

Generalised learning of time-series

Reconstructive Cross-Validation

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Based on the working article

Generalised learning of time-series: Ornstein-Uhlenbeck processes

M.Suzen & A. Yegenoglu

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.09394>

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Prototype implementation

https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/urls/arxiv.org/src/1910.09394v1/anc/rCV_prototype.ipynb

Agenda

- Background: Generalisation for temporal learning

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 - rCV on Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

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- Outlook

Background: Generalisation for temporal learning

What is learning?

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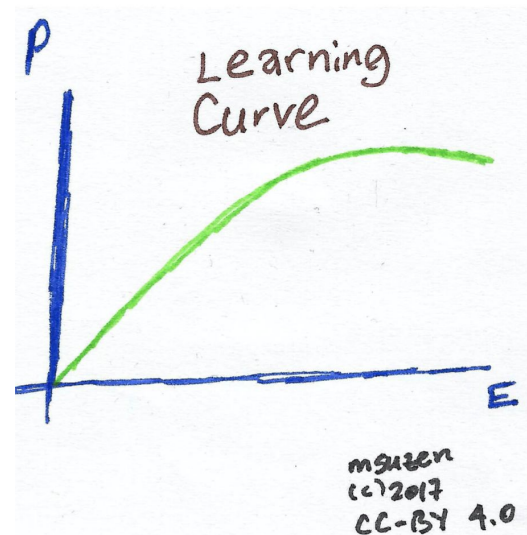
*A computer program is said to **learn** from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P , if its performance at tasks in T , as measured by P , improves with experience E .*

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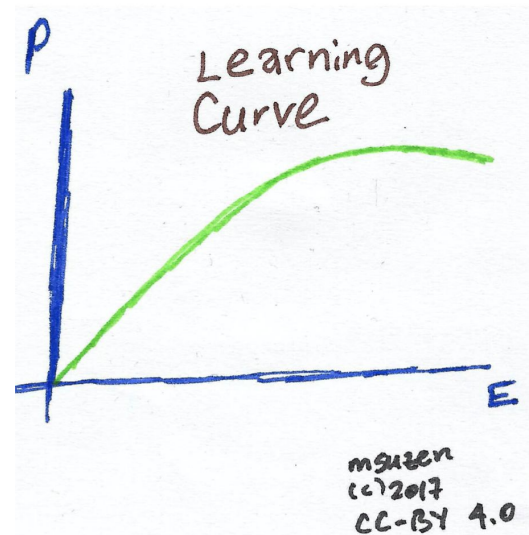


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Learning/Forgetting
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Reconstructive Cross-Validation

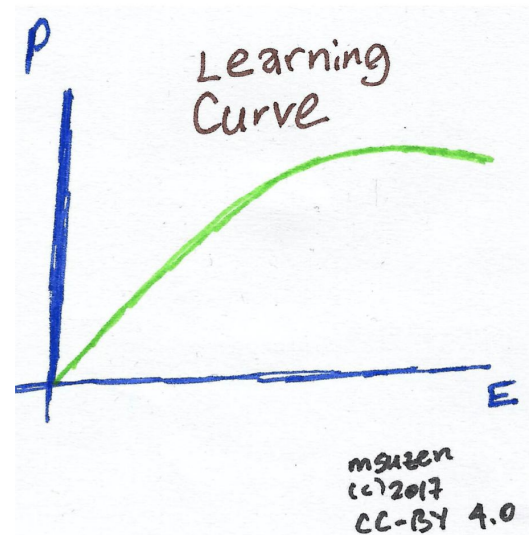
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Avoid overtraining (do not memorize) and avoid overfitting (Occam's Razor).

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Background: Generalisation for temporal learning

Overtraining (generalisation)

Occam's Razor (the least complex model possible)

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Overtraining (generalisation) How to do cross-validation for time-series?

