Dynamic regression

FORECASTING IN R

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Dynamic regression

Regression model with ARIMA errors
$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,t} + \cdots + \beta_r x_{r,t} + e_t$

- y_t modeled as function of r explanatory variables $x_{1,t}, \ldots, x_{r,t}$

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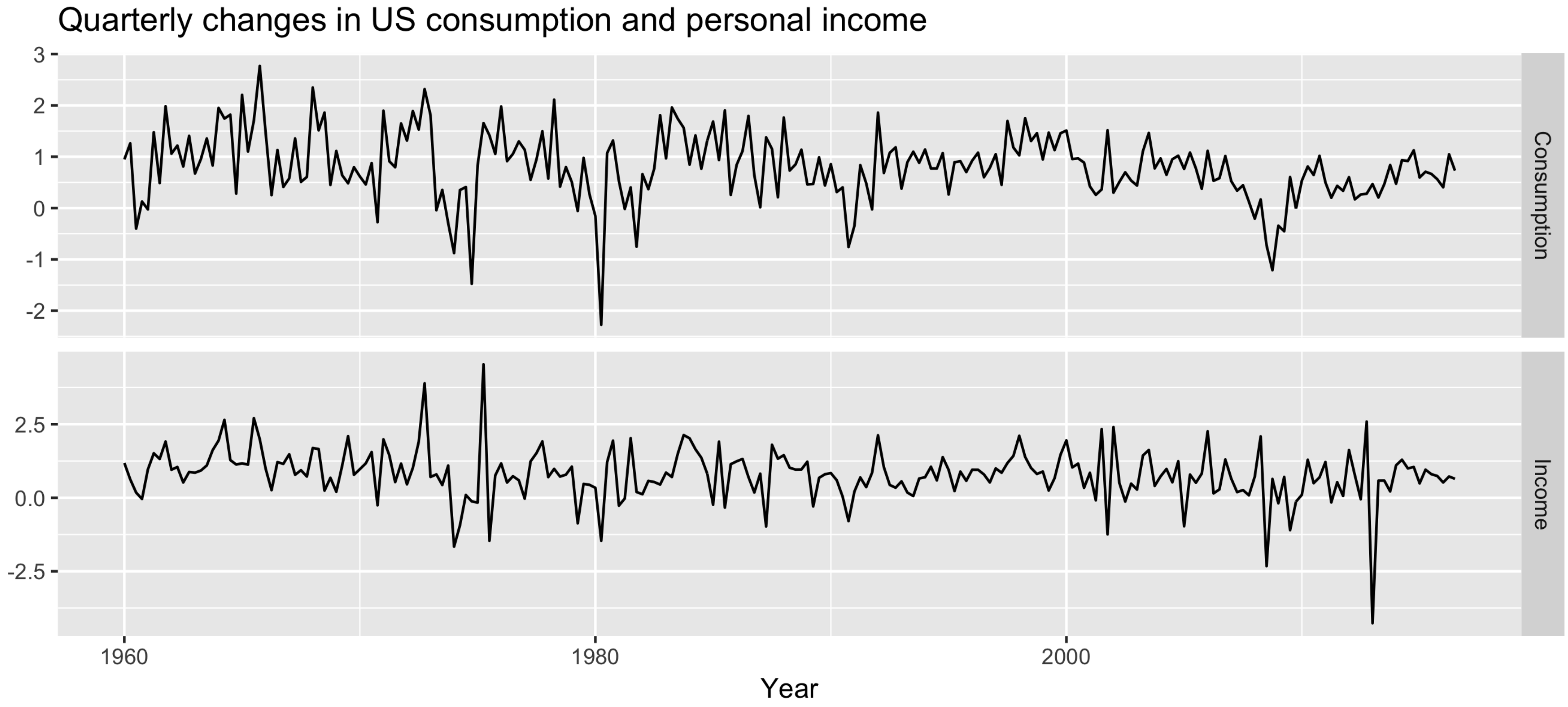
- y_t modeled as function of r explanatory variables $x_{1,t}, \ldots, x_{r,t}$
- In dynamic regression, we allow e_t to be an ARIMA process
- In ordinary regression, we assume that e_t is white noise

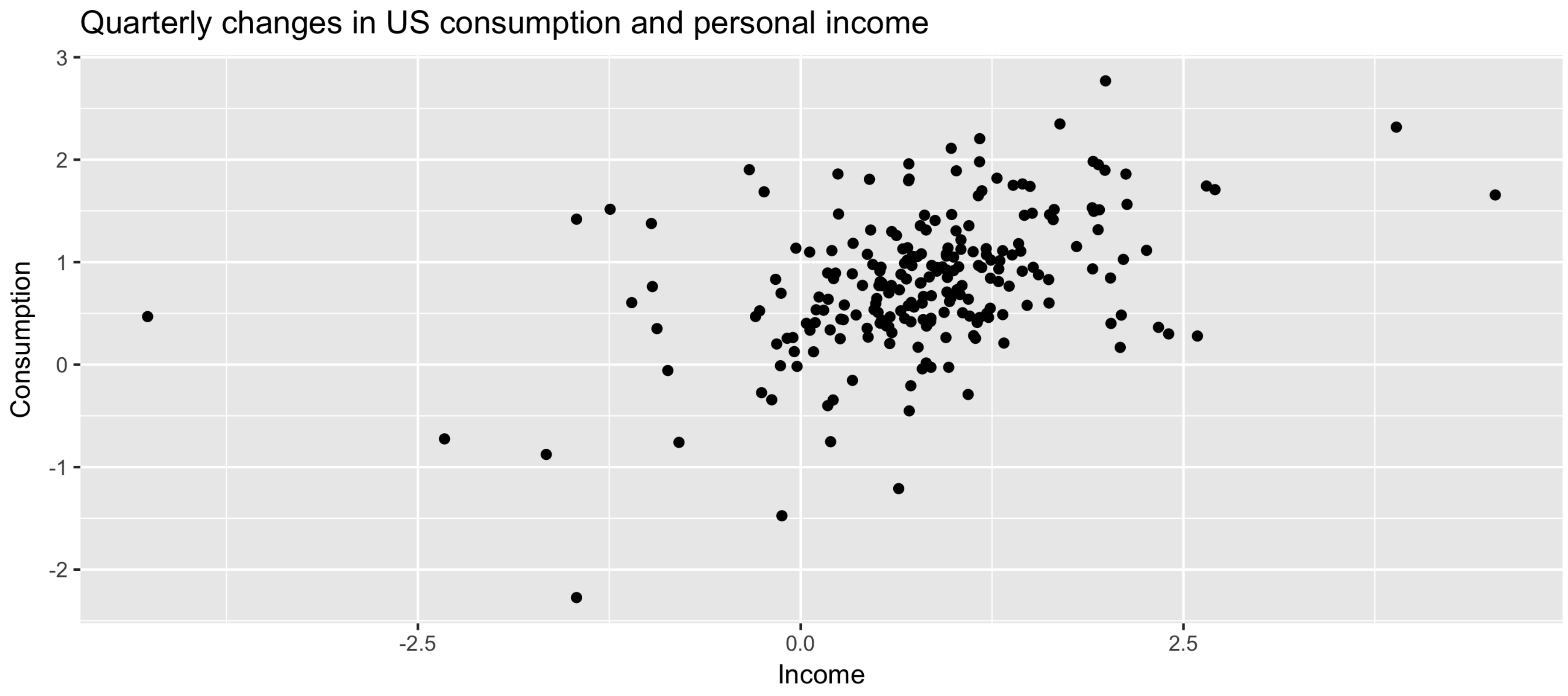
US personal consumption and income

```
autoplot(uschange[,1:2], facets = TRUE) +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("") +
  ggtitle("Quarterly changes in US consumption
          and personal income")
```



