

# Forecasting de Series Temporales

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# Sinopsis

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Estacionaridad de una ST

Forecasting Lineal

Descomposición clásica

Forecasting STL (Seasonal and Trend decomposition using Loess)

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Forecasting ARIMA

# Introducción al Forecasting

- ▶ **Forecasting:** *es la predicción del futuro (!!!), en base al pasado...*
- ▶ **Condición fundamental:** el pasado debe ser *estacionario*, entonces debe pasar pruebas de *estacionaridad*.
- ▶ **Métodos:** forecasting lineal, STL y ARIMA.

# Estacionaridad de una serie de tiempo (ST)

- ▶ Definición: una serie se considera estacional cuando su media y varianza no varían con el tiempo.
  - ▶ **ST estacionaria**: modelización con TF y ARMA, es posible forecasting.
  - ▶ **ST no estacionaria**: desestacionarla, ó utilizar métodos tiempo-frecuencia (wavelets), no es posible forecasting.
- ▶ Pruebas de estacionaridad: **Augmented Dickey-Fuller test** y **KPSS Test for Level Stationarity**.

## Pruebas de estacionaridad: **Augmented Dickey-Fuller test**

- ▶ Es una prueba de la *raíz unitaria* (unit root) de un proceso estocástico (aleatorio), en el caso que la *raíz unitaria* es 1, es no estacionario.
- ▶ La  $H_0$  la ST tiene *raíz unitaria*, y la  $H_1$  es estacionaria.
- ▶ Función **adf.test()** en *R*.

## Pruebas de estacionaridad: KPSS (Kwiatkowski, Phillips, Schmidt, and Shin) Test

- ▶ Es una prueba de estacionaridad.
- ▶ La  $H_0$  la ST es estacionaria, y la  $H_1$  tiene *raiz unitaria*.
- ▶ Función `kpss.test()` en *R*.

## Pruebas de estacionaridad: combinación de resultados de ADF y KPSS

ADF	KPSS	decisión
$P < 0,05$	$P \geq 0,05$	estacionaria
$P < 0,05$	$P < 0,05$	indefinida
$P \geq 0,05$	$P \geq 0,05$	indefinida
$P \geq 0,05$	$P < 0,05$	no estacionaria

## Ejemplo ST estacionaria

---

```
library ( tseries )
```

```
N = 256
```

```
tiempo = 0:(N-1)
```

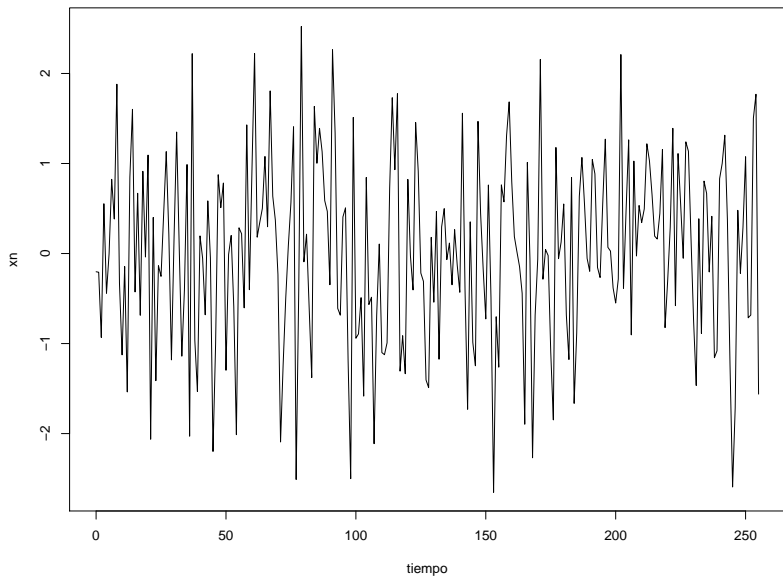
```
xn <- rnorm(N)
```

```
plot(tiempo,xn,type='l')
```

---



## Ejemplo ST estacionaria



## Ejemplo ST estacionaria

---

```
print(adf.test(xn))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: xn  
# Dickey–Fuller = -5.8844, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
print(kpss.test(xn))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: xn  
# KPSS Level = 0.10597, Truncation lag parameter = 3,  
# p-value = 0.1
```

---

Decisión: **ST estacionaria**

## Ejemplo ST estacionaria

---

```
N = 256
```

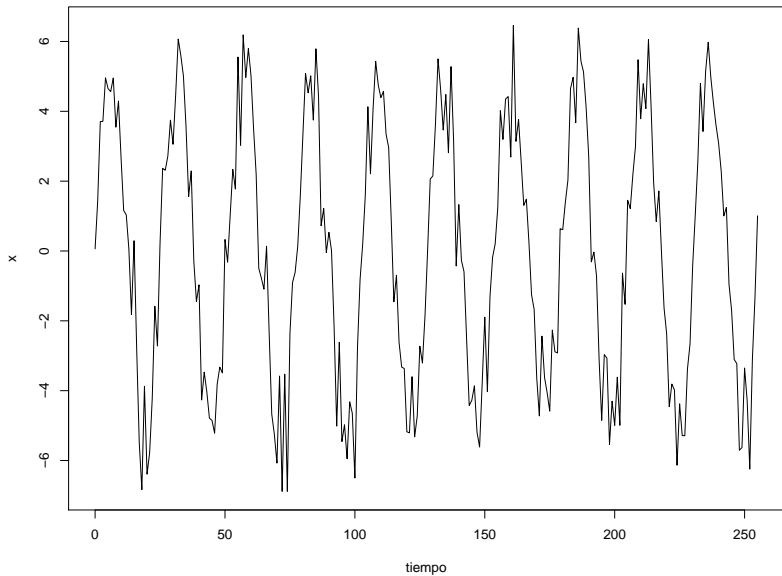
```
tiempo = 0:(N-1)
```

```
x <- 5*sin(10*2*pi*tiempo/N) + rnorm(N)
```

```
plot(tiempo,x,type='l')
```

---

## Ejemplo ST estacionaria



## Ejemplo ST estacionaria

---

```
print(adf.test(x))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: x  
# Dickey–Fuller = -11.894, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
print(kpss.test(x))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: x  
# KPSS Level = 0.04288, Truncation lag parameter = 3,  
# p-value = 0.1
```

---

Decisión: **ST estacionaria**

## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria

---

$N = 256$

$\text{tiempo} = 0:(N-1)$

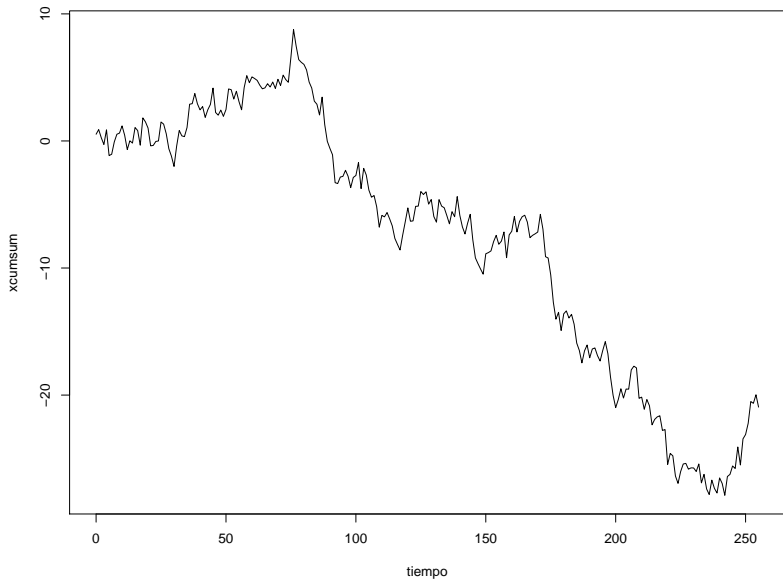
$e \leftarrow \text{rnorm}(N)$

$\text{xcumsum} \leftarrow \text{cumsum}(e)$

$\text{plot}(\text{tiempo}, \text{xcumsum}, \text{type}='l')$

---

## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria



## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria

---

```
print (adf.test(xcumsum))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: xcumsum  
# Dickey–Fuller = -2.5171, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.3581  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary  
  
print (kpss.test(xcumsum))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: xcumsum  
# KPSS Level = 5.7438, Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value  
  = 0.01
```

