**Cross Validation Image**  
  
  
  
The implementation of a manual cross-validation technique tailored for time series data analysis of Bitcoin prices, using a rolling window approach rather than random splitting due to the sequential nature of the dataset. Specifically, the script establishes a series of temporal folds, each encompassing 363 days, against a substantial training set size of 3000 days, ensuring that a complete integer number of folds is utilized without exceeding the available data.

The image shows five distinct cross-validation folds, each divided into training and test segments—the training segment is illustrated with a blue line, while the test segment is depicted in red. This clear segmentation is indicative of the model's training phase on historical data (blue) before being subjected to the prediction phase (red), providing a pragmatic framework to evaluate the model's predictive accuracy on data it has not previously encountered.

A close examination of the visualized data across the five folds reveals notable price volatility within the Bitcoin market, characterized by drastic fluctuations and several prominent peaks, each of which is captured within different folds. This variability is crucial for assessing the model's robustness, as it ensures that the model's predictive capabilities are tested against a diverse array of market conditions and behaviors, ranging from steady inclines to abrupt declines. The ability of the model to adapt to these conditions can significantly inform its reliability and effectiveness in real-world applications.

**Random Forest image**  
  
The evaluation of a Random Forest model applied to Bitcoin price prediction is presented, illustrating the model's varying degree of success across different temporal segments. The graph in the study delineates a comparison of actual and predicted Bitcoin prices, with the model achieving an average Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of 26.57, indicating a moderate prediction accuracy, and an average Mean Squared Prediction Error (MSPE) of 12.88, reflecting the variance of the predictions from the actual values. Notably, the model's Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) averages at 34613.21, serving as a gauge for the model's relative quality. The predictive trajectory closely mirrors the actual price movements, though it struggles with the market's pronounced peaks and troughs, underscoring the inherent volatility and unpredictability of cryptocurrency markets.

A detailed cross-validation, represented in the accompanying table, reveals that the model's performance fluctuates across folds; Fold 3 exhibits the highest MAPE, indicating lower predictive accuracy, whereas Fold 5 boasts the lowest MAPE and AIC, suggesting a superior model fit and predictive precision for that segment. These variations underscore the challenges in forecasting financial time series data, where external factors often induce significant predictive discrepancies.

**XG Boost Image**

the XG Boost model applied to Bitcoin price predictions indicate that the model has a close following of the actual price movements, denoted by the red line, with its predictions. The model records an average Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of 25.99, reflecting a moderate level of accuracy in its predictions. The Mean Squared Prediction Error (MSPE) stands at 12.68, which points to the model's ability to predict with a reasonable degree of precision, and the average Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) is 34660.88, suggesting the model's goodness of fit to the data.

The table provides a breakdown of performance metrics across five different folds, with Fold 3 showing a notably higher MAPE, indicating that the predictions for this particular fold were less precise relative to the actual values. In contrast, Fold 5 demonstrates the lowest MAPE and a relatively lower AIC, indicating a more accurate set of predictions and a better fit model for the data within this fold.

The graph reflects the model's challenge in capturing the extreme peaks and troughs of the Bitcoin price, a common difficulty in the volatile cryptocurrency market. These findings emphasize the complexities of financial time series forecasting and the need for robust modeling techniques to handle the unpredictable nature of such data.

**Lagged Information**

In the construction of the time series predictive model for Bitcoin pricing, the introduction of lagged features constitutes a critical enhancement to the analytical framework. Specifically, a lagged feature was generated by shifting the price data by one day, thus creating a new column Lag\_1d in the dataset. This methodological step is imperative for encapsulating the temporal autocorrelation characteristic of financial time series, where previous values bear predictive power over future values.

Subsequent to the introduction of Lag\_1d, the dataset was purged of rows containing NA values, which resulted from the lagging process. These NA entries, indicative of initial time points lacking historical data, were removed to preserve the data's integrity. This cleansing step ensures that the model's inputs are devoid of potential biases or errors that could compromise the validity of subsequent predictive insights.

**Random Forest lagged Features image**

In the assessment of two distinct Random Forest models applied to the task of predicting Bitcoin prices, the incorporation of lagged features has demonstrably enhanced the model's forecasting precision. The initial model, devoid of lagged features, presented a Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of 26.57, a Mean Squared Prediction Error (MSPE) of 12.88, and an Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) of 34613.21. These values serve as a baseline against which the performance of subsequent modeling refinements can be measured.

The introduction of lagged features, signifying the inclusion of the previous day's price data in the model, resulted in a notable reduction in all three key performance metrics. The adjusted model exhibited a MAPE of 22.25, a reduction that indicates an enhanced accuracy in the percentage error rate of the predictions. The MSPE decreased to 10.86, suggesting a tighter clustering of the model's price forecasts around the actual observed values. Most telling was the reduction in AIC to 27784.42, implying a substantially improved fit of the model to the historical price data.

This comparative analysis substantiates the premise that temporal dynamics, captured through lagged features, are essential for the accurate modeling of financial time series. By leveraging the previous day's price data, the model gains critical insights into the immediate trends and fluctuations within the market, thereby refining its predictive capability. The discernible improvements across all metrics reinforce the methodological value of incorporating lagged features into the model, validating their role in achieving a more profound and accurate forecast of Bitcoin prices.

**XG Boost with Lagged Features**

Building on the earlier findings with the Random Forest model, the application of XGBoost to Bitcoin price prediction further underscores the significance of lagged features in time series forecasting. The comparative analysis reveals a stark contrast in the performance of the XGBoost model before and after the inclusion of lagged features. Initially, the XGBoost model—absent of these temporal indicators—reported a Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of 25.99, a Mean Squared Prediction Error (MSPE) of 12.68, and an Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) of 34660.88, setting the stage for subsequent enhancement.

The integration of lagged features into the XGBoost model marks a pivotal improvement. The MAPE sees a dramatic reduction to 13.61, indicating a notable decrease in the percentage error of predictions. The MSPE follows suit, plummeting to 6.73, which signifies a greatly improved precision in forecasting the variance of Bitcoin prices. Additionally, the model's AIC drops to 27334.89, reflecting a refined model fit that better captures the complexities of the data.