CIS 678 Machine Learning

Time series data modeling

Outline

- How are the time series problems different than non time series problems
- Stationary vs non-stationary signals
- Signal decomposition
- AR(I)MA: Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
    - From non no-stationary to stationary
    - Auto Regression
    - Moving Average

How are the time-series problems different?

- The models (Regression and Classification), we have learned so far are of the form:

  $f(y|X)$

- For certain data, especially the time series, we can take advantage of the form:

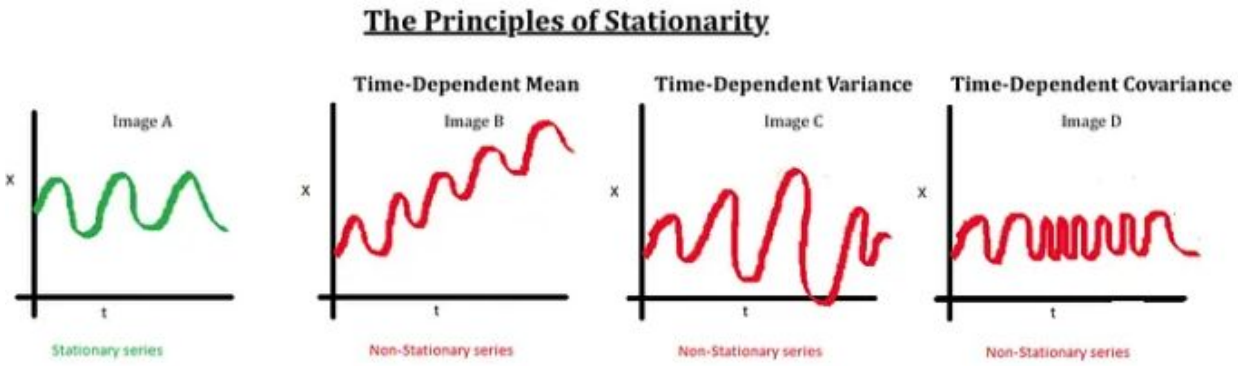
  $f(y_t|X, y_{t-1}, y_{t-2}, \dots y_0)$; essentially, here the input features are X plus the lagged instances of the target y.

- Purely time series models are of form :

  $f(y_t|y_{t-1}, y_{t-2}, \dots y_0)$, where there is no explicit, X.

Stationarity vs non-stationary signals

- A time-series is said to be stationary if it does not display any trends or seasonality.
- One more way of defining stationarity is that it is when data does not have any time-dependent mean, variance or covariance.



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Non stationary to stationary

- If signal is non-stationary, we can convert them into stationary signal by differencing

$$\boxed{T_t = S_t - S_{t-1},}$$

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- or calculating percent of change

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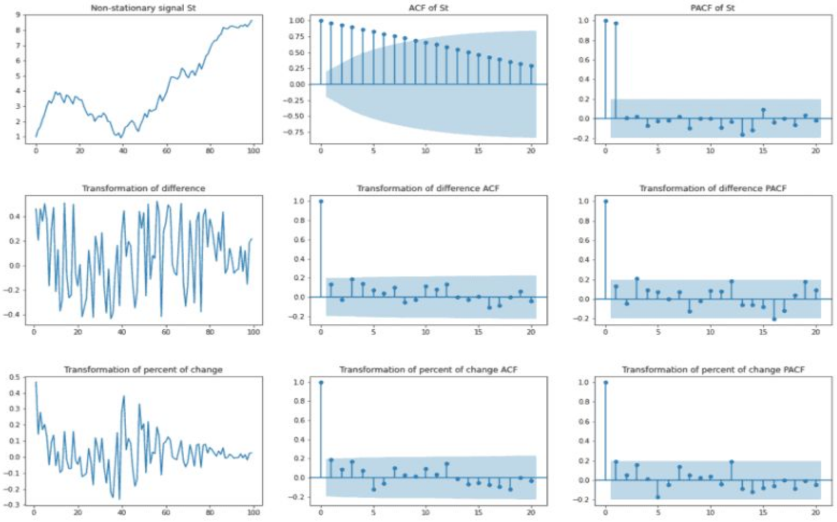

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[ref]

Statistical time series models

- Moving Average (MA)
- Autoregressive Models (AR)
- Autoregressive Moving Average (ARMA)
- Autoregressive Moving Integrated Average (ARIMA)

$$f(y_t | y_{t-1,}\ y_{t-2,}\ \ldots .\ y_0)$$

AR(I)MA

- AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) is a statistical model for forecasting time series data.

A combined model with **AR**, **MA**, but first transforming the signal to stationary.

- **AR (Autoregression):** This emphasizes the dependent relationship between an observation and its preceding or 'lagged' observations.
- I (Integrated): To achieve a stationary time series, one that doesn't exhibit trend or seasonality, differencing is applied. It typically involves subtracting an observation from its preceding observation.
- MA (Moving Average): This component zeroes in on the relationship between an observation and the residual error from a moving average model based on lagged observations.

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AR(I)MA

The parameters of the ARIMA(p,d,q) model are defined as follows:

- **p**: The lag order, representing the number of lag observations incorporated in the model.
- **d**: Degree of differencing, denoting the number of times raw observations undergo differencing.
- **q**: Order of moving average, indicating the size of the moving average window.

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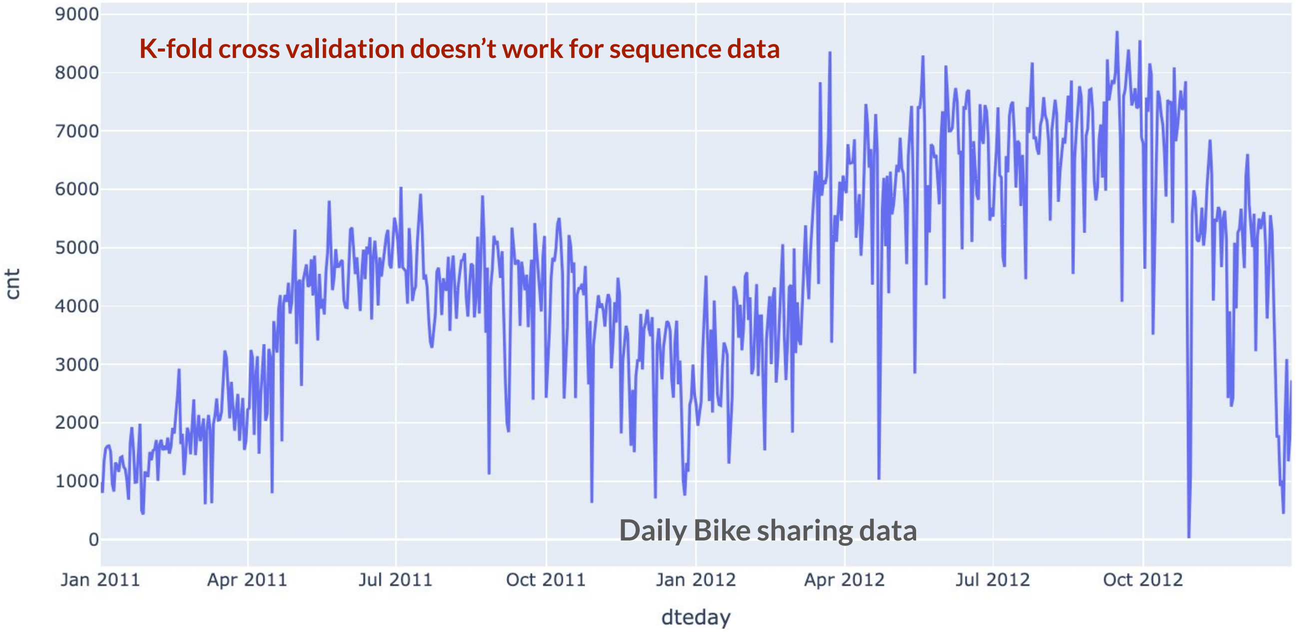
Notebook presentation

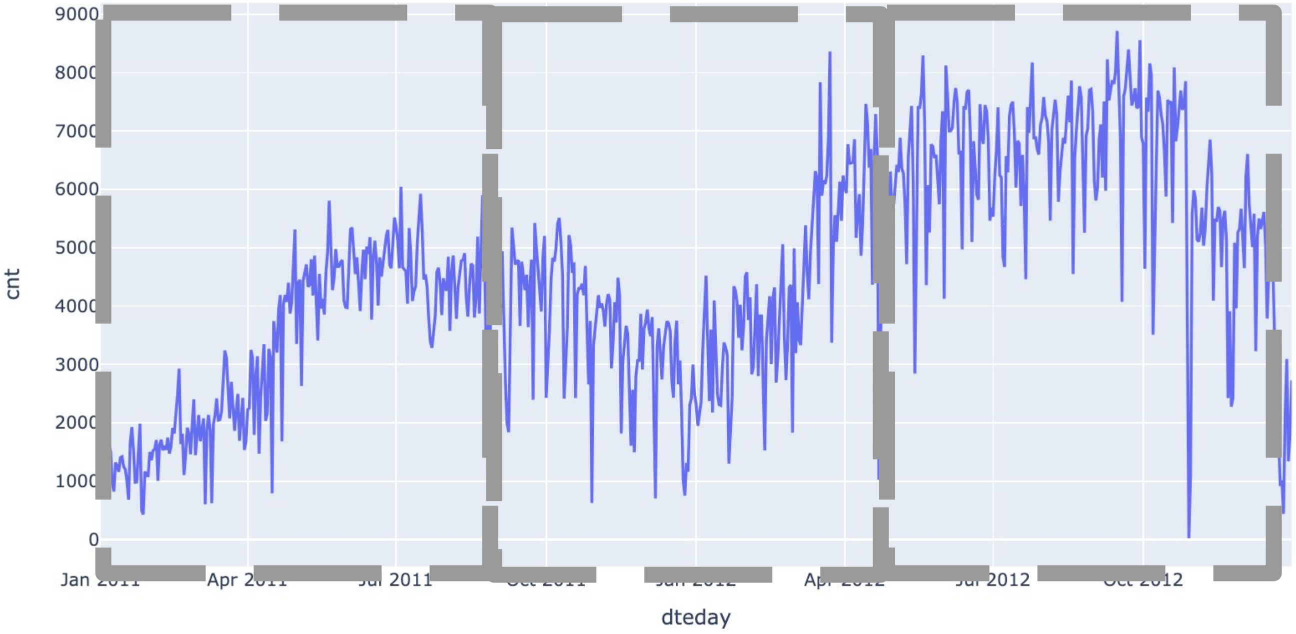
Notebook

Sequential cross validation

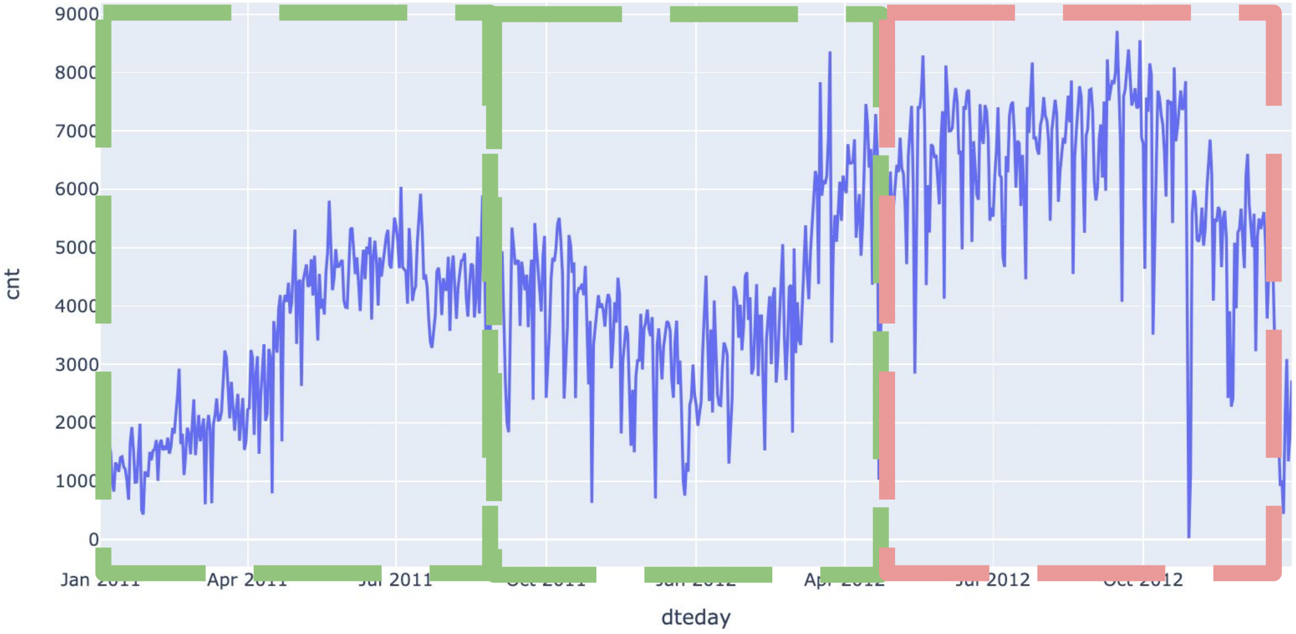
Sequential cross validation



Sequential cross validation



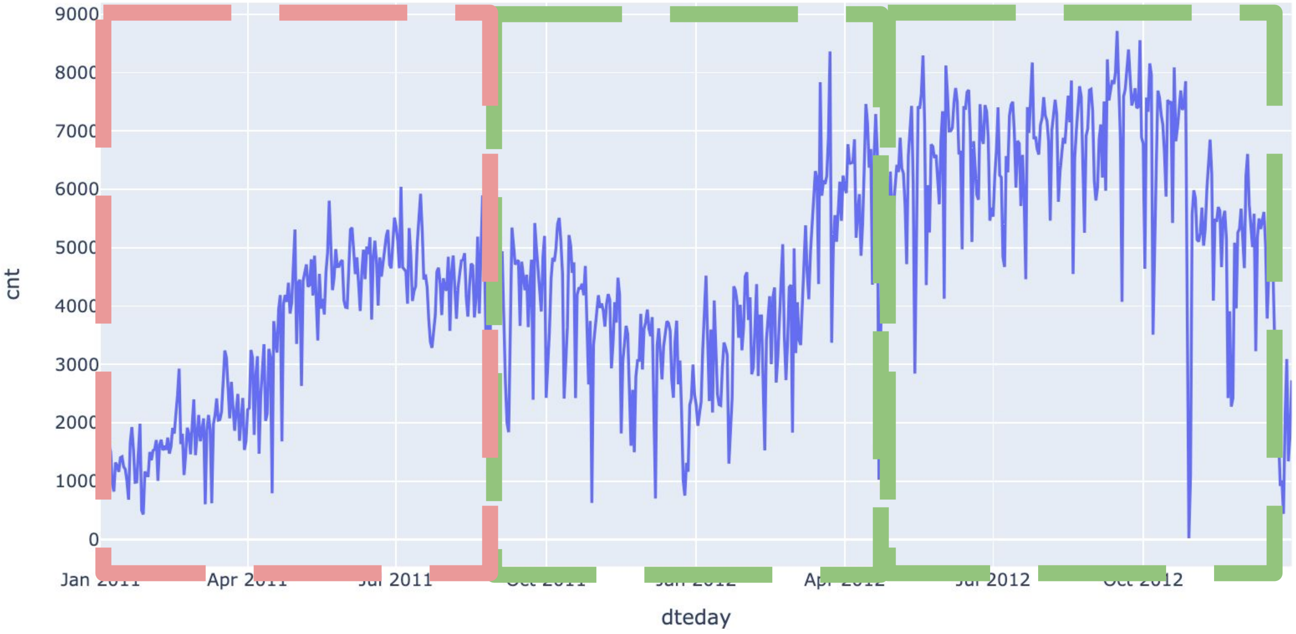
Sequential cross validation



Valid configuration:

*Training on **first two folds**, and test on the **last fold***

Sequential cross validation



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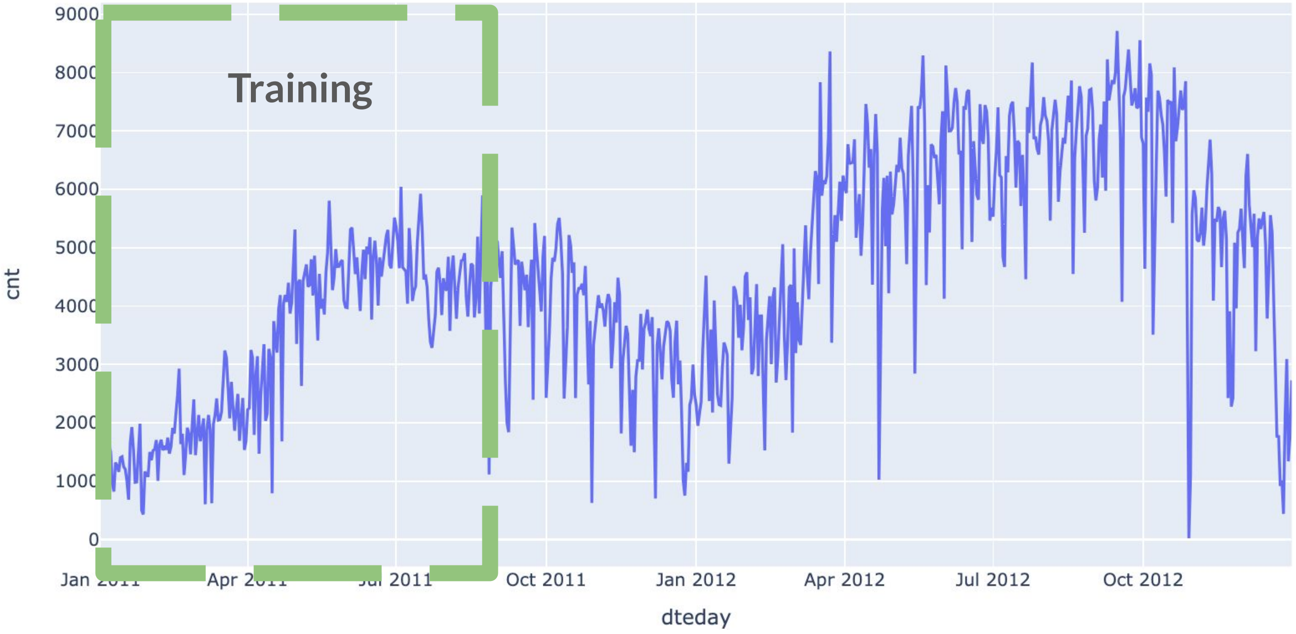
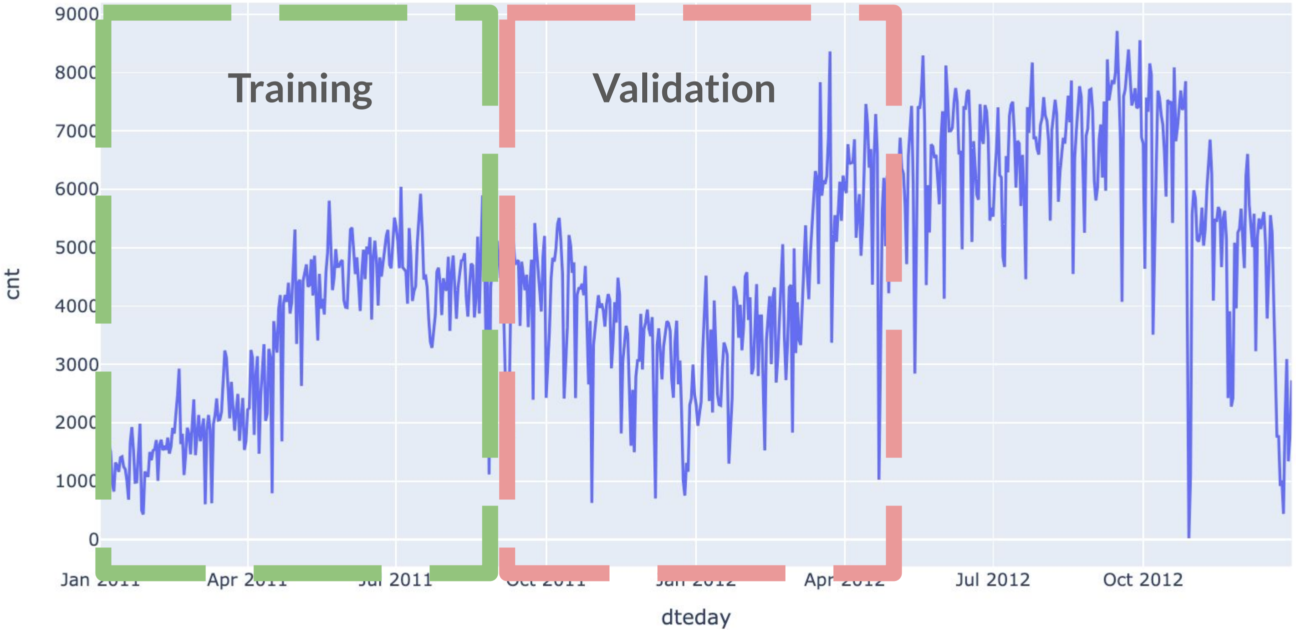


Always follow!

Sequential cross validation



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