

Homework 9

Prepare your answers as a **single PDF file**.

Group work: You may work in groups of 1-3. Include all group member names in the PDF file. You may work with students in both sections (375-01, -02). Only one person in the group should submit to Canvas.

Due: check on Canvas.

1. Load the “mystery” vector in file myvec.RData on Canvas (using `load("myvec.RData")`).

Note that R allows you to store objects in its own machine-independent binary format instead of a text format such as .csv). Decompose the time series data into trend, seasonal, and random components.

Specifically, write R code to do the following:

- a) Load the data. [show code]

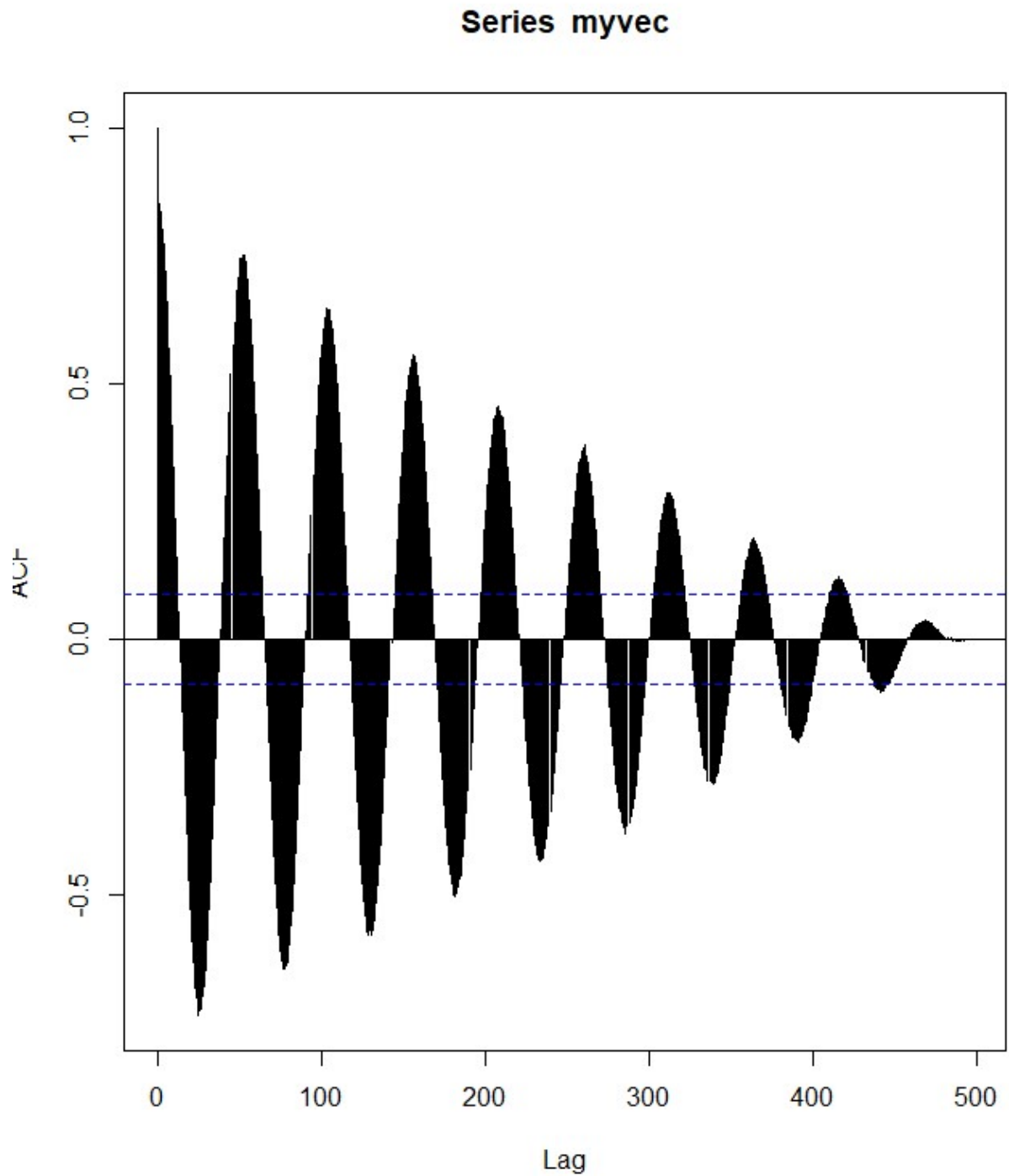
```
load("myvec.RData")
|
myvec
```

[1]	16.065509	18.376219	18.424365	14.689026	16.744741	24.085523	16.850646
[8]	24.455535	18.851095	27.642763	25.543738	24.318930	26.063032	21.106958
[15]	23.142954	20.964844	26.531165	27.692150	25.193142	23.266539	26.447094
[22]	17.017895	15.714125	16.904274	16.864563	11.818887	16.165240	9.449123
[29]	17.114564	7.812521	15.417255	4.930847	10.641026	12.452909	7.393438
[36]	5.593194	4.888740	1.877167	8.477422	5.681040	4.118445	2.199274
[43]	2.632366	7.980000	10.546155	5.583414	12.062679	4.969366	7.517362
[50]	13.679192	12.914075	12.237484	14.083577	12.106214	17.293159	23.421869
[57]	20.441700	21.933200	19.293123	23.842111	26.368448	28.519685	29.027469
[64]	20.469000	28.179248	21.779781	29.559210	29.204660	26.872441	21.624874
[71]	25.807292	24.792914	25.185773	24.116557	23.950597	15.077273	22.089466
[78]	16.112717	12.087197	13.047882	15.041172	9.697778	7.648151	6.252732
[85]	8.575576	11.307751	6.438869	3.803366	10.234678	4.451393	4.384960
[92]	9.739035	8.628275	3.590993	2.863157	3.909645	12.677834	9.655658
[99]	12.687938	11.589665	16.280726	13.557195	11.270750	14.800435	18.792038
[106]	18.837602	17.290453	19.829553	24.864820	25.552150	23.796098	25.939144
[113]	28.163550	21.587487	24.219429	25.826943	21.863858	28.384402	30.186142
[120]	30.266170	21.875043	24.152810	21.816137	21.364537	22.071100	17.192373
[127]	17.403740	22.561073	14.759164	15.548721	19.099618	14.907410	15.116757
[134]	9.143809	12.286126	12.078926	7.567062	8.475139	10.479934	6.677565
[141]	3.805379	9.922783	5.913981	9.828018	2.306897	3.897910	10.037545
[148]	7.186220	7.612528	10.838023	5.571247	6.909093	8.452938	11.105287
[155]	17.982881	16.370456	19.977207	16.192634	22.284550	24.948288	19.995907
[162]	20.285085	26.183571	27.899200	23.425577	21.907150	26.938155	26.529814
[169]	24.303391	27.028121	23.529659	26.571355	29.137595	27.414806	27.323935
[176]	25.617364	25.078134	25.537725	25.232153	21.619311	20.651775	18.036035
[183]	18.743401	12.322993	13.750316	11.822992	15.540110	12.694277	10.489573
[190]	5.796546	11.980964	11.724987	8.528857	3.387515	10.955566	10.784050
[197]	11.288460	5.985189	3.112052	8.357783	13.899882	4.739434	14.689825
[204]	7.029229	10.498765	10.245177	16.275050	18.600816	21.567432	15.075506
[211]	23.993470	19.321916	25.673063	23.392479	24.737261	23.489390	22.614082
[218]	30.284938	26.442250	28.511946	24.303388	22.682458	28.545637	27.228498
[225]	23.459649	22.222114	20.937101	26.620218	24.790445	18.941421	18.604056
[232]	23.266366	19.969004	14.241842	13.752511	14.498458	12.578457	11.191873
[239]	8.838690	13.232443	14.888782	9.813826	6.641204	7.215155	12.896988
[246]	12.940763	5.425949	4.767239	11.619562	6.186215	12.192340	13.651545
[253]	9.025413	15.121366	11.390675	10.328768	15.159772	16.295600	16.715068
[260]	19.841059	16.814684	23.765800	17.435943	17.454073	22.851017	24.721435
[267]	27.890888	25.862624	28.582491	23.725339	27.323729	26.293831	31.211280
[274]	26.933265	24.556070	32.084110	23.683784	27.153040	27.004253	26.682341
[281]	26.666760	23.176622	17.869807	19.698224	24.760645	23.871825	17.493898
[288]	17.147621	12.925637	17.713466	16.420286	9.223501	8.831661	10.911190
[295]	8.206271	5.959275	4.688824	7.330967	4.165476	10.490024	6.173824
[302]	11.417906	12.502562	13.119240	9.820072	15.808370	15.554179	14.787190
[309]	10.141091	17.734484	12.863509	21.608398	17.928584	23.812418	23.830829
[316]	22.303027	21.359637	27.692651	23.194750	27.842738	30.198102	26.078712
[323]	29.985254	32.601129	28.211413	25.555013	29.723242	33.017647	25.029287
[330]	27.867115	30.461429	23.427911	26.581543	22.471649	19.461510	24.977027
[337]	19.234924	21.329546	23.084173	21.085686	21.470204	14.590053	16.484624
[344]	13.658117	9.335580	16.330964	10.113757	12.060590	9.013593	13.601696
[351]	6.305322	5.971346	6.151928	8.033209	10.678687	8.317550	10.651524
[358]	16.156546	12.715936	10.546252	11.152339	16.875885	12.746937	16.942473
[365]	14.331147	18.690962	18.673986	23.266096	22.012530	27.634141	28.962722
[372]	28.112369	23.273509	32.140501	30.971408	32.437565	27.263819	25.351537
[379]	25.397786	28.170732	28.124967	25.625141	24.073955	24.521908	22.497903
[386]	24.387382	20.051737	24.833691	21.480071	21.650368	22.902390	23.191509
[393]	18.964108	13.664401	11.505749	18.857751	14.665439	8.084751	11.083875
[400]	15.665232	15.088150	8.628176	14.817917	6.892991	6.220521	11.602147
[407]	8.317326	15.010790	13.333609	12.541940	10.263532	12.513585	12.078390
[414]	14.257609	18.491957	20.203971	20.782432	25.685149	22.160259	26.601161
[421]	26.767358	21.017028	31.600450	31.286351	31.172178	30.122969	26.187751
[428]	27.525373	28.342003	26.264863	32.826070	29.661403	26.735598	29.820250
[435]	31.199045	26.780259	31.306408	28.363966	28.098179	25.775186	18.290486
[442]	17.665038	16.918121	19.701881	20.395416	14.562328	14.055929	13.219141
[449]	13.095380	11.640385	12.827449	9.853209	10.053594	10.212968	15.606426
[456]	13.493180	14.953311	11.316630	7.521362	12.019716	15.218107	9.130669
[463]	17.721457	10.923474	13.931241	21.067879	14.995744	16.824105	24.094591
[470]	22.818305	21.171462	22.310620	24.488114	26.285130	32.094144	23.439411
[477]	29.518131	25.036817	33.932721	30.805710	32.192475	26.621050	34.998386
[484]	30.972503	31.111373	28.514509	29.950685	27.501073	28.928258	30.266318
[491]	21.257142	27.094142	18.892769	25.235055	18.599898	17.125135	20.975394
[498]	14.941908	13.006472	11.091895				

