$$

$$t_{n-1} \approx \nu + \phi_{1}t_{n-2} + \phi_{2}t_{n-3} + \phi_{3}t_{n-4},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$t_{4} \approx \nu + \phi_{1}t_{3} + \phi_{2}t_{2} + \phi_{3}t_{1},$$

and we can find the values  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  and  $\phi_3$  by solving a least squares problem using historical time series data.



## Vector Autoregressive (VAR) Model

The VAR(p) model is defined as

$$\mathbf{t}_n = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i \mathbf{t}_{n-i} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_n,$$

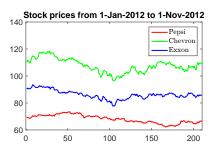
where  $A_i$  are matrices and  $\mathbf{t}_n, \mathbf{t}_{n-i}, \nu$  and  $\epsilon_n$  are vectors.

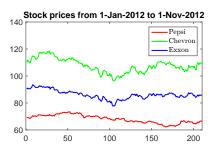
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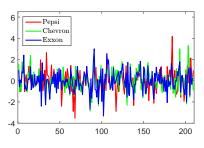
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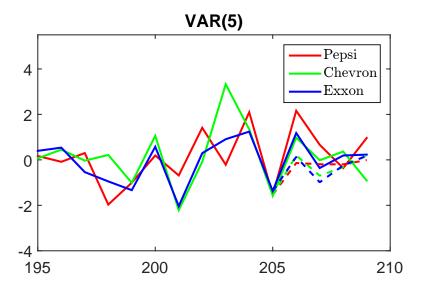
$$\mathbf{t}_n = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i \mathbf{t}_{n-i} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_n,$$

where  $A_i$  are matrices and  $\mathbf{t}_n, \mathbf{t}_{n-i}, \nu$  and  $\epsilon_n$  are vectors. If p=2 and we have two time series, then









## Summary and Future Work

- Vector Autoregression is a multivariate generalisation of Autoregression.
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- As well as prediction, it can be used to capture the linear interdependencies among several time series.
- I am looking at an iterative linear algebra approach to Vector Autoregression.