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Abstract

The scope of the present thesis is the application and evaluation of various forecasting methods for the Market's Clearing Price (MCP), or System's Marginal Price (SMP), of the electricity for the Greek Electricity Market. This task is accomplished through the designing of a proper simulation process that is based on the logic of rolling forecasting. Within the frame of this simulation process, 6 different forecasting models are applied: various exponential smoothing models, the combinatorial Theta method, the linear regression method (LRL) and Naive as a benchmark method.

To begin with, a general review of the Greek electricity market is given while, simultaneously, the concepts of the System's Marginal Price (SMP) and the Daily Energy Programming (DEP) are introduced. Moreover, existing references relevant to the study's object are presented, which are being categorized based on the forecasting horizon they represent. The three categories refer to short-term, mid-term and long-term forecasts, and there is additional reference to the most widely selected forecasting methods for each category. Additionally, various qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the time series are introduced and mainstream time series forecasting methods (Naive, SES, Holt, Damped and Theta), the deterministic/causal models, such as the linear regression method, and the combinatorial classic Theta method are presented.

Having completed the theoretical aspect of the task, the SMP time series, on which the whole project is based on, is analyzed. Additionally, four supplementary time series which can be used as independent regression variables (demand forecast, natural gas prices etc.) are presented, as well the results that are produced by the application of the 6 forecasting methods, during the simulation process. The results are being categorized into 4 categories based on the approach for tackling with the seasonality pattern which is embedded in the SMP time series. Moreover, a detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of the three optimal results (SES, Theta and Damped) that refer to the category of double seasonality treatment is elaborated, while final conclusions relevant with the results and the simulation process are deduced. Finally, there is a reference to a couple of issues that were not discussed within the frame of the present thesis, nonetheless they are considered to be of major importance for future studies relevant to the SMP time series forecasts, so guidelines for possible future research are given.

Key words: System's Marginal Price, Market's Clearing Price, Greek Electricity Market, forecasting methods, rolling forecasts.

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 μ μ (SES), μ μ μμ
 (Holt) μ μ μμ (Damped).
 4.3, μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μμ μ (LRL)
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 μ μ Matlab, μ μ μ
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 Theta. μ μ μ μ Theta μ
 μ μ & μ (2000).
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5.1 μ (rolling forecasts), μ

5.2, 5 : μ ,

1. μ .

2. μ .

3. μ .

4. μ rolling forecasting.

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μ μ μ (sMAPE). μμ

6, , μ , 6.1 μ

(2006-2011), μ 3 in-sample μ 5.

μ , μ μ μ , μ 3, μ μ .

μ 6.1.3, μ , (calendar effect)

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6.2, μ μ

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7, μ μ μ 6

μ μ μ : μ μ

1. μ Naive
2. μ SES
3. μ Holt
4. μ Damped
5. μ LRL
6. μ Theta

Damped), μ μ μ (SES, Holt, μ

(μ μμ / μ)

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μ μ SES Damped, μ Holt LRL

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7.2, μ μ , μ

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sMAPE, μ Naive

μ μ SES, Damped

Theta. μ

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7, μ μ

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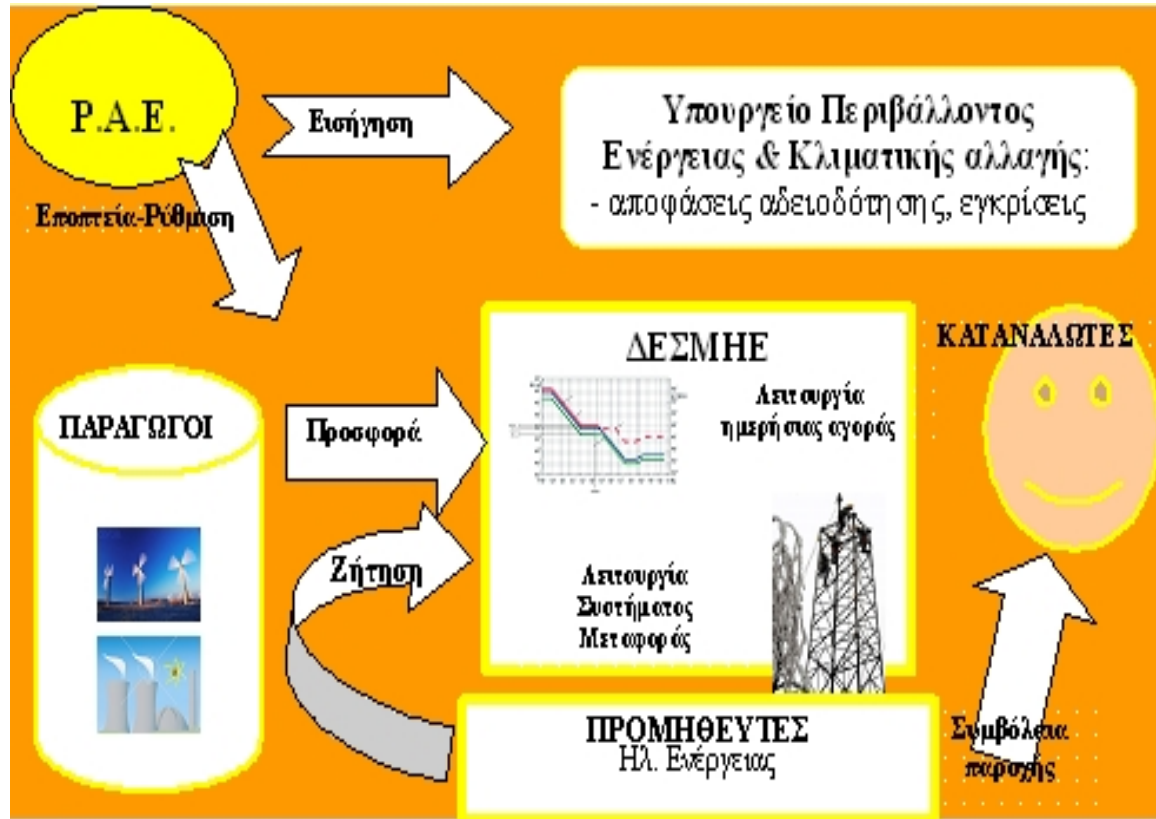
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μ (*Vespucci et al., 2009*).

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μ (μ , 2003).

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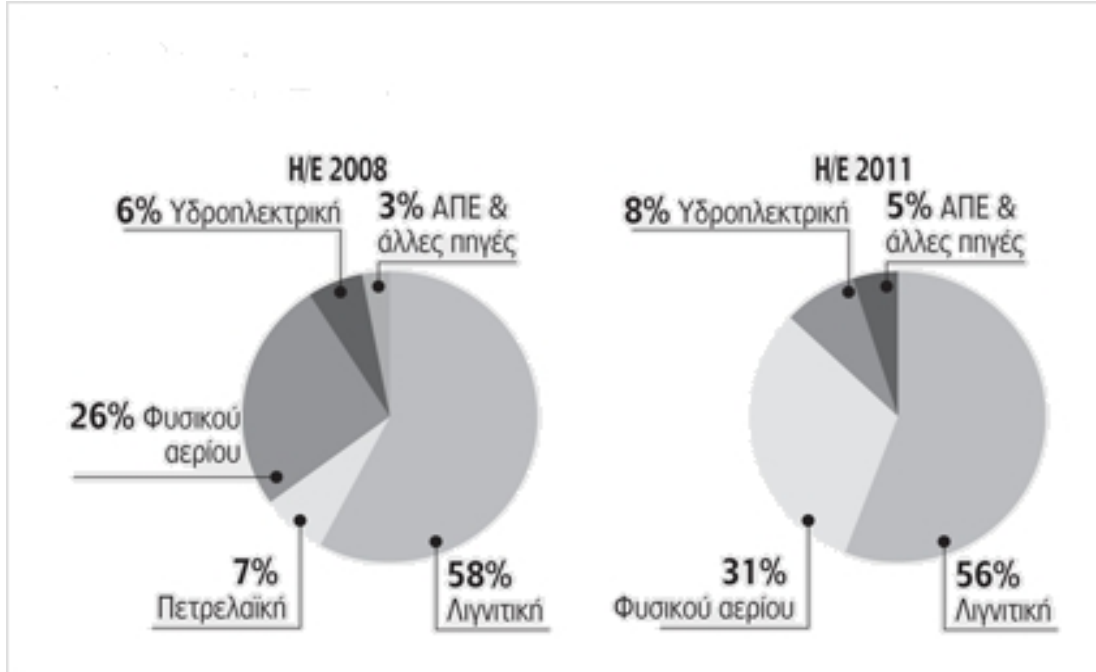
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5 « μ » 2005 2010 μ μ μ
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μ : μ



. 1.2.3 - μ

: <http://www.statbank.gr>

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μ (μ μ) μ
μ μ μ μ .
μ μ (μ - , 2010)
μ

➤ μ μ (Capacity Market).

➤ - μ μ μ μ

μ μ () (Energy and Ancillary Services Market).

1.2.1

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μ μ μ 300 MW, μ μ μ μ
250 MW. μ μ

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μ μ () , μ μ μ

- μ μ (Balanced) (, 2010) :

$$(MW) = (MW) + μ μ$$

1.2.2 μ

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 (Mandatory Pool).

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 μμ μ (physical
 bilateral transactions) μ μ (-
 2.0, 2010).

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i. _____:

(μ - μ)
 (μ (μ) μ)
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ii. _____ (Ancillary Services):

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1.3.2 5 μ

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 μ μ μ
 μ (2009) 5 « μ »

❖ 12 2006

- μ μ μ .
- μ μ μ .
- μ (-).

❖ 13 2006

- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ .
- μ (-).

❖ 1 2007

- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ
- μ 30% μ μ
- μ μ (-).

❖ 1 2009 (μ)

- 24 μ μ μ (,
- μ ,).
- μ μ « μ μ ».

❖ 1 2009 (μ μ)

- μ μ .
- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ
- μ (μ) .

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2. μ μ ()

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- (μ μ) SMP (system marginal price) MCP (market clearing price),
- (μ) MCQ (market clearing quantity).

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Sanjeev, Lalit Ashwani (2009) (MAPE<3%)

μ μ μ μ . μ μ : μ

- 30% .
- 50% .
- 60% ().
- 200% spot market .

μ μ μ μ ; μ μ μ -

μ μ :

- μ (μ - μ),
- μ μ (μ -).

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ (μ), μ μ μ μ .

' μ μ , μ μ . μ μ "day ahead forecasting" μ μ μμ

2.2

μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ (μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ) (Deepak & Swarup, 2011).

- μ μ μ .
- spikes μ μ μ μ .
- μ μ μ .
- .
- μ .
- () .
- μ μ μ μ μ (μ μ μ μ μ) .
- .

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ (Sanjeev et al., 2009):

- ❖ .
- ❖ μ μ .
- ❖ .

- ❖ μ (calendar effect).
- ❖ μ (Spikes).
- ❖ μ, μ μ μ
- ❖ :
- ❖
- ❖ -
- ❖ μ μ μ
- ❖
- ❖

2.3

μ μ Sanjeev, Lalit Ashwani (2009), 3
 μ μ μ

- Game Theory Models (Nash equilibrium, Cournot, Bertrand).
- Simulation Models (MAPS, UPLAN).
- **Time Series Models** (Stochastic models(ARIMA,AR,MA,GARCH),AI models, Regression/causal models).

(Time Series Models), μ μ
 μ μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ, 2011): μ (μ ,
 ➤ : μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 (smoothing) (decomposition), μ μ
 (Autoregressive Moving Average ARMA).

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- μ , μ μ :
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- ❖ μ μ μ μ
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- ❖ , μ , μ μ
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ahead forecasting. μ "day

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μ (1) μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ :

<i>J. Conejo et al.</i>	2005	Various FM	μ
<i>N. V. Karakatsani & D. W. Bunn</i>	2008	Regression Models	μ
<i>N. Bowden, J. E. Payne</i>	2008	ARIMA-EGARCH	μ
<i>R. Weron & A. Misiorek</i>	2008	Parametric and not Timeseries Models	μ
<i>Whei-Min Lin, Hong-Jey Gow & Ming-Tang Tsai</i>	2010	ERBFN	μ
<i>Jinxing Che, Jianzhou Wang</i>	2010	SVR-ARIMA	μ
<i>A. Karsaz, H.R. Mashhadi & M.M. Mirsalehi</i>	2010	Co-Co	μ
<i>F. Serinaldi</i>	2011	GAMLSS	μ
<i>Deepak Singhal and K.S Swarup</i>	2011	ANN	μ
<i>H.M.I. Pousinho, V.M.F. Mendes & J.P.S. Catalão</i>	2012	Hybrid PSO-ANFIS	μ
<i>S. S. Torghabam</i>	2010	Regression Models	μ
<i>M. Shafie-khah et al.</i>	2011	WAV-ARIMA-RBFN	μ
<i>H.M.I. Pousinho, V.M.F. Mendes, J.P.S. Catalao</i>	2011	WNF	μ
<i>G. Ham & A. Borison</i>	2006	Proposing Methods	μ
<i>S. Schlueter</i>	2010	Various FM	-

2.4.1 –

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2.4.1

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Wavelet-ARIMA,

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(RBFN, ERBFN, PSO-ANFIS).

μ

μ , μ μ μ (spikes).

μ , μ μ μ (spikes).

(Double Seasonal Exponential Smoothing) Taylor (2003)

μ μ μ μ Holt – Winters (Phillip G. Gould et al., 2008).

μ μ μ μ .

2.4.1.1 μ

μ μ μ Karakatsani Burn (2008)

μ μ μ μ μ μ (time-varying parameter (TVP) regression).

- _____ (demand).
- _____ μ _____ (demand slope and curvature), μ .
- _____ (demand volatility) , μ .
- _____ (Margin), μ , .

- Lag-1 Margin, μ μ μ
- _____ (scarcity), μ μ
- _____ μ .
- _____ (spread), μ μ
- _____ (seasonality).
- _____ (trend).
- _____ (diurnal and weekly effects).

μ μ , μ μ
(AR) μ μ
 μ (LRL, TVP- Regression, RS-Regression, TVP-AR, RS-AR, Regression with Trend), μ μ MAPE, MAE, RMSE, MaxAE MaxAPE.

μ μ (Margin), μ μ
 μ μ , μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ , μ μ :

μ	1
μ μ	1
/	1
μ / μμ	1
	1
	1
μ	1
	1
	1
μ μ μ	1
μ μ	1
	2
	2
μ	2
μ μ	2
	2
μ μ (, .)	2
	3
μμ μ	3
μμ μ	3
μ μ	3
μ	4
	4
	4
μ (spikes)	4
	5
μ (μ /μ / /) (calendar effects)	5
	5

2.4.2 -

μ

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- 1:

- 2 :
- 3 :
- 4 : « μ »
- 5 : /

2.4.1.2 (μ μ μ)

(Neural Networks (NN))

μ (Artificial Intelligence models)

Sanjeev, Lalit Ashwani (2009), (Artificial Neural Networks(ANN))



- Multilayer Feed Forward Neural Networks (FFNN).
- Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN).
- Support Vector Machine (SVM).
- Self-organizing map (SOM).
- Committee machine on NNs.
- Recurrent Neural Network (RNN).

Deepak Singhal K.S. Swarup (2011),

μ , μ μ μ

al., 2011) (Jinxing Che & Jianzhoy Wang, 2010). (A. Karsaz et al., 2010) (Pousinho et al., 2012).

2.4.2

The paper discusses the importance of the ... (Torghaban (2010), ... (Nord Pool) 10, ... (12 μ), ... (stochastic-regression model) (18-lagged Auto Regressive model), ...)

, μ .
 μ (APE),
 μ (MAPE)
 μ (RMSE), μ (STD)
 ().
 μ , μ ,
 μ μ (MAPE)
 μ μ (9.67%
 28,67%), μ μ
 μ μ μ .

2.4.3

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 , μ μ μ μ μ 1 ,
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 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
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 20-30 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 20 (G. Hamm & A. Borison, 2006).

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- μ .

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µ (µ µ µ) µ µ

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µ µ µ µ µ µ

µ µ µ µ /µ µ µ µ µ

μ μ . μ μ ,
 (), μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ « μ ».

3. Seasonality

μ μ , μ μ ,
 μ μ . μ μ ,
 μ μ . μ μ ,
 μ μ . μ μ , μ μ
 , μ μ .
 μ .

4. Outliers

μ μ μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ outliers special events spikes
 μ μ .
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 level-shifts, μ μ μ μ
 . μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .
 ,

$$\sigma_{\mu\lambda\theta\nu\sigma\mu\omicron} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{n}}$$

iv. μμ (Variance)

μμ
 μ μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ .

v. μμ (Linear Correlation Coefficient)

Pearson

μμ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μμ μ μ τó ε μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ ρó δ μ [-1, 1].
 μ μ μ μ ±1 μμ
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μμ
 , μ μ μμ
 . μ μ μμ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 correl μ μ μ μ μ μ
 : μ μ μ μ μ μ

$$r_{XY} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \bar{X}) \cdot (Y_i - \bar{Y})]}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

vi. (Autocorrelation Coefficient)

μμ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ [0, 1], μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
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 . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 . acf, μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 :

$$ACF_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1+k}^n [(Y_i - \bar{Y}) \cdot (Y_{i-k} - \bar{Y})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}$$

vii. Κoefficient of Variation

Ο συντελεστής μεταβολής (CV) είναι η αναλογία του τυπικού αποκλίματος (σ) προς τον μέσο όρο (μ). Ορίζεται ως:

$$C_v = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{Y}} \cdot 100\%$$

viii. Intermittent Demand Interval

Ο περίοδος διάρκειας της ζήτησης (ID) είναι ο αριθμός των περιόδων που η ζήτηση είναι μηδέν. Η ID είναι ένα χαρακτηριστικό της ζήτησης που επηρεάζει σημαντικά την πρόβλεψη της ζήτησης. Ορίζεται ως:

3.3 Εποχιακή Ζήτηση

Η εποχιακή ζήτηση είναι η ζήτηση που επαναλαμβάνεται σε τακτά χρονικά διαστήματα. Η εποχιακή ζήτηση μπορεί να μοντελοποιηθεί χρησιμοποιώντας την ακόλουθη εξίσωση:

Η F_i είναι η προβλεπόμενη ζήτηση για την περίοδο i . Η e_i είναι το σφάλμα πρόβλεψης. Η Y_i είναι η πραγματική ζήτηση για την περίοδο i .

$$e_i = Y_i - F_i$$

:

- i : i

μ , μ
μ (MAPE)
μ .
μ μ , μ μ
μ , μ μ μ μ
μ . μ , μ μ μ
μ μ . μ , μ μ μ
μ μ .

4.2.2 μμ (Holt Exponential Smoothing)

μ
 μ , μ
 , μ
 μ . μ
 μ Holt,
 1957. μ Holt
 :

$$e_t = Y_t - F_t$$

$$S_t = S_{t-1} + T_{t-1} + \alpha \cdot e_t$$

$$T_t = T_{t-1} + \beta \cdot e_t$$

$$F_{t+m} = S_t + m \cdot T_t$$

:

- e_t μ , μ μ
- S ,
- F ,
- t ,
- T ,
- m ,
- μ μ μ μ [0,1], μ ,
- μ μ μ [0,1]. μ ,
- μ , (S₀) μ Holt μ
- (T₀), μ
- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ .

μ μ ημ μ ,
 μ a b αι μ μ
 μ π μ μ
 μ δρόμηση \hat{Y}_k

$$(a, b) \mid \min [\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2]$$

μ μ μ μμ
 μ μ . μ μ μ μμ
 μ σχέσεις που μ ις a και b είναι οι εξής:

$$b = \frac{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \cdot Y_i}{n} - \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{n} - \bar{X}^2}$$

$$\alpha \mu \alpha \quad b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(X_i - \bar{X}) \cdot (Y_i - \bar{Y})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$a = \bar{Y} - b \cdot \bar{X}$$

- \bar{X} κα \bar{Y} είν μ μ μ μ
- n μ μ (μ μ) μ μ μ .

4.3.2 μμ μ

μμ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ :

$$= b_0 + b_1 \cdot X_1 + b_2 \cdot X_2 + \dots + b_k \cdot X_k + e$$

- μ μ ,
- 1, 2 μ ,
- b_0, b_1, b_k μ ,

▪ $e_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i$,
 όπου $\hat{Y}_i = b_0 + b_1 X_{1,i} + b_2 X_{2,i}$
 είναι η προβλεπόμενη τιμή της μεταβλητής Y για τις τιμές X_1 και X_2 .
 Η μέθοδος των ελαχίστων τετραγώνων (OLS) επιδιώκει να βρει τις τιμές των παραμέτρων b_0, b_1, b_2 που ελαχιστοποιούν το άθροισμα των τετραγώνων των ελαττώσεων:

$$(b_0, b_1, b_2) \mid \min [\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2],$$

:

$$e_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i$$

μ η ακόλουθη σχέση για 1 σφάλματα:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_{1,i} - b_2 X_{2,i})^2$$

, όπου b_0, b_1, b_2 είναι οι παραμέτρους που θέλουμε να βρούμε.
 Η μέθοδος των ελαχίστων τετραγώνων (OLS) επιδιώκει να βρει τις τιμές των παραμέτρων b_0, b_1, b_2 που ελαχιστοποιούν το άθροισμα των τετραγώνων των ελαττώσεων.

Theta

$$Y_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Y_t^{\theta=0} + Y_t^{\theta=2})$$

μμέ Theta:

$$Y_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Y_t^{\theta=0} + Y_t^{\theta=2})$$

:

- $Y_t^{\theta=0}$ είν μ t μμ Theta μ μ =0,
- $Y_t^{\theta=2}$ είν μ t μμ Theta μ μ =2.

μμ Theta μ μ =0 (Theta(0))
 μ μμ μ , μμ Theta μ μ =2 (Theta(2))
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μμ Theta
 (2) μ μ μ μ μμ Theta
 μ (SES), 4.2.1
 μ μ μμ Theta
 (0), μ μ (Theta line
 (Theta line (2)),
 μ μ μ
 μ Theta, μ μ Matlab.

μ μ .

μ μ . μ ,

μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ .

7. μ μ ,

(μ μ),

μ rolling forecasting.

5.2.4.2 (Forecasting)

forecasting, μ μ rolling μ

day ahead forecasting, μ μ

μμ .

μ μ μ μ

4. μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ Matlab. μ μ

μ μ .

5.2.4.3 (Post – Process)

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ 150 €/ Wh μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

6. μ

μ μ rolling forecasting
 μ , μ .
 μ . μ
 , μ
 μ μ , μ / μ .
 μ , μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ , μμ μ .
 μ .

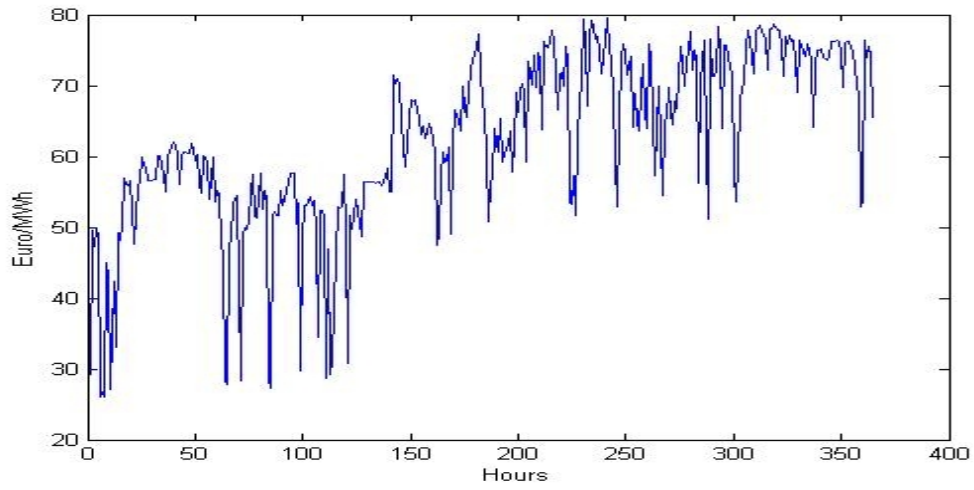
6.1

μ

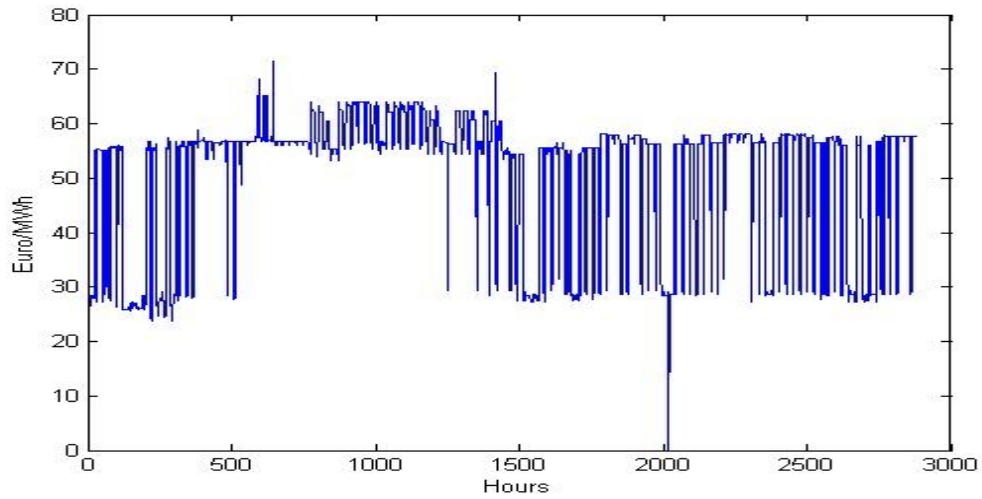
μ μ μ () μ .
 μ μ μ 5
 €/MWh . μ 5
 1/1/2006 1/1/2011.
 5, 60% , in-sample
 μ μ . μ 3 μ
 « » μ 2 μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .

6.1.1

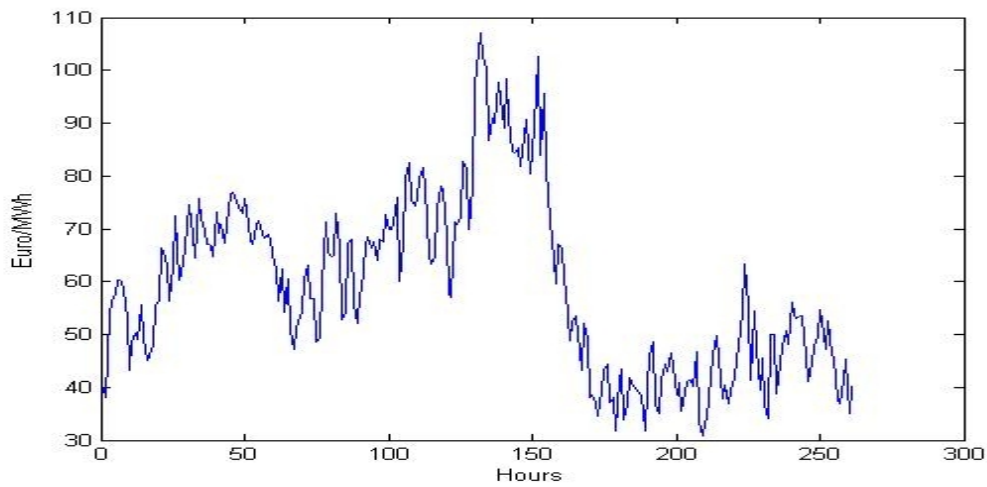
μ , 2.2,
 (volatility), μ , (spikes)
 (multiple seasonality). μ
 μ ,
 μμ , μ μ μ :
 , μ μ :



. 6.1.1 - μ μ 2006

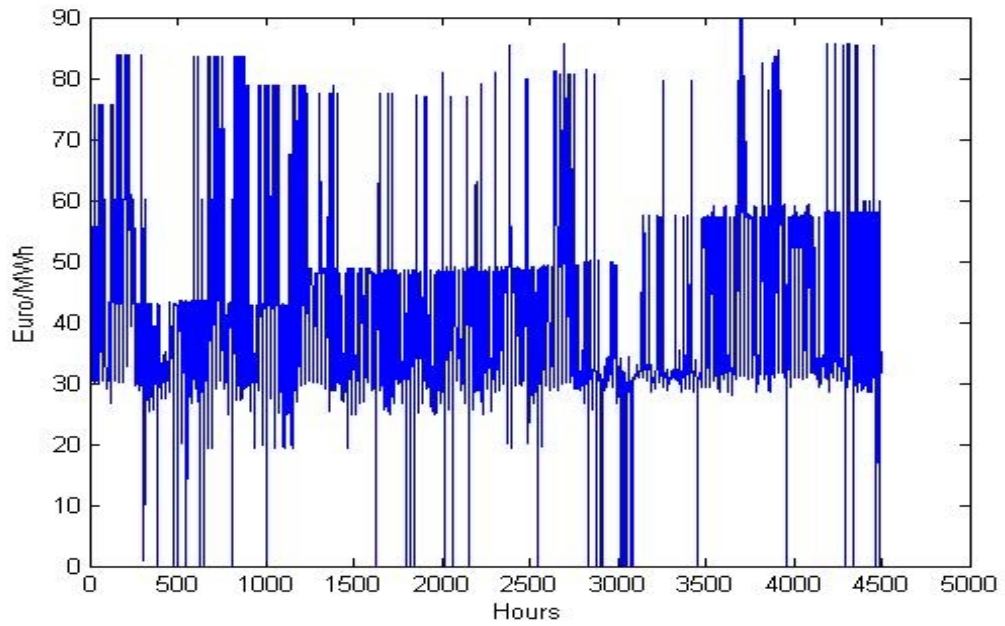


. 6.1.2 - μ 4 μ 2006



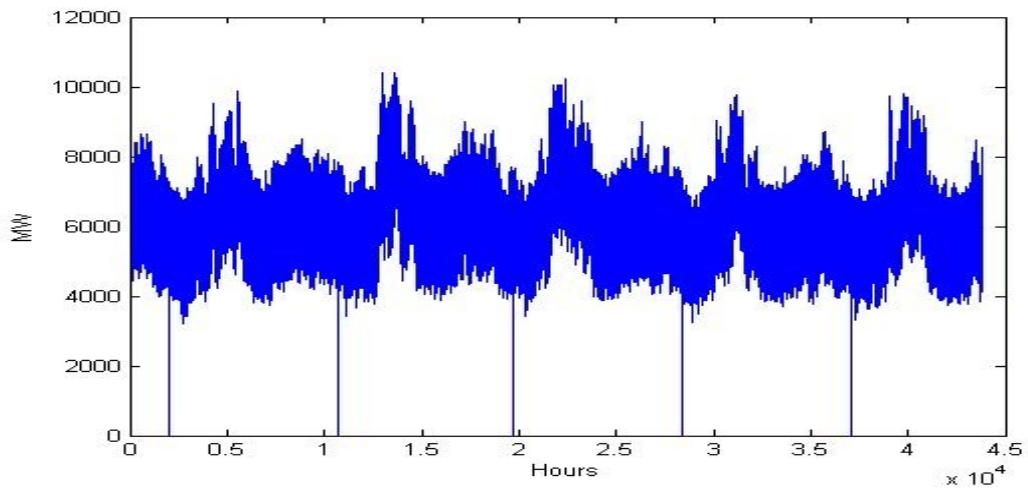
. 6.1.3 - μ μ 2006-2011

. 6.1.1, μ , μ , . 6.1.2
 μ , μ
 μ , μ
 μ , 2 , μ μ
 μ . μ μ
 . 6.1.3, μ μ
 μ . μ , . 6.1.2, μ μ
 μ μ . μ
 μ μ μ (missing values), μ
 μ μ μ . μ
 μ μ :

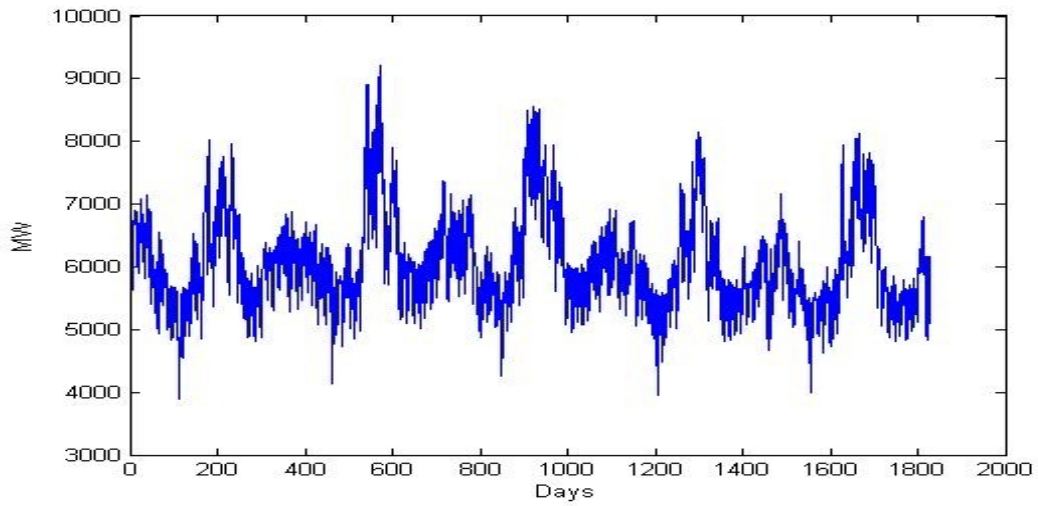


. 6.1.4 – μ μ () μ μ

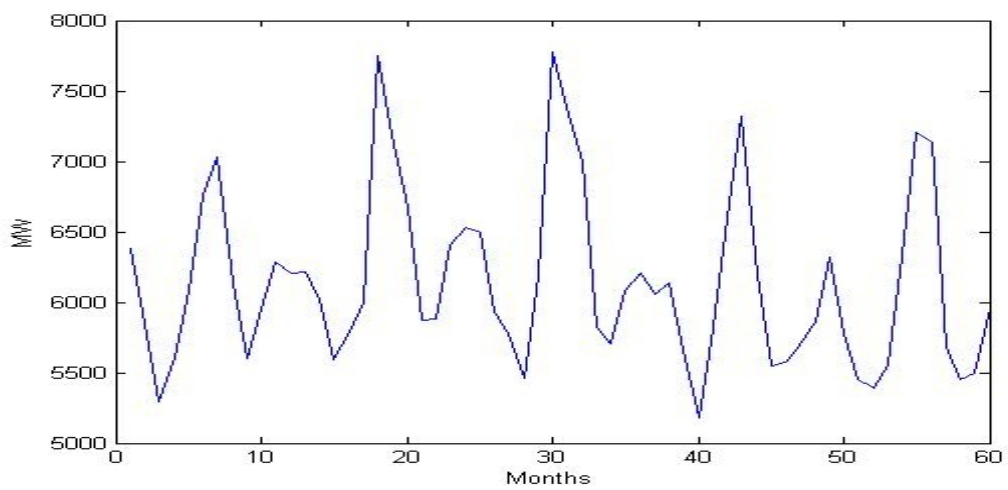
μ , μ
 μ , μ
 μ μ μ



. 6.2.1 – μ 2006-2011



. 6.2.2 – μ μ 2006-2011

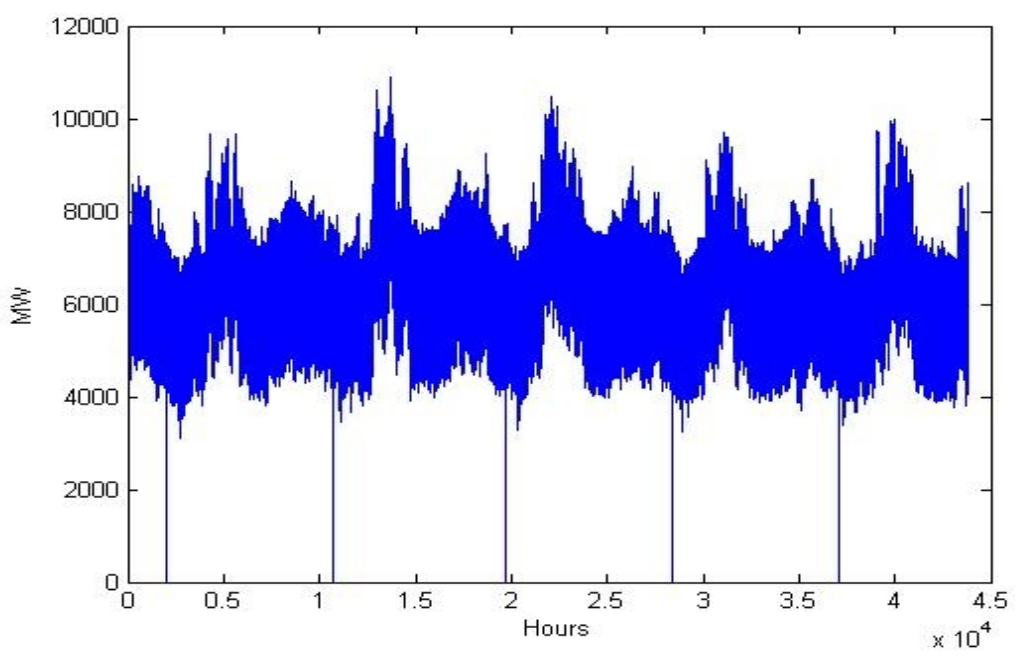


. 6.2.3- μ μ 2006-2011

rolling forecasting,
in-sample

5
1/1/2006 1/1/2011.
MW.

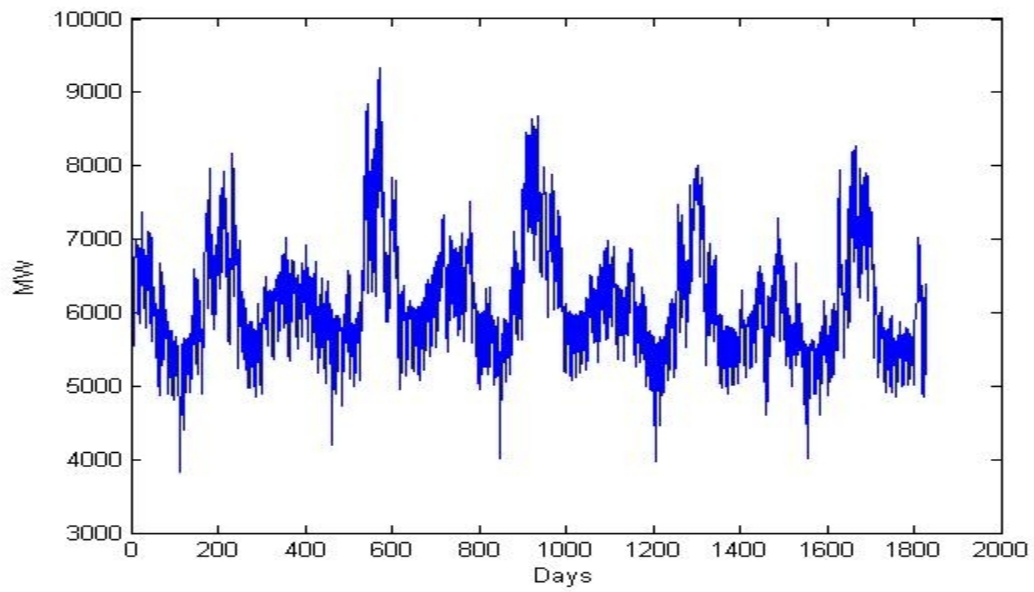
2006-2011:



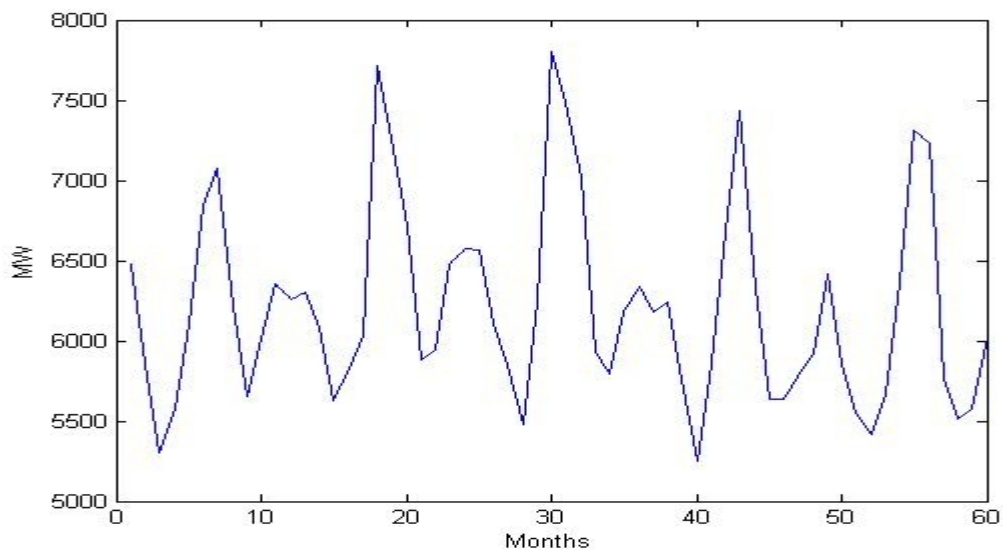
. 6.2.5 - 2006-2011

6.2.1).

μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ
μ : 2006-2011, μ



. 6.2.6 - μ 2006-2011

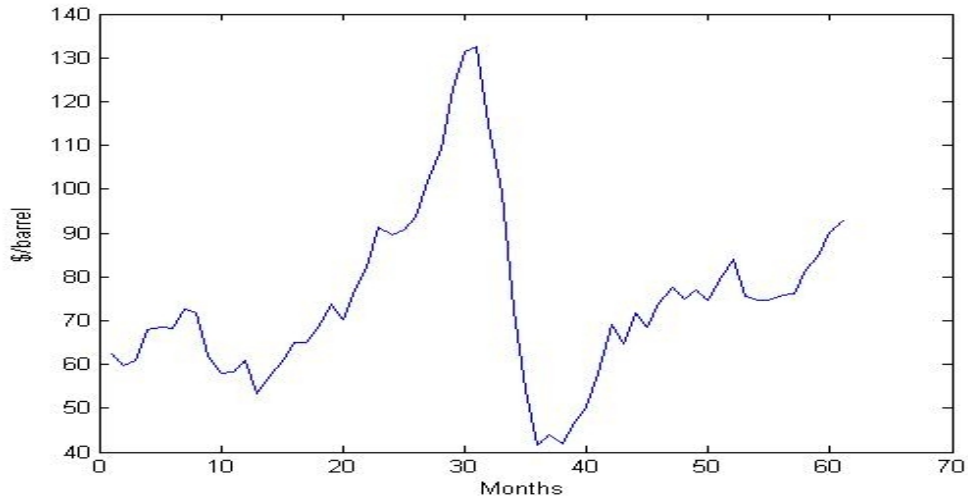


. 6.2.7 - μ 2006-2011

3, μ μ , μ 2.
 , , μ μ
 . μ μ
 μ μ μ 2, μμ ,
 . μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ .

6.2.3 μ

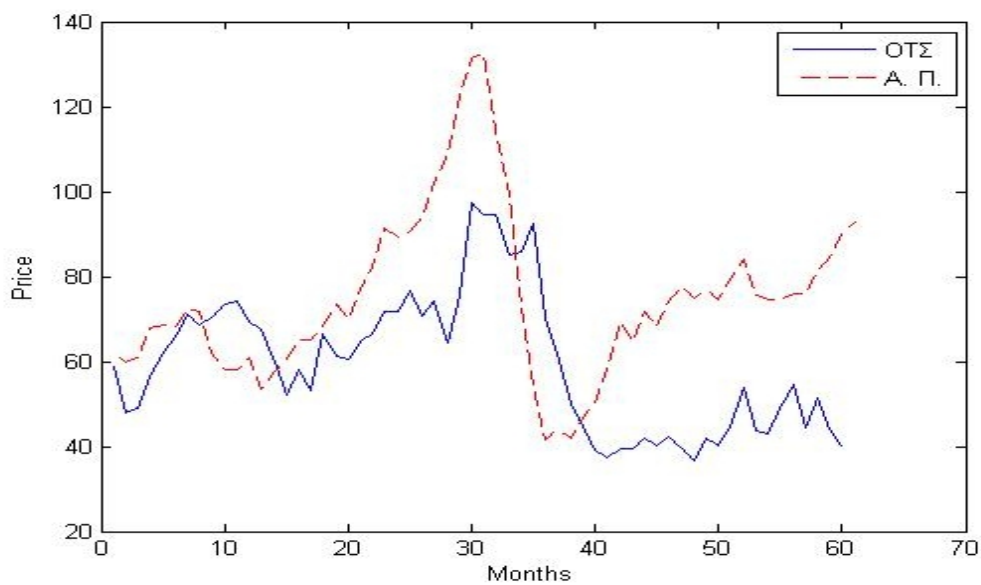
μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ 1.1,
 μ 7% μ μ 2008.
 μ , μ μ μ μμ μ 2011
 μ μ μμ « »
 μ , μ μ .
 , μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ 2011,
 μ μ 2010, μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 μ (2006
 μ), μμ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ 2011. μ μ 2006 (\$
 per barrel). μ ,



. 6.2.9 - μ 2006-2011

: <http://www.indexmundi.com>

μ μ μμ , μ μ 5 2006-2011, μ
μ μ 2007-2008, μ
130\$.



. 6.2.10 - μ 2006-2011

μ
 μ , μ
 , μ (2007-2008), μ
 μ
 μ , μ
 μ , μ
 μ
 μ
 μ
 , μ
 μ
 μ
 μ μ Matlab
 :

μ
ΜΕΣΗ ΤΙΜΗ (mean) : 74.9438 \$/barrel
ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ ΤΙΜΗ (max) : 135.55 \$/barrel
ΕΛΑΧΙΣΤΗ ΤΙΜΗ (min) : 41,53 \$/barrel
ΤΥΠΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΚΛΙΣΗ (standard deviation) : 19,6599
ΔΙΑΚΥΜΑΝΣΗ (variance): 386,5119
ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΤΗΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΣΧΕΤΙΣΗΣ (Linear Correlation Coefficient): 0,4279

6.2.3 -. μ
 μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ
 μ 0,4279, μ μ
 μ

7. μ μ

Naive, μ 5. μ μ , μ μ SES, Holt μ μ Damped, μ (LRL),

4, μ

().

μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ

3.2.6. μ (sMAPE), μμ μ

, μ μ μ μ

μ μ

rolling forecasting.

:

- i. (no seasonality index – no SI).
- ii. (single seasonality) μ
 μ (SI=24).
- iii. (single seasonality) μ
 μ (SI=168).
- iv. (double seasonality) μ
 μ μ (SI₁=24, SI₂=168).

6, μ , μ μ , μ μ . μ , μ μ .

(%) sMAPE 6 μ , (Naive, LRL, Theta, SES, Holt, Damped), μ μ rolling forecasting:

		Naive	LRL	Theta	SES	Holt	Damped
NO SI	sMAPE (%)	31,0848	42,5993	31,0893	31,0904	44,6469	31,3484

7.1.1. - sMAPE

μ μ , μ ,
 μ μ , μ μ sMAPE
 42,6%, μ μ
 μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ sMAPE
 μ μ μ μ Holt.
 μ μ μ Holt, μ μ μ
 (), μ μ μ
 μ Holt, μ 45%, μ μ 4.
 .
 μ μ ,
 μ μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ (0,9661), μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ (0,0103).

7.2

μ μ μ

(SI=24)

μ

μ , μ 1 , .

μ μ , μ 24

(seasonality indexes - SI), μ μ , μ

μ

μ μ μ μ μ , μ , μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ ,

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

(SI=24):

(sMAPE), 6

24

1,2,3,6,12

			Naive	LRL	Theta	SES	Holt	Damped
SI=24	sMAPE (%)	1	26,1606	38,2304	26,0253	26,0219	48,1635	26,0414
		2	26,2117	38,1508	26,0724	26,069	46,6392	26,0842
		3	26,3579	38,154	26,228	26,2193	46,9235	26,223
		6	26,5694	38,1082	26,4075	26,403	47,9758	26,4121
		12	26,433	37,9152	26,2541	26,2493	47,9319	26,2602
			25,6652	37,3632	25,351	25,3464	49,3313	25,3696

7.2.1. – sMAPE μ μ (SI=24)

sMAPE μ μ 7.2.1, μ μ μ

7.1.1

μ , μ Naive, LRL, Theta, SES Damped,

μ μ μ μ , μ
μ μ μ μ .
μ , , μ μ μ
24 , sMAPE μ μ μ 6
Holt. μ , μ , μ μ
μ Holt μ μ μ
sMAPE, μ
μ , sMAPE, μ , μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ , 49,3313%, μ μ
μ μ 4,7% μ μ 7.1.1.
μ μ μ 46,6392%, μ 2
μ μ 7.1.1
μ μ Holt, μ μ
sMAPE μ Holt μ μ
μ , μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ 5
μ (Naive, LRL, Theta, SES, Damped) μ
μ μ 1 μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ 6 μ (μ
μ), μ LRL μ sMAPE 6
μ sMAPE μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ sMAPE μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ 4
μ μ μ Naive, Theta, SES
Damped:

μ SES μ ,
 μ
 μ μ μ μ μ Theta,
 $\mu\mu$ Theta(0) μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ .
 μ μ .
 μ μ Naive, μ
 μ i, 4 , μ
 μ Damped.
 μ , μ μ μ Naive
 μ , μ μ
 μ , μ 3 μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ
 Naive.

7.3 μ μ μ (SI=168)

μ , μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ . μ μ μ
 168 μ , μ 24, μ 24 .
 μ , μ μ , μ ii, μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ .
 μ , μ μ
 μ , μ , μ .
 168 , μ μ
 μ μ , μ , μ μ μ
 μ . μ , μ μ μ

rolling forecasting:

			Naive	LRL	Theta	SES	Holt	Damped
SI=168	sMAPE		25,7923	37,4809	25,2775	25,2736	46,4451	25,2803

7.3.1. – sMAPE (SI=168)

Naive, sMAPE 0,13

Naive, sMAPE 0,1177

(Theta, SES, Damped).

Naive, sMAPE 0,1177

, μ μ μ LRL
 μ μ .
 μ Holt, μ ,
 μ μ μ μ
 μ (SI=24), μ μ
 μ i (no SI). μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ LRL,
 μ μ
 ,
 μ μ μ μ μ Theta, SES,
 Damped, μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ
 (SI=24, no SI). μ μ μ μ
 μ sMAPE, μ μ ii,
 μ μ μ
 SES, μ μ 0,0728%
 μ li, 18,71% μ i.
 μ μ μ μ Theta,
 μ μ μ 0,0735% μ
 μ ii, 18,69% μ i.
 μ (Damped),
 μ 0,0893% μ ii, 19,36% μ
 μ I, μ μ μ
 μ μ μ
 Damped 168 24.

7.4 μ μ (double SI)

4

μ .

,
 . μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ (sMAPE). μ μ μ

, (, μ μ).
 μ 24 ,
 μ ,
 ii (SI=24),
 μ μ μ .
 ii, μ μ μ 24
 μ μ , μ 168 μ
 , μ , μ
 μ , μ
 , μ μ ,
 μ 168 μ . , 24
 μ μ μ
 24 , μ μ μ μ
 , μ 168 μ
 .
 μ 168 μ
 μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 iii (SI=168),
 .
 μ , μ 24 μ (SI=24),
 ,
 μ μ 168 ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ 7
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .

μ . μ 24 μ

μ μ Naive, μ μ 1,393

sMAPE, μ μ iii,

μ μ 21,5%

7.1.1.

μ , μ Naive, μ μ μ μ

LRL, μ μ

μ , μ 1 4

μ μ μ , μ

SES, , μ sMAPE. μ

μ μ μ 1 μ μ μ

μ μ Theta Damped. 24 , μ

μ μ 23,8509%, μ μ iii

1,4227 μ μ μ μ

(SI=168), μ μ μ μ

23,29% μ μ sMAPE

7.1.1.

μ μ , μ μ μ

μ μ Naive, μ μ μ

μ .

μ Theta, μ μ , μ

μ μ SES. μ ,

sMAPE μ 23,8551%,

μ Theta μ 6 μ

μ μ 1,4224

μ μ iii, μ

μ μ SES, μ μ

μ μ 23,27%, μ μ

μ SES.

μ , μ μ μ Theta,

μ μ μ μ SES,

4 μ

μ , μ Damped, μ 2 μ

μ , μ μ μ μ μ

7.4.1 μ μ μ 7.1.1, 23,90%.

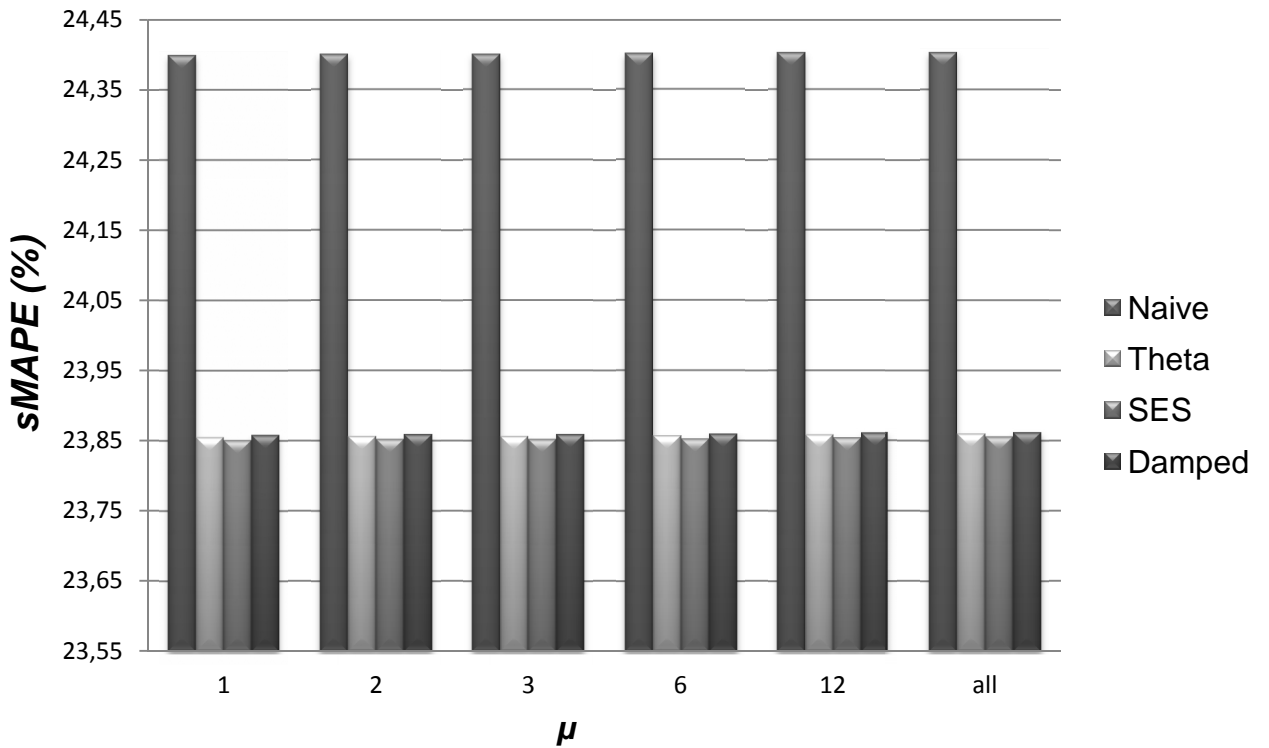
μ Damped, μ μ 1 4 μ μ

$\mu\mu$ sMAPE, μ 4 μ ,

μ μ μ 24 μ μ

μ , μ μ :

Double SI



7.4.1 – sMAPE μ Naive, Theta, SES, Damped (Double SI)

μμ μ μ μμ 7.2.1,
 μ μ μ
 μ (SES, Theta, Damped),
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 Naive μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ 7.2,
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 sMAPE, μ μ μ
 μ μ μ
 (SI₁, SI₂).

8.

μ , sMAPE, 3 μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ
 5 μ , μ 6
 μ μ 7.
 μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .

8.1.

μ μ sMAPE,
 μ 4 μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ .

μ μ μ μ , 2
 μ μ (24 μ μ 168 5
 μ μ), μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ Holt .

μ , 3 μ sMAPE,
 7.4.1, μ μ μ
 (double SI), μ μ .

μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ

sMAPE, μ μ μ μ

μ : μ

Double SI	
	sMAPE (%)
SES	23,8509
Theta	23,8551
Damped	23,8582

8.1.1. - sMAPE μ (SI=24, SI2=168)

μ SES, Theta

Damped. sMAPE

μ SES

μ μ μ

μ SES, μ

μ μ μ μ Theta,

μ μ SES, μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ (μ μ), μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ Theta(0),

(LRL)

LRL (7.1.1 - 7.4.1).

Theta,

Theta(2),

SES,

Theta(0),

SES,

Theta(0),

(SES,

Damped),

sMAPE.

(24),

day ahead forecasting.

Damped

4.2.3,

SES Theta,

Damped

Damped

3

6 μ

(SES, Theta),

SES,

(Damped),

sMAPE,

24

1

720

30 24

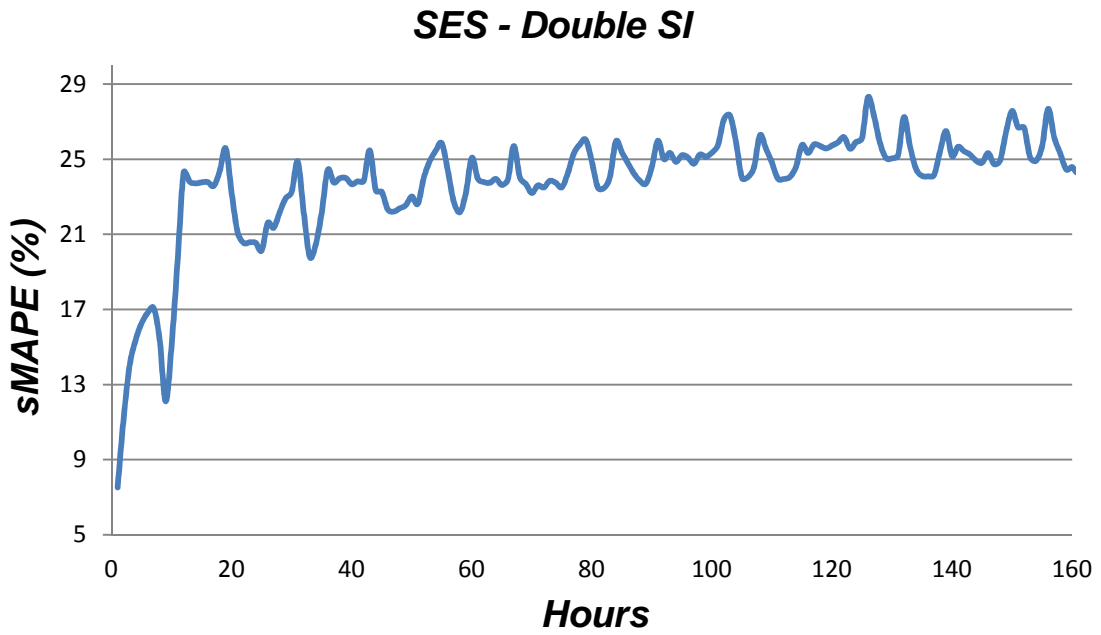
168

8.2

(SES, Theta,

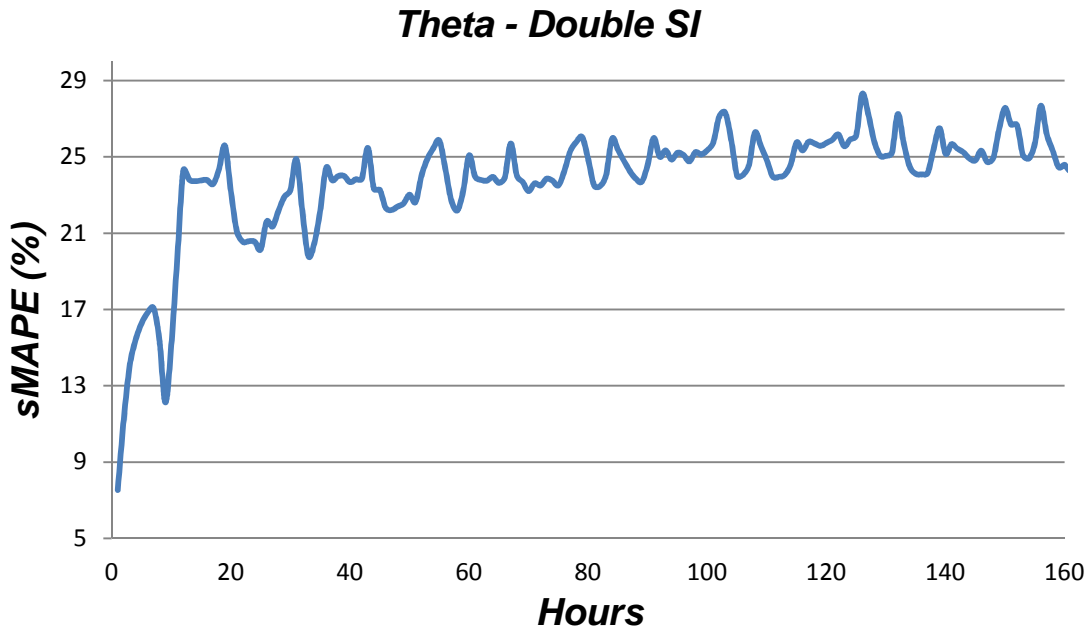
Damped),

SES, sMAPE
 7.4.1. μμ
 sMAPE, μμ
 , μ μ μ :

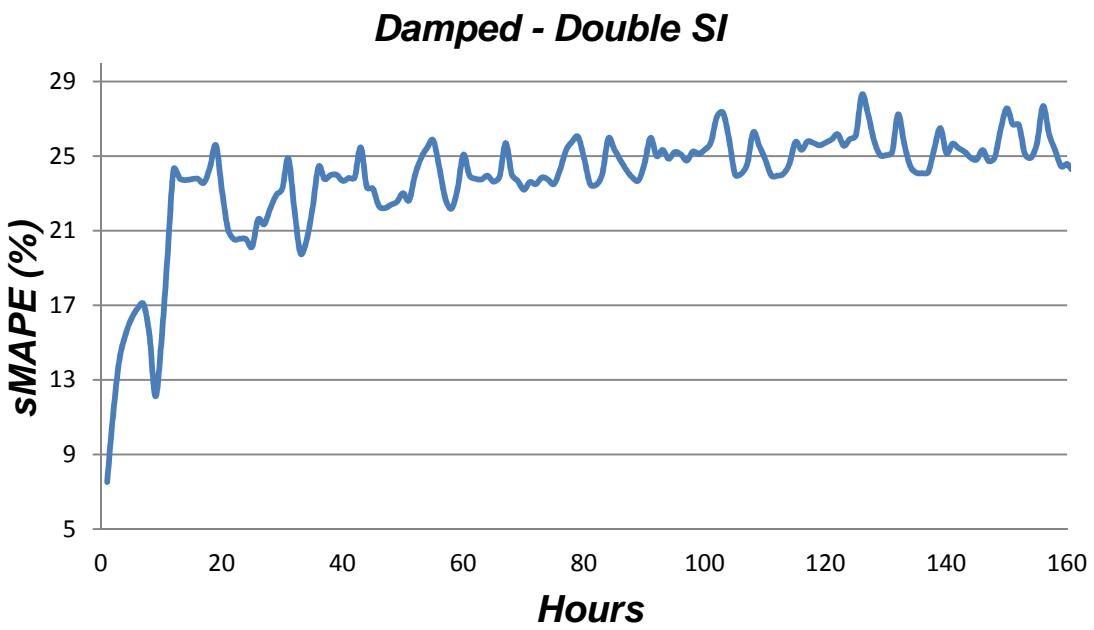


8.2.1 – sMAPE SES (double SI) μ , μ

μ , μ
 , μ
 μ
 sMAPE, μ μ μ
 μ μ μ
 μ μ 25%,
 μ μ
 μ 8.2.1, μ
 μ , μ Theta
 sMAPE
 Damped. μ , μ Theta Damped :



. 8.2.2 – *sMAPE* μ , μ
Theta (double SI)



. 8.2.3 – *sMAPE* μ , μ
Damped (double SI)

3 μ (8.2.1 - 8.2.3), μ

μ μ , μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , 7 μ μ μ 24 , μ
 μ (mean(sMAPE)),
 μ μ μ μ μ sMAPE, μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ :

ΗΜΕΡΑ ΠΡΟΒΛΕΨΗΣ	sAPE	ΩΡΕΣ						
		1 ... 24	25 ... 48	49 ... 72	73 ... 96	97 ... 120	121 ... 144	145 ... 168
	1	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
3	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
4	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
5	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
6	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Mean		1 ... 24	25 ... 48	49 ... 72	73 ... 96	97 ... 120	121 ... 144	145 ... 168
		mean1	mean2	mean3	mean4	mean5	mean6	mean7

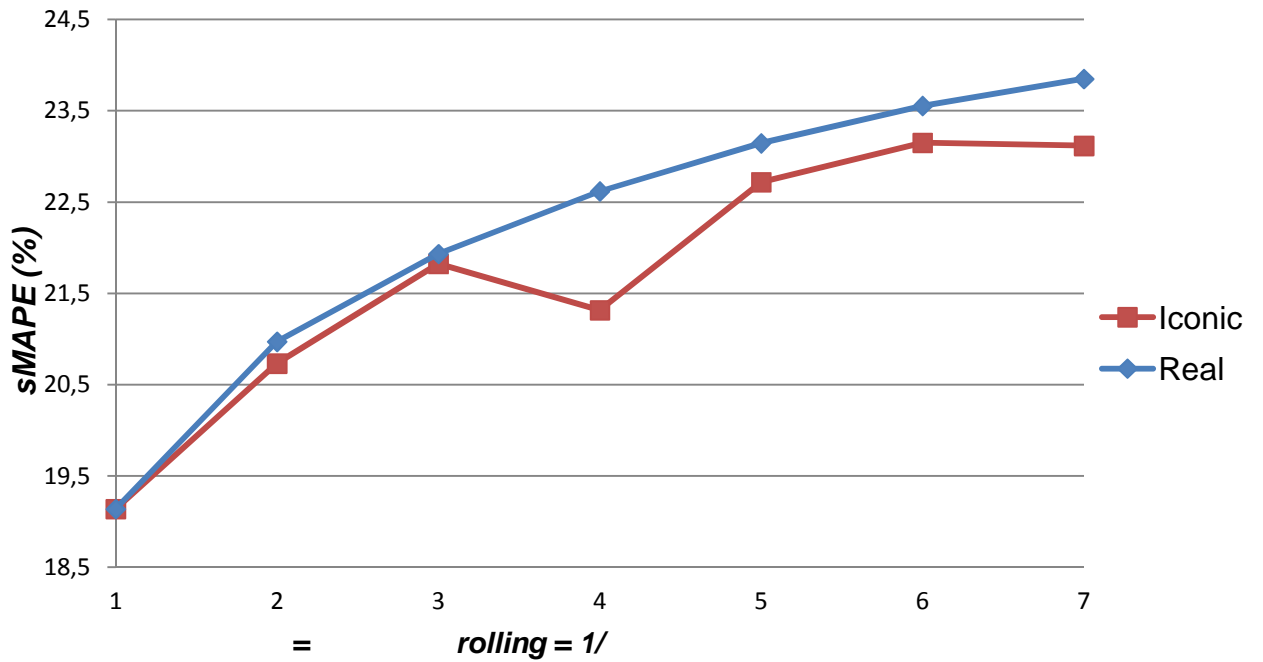
8.2.4-

μ μ μ sMAPE

, μ μ μ sMAPE,
 μ
 μμ ,
 , μ sMAPE
 μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ
 μ 1 μ , μ

μ , μ μ μ sMAPE. 2 μ μ .
 , μ μ μ sMAPE. μ ,
 μ μ μ rolling,
 2 μ , 3 μ .
 μμ μ , μ sMAPE
 μ , (μ μ rolling, 1/
):

SES - sMAPE



. 8.2.5 -

sMAPE

SES (double SI)

μ

μ , μ μ μ sMAPE,
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ (1 μ μ), μ μ

sMAPE

5

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

4

μ

, μ

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

8.2.5

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

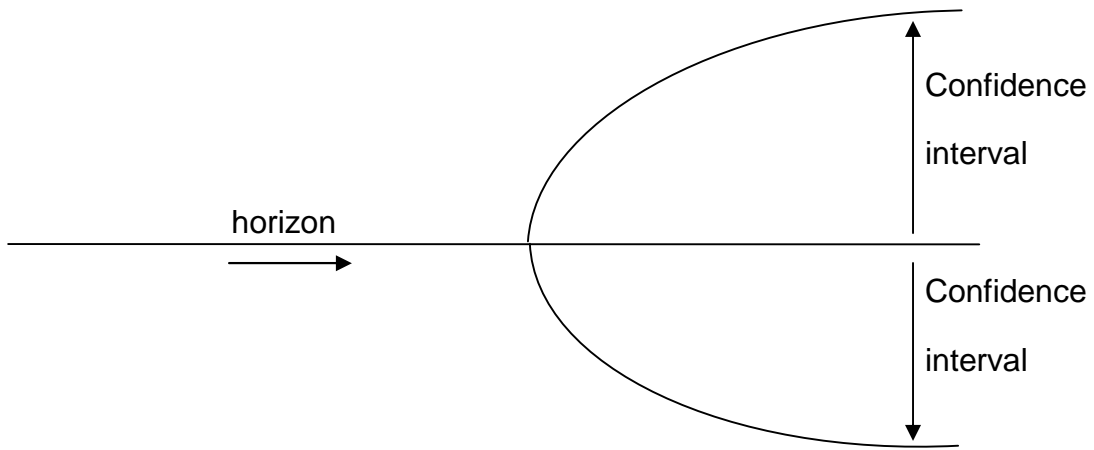
μ

μ

,

μ

8.2.5:



. 8.2.6-

μ

μ

μ

μ

8.2.5,

μ

μ

7

μ

μ

,

μ

μμ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

(1-7 μ).

μμ

,

μ

μ

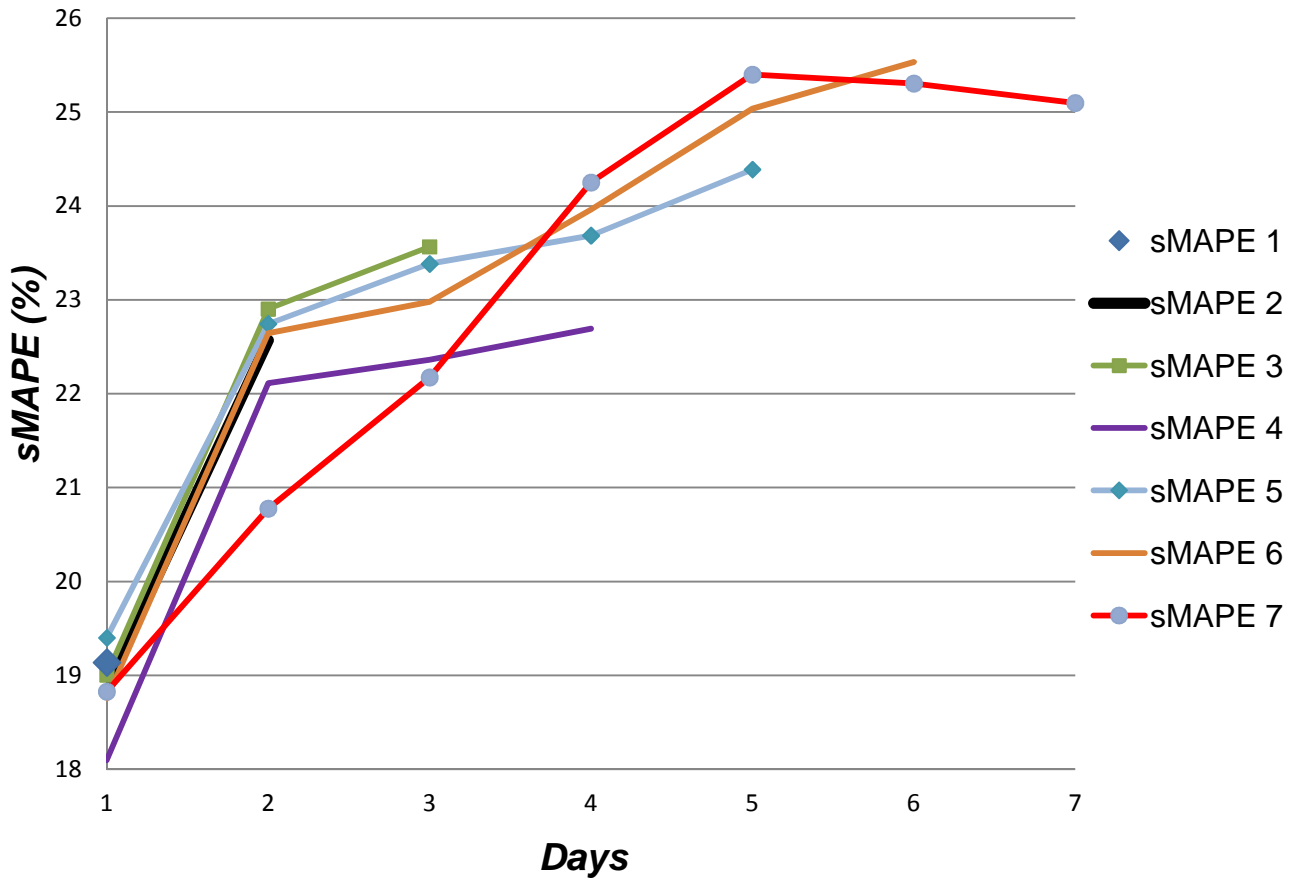
μ

μ

μ

sMAPE, 7 : μ

SES - Daily sMAPE



8.2.7 - μ sMAPE 7 μ
SES (double SI)

μ , μ sMAPE,
 μ 8.2.7, μ
 3, 4, 5, 6 7 μ 1, 2,
 , μ μ 7 sMAPE μ 1
 μ , μ μ μ μ 2 μ ,
 μ μ μ .

μ μ . 2 μ , 2
 , μ μ , μ μ , μ μ
 8.2.6, μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ 8.2.5.
 μ , μ 8.2.7, μ μ μ
 8.2.5, μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ 7 , μ μ
 μ μ μ sMAPE, μ 8.2.5. , μ 7
 μ (sMAPE7, . 8.2.7), μ μ
 μ , μ

(sMAPE1-sMAPE6, . 8.2.7),

8.3 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , 4
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

8.3.1 μ
 μ μ μ 4 μ ,
 μ μ μ μ . , 1

μ μ , μ μ (sMAPE). μ
μ μ μ , 4 , μ
μ μ μ , μ
μ .

μ , μ
(. 6.1.7), μ , 24 μ
μ .

μ μ 24 μ μ , μ μ
μ μ μ

μ , μ μ (. 6.1.8), μ
μ , μ 168 μ

μ , μ μ 168 μ
μ , μ μ μ .

μ μ μ , μ μ μ
7.4.1, μ μ μ 1
μ μ μ 24

μ μ μ , μ μ 1 μ , 720 ,
μ .
μ μ , μ μ μ ,
μ μ μ

Taylor, Holt-Winters, 9.

8.3.2

sMAPE. Naive. 5 μ : 6 μ

- μμ μ (LRL)
- Theta (μ Theta)
- μ (SES, Holt, Damped)

Naive, Naive, 4, Holt, Holt, Naive.

- μ
- μ
- μ
- μ

μ , μ μ .

μ , μ μ .

μ μ 2 . μ , μ

μ , μ .

2 μ μ .

μ rolling, 60% in-sample μ ,

μ 5. μ

μ , rolling, μ (μ μ

μ), μ , μ ,

μ μ , μ μ μ ,

μ μ .

μ μ , μ μ μ

μ μ , μ μ

μμ Matlab, μ μ

μ . μ μ μ ,

μ μ μ μ μ .

μ , μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ , μ
 μ Holt-Winters μ
 (DS Holt-Winters with AR(1) adjustment).

Taylor

μ

Taylor,

sMAPE.

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μ ,
:

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- <http://www.statbank.gr>
- <http://www.indexmundi.com>
- <http://www.economagic.com>
- <http://www.cashfocus.com>

Matlab

1. μ

1.1 μ (MSE)

```
function [ error ] = mse( x,y )
```

```
    error = mean((x-y).^2);
```

```
end
```

1.2 μ (MAPE)

```
function [ error ] = mape( x , y )
```

```
error = mean(abs((x-y)./x))*100;
```

```
end
```

1.3 $\mu\mu$ μ (sMAPE)

```
function [ error ] = smape( x , y )
```

```
error = mean(abs(2*(x-y)/(x+y)))*100;
```

```
end
```

2. Naive

```
function [ y ] = naive(x, hor)
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
y(1) = x(1);
```

```
for t = 2:N
```

```
    y(t) = x(t-1);
```

```
end
```

```
y ((length(x) + 1) : (length(x) + hor)) = x(t);
```

```
end
```

3. μ

3.1 SES

function [y] = ses(x, a, S0, hor)

y(1) = S0;

S = S0+a*(x(1)-y(1));

for t = 2:length(x)

y(t) = S;

 e = x(t)-y(t);

 S = S+a*e;

end

y(length(x)+1:length(x)+ hor) = S;

end

3.2 SES ($\mu\mu$)

```
function [ y best_a ] = seslinear( x, rangea, S0, hor )
```

```
y = ses(x,rangea(1),S0,hor);  
best_mse = mse(x,y(1:length(x)));  
best_a = rangea(1);
```

```
for l = rangea(2:end)  
    y = ses(x,l,S0,hor);  
    current_mse = mse(x,y(1:length(x)));  
    if current_mse < best_mse  
        best_mse = current_mse;  
        best_a = l;  
    end  
end
```

```
y = ses(x,best_a,S0,hor);
```

```
end
```

3.3 SES ($\mu\mu$)

```
function [ y best_a ] = sesnonlinear( x, S0, M, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);  
a = [0.33 0.667];  
dV = a(1)/2;  
y = ses(x,a(1),S0,hor);  
best_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));  
best_a = a (1);  
  
for i = 1:M  
    for j = 1:2  
        y = ses(x,a(j),S0,hor);  
        current_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));  
        if current_mse < best_mse  
            best_mse = current_mse;  
            best_a = a(j);  
        end  
    end  
  
    a(1) = best_a-dV;  
    a(2) = best_a+dV;  
    dV = dV/2;  
end  
y = ses(x,best_a,S0,hor);  
end
```

3.4 Holt

```
function [ y ] = holt( x, a, b, S0, T0, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);  
y(1) = S0 + T0;  
e = x(1)-y(1);  
S = S0 + T0 + a*e;  
T = T0 + b*e;
```

```
for t = 2:N  
    y(t) = S + T;  
    e = x(t) - y(t);  
    S = S+T+a*e;  
    T = T+b*e;  
end
```

```
for m = 1:hor  
    y(N+m) = S+m*T;  
end
```

```
end
```

3.5 Holt (μμ)

```
function [ f best_a best_b ] = holtlinear( x, rangea, rangeb, S0, T0, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);  
f = holt(x,rangea(1),rangeb(1),S0,T0,hor);  
best_mse = mse(x,f(1:N));  
best_a = rangea(1);  
best_b = rangeb(1);  
  
for i = rangea(1:end)  
    for j = rangeb(1:end)  
        f = holt(x,i,j,S0,T0,hor);  
        current_mse = mse(x,f(1:N));  
        if current_mse < best_mse  
            best_mse = current_mse;  
            best_a = i;  
            best_b = j;  
        end  
    end  
end  
  
f = holt(x,best_a,best_b,S0,T0,hor);  
a = best_a;  
b = best_b;  
  
end
```


3.6 Holt (μμ)

```
function [ y best_a best_b ] = holtnonlinear( x, S0, T0, M, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
a = [0.33 0.667];
```

```
b = [0.33 0.667];
```

```
dV = a(1)/2;
```

```
y = holt(x,a(1),b(1),S0,T0,hor);
```

```
best_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
best_a = a(1);
```

```
best_b = b(1);
```

```
for i = 1:M
```

```
    for j = 1:2
```

```
        for k = 1:2
```

```
            y = holt(x,a(j),b(k),S0,T0,hor);
```

```
            current_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
            if current_mse < best_mse
```

```
                best_mse = current_mse;
```

```
                best_a = a(j);
```

```
                best_b = b(k);
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
    a(1) = best_a-dV;
```

```
    a(2) = best_a+dV;
```

```
    b(1) = best_b-dV;
```

```
    b(2) = best_b+dV;
```

```
    dV = dV/2;
```

```
end
```

```
y = holt(x,best_a,best_b,S0,T0,hor);
```

```
end
```

3.7 Damped

```
function [ y ] = damped( x, a, b, f, S0, T0, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);  
y(1) = S0 + f*T0;  
e = x(1)-y(1);  
S = S0 + f*T0 + a*e;  
T = f*T0 + b*e;  
  
for t = 2:N  
    y(t) = S + f*T;  
    e = x(t)- y(t);  
    S = S+f*T+a*e;  
    T = f*T+b*e;  
end  
y(N+1) = S+f*T;  
  
for m = 2:hor  
    y(N+m) = y(N+m-1)+(f^m)*T;  
end  
  
end
```

3.8 Damped ($\mu\mu$)

```
function [ y best_a best_b best_f ] = dampedlinear( x, rangea, rangeb, rangef,  
S0, T0, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
Y = damped( x, rangea(1), rangeb(1), rangef(1), S0, T0, hor );
```

```
best_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
best_a = rangea(1);
```

```
best_b = rangeb(1);
```

```
best_f = rangef(1);
```

```
for i = rangea(1:end)
```

```
    for j = rangeb(1:end)
```

```
        for k = rangef(1:end)
```

```
            y = damped(x,i,j,k,S0,T0,hor);
```

```
            current_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
            if current_mse < best_mse
```

```
                best_mse = current_mse;
```

```
                best_a = i;
```

```
                best_b = j;
```

```
                best_f = k;
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

```
y = damped(x,best_a,best_b,best_f,S0,T0,hor);
```

```
a = best_a;
```

```
b = best_b;
```

```
f = best_f;
```

```
end
```

3.9 Damped ($\mu\mu$)

```
function [ y best_a best_b best_f ] = dampednonlinear( x, S0, T0, M, hor )
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
a = [0.33 0.667];
```

```
b = [0.33 0.667];
```

```
f = [0.33 0.667];
```

```
dV = a(1)/2;
```

```
y = damