

# 農產價格分析

黃肉西瓜時間序列分析與價格預測

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# ARIMA vs ARIMA\_with\_volumn

註:加入量後MA(2)亦為最佳model

ARIMA(0,0,2)

ARIMA regression

Sample: 1999m2 - 2016m12  
Number of obs = 215  
Wald chi2(2) = 0.79  
Log likelihood = -68.4266  
Prob > chi2 = 0.6751

train_true	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
train_true					
_cons	-.001333	.0007524	-1.77	0.076	-.0028076 .0001416
ARMA					
ma					
L1.	-.7383323	827.4268	-0.00	0.999	-1622.465 1620.988
L2.	-.2616683	216.4773	-0.00	0.999	-424.5493 424.026
/sigma	.3288135	136.033	0.00	0.499	0 266.9485

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at zero.

test MSE: 0.0942788  
test RMSE: 0.3070485  
train MSE: 0.1108279  
train RMSE: 0.3329083

除此頁外報告後也新增:

- 1.將差分還原為ln(price)並進行預測(p.15)
- 2.Whitw noise test (p.13)

ARIMA(0,0,2) with volumn

ARIMA regression

Sample: 1999m2 - 2016m12  
> 215  
Wald chi2(3) = 1  
Log likelihood = -66.53629  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Number of obs =  
Wald chi2(3) = 1  
Prob > chi2 =

train_true	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Int
v_train_true					
_cons					
ARMA					
ma					
L1.	-.7276717	.0616395	-11.81	0.000	-.8484829 -.6
L2.	-.2360928	.0689736	-3.42	0.001	-.3712786 -.
/sigma	.327832	.0141306	23.20	0.000	.3001365 .3

v\_test MSE: 0.0917578  
v\_test RMSE: 0.3029155  
v\_train MSE: 0.1087181  
v\_train RMSE: 0.3297243

//對殘差檢定是否有白噪音--wn檢定  
wntestq v\_e

Portmanteau test for white noise

Portmanteau (Q) statistic = 45.3272  
Prob > chi2(40) = 0.2595

亦存在白噪音

# outline

- 動機
- 資料處理
- 敘述統計
- 單根檢定
- 模型選擇
- 預測結果
- 深度學習模型比較(LSTM)
- 結論



## 假議題?真問題? 小玉西瓜盛產價慘跌 1台斤5元

👍 讚 0

📱 分享

🐦 Tweet

💬 分享

2020/04/28 12:44

### 50年來最便宜 西瓜1公斤跌到剩5元



50年來最便宜 西瓜1公斤跌到剩5元 | 華視新聞 20200428

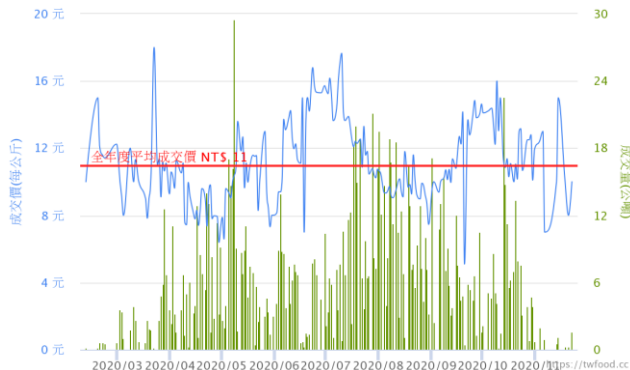
西瓜跌破50年來最低價 陳吉仲：考慮全國茶飲  
協助收購榨成汁

## 西瓜價跌至50年來最低 農民嘆血本無歸

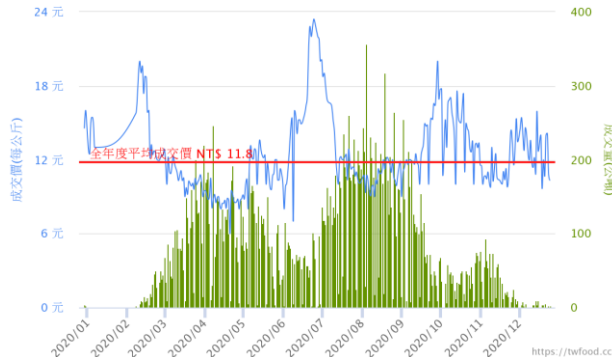
綜合報導 ⓘ 2020-04-27 19:53 最後更新：2020-04-27 21:57

# 假議題?真問題?

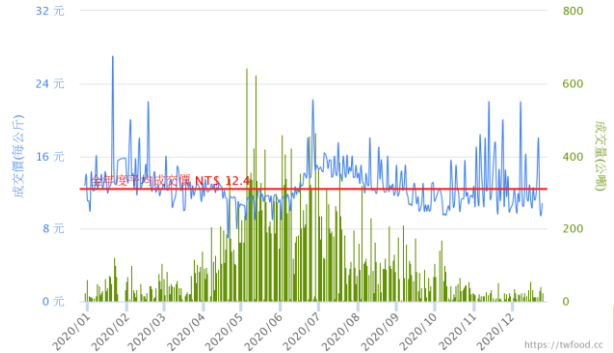
西瓜-紅肉 上價 下價 平均價 成交  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每日)



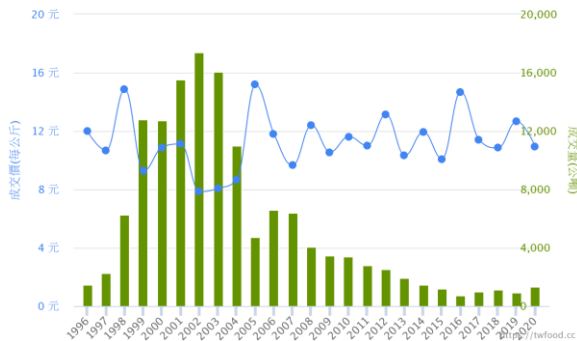
西瓜-黃肉 上價 下價 平均價 成交  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每日)



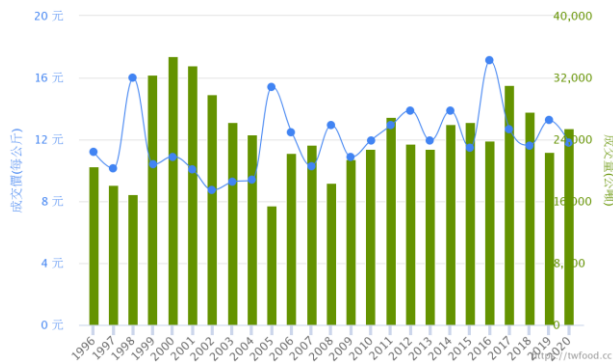
西瓜-大西瓜 上價 下價 平均價 成交  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每日)



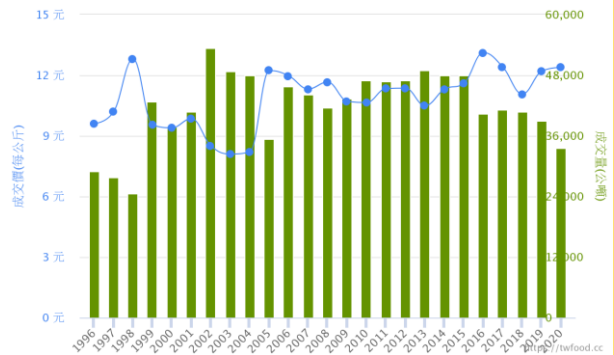
西瓜-紅肉 平均價 成交量  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每年)



西瓜-黃肉 平均價 成交量  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每年)



西瓜-大西瓜 平均價 成交量  
批發市場行情趨勢圖 (每年)



# 資料處理

## 缺失值處理

- 1.以月平均數取代缺失值
- 2.若當月無資料則以台北一之同月平均取代

## 日期處理

- 1.將年/月/日格式改為年/月
- 2.將民國年改為西元年

## 平均價格

以日平均價格計算月平均

```
gen y_m = date(date, "YM")  
format y_m %tdCCYY-MM
```

```
new_df = []  
avg_price = []  
avg_vol = []  
for year in year_list:  
    for month in month_list:  
        price = []  
        vol = []  
        for i in df_list:  
            date = i[0].split('/')  
            if date[1] == month and date[0] == year:  
                price.append(i[3])  
                vol.append(i[4])  
        if len(price) == 0:  
            price.append(avg_price[-1])  
        if len(vol) == 0:  
            vol.append(avg_vol[-1])  
        avg_price.append(avg(price))  
        avg_vol.append(avg(vol))  
        new_df.append([year+'/' + month, year, month, round(avg(price), 1), round(avg(vol), 1)])  
    new_df.append([ch_to_west(year)+'-' + month, ch_to_west(year), month, round(avg(price), 1), round(avg(vol), 1)])  
new_df
```

date	year	month	price	column
'2000-09'	'2000'	'09'	12.5	9826.8]
'2000-10'	'2000'	'10'	18.9	2823.4]
'2000-11'	'2000'	'11'	13.5	2265.5]
'2000-12'	'2000'	'12'	19.1	264.7]
'2001-01'	'2001'	'01'	18.8	607.4]
'2001-02'	'2001'	'02'	17.5	4559.5]
'2001-03'	'2001'	'03'	11.9	11706.7]
'2001-04'	'2001'	'04'	6.7	32992.0]



date	year	month	price	volumnn
Jan-99	1999	1	20.3	230.3
Feb-99	1999	2	27.7	2248.7
Mar-99	1999	3	15.8	18235.1
Apr-99	1999	4	11.2	26201.8
May-99	1999	5	8.6	27782.8
Jun-99	1999	6	9.3	31282.5
Jul-99	1999	7	9.3	21000.6
Aug-99	1999	8	15.1	10110.7
Sep-99	1999	9	17	10218.2
Oct-99	1999	10	14.6	3904.2
Nov-99	1999	11	12.6	3044

# Price

## 敘述統計

```
. sum price ,detail
```

price				
Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	6.2	3.7		
5%	7.4	6.1		
10%	8.5	6.2	Obs	252
25%	10.8	6.4	Sum of Wgt.	252
50%		13.25	Mean	13.92817
		Largest	Std. Dev.	4.72832
75%	16.25	27		
90%	19.8	27.7	Variance	22.35701
95%	22.9	30.6	Skewness	.9019533
99%	27.7	31.9	Kurtosis	4.102355

price

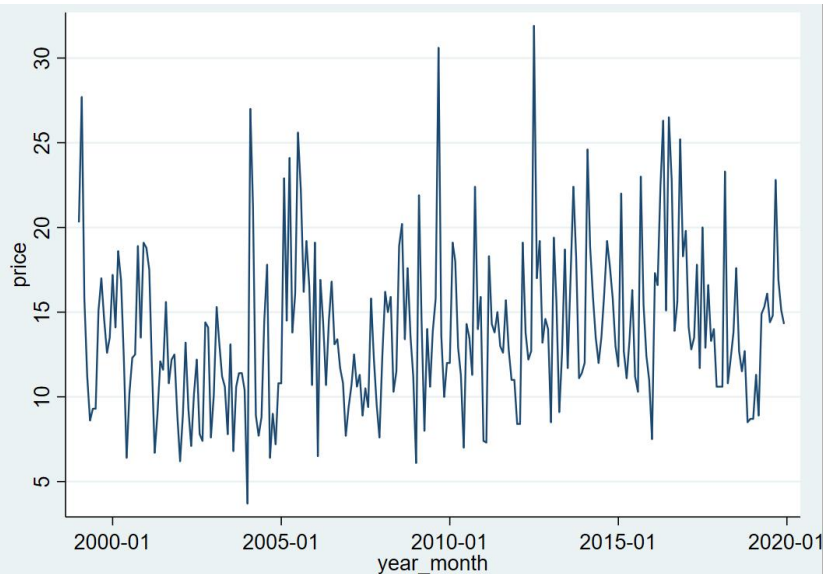
```
type: numeric (float)

range: [3.7,31.9]          units: .1
unique values: 129         missing : 0/252

mean: 13.9282
std. dev: 4.72832

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  8.5      10.8     13.25    16.25    19.8
```

看起來較接近定態



# Dickey-Fuller

```
. dfuller ln if train ==0,trend reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 215

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-11.538	-4.002	-3.435

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.lnp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnp					
l1.	-.765185	.066318	-11.54	0.000	[-.8959171, -.6344579]
_trend	.0011096	.0003727	2.98	0.003	[-.000749, .0018443]
_cons	1.847642	.1673168	11.04	0.000	[1.517824, 2.17746]

無trend

```
. dfuller newlnp if train ==0 ,reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 215

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-10.951	-3.472	-2.882

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.lnp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnp					
l1.	-.7188516	.0656454	-10.95	0.000	[-.8462495, -.5894537]
_cons	1.848315	.1703773	10.85	0.000	[1.512473, 2.184156]

有截距

取一階差分

```
. dfuller newlnp if train ==0,trend reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 214

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-20.928	-4.002	-3.435

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.newlnp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
newlnp					
l1.	-1.349839	.064498	-20.93	0.000	[-1.473982, -1.222696]
_trend	-.0001933	.0004366	-0.44	0.658	[-.0010539, .0006674]
_cons	.0223587	.0541274	0.41	0.680	[-.084341, .1290584]

無trend

```
. dfuller newlnp if train ==0,reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 214

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-20.964	-3.472	-2.882

Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D.newlnp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
newlnp					
l1.	-1.349232	.064361	-20.96	0.000	[-1.476102, -1.222363]
_cons	.0015842	.0269138	0.06	0.953	[-.0514687, .0546371]

無截距



# Dickey-Fuller

時間序列模型：  
Random Walk with Drift (RWWD)

```
. dfuller lnp if train ==0,noconstant reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 215

		Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
		Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)		-1.201	-2.585	-1.950	-1.618
D.lnp	Coef.				
		Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnp					
L1.		-.0131664	.0109663	-1.20	0.231
					-.0347822 .0084494

有單根

取一階差分

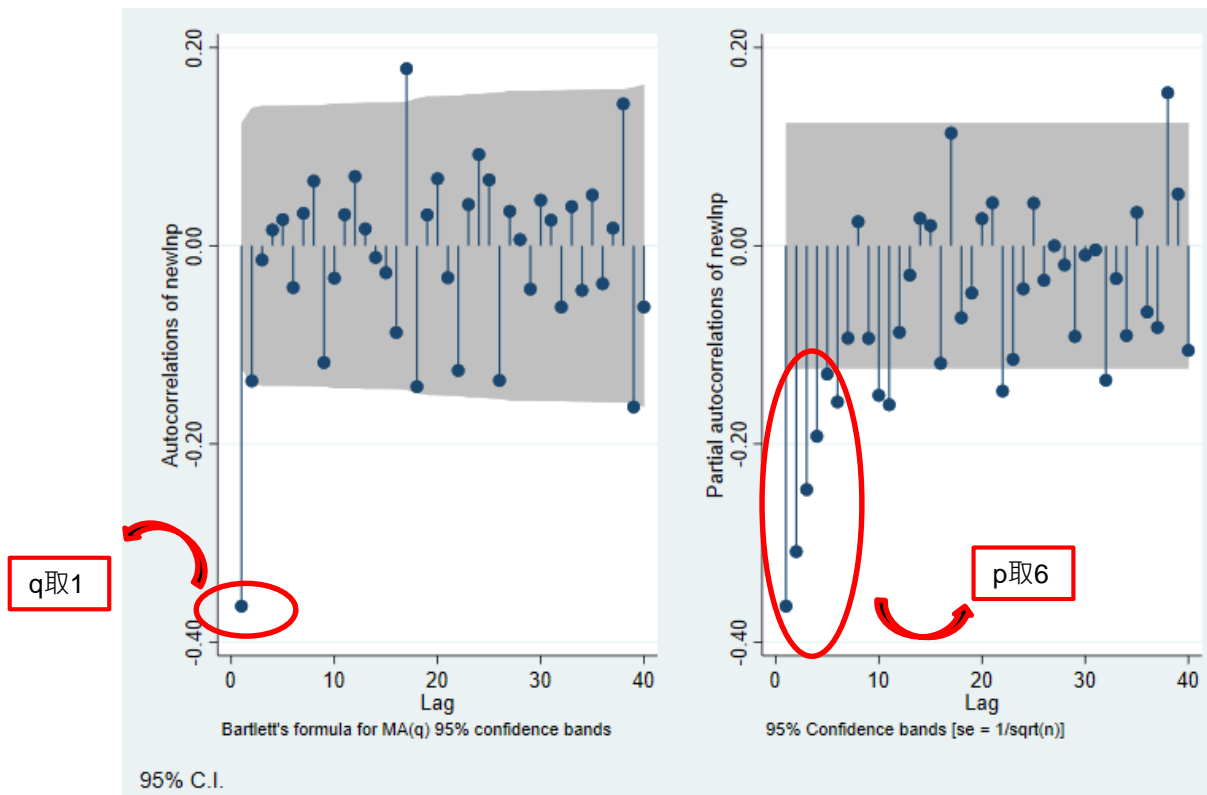
```
. dfuller newlnp if train ==0,noconstant reg
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 214

		Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
		Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)		-21.013	-2.585	-1.950	-1.618
D.newlnp	Coef.				
		Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
newlnp					
L1.		-1.349241	.0642101	-21.01	0.000
					-1.47581 -1.222673

無單根

# Acf&Pacf



# AIC, BIC to find best model

ARIMA regression

Sample: 1999m2 - 2016m12  
Log likelihood = -66.27992

Number of obs = 215  
Wald chi2(6) = 1016.94  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

train_p	OPG					
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
train_p_cons	-.0013361	.000827	-1.62	0.106	-.0029569	.0002847
ARMA						
ar						
L1.	-.712499	.0806946	-8.83	0.000	-.8706575	-.5543404
L2.	.1749633	.0924536	1.89	0.058	-.0062424	.3561689
L3.	-.025643	.1077966	-0.24	0.812	-.2369204	.1856345
L4.	.0126169	.0750153	0.17	0.866	-.1344103	.1596441
ma						
L1.	1.05e-06	890.1886	0.00	1.000	-1744.738	1744.738
L2.	-1	987.459	-0.00	0.999	-1936.384	1934.384
/sigma	.3240561	159.9952	0.00	0.499	0	313.9089

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at zero.

4.0.1

df	AIC	BIC
7	150.546	174.1405

5.0.1

df	AIC	BIC
8	151.4846	178.4497

6.0.1

df	AIC	BIC
9	153.4748	183.8105

BEST

4.0.2

df	AIC	BIC
8	148.5598	175.525

5.0.2

df	AIC	BIC
9	149.8891	180.2248

6.0.2

df	AIC	BIC
9	152.9415	183.2773

## Best model



## SARIMAX Results

顯著

```
Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
```

# White Noise Q test

```
. //對殘差檢定是否有白噪音--WN檢定  
. wntestq e
```

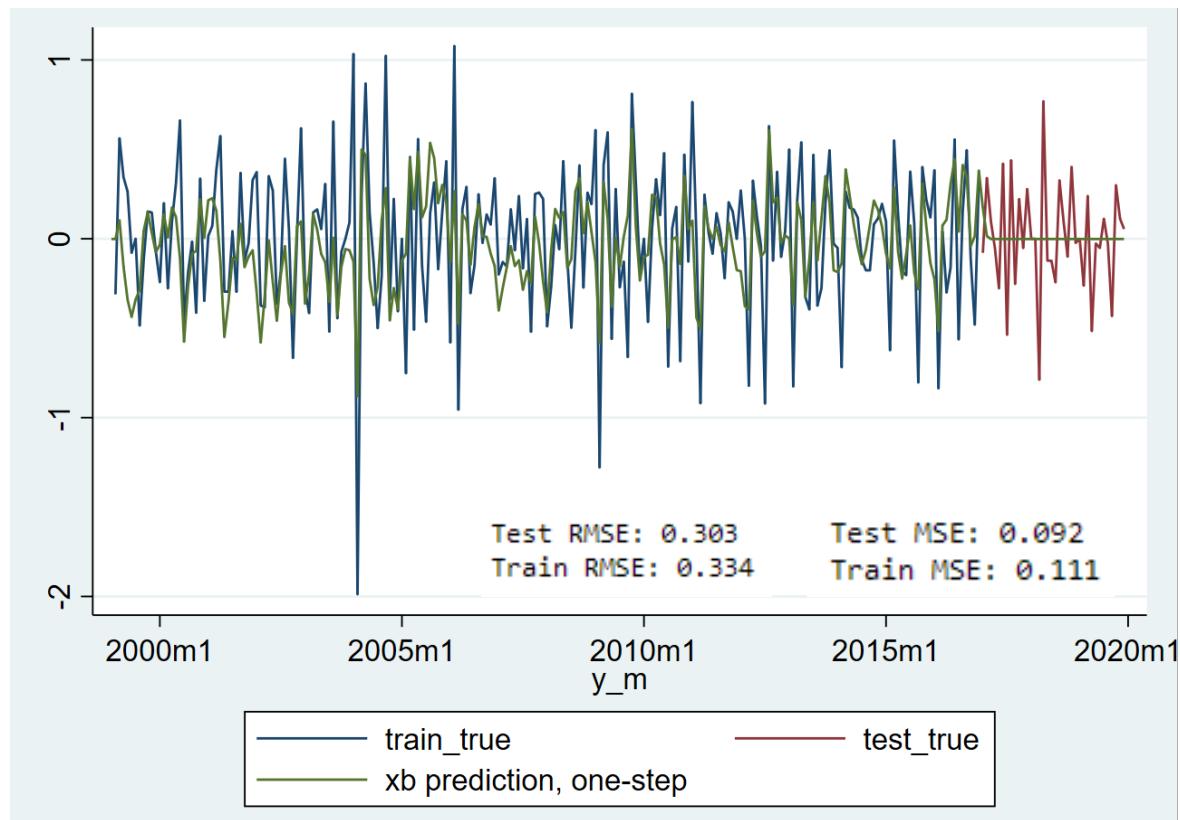
```
Portmanteau test for white noise
```

---

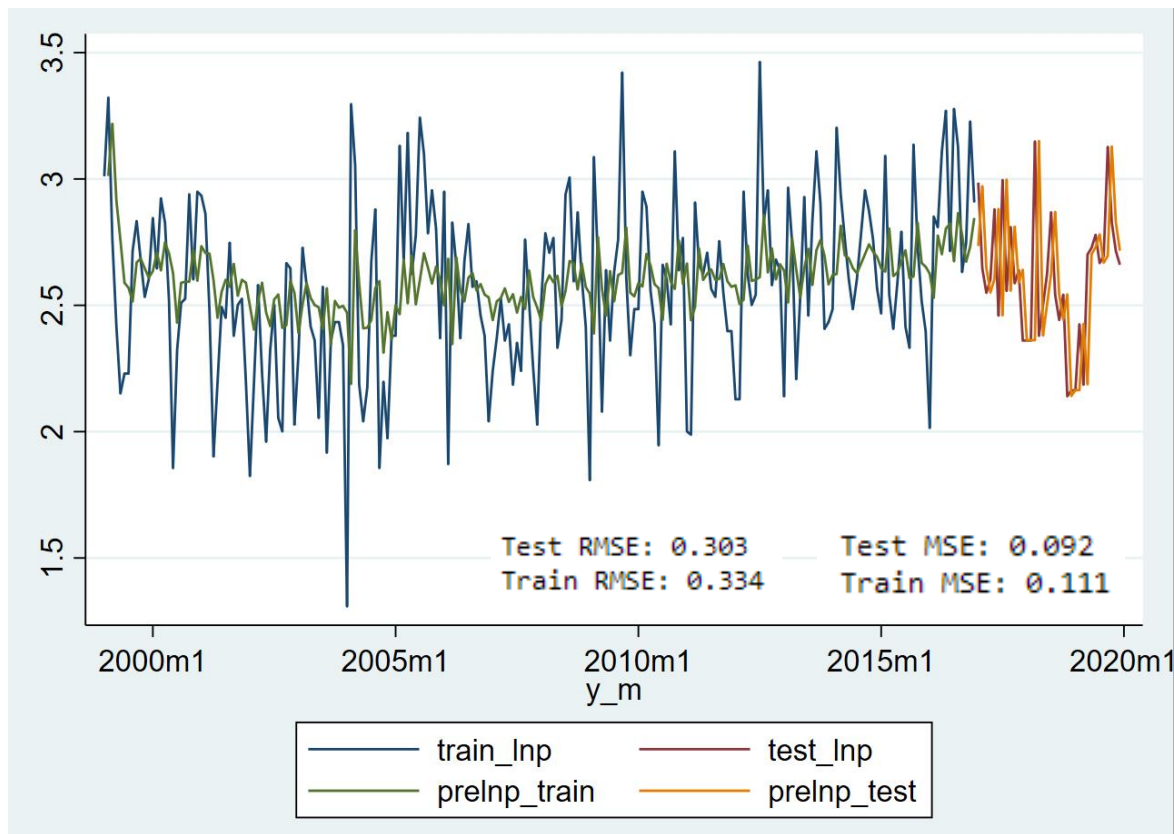
```
Portmanteau (Q) statistic = 43.6446  
Prob > chi2(40) = 0.3193
```

不拒絕虛無(存在白噪音)

# Predict



# Predict(還原InPrice)



# ARIMA by roll

```
predictions = []
for t in range(len(test)):
    model = ARIMA(history, order=(0,0,2))
    model_fit = model.fit(disp=0)
    output = model_fit.forecast()
    yhat = output[0]
    predictions.append(yhat)
    obs = test[t]
    history.append(obs)
    print('predicted=%f, expected=%f' % (yhat, obs))
```

214月跑ARIMA

加入第215天真實值

215月跑ARIMA

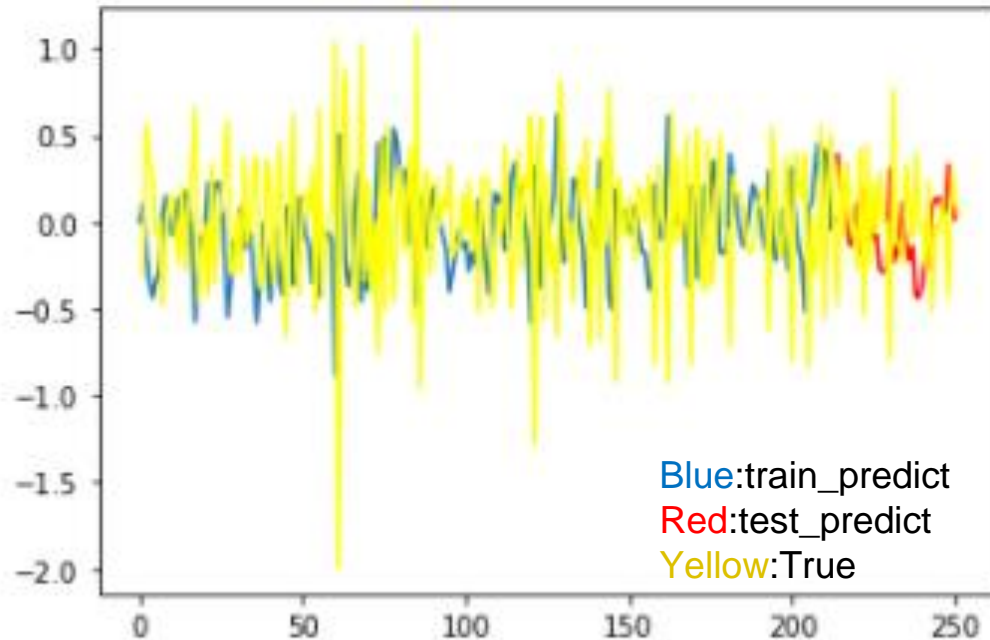
.....

預測第215月

預測第216月



# Predict by roll



Test MSE: 0.069    Test RMSE: 0.263  
Train MSE: 0.111    Train RMSE: 0.334

# LSTM

```
def buildManyToManyModel(shape):  
    model = Sequential()  
    model.add(LSTM(10, input_length=shape[1],  
    model.add(TimeDistributed(Dense(1)))  
    model.compile(loss="mse", optimizer="adam")  
    model.summary()  
    return model
```

```
def buildTrain(train, pastDay, futureDay):  
    X_train, Y_train = [], []  
    for i in range(train.shape[0]-futureDay-pastDay):  
        X_train.append(np.array(train.iloc[i:i+pastDay]))  
        Y_train.append(np.array(train.iloc[i+pastDay:i+pastDay+futureDay]['newlnp']))  
    return np.array(X_train), np.array(Y_train)
```

```
test = np.array([test])  
print(len(test[0]))
```

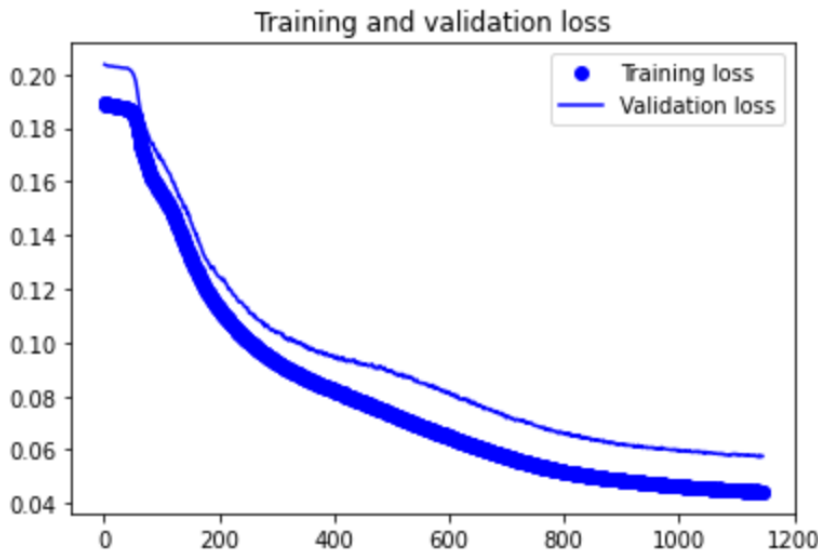
37

1. 214月以37月為單位分割

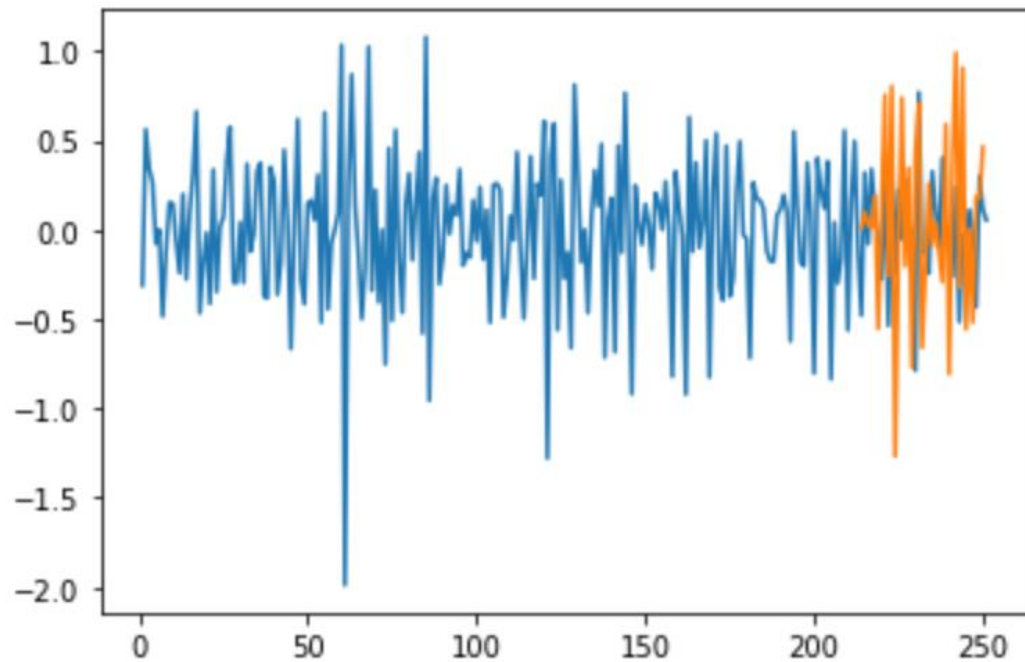
2. 拆分為訓練與驗證資料

3. 跑模型

4. 輸入要預測的前37月做預測



# LSTM



Test MSE: 0.334

Test RMSE: 0.578

# Conclusion

1. ARIMA在預測短期資料有較好的表現
2. 較長期資料的預測會出現無效預測
3. 長期可用滾動預測的方式處理，但需逐步加入真實資料
4. 若無真實資料又要進行長期預測，則LSTM會有較佳表現，但需要較大樣本
5. ACF圖若不好判斷pq，則可用auto方式找尋AIC最佳之模型

未解決問題:

1. 若不對非定態進行處理，會有什麼問題? 不同非定態因素是否有不同?
2. 若模型AIC為最佳，但係數Pvalue較大(不顯著)是否有影響