

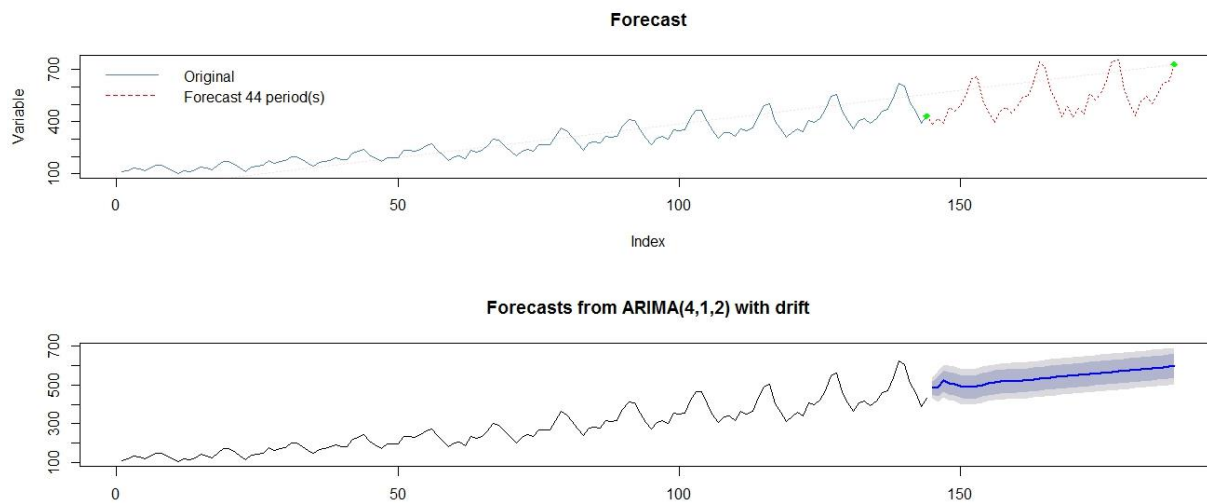
ARMA Method

<https://github.com/OVVO-Financial/NNS>

Data: AirPassengers

The classic Box & Jenkins airline data. Monthly totals of international airline passengers, 1949 to 1960.

Seasonal test yields a periodicity of 25. Using just a lag of 25 yields the following out of sample estimates:

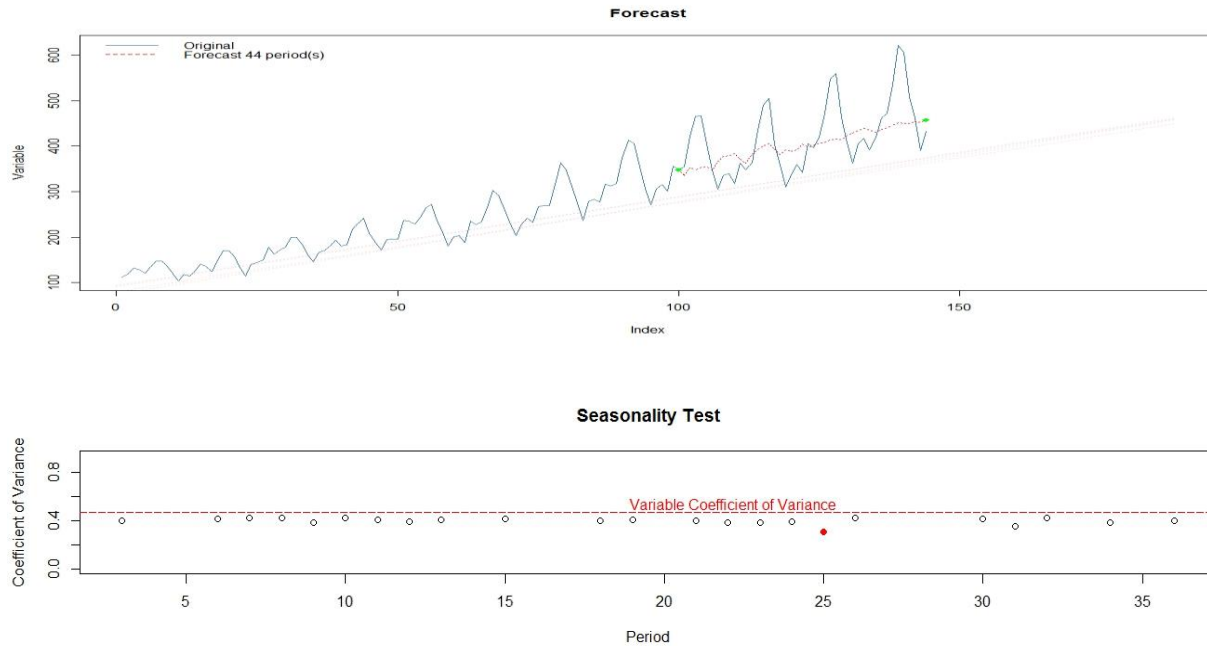


```
> sum((VN.ARMA(AirPassengers[1:144],h=44,Linear = FALSE,Training_set = 100)-AirPassengers[101:144])^2)
[1] 461546.1
> fit=auto.arima(AirPassengers[1:100])
> sum(((forecast(fit,h=44)$mean)-AirPassengers[101:144])^2)
[1] 655153.3
```

VN.ARMA examples from NNS package

Using the weighted average of all seasonal factors yields the following reduction of the sum of squared errors:

```
> sum((VN.ARMA(AirPassengers[1:144],h=44,Linear = FALSE,Training_set = 100,Seasonal_Factor = FALSE)-AirPassengers[101:144])^2)
[1] 205267
```



***Note the seasonal lags are weighted by:

- 1) coefficient of variance (Column 2).
- 2) number of observations (Column 1).

	Period	weights
[1,]	3	0.3997134 0.4279947 0.11338353
[2,]	6	0.4177093 0.4279947 0.06655730
[3,]	7	0.4253993 0.4279947 0.05962723
[4,]	8	0.4256049 0.4279947 0.05469999
[5,]	9	0.3810549 0.4279947 0.05324607
[6,]	10	0.4223298 0.4279947 0.04797285
[7,]	11	0.4070272 0.4279947 0.04623771
[8,]	12	0.3937383 0.4279947 0.04486716
[9,]	13	0.4086634 0.4279947 0.04230140
[10,]	15	0.4161916 0.4279947 0.03909503
[11,]	18	0.4038333 0.4279947 0.03666989
[12,]	19	0.4115440 0.4279947 0.03546428
[13,]	21	0.4001555 0.4279947 0.03468078
[14,]	22	0.3879518 0.4279947 0.03476318
[15,]	23	0.3811338 0.4279947 0.03461691
[16,]	24	0.3888033 0.4279947 0.03367137
[17,]	25	0.3059293 0.4279947 0.03922552
[18,]	26	0.4226966 0.4279947 0.03100889
[19,]	30	0.4165706 0.4279947 0.02989696
[20,]	31	0.3512198 0.4279947 0.03345577
[21,]	32	0.4206233 0.4279947 0.02912364
[22,]	34	0.3866862 0.4279947 0.03041819
[23,]	36	0.4039125 0.4279947 0.02901636

VN.ARMA examples from NNS package

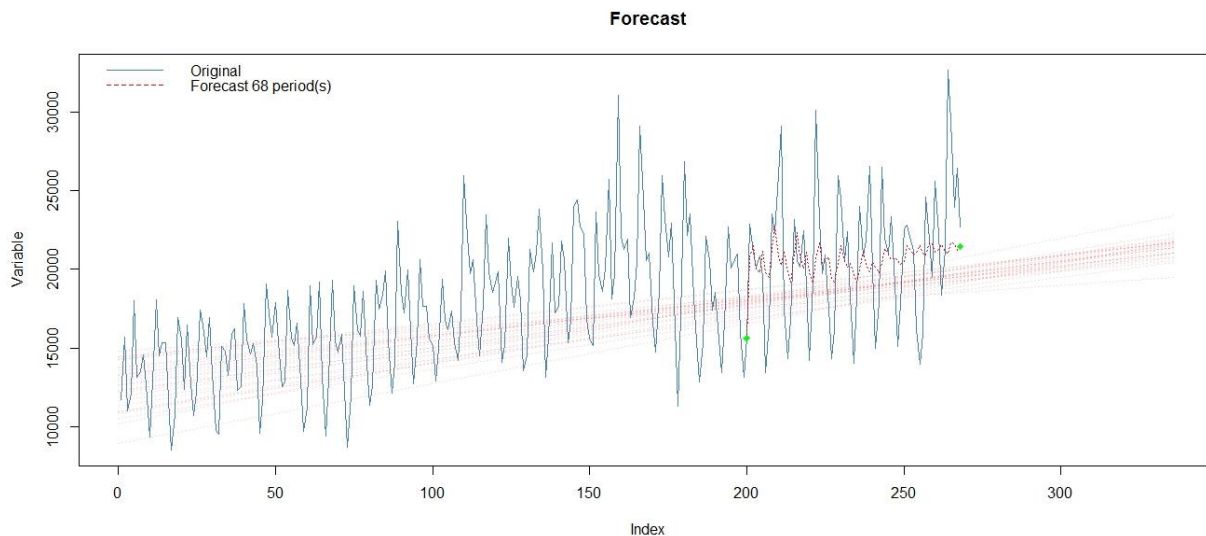
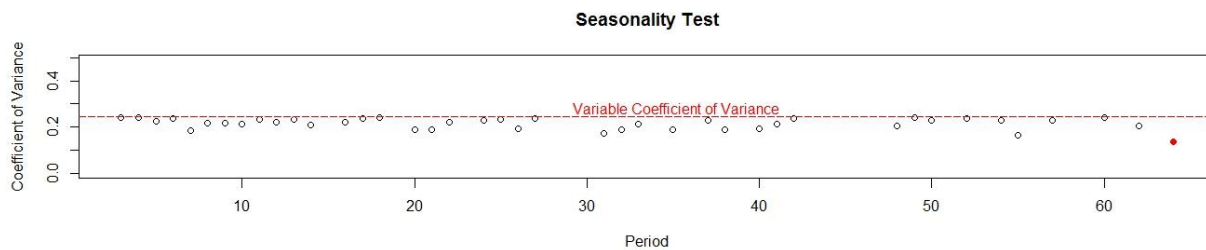
Data: pageviews

<http://www.datasciencecentral.com/forum/topics/challenge-of-the-week-identifying-patterns-in-complex-time-series>

<https://github.com/OVVO-Financial/NNS/blob/master/pageviews.RData>

Another example versus auto.arima & a simple linear regression:

```
> sum((VN.ARMA(pageviews,h=68,Linear = FALSE,Training_set = 200,Seasonal_Factor = FALSE)-pageviews[201:268])^2)
[1] 1052489096
> fit2=auto.arima(pageviews[1:200])
> sum((forecast(fit2,h=68)$mean-pageviews[201:268])^2)
[1] 1617146490
```



```
> pageviews.estimate=numeric()
> pageviews.index=1:200
> for(i in 201:268) {pageviews.estimate[i]=(coef(lm(pageviews[1:200]~pageviews.index))[1]+ coef(lm(pageviews[1:200]~pageviews.index))[2]*i)}
> sum((na.omit(pageviews.estimate)- pageviews[201:268])^2)
[1] 1216028478
```

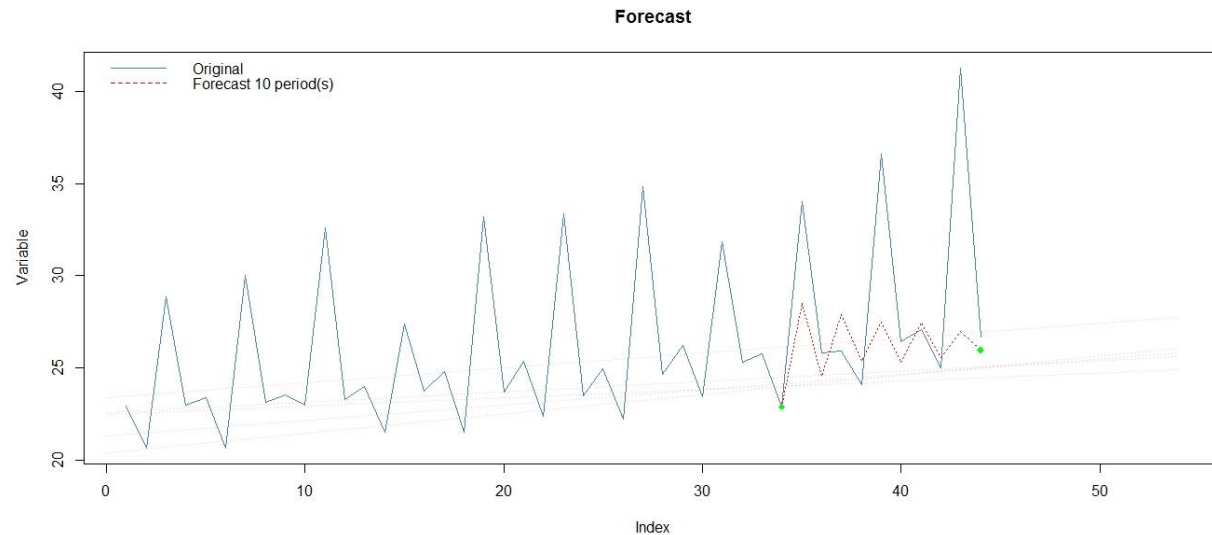
VN.ARMA examples from NNS package

Data: Wang Dataset

Quarterly electric demand in New York City from the first quarter of 1995 through the fourth quarter of 2005. Source: Wang[2008]. "A guide to box jenkins modeling." *Journal of Business Forecasting*

https://github.com/OVVO-Financial/NNS/blob/master/Wang_Dataset.RData

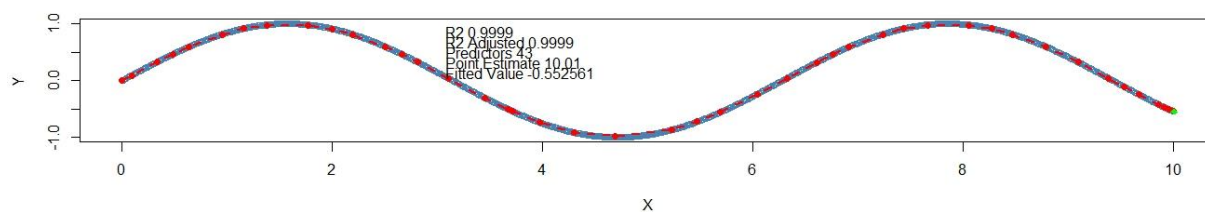
```
> sum((ARMA(wang_Dataset,h=10,Training_set = 34)-wang_Dataset[35:44])^2)
[1] 200.9067
> fit3=auto.arima(wang_Dataset[1:34])
> sum((forecast(fit3,h=10)$mean-wang_Dataset[35:44])^2)
[1] 445.7394
> wang.data.index = 1:34
> wang.lm.estimate = numeric()
> for(i in 35:44) {wang.lm.estimate[i]=(coef(lm(wang_Dataset[1:34]~wang.data.
index))[1]+ coef(lm(wang_Dataset[1:34]~wang.data.index))[2]*i)}
> sum((na.omit(wang.lm.estimate)- wang_Dataset[35:44])^2)
[1] 350.5229
```



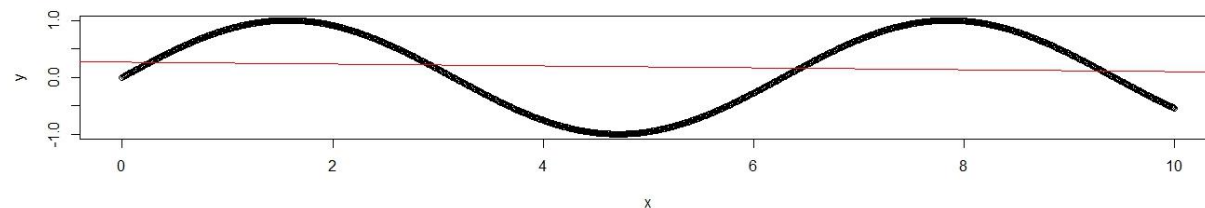
Regression Method

The key to the ARMA method is the use of nonlinear regressions on component series. Below is an example on a sine wave. The linear regression would have an estimate \sim equal to the mean for all forecasts.

```
> VN.reg(x,y,order=5, point.est = 10.01)
Predictors      R2 R2 Adjusted
43.0000000  0.9998863  0.9998837
      Point Fitted.value
10.0100000  -0.5525609
```



```
> reg = lm(y~x)
> plot(x,y)
> abline(reg,col="red")
```



```
> coef(reg)[1]+coef(reg)[2]*10.01
(Intercept)
0.1017961
```