

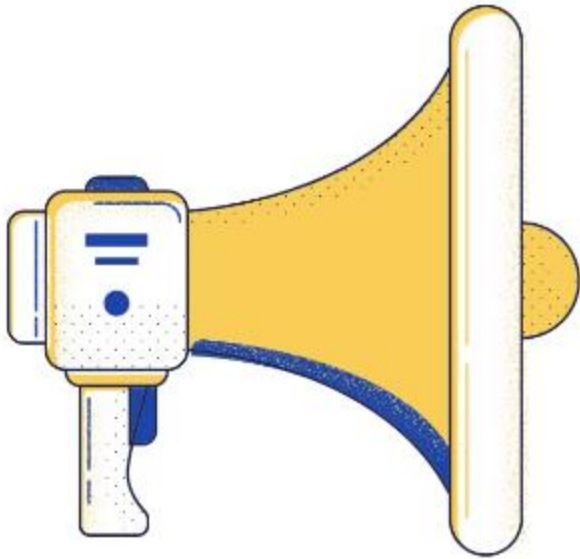
# **SEASONAL DECOMPOSITION**

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# Seasonal Decomposition



## Cognate/Professional Electives

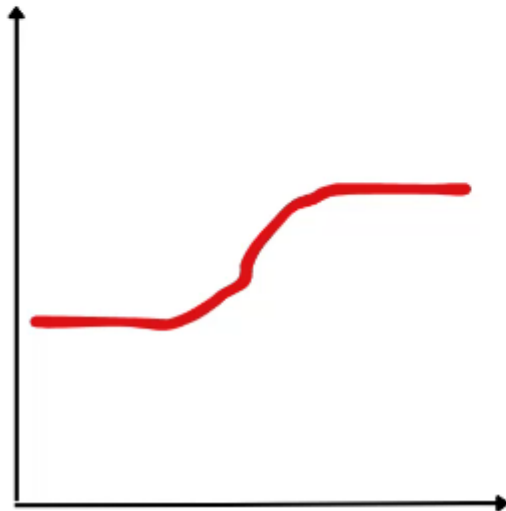


**Seasonal Decomposition  
identifies the trend,  
seasonality, and error  
term**

## Cognate/Professional Electives

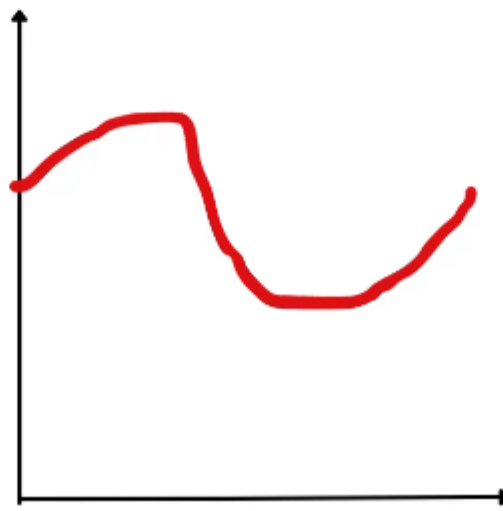
### Trend

General direction  
of the time series



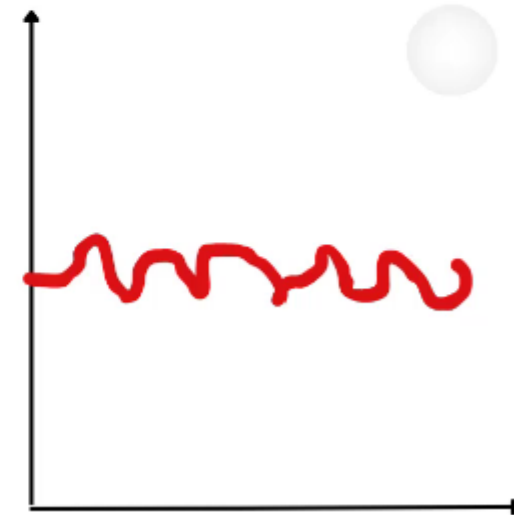
### Seasonality

Seasonal cycles



### Error

What is not  
explained



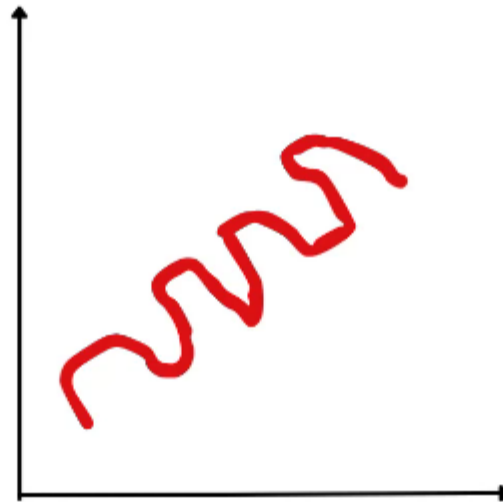
## Cognate/Professional Electives



There are two types of seasonality:

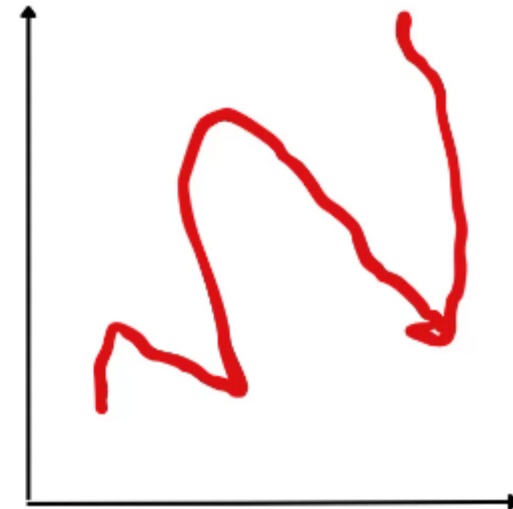
### Additive

Seasonal cycles are constant in value



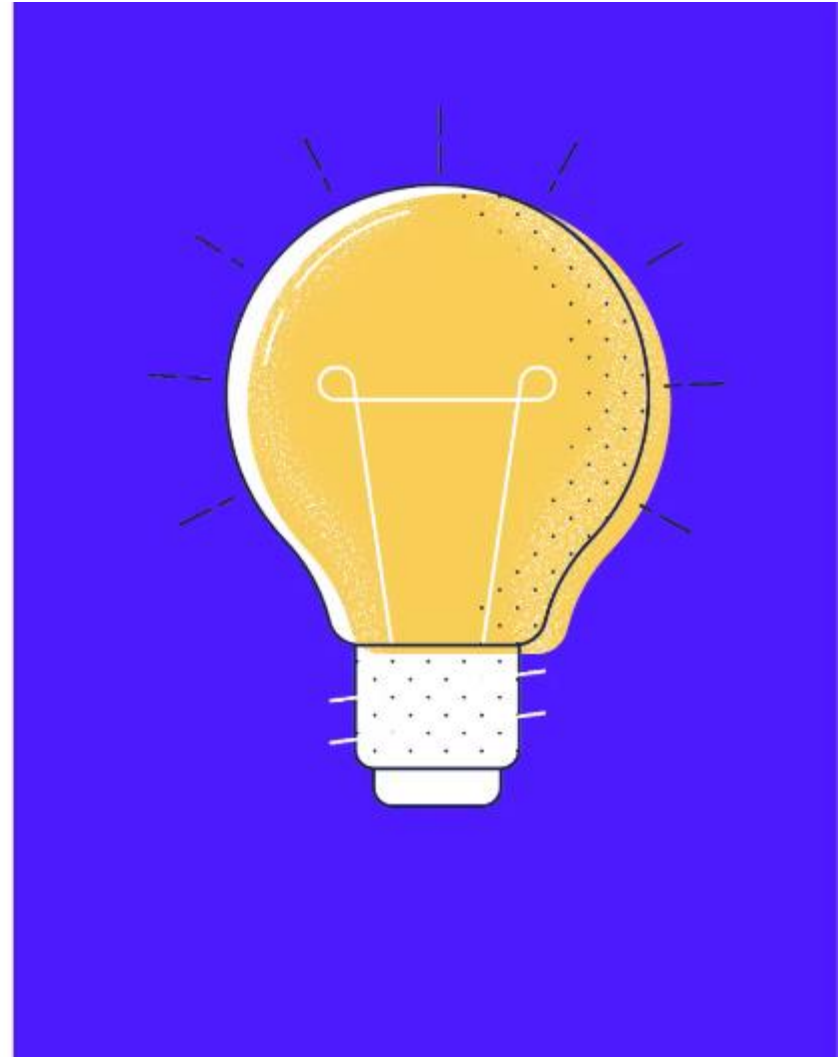
### Multiplicative

Seasonal cycles are proportional to the trend



## Cognate/Professional Electives

**Understanding the  
seasonal cycles  
provides insights for  
the time series**





# How to identify the seasonality type?

Unfortunately, there is not a statistical test to determine the seasonality type

Option 1: Data Visualization

Option 2: Model Performance

We will try both options

## Cognate/Professional Electives

**[CODE DEMO]**



## Cognate/Professional Electives

### 01. What is the main purpose of applying a seasonal decomposition to a time series before modeling?

- |                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> To reduce the dimensionality of the dataset for principal component analysis |
| <b>B.</b> To separate the series into trend, seasonal, and residual components         |
| <b>C.</b> To remove autocorrelation completely                                         |
| <b>D.</b> To convert non-stationary data into strictly white noise                     |

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## **02. When deciding between an additive versus a multiplicative seasonal model, which rule of thumb is most appropriate?**

- |                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Always use multiplicative when data are in percentages                               |
| <b>B.</b> Use additive if the seasonal pattern length is $\leq 12$ periods                     |
| <b>C.</b> Choose additive if the amplitude of seasonal swings stays roughly constant over time |
| <b>D.</b> Pick the form that gives a higher R-squared in a linear regressions                  |

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**Thank you very much for listening.**