

ARIMA Modelling

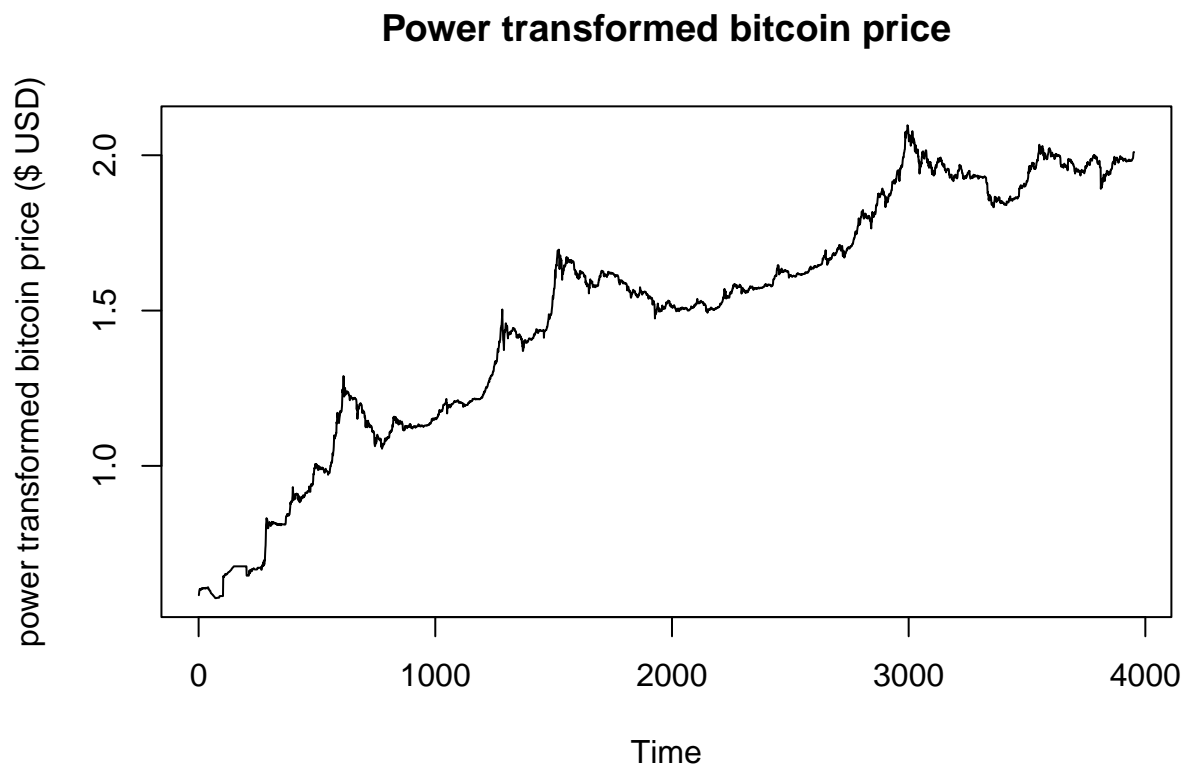
Alan Mathew

```
library(astsa)
```

```
## Warning: package 'astsa' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

