# Department of Statistics STATS 326: Applied Time Series Summer Semester, 2020 Test 1

# **Appendix**

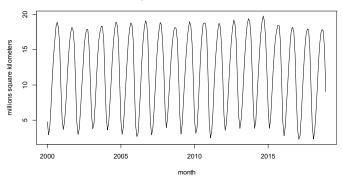
Data: These data are monthly measurements of the area of sea ice (in millions of square kilometres) in the Antarctic Ocean between 2000 and 2018. We also have the values for the first 3 months of 2019.

> Ice.ts = ts(Ice.df\$Ice[1:228],frequency=12,start=2000)

2000 2000	Month 1 2 3	Ice 4.749 2.907 4.086
000	3	4.086
2018 2018 2018	11 12	15.01

> plot.ts(Ice.ts,xlab="month",ylab="millions square kilometers",
 main="Monthly Antarctic Sea Ice: 2000 - 2018")

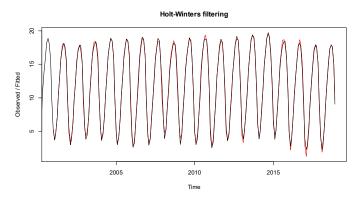
#### Monthly Antarctic Sea Ice: 2000 - 2018



> actual Jan 2019 Feb 2019 Mar 2019 3.831 2.656 3.164

# **Holt-Winters Model:**

```
> HW.Ice = HoltWinters(Ice.ts)
> plot(HW.Ice)
```



> HW.Ice Holt-Winters exponential smoothing with trend and additive seasonal component.

Call:
HoltWinters(x = Ice.ts)

Smoothing parameters: alpha: 0.7688515 beta: 0

[,1]

gamma: 0.9682546

### Coefficients:

a 10.35171155 b -0.02194974 s1 -6.33458365 s2 -8.50540699 s3 -7.66951283 s4 -4.76477315 s5 -1.30319929 s6 2.04509743 s7 4.69876015 s8 6.34540202 s9 6.96186354 s10 6.68479724 s11 4.08865068 s12 -1.31348207

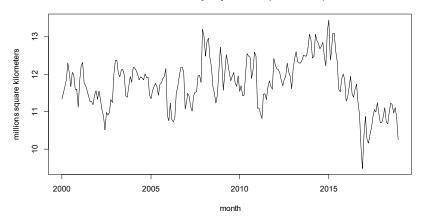
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### **Seasonal Trend Lowess Model:**

```
> stl.Ice = stl(Ice.ts,s.window="periodic")
> stl.Ice$time.series[1:12,1]
[1] -6.591025 -8.583008 -7.579306 -4.718901 -1.375075 1.857172
[7] 4.432418 6.155708 6.910472 6.539445 4.164786 -1.212686
> stl.Ice.ts = Ice.ts-stl.Ice$time.series[,1]
> plot(stl.Ice.ts,main="STL Seasonally Adjusted Ice (2000 - 2018)",
```

xlab="month", ylab="millions square kilometers")

### STL Seasonally Adjusted Ice (2000 - 2018)



```
> Time = 1:228
```

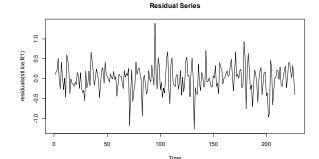
stl.Ice.ts[-228])

```
> Time.break
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
        0 0 0 0 0
              0
               0 0 0
                   0
                     0
                      0
                       0
        0 0 0
                  0
                   0
[73]
    0
     0
      0
           0
             0
              0
                0
                 0
                     0
                      0
                       0
                         0
                          0
                           0
[97]
  0 0
     0
      0 0 0 0 0 0
              0
               0
                 0
                  0
                   0
                     0
                      0
                       0
                         Ω
     f1451
```

[217] 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

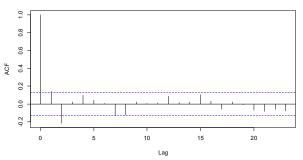
> Time.break = c(rep(0,185),Time[186:228]-Time[186])

> plot.ts(residuals(stl.Ice.fit1),main="Residual Series")



> acf(residuals(stl.Ice.fit1))

#### Series residuals(stl.lce.fit1)



> summary(stl.Ice.fit1)

Call:
lm(formula = stl.Ice.ts[-1] ~ Time[-1] + Time.break[-1] + stl.Ice.ts[-228])

#### Residuals:

```
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
-1.26718 -0.19422 0.02117 0.19615 1.38349
```

#### Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 2.8056126 0.5100676 5.500 1.03e-07 ***
Time[-1] 0.0009178 0.0004796 1.914 0.056911 .
Time.break[-1] -0.0134510 0.0037110 -3.625 0.000358 ***
stl.Ice.ts[-228] 0.7563891 0.0443122 17.070 < 2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes: 0 \text{ \
```

Residual standard error: 0.3427 on 223 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.7343, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7308 F-statistic: 205.5 on 3 and 223 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> stl.pred
Jan 2019 Feb 2019 Mar 2019
******* 1.547290 2.4954
```

<sup>&</sup>gt; stl.Ice.fit1 = lm(stl.Ice.ts[-1]~Time[-1]+Time.break[-1]+