---

Decisión: **ST no estacionaria**



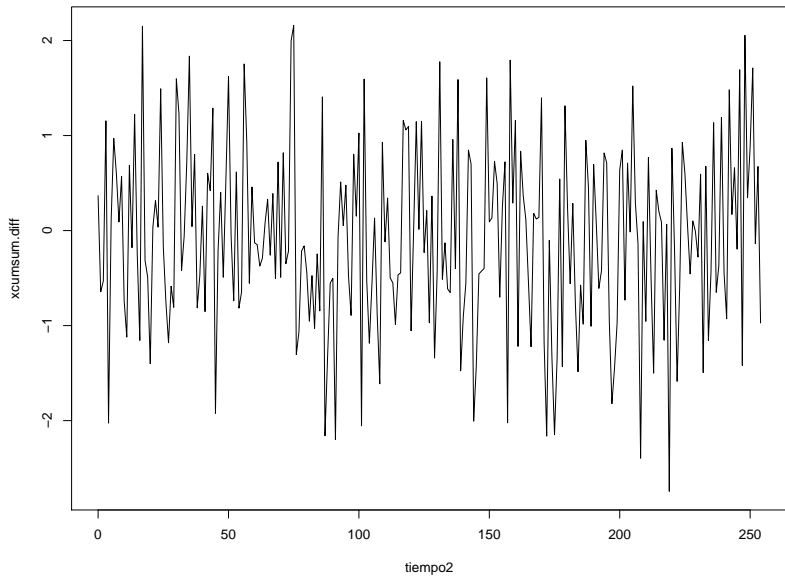
## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria, uso de **diff()**

---

```
xcumsum.diff <- diff(xcumsum)
tiempo2 <- tiempo
length(tiempo2) <- length(xcumsum.diff)
plot(tiempo2,xcumsum.diff,type='l')
```

---

## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria, uso de **diff()**



## Ejemplo ST no estacionaria, uso de **diff()**

---

```
print (adf.test(xcumsum))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: xcumsum.diff  
# Dickey–Fuller = -5.052, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary  
  
print (kpss.test(xcumsum))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: xcumsum.diff  
# KPSS Level = 0.1551, Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value  
  = 0.1
```

---

Decisión: **ST estacionaria !!**

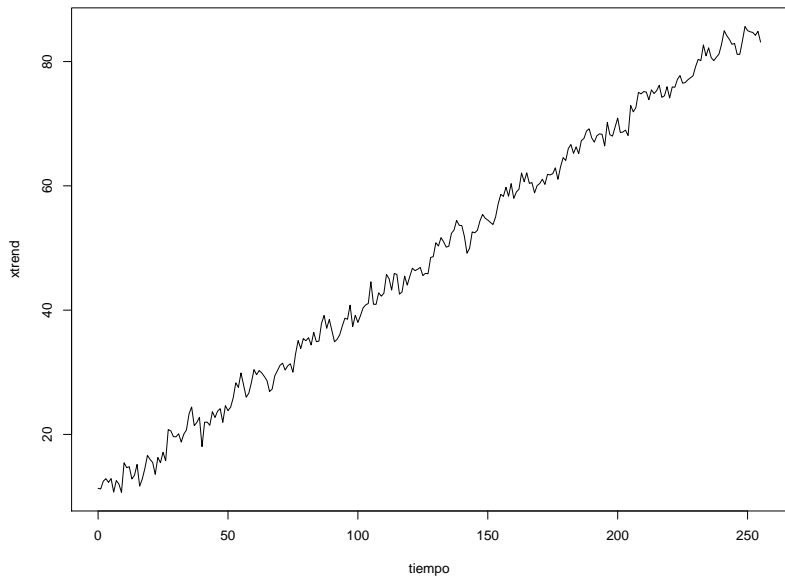
## Ejemplo ST indefinida

---

```
m = 0.3  
b0 = 10  
xtrend <- sin(10*2*pi*tiempo/N) + sin(30*2*pi*tiempo/N) +  
  rnorm(N) + m*tiempo + b0  
plot(tiempo,xtrend,type='l')
```

---

## Ejemplo ST indefinida



## Ejemplo ST indefinida

---

```
print(adf.test(xtrend))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: xtrend  
# Dickey–Fuller = -4.7415, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
print(kpss.test(xtrend))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: xtrend  
# KPSS Level = 6.4856, Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value  
  = 0.01
```

---

Decisión: **ST indefinida...**

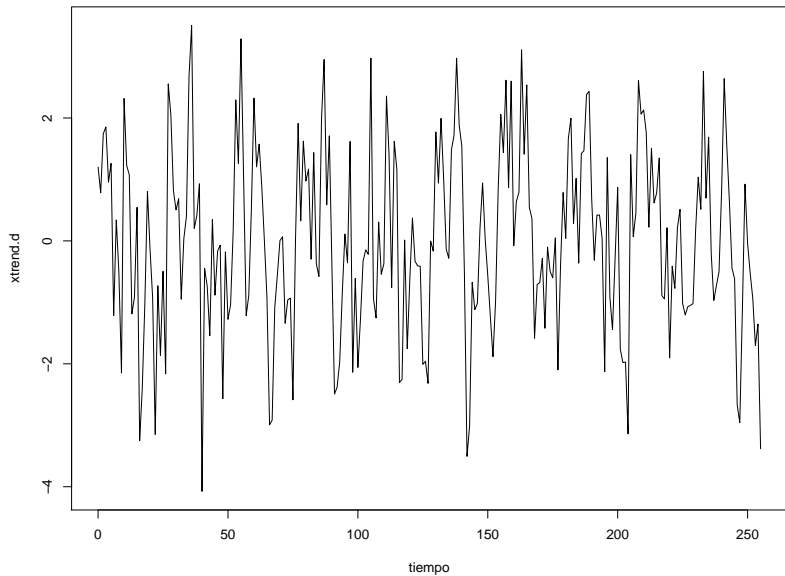
## Ejemplo ST indefinida, detrended

---

```
lm.xtrend <- lm(xtrend ~ tiempo)
print(summary(lm.xtrend))
xtrend.d <- xtrend - (lm.xtrend$coefficients [1] +
  lm.xtrend$coefficients [2]*tiempo)
plot(tiempo,xtrend.d,type='l')
```

---

## Ejemplo ST indefinida, detrended





## Ejemplo ST indefinida, detrended

---

```
print(adf.test(xtrend.d))  
# Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test  
# data: xtrend  
# Dickey–Fuller = -4.7415, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01  
# alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
print(kpss.test(xtrend.d))  
# KPSS Test for Level Stationarity  
# data: xtrend  
# KPSS Level = 0.047681, Truncation lag parameter = 3,  
# p-value = 0.1
```

---

Decisión: **ST estacionaria !!**

## Forecasting Lineal

---

`N = 250`

`tiempo = 0:(N-1)`

`m = 0.3`

`b0 = 10`

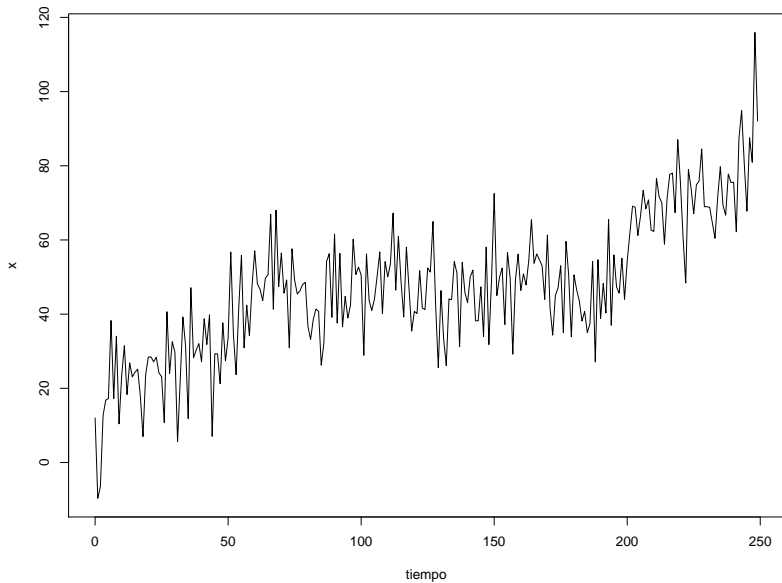
`x <- 15*sin(2*pi*tiempo/N) + 5*sin(5*2*pi*tiempo/N) +  
rnorm(N,sd=10) + m*tiempo + b0`

`x <- ts(x)`

`plot(tiempo,x,type='l')`

---

# Forecasting Lineal



## Forecasting Lineal

---

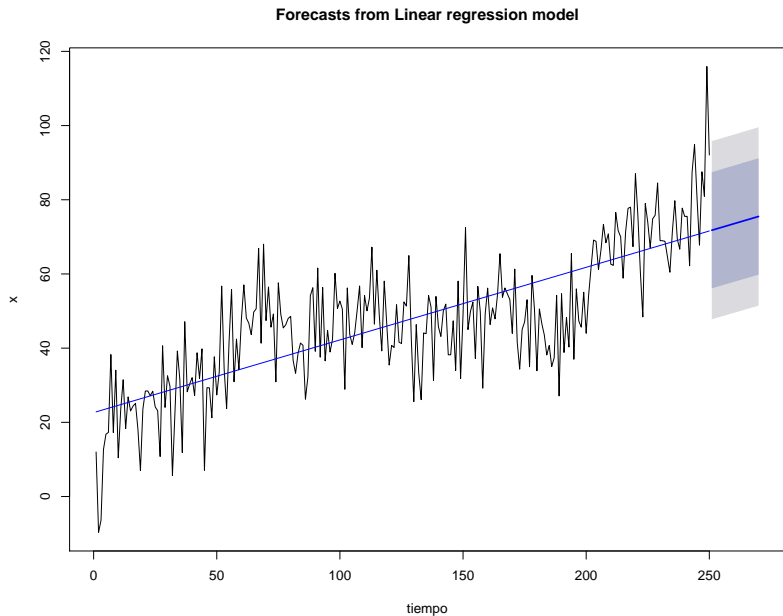
```
fit.tslm <- tslm(x ~ trend)
f <- forecast(fit.tslm, h=20, level=c(80,95))
plot(f, ylab="x", xlab="tiempo")
lines(fitted(fit.tslm), col="blue")
summary(fit.tslm)
```

# Coefficients :

#	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
# (Intercept)	22.6260	1.5340	14.75	<2e-16 ***
# trend	0.1958	0.0106	18.48	<2e-16 ***

---

# Forecasting Lineal



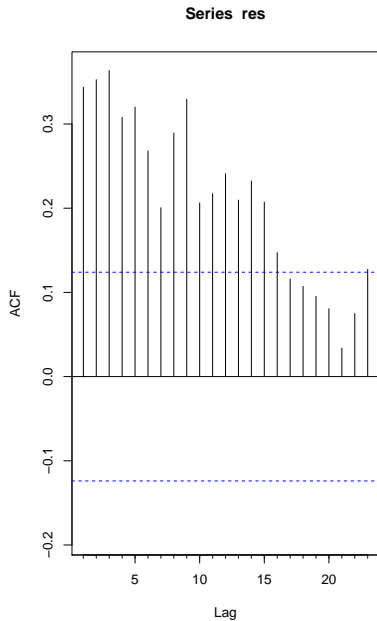
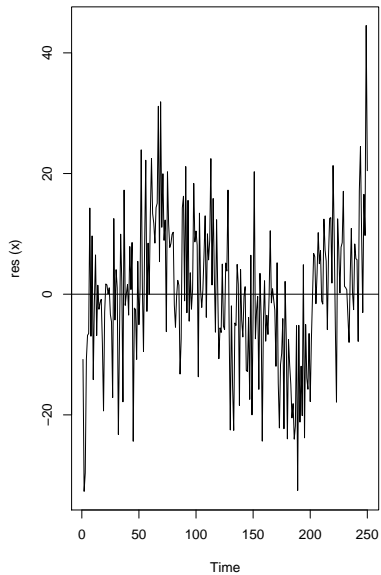
# Forecasting Lineal

---

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))  
res <- ts(resid( fit .tslm))  
plot .ts( res ,ylab="res (x)")  
abline (0,0)  
Acf( res )
```

---

# Forecasting Lineal



## Forecasting Lineal

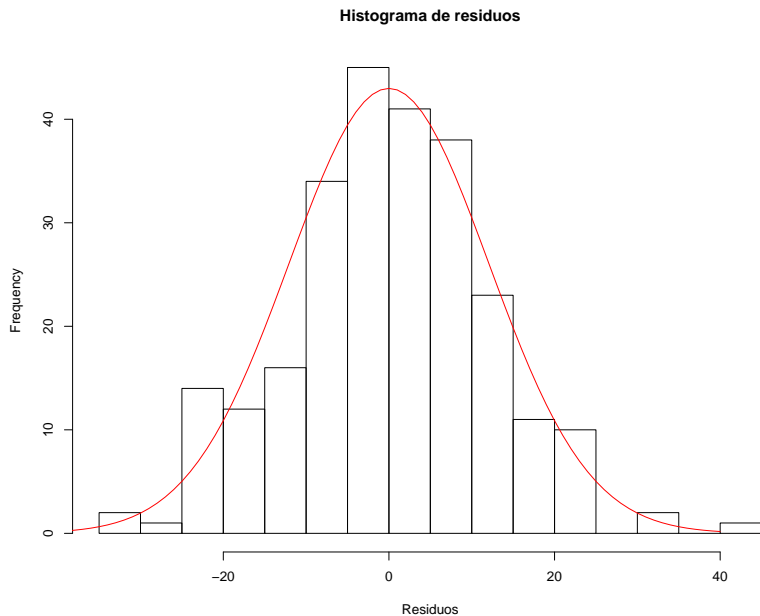
---

