

Probabilistic reconciliation: projection vs conditioning

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Point/probabilistic reconciliation

Point forecasts

$\hat{\mathbf{y}}$: base point forecasts at $T + h$

Point forecasts are incoherent:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} \notin \mathcal{S} := \{\mathbf{y} : \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}\}$$

Point forecast reconciliation

- $\hat{\mathbf{y}} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\mathbf{b}}$
E.g. $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = \mathbf{P}\hat{\mathbf{y}}$

- $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{S}\tilde{\mathbf{b}}$

Probabilistic forecasts

$\hat{\pi}$: base forecast distribution at $T + h$

Probabilistic forecasts are incoherent:

$$\text{supp}(\hat{\pi}) \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}$$

Probabilistic reconciliation

- $\hat{\pi} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\pi}_B$

- $\tilde{\pi}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{b}) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\pi}_B(\mathbf{b}) & \text{if } \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b} \\ 0 & \text{if } \mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b} \end{cases}$

Point/probabilistic reconciliation

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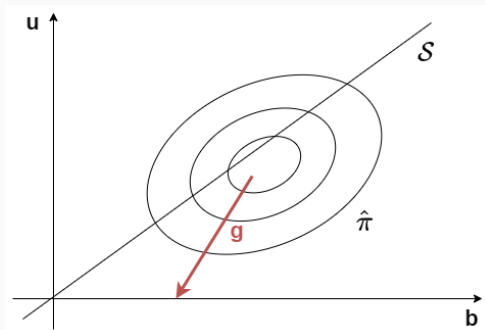
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Probabilistic reconciliation via projection

$$\tilde{\pi}_B := g_{\#} \hat{\pi}$$

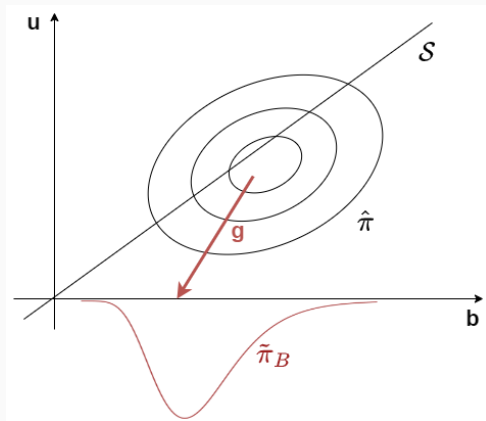


- $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_b}$
- $\tilde{\pi}_B(F) = \hat{\pi}(g^{-1}(F))$
for any set $F \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_b}$
- Sample $\mathbf{y}^{(i)} \sim \hat{\pi}$
 $\implies g(\mathbf{y}^{(i)}) \sim \tilde{\pi}_B$
- g linear: $g(\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = \mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{d}$
 \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{d} learned via SGD

Panagiotelis, Gamakumara, Athanasopoulos, Hyndman (EJOR, 2023)

Probabilistic reconciliation via projection

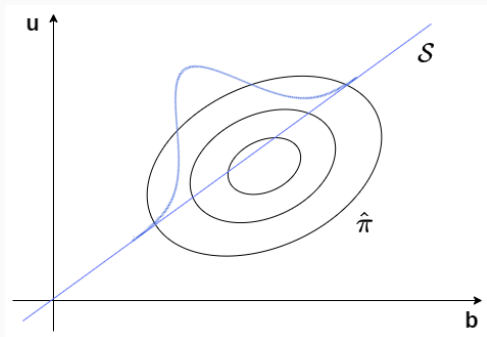
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Probabilistic reconciliation via conditioning

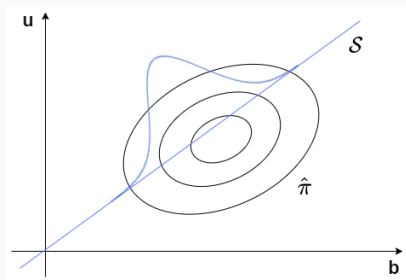
$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\pi}_B(\mathbf{b}) &:= \text{Prob}(\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{b} \mid \hat{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{B}}) \\ &\propto \hat{\pi}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b})\end{aligned}$$



