



Time Series Analysis and Forecasting

Seminar 1: Stochastic Processes and Stationarity



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Seminar Outline

- ▣ **Multiple Choice Quiz** – Knowledge check
- ▣ **True/False** – Conceptual checks
- ▣ **Calculation Exercises** – Applied practice
- ▣ **Worked Examples** – Coding practice
- ▣ **AI-Assisted Exercise** – Critical thinking
- ▣ **Summary** – Key takeaways

Key Formulas

Decomposition:

- ▣ Additive: $X_t = T_t + S_t + \varepsilon_t$
- ▣ Multiplicative: $X_t = T_t \times S_t \times \varepsilon_t$

Exponential Smoothing:

- ▣ SES: $\hat{X}_{t+1} = \alpha X_t + (1 - \alpha)\hat{X}_t$
- ▣ Holt: adds trend b_t
- ▣ HW: adds seasonality S_t

Stationarity:

- ▣ $\mathbb{E}[X_t] = \mu$ (constant)
- ▣ $\text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2$ (constant)
- ▣ $\text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t+h}) = \gamma(h)$

Random walk:

- ▣ $X_t = X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$
- ▣ $\text{Var}(X_t) = t\sigma^2$ (grows with time)

Summary: Concepts and Methods

Concept	Key idea	When to use
Additive decomposition	Constant seasonal amplitude	Stable variance
Multiplicative decomposition	Seasonality grows with level	Increasing variance
SES	Level only (α)	No trend, no seasonality
Holt	Level + Trend (α, β)	Trend, no seasonality
Holt-Winters	Level + Trend + Seasonality	Trend and seasonality
ADF Test	H_0 : unit root	Test for non-stationarity
KPSS Test	H_0 : stationary	Confirm stationarity
Differencing	Remove stochastic trend	Random walk, unit root
Regression	Remove deterministic trend	Linear/polynomial trend

Quiz 1: Stationarity

Question

A random walk process $X_t = X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ is:

Answer choices

- (A) Strictly stationary
- (B) Weakly stationary
- (C) Non-stationary because variance grows with time
- (D) Stationary after adding a constant

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 1: Answer

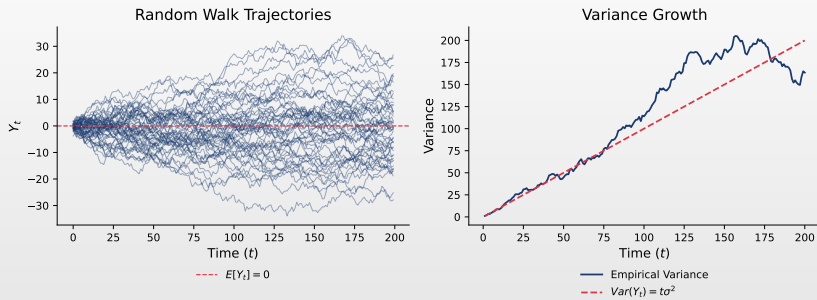
Answer: C – Non-stationary because variance grows with time

Answer choices

- (A) Strictly stationary ✗
- (B) Weakly stationary ✗
- (C) **Non-stationary because variance grows with time** ✓
- (D) Stationary after adding a constant ✗

- For random walk: $X_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i$
- $\mathbb{E}[X_t] = 0$ (constant mean – OK)
- $\text{Var}(X_t) = t\sigma^2$ (variance depends on t – NOT OK!)
- **Solution:** differencing gives $\Delta X_t = \varepsilon_t$ — stationary

Visual: Random Walk vs Stationary



- Random walk trajectories wander unpredictably
- Variance grows linearly with time $\Rightarrow$ non-stationary

Quiz 2: Unit Root Tests

Question

You run ADF and KPSS tests. ADF fails to reject H_0 , and KPSS rejects H_0 . What do you conclude?

Answer choices

- (A) The series is stationary
- (B) The series has a unit root (non-stationary)
- (C) The results are inconclusive
- (D) Additional tests are needed

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 2: Answer

Answer: B – The series has a unit root (non-stationary)

Answer choices

- (A) The series is stationary ✗
- (B) **The series has a unit root (non-stationary)** ✓
- (C) The results are inconclusive ✗
- (D) Additional tests are needed ✗

- ▣ ADF: $H_0 = \text{unit root}$. Fail to reject $\Rightarrow$ evidence FOR unit root
- ▣ KPSS: $H_0 = \text{stationary}$. Reject $\Rightarrow$ evidence AGAINST stationarity
- ▣ Both tests agree: the series is **non-stationary**
- ▣ **Next step**: difference the series before modeling with ARMA

Quiz 3: Trend Types

Question

A deterministic trend can be removed by:

Answer choices

- (A) Differencing
- (B) Regression on time
- (C) Seasonal adjustment
- (D) Moving average smoothing

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 3: Answer

Answer: B – Regression on time

Answer choices

- (A) Differencing ✗
- (B) **Regression on time** ✓
- (C) Seasonal adjustment ✗
- (D) Moving average smoothing ✗

- **Deterministic trend:** $Y_t = \alpha + \beta t + \varepsilon_t$ (β fixed)
- **Removal method:** regress Y_t on t , analyze residuals $\hat{\varepsilon}_t$
- **Why not differencing?**
 - ▶ Differencing gives $\Delta Y_t = \beta + \Delta \varepsilon_t$ — removes the trend but leaves a constant
 - ▶ Differencing is correct only for *stochastic* trends (unit roots)

Quiz 4: ACF Interpretation

Question

If the ACF of a time series decays very slowly (remains significant for many lags), this suggests:

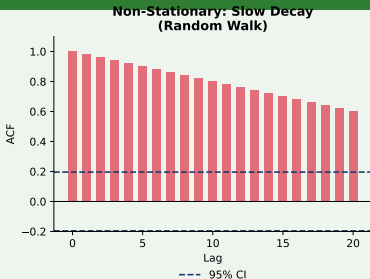
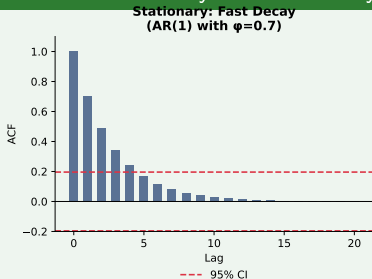
Answer choices

- (A) The series is white noise
- (B) The series is likely non-stationary
- (C) The series has no autocorrelation
- (D) The series is perfectly predictable

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 4: Answer

Answer: B – The series is likely non-stationary



- **Stationary:** ACF decays quickly ($\rho_k = \phi^k \rightarrow 0$)
- **Non-stationary:** ACF stays near 1 $\Rightarrow$ differencing needed

Quiz 5: Holt's Method

Question

Holt's exponential smoothing differs from SES by adding:

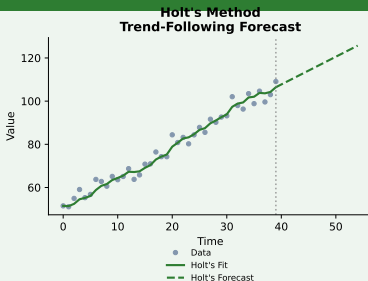
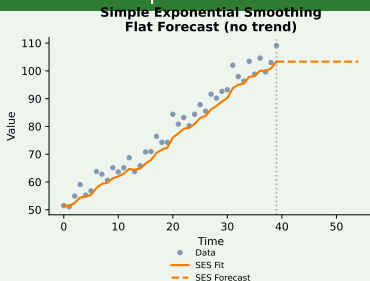
Answer choices

- (A) A seasonal component
- (B) A trend component
- (C) A cyclical component
- (D) An irregular component

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 5: Answer

Answer: B – A trend component



□ **Holt:** $L_t = \alpha Y_t + (1 - \alpha)(L_{t-1} + b_{t-1}); \quad b_t = \beta(L_t - L_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta)b_{t-1}$

□ **Forecast:** $\hat{Y}_{t+h} = L_t + h \cdot b_t$

Quiz 6: White Noise

Question

Which property is NOT required for a process to be white noise?

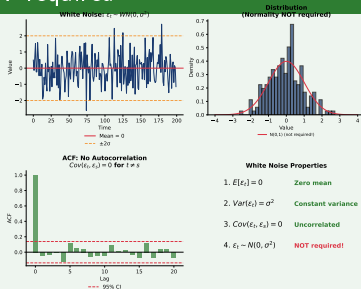
Answer choices

- (A) $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_t] = 0$
- (B) $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_t) = \sigma^2$ (constant)
- (C) $\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon_s) = 0$ for $t \neq s$
- (D) $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

Answer on next slide...

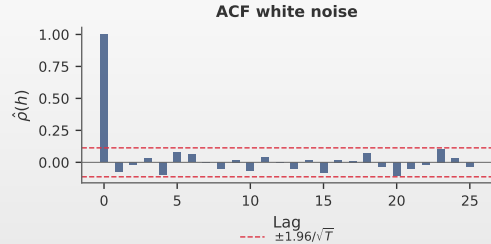
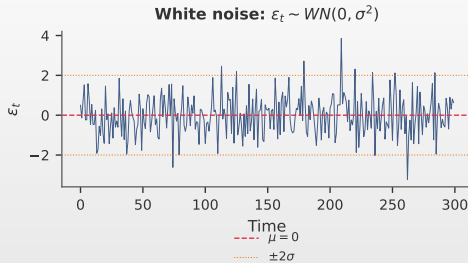
Quiz 6: Answer

Answer: D – Normality is NOT required



- ☐ White noise: zero mean, constant variance, uncorrelated
- ☐ Gaussian white noise: adds normality $\Rightarrow$ independent (not just uncorrelated)

Visual: White Noise Properties



- **Left:** white noise fluctuates around zero
- **Right:** ACF shows no autocorrelation (all values ≈ 0 after lag 0)

 TSA_ch1_white_noise



Quiz 7: Forecast Horizon

Question

As forecast horizon h increases, what typically happens to forecast intervals?

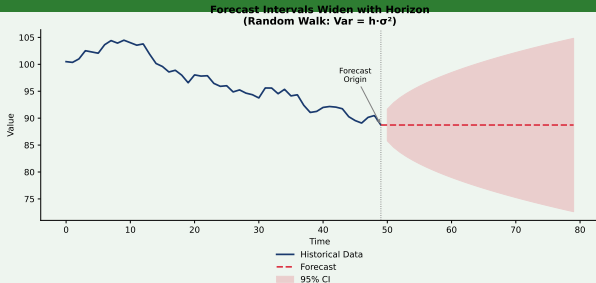
Answer choices

- (A) They become narrower
- (B) They stay the same width
- (C) They become wider
- (D) They disappear

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 7: Answer

Answer: C – They become wider



- Random walk: $\text{Var} = h\sigma^2$ (grows linearly)
- 95% CI: $\hat{Y}_{t+h} \pm 1.96\sqrt{h}\sigma$ (widens with $\sqrt{h}$)

Quiz 8: Seasonality Detection

Question

The ACF shows significant spikes at lags 12, 24, and 36 for monthly data. This suggests:

Answer choices

- (A) No seasonality
- (B) Annual seasonality
- (C) Weekly seasonality
- (D) Random noise

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 8: Answer

Answer: B – Annual seasonality

Answer choices

- (A) No seasonality ✗
- (B) **Annual seasonality** ✓
- (C) Weekly seasonality ✗
- (D) Random noise ✗

▣ **Pattern recognition:**

- ▶ Lag 12: correlation with the same month last year
- ▶ Lag 24: same month two years ago
- ▶ Lag 36: same month three years ago

▣ **Seasonal period:** $s = 12$ (monthly data with annual cycle)

▣ **Common patterns:** retail sales (December), energy consumption (summer/winter), tourism

Quiz 9: MAPE Limitation

Question

MAPE (Mean Absolute Percentage Error) should NOT be used when:

Answer choices

- (A) Comparing models on the same dataset
- (B) The actual values can be zero or near zero
- (C) Forecasting stock prices
- (D) The data has a trend

Answer on next slide...

Quiz 9: Answer

Answer: B – When actual values can be zero or near zero

Answer choices

- (A) Comparing models on the same dataset ✗
- (B) **The actual values can be zero or near zero ✓**
- (C) Forecasting stock prices ✗
- (D) The data has a trend ✗

□ **Formula:** $MAPE = \frac{100\%}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \left| \frac{Y_t - \hat{Y}_t}{Y_t} \right|$

□ **Problem:** $Y_t \approx 0 \Rightarrow MAPE \rightarrow \infty$

□ **Alternatives:**

▶ **SMAPE:** $\frac{200\%}{n} \sum \frac{|Y_t - \hat{Y}_t|}{|Y_t| + |\hat{Y}_t|}$ (bounded 0–200%)

▶ **MASE:** $\frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{|e_t|}{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum |Y_t - Y_{t-1}|}$ (scale-free)

True or False? (Set 1)

1. A time series with constant mean is always stationary.
 2. The variance of a random walk increases linearly with time.
 3. A stationary process can have time-varying variance.
 4. ADF and KPSS tests have the same null hypothesis.
 5. Lower RMSE always means better forecast.
 6. Autocorrelation at lag 0 is always 1.
-

True or False? — Answers (Set 1)

Statement	T/F	Explanation
1. Constant mean $\Rightarrow$ stationary.	F	Also need constant variance
2. Var of random walk grows linearly.	T	$\text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2 t$
3. Stationary can have time-varying var.	F	$\text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2$
4. ADF and KPSS same H_0 .	F	Opposite
5. Lower RMSE $\Rightarrow$ better.	F	Scale-dependent
6. $\rho(0) = 1$ always.	T	$\rho(0) = \gamma(0)/\sigma^2$

True or False? (Set 2)

1. The ACF of a stationary AR(1) process decays exponentially.
 2. White noise is always normally distributed.
 3. Differencing can make a non-stationary process stationary.
 4. The PACF of a MA(1) process cuts off at lag 1.
 5. Zero correlation between two variables implies independence.
 6. Holt-Winters is appropriate for data with a strong seasonal pattern.
-

True or False? — Answers (Set 2)

	Statement	T/F	Expla
1.	ACF of stationary AR(1) decays exp.	T	$\rho(h)$
2.	White noise is always normal.	F	Gaussian =
3.	Differencing $\Rightarrow$ stationary.	T	Removes sto
4.	PACF of MA(1) cuts off after lag 1.	F	ACF cuts off for
5.	Zero corr. $\Rightarrow$ independence.	F	Nonlinear de
6.	HW appropriate for no seasonality.	F	Use Holt or

Exercise 1: Autocovariance

Problem

- ▣ **Data:** Stationary process with $\mathbb{E}[X_t] = 5$, $\gamma(0) = 4$, $\gamma(1) = 2$, $\gamma(2) = 1$
- ▣ **Calculate:** a) $\rho(0), \rho(1), \rho(2)$; b) $\text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t-1})$; c) $\text{Corr}(X_5, X_7)$; d) $\mathbb{E}[X_{t+1}|X_t = 6]$ assuming AR(1)

Solution

- ▣ **a) Autocorrelations:** $\rho(h) = \gamma(h)/\gamma(0)$: $\rho(0) = 1$, $\rho(1) = 2/4 = 0.5$, $\rho(2) = 1/4 = 0.25$
- ▣ **b)** $\text{Cov}(X_t, X_{t-1}) = \gamma(1) = 2$ (by stationarity, lag 1 covariance)
- ▣ **c)** $\text{Corr}(X_5, X_7) = \rho(|7 - 5|) = \rho(2) = 0.25$
- ▣ **d)** For AR(1) with $\phi = \rho(1) = 0.5$: $\mathbb{E}[X_{t+1}|X_t] = \mu + \phi(X_t - \mu) = 5 + 0.5(6 - 5) = 5.5$

Exercise 2: Random Walk Properties

Problem

- ▣ **Data:** Random walk $X_t = X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ where $\varepsilon_t \sim WN(0, 4)$ and $X_0 = 100$
- ▣ **Calculate:** a) $\mathbb{E}[X_{10}]$; b) $\text{Var}(X_{10})$; c) $\text{Cov}(X_5, X_{10})$; d) 95% CI for X_{100} ; e) Optimal forecast for X_6 given $X_5 = 108$

Solution

- ▣ $X_t = X_0 + \sum_{i=1}^t \varepsilon_i$ with $\sigma^2 = 4$
- ▣ **a)** $\mathbb{E}[X_{10}] = X_0 = 100$ (mean stays at starting value)
- ▣ **b)** $\text{Var}(X_{10}) = 10 \times 4 = 40$
- ▣ **c)** $\text{Cov}(X_5, X_{10}) = \min(5, 10) \times 4 = 20$
- ▣ **d)** $\mathbb{E}[X_{100}] = 100$, $SD = \sqrt{400} = 20$; 95% CI: $100 \pm 1.96 \times 20 = [60.8, 139.2]$
- ▣ **e)** $\hat{X}_6 = X_5 = 108$ (random walk: optimal forecast = last value)

Python Exercise 1: Import and Visualization

Task: Import S&P 500 data and create a basic time series plot.

Starter Code

```
import yfinance as yf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sp500 = yf.download('^GSPC', start='2020-01-01', end='2025-01-01')
# TODO: Plot the closing prices
# TODO: Add title and labels
# TODO: Calculate and display basic statistics
```

Questions:

1. What is the mean and standard deviation of returns?
2. Does the series appear stationary? Justify your answer.

Python Exercise 2: Decomposition

Task: Apply STL decomposition on airline passengers data.

Starter Code

```
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import STL
import pandas as pd

# Load airline passengers
url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/.../airline.csv'
airline = pd.read_csv(url, parse_dates=['Month'],
                      index_col='Month')

# TODO: Apply STL decomposition with period=12
# TODO: Plot all components
# TODO: What percentage of variance is explained by trend?
```

Hint: `STL(data, period=12).fit()`

Python Exercise 3: Exponential Smoothing

Task: Compare SES, Holt, and Holt-Winters methods on real data.

Starter Code

```
from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import (SimpleExpSmoothing,
    ExponentialSmoothing)

# Split data: 80% train, 20% test
train = airline[:'1958']
test = airline['1959':]

# TODO: Fit SES, Holt, and Holt-Winters
# TODO: Generate forecasts for the test period
# TODO: Calculate RMSE for each method
# TODO: Which method performs best? Why?
```



Python Exercise 4: Stationarity Testing

Task: Test for stationarity using ADF and KPSS tests.

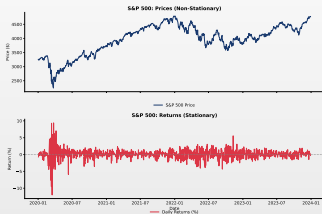
Starter Code

```
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller, kpss
prices = sp500['Close']
returns = prices.pct_change().dropna()
# TODO: Run ADF test on prices and returns
# TODO: Run KPSS test on prices and returns
# TODO: Interpret the results
# ADF: adfuller(series) | KPSS: kpss(series, regression='c')
```

Questions:

1. Are prices stationary? Are returns stationary?
2. Do ADF and KPSS results agree?

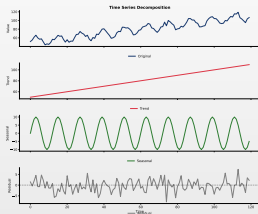
Case Study: S&P 500 Index



Observations

- ▣ **Top:** S&P 500 prices — clear upward trend (non-stationary)
- ▣ **Bottom:** Returns $r_t = \log(P_t/P_{t-1})$ — stationary, fluctuations around zero mean
- ▣ Volatility clustering visible

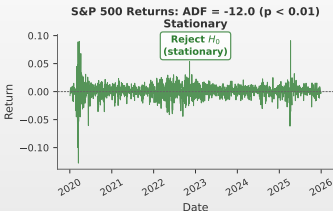
Time Series Decomposition: Real Example



Observations

- ▣ **Trend:** Long-term direction
- ▣ **Seasonality:** Regular periodic patterns
- ▣ **Residual:** What remains after removing trend and seasonality
- ▣ Decomposition $\Rightarrow$ understanding structure before modeling

Stationarity Testing: ADF Results



Observations

- ▣ ADF compares test statistic to critical values
- ▣ Test stat. $<$ crit. value $\Rightarrow$ reject H_0 (stationary)
- ▣ **Prices:** ADF $> -2.86 \Rightarrow$ non-stationary
- ▣ **Returns:** ADF $< -2.86 \Rightarrow$ stationary

Stationarity Comparison: Prices vs Returns

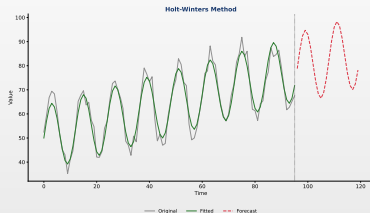
ADF Test Results

Series	ADF Statistic	p-value	Conclusion
S&P 500 Prices	-0.82	0.812	Non-stationary
S&P 500 Returns	-45.3	< 0.001	Stationary

Key Insight

- ▣ Financial prices are typically $I(1)$ – integrated of order 1
- ▣ Taking first differences (returns) achieves stationarity
- ▣ This is why we model **returns**, not prices!

Exponential Smoothing Forecast



Observations

- Holt-Winters: data with trend + seasonality
- α, β, γ control adaptiveness
- Captures trend continuation + seasonal pattern
- Simple yet effective for business applications

Discussion Question 1

Scenario

- ▣ Monthly sales data for a retail company
- ▣ Clear seasonality (high sales in December) + upward trend
- ▣ Seasonal peaks have been getting larger over time

Discuss:

1. Additive or multiplicative decomposition? Justify your answer.
2. Which exponential smoothing method would you recommend?
3. How would you evaluate forecast performance?
4. What are the risks of choosing the wrong decomposition?

Discussion Question 2

Scenario

A colleague claims:

- ▣ “I ran the ADF test on my stock price data”
- ▣ “I got a p-value of 0.65”
- ▣ “So my data is stationary and I can fit an ARMA model directly”

Discuss:

1. Where is the reasoning flawed?
2. What are the hypotheses of the ADF test?
3. What steps should be taken before estimating an ARMA model?
4. What role does the KPSS test play in clarifying the situation?

Discussion Question 3

Scenario

- ▣ You build a forecasting model: MAPE of 2%
- ▣ The manager is impressed and wants immediate deployment

Discuss:

1. What checks are needed before deployment?
2. Is the train/validation/test split correct?
3. Is there a risk of data leakage?
4. What additional checks are needed?
5. How would you monitor model performance in production?

Discussion Question 4

Scenario

Daily electricity demand forecast for the next week:

- ▣ Strong daily patterns (peaks at 6pm)
- ▣ Weekly patterns (lower on weekends)
- ▣ Annual patterns (higher in summer/winter)

Discuss:

1. How would you handle multiple seasonality?
2. Is Holt-Winters appropriate? Justify your answer.
3. What is the advantage of Fourier terms in this case?
4. How would you set up train/validation/test samples?

AI Exercise: Critical Thinking

Prompt to test in ChatGPT / Claude / Copilot

“Using yfinance, download the BTC-USD price series. Is the price series stationary? If not, transform it so that it becomes stationary. Can I use the returns series to predict future prices? Show me.”

Exercise:

1. Run the prompt in an LLM of your choice and critically analyze the response.
2. Does the AI correctly interpret the ADF and KPSS null hypotheses?
3. Does it stop at first differencing or over-difference? Why does this matter?
4. Check the conclusion about returns — does “white noise” mean “no structure”?
5. Does it account for volatility clustering (ARCH effects) in the returns?

Warning: AI-generated code may run without errors and look professional. *That does not mean it is correct.*

Summary: Chapter 1

Key Concepts

1. **Time series are dependent:** not i.i.d. like cross-sectional data — autocorrelation is key
2. **Decomposition:** choose wisely — multiplicative when seasonal amplitude grows with the level
3. **Smoothing parameters:** high α = reactive, low α = smooth
4. **Stationarity testing:** use both ADF and KPSS together
5. **Random walk is non-stationary:** variance grows with time: $\text{Var}(X_t) = t\sigma^2$

Questions?

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- ▣ Petropoulos, F., et al. (2022). *Forecasting: Theory and Practice*, International Journal of Forecasting.
- ▣ Makridakis, S., Spiliotis, E., & Assimakopoulos, V. (2020). The M4 Competition, International Journal of Forecasting.

Online Resources and Code

- ▣ **Quantlet**: <https://quantlet.com> — Code repository for statistics
- ▣ **Quantinar**: <https://quantinar.com> — Quantitative methods learning platform
- ▣ **GitHub TSA**: https://github.com/QuantLet/TSA/tree/main/TSA_ch1 — Python code for this seminar

Thank You!

Questions?

Seminar materials are available at: <https://danpele.github.io/Time-Series-Analysis/>



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