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FORECASTING

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

A comprehensive introduction to the latest forecasting methods using R. Learn to improve your forecast accuracy using dozens of real data examples.



3RD EDITION

 **OTexts**
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10. Dynamic regression models

10.1 Estimation

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Regression with ARIMA errors

Regression models

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,t} + \cdots + \beta_k x_{k,t} + \varepsilon_t,$$

- y_t modeled as function of k explanatory variables $x_{1,t}, \dots, x_{k,t}$.
- In regression, we assume that ε_t is WN.
- Now we want to allow ε_t to be autocorrelated.

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Example: ARIMA(1,1,1) errors

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,t} + \cdots + \beta_k x_{k,t} + \eta_t,$$
$$(1 - \phi_1 B)(1 - B)\eta_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

where ε_t is white noise.

Residuals and errors

Example: $\eta_t = \text{ARIMA}(1,1,1)$

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- Be careful in distinguishing η_t from ε_t .
- Only the errors ε_t are assumed to be white noise.
- In ordinary regression, η_t is assumed to be white noise and so $\eta_t = \varepsilon_t$.

Estimation

If we minimize $\sum \eta_t^2$ (by using ordinary regression):

- 1 Estimated coefficients $\hat{\beta}_0, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k$ are no longer optimal as some information ignored;
- 2 Statistical tests associated with the model (e.g., t-tests on the coefficients) are incorrect.
- 3 p -values for coefficients usually too small (“spurious regression”).
- 4 AIC of fitted models misleading.

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- 3 p -values for coefficients usually too small (“spurious regression”).
- 4 AIC of fitted models misleading.
 - Minimizing $\sum \varepsilon_t^2$ avoids these problems.
 - Maximizing likelihood similar to minimizing $\sum \varepsilon_t^2$.

Regression with ARIMA errors

Model with ARIMA(1,1,1) errors

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Equivalent to model with ARIMA(1,0,1) errors

$$y'_t = \beta_1 x'_{1,t} + \cdots + \beta_k x'_{k,t} + \eta'_t,$$
$$(1 - \phi_1 B)\eta'_t = (1 + \theta_1 B)\varepsilon_t,$$

where $y'_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$, $x'_{t,i} = x_{t,i} - x_{t-1,i}$ and $\eta'_t = \eta_t - \eta_{t-1}$.

Regression with ARIMA errors

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Original data

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$$\text{where } \phi(B)(1 - B)^d \eta_t = \theta(B)\varepsilon_t$$

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After differencing all variables

$$y'_t = \beta_1 x'_{1,t} + \cdots + \beta_k x'_{k,t} + \eta'_t.$$

where

$$\phi(B)\eta'_t = \theta(B)\varepsilon_t, \quad y'_t = (1 - B)^d y_t, \quad x'_{i,t} = (1 - B)^d x_{i,t}, \quad \eta'_t = (1 - B)^d \eta_t$$