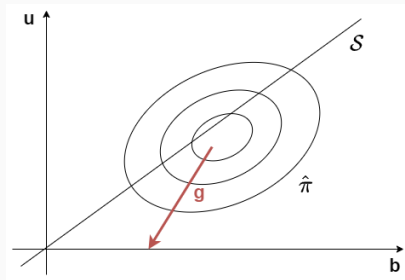
- $\hat{\mathbf{B}} \sim \hat{\pi}_B$ and $\hat{\mathbf{U}} \sim \hat{\pi}_U$
- $\hat{\pi}$ Gauss $\implies \tilde{\pi}_B$ Gauss
Same formulae of minT!
- $\hat{\pi}$ non-Gaussian:
need to sample from $\tilde{\pi}_B$

Zambon, Azzimonti, Corani (2022); Corani, Azzimonti, Rubattu (2023)

Open problems



Reconciliation via conditioning only uses information about the base distribution on \mathcal{S}



Reconciliation via projection combines information coming from coherent and incoherent points

- Reconciliation via conditioning is invariant under modifications of the base forecast probabilities outside \mathcal{S}
- Does it make sense to take into account probabilities of points “far away” from \mathcal{S} ?

- $\hat{\pi}$ Gaussian:
optimal proj (wrt log score) = conditioning (Wickramasuriya, 2023)
Results for other distributions/scores?
- Computational load:
optimization vs sampling
- Empirical comparisons

References

A. Panagiotelis, P. Gamakumara, G. Athanasopoulos, and R. J. Hyndman. Probabilistic forecast reconciliation: Properties, evaluation and score optimisation. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 2023.

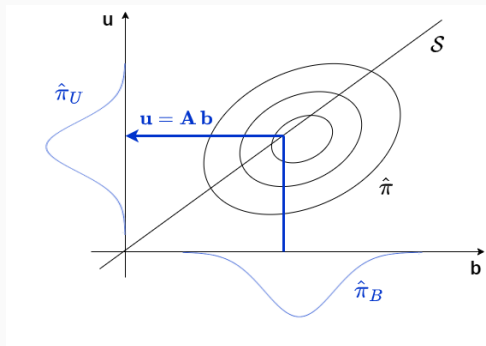
Corani, G., Azzimonti, D., Rubattu, N., 2023. Probabilistic reconciliation of count time series. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 2023.

L. Zambon, D. Azzimonti, G. Corani. Efficient probabilistic reconciliation of forecasts for real-valued and count time series. *arXiv:2210.02286*, 2022.

S.L. Wickramasuriya. Probabilistic forecast reconciliation under the Gaussian framework. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, 2023.

Probabilistic reconciliation via importance sampling

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\pi}_B(\mathbf{b}) &:= \text{Prob}(\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{b} \mid \hat{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{B}}) \\ &\propto \hat{\pi}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b})\end{aligned}$$



If $\hat{\mathbf{B}}, \hat{\mathbf{U}}$ condit. independent:
 $\tilde{\pi}_B(\mathbf{b}) \propto \hat{\pi}_B(\mathbf{b}) \hat{\pi}_U(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b})$

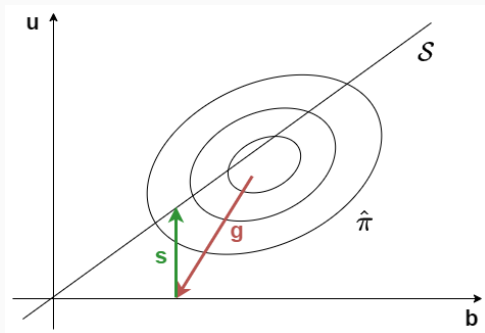
Importance sampling:

- draw samples from $\hat{\pi}_B$
- compute weights using $\hat{\pi}_U$

Zambon, Azzimonti, Corani (2022)

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