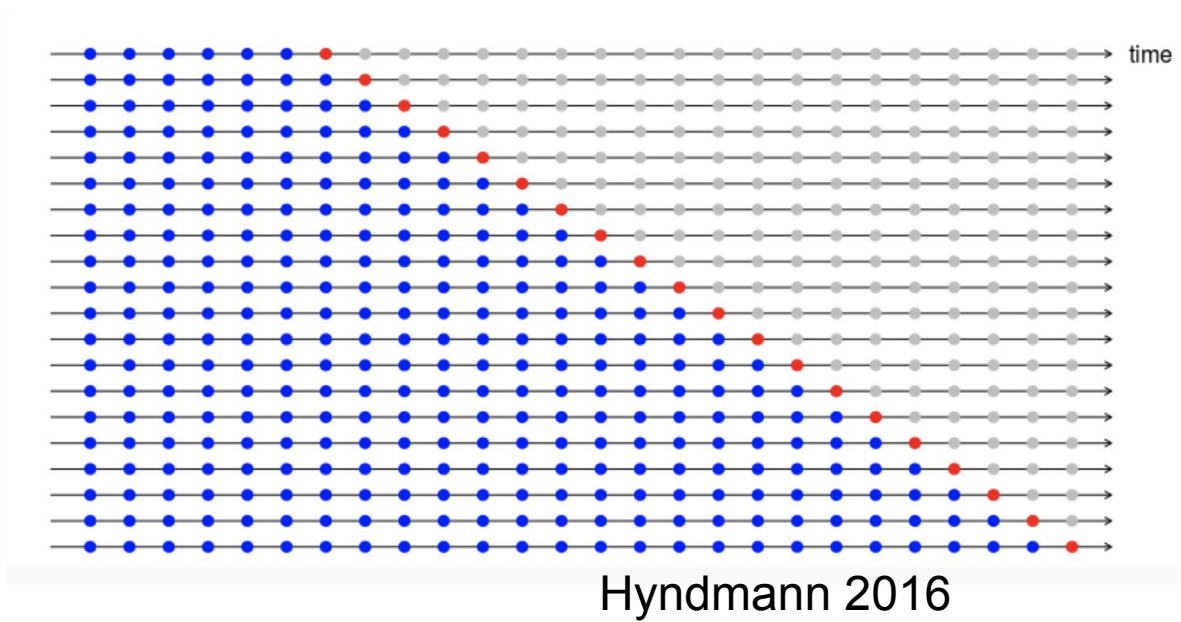
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- Out-of-Sample
(OOS)
Evaluation

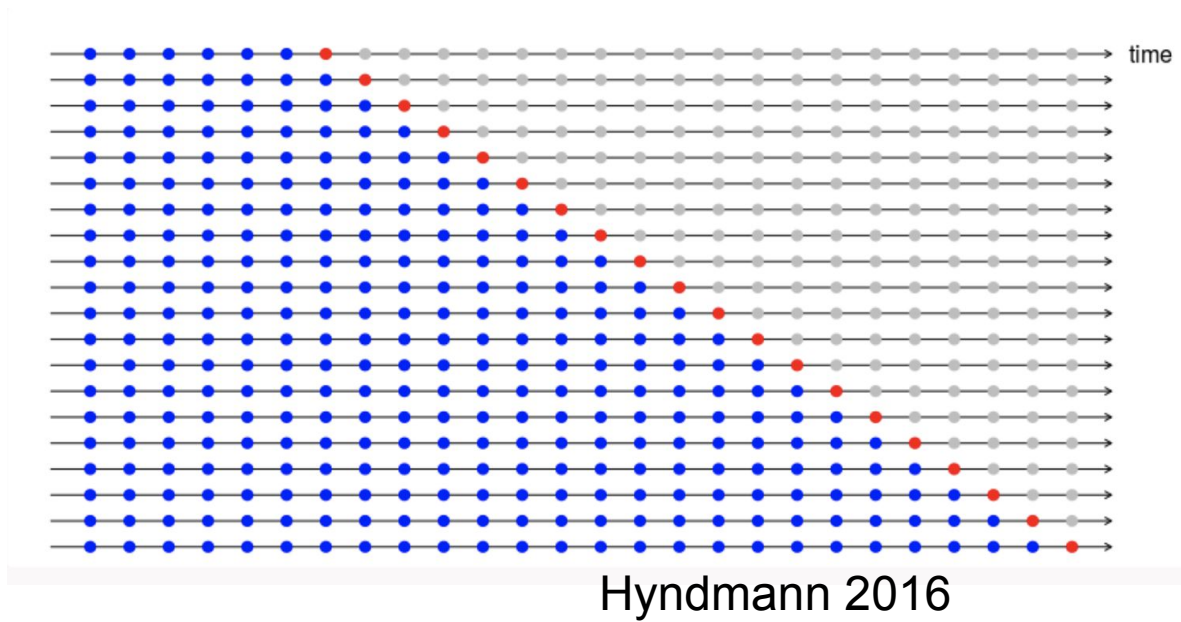


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- Out-of-Sample (OOS) Evaluation
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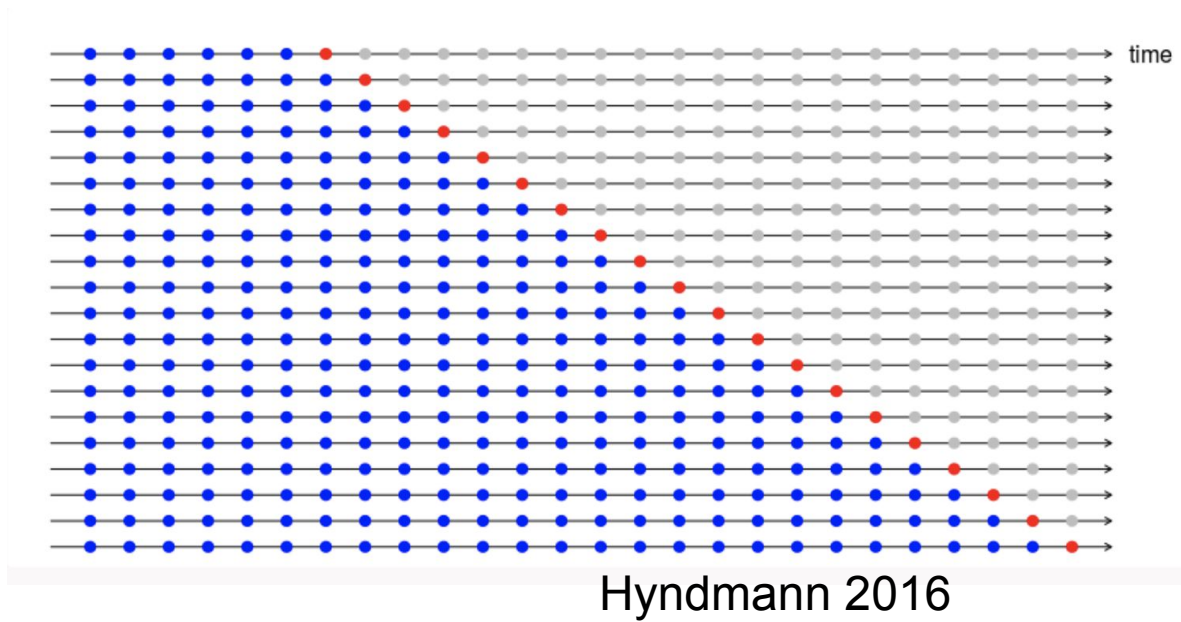


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- Naive CV: Stationarity Correlations



Reconstructive Cross-Validation (rCV) : A meta-algorithm

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- Evaluation metric agnostic.

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 - Generate k new training partitions with missing at random

$$Y^m = \bigcup_{l=1, l \neq m}^k \mathbf{y}^l$$

Reconstructive Cross-Validation (rCV) : A meta-algorithm

The formulation in 1-D ordered data: time-series

- K-fold reconstruction i.e., any good imputation, filtering technique.

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- Total error due to reconstruction, for example MAPE, component-wise

$$g_r = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k |(\mathbf{y}^m - \hat{\mathbf{y}}^m)| / \mathbf{y}^m.$$

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The formulation in 1-D ordered data: time-series

- A primary predictive model on K reconstructions

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- Test primary predictive model on OOS data set: difference component-wise $g_p = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{q=1}^k (\mathbf{w} - \hat{\mathbf{w}}^m)$

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The formulation in 1-D ordered data: time-series

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$$R^m = Y^m + \hat{y}^m$$

- Test primary predictive model on OOS data set: $g_p = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{q=1}^k (\mathbf{w} - \hat{\mathbf{w}}^m)$ difference component-wise.
- **Total rCV error**: Prediction and reconstruction errors, not-unique!

