

module-55

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1 Module 55: AR(p) Models

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```
[1]: # Import necessary libraries
import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AutoReg
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_pacf
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_percentage_error
```

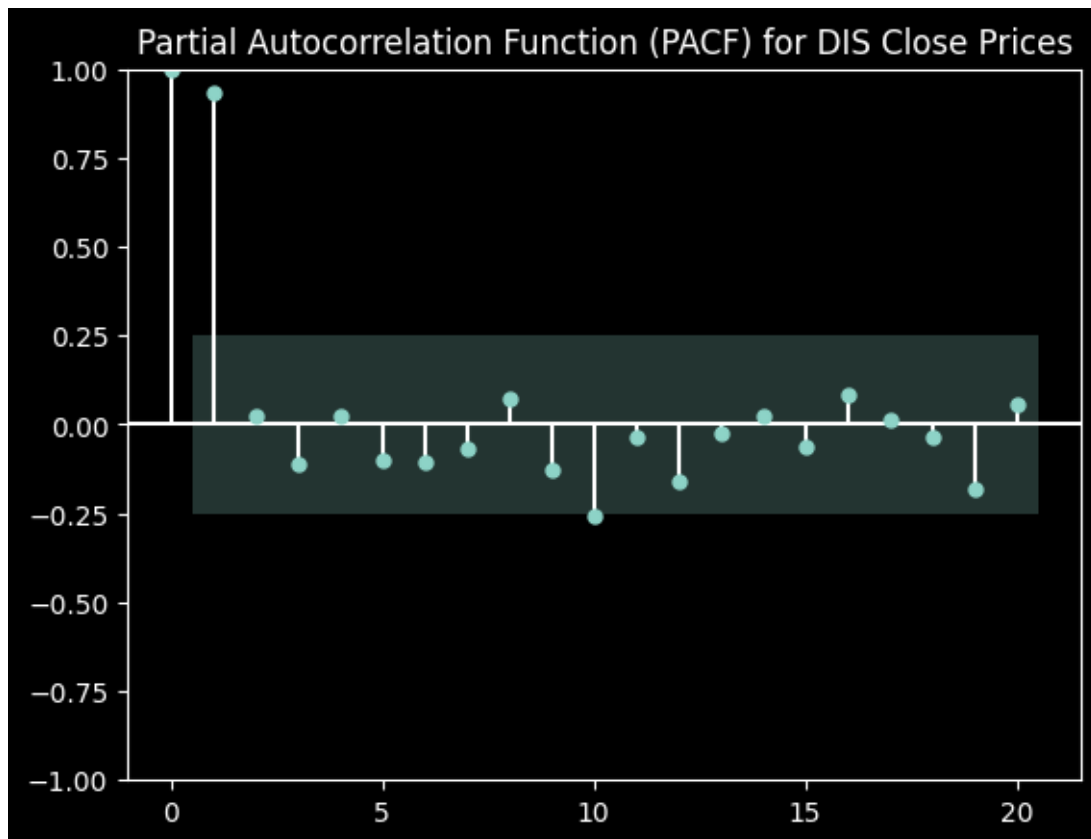
```
[2]: # Suppress warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
[4]: # Step 1: Download historical data for Walt Disney (DIS) from Yahoo Finance
start_date = "2023-01-01"
end_date = "2023-03-31"
data = yf.download("DIS", start=start_date, end=end_date)
close_prices = data["Close"]
```

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

```
[5]: # Step 2: Plot Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF) to determine the order_
      ↪ of AR model (p)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plot_pacf(close_prices, lags=20, method="yw")
plt.title("Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF) for DIS Close Prices")
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 1000x500 with 0 Axes>



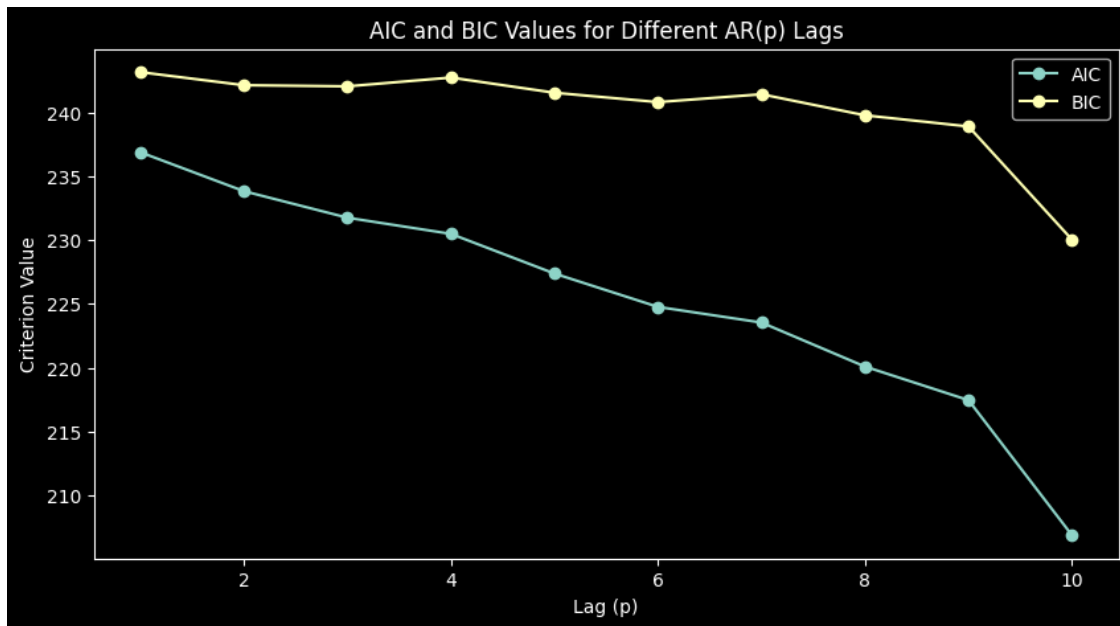
[6]: *# Step 3: Fit AR models with different lags and calculate AIC and BIC*

```
aic_values = []
bic_values = []
max_lag = 10 # Testing up to AR(10)

for lag in range(1, max_lag + 1):
    model = AutoReg(close_prices, lags=lag).fit()
    aic_values.append(model.aic)
    bic_values.append(model.bic)
```