```
print(dwtest( fit .tslm, alt="two.sided"))  
# Durbin-Watson test  
# data:  fit .tslm  
# DW = 1.2978, p-value = 1.719e-08  
# alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is not 0  
  
par(mfrow=c(1,1))  
bins <- hist(res, breaks='FD', xlab='Residuos',  
             main='Histograma de residuos')  
xx <- -40:40  
lines (xx, 1300*dnorm(xx,0,sd(res)), col=2)
```

---



# Forecasting Lineal



# Descomposición clásica

- ▶ Descompone una ST en sus componentes estacionales, tendencia e irregular (resto).
- ▶ Utiliza medias móviles.
- ▶ Opciones componentes aditivas o multiplicativas.

# Descomposición clásica

---

```
library (fpp)
```

```
data(elecequip) # viene en el fpp
```

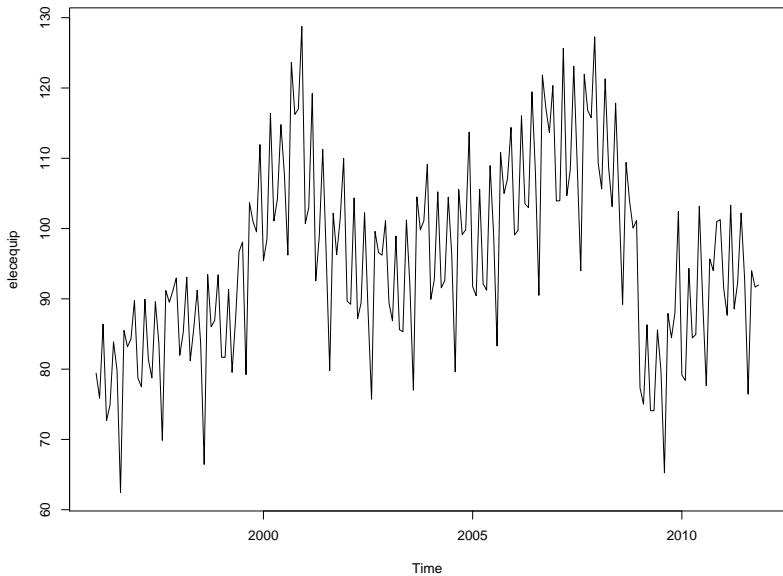
```
plot(elecequip)
```

```
fit .decomp <- decompose(elecequip, type='additive')
```

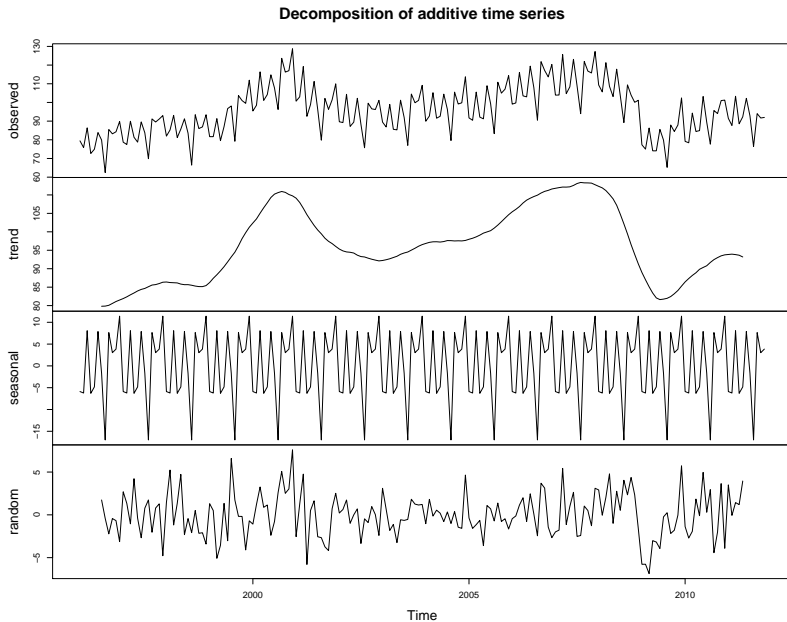
```
plot(fit .decomp)
```

---

# Descomposición clásica



# Descomposición clásica



# Forecasting STL (Seasonal and Trend decomposition using Loess)

- ▶ Descompone una ST en sus componentes estacionales, tendencia e irregular (resto).
- ▶ Utiliza el algoritmo **loess**, el cual realiza ajustes locales para una ventana.
- ▶ Opciones componentes aditivas o multiplicativas.

# Forecasting STL

---

```
library (fpp)
```

```
data(elecequip) # viene en el fpp  
plot(elecequip)
```

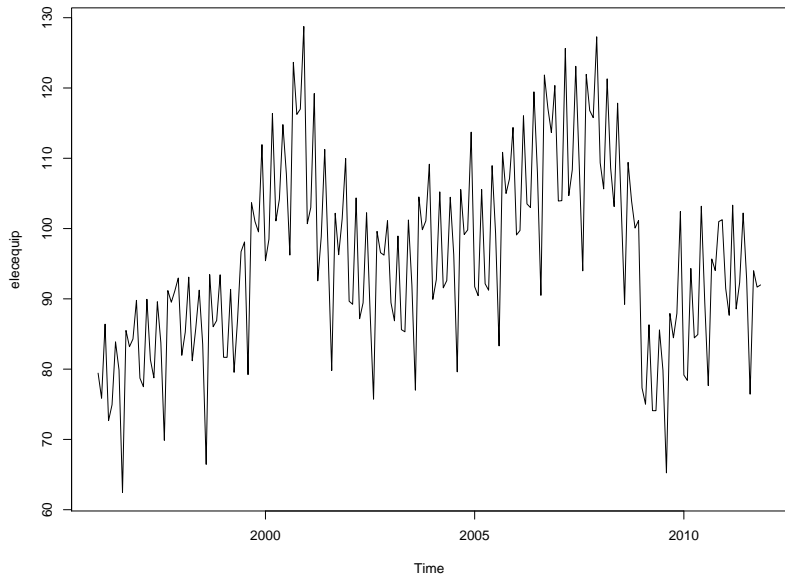
```
fit.stl <- stl(elecequip, t.window=15, s.window="periodic",  
               robust=TRUE)  
plot(fit.stl)
```

```
eeadj <- seasadj(fit.stl) # remueve la componente estacional  
plot(naive(eeadj), xlab="index",  
      main="Forecasting de datos con estacionalidad removida")
```

