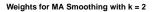
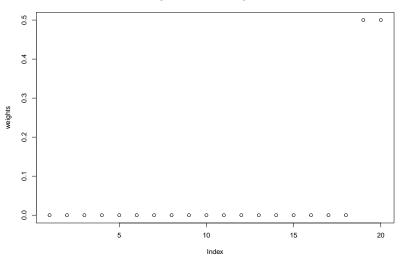
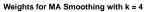
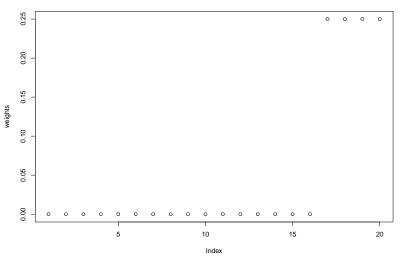
#### Time Series

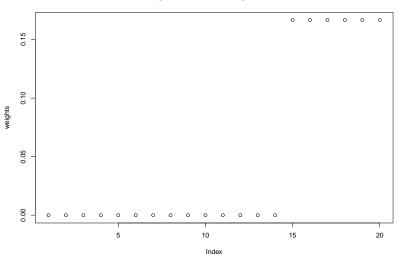


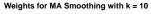


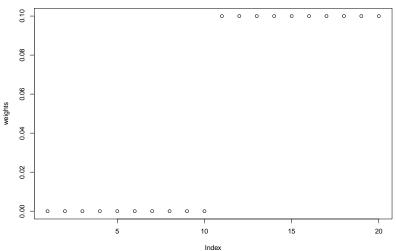




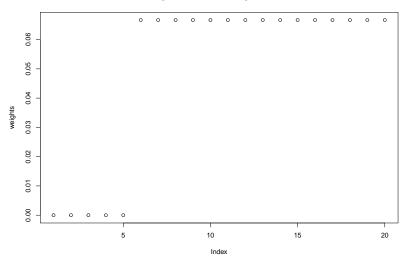




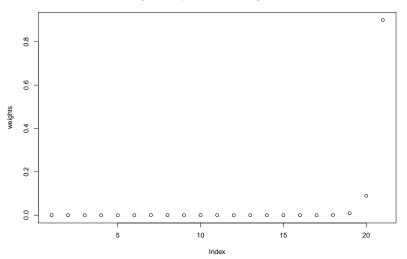




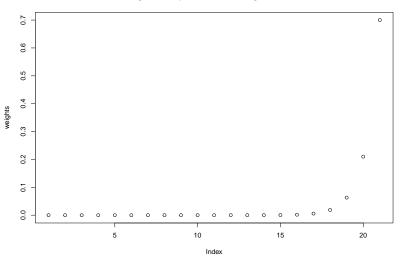




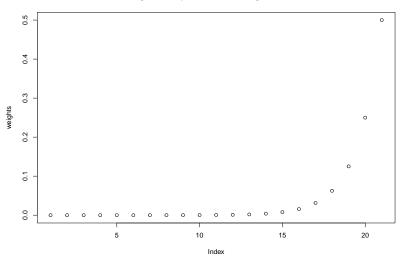
Weights for Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.1



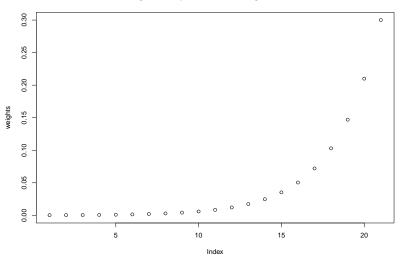




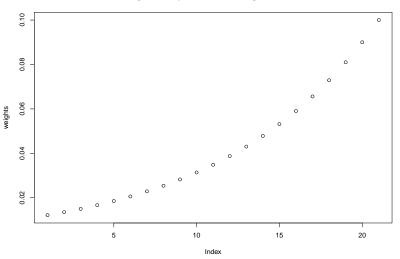
Weights for Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.5

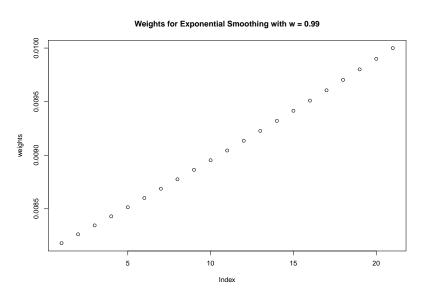


Weights for Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.7









# **Exponential Smoothing**

- MA distributes the weight equally to the recent observations
- $\blacktriangleright$  Exponential Smoothing controls the weights of the recent observations by w

$$s_t = \frac{y_t + wy_{t-1} + w^2y_{t-2} + \ldots + w^ty_0}{1/(1-w)}$$

- ightharpoonup Smaller w smooths the series more lightly.
- lackbox Greater w smooths the series more strongly.

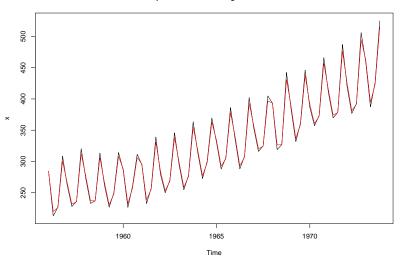
#### Another Formula:

Exponential Smoothing can be calculated by

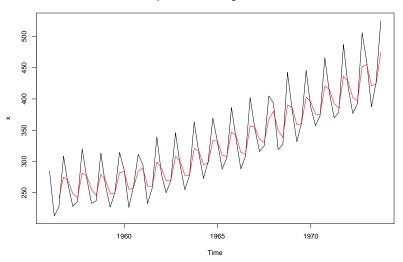
$$\begin{split} s_1 &= y_1, \text{and} \\ s_t &= s_{t-1} + (1-w)(y_t - s_{t-1}) \\ &= (1-w)y_t + ws_{t-1} \end{split}$$

Notice that: when  $w \to 0$ ,  $s_t \to y_t$ , or little smoothing has taken.

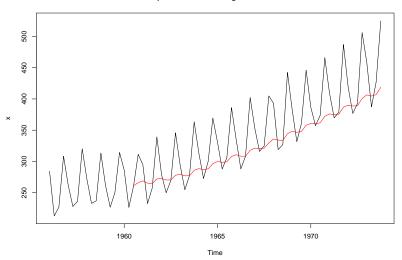
#### Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.1



#### Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.5



#### Exponential Smoothing with w = 0.9



# Double Exponential Smoothing

# Double Exponential Smoothing

We can use double smoothing to identify the trend and forecast linear trend time series as follows.

- $\blacktriangleright$  Step 1: Create a smoothed series:  $s_t^{(1)} = (1-w)y_t + ws_{t-1}^{(1)}$
- Step 2: Create a double smoothed series:

$$s_t^{(2)} = (1 - w)s_t^{(1)} + ws_{t-1}^{(2)}$$

Step 3: Estimate the trend:

$$b_1 = \frac{1-w}{w}(s_T^{(1)} - s_T^{(2)})$$

▶ Step 4: Forecast

$$\hat{y}_{T+l} = s_T^{(1)} + b_1 \cdot l$$

#### Example

You are given the following time series

$\overline{t}$	1	2	3	4	5
$y_t$	1	3	5	8	13

Assume that this is a linear trend time series. Using double exponential smoothing with w=.8 to estimate the trend (slope) and forecast  $y_6$ .