[7]: *# Plot AIC and BIC for each lag*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.plot(range(1, max_lag + 1), aic_values, marker="o", label="AIC")
plt.plot(range(1, max_lag + 1), bic_values, marker="o", label="BIC")
plt.xlabel("Lag (p)")
plt.ylabel("Criterion Value")
plt.title("AIC and BIC Values for Different AR(p) Lags")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[8]: # Step 4: Select the optimal lag based on minimum AIC/BIC values
      optimal_lag = np.argmin(aic_values) + 1
      print(f"Optimal lag (p) selected based on AIC/BIC: {optimal_lag}")
```

Optimal lag (p) selected based on AIC/BIC: 10

```
[9]: # Step 5: Train-Test Split (70% train, 30% test)
      train_size = int(len(close_prices) * 0.7)
      train_data = close_prices[:train_size]
      test_data = close_prices[train_size:]
```

```
[10]: # Step 6: Fit the AR model with the optimal lag on the training set
       model = AutoReg(train_data, lags=optimal_lag).fit()
```

```
[11]: # Step 7: Forecast for the testing period and for April 2023 (30 days ahead)
       test_predictions = model.predict(
           start=len(train_data), end=len(close_prices) - 1, dynamic=False
       )
       forecast = model.predict(
           start=len(close_prices), end=len(close_prices) + 29, dynamic=False
       )
```

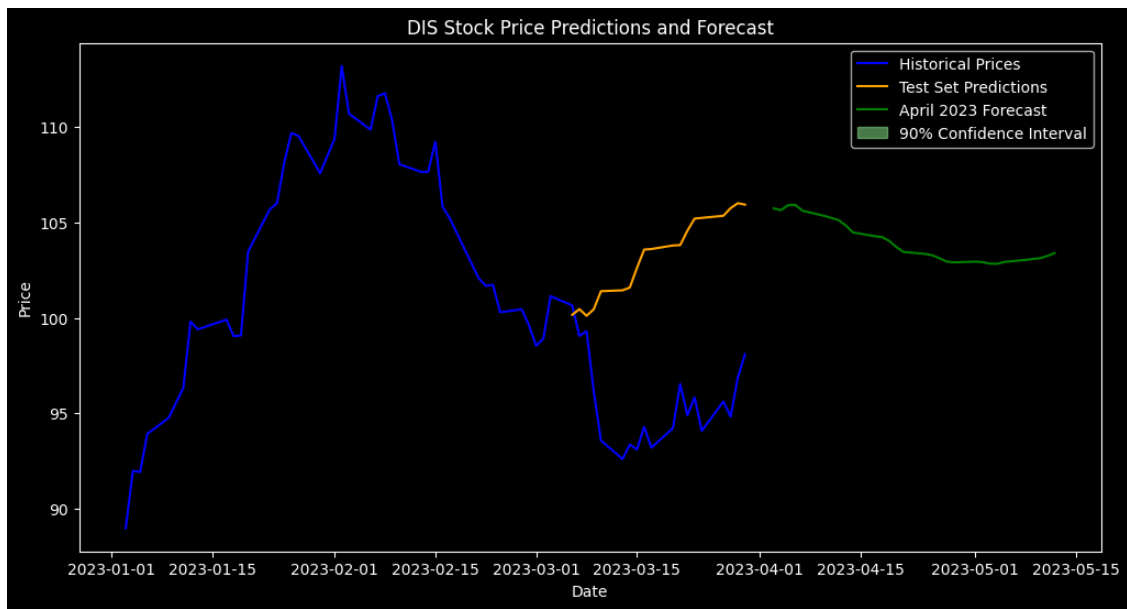
```
[12]: # Calculate 90% confidence intervals for the forecast based on residuals
       residuals = train_data - model.fittedvalues
       std_error = residuals.std()
       confidence_interval_upper = forecast + 1.645 * std_error
       confidence_interval_lower = forecast - 1.645 * std_error
```

```
[13]: # Step 8: Evaluate model accuracy on the test set
mse = mean_squared_error(test_data, test_predictions)
mape = mean_absolute_percentage_error(test_data, test_predictions)
print(f"Test Set MSE: {mse}")
print(f"Test Set MAPE: {mape}")
```

Test Set MSE: 69.730013133564

Test Set MAPE: 0.08101254663122126

```
[14]: # Step 9: Plot the results
forecast_index = pd.date_range(start="2023-04-01", periods=30, freq="B")
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(close_prices.index, close_prices, label="Historical Prices",
         color="blue")
plt.plot(
    test_data.index, test_predictions, label="Test Set Predictions",
    color="orange"
)
plt.plot(forecast_index, forecast, label="April 2023 Forecast", color="green")
plt.fill_between(
    forecast_index,
    confidence_interval_lower[:30],
    confidence_interval_upper[:30],
    color="lightgreen",
    alpha=0.5,
    label="90% Confidence Interval",
)
plt.legend()
plt.title("DIS Stock Price Predictions and Forecast")
plt.xlabel("Date")
plt.ylabel("Price")
plt.show()
```



[]: