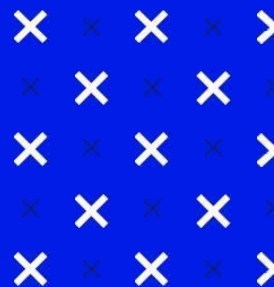


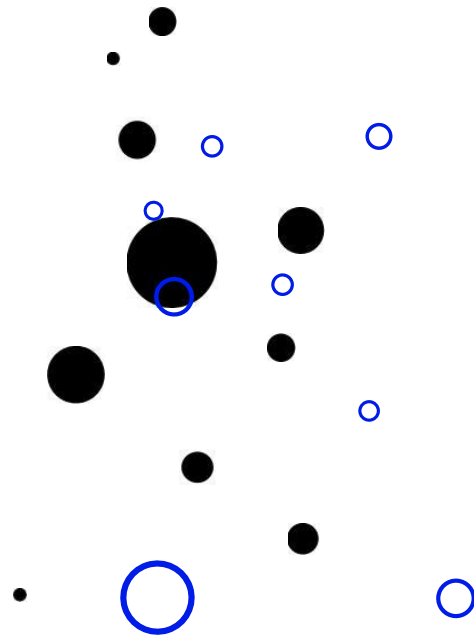
Introdução a Séries Temporais



mentorama.

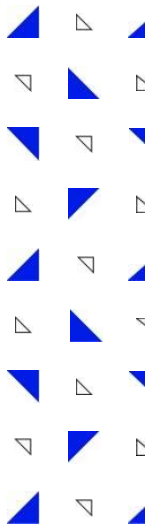
mentorama

Conceitos fundamentais



Conceitos fundamentais

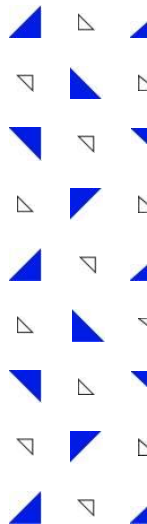
- AR
- MA
- ARMA
- Prophet
- Escalando Prophet
- RNN e Deep RNN