$$g_{rCV} = g_r \cdot g_p$$

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$$L^{err}(k) = g_{err}^k$$

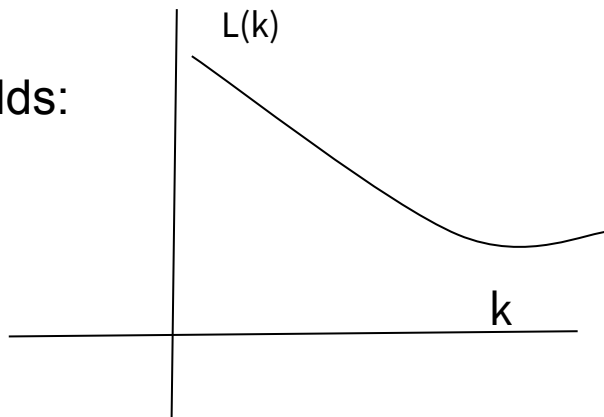
Generating learning curves for time-series via rCV

How to produce learning curve for temporal prediction method?

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- Increasing data size by increasing number of folds:
More non-reconstructed points



A proof of concept implementation

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 - Brownian motion in statistical physics

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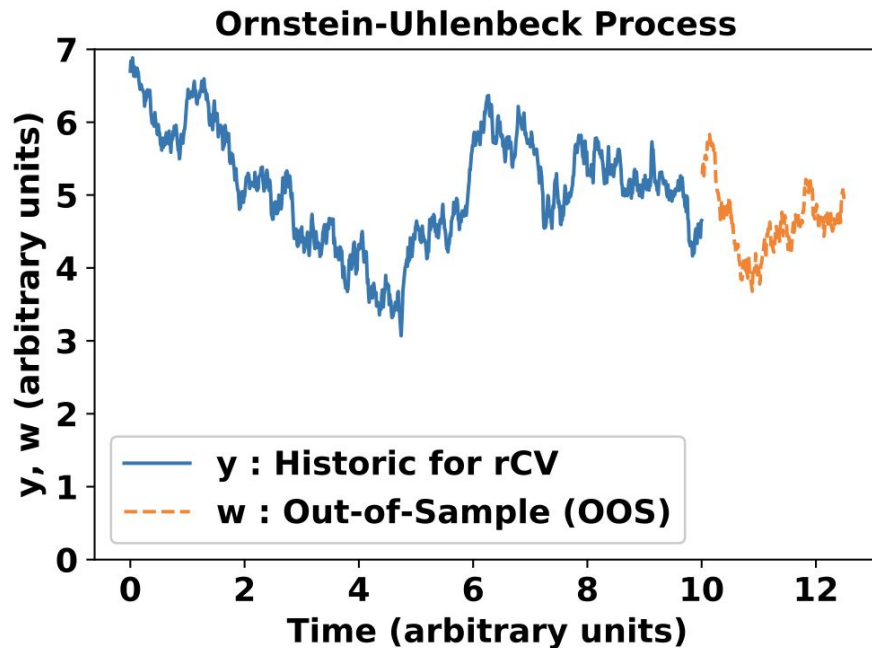
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- Distance matrix
1000 points with 0.1 spacing and 500 points for OOS

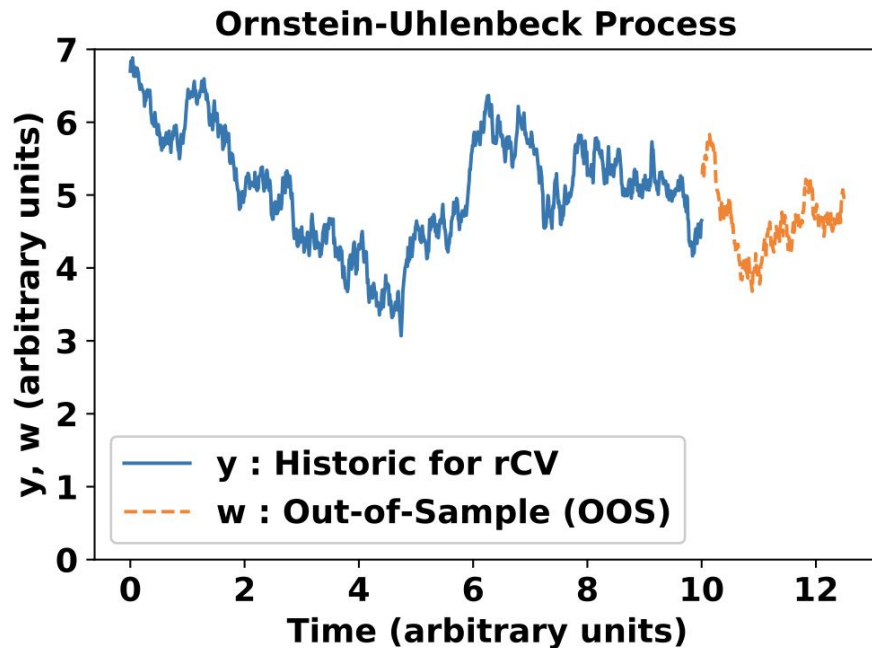
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- Synthetic data : *Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Process (OU)*
- *Apply k-fold rCV*



