

# Statistical and Sequential Learning for Time Series Forecasting

Expert online aggregation

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# Introduction

# Framework

Let  $Y = (Y_t)_{t \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  be a time series

Assumption: at a time step  $t = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

- Observe the data with a delay  $d$ :  $Y_{t-d}$
- Receive  $K$  predictions  $f_{1t}, \dots, f_{Kt}$  from expert advice / (deterministic or statistic) models

Aim

Providing the best possible forecast  $\hat{Y}_t$  of the future realisation of  $Y$  by mixing the predictions

👉 Aggregation 
$$\hat{Y}_t = \hat{f}(f_{1t}, \dots, f_{Kt}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{k,t} f_{kt}$$

Forecast evaluation:

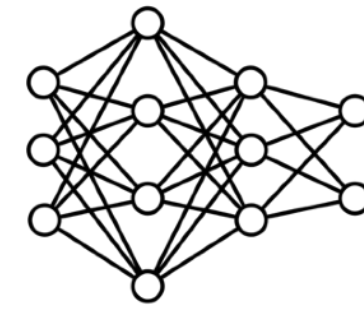
On a testing dataset  $\{Y_t, f_{1t}, \dots, f_{Kt}\}_{t=1, \dots, T}$  and a loss function  $\ell$ , we aim to minimise

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(Y_t, \hat{Y}_t)$$

# Illustration

Expert 1

$$f_{1,t} = \text{Neural Network}(X_t)$$



Expert 2

$$f_{2,t} = \text{PDE resolution at } t$$



⋮

Expert K

$$f_{1,K} = \text{Vision of Cassandra at } t$$



$$\hat{Y}_t = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{k,t} f_{kt}$$

# References

- Hannan(1957) and Blackwell et al. (1956) in a game theory framework
- Littlestone and Warmuth (1994) and Vovk (1990) in a statistical learning framework
- Cesa-Bianchi et al. (1997), Freund et al. (1997) and Vovk (1998) for theoretical results
- Cesa-Bianchi and Lugosi (2006) for a review
- Goude (2008) and Gaillard (2015) PhDs for an application to electricity consumption forecasting and the development of the « opera » package (in R and Python)

# Regret

To assess the quality of the final forecast, **a benchmark is needed!**

We could look directly at the performance of  $\hat{Y}_t$ , but that wouldn't make much sense:

- if all the experts are bad, the mixture of forecasts will have poor performance, whereas it's possible that the aggregation performs well (that the mixture is better than each forecast)
- Conversely, if all the forecasts are good, it is highly likely that whatever the mix, it will be good

We need:

- a set for the weights  $\omega_{kt}$  (the simplex of K-dimension for example)
- **a set  $S$  of strategies to compare ourselves** (the set of constant strategies for example)

$$\text{Regret: } R_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt} f_{kt} \right) - \min_{s \in S} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt}(s) f_{kt} \right)$$

# Examples

Regret regarding the best expert:

$$R_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt} f_{kt} \right) - \min_{k=1, \dots, K} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, f_{kt} \right)$$

Regret regarding the best constant convex combination of experts:

$$R_T = \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt} f_{kt} \right) - \min_{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_K} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell \left( Y_t, \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k f_{kt} \right)$$

with  $\sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k = 1$  and  $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_k \in [0, 1]$

Question: What kind of regret should our strategy have?

Clue: What is the regret of a dumb strategy?



# Regret bounds

If the loss function is bounded (true as soon as  $Y_t$  is too), the regret is at most proportional to  $T$

→ our strategy should satisfy

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{f_{1,1}, \dots, f_{k,t}, \dots, f_{K,T}} \frac{R_T}{T} \rightarrow 0$$

So as time goes by, we get closer to the strategy we're comparing ourselves to, or even better: we beat it!

# Algorithms

# Exponentially Weighted Aggregation (EWA)

Parameter:  $\eta > 0$

Initialisation:

- $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_{k1} = \frac{1}{K}$  (uniform weights)
- Prediction:  $\hat{Y}_1 = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K f_{k1}$  (empirical mean)

For  $t = 2, \dots, T$

- Weight updates:  $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_k = \frac{\exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \ell(Y_s, f_{ks})\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \ell(Y_s, f_{js})\right)}$
- Prediction:  $\hat{Y}_t = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt} f_{kt}$  (empirical mean)

# EWA regret bound (Stoltz, 2010)

Assumptions:

- Loss function  $\ell : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, M]$  is bounded
- $\forall Y, \ell(Y, \cdot)$  is convex

Then, for any  $\eta > 0$

$$\sup_{f_{1,1}, \dots, f_{k,t}, \dots, f_{K,T}} \left( \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(Y_t, \hat{Y}_t^{\text{EWA}}) - \min_{k=1, \dots, K} \ell(Y_t, f_{kt}) \right) \leq \frac{\ln K}{\eta} + \frac{\eta M^2}{8} T$$

How to choose  $\eta$ ?

# EWA regret bound (Stoltz, 2010)

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With  $\eta = \frac{1}{M} \sqrt{\frac{8 \ln K}{T}}$ , we get  $R_T = \mathcal{O} \left( M \sqrt{\frac{T}{2 \ln K}} \right)$

# EWA with Gradient Trick = Exponential Gradient

Parameter:  $\eta > 0$

Initialisation:

- $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_{k1} = \frac{1}{K}$  (uniform weights)
- Prediction:  $\hat{Y}_1 = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K f_{k1}$  (empirical mean)

For  $t = 2, \dots, T$

- Weight updates:  $\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_k = \frac{\exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \partial \ell(Y_s, \hat{Y}_s) \cdot f_{ks}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \partial \ell(Y_s, \hat{Y}_s) \cdot f_{js}\right)}$
- Prediction:  $\hat{Y}_t = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{kt} f_{kt}$  (empirical mean)

# Exponential Gradient (EG) - L2

$$\forall k = 1, \dots, K, \quad \omega_k = \frac{\exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} 2(\hat{Y}_s - Y_s) f_{ks}\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp\left(-\eta \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} 2(\hat{Y}_s - Y_s) f_{js}\right)}$$

Intuition:

- If  $\hat{Y}_s > Y_s$ , experts who forecast the lowest values are at an advantage
- If  $\hat{Y}_s < Y_s$ , experts who forecast the highest values are at an advantage

In practice



How do you choose experts?

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Encouraging diversity!

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→ Train models using a variety of **data**:

- Estimation periods
- Input variables / features
- Spatial / Temporal resolution

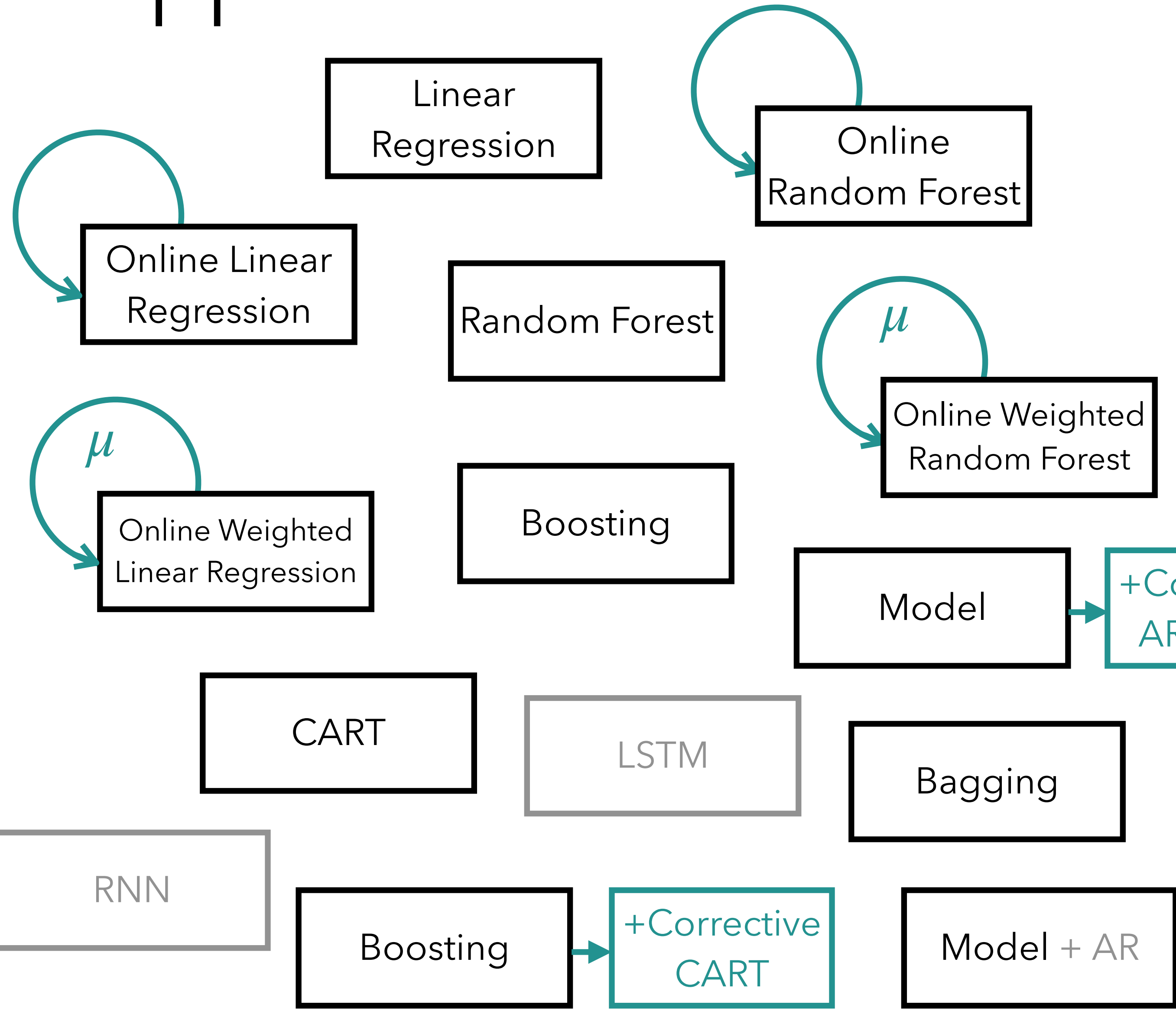
→ Consider various **methods**:

- Linear models
- Ensemble models
- Neural networks models
- Deliberately biased models, ...

→ Consider various **loss functions**:

- L2
- L1
- Multiple quantile loss (so The variable to be forecast is in the convex envelope of the experts' forecasts )...

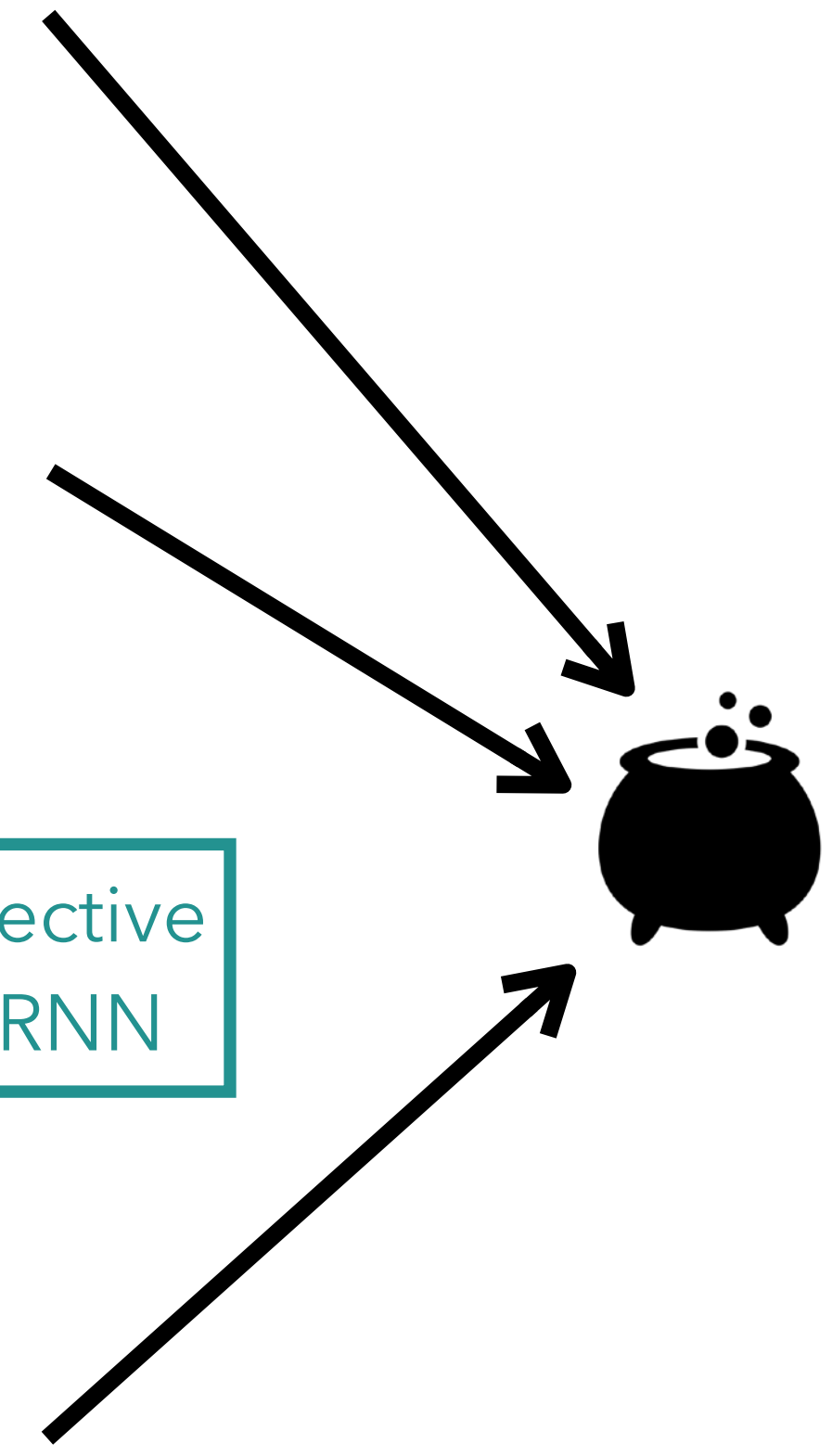
# Application



Offline learning  $\hat{f}(X_t)$

Offline learning using lags  $\hat{f}(X_t, Y_{t-1}, Y_{t-2}, \dots)$

Online learning  $\hat{f}_t(X_t, Y_{t-1}, Y_{t-2}, \dots)$



$$\hat{Y}_t = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_{k,t} f_{kt}$$

That's all folks!