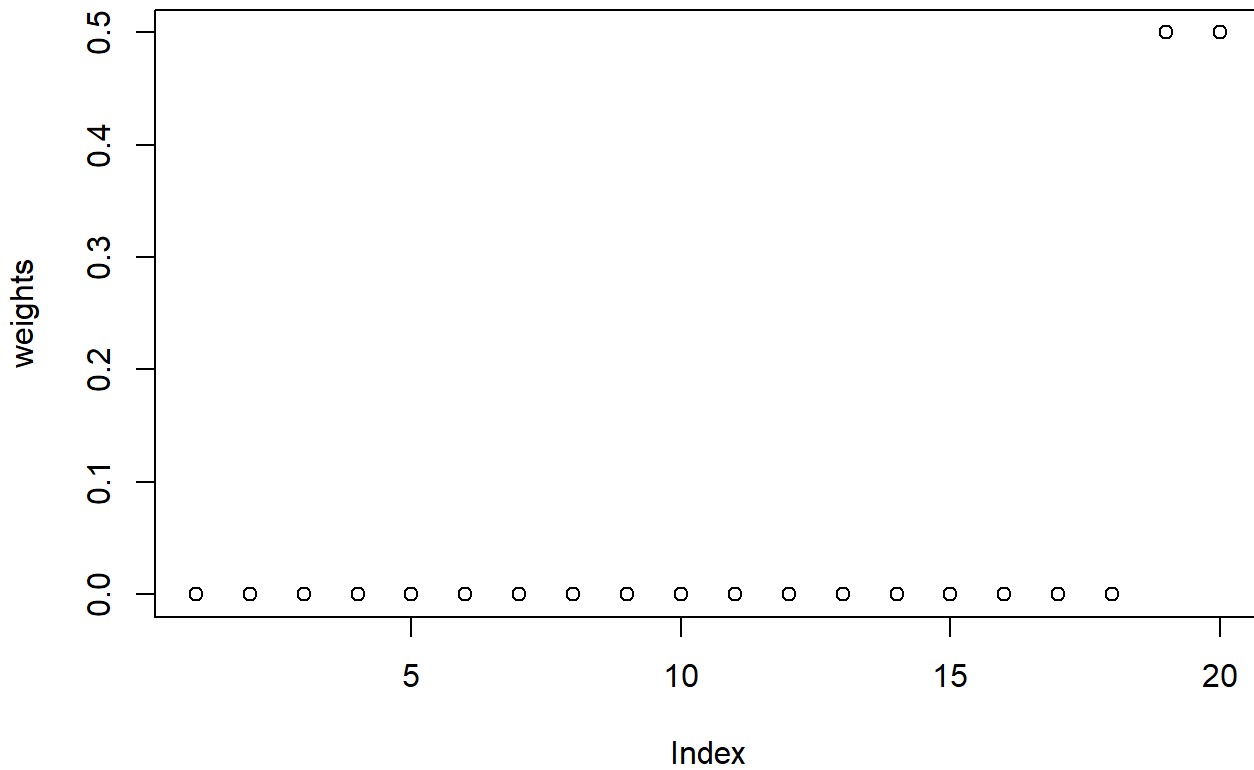


# Time Series

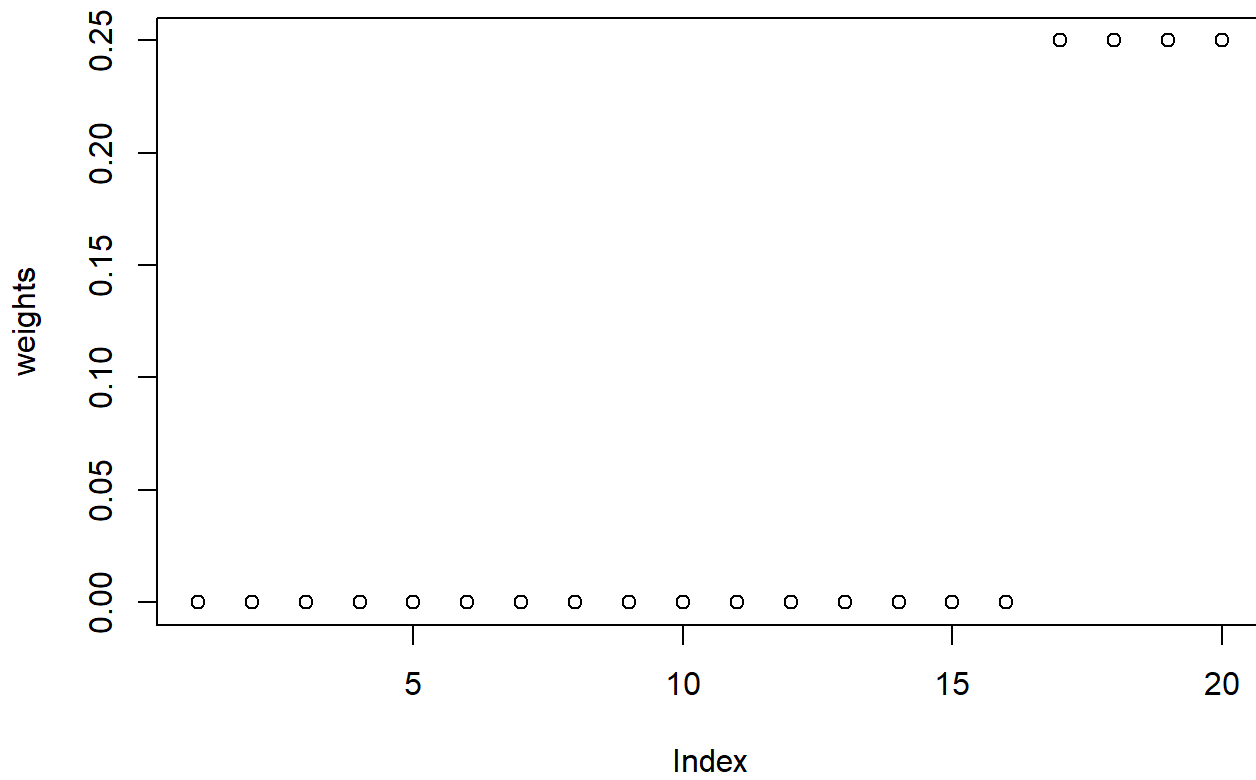
## MA Weights Distribution

**Weights for MA Smoothing with  $k = 2$**



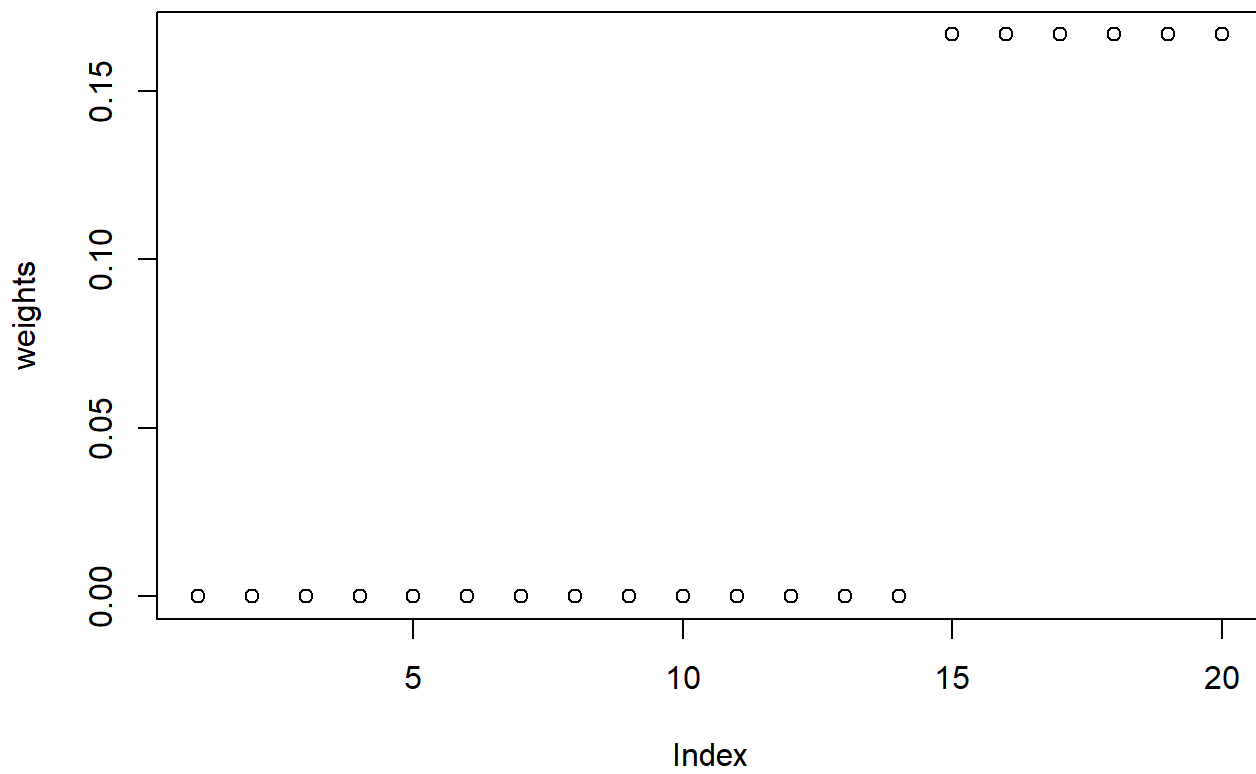
## MA Weights Distribution

### Weights for MA Smoothing with $k = 4$



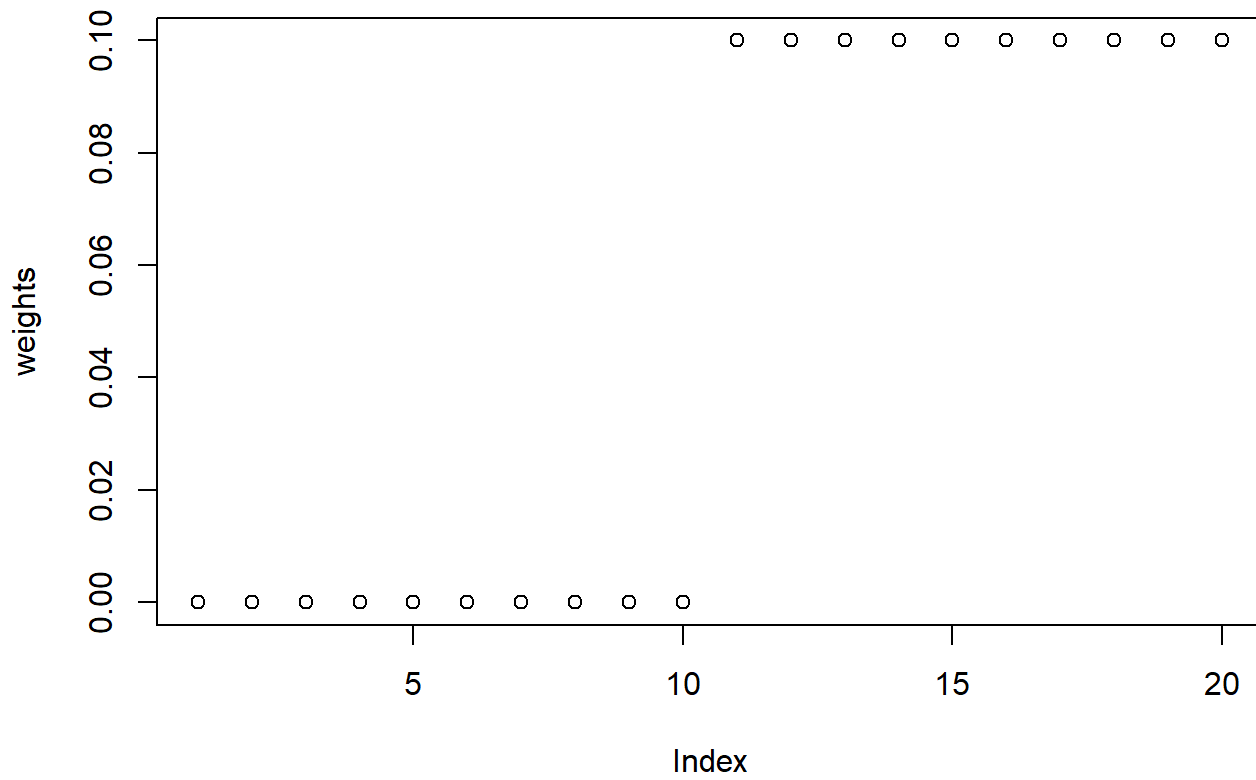
### MA Weights Distribution

## Weights for MA Smoothing with $k = 6$



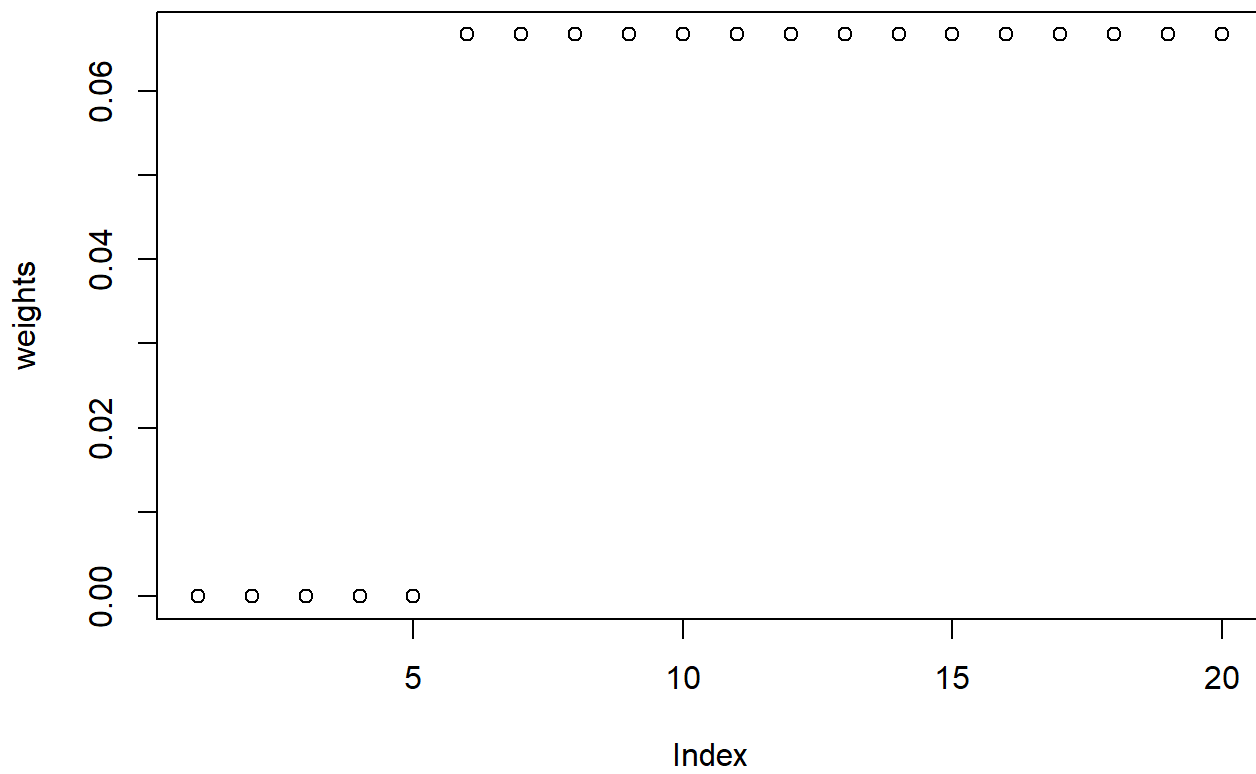