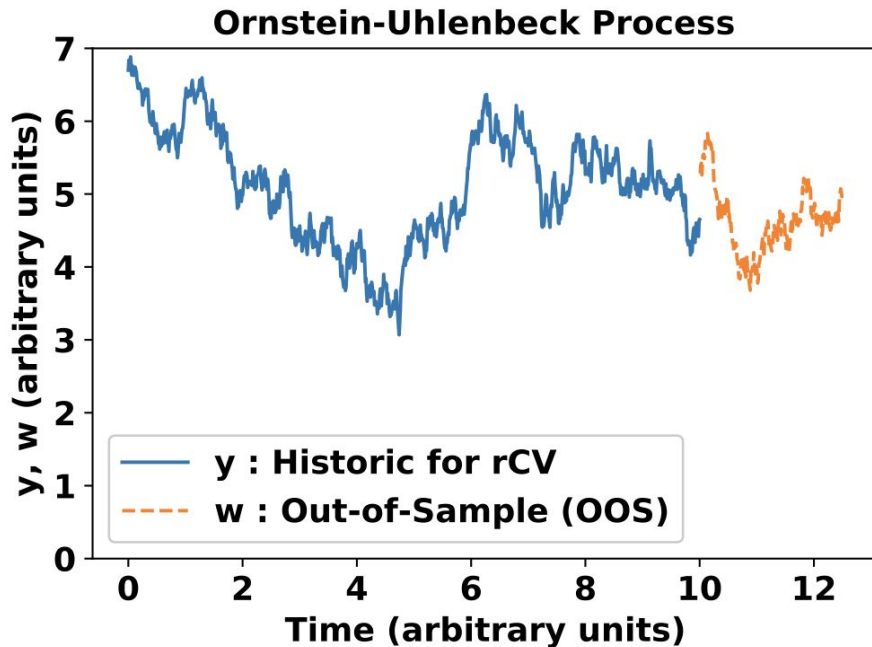
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 - *Use Gaussian Process for both reconstruction and temporal prediction model.*
 - *No learning of GP parameters for temporal prediction as PoC only.*



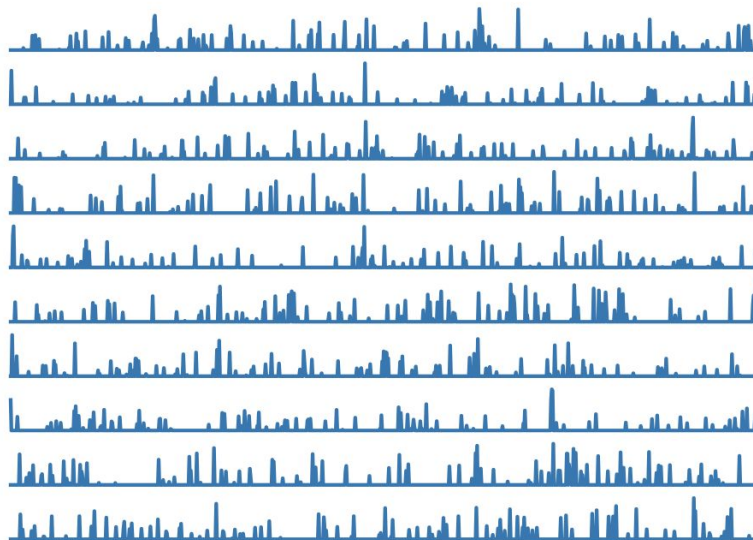
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10-fold imputation
Mean error 0.014.
OU Kernel is used.

