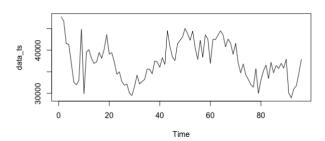
BANA7050 Forecasting and Time Series Methods (Case Study #1) SAGAR SAHOO MS BUSINESS ANALYTICS M13433382

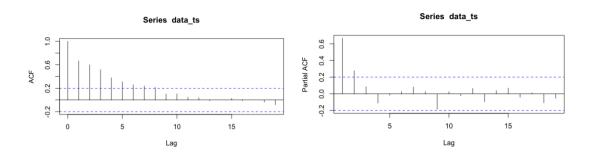
The data is monthly bituminous coal production in the US from January 1952 through December 1959, a total of 96 observations. The data is seasonally adjusted (i.e., no need to consider seasonality).

The Data was imported into R workspace and using plot method the time series was plotted.



We would now need to find some models based on the above realization. We can use ACF and PACF of the series to estimate some models.

Please note, we are assuming that the data has been seasonally adjusted. As well there seems no increasing or decreasing trend of the mean, hence the mean can be assumed to be stationary.

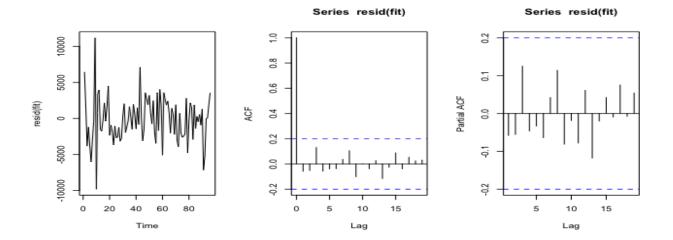


The decaying pattern of the ACF suggests that we should start with an AR Model (we have no evidence to start with MA Model as the ACFs do not cut off sharply at any lag). The PACF pattern is closely consistent with an AR(2) model.

So, we apply AR(2) to our time series:

```
> fit <- arima(data_ts,order=c(2,0,0))</pre>
> AIC(fit)
[1] 1822.801
 BIC(fit)
[1] 1833.059
                                                                  > coeftest(fit)
                                                                  z test of coefficients:
Call:
arima(x = data_ts, order = c(2, 0, 0))
                                                                               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                                                                  ar1
                                                                            4.8399e-01 9.6492e-02 5.0158
                                                                                                             5.28e-07 ***
Coefficients:
               ar2
                   intercept
                                                                            3.2236e-01 9.8805e-02 3.2626 0.001104 **
                                                                  ar2
     0.4840 0.3224
                   37981.397
                                                                  intercept 3.7981e+04 1.5432e+03 24.6117 < 2.2e-16 ***
s.e. 0.0965 0.0988
                    1543.223
                                                                  Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
sigma^2 estimated as 9403405: log likelihood = -907.4, aic = 1822.8
```

Residuals' ACF reveals much about the lack of fit. If the model fits the data well, then residual will behave like white noises.

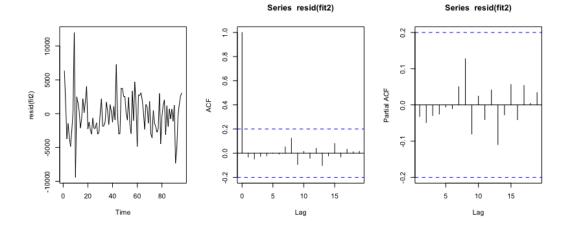


From the ACF plot we could see that, there is no spike at lags k > 0. It means that the residuals are approximately white noise.

However, we can still check for other models and see if they give us a better model than AR(2). From the residual plot, although there is no spike, still there is an exponential decay pattern of ACF. An MA model has such ACF trend. The lag looks from k = 3, so we try fitting MA(3) to the existing fitted AR(2) model i.e we can now apply ARMA(2,3).

```
> fit2 <- arima(data_ts,order=c(2,0,3))</pre>
> AIC(fit2)
[1] 1825.522
> BIC(fit2)
[1] 1843.473
> fit2
arima(x = data_ts, order = c(2, 0, 3))
Coefficients:
         ar1
                 ar2
                                                intercept
                           ma1
                                   ma2
                                           ma3
      0.5574
              0.1759
                      -0.0966
                                0.1225
                                        0.2006
                                                37963.241
      0.6997
              0.6139
                       0.6875
                                0.3219
                                        0.1682
                                                 1377.236
sigma^2 estimated as 9073092: log likelihood = -905.76, aic = 1825.52
```

We could see that the AIC and BIC of the above fitted model increased. AR(2) fits better as compared to ARMA(2,3). However the plot of the residuals of ARMA(2,3) looks a white noise:



The ARMA(2,3) is a promising model but since the AIC/BIC is more as compared to AR(2), we should ideally go with **AR(2) Model**.

The coefficients of the AR(2) Model are **0.4840** and **0.3224**. The coefficients satisfies the below stationarity conditions as well:

 $\phi 1 + \phi 2 < 1$

 $\phi 2 - \phi 1 < 1$

 $-1 < \phi 2 < 1$

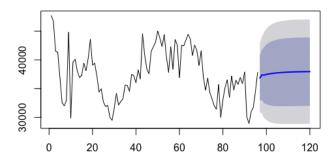
<u>Portmanteau Lack of Fit Test:</u> This test helps us detect lack of fit by analysing the residuals. Here, the Box-Ljung test gives a significant p-value of 0.9439, hence we cannot reject the Null Hypothesis that the model is fine.

The Final AR(2) Model is:

$$Z_{t}$$
= 37981.397 + 0.4840 \tilde{Z}_{t} -1+0.3224 \tilde{Z}_{t} -2+ at

Since AR(2) is a good fit for the model, we will now forecast using AR(2) for the next 24 Months. We can achieve the same using forecast function available in R "forecast(fit,h=24)"

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,0,0) with non-zero mean



And below are the forecasted values:

> forecast(fit,h=24)

```
Lo 80
                               Hi 80
    Point Forecast
                                        Lo 95
97
          36856.64 32926.77 40786.52 30846.42 42866.87
          37411.11 33045.16 41777.07 30733.97 44088.26
98
99
          37342.81 32459.55 42226.07 29874.51 44811.11
100
          37488.49 32326.99 42650.00 29594.66 45382.33
          37536.98 32157.94 42916.02 29310.45 45763.52
101
102
          37607.41 32080.07 43134.76 29154.06 46060.76
103
          37657.13 32020.67 43293.59 29036.91 46277.35
          37703.90 31988.91 43418.89 28963.58 46444.22
104
          37742.56 31970.07 43515.05 28914.30 46570.82
105
106
          37776.35 31961.85 43590.85 28883.84 46668.86
107
          37805.16 31959.82 43650.51 28865.48 46744.84
108
          37830.00 31962.00 43698.00 28855.67 46804.33
          37851.31 31966.64 43735.98 28851.49 46851.14
109
110
          37869.64 31972.69 43766.58 28851.04 46888.23
111
          37885.37 31979.38 43791.36 28852.94 46917.81
          37898.89 31986.24 43811.55 28856.26 46941.53
112
          37910.51 31992.94 43828.09 28860.36 46960.67
113
          37920.49 31999.29 43841.70 28864.79 46976.20
114
115
          37929.07 32005.19 43852.95 28869.28 46988.86
116
          37936.44 32010.58 43862.29 28873.62 46999.25
          37942.77 32015.46 43870.08 28877.73 47007.81
117
118
          37948.21 32019.82 43876.60 28881.52 47014.90
          37952.88 32023.70 43882.07 28884.98 47020.79
119
120
          37956.90 32027.13 43886.67 28888.10 47025.70
```