## MA Weights Distribution

## Weights for MA Smoothing with $k = 10$



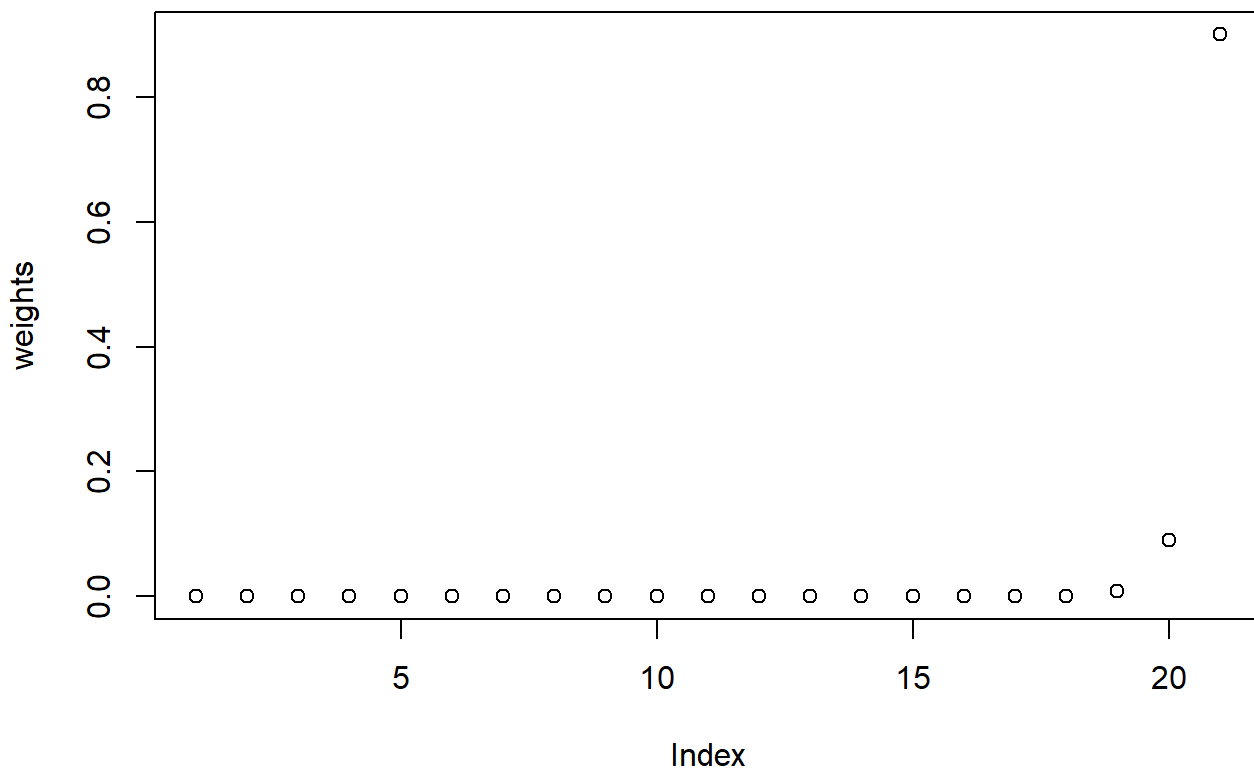
## MA Weights Distribution

### Weights for MA Smoothing with $k = 15$