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Reconstructed series absolute errors



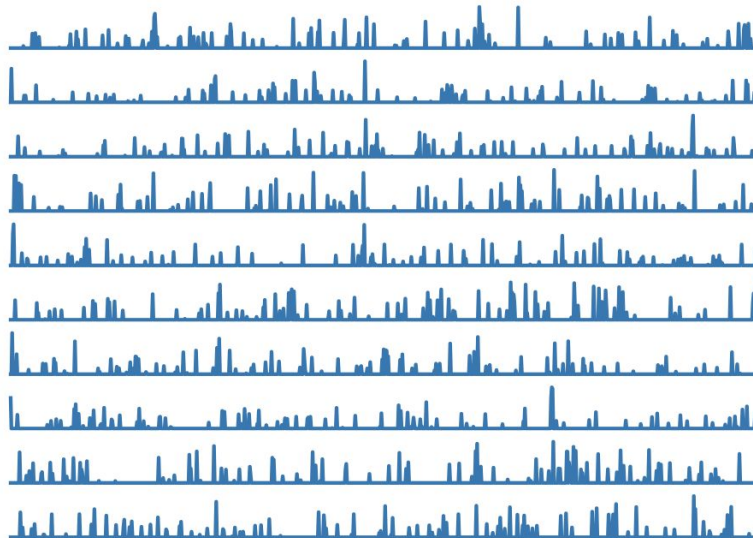
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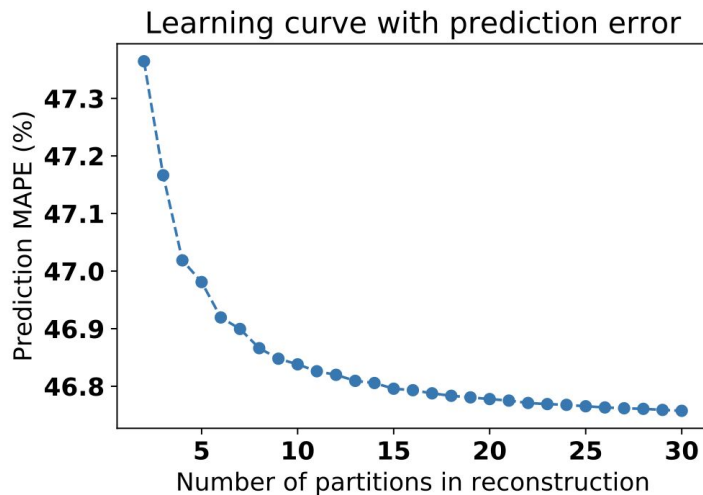
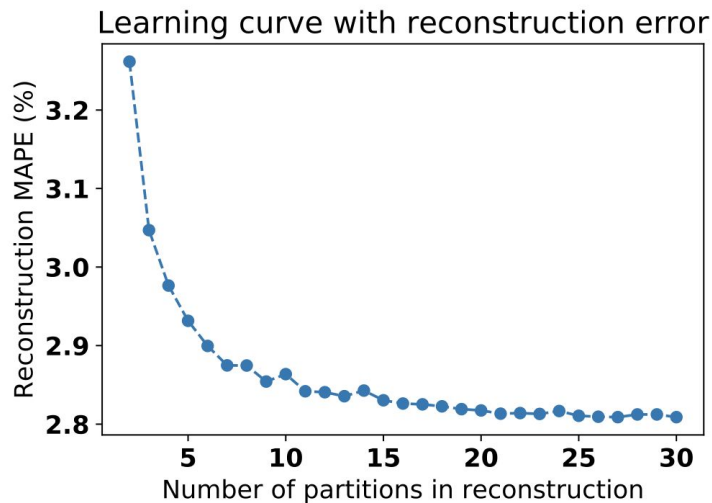
- *Gaussian Process
10-fold imputation
Mean error 0.014.
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- *rCV error : 0.013
MAPEs
Reconstruction: 0.029
Prediction: 0.468*

Reconstructed series absolute errors



A proof of concept implementation

- *Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Process (OU) : rCV Learning Curve*



Outlook

- To be submitted: in progress.
- A meta-algorithm rCV:
Generic implementation as a reusable package (time-permits)
 - *Independent of imputation and prediction models used*
 - *Compatible interface with scikit-learn/statmodels/R-forecast*
 - *Include real data-set examples*
 - *Multivariate series examples*