

Welcome!

Time Series Analytics

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Examples of Time Series Models

- ✦ Random Sample
- ✦ Random Walk
- ✦ Autoregression
- ✦ Moving Average
- ✦ ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average)
- ✦ Panel data
- ✦ Vector Autoregression (VAR)



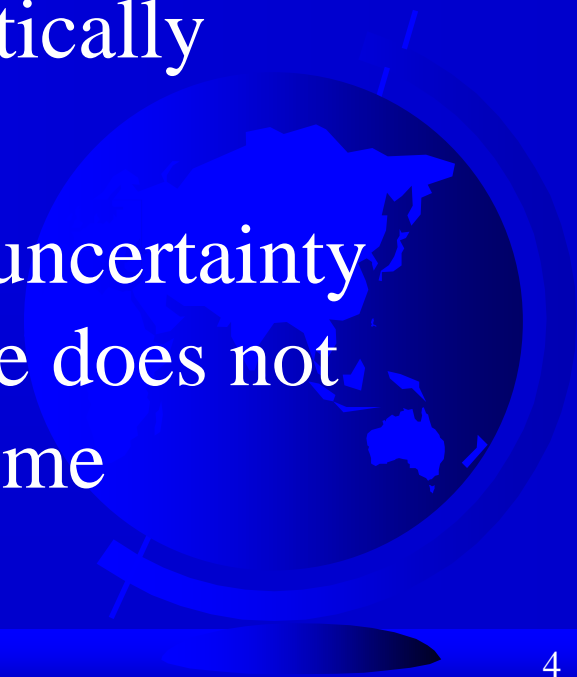
Key Modeling Steps

1. Propose
2. Validate
3. Use

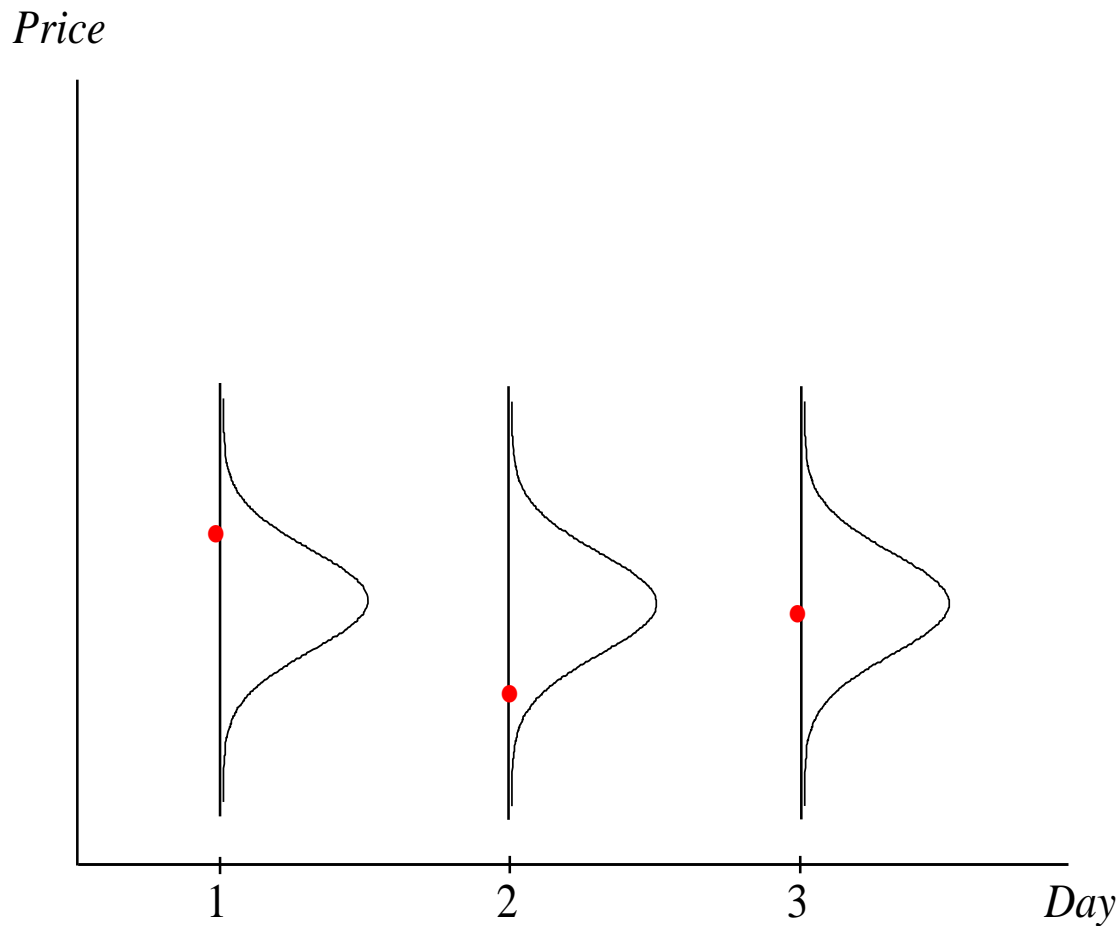


The Random Sample

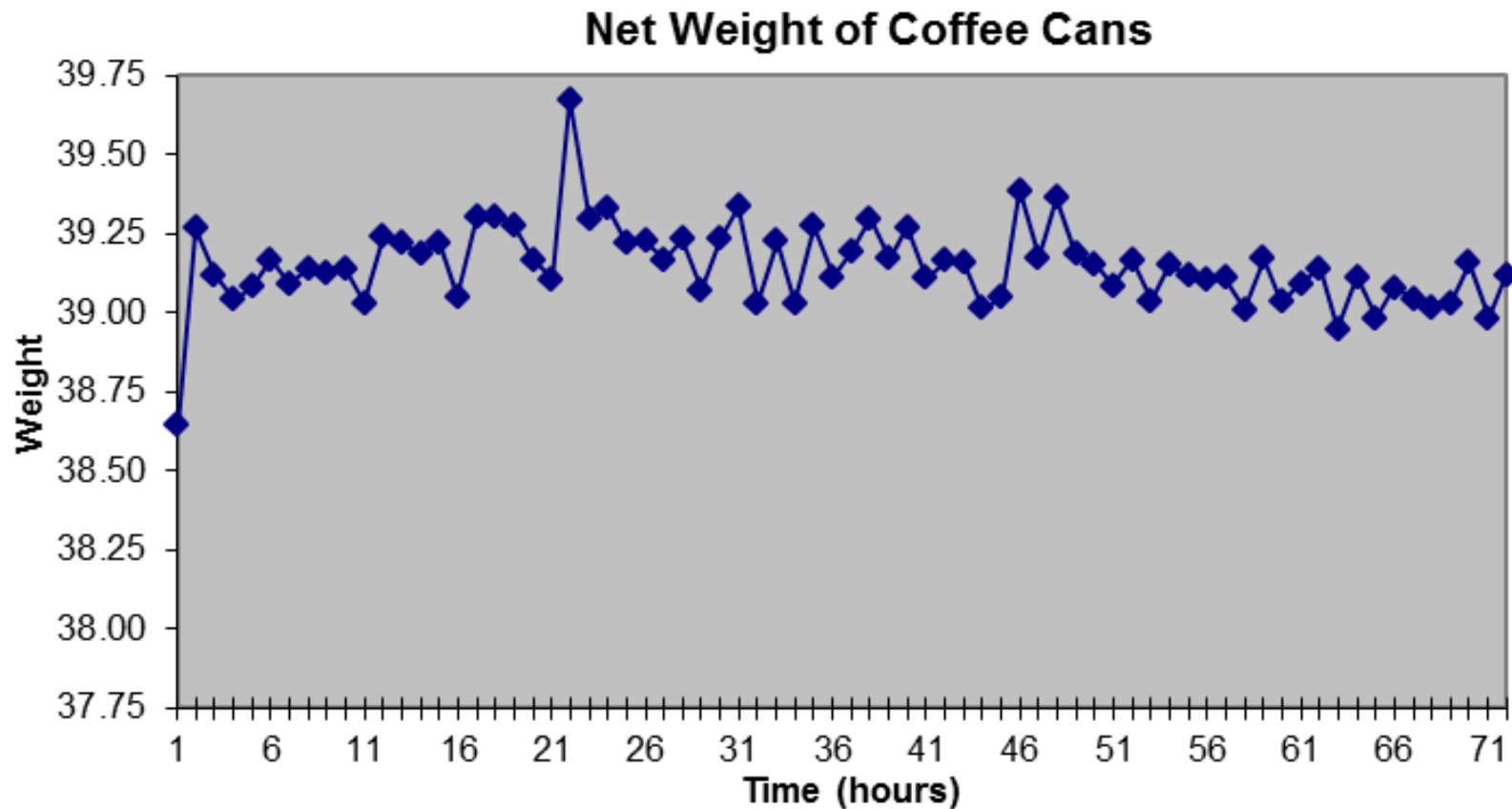
- ✦ The fundamental time series model
- ✦ Defining features of this model:
 - ✦ The data are independent and identically distributed (*i.i.d.*).
 - ✦ The data at every time have same uncertainty distribution, and a draw at one time does not depend upon a draw at any other time