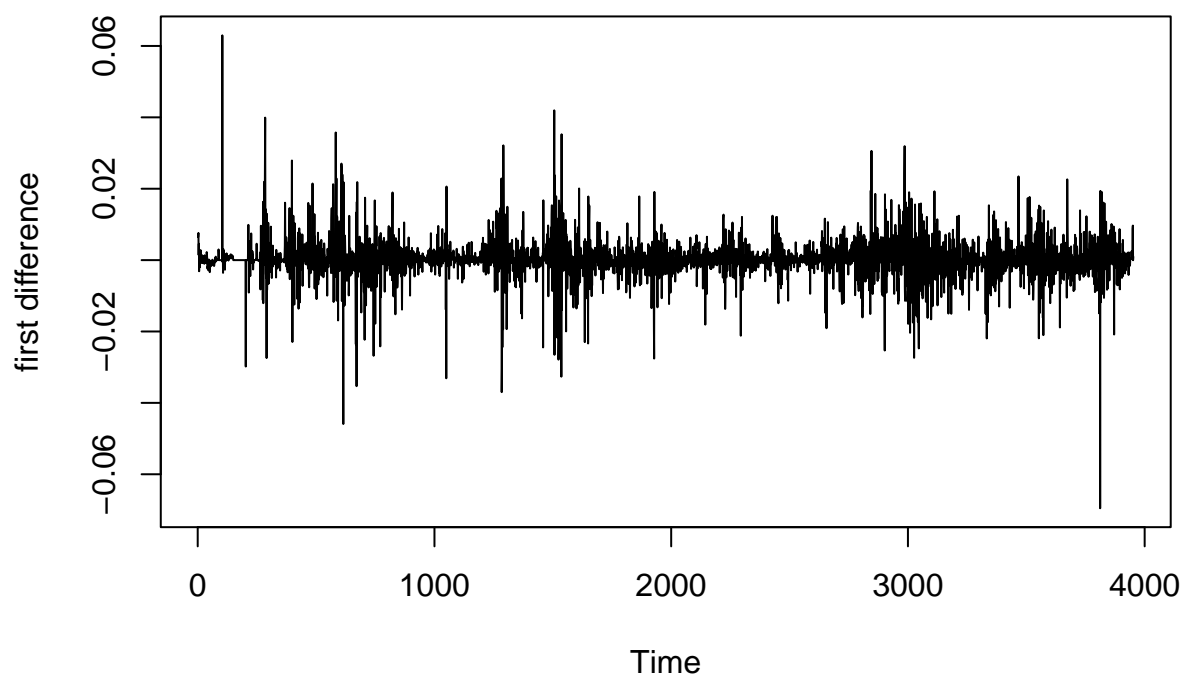
```
train = read.csv('train.csv')  
Y_train = ts(train$price)  
pwrY_train = Y_train^0.075
```