```
fcast <- forecast(fit.stl, method="naive")  
plot(fcast, ylab="index",  
      main="Forecasting completo")
```

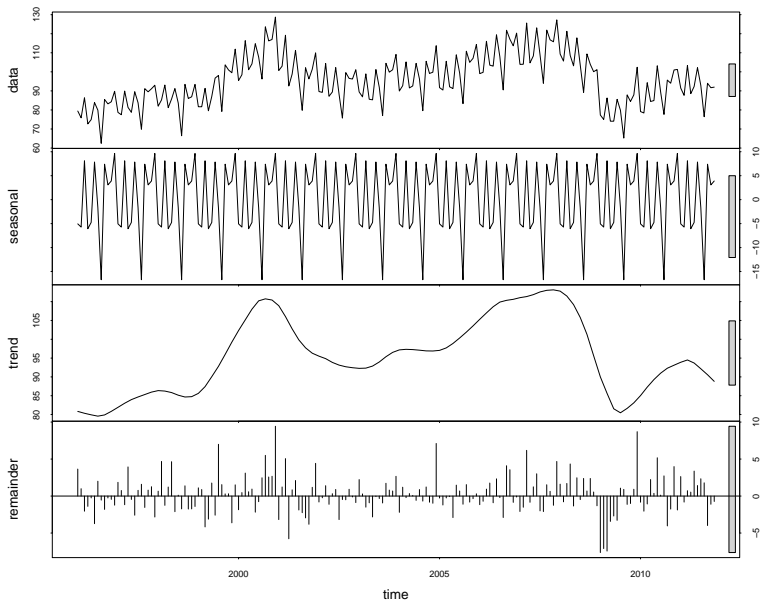
---

# Forecasting STL





# Forecasting STL

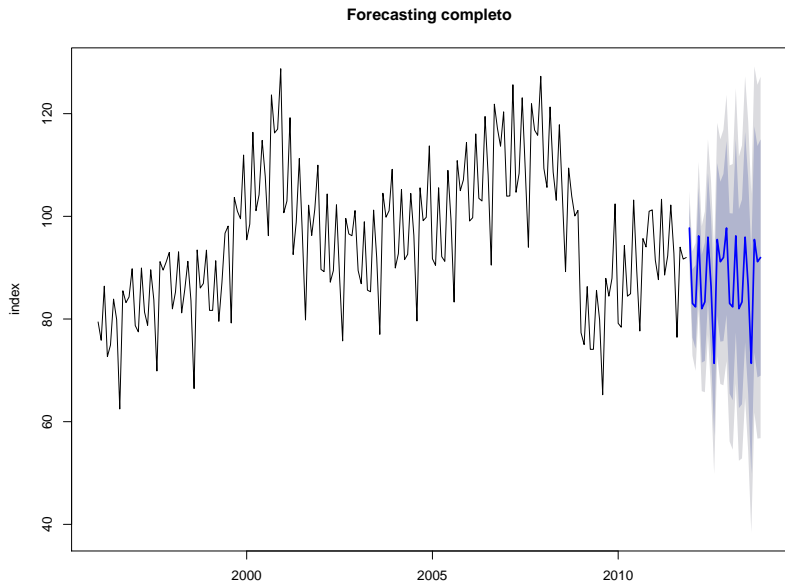


# Forecasting STL

Forecasting de datos con estacionalidad removida



# Forecasting STL



# Modelos ARMA

- ▶ Modeliza una ST como la respuesta al impulso de un filtro con componentes autoregresivas (AR) y/o de media móvil (MA).
- ▶ Tres variantes:
  - ▶ puro AR, orden **p**
  - ▶ puro MA, orden **q**
  - ▶ combinado ARMA, orden **p** y orden **q**
- ▶ Ecuación ARMA:  $y_n = ar_1y_{n-1} + ar_2y_{n-2} + ar_3y_{n-3} + \dots + ar_py_{n-p} + ma_1x_n + ma_2x_{n-1} + ma_3x_{n-2} + \dots + ma_qx_{n-(q-1)}$

## FFT vs modelos AR

---

```
N = 256
```

```
tiempo = 0:(N-1)
```

```
x <- sin(10*2*pi*tiempo/N) + sin(30*2*pi*tiempo/N) +  
  rnorm(N)
```

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
```

```
plot(tiempo,x,type='l')
```

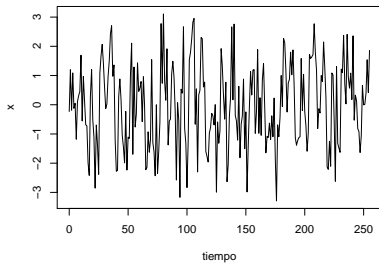
```
x.fft <- spec.pgram(x,plot=TRUE,taper = 0, log = 'no')
```

```
x.ar8 <- spec.ar(x,plot=TRUE,log = 'no',order=8)
```

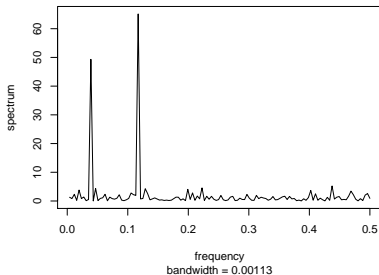
```
x.ar6 <- spec.ar(x,plot=TRUE,log = 'no',order=6)
```

---

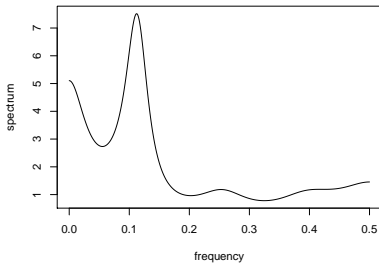
# FFT vs modelos AR



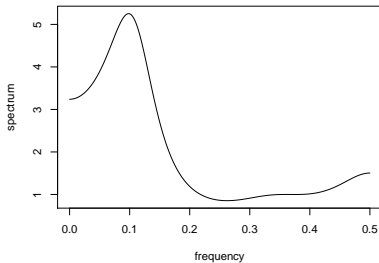
Series: x  
Raw Periodogram



Series: x  
AR (8) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (6) spectrum



## FFT vs modelos AR

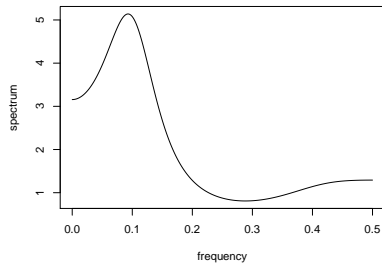
---

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
x.ar4 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=4)  
x.ar3 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=3)  
x.ar2 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=2)  
x.ar1 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=1)
```

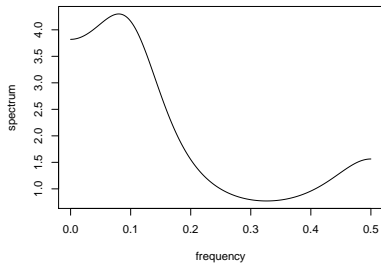
---

# FFT vs modelos AR

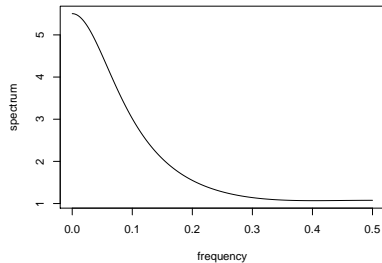
Series: x  
AR (4) spectrum



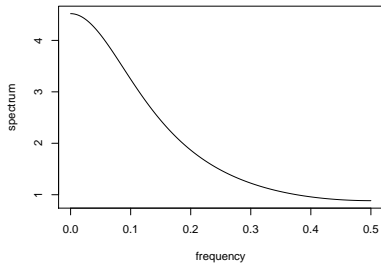
Series: x  
AR (3) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (2) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (1) spectrum





## FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia

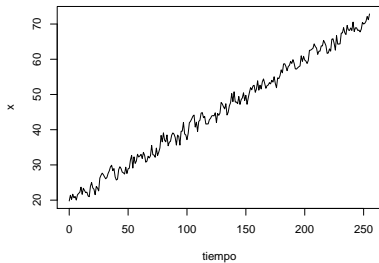
---

