

추세분석

개념

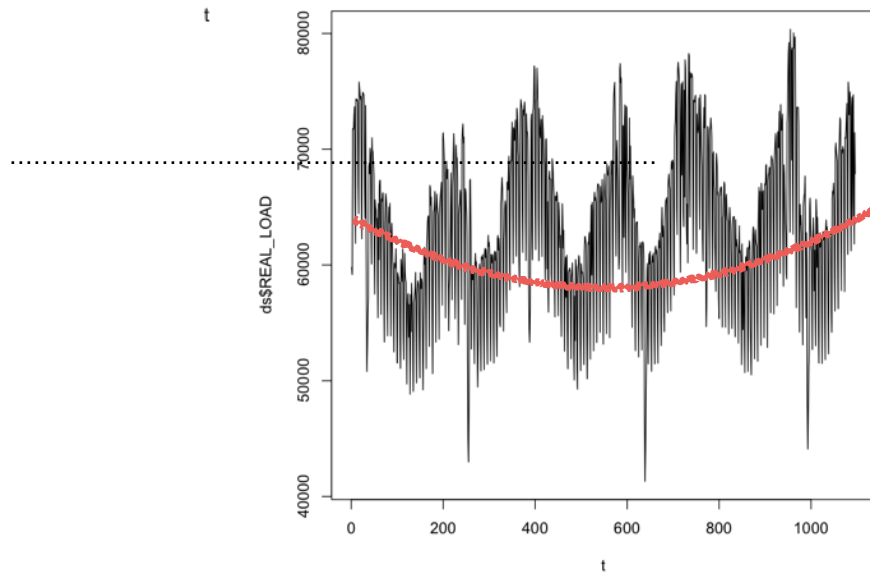
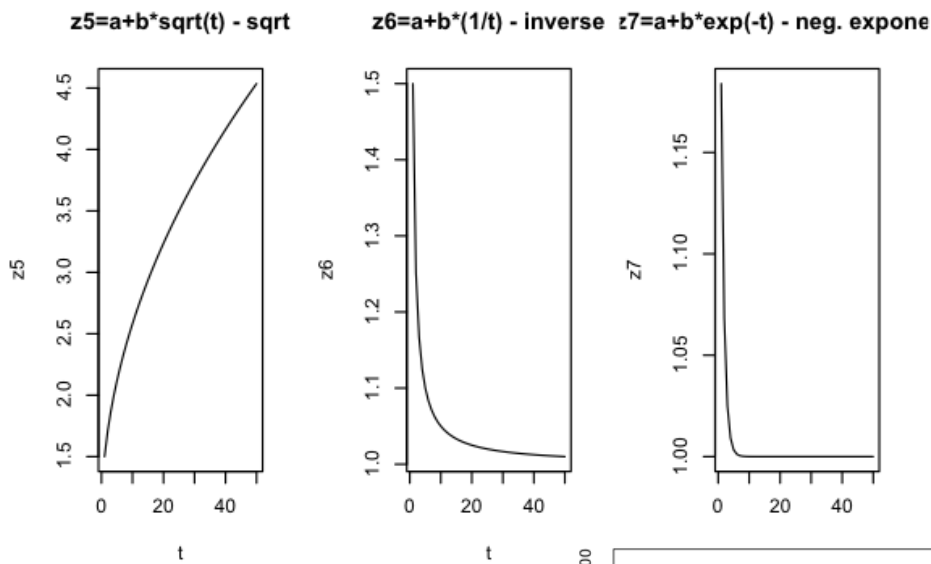
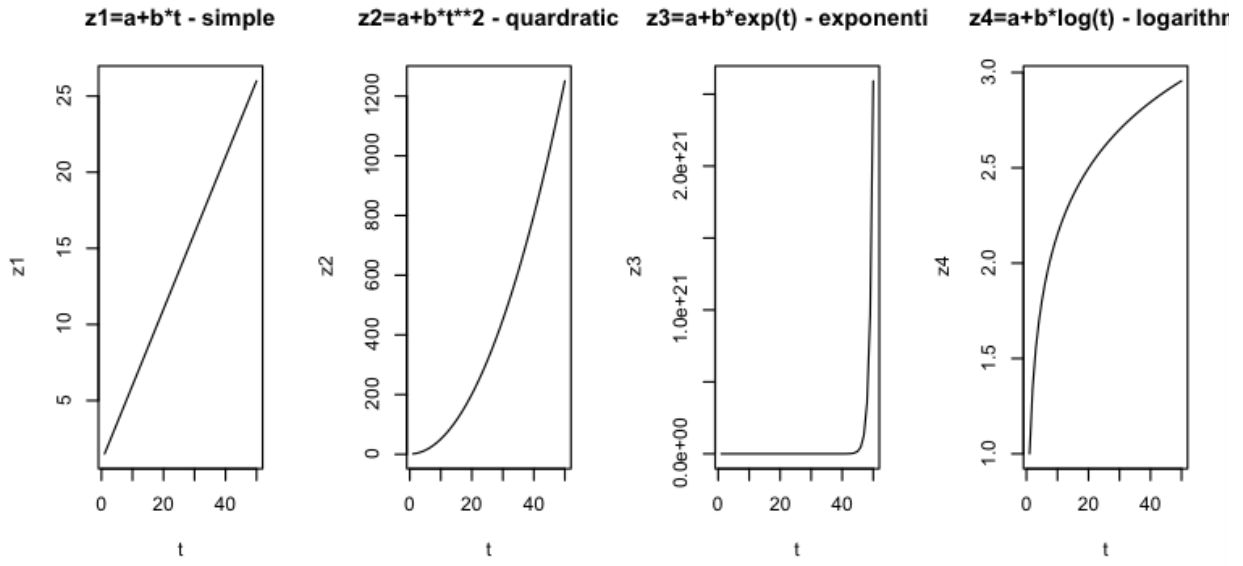
- 시계열 데이터 : $z(t) = f(t) + e(t)$ (trend + stochastic variation)
- $f(t)$ 는 시간 t 에 의해 결정되는 함수로 추세함수
- 추세 $f(t)$ 가 시간 t 에 의존하지 않으면 추세가 없음 - 귀무가설 : $f(t)$ 는 constant

추세 모형

1. Simple Linear: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times t$
2. Quadratic: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times t^2$
3. Exponential: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times \exp(t)$
4. Logarithmic: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times \ln(t)$
5. SQRT: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times \sqrt{t}$
6. Inverse: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times (1/t)$
7. Negative Exponential: $z_t = \alpha + \beta \times \exp(-t)$

모형 그리기 in R

```
t=seq(1,50)
a=1; b=0.5; z1=a+b*t
z2=a+b*t**2; z3=a+b*exp(t)
z4=a+b*log(t); z5=a+b*sqrt(t)
z6=a+b*(1/t); z7=a+b*exp(-t)
par(mfrow=c(2,4))
plot(z1~t, type="l", main="z1=a+b*t - simple")
plot(z2~t, type="l", main="z2=a+b*t**2 - quadratic")
plot(z3~t, type="l", main="z3=a+b*exp(t) - exponential")
plot(z4~t, type="l", main="z4=a+b*log(t) - logarithm")
plot(z5~t, type="l", main="z5=a+b*sqrt(t) - sqrt")
plot(z6~t, type="l", main="z6=a+b*(1/t) - inverse")
plot(z7~t, type="l", main="z7=a+b*exp(-t) - neg. exponential")
```



```
DATA LOAD0;
  SET LOAD; T+1;
  T2=T**2;
  ET=EXP(T);
  LT=LOG(T);
  ST=SQRT(T);
  INVT=1/T;
  NET=EXP(-T);
```

회귀계수가 유의하고 결정계수가 가장 큰 추세모형이 가장 적합
본 예제 데이터는 2차 추세모형

RUN;

```
PROC REG DATA=LOAD0;
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=T/EDF;
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=T2/EDF;
  /* MODEL REAL_LOAD=ET/EDF; */
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=LT/EDF;
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=ST/EDF;
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=INVT/EDF;
  MODEL REAL_LOAD=NET/EDF;
```

예제

```
ds=read.csv("예제_데이터.csv")
names(ds)
t=seq(1,length(ds$REAL_LOAD))
t2=t**2; logt=log(t);

summary(lm(ds$REAL_LOAD~t))
summary(lm(ds$REAL_LOAD~t2))
summary(lm(ds$REAL_LOAD~logt))
```

데이터

RUN;

추

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	6.235e+04	3.078e+02	202.552	< 2e-16 ***
t2	2.575e-03	5.724e-04	4.498	7.59e-06 ***

세분

Residual standard error: 6792 on 1094 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.01816, Adjusted R-squared: 0.01726

