Theoretical Model for Causal One Step Forecasting of Any Time Series Type Sequence

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Abstract- In this research investigation, the author has detailed the Theoretical Model for Causal One Step Forecasting of Any Time Series Type Sequence.

INTRODUCTION

A lot of literature is available in the domain of One Step Forecasting. The reader can refer to the types of Forecasting dealt in the subject of Time Series Analysis Forecasting.

THEORY (AUTHOR'S MODEL FOR CAUSAL ONE STEP FORECASTING OF ANY TIME SERIES TYPE FORECASTING)

Given any time series or non-time series sequence of the kind

 $S = \left\{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_{n-1}, y_n\right\}, \text{ we first find the}$ values of Exhaustive Similarities $es_{i \to (i+1) \to (i+2)} \&$ Exhaustive Dissimilarities $eds_{i \to (i+1) \to (i+2)} \text{ which}$ give as Future Average $y_{(i+2)} \text{ when we use } y_{(i)} \text{ and}$ $y_{(i+1)}$

Using the technique of finding the Future Average using the scheme laid out by Bagadi, R.C. [1]. Note that, i can take positive integer values such that $n \le (i+2)$. For a sequence of n numbers, we will then have $\binom{n-2}{n}$ number of Exhaustive Similarities and Exhaustive Dissimilarities.

We now consider the thusly found (n-2) number of Exhaustive Similarities, found in order of the given sequence) as a new Time Series Type Sequence and find again the (n-4) in number Exhaustive Similarities. We keep repeating this procedure pyramidally upwards till we are left with only one Final Exhaustive Similarity Value. We now

consider k Step Evolution (using the method detailed by Bagadi, R.C. [2]) Of this Final Exhaustive Similarity Value. We now use this value to find the future average of the last two values of the line of values just below the peak line (or rather one value line) of the pyramid. We keep repeating this procedure going pyramidally downward so that we can finally forecast the Exhaustive Similarity part

component of the Future Average y_{n+1} Similarly, we repeat this procedure to forecast the Exhaustive Dissimilarity part component of the Future Average y_{n+1} . We now add these two components to get the Forecasted Future Value y_{n+1} . An important note here, is to understand that every system has a unique y_{n+1} value or some limited neighbourhood spectrum of y_{n+1} .

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