

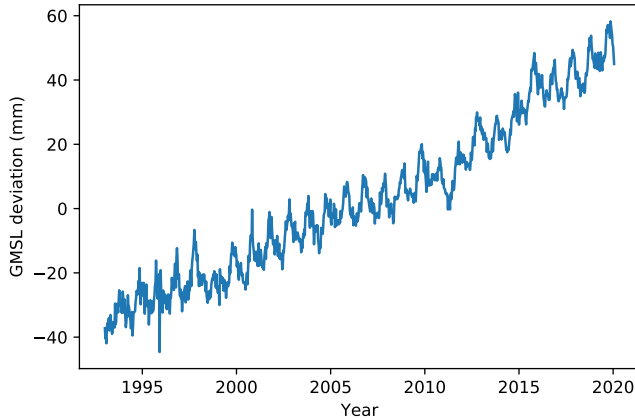
# Time Series and Sequence Learning

Classical regression in a time series context

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Fredrik Lindsten, Linköping University

## ex) Global Mean Sea Level



What do you see in the data?

Data from <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level/>

## Linear trend model

$$Y_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 u_t + \underline{\varepsilon_t} \text{ Error term}$$

$u_t$  = "time when observation #t was recorded"

$$u_t = 1993 \frac{4}{365}, \dots, 2020 \frac{20}{365}$$

We model the errors as **independent** random variables

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In a time series context, such a sequence of random variables is referred to as (Gaussian) **white noise**.

## Linear trend model, cont'd

Simple linear trend model:  $y_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 u_t + \varepsilon_t$

The model parameters  $\theta = (\theta_0, \theta_1)$  are estimated using OLS (= maximum likelihood)

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta} \sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \{\theta_0 + \theta_1 u_t\})^2$$

## Linear trend model, cont'd

$$\hat{\underline{\theta}} = (\underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\Phi})^{-1} \underline{\Phi}^T \underline{\gamma}$$

$$\underline{\gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

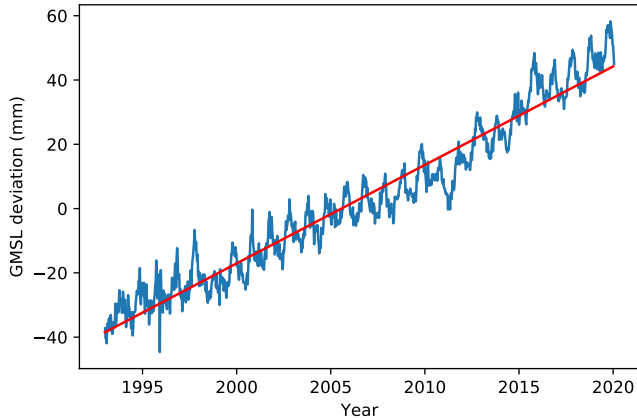
$$\hat{\theta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\theta}_1 \bar{u}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \bar{y})(u_t - \bar{u})}{\sum_{t=1}^n (u_t - \bar{u})^2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n y_t$$

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n u_t$$

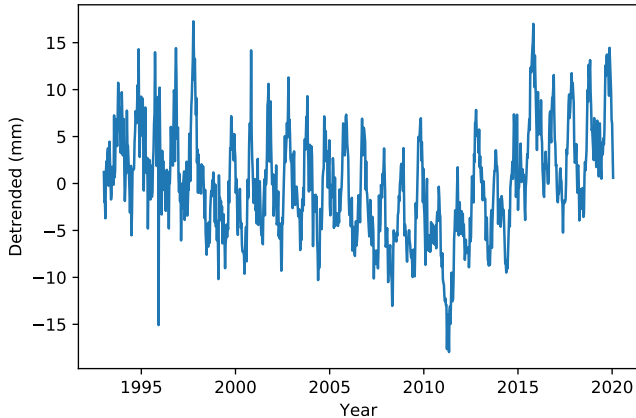
## ex) Global Mean Sea Level



Linear trend fitted with OLS

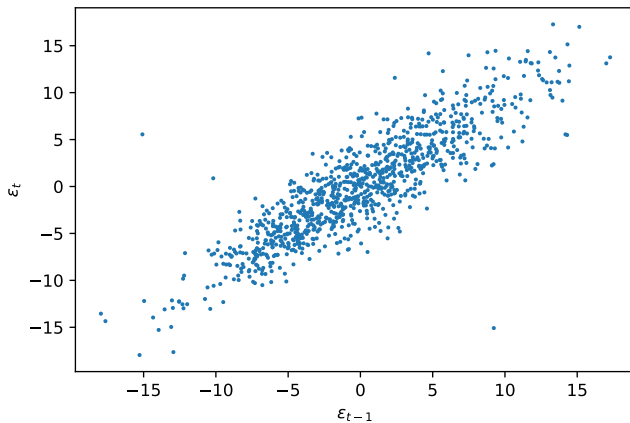


## ex) Global Mean Sea Level



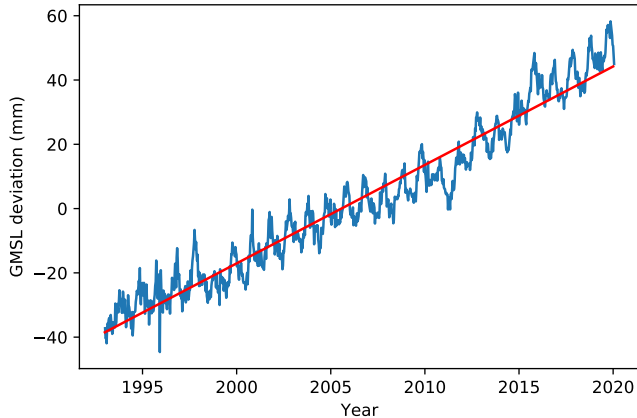
Residuals – Do they match the model?

## ex) Global Mean Sea Level



Scatter plot of residuals at lag 1

## ex) Global Mean Sea Level



Linear trend fitted with OLS

Classical regression is insufficient!

# Classical regression in a time series context

Classical regression is insufficient!

Why?

- Time series data have **temporal dependencies**
- Forecasting = extrapolation

*ex) The number of infected individuals tomorrow is **statistically dependent** on the number of infected individuals today*