```
m = 0.1
b0 = 10
x <- x + m*tiempo + b0

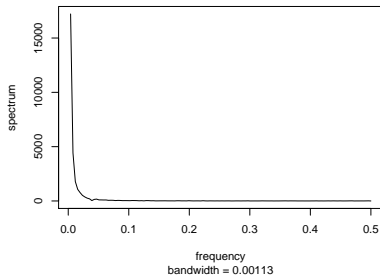
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(tiempo,x,type='l')
x.fft <- spec.pgram(x,plot=TRUE,taper = 0, log = 'no',detrend
= FALSE)
x.ar8 <- spec.ar(x,plot=TRUE,log = 'no',order=8)
x.ar6 <- spec.ar(x,plot=TRUE,log = 'no',order=6)
```

---

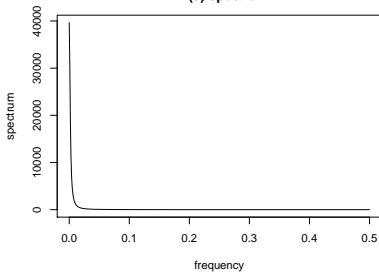
# FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia



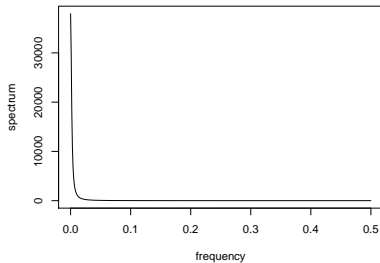
Series: x  
Raw Periodogram



Series: x  
AR (8) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (6) spectrum



## FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia

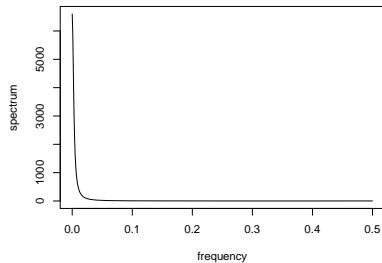
---

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
x.ar4 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=4)  
x.ar3 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=3)  
x.ar2 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=2)  
x.ar1 <- spec.ar(x, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=1)
```

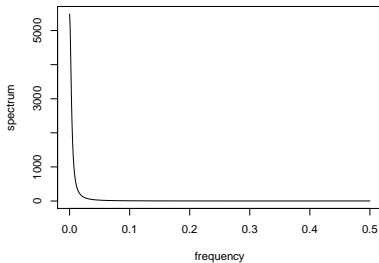
---

# FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia

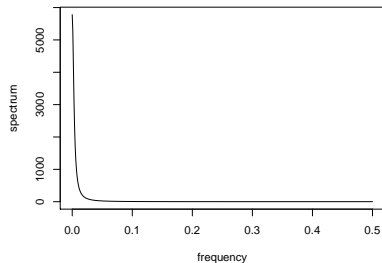
Series: x  
AR (4) spectrum



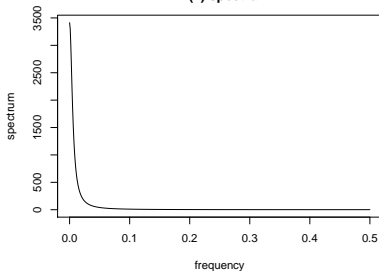
Series: x  
AR (3) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (2) spectrum



Series: x  
AR (1) spectrum



## FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia y uso diff()

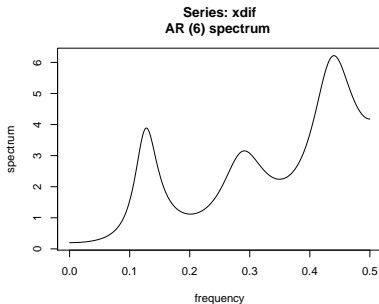
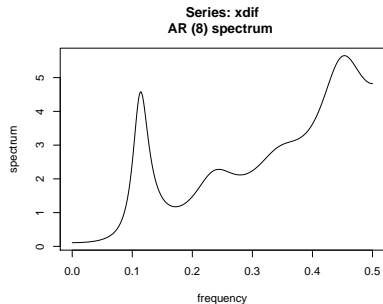
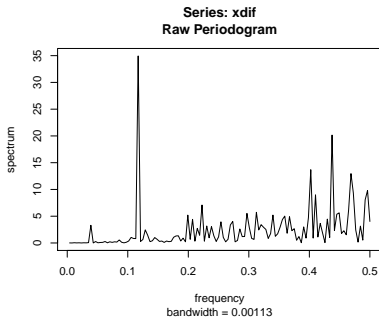
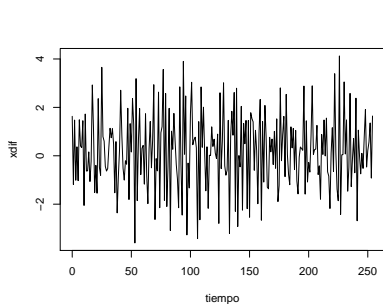
---

```
xdif <- diff(x)
length(tiempo) <- length(xdif)

par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(tiempo, xdif, type='l')
x.fft <- spec.pgram(xdif, plot=TRUE, taper = 0, log = 'no',
  detrend = FALSE)
x.ar8 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=8)
x.ar6 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log = 'no', order=6)
```

---

# FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia y uso diff()



## FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia y uso diff()

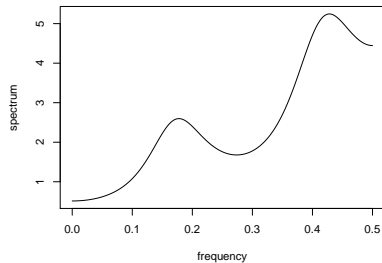
---

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))  
x.ar4 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=4)  
x.ar3 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=3)  
x.ar2 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=2)  
x.ar1 <- spec.ar(xdif, plot=TRUE, log='no', order=1)
```

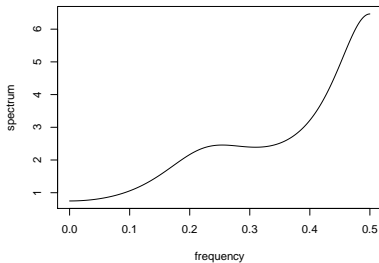
---

# FFT vs modelos AR, sumamos una tendencia y uso diff()

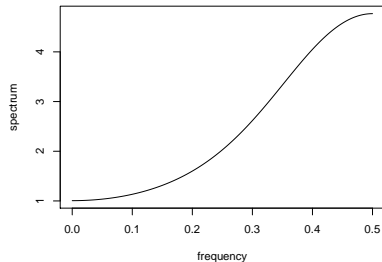
Series: xdif  
AR (4) spectrum



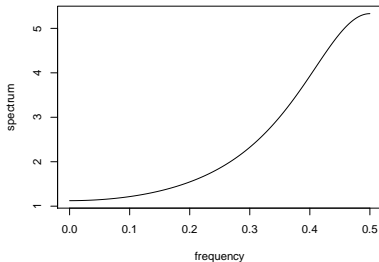
Series: xdif  
AR (3) spectrum



Series: xdif  
AR (2) spectrum



Series: xdif  
AR (1) spectrum





## Efecto del uso de diff()

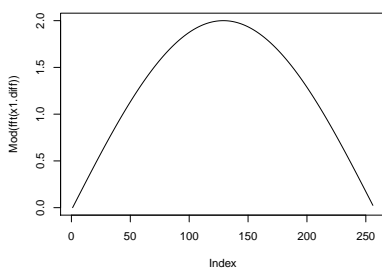
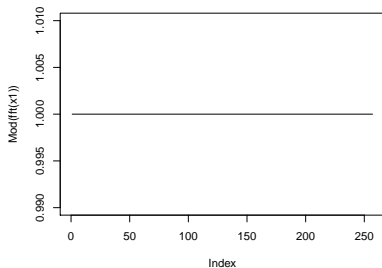
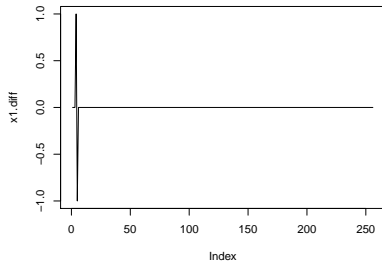
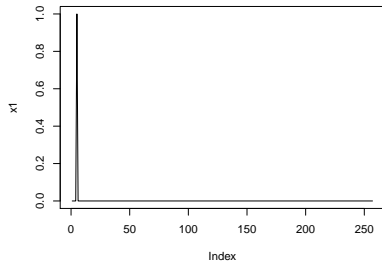
---