- b) Find the frequency of the seasonal component (Hint: use the autocorrelation plot. You must specify the lag.max parameter in acf() as the default is too small.) [show code and plot]

```
myvecACF <- acf(myvec, lag.max=498)
```

```
myvecACF
```



The frequency is approximated to be **55**

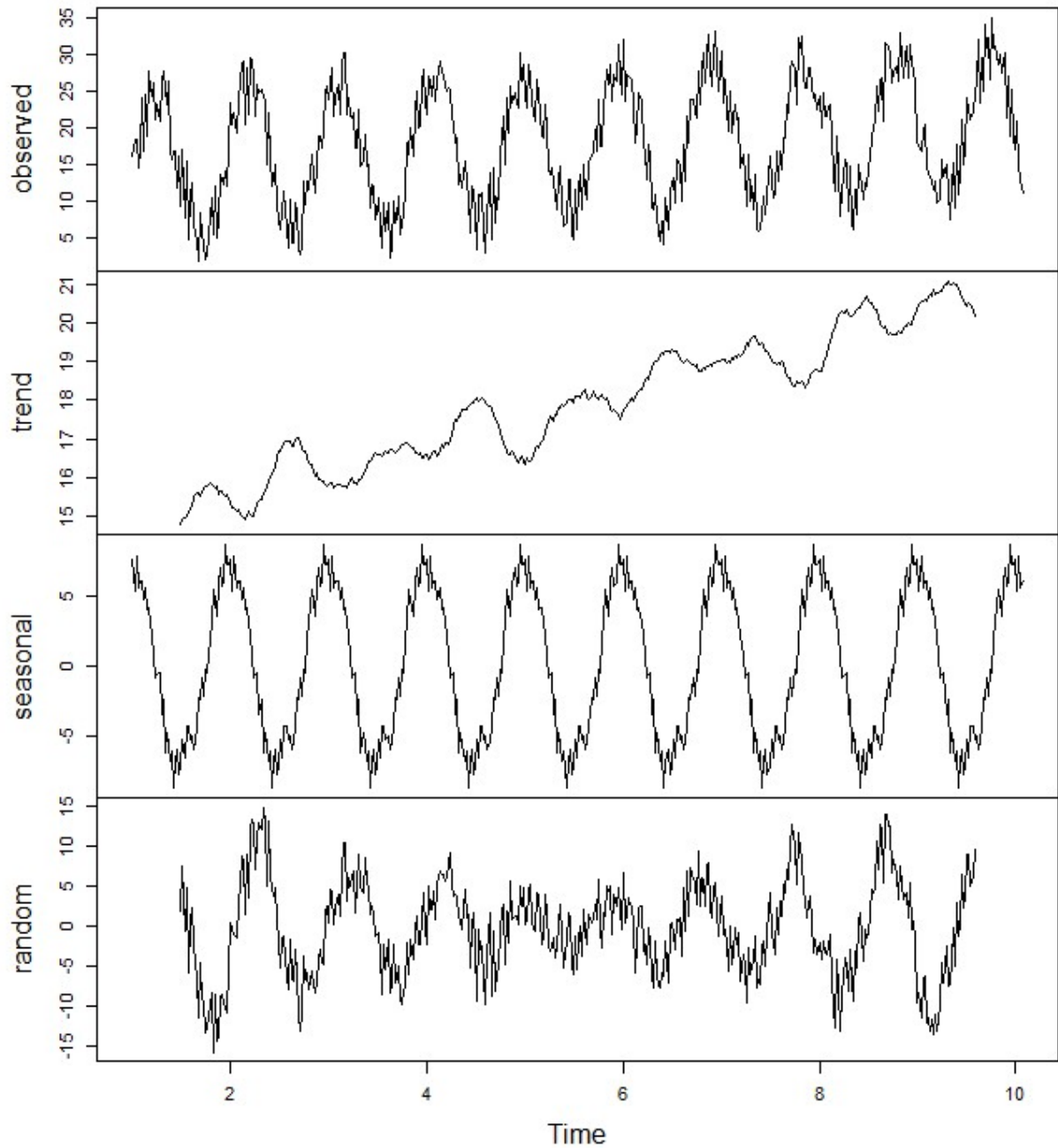
c) Convert to a `ts` object [show code]

```
myvects <- ts(myvec, frequency = 55)
```

d) Decompose the `ts` object. Plot the output showing the trend, seasonal, random components. [show code and plot]

```
myvec.ts <- plot(decompose(myvects))
```

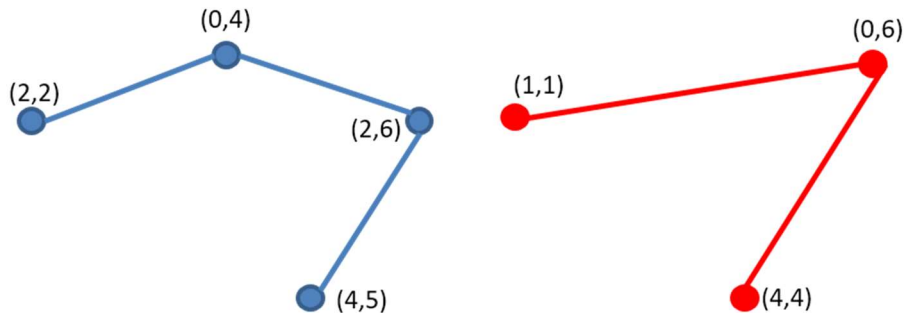
Decomposition of additive time series



2. (Same as classwork problem) Compute the Dynamic Time Warping distance between the two time series, A and B:

A = (2,2), (0,4), (2,6), (4,5)

B = (1,1), (0,6), (4,4)



Use squared Euclidean distance as the cost function: $cost(A_i, B_j) = (A_{i,x} - B_{j,x})^2 + (A_{i,y} - B_{j,y})^2$.

a) Show the cost matrix. This is partially complete below.