```
plot(pwrY_train, main="Power transformed bitcoin price", ylab="power transformed bitcoin price ($ USD)".
```



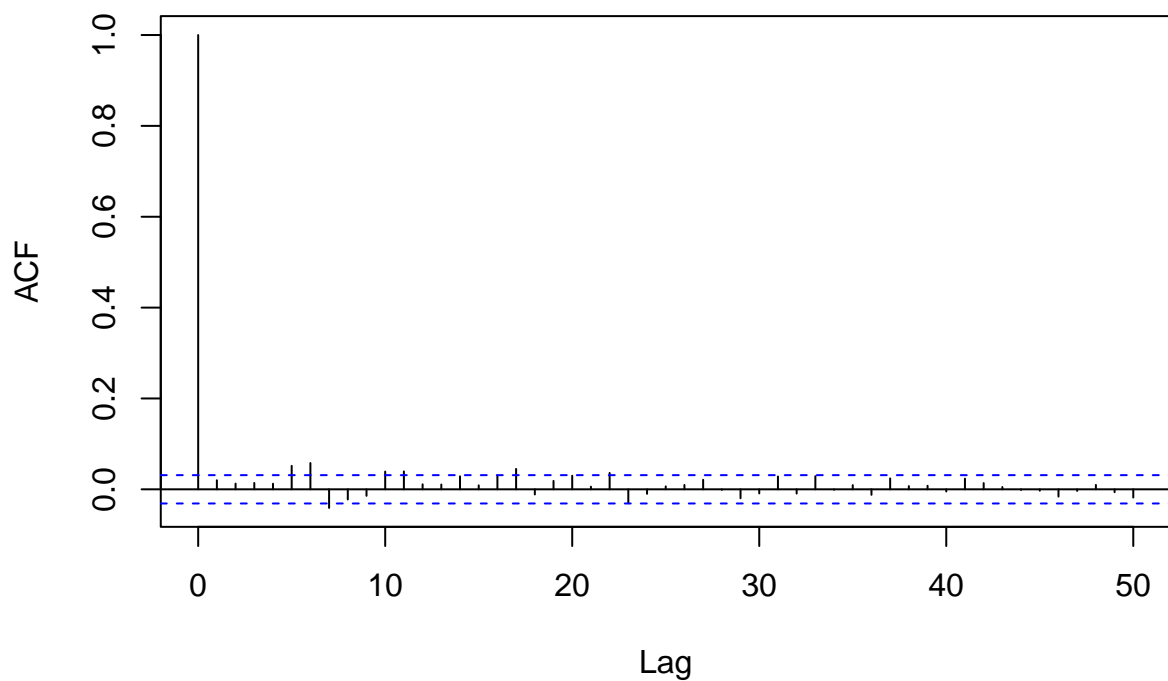
```
diffY_train = diff(pwrY_train)  
plot(diffY_train, main="Twice differenced power transformed bitcoin price", ylab="first difference")
```

Twice differenced power transformed bitcoin price

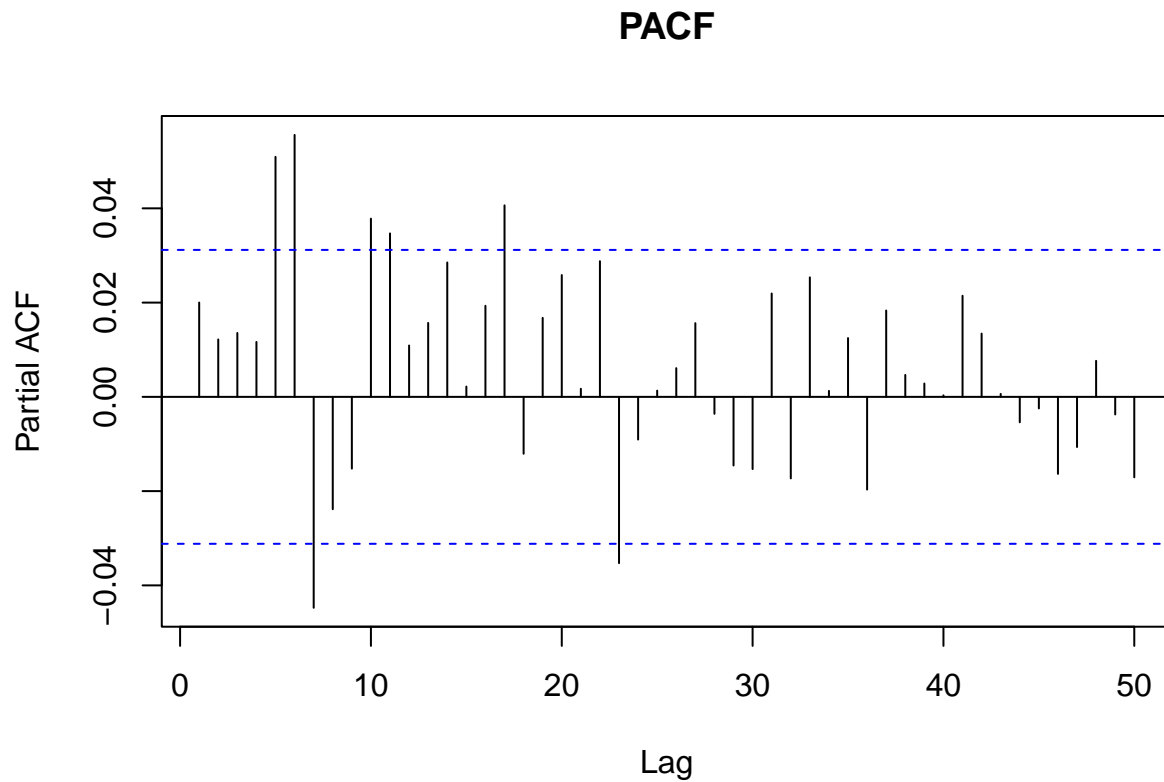