Random Sample Time Series

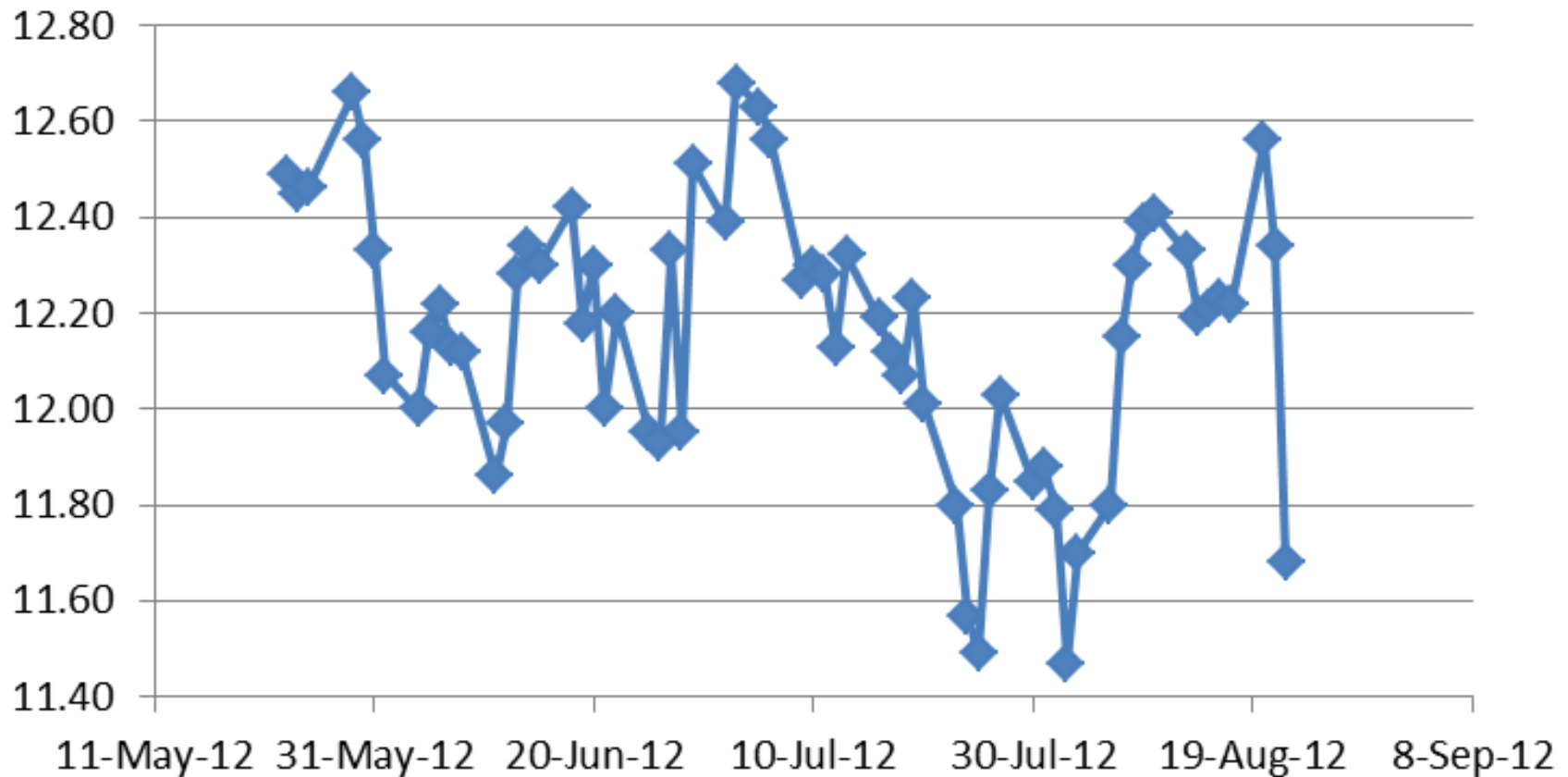


A Real Random Sample



A Real *non*-Random Sample

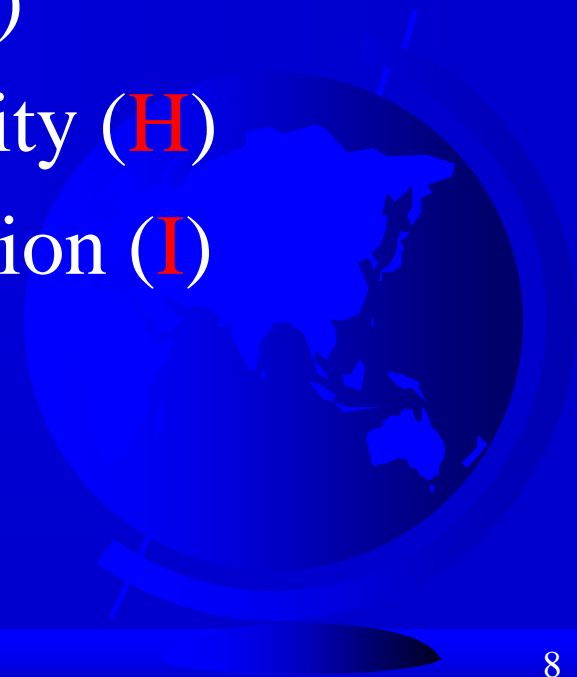
Dell Stock Price



The Random Sample

✦ To validate the random sample (i.i.d.) model:

1. RS has approx constant level (**L**)
2. RS has approx constant variability (**H**)
3. RS has approx zero autocorrelation (**I**)

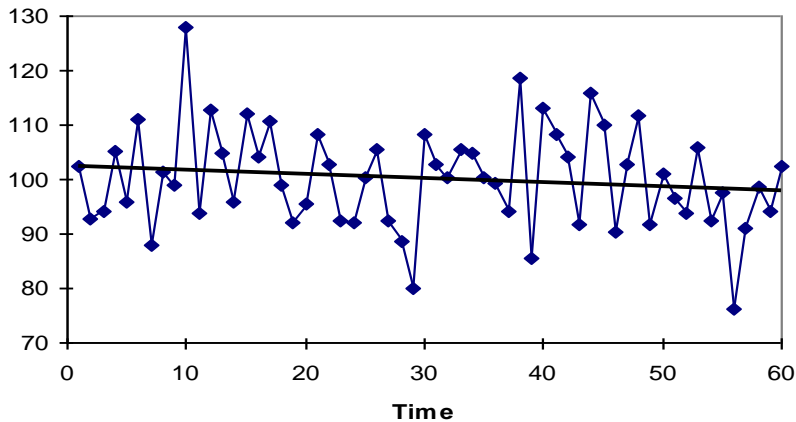


Random Sample ... or not?

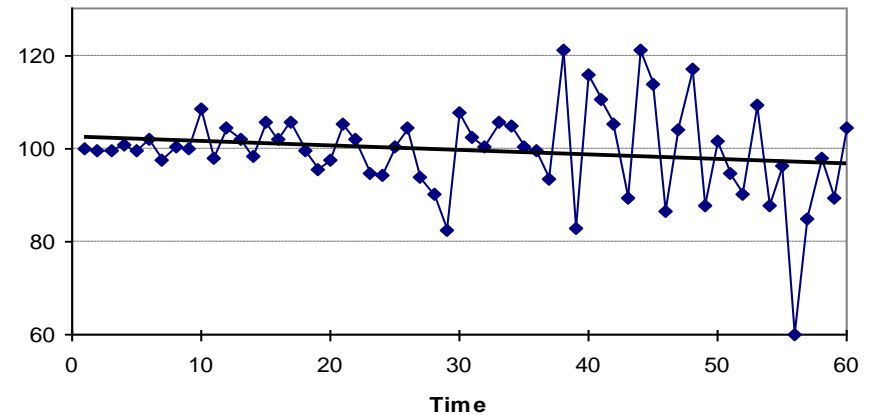


Random Sample ... or not?

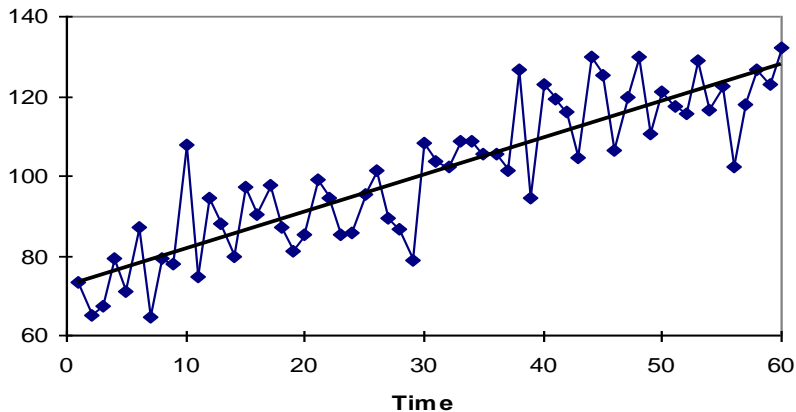
Normal Random Process



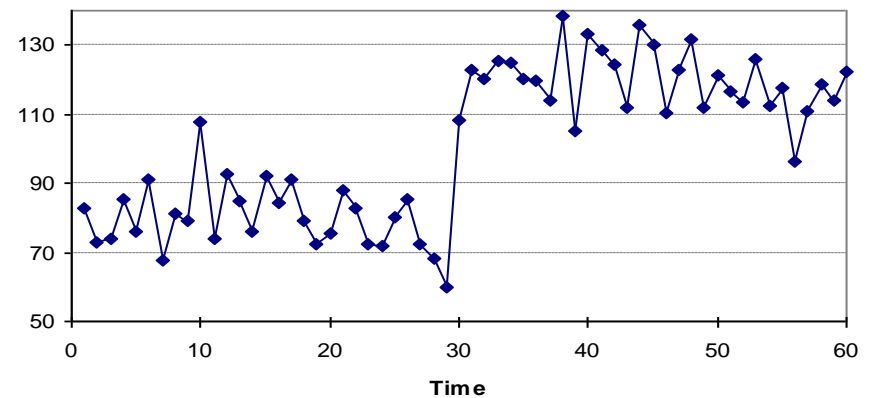
Heteroscedastic Process



Trend

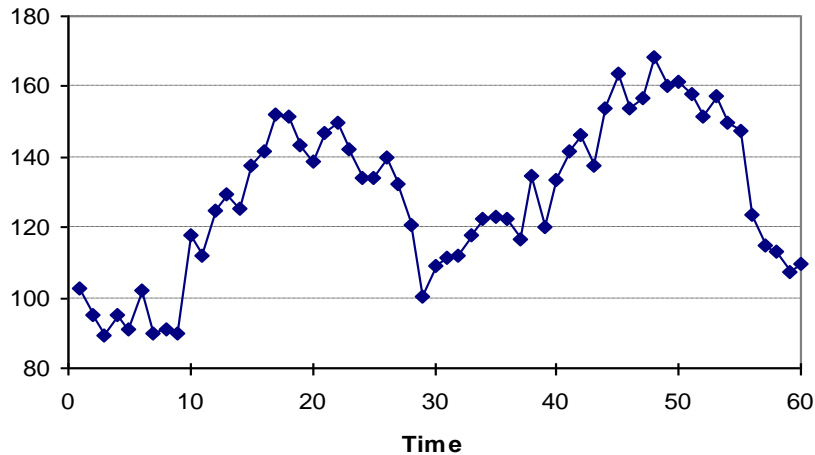


Jump

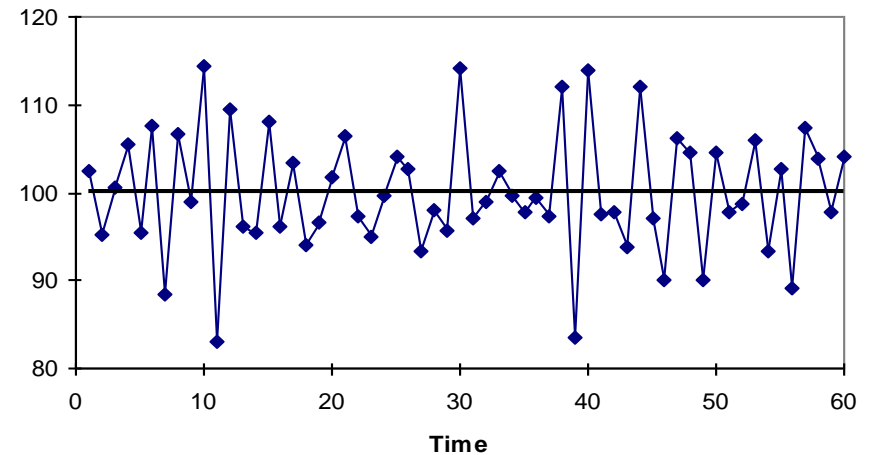


Random Sample ... or not?

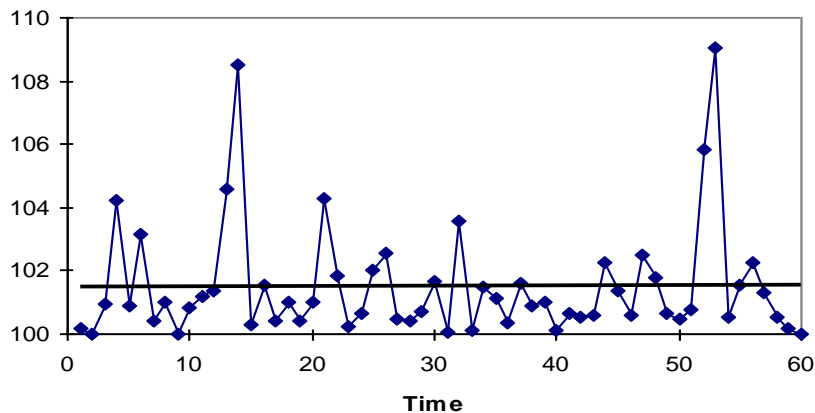
Positive Autocorrelation ($r=.89$)



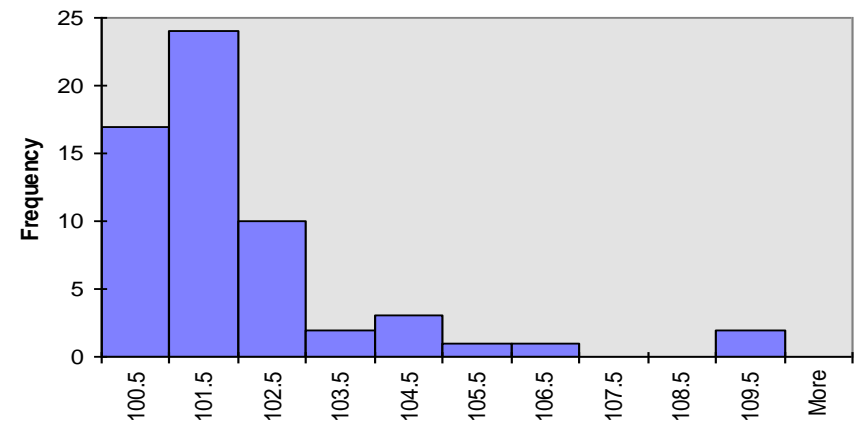
Negative Autocorrelation ($r= -.59$)



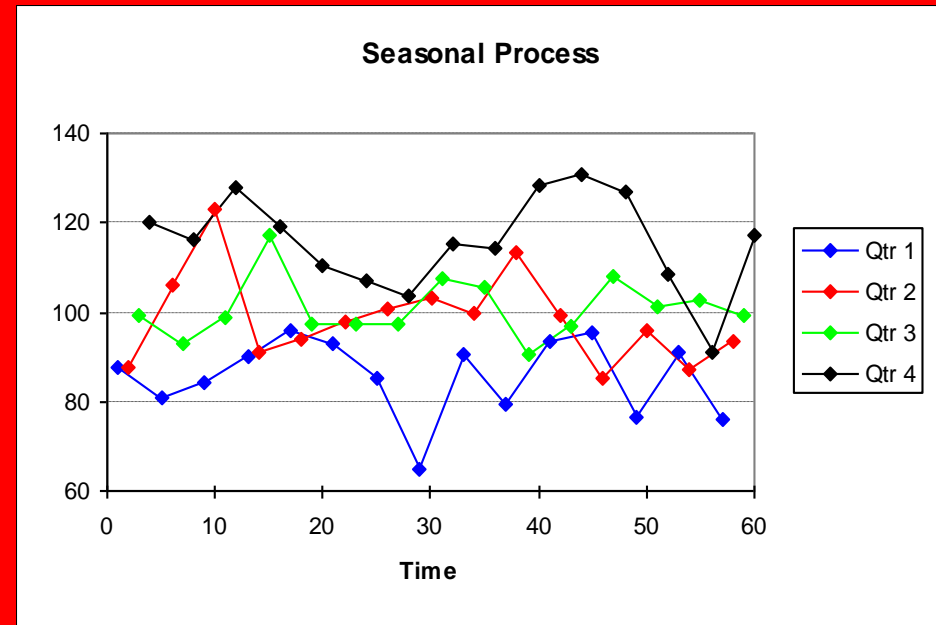
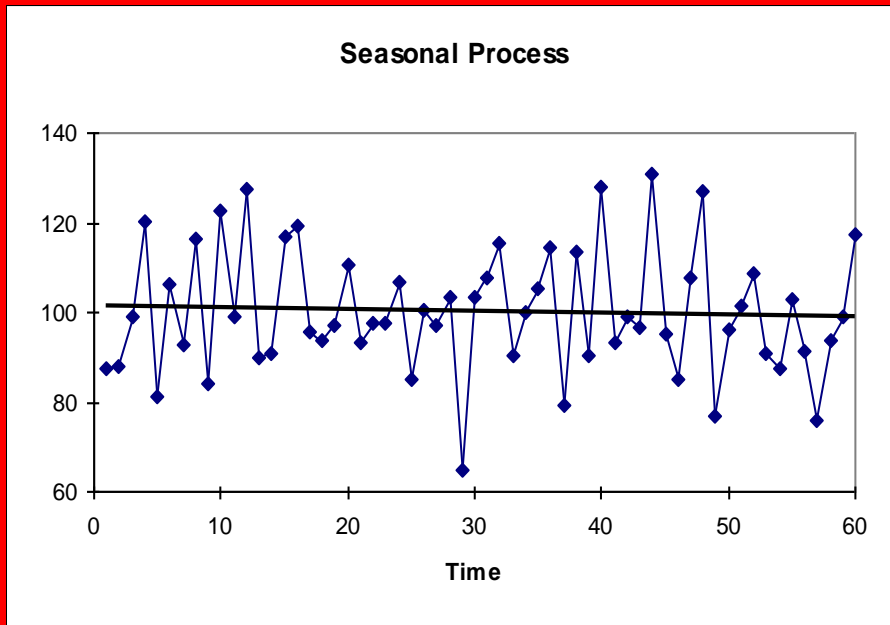
Non-normal Random Process



Non-normal Histogram



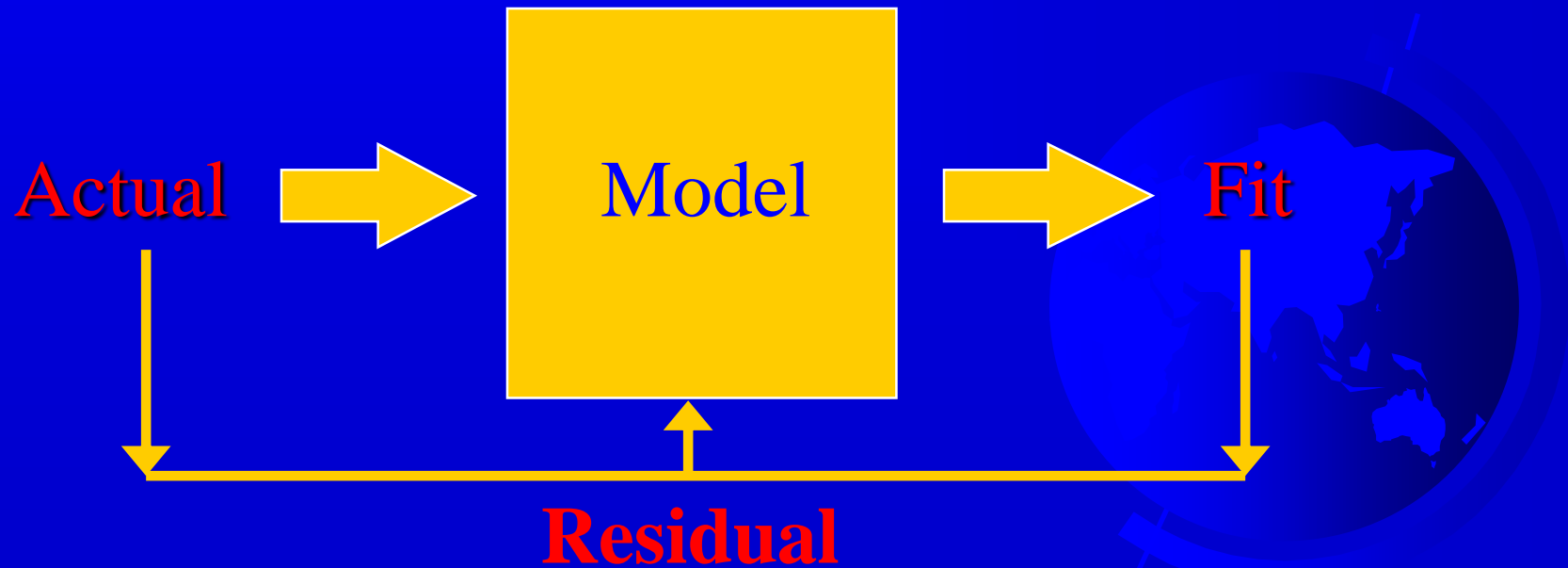
Random Sample ... or not?



- ✦ Seasonal effects are also a form of non-stationarity (non-identically distributed) that makes a time series not a random sample.

The General Statistical Model

$$\textit{Actual} = \textit{Fit} + \textit{Residual}$$



... applied to the Random Sample
Model:

$$\textit{Actual} = \underline{\text{Mean}} + \textit{Residual}$$



How to forecast of next value of a Random Sample:

Forecast = Mean

(average level of the Random Sample)



Margin of error for forecast of
next value of a Random Sample:

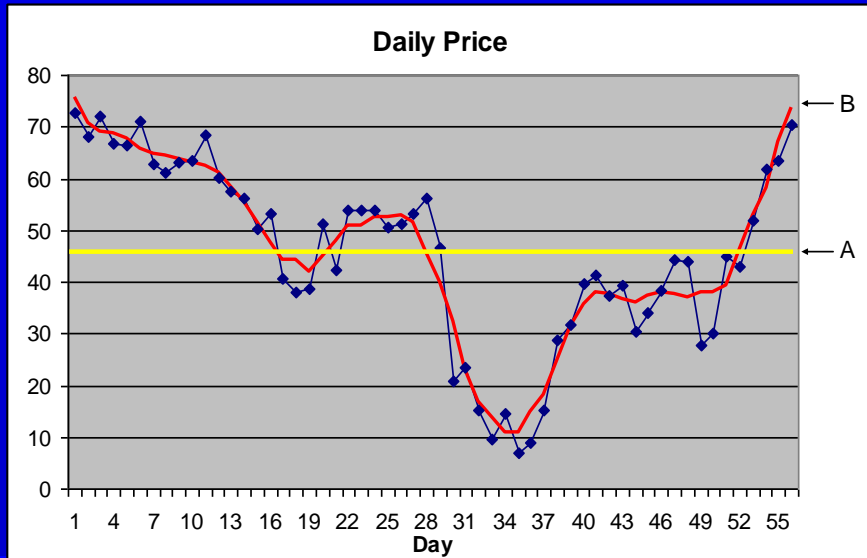
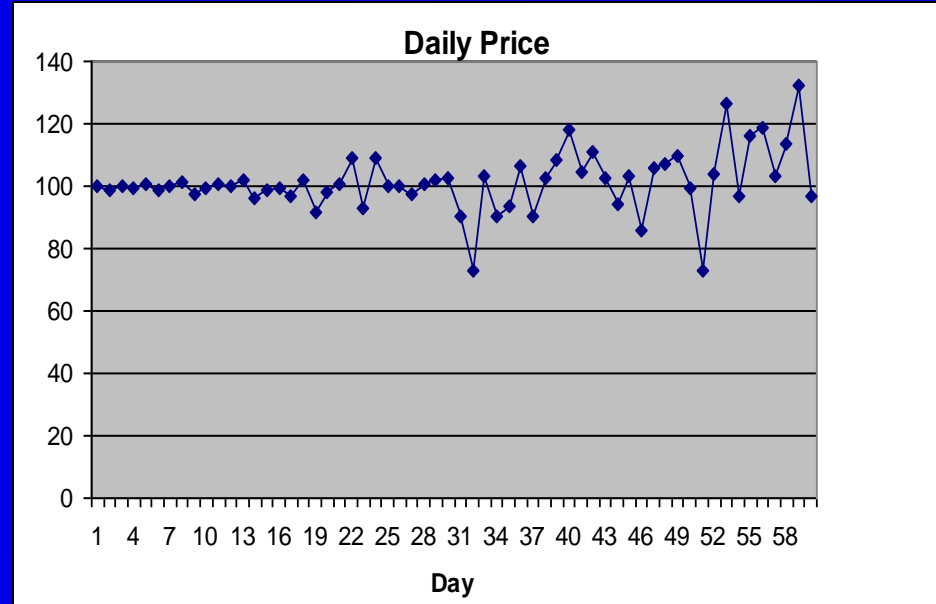
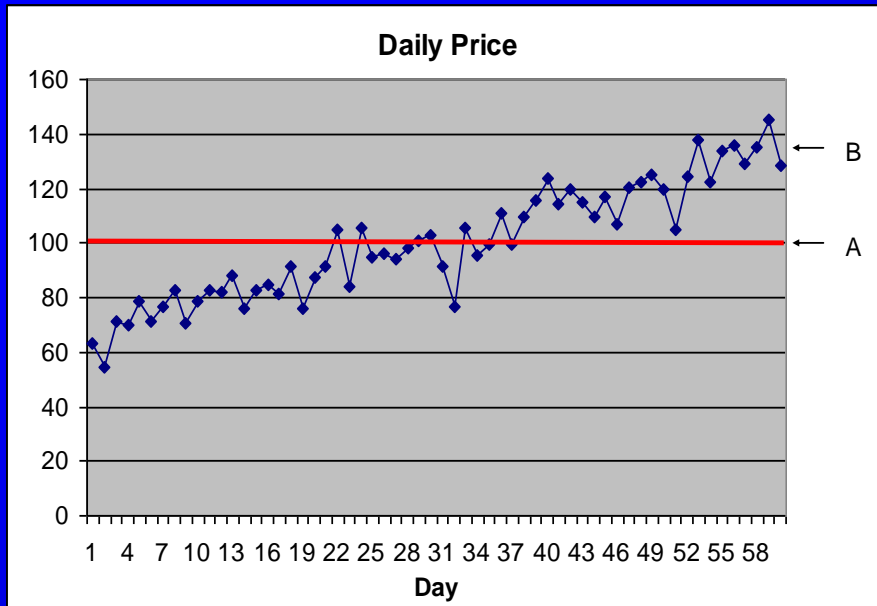
Forecast =

Mean \pm St dev (residuals)

(approx average magnitude of residuals)



Typical adverse consequences of using RS model if assumptions not met



Typical adverse consequences of using RS model if assumptions not met

- ✦ L not met \rightarrow biased estimate of location
- ✦ H not met \rightarrow margin of error over/under-stated
- ✦ I not met \rightarrow (both of the above)

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- ✦ N not met \rightarrow estimates distorted by outliers in small samples