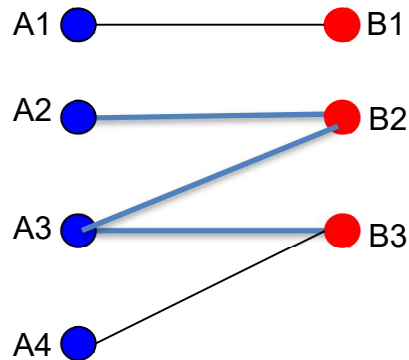
	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃
A ₁	2	20	8
A ₂	10	4	16
A ₃	26	4	8
A ₄	25	17	1

b) Show the DTW matrix. This is partially complete below.

	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃
A ₁	2	22	30
A ₂	12	6	22
A ₃	38	10	14
A ₄	63	27	11

c) The DTW distance between the two time-series is **11**.

d) Mark the optimal alignment between the two time-series in the diagram below.



3. a) Complete the R function below to compute the DTW distance between two time-series, v1 and v2, each containing 2D points and using the cost function as in Q2 above. So v1 and v2 will have two columns but different numbers of rows.

```
dtw <- function (A, B) {  
  M <- nrow(A)  
  N <- nrow(B)  
  Cost <- matrix(0,M,N) # Initialize with zeros  
  for (i in 1:M) {  
    for (j in 1:N) {  
      Cost[i,j] <- as.numeric((A[i,1] - B[j,1])^2 + (A[i,2] -  
B[j,2])^2) # distance function  
    }  
  }  
  C <- matrix(0,M,N) # Initialize with zeros  
  C[1,1] <- Cost[1,1] # Initialize top left cell  
  for (i in 2:M) { # Initialize first column  
    C[i,1] <- C[i-1,1] + Cost[i,1]  
  }  
  for (j in 2:N) { # Initialize first row  
    C[1,j] <- C[1,j-1] + Cost[1,j]  
  }  
  #  
  # Complete the main loop  
  #  
  for(i in 2:M) {  
    for(j in 2:N) {  
      C[i,j] = min(C[i-1,j], C[i,j-1], C[i-1,j-1]) + Cost[i,j]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

    }
  }
  return (C[M,N])
}

```

b) Verify your answer to Q2 using the above function. [show code]

Hint: You can create the two input time-series as a two-column data.frame/tibble like so:

```
A <- tibble("x" = c(2, 0, 2, 4), "y" = c(2, 4, 6, 5))
```

```
A <- tibble("x" = c(2, 0, 2, 4), "y" = c(2, 4, 6, 5))
```

```
B <- tibble("x" = c(1, 0, 4), "y"=c(1,6,4))
```

```
dtwFunc <- dtw(A, B)
```

```
dtwFunc = 11
```

4. You are given 5 time-series of 2D points (2 column tables) in CSV files: ts2.csv, ts3.csv, ts4.csv, ts5.csv, and tsX.csv. Your goal is to identify which of the time series, ts2-ts5, is most similar to the tsX time series using DTW.

a) Explain your approach in 2-3 sentences.

In order to find out which csv file is the most similar to tsX, we would have to create a time-series plot. With this, we would have to utilize the ggplot() and geom_path() functions.

b) Show your R code

```

ts2 <- read_csv("ts2.csv")
ts3 <- read_csv("ts3.csv")
ts4 <- read_csv("ts4.csv")
ts5 <- read_csv("ts5.csv")
tsX <- read_csv("tsX.csv")

ts2Plot <- ggplot(ts2, aes(x=x,y=y))
ts2Plot + geom_path()
ggsave("ts2.pdf")

ts3Plot <- ggplot(ts3, aes(x=x,y=y))
ts3Plot + geom_path()
ggsave("ts3.pdf")

ts4Plot <- ggplot(ts4, aes(x=x,y=y))
ts4Plot + geom_path()
ggsave("ts4.pdf")

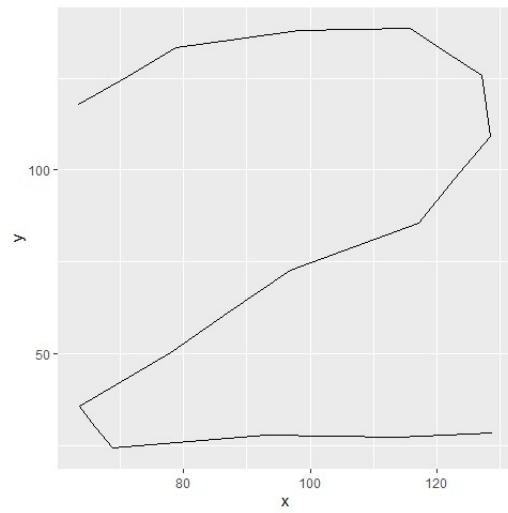
ts5Plot <- ggplot(ts5, aes(x=x,y=y))
ts5Plot + geom_path()
ggsave("ts5.pdf")

tsXPlot <- ggplot(tsX, aes(x=x,y=y))
tsXPlot + geom_path()
ggsave("tsX.pdf")

```

c) tsX is most similar to: ts5

Hint: Use the DTW function from Q3. You can visualize the series of 2D points using `geom_path()`. For example, `ts2`:




```
1 library(tidyverse)
2
3 load("myvec.RData")
4
5 myvec
6
7 myvecACF <- acf(myvec, lag.max=498)
8
9 myvecACF
10
11 myvects <- ts(myvec, frequency = 55)
12
13 myvec.ts <- plot(decompose(myvects))
14
15 dtw <- function (A, B) {
16   M <- nrow(A)
17   N <- nrow(B)
18   Cost <- matrix(0,M,N) # Initialize with zeros
19   for (i in 1:M) {
20     for (j in 1:N) {
21       Cost[i,j] <- as.numeric((A[i,1] - B[j,1])^2 + (A[i,2] - B[j,2])^2) # distance function
22     }
23   }
24   C <- matrix(0,M,N) # Initialize with zeros
25   C[1,1] <- Cost[1,1] # Initialize top left cell
26   for (i in 2:M) { # Initialize first column
27     C[i,1] <- C[i-1,1] + Cost[i,1]
28   }
29   for (j in 2:N) { # Initialize first row
30     C[1,j] <- C[1,j-1] + Cost[1,j]
31   }
32   #
33   # Complete the main loop
34   #
35   for(i in 2:M) {
36     for(j in 2:N) {
37       C[i,j] = min(C[i-1,j], C[i,j-1], C[i-1,j-1]) + Cost[i,j]
38     }
39   }
40   return (C[M,N])
41 }
42
43 A <- tibble("x" = c(2, 0, 2, 4), "y" = c(2, 4, 6, 5))
44 B <- tibble("x" = c(1, 0, 4), "y"=c(1,6,4))
45
46 dtwFunc <- dtw(A, B)
47
48 dtwFunc
49
50 ts2 <- read_csv("ts2.csv")
51 ts3 <- read_csv("ts3.csv")
52 ts4 <- read_csv("ts4.csv")
53 ts5 <- read_csv("ts5.csv")
54 tsX <- read_csv("tsX.csv")
55
56 ts2Plot <- ggplot(ts2, aes(x=x,y=y))
57 ts2Plot + geom_path()
```

```
58 ggsave("ts2.pdf")
59
60 ts3Plot <- ggplot(ts3, aes(x=x,y=y))
61 ts3Plot + geom_path()
62 ggsave("ts3.pdf")
63
64 ts4Plot <- ggplot(ts4, aes(x=x,y=y))
65 ts4Plot + geom_path()
66 ggsave("ts4.pdf")
67
68 ts5Plot <- ggplot(ts5, aes(x=x,y=y))
69 ts5Plot + geom_path()
70 ggsave("ts5.pdf")
71
72 tsXPlot <- ggplot(tsX, aes(x=x,y=y))
73 tsXPlot + geom_path()
74 ggsave("tsX.pdf")
```