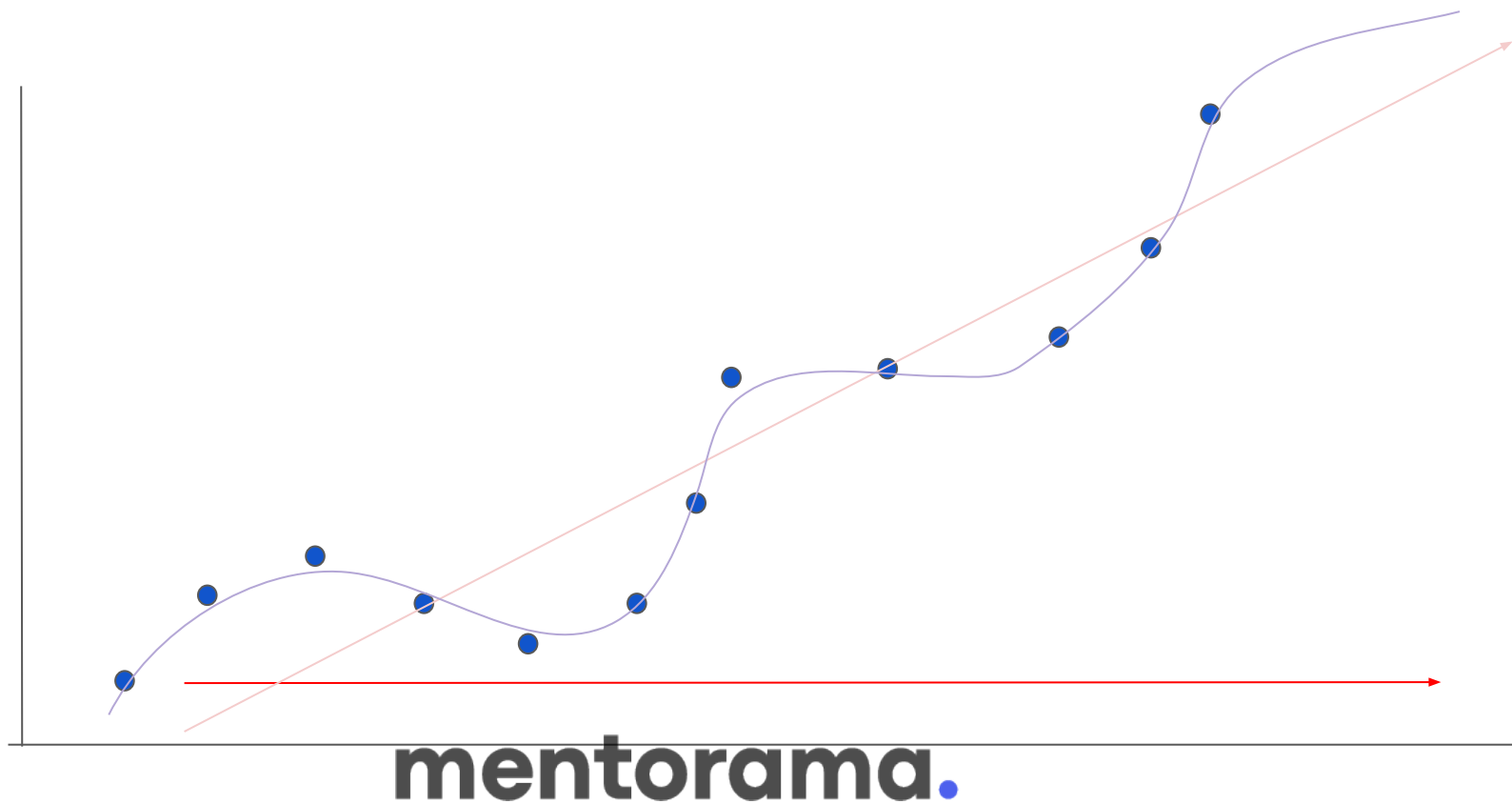
Conceitos fundamentais

"A timeseries is a time-oriented or chronological sequence of observations on a variable of interest."

**- Time Series Analysis and Forecasting
(Douglas Montgomery)**



Conceitos fundamentais

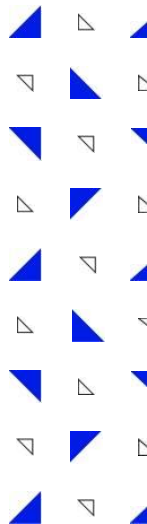


Conceitos fundamentais

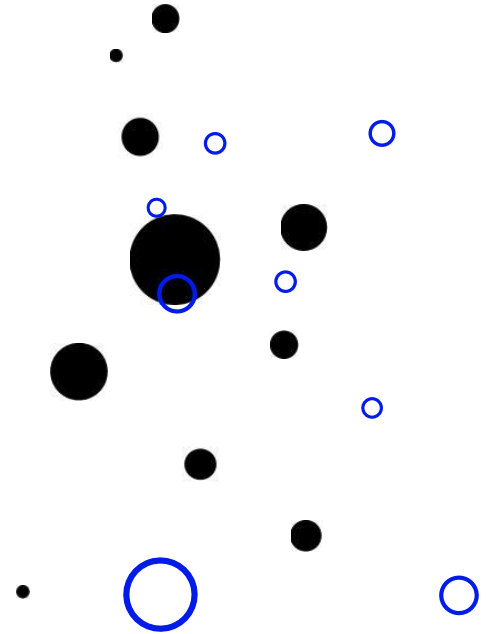
$$Y_t = 1 + 0.8Y_{(t-1)} + e(1, 1)$$

Observado no
instante
anterior

ruído
branco

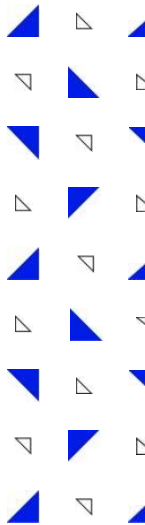


Modelos clásicos



Modelos clásicos

- AR - Autoregressive
- MA - Moving Average
- ARMA - Autoregressive Moving Average



Modelos clássicos

AR(p)

Ordem do
modelo

AR(1)

ruído
branco

$$Y_t = \beta + \phi_1 Y_{(t-1)} + e_t$$

AR(2)

$$Y_t = \beta + \phi_1 Y_{(t-1)} + \phi_2 Y_{(t-2)} + e_t$$

AR(p)

$$Y_t = \beta + \sum_{j=1}^p \phi_j Y_{(t-j)} + e_t$$

Modelos clássicos

MA(q)

Ordem do
modelo

MA(1)

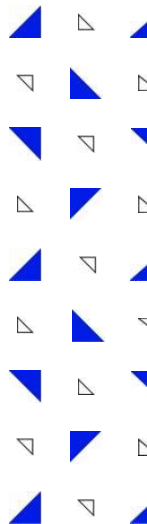
$$Y_t = \beta + e_t + \theta_1 e_{(t-1)}$$

MA(2)

$$Y_t = \beta + e_t + \theta_1 e_{(t-1)} + \theta_2 e_{(t-2)}$$

MA(q)

$$Y_t = \beta + \sum_{j=1}^q \theta_j e_{(t-j)} + e_t$$

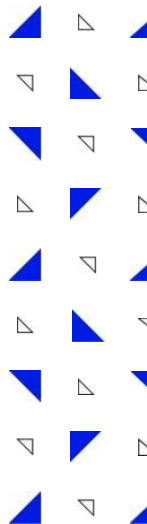


Modelos clássicos

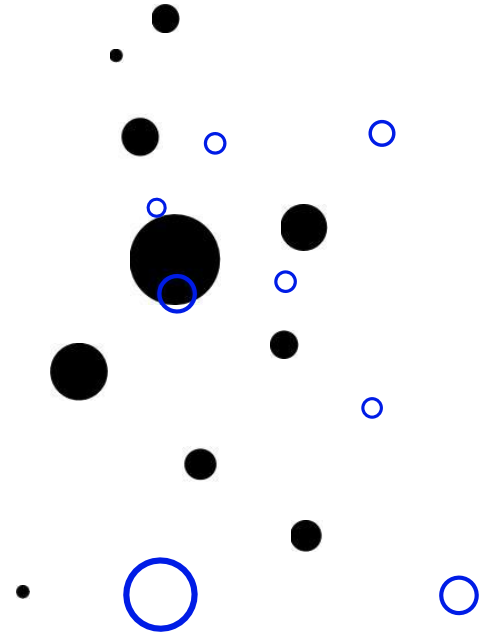
ARMA(p,q)

Ordem do
modelo

$$Y_t = \beta + \sum_{j=1}^p \phi_j Y_{(t-j)} + \sum_{j=1}^q \theta_j e_{(t-j)} + e_t$$



Prophet - forecasting at scale



Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

Prophet

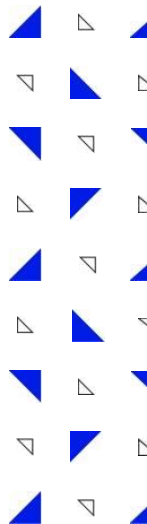
Inferência
Bayesiana

MCMC ou
Otimização
Bayesiana

GAM

mentorama.

mentorama.



Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

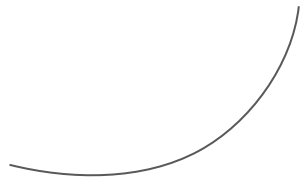
"descrevemos uma abordagem prática para a previsão 'em escala' que combina modelos configuráveis com análise de desempenho do analista in the loop. Propomos um modelo de regressão com parâmetros interpretáveis que podem ser ajustados intuitivamente por analistas com conhecimento de domínio sobre as séries temporais . Descrevemos as análises de desempenho para comparar e avaliar os procedimentos de previsão e sinalizar automaticamente as previsões para revisão e ajuste manual. As ferramentas que ajudam os analistas a usar sua experiência de forma mais eficaz permitem previsões confiáveis e práticas de séries temporais de negócios. "

Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

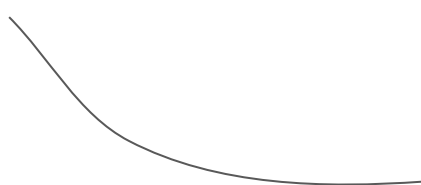
We use a decomposable time series model (Harvey & Peters 1990) with three main model components: trend, seasonality, and holidays. They are combined in the following equation:

$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + \epsilon_t.$$

Tendência



Sazonalidade



Feriados ou
eventos

Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

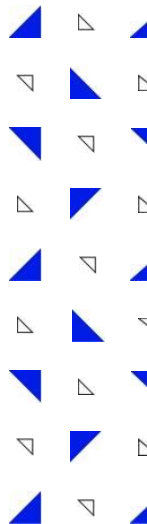
Tendência

Exponencial

$$g(t) = \frac{C(t)}{1 + \exp(-(k + \mathbf{a}(t)^\top \boldsymbol{\delta})(t - (m + \mathbf{a}(t)^\top \boldsymbol{\gamma})))}.$$

Linear

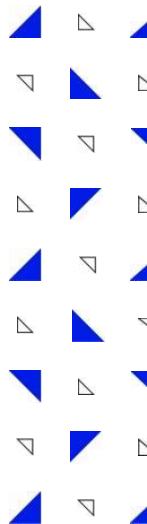
$$g(t) = (k + \mathbf{a}(t)^\top \boldsymbol{\delta})t + (m + \mathbf{a}(t)^\top \boldsymbol{\gamma}),$$



Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

Sazonalidade

$$s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(a_n \cos \left(\frac{2\pi nt}{P} \right) + b_n \sin \left(\frac{2\pi nt}{P} \right) \right)$$

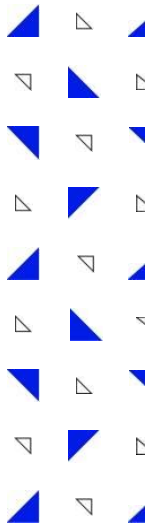


Prophet - Forecasting as Scale

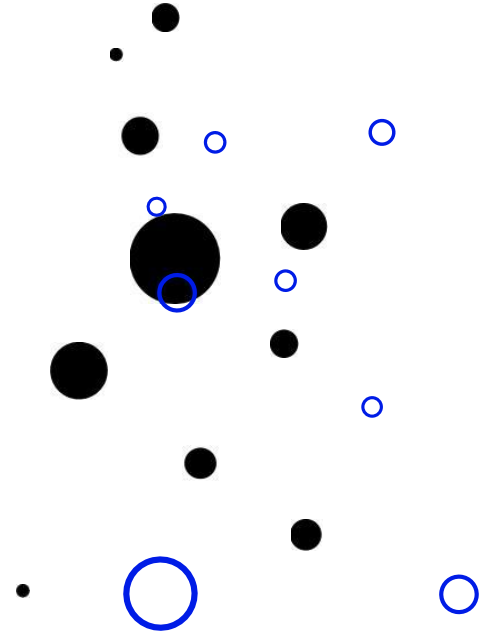
Feriados

$$Z(t) = [\mathbf{1}(t \in D_1), \dots, \mathbf{1}(t \in D_L)]$$

$$h(t) = Z(t)\kappa.$$



O "at scale"
do Prophet



At Scale

Velocidade

Sem muita supervisão

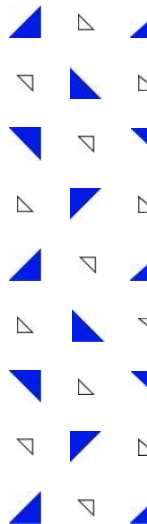
Sem muito conhecimento técnico

Complexidade X Necessidade

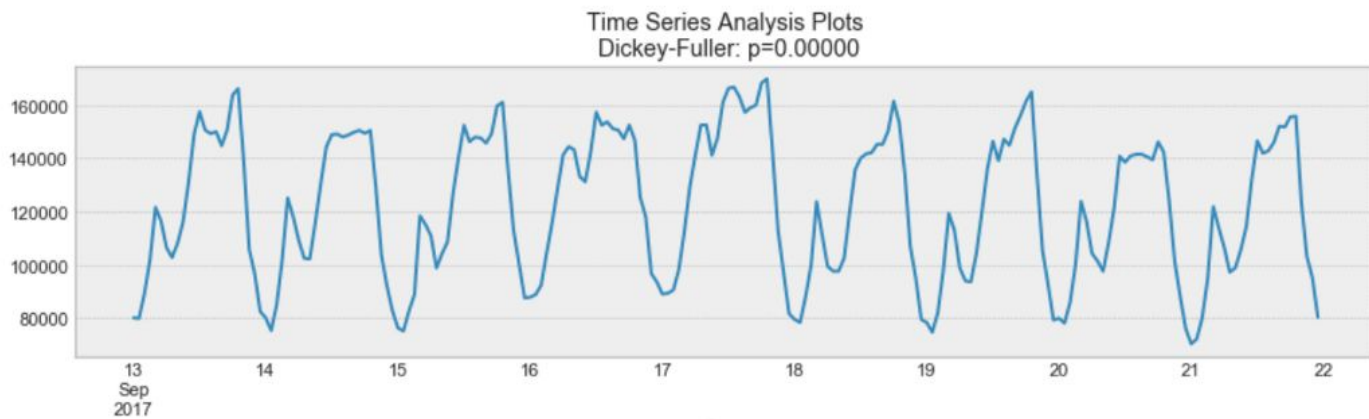
Tempo e dinheiro investido X retorno

mentorama.

mentorama.



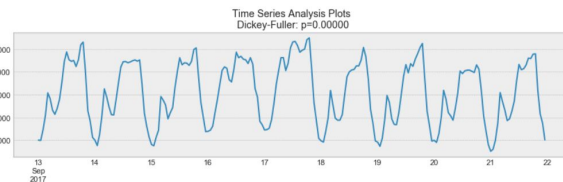
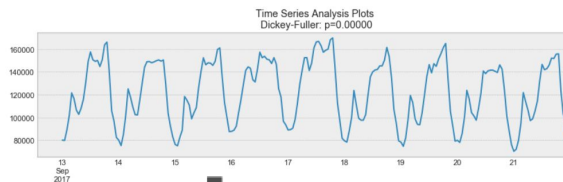
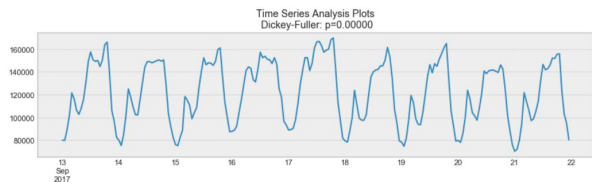
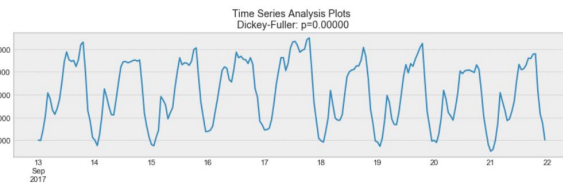
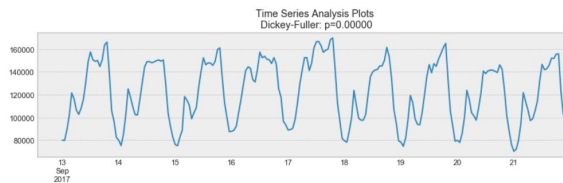
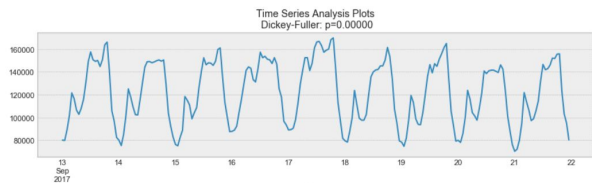
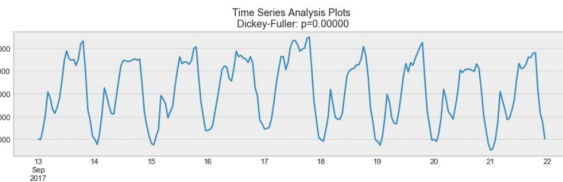
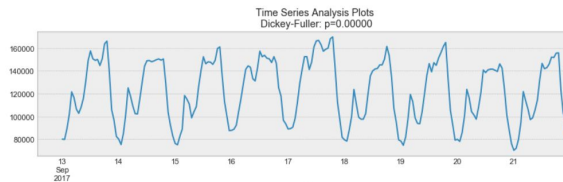
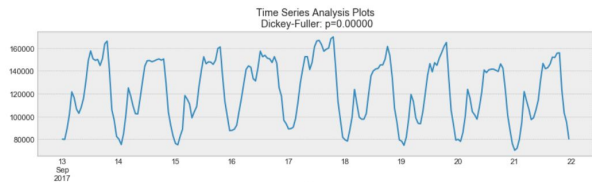
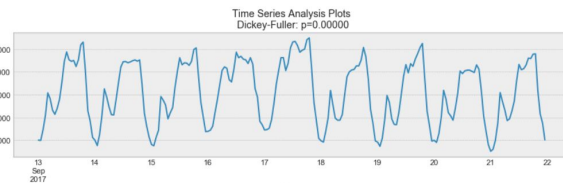
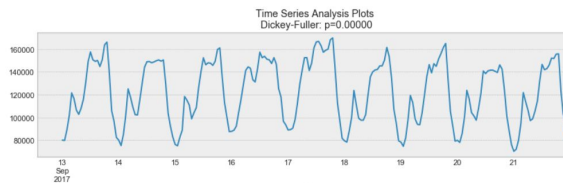
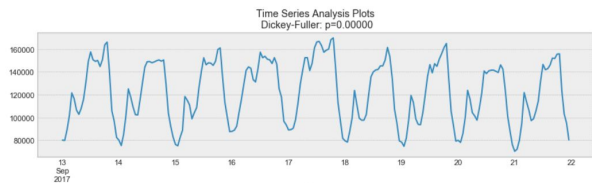
At Scale



mentorama.