```
acf(diffY_train, lag.max=50, main="ACF")
```

ACF



```
pacf(diffY_train, lag.max=50, main="PACF")
```



- No clear indication of exponential decay or lag cut-off in ACF and PACF, so best bet is to try a number of ARIMA models.
- So for power transformed data, the following ARIMA models are proposed:

```
##      p d q
## 1    0 1 1
## 2    0 1 2
## 3    0 1 3
## 4    0 1 4
## 5    0 1 5
## 6    0 1 6
## 7    1 1 0
## 8    1 1 1
## 9    1 1 2
## 10   1 1 3
## 11   1 1 4
## 12   1 1 5
## 13   1 1 6
## 14   2 1 0
## 15   2 1 1
## 16   2 1 2
## 17   2 1 3
## 18   2 1 4
## 19   2 1 5
## 20   2 1 6
## 21   3 1 0
```

```
## 22 3 1 1
## 23 3 1 2
## 24 3 1 3
## 25 3 1 4
## 26 3 1 5
## 27 3 1 6
## 28 4 1 0
## 29 4 1 1
## 30 4 1 2
## 31 4 1 3
## 32 4 1 4
## 33 4 1 5
## 34 4 1 6
## 35 5 1 0
## 36 5 1 1
## 37 5 1 2
## 38 5 1 3
## 39 5 1 4
## 40 5 1 5
## 41 5 1 6
## 42 6 1 0
## 43 6 1 1
## 44 6 1 2
## 45 6 1 3
## 46 6 1 4
## 47 6 1 5
## 48 6 1 6
```

```
df = read.csv('/Users/pivaldhingra/Desktop/University courses/STAT 443 project /Data_Group24.csv')
Y = ts(df$price)
pwrY = Y^0.075

test = read.csv('test.csv')
Y_test = ts(test$price)
# pwrY_test = Y_test^0.075
```

```
length(Y_test)
```

```
## [1] 1318
```

```
min_apse = Inf
min_apse_params = c()
best_preds = c()
best_lower = c()
best_upper = c()
for(i in 1:nrow(arima_params)) {
  row = arima_params[i,]
  p = strtoi(row[1,"p"])
  d = strtoi(row[1,"d"])
  q = strtoi(row[1,"q"])

  forecast = astsa::sarima.for(pwrY_train, n.ahead=1318, p, d, q, plot=FALSE)
  lower <- forecast$pred-1.96*forecast$se
```

```

upper <- forecast$pred+1.96*forecast$se
pwrY_pred = forecast$pred
apse = mse(as.vector(Y_test), as.vector(pwrY_pred^(1/0.075)))
if (apse < min_apse) {
  min_apse = apse
  min_apse_params = row
  best_preds = pwrY_pred
  best_lower = lower
  best_upper = upper
}
}

print(paste("Minimum APSE: ", min_apse))

```

```
## [1] "Minimum APSE: 2603528011.87693"
```

```
print(min_apse_params)
```

```
##      p d q
## 25 3 1 4
```

Selected ARIMA model

```

row = min_apse_params[1,]
p = strtoi(row[1,"p"])
d = strtoi(row[1,"d"])
q = strtoi(row[1,"q"])

sarima(pwrY_train, p, d, q)

```

```

## initial value -5.132617
## iter 2 value -5.132874
## iter 3 value -5.133019
## iter 4 value -5.133021
## iter 5 value -5.133024
## iter 6 value -5.133033
## iter 7 value -5.133057
## iter 8 value -5.133128
## iter 9 value -5.133304
## iter 10 value -5.133407
## iter 11 value -5.133438
## iter 12 value -5.133469
## iter 13 value -5.133646
## iter 14 value -5.133704
## iter 15 value -5.133709
## iter 16 value -5.133715
## iter 17 value -5.133746
## iter 18 value -5.133847
## iter 19 value -5.133882
## iter 20 value -5.133957

```

```
## iter 21 value -5.134019
## iter 22 value -5.134122
## iter 23 value -5.134152
## iter 24 value -5.134154
## iter 25 value -5.134154
## iter 26 value -5.134155
## iter 27 value -5.134164
## iter 28 value -5.134164
## iter 28 value -5.134164
## iter 28 value -5.134164
## final value -5.134164
## converged
## initial value -5.134487
## iter 2 value -5.134488
## iter 3 value -5.134490
## iter 4 value -5.134493
## iter 5 value -5.134526
## iter 6 value -5.134553
## iter 7 value -5.134580
## iter 8 value -5.134588
## iter 9 value -5.134590
## iter 10 value -5.134591
## iter 11 value -5.134591
## iter 12 value -5.134592
## iter 13 value -5.134594
## iter 14 value -5.134598
## iter 15 value -5.134606
## iter 16 value -5.134615
## iter 17 value -5.134624
## iter 18 value -5.134627
## iter 19 value -5.134627
## iter 20 value -5.134628
## iter 21 value -5.134631
## iter 22 value -5.134662
## iter 23 value -5.134674
## iter 24 value -5.134679
## iter 25 value -5.134680
## iter 26 value -5.134681
## iter 27 value -5.134682
## iter 28 value -5.134688
## iter 29 value -5.134701
## iter 30 value -5.134730
## iter 31 value -5.134762
## iter 32 value -5.134812
## iter 33 value -5.134827
## iter 34 value -5.134828
## iter 35 value -5.134829
## iter 36 value -5.134830
## iter 37 value -5.134830
## iter 38 value -5.134831
## iter 39 value -5.134832
## iter 40 value -5.134835
## iter 41 value -5.134852
## iter 42 value -5.134889
```