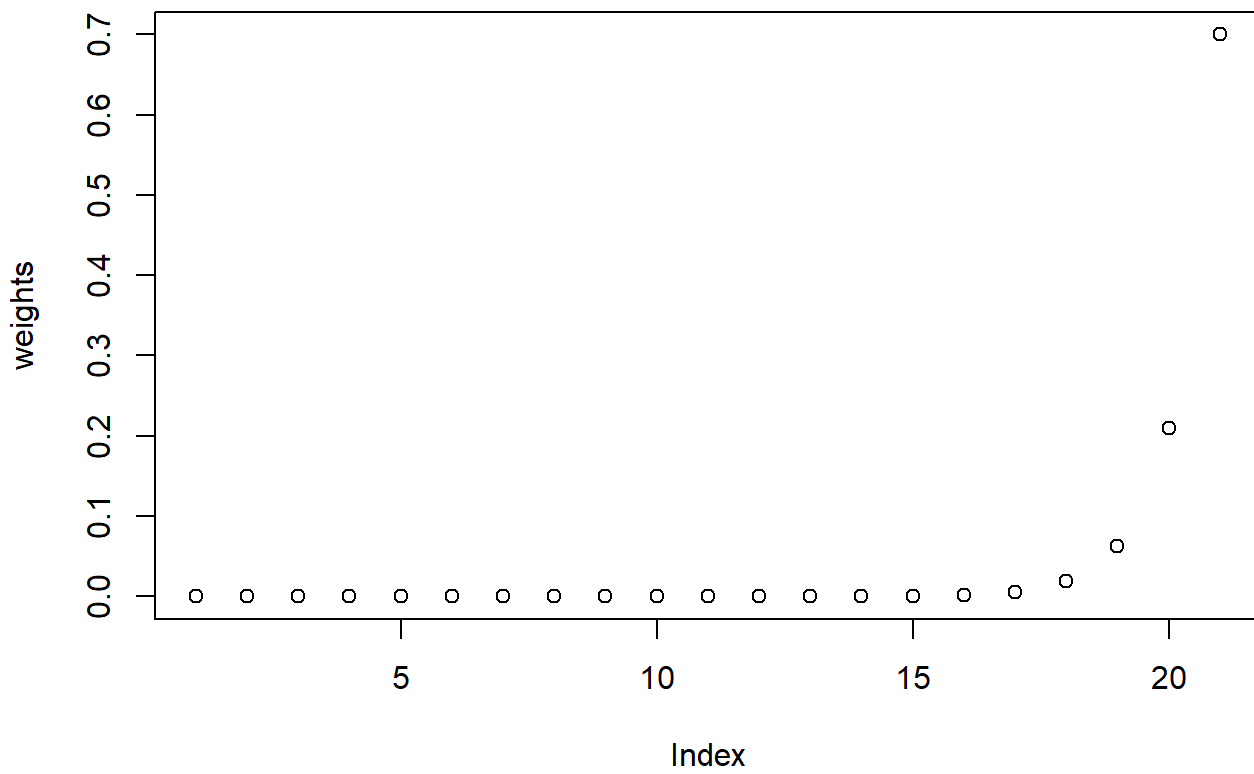
### Exponential Weights Distribution

## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.1$



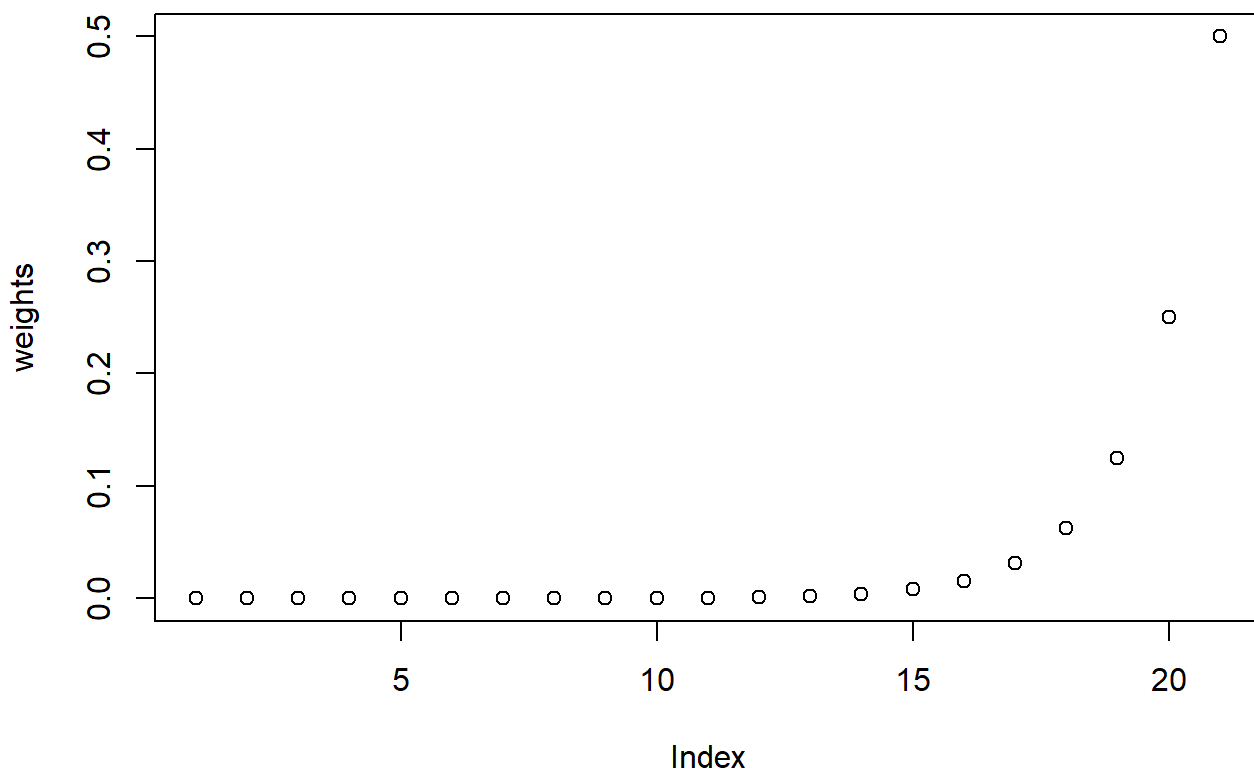
## Exponential Weights Distribution

## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.3$



## Exponential Weights Distribution

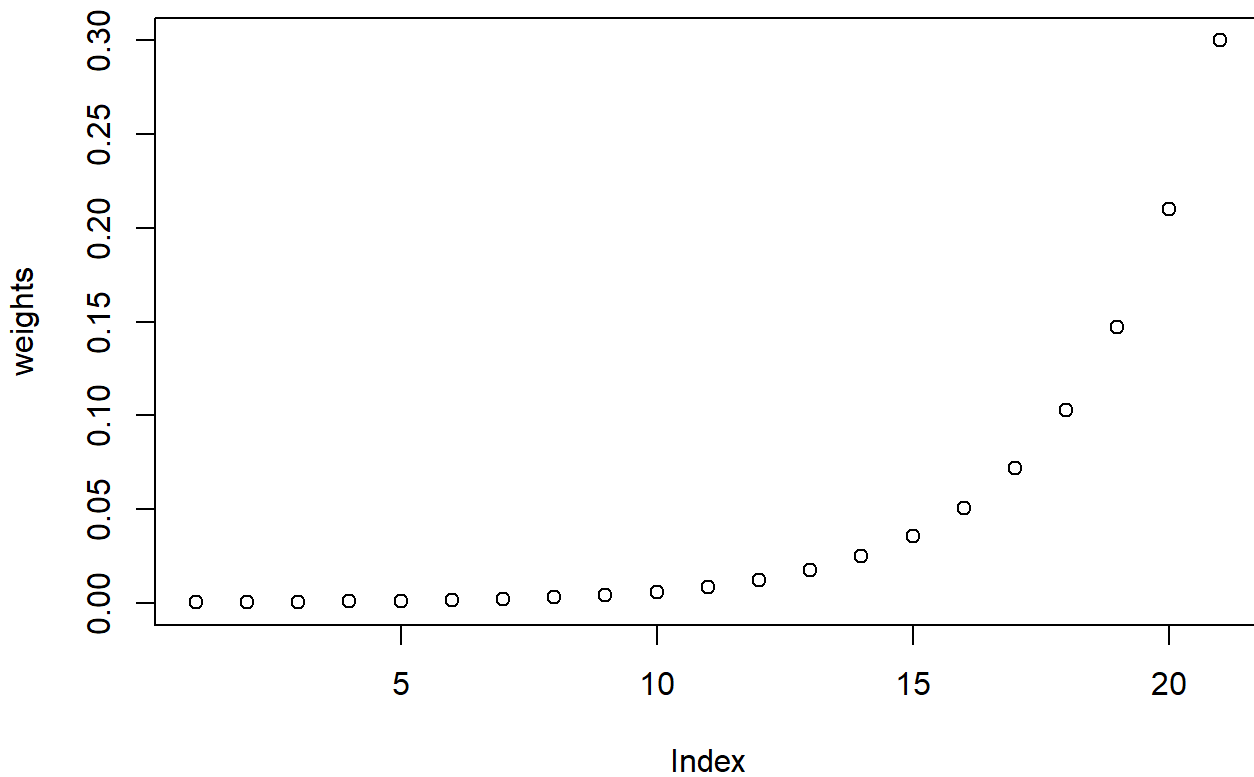
## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.5$



## Exponential Weights Distribution

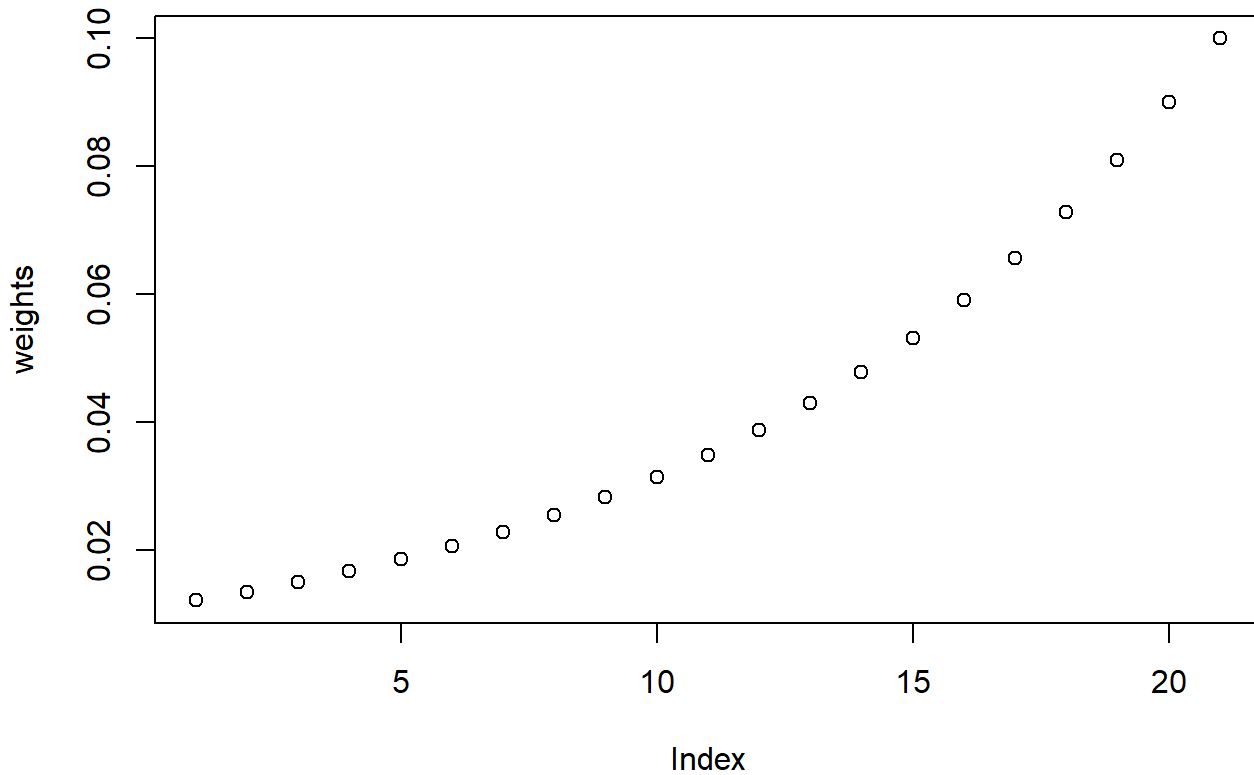


## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.7$



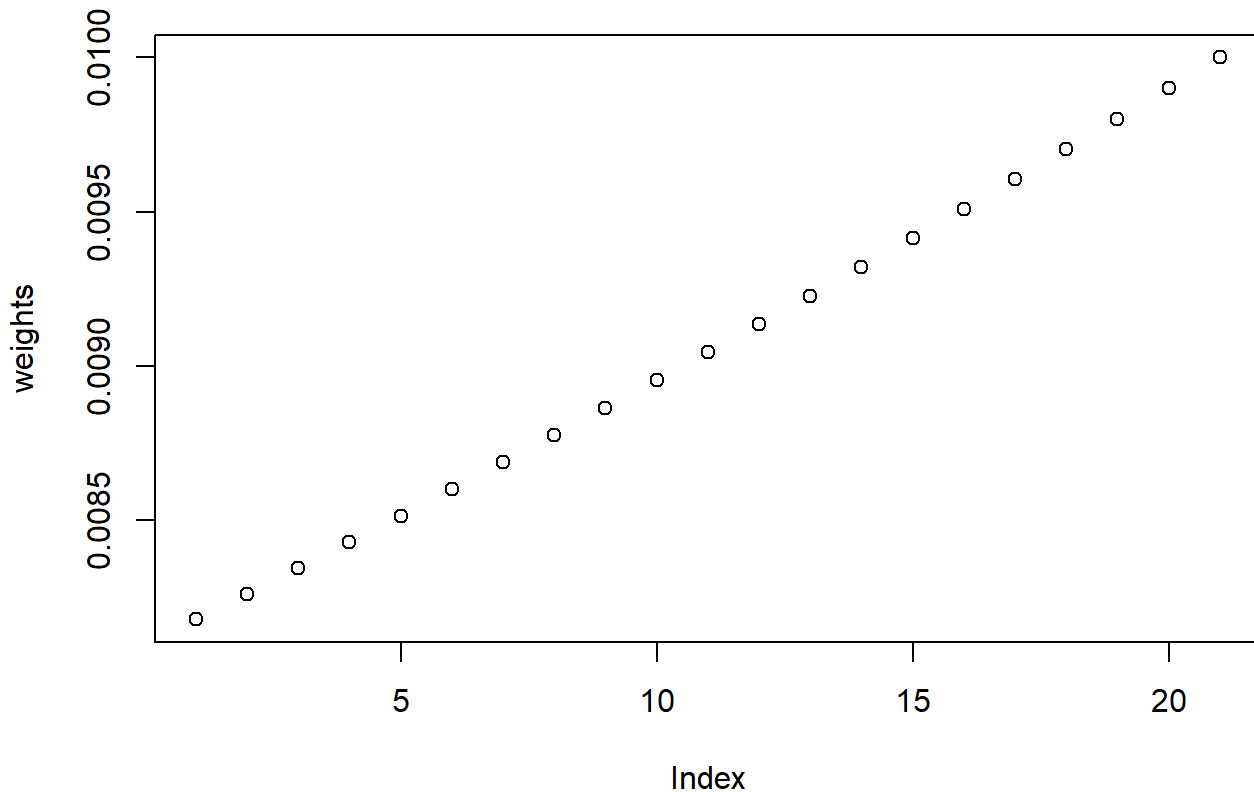
## Exponential Weights Distribution

## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.9$



## Exponential Weights Distribution

## Weights for Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.99$



## Exponential Smoothing

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

$$\hat{s}_t = \frac{y_t + w y_{t-1} + w^2 y_{t-2} + \dots + w^t y_0}{1/(1-w)}$$

- Smaller  $w$  smooths the series more lightly.
- Greater  $w$  smooths the series more strongly.

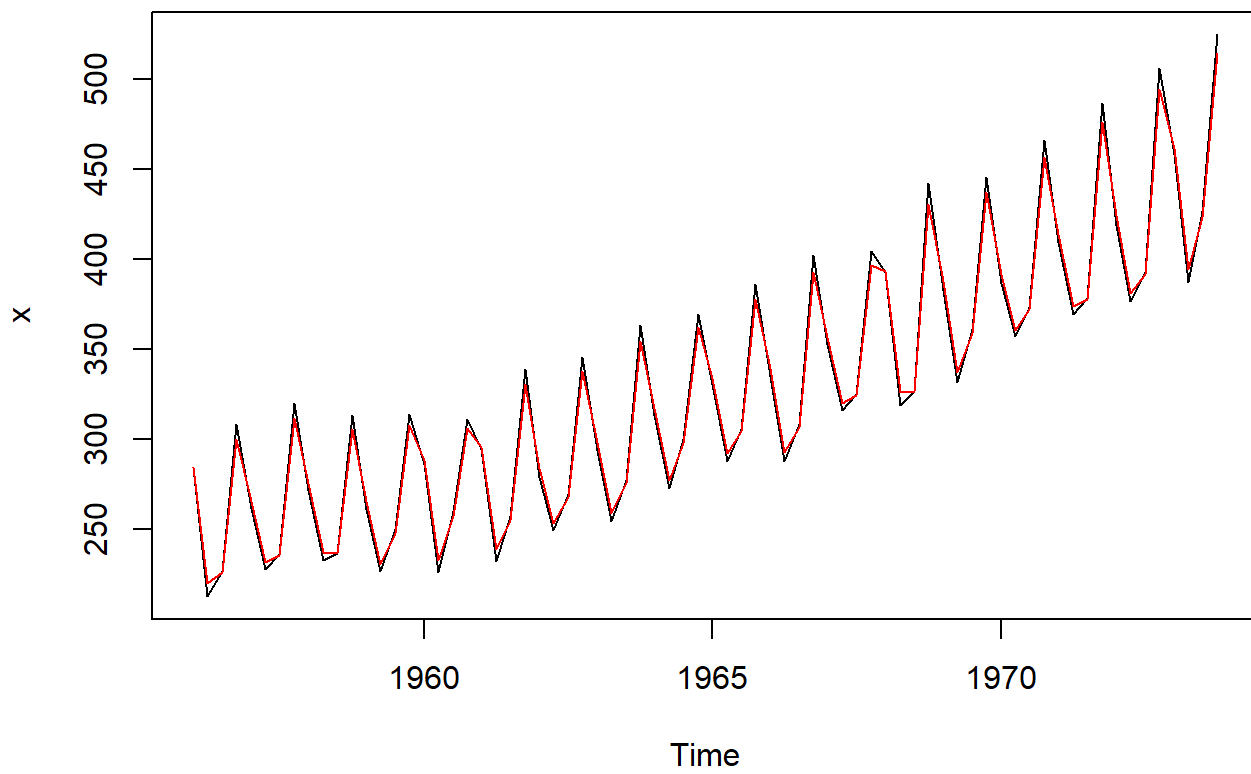
## Exponential Smoothing

- We have

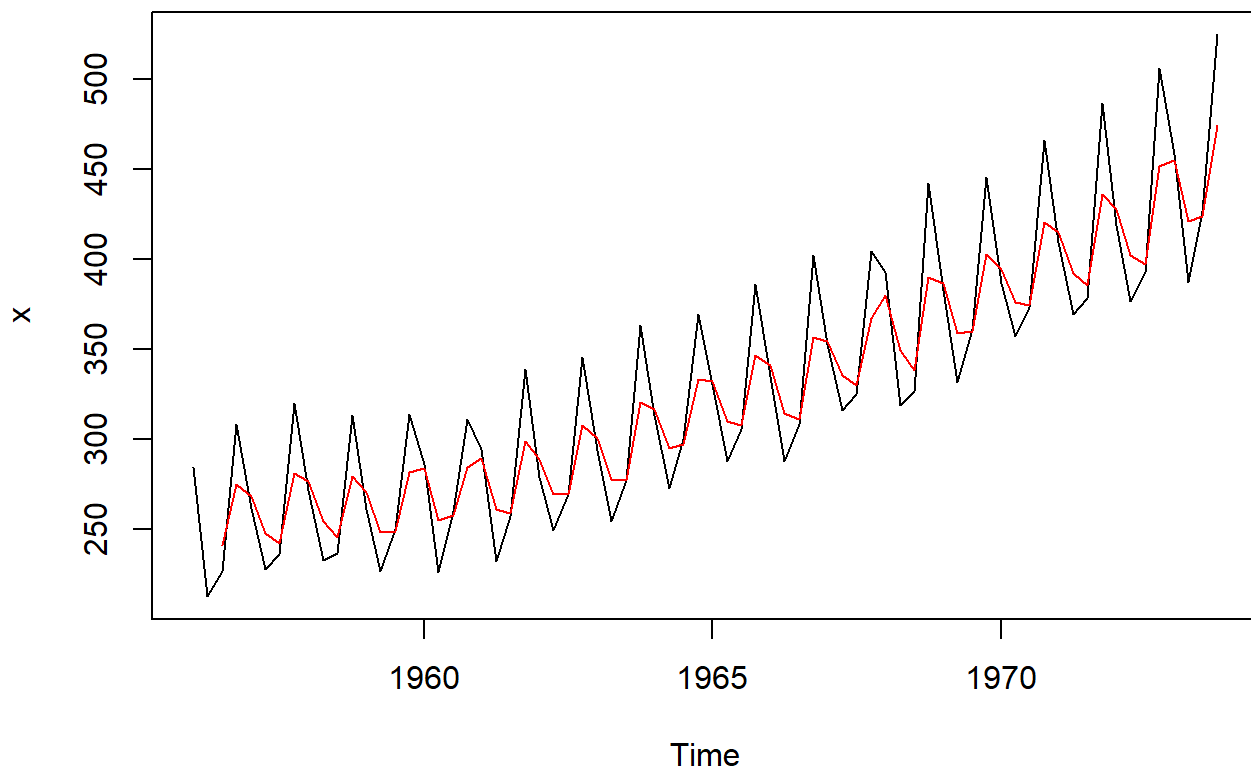
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{s}_t &= \hat{s}_{t-1} + (1-w)(y_t - \hat{s}_{t-1}) \\ &= (1-w)y_t + w\hat{s}_{t-1}\end{aligned}$$

- When  $w \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\hat{s}_t \rightarrow y_t$ , or little smoothing has taken

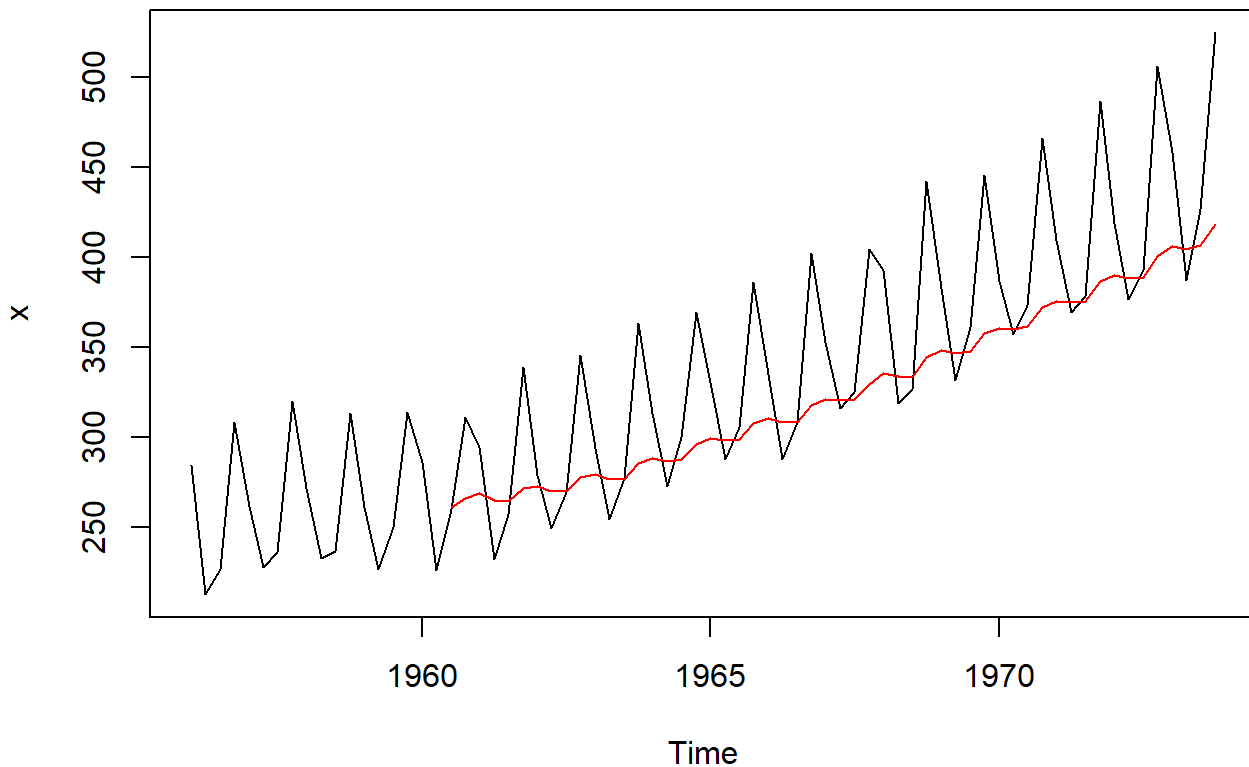
## Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.1$



## Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.5$



## Exponential Smoothing with $w = 0.9$



## Double Exponential Smoothing

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

- Step 1: Create a smoothed series:  $\hat{s}_t^{(1)} = (1 - w)y_t + w\hat{s}_{t-1}^{(1)}$
- Step 2: Create a double smoothed series:  $\hat{s}_t^{(2)} = (1 - w)\hat{s}_t^{(1)} + w\hat{s}_{t-1}^{(2)}$
- Step 3: Estimate the trend:

$$b_1 = \frac{1 - w}{w}(\hat{s}_T^{(1)} - \hat{s}_T^{(2)})$$

- Step 4: Forecast

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

## Example

You are given the following time series

$t$	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
$y_t$	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  $y_6$ .