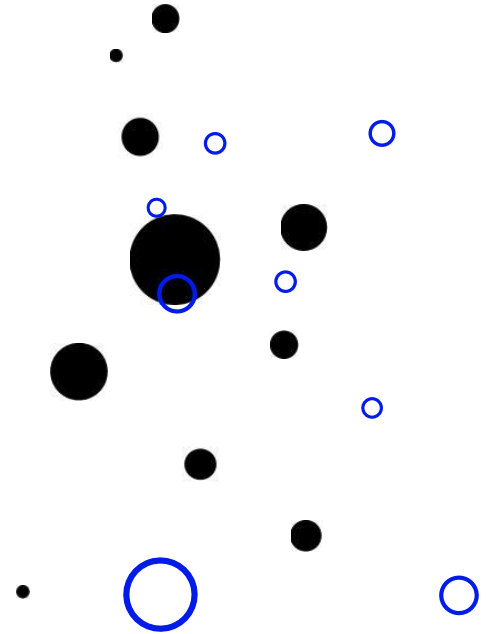
mentorama.

At Scale



mentorama.

RNN e Deep RNN



RNN e Deep RNN

Feed-Forward



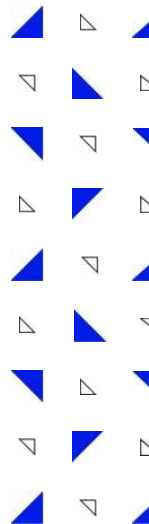
car



motorcycle

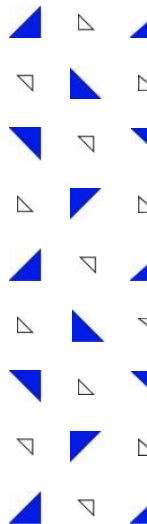
mentorama.

mentorama.

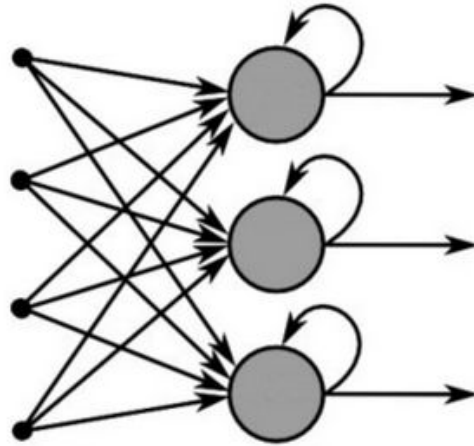


RNN e Deep RNN

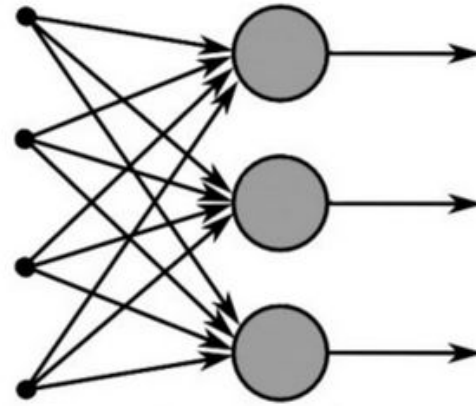
RNN



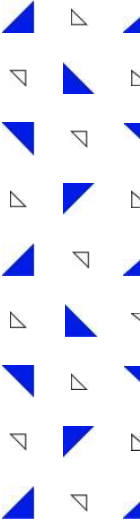
RNN e Deep RNN



Recurrent Neural Network



Feed-Forward Neural Network



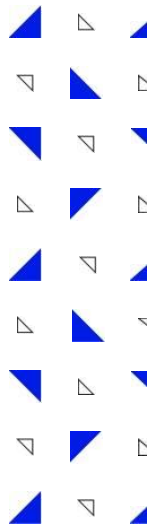
RNN e Deep RNN

Recurrent Neural
Network

Exemplo:

$$h_t = \sigma_h(W_h x_t + U_h h_{(t-1)} + b_h)$$

$$y_t = \sigma_y(W_y h_t + b_y)$$



RNN e Deep RNN