```
# efecto de diff
x1 <- rep(0,N+1)
x1[5] <- 1
x1.diff <- diff(x1)

par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(x1,type='l')
plot(x1.diff ,type='l')
plot(Mod(fft(x1)),type='l')
plot(Mod(fft(x1.diff )) ,type='l')
```

---

# Efecto del uso de diff()



# Forecasting ARIMA

- ▶ Modeliza una ST con un ARMA (cualquiera de las tres variantes) y opción de diferenciar los datos antes, bajo la forma  $ARIMA(p, d, q)$ , donde  $p$  es el orden AR,  $d$  el orden de diferenciación (diff), y  $q$  el orden MA.
- ▶ Opciones:
  - ▶ puro AR:  $ARIMA(p, 0, 0)$
  - ▶ puro MA:  $ARIMA(0, 0, q)$
  - ▶ combinado ARMA:  $ARIMA(p, 0, q)$
  - ▶ combinado ARMA con un nivel de diff:  $ARIMA(p, 1, q)$

## Forecasting ARIMA, determinación de los órdenes $p$ y $q$

Determinación de los órdenes  $p$  y  $q$  en base a la **ACF** y la **PACF** de la ST:

	$AR(p)$	$MA(q)$	$ARMA(p, q)$
<b>ACF</b>	disminuye gradualmente	corta en $q$	disminuye gradualmente
<b>PACF</b>	corta en $p$	disminuye gradualmente	disminuye gradualmente

## Forecasting ARIMA, determinación de los órdenes $p$ y $q$

- ▶ Determinación del modelo de acuerdo a medidas relativas, en todos los casos se opta por el modelo con la menor medida relativa:
  - ▶ **Criterio de información de Akaike (AIC)**
  - ▶ **AIC corregido (AICc)**
  - ▶ **Criterio de información Bayesiano (BIC)**

## Forecasting ARIMA

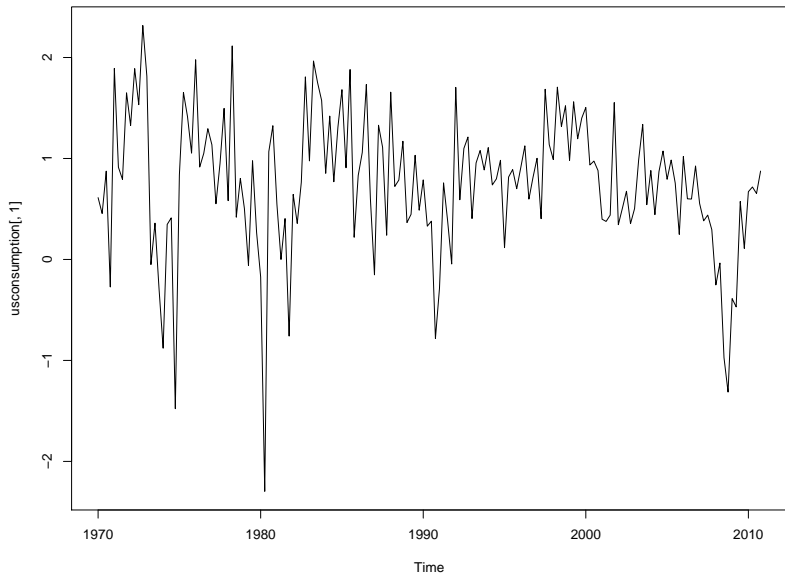
---

```
data(usconsumption) # viene en el fpp
plot(usconsumption[,1])

fit .arima <- auto.arima(usconsumption[,1],seasonal=FALSE)
print ( fit .arima)
# Series: usconsumption[, 1]
# ARIMA(0,0,3) with non-zero mean
#
# Coefficients :
#          ma1      ma2      ma3 intercept
#          0.2542 0.2260 0.2695      0.7562
# s.e.    0.0767 0.0779 0.0692      0.0844
#
# sigma^2 estimated as 0.3953: log likelihood = -154.73
# AIC=319.46 AICc=319.84 BIC=334.96
plot ( forecast ( fit .arima,h=10),include=80)
```

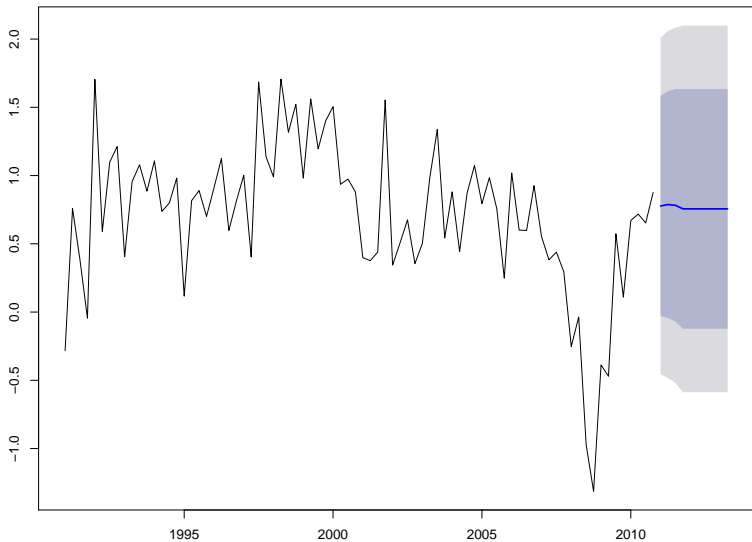
---

# Forecasting ARIMA



# Forecasting ARIMA

Forecasts from ARIMA(0,0,3) with non-zero mean





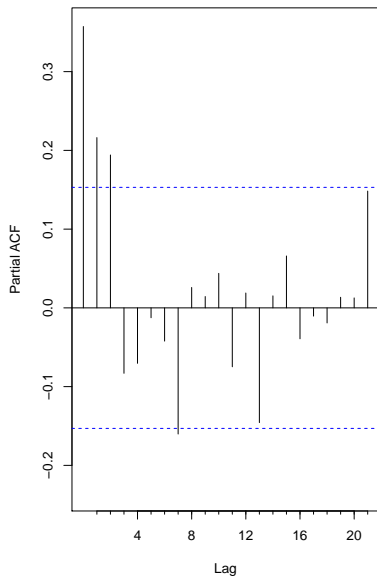
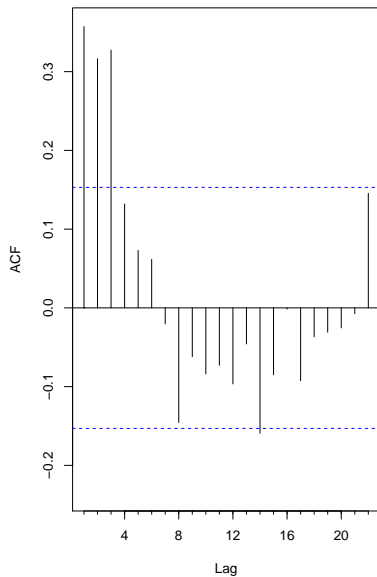
# Forecasting ARIMA

---

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
Acf(usconsumption[,1], main="")
Pacf(usconsumption[,1], main="")
fit .arima2 <- Arima(usconsumption[,1], order=c(0,0,3))
print ( fit .arima2)
# Series: usconsumption[, 1]
# ARIMA(0,0,3) with non-zero mean
#
# Coefficients :
#          ma1      ma2      ma3  intercept
#          0.2542  0.2260  0.2695      0.7562
# s.e.      0.0767  0.0779  0.0692      0.0844
#
# sigma^2 estimated as 0.3953:  log  likelihood = -154.73
# AIC=319.46 AICc=319.84  BIC=334.96
#
plot ( forecast ( fit .arima2))
```

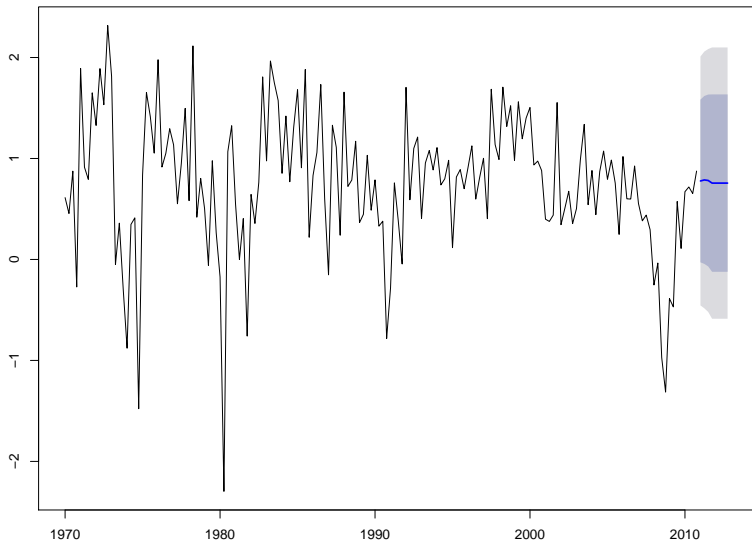
---

# Forecasting ARIMA



# Forecasting ARIMA

Forecasts from ARIMA(0,0,3) with non-zero mean



# Forecasting ARIMA

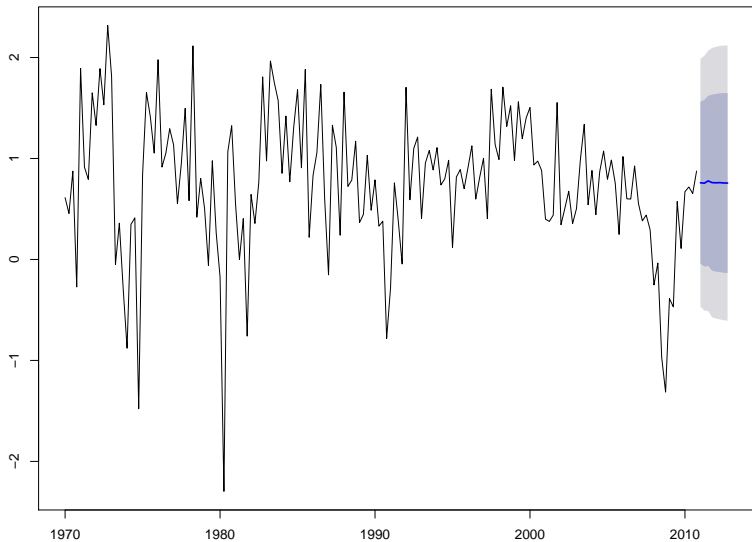
---

```
fit .arima3 <- Arima(usconsumption[,1], order=c(3,0,0))
print ( fit .arima3)
# Series: usconsumption[, 1]
# ARIMA(3,0,0) with non-zero mean
#
# Coefficients :
#          ar1      ar2      ar3  intercept
#      0.2366  0.1603  0.1909      0.7533
# s.e.  0.0763  0.0774  0.0759      0.1153
#
# sigma^2 estimated as 0.3921:  log  likelihood = -154.08
# AIC=318.16 AICc=318.54  BIC=333.66
#
plot ( forecast ( fit .arima3))
```

---

# Forecasting ARIMA

Forecasts from ARIMA(3,0,0) with non-zero mean



# Forecasting ARIMA

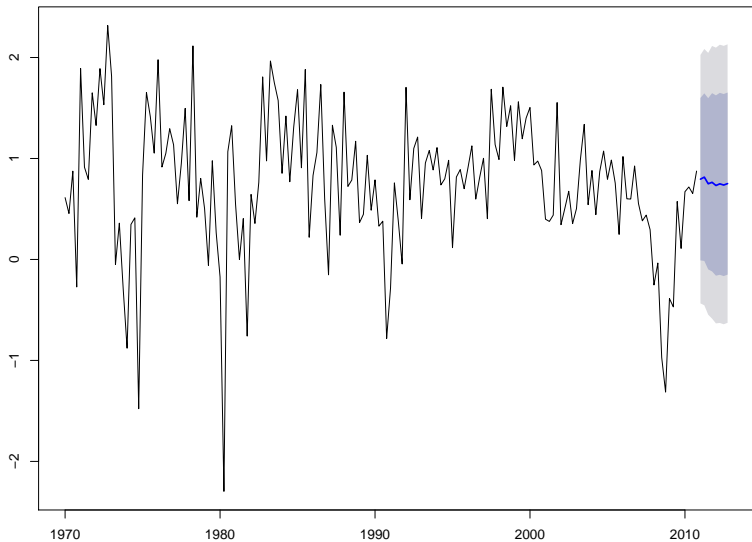
---

```
fit .arima4 <- Arima(usconsumption[,1], order=c(3,0,3))
print ( fit .arima4)
# Series: usconsumption[, 1]
# ARIMA(3,0,3) with non-zero mean
#
# Coefficients:
#          ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      ma2      ma3
#      intercept
#          0.5487  0.4810  -0.4132  -0.2950  -0.4055  0.4796
#          0.7545
# s.e.   0.3340  0.2159  0.2513  0.3181  0.2074  0.1650
#          0.0968
#
# sigma^2 estimated as 0.3939:  log  likelihood = -152.96
# AIC=321.92 AICc=322.84  BIC=346.71
#
plot ( forecast ( fit .arima4))
```

---

# Forecasting ARIMA

Forecasts from ARIMA(3,0,3) with non-zero mean



# Forecasting ARIMA

---

```
fit .arima5 <- Arima(usconsumption[,1], order=c(3,1,3))
print ( fit .arima5)
# Series: usconsumption[, 1]
# ARIMA(3,1,3)
#
# Coefficients :
#          ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      ma2      ma3
#      -0.2747  0.4921  0.2266  -0.4611  -0.7180  0.1791
# s.e.    0.2610  0.2169  0.1046   0.2650   0.3289  0.2025
#
# sigma^2 estimated as 0.3996:  log  likelihood = -155.33
# AIC=324.66 AICc=325.39  BIC=346.32#
#
plot ( forecast ( fit .arima5))
```

---



# Forecasting ARIMA