```

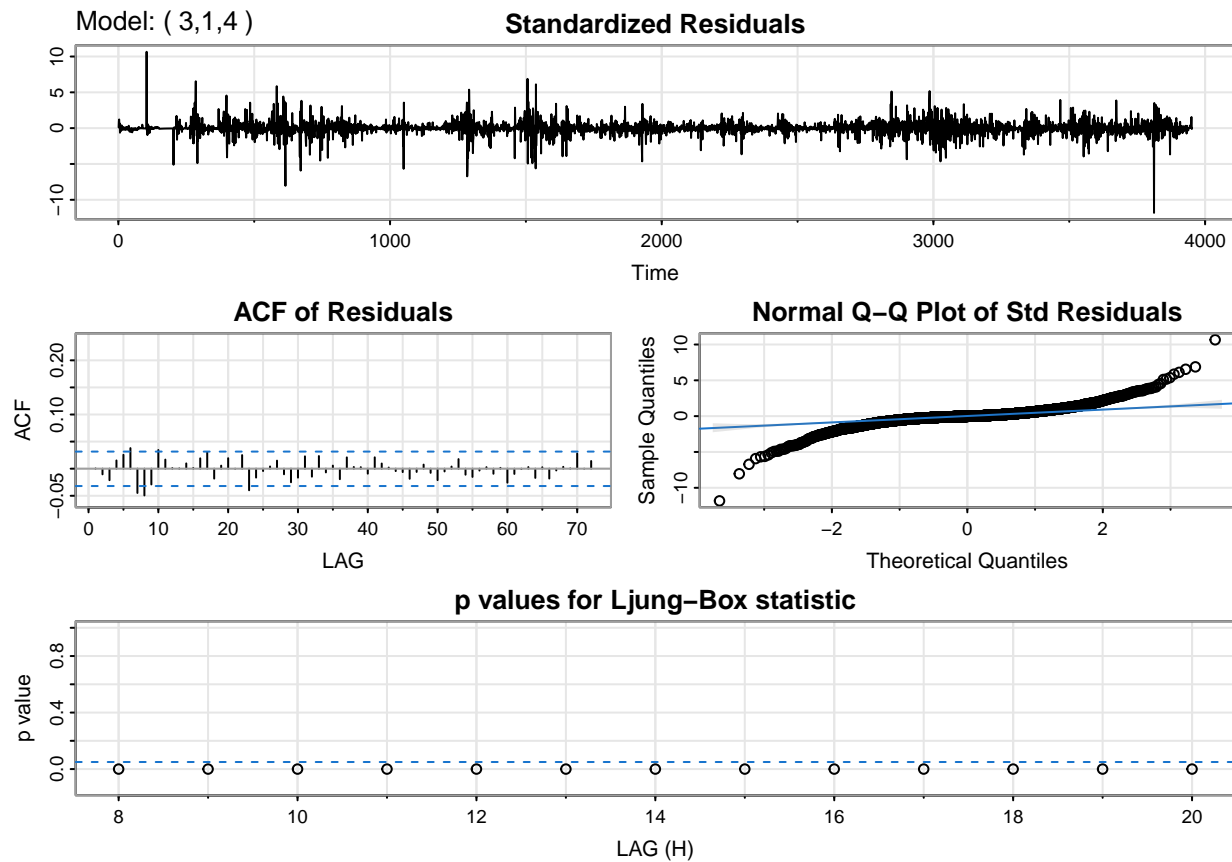
## iter 43 value -5.134915
## iter 44 value -5.134948
## iter 45 value -5.134951
## iter 46 value -5.134953
## iter 47 value -5.134954
## iter 48 value -5.134976
## iter 49 value -5.135004
## iter 50 value -5.135036
## iter 51 value -5.135083
## iter 52 value -5.135115
## iter 53 value -5.135137
## iter 54 value -5.135141
## iter 54 value -5.135141
## iter 54 value -5.135141
## final value -5.135141
## converged

## Warning in sqrt(diag(fitit$var.coef)): NaNs produced

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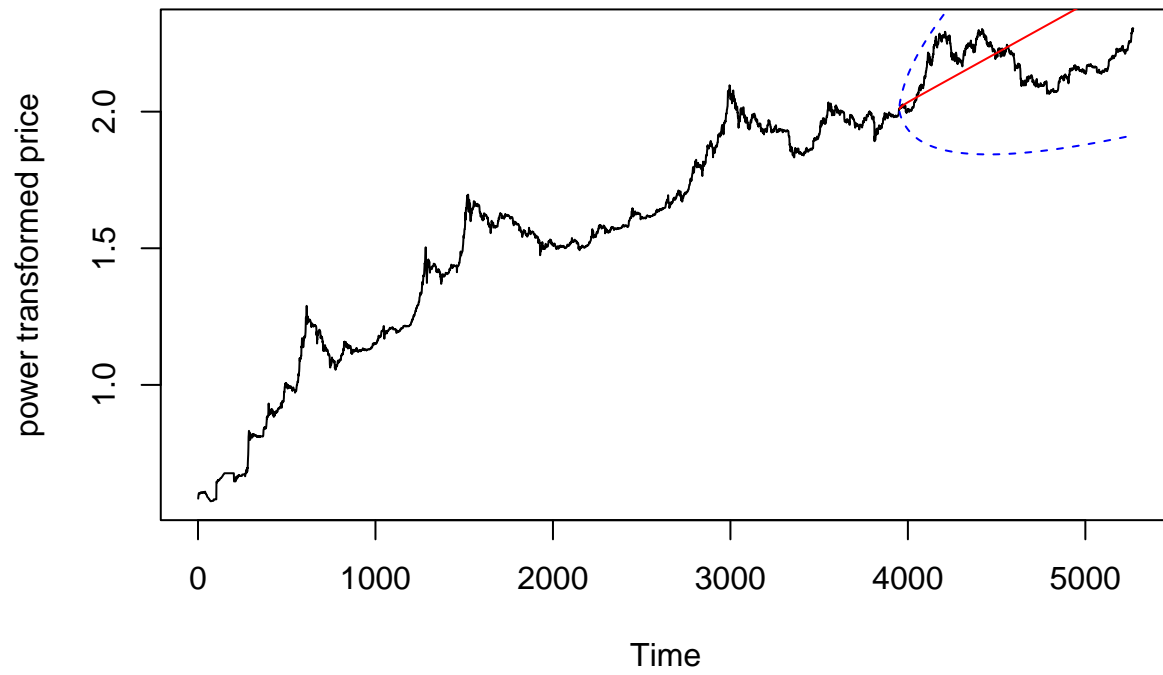
## <><><><><><><><><><><>
##
## Coefficients:
##      Estimate      SE t.value p.value
## ar1      -0.1119    NaN      NaN      NaN
## ar2       0.2664 0.0857   3.1080 0.0019
## ar3       0.7448    NaN      NaN      NaN
## ma1       0.1291    NaN      NaN      NaN
## ma2      -0.2444 0.0927  -2.6351 0.0084
## ma3      -0.7168    NaN      NaN      NaN
## ma4      -0.0195 0.0168  -1.1627 0.2450
## constant  0.0003 0.0001   2.4064 0.0162
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 3.464723e-05 on 3943 degrees of freedom
##
## AIC = -7.427848  AICc = -7.427839  BIC = -7.413539
##

```



```
plot(pwrY, main="Forecasting", ylab="power transformed price")
lines(pwrY_pred,col='red',type='l',pch='*')
lines(lower,col='blue',lty=2)
lines(upper,col='blue',lty=2)
```


Forecasting



```
plot(Y, main="Forecasting", ylab="price")
lines(pwrY_pred^(1/0.075),col='red',type='l',pch='*')
lines(lower^(1/0.075),col='blue',lty=2)
lines(upper^(1/0.075),col='blue',lty=2)
```

Forecasting