US personal consumption and income

```r
ggplot(aes(x = Income, y = Consumption),
           data = as.data.frame(uschange)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Quarterly changes in US consumption and
          personal income")
```



Dynamic regression model for US personal consumption

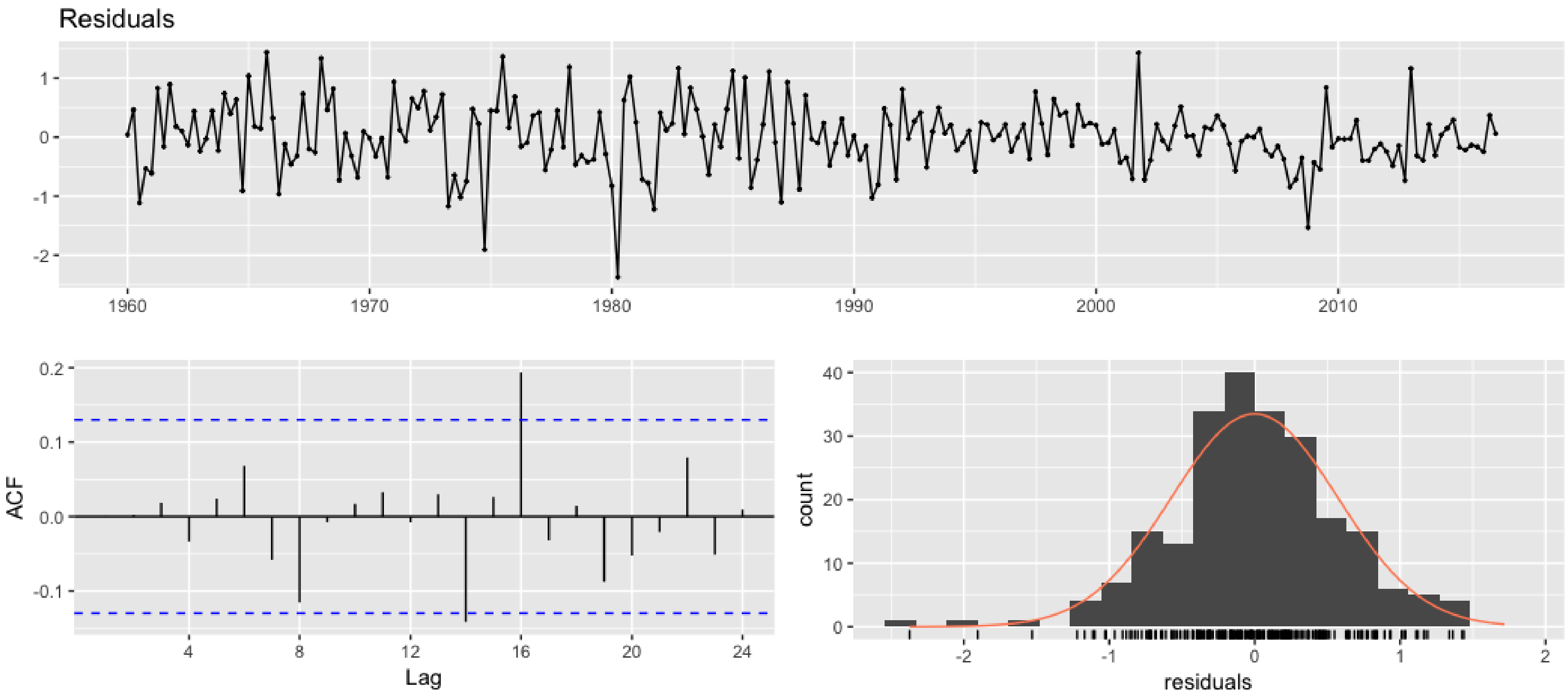
```
fit <- auto.arima(uschange[,"Consumption"],
                  xreg = uschange[,"Income"])
fit
```

```
Series: uschange[, "Consumption"]
Regression with ARIMA(1,0,2) errors
Coefficients:
         ar1      ma1     ma2  intercept  origxreg
      0.6191  -0.5424  0.2367     0.6099    0.2492
s.e.  0.1422   0.1475  0.0685     0.0777    0.0459
sigma^2 estimated as 0.334:  log likelihood=-195.22
AIC=402.44   AICc=402.82   BIC=422.99
```

Residuals from dynamic regression model

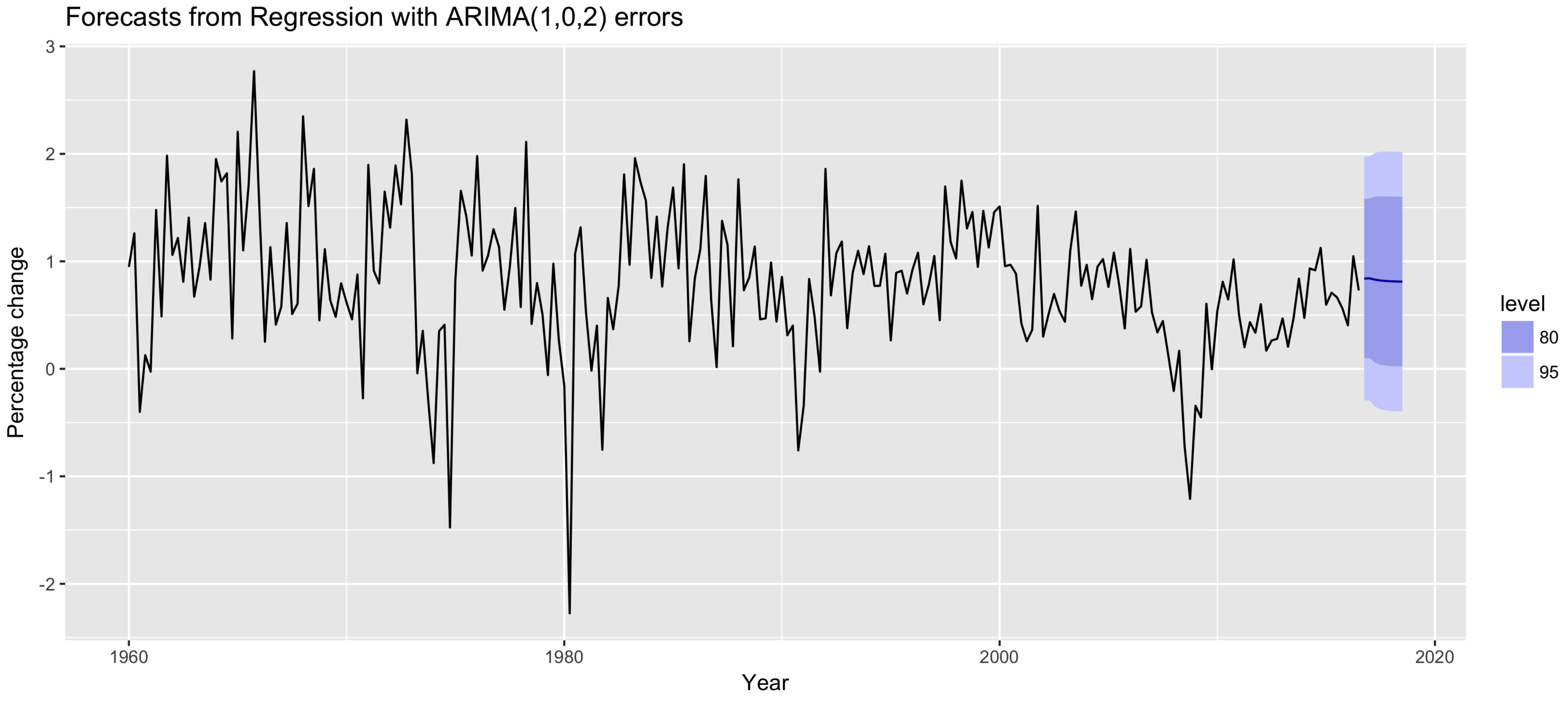
```
checkresiduals(fit)
```

```
    Ljung-Box test
data:  residuals
Q* = 5.5543, df = 3, p-value = 0.1354
Model df: 5.   Total lags used: 8
```



Forecasts from dynamic regression model

```
fcast <- forecast(fit, xreg = rep(0.8, 8))
autoplot(fcast) +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("Percentage change")
```



Let's practice!

FORECASTING IN R

Dynamic harmonic regression

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Dynamic harmonic regression

Periodic seasonality can be handled using pairs of Fourier terms:

$$s_k(t) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi kt}{m}\right) \qquad c_k(t) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi kt}{m}\right)$$

Dynamic harmonic regression

Periodic seasonality can be handled using pairs of Fourier terms:

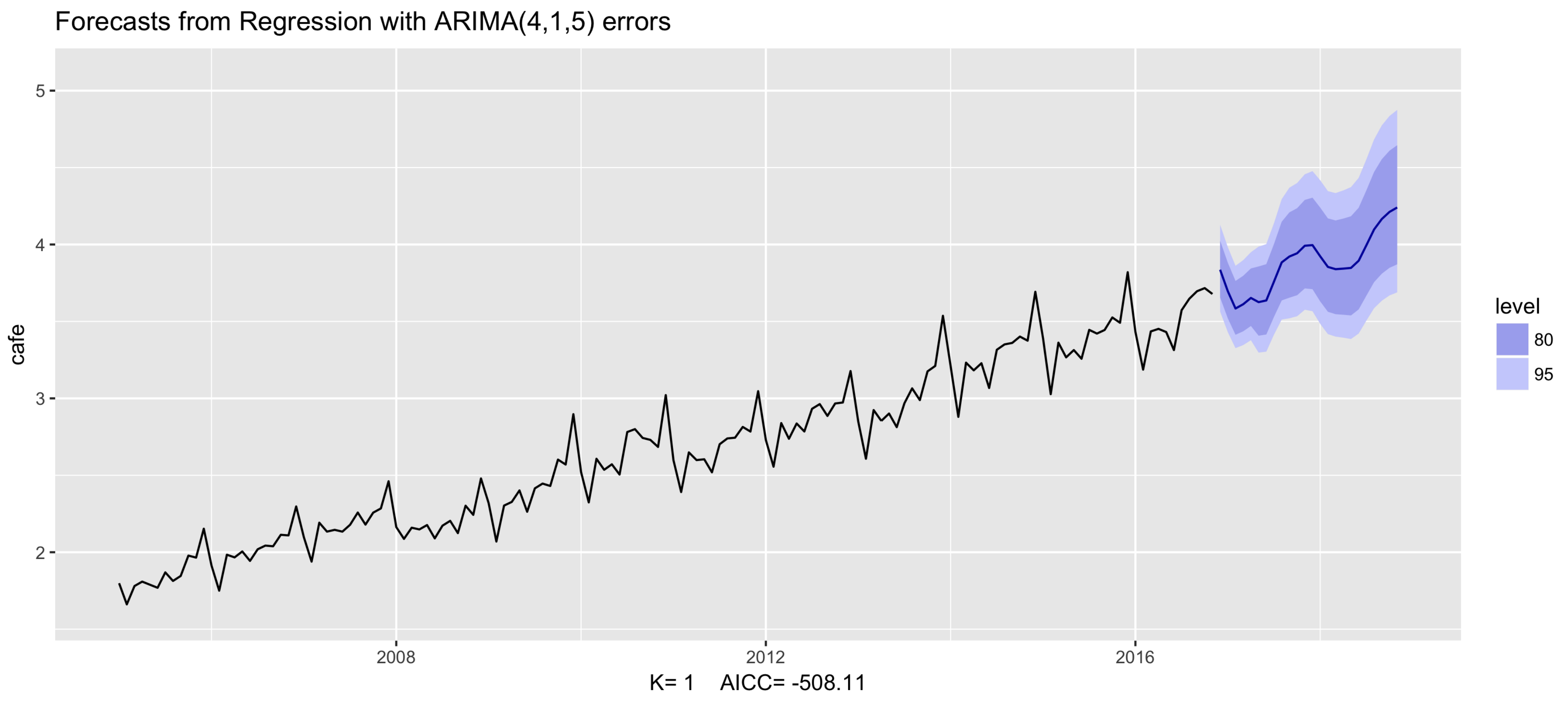
$$s_k(t) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi kt}{m}\right) \qquad c_k(t) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi kt}{m}\right)$$

$$\boxed{y_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{K} [\alpha_k s_k(t) + \gamma_k c_k(t)] + e_t}$$

- $m =$ seasonal period
- Every periodic function can be approximated by sums of sin and cos terms for large enough K
- Regression coefficients: α_k and γ_k
- e_t can be modeled as a non-seasonal ARIMA process
- Assumes seasonal pattern is unchanging

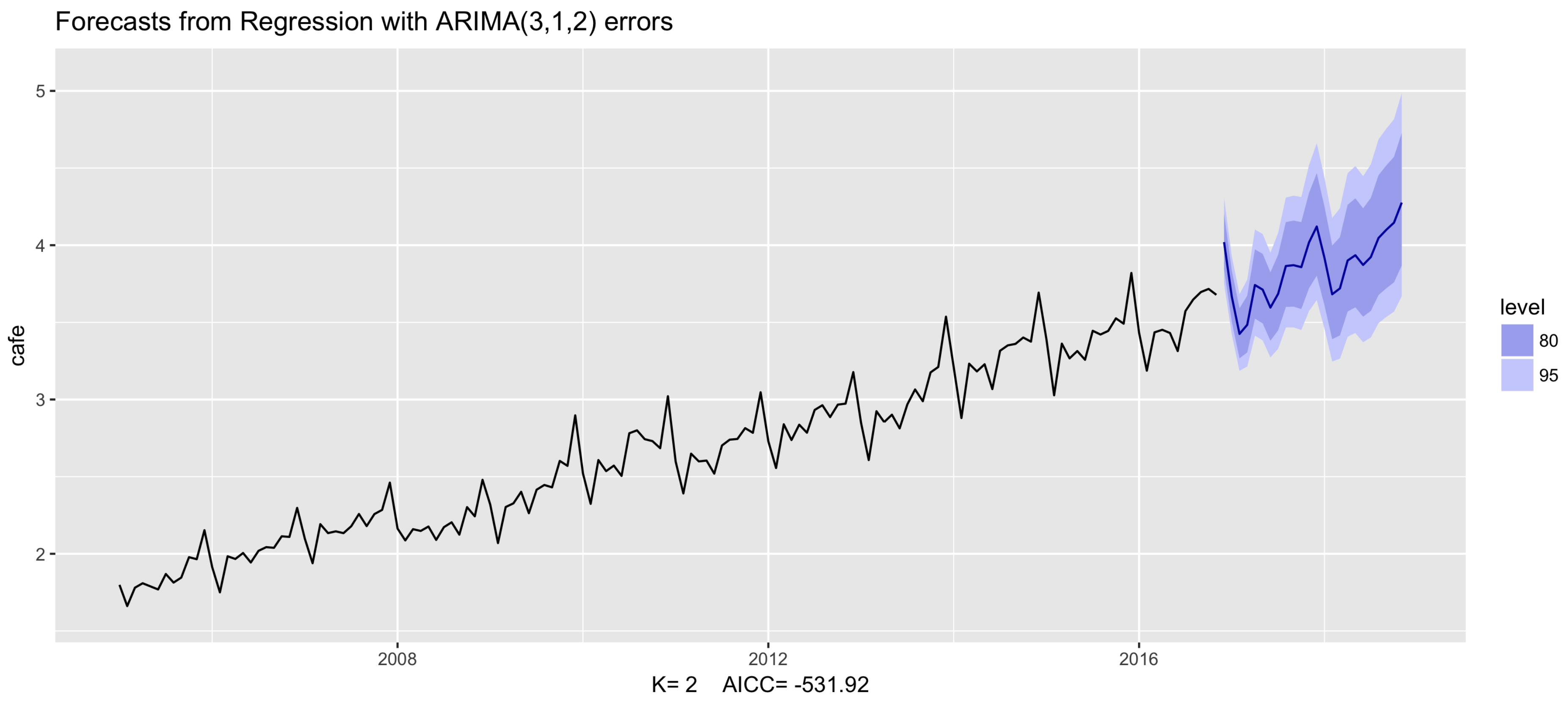
Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 1),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 1, h = 24)) %>%
   autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



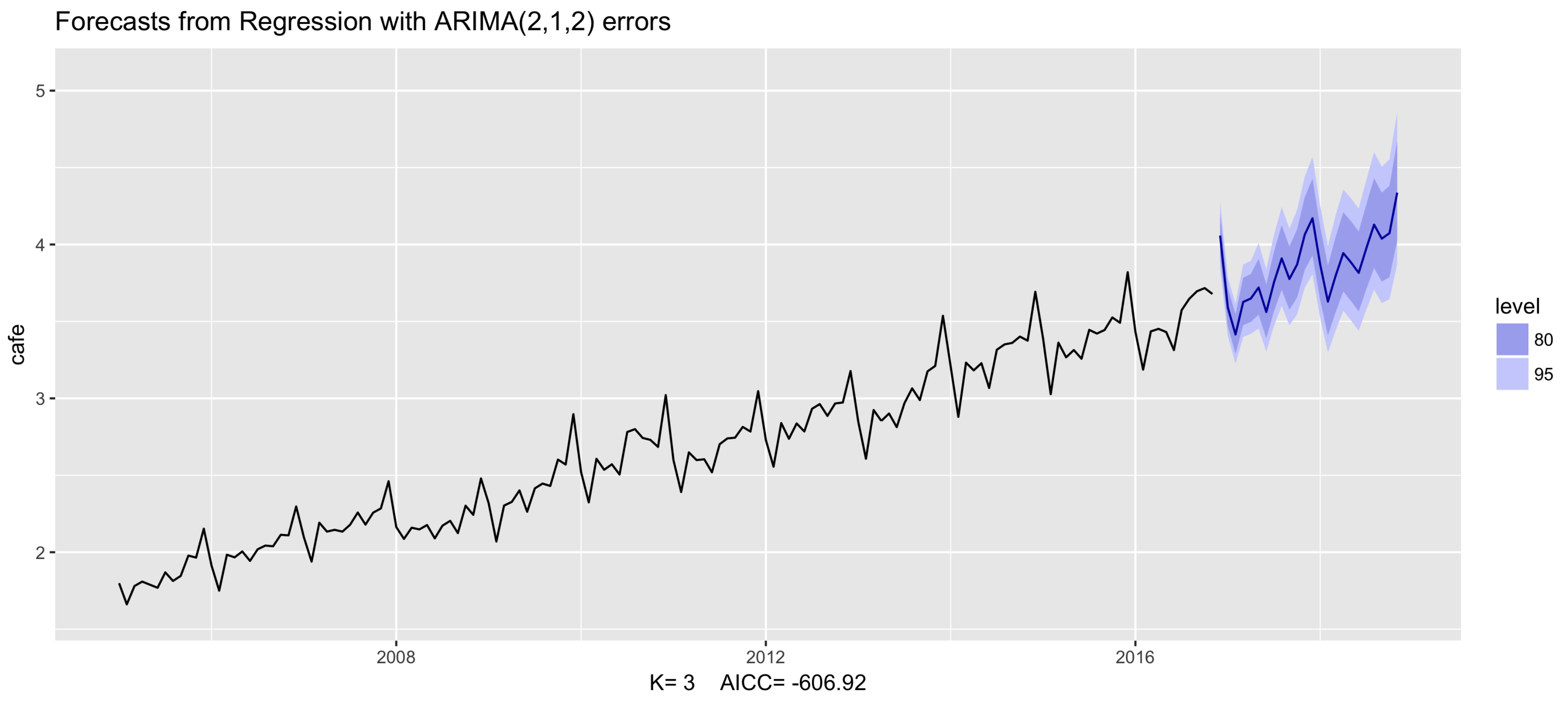
Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 2),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 2, h = 24)) %>%
  autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



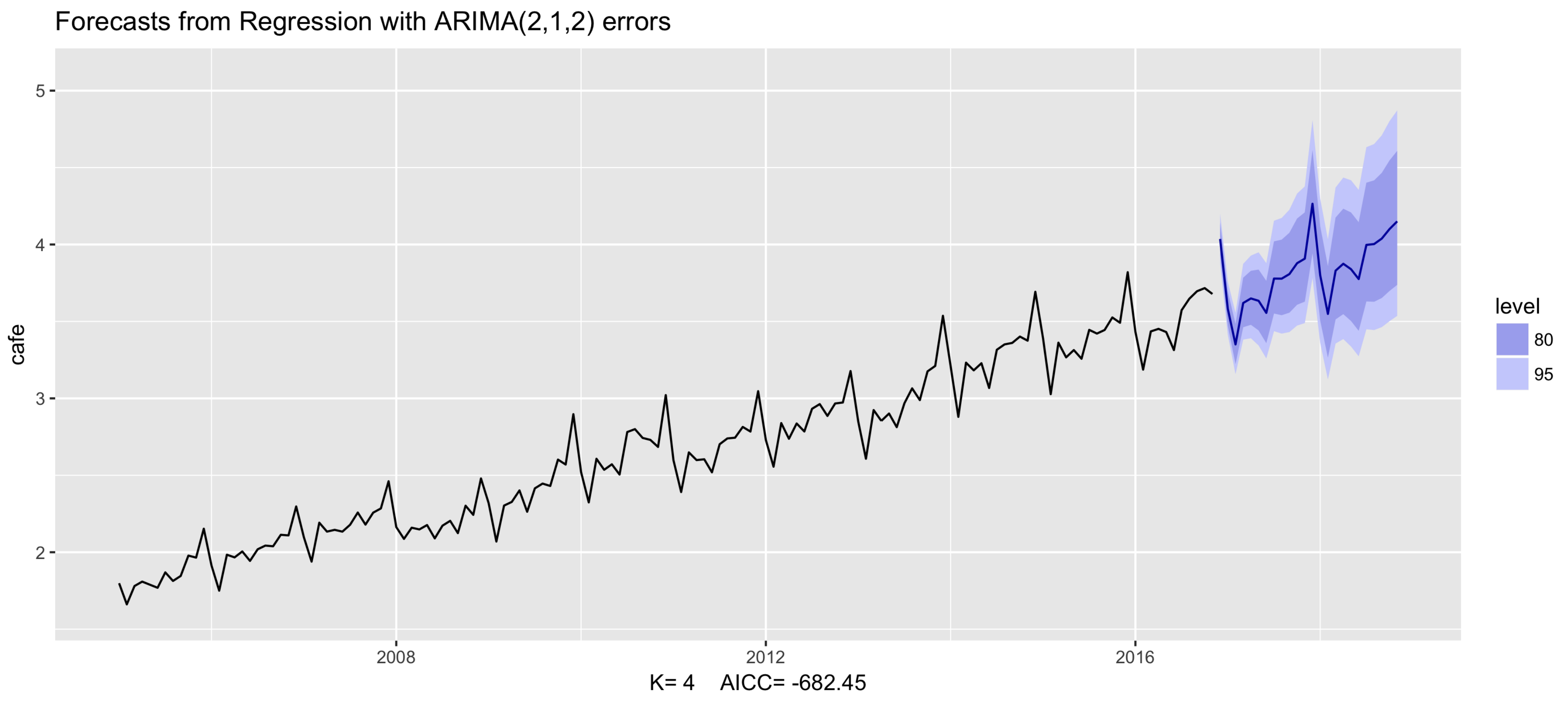
Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 3),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 3, h = 24)) %>%
   autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



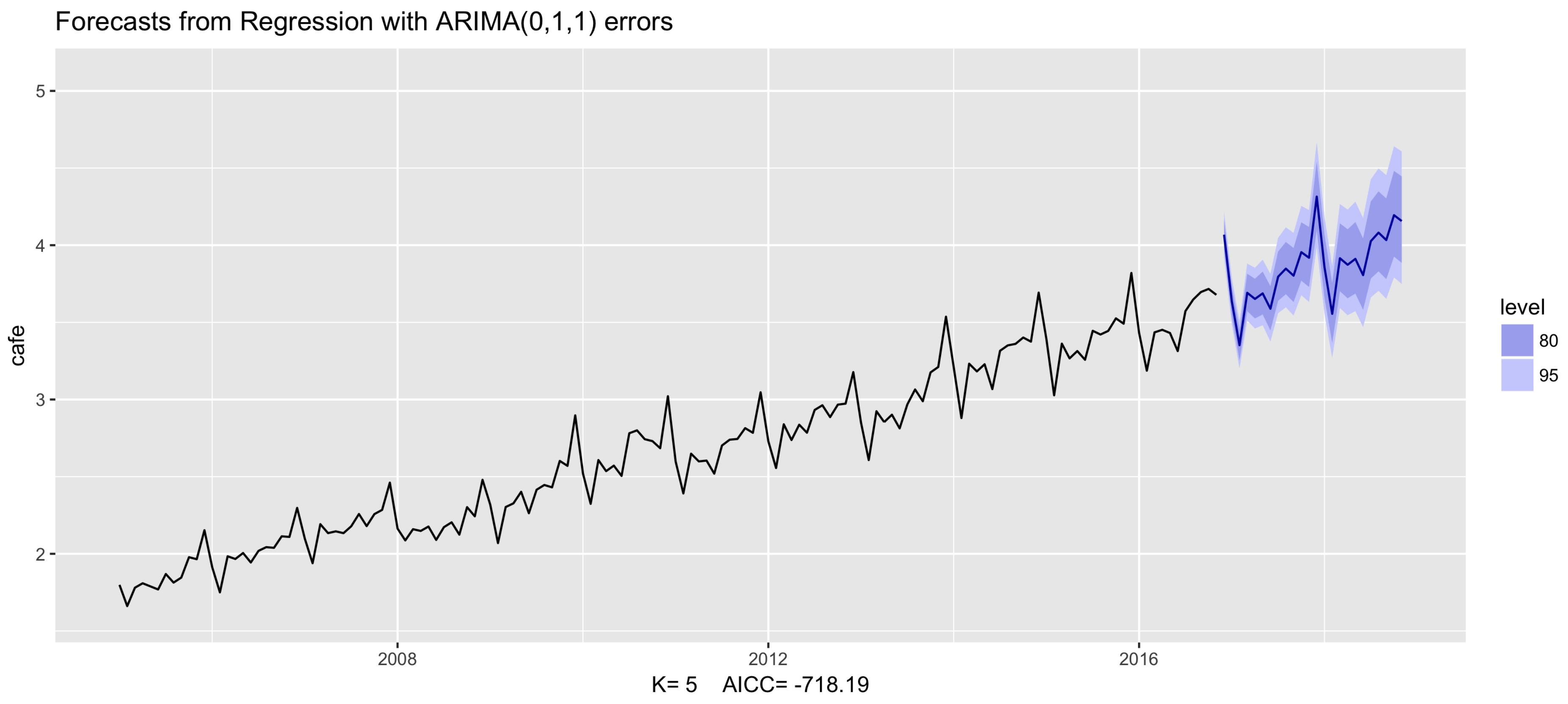
Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 4),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 4, h = 24)) %>%
   autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



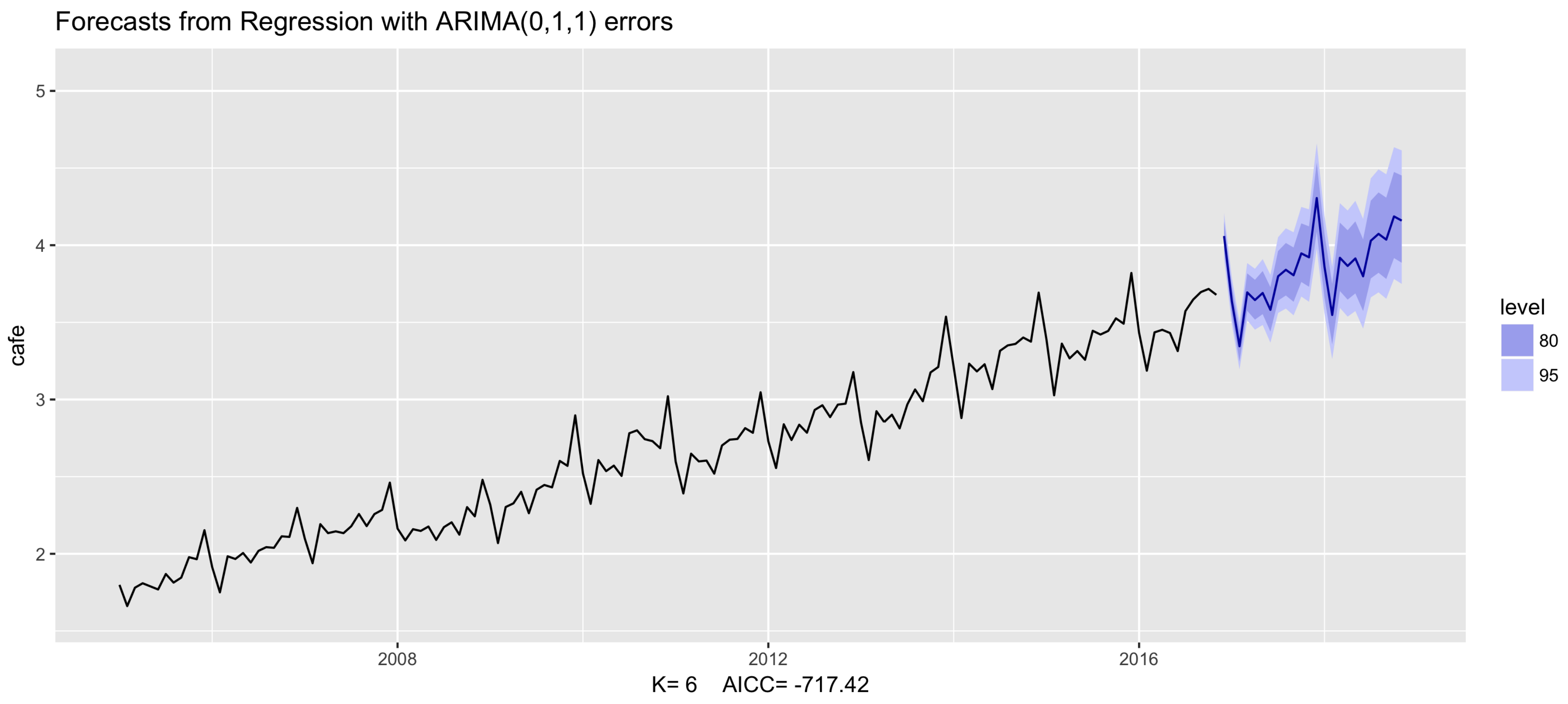
Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 5),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 5, h = 24)) %>%
   autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



Example: Australian cafe expenditure

```r
fit <- auto.arima(cafe, xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 6),
                  seasonal = FALSE, lambda = 0)
fit %>% forecast(xreg = fourier(cafe, K = 6, h = 24)) %>%
  autoplot() + ylim(1.6, 5.1)
```



Dynamic harmonic regression

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{t,1} + \cdots + \beta_{t,r} x_{t,r} + \sum_{k=1}^{K} [\alpha_k s_k(t) + \gamma_k c_k(t)] + e_t$$

- Other predictor variables can be added as well: $x_{t,1}, \ldots, x_{t,r}$
- Choose K to minimize the AIC_c
- K can not be more than m/2
- This is particularly useful for weekly data, daily data and sub-daily data.

Let's practice!

FORECASTING IN R

TBATS models

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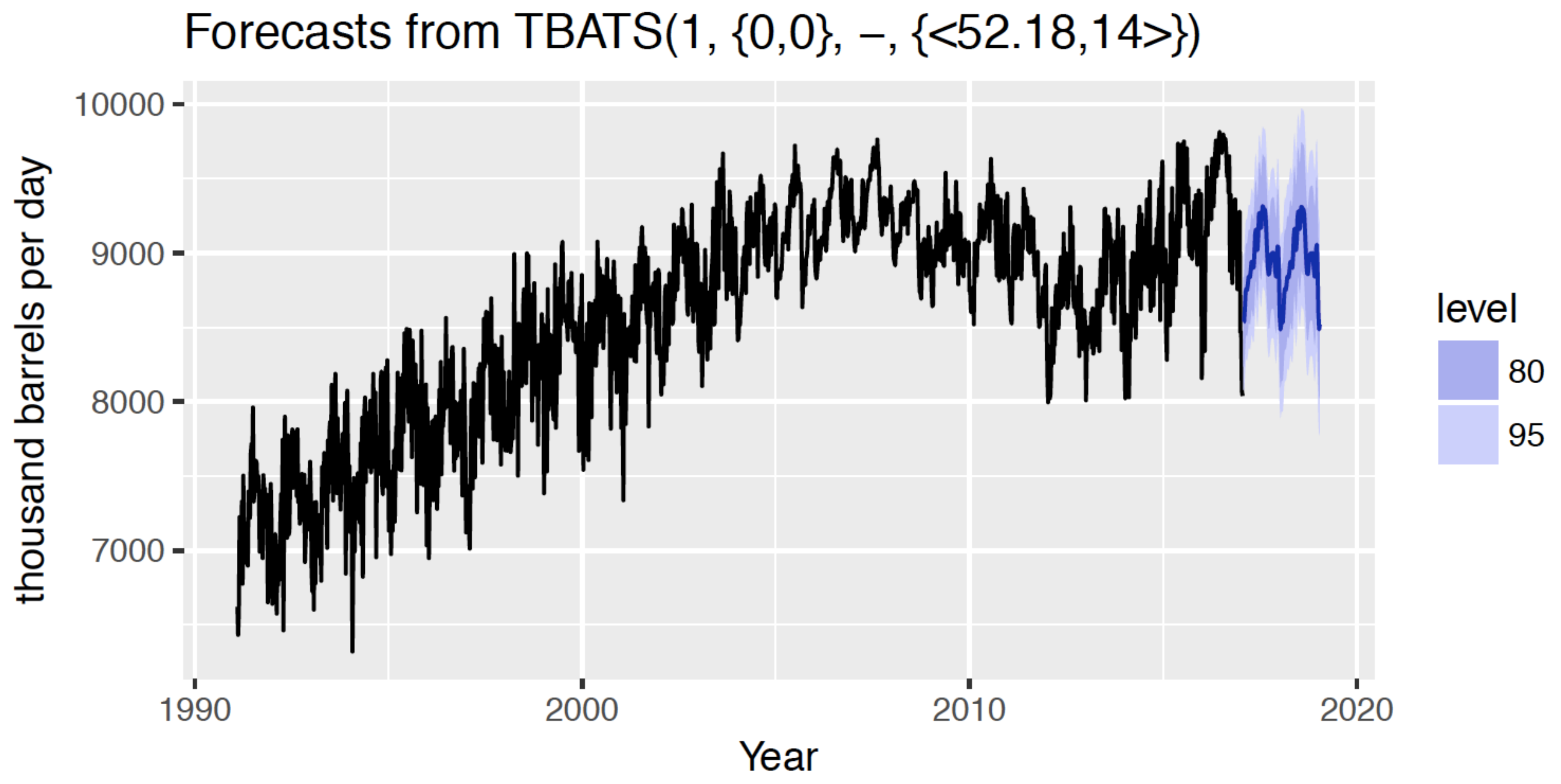
TBATS model

- Trigonometric terms for seasonality
- Box-Cox transformations for heterogeneity
- ARMA errors for short-term dynamics
- Trend (possibly damped)
- Seasonal (including multiple and non-integer periods)

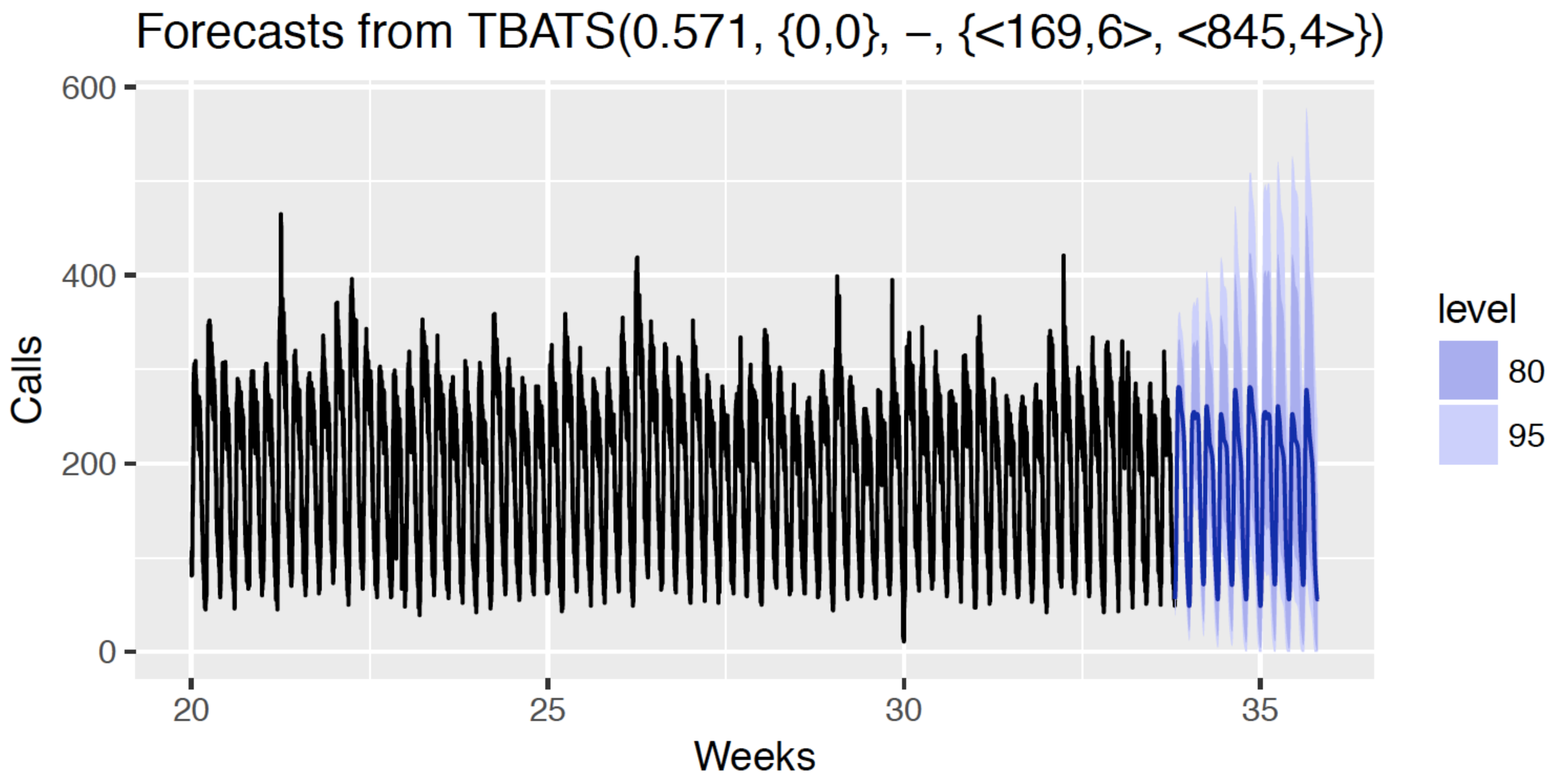
US Gasoline data

```
gasoline %>% tbats() %>% forecast() %>%
  autoplot() +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("thousand barrels per day")
```



Call center data

```
calls %>% window(start = 20) %>%
  tbats() %>% forecast() %>%
  autoplot() + xlab("Weeks") + ylab("Calls")
```



TBATS model

- **T**rigonometric terms for seasonality
- **B**ox-Cox transformations for heterogeneity
- **A**RMA errors for short-term dynamics
- **T**rend (possibly damped)
- **S**easonal (including multiple and non-integer periods)
- Handles non-integer seasonality, multiple seasonal periods
- Entirely automated
- Prediction intervals often too wide
- Very slow on long series

Let's practice!

FORECASTING IN R

Your future in forecasting!

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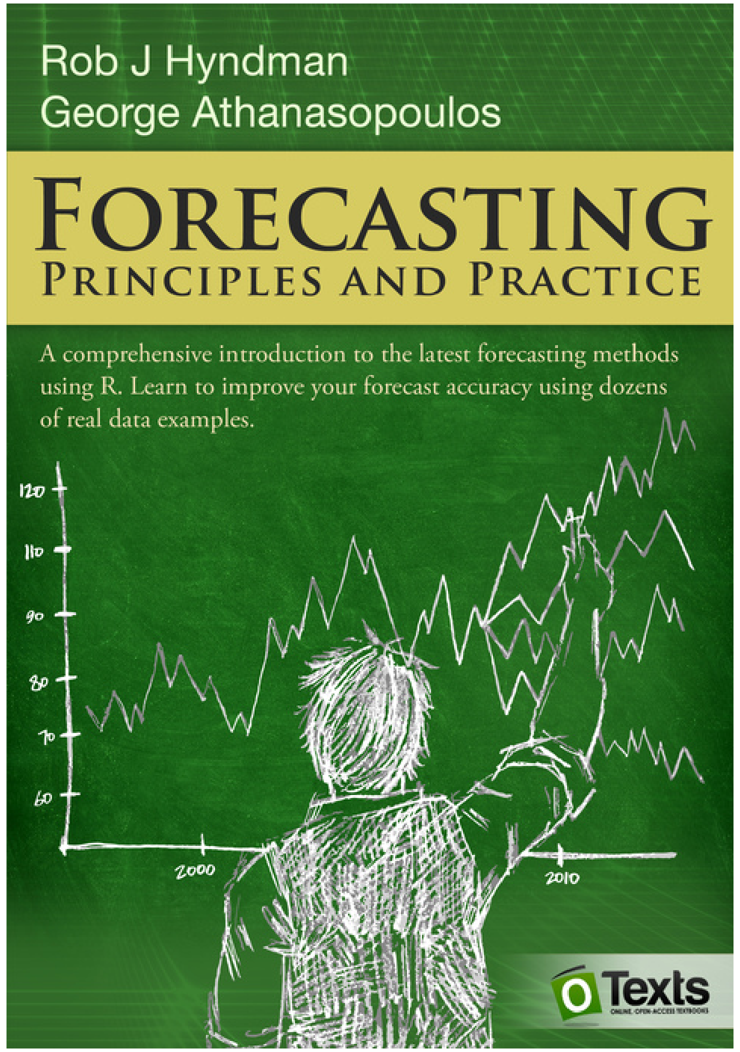
Your future in forecasting

- Online textbook: **https://www.otexts.org/fpp2/**



Your future in forecasting

- Other DataCamp courses:
- ARIMA modeling with R
- Introduction to Time Series Analysis
- Manipulating Time Series Data in R with xts and zoo

Your future in forecasting

Practice forecasting lots of different time series, using many different methods

Let's practice!

FORECASTING IN R