

Universal Forecasting Scheme

Author: Ramesh Chandra Bagadi

Affiliation: Associate Professor & Head, Department Of Civil Engineering, Sanketika Vidya Parishad Engineering College, Visakhapatnam-41, India
Email: rameshcbagadi@uwalumni.com

Abstract

In this research investigation, the author has detailed a novel method of forecasting.

Introduction

The best known methodology of Forecasting is that of Time Series Forecasting. A lot of literature is available in this domain.

Theory

Firstly, we define the definitions of Similarity and Dissimilarity as follows:

Given any two real numbers a and b, their Similarity is given by

$$\text{Similarity}(a,b) = \begin{cases} a^2 & \text{if } a < b \\ b^2 & \text{if } b < a \end{cases}$$

and their Dissimilarity is given by

$$\text{Dissimilarity}(a,b) = \begin{cases} ab - a^2 & \text{if } a < b \\ ab - b^2 & \text{if } b < a \end{cases}$$

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

$$S = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_{n-1}, y_n\}$$

We can now write y_{n+1} as

$$y_{(n+1)} = y_{(n+1)S} + y_{(n+1)DS} \text{ where}$$

$$y_{(n+1)S} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \left\{ \frac{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left(\frac{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_i, y_j)}{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_i, y_j) + \text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_i, y_j)} \right)}{\sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq r}}^n \left(\frac{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_r, y_j)}{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_r, y_j) + \text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_r, y_j)} \right)} \right\}$$

and

$$y_{(n+1)DS} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \left\{ \frac{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left(\frac{\text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_i, y_j)}{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_i, y_j) + \text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_i, y_j)} \right)}{\sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq r}}^n \left(\frac{\text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_r, y_j)}{\text{Total Exhaustive Similarity}(y_r, y_j) + \text{Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity}(y_r, y_j)} \right)} \right\}$$

The definitions of Total Exhaustive Similarity and Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity are detailed as follows:

Total Exhaustive Similarity(y_i, y_j) = *Similarity*(y_i, y_j) + *Similarity*(S_1, S_2) + *Similarity*(S_3, S_4) + *Similarity*(S_4, S_5) + + *Similarity*(S_k, S_{k+1}) till $S_k = S_{k+1}$ for some k

where $S_1 = \{\text{Smaller}(y_i, y_j)\}$ and $S_2 = \{\text{Larger}(y_i, y_j) - \text{Smaller}(y_i, y_j)\}$

where $S_3 = \{\text{Smaller}(S_1, S_2)\}$ and $S_4 = \{\text{Larger}(S_1, S_2) - \text{Smaller}(S_1, S_2)\}$

where $S_4 = \{\text{Smaller}(S_3, S_4)\}$ and $S_5 = \{\text{Larger}(S_3, S_4) - \text{Smaller}(S_3, S_4)\}$

.....

 and so on so forth

where $S_k = \{\text{Smaller}(S_{k-1}, S_k)\}$ and $S_{k+1} = \{\text{Larger}(S_{k-1}, S_k) - \text{Smaller}(S_{k-1}, S_k)\}$

Similarly, we write

Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity(y_i, y_j) = *Dissimilarity*(y_i, y_j) + *Dissimilarity*(S_1, S_2) + *Dissimilarity*(S_3, S_4) + *Dissimilarity*(S_4, S_5) + + *Dissimilarity*(S_l, S_{l+1}) till $S_l = S_{l+1}$ for some l

where $S_1 = \{\text{Smaller}(y_i, y_j)\}$ and $S_2 = \{\text{Larger}(y_i, y_j) - \text{Smaller}(y_i, y_j)\}$

where $S_3 = \{\text{Smaller}(S_1, S_2)\}$ and $S_4 = \{\text{Larger}(S_1, S_2) - \text{Smaller}(S_1, S_2)\}$

where $S_4 = \{\text{Smaller}(S_3, S_4)\}$ and $S_5 = \{\text{Larger}(S_3, S_4) - \text{Smaller}(S_3, S_4)\}$

.....

 and so on so forth

where $S_l = \{\text{Smaller}(S_{l-1}, S_l)\}$ and $S_{l+1} = \{\text{Larger}(S_{l-1}, S_l) - \text{Smaller}(S_{l-1}, S_l)\}$

Similarly, we can write the Total Exhaustive Similarity and Total Exhaustive Dissimilarity for (y_r, y_j)

References

1. **Universal Forecasting Scheme**
<http://vixra.org/abs/1803.0069>