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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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9. ARIMA models

9.6 Estimation and order selection

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Maximum likelihood estimation

Having identified the model order, we need to estimate the parameters $c, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_p, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_q$.

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- MLE is very similar to least squares estimation obtained by minimizing

$$\sum_{t=1}^T e_t^2$$

- The `ARIMA()` function allows CLS or MLE estimation.
- Non-linear optimization must be used in either case.
- Different software will give different estimates.

Information criteria

Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC):

$$\text{AIC} = -2 \log(L) + 2(p + q + k + 1),$$

where L is the likelihood of the data, $k = 1$ if $c \neq 0$ and $k = 0$ if $c = 0$.

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Good models are obtained by minimizing either the AIC, AICc or BIC. Our preference is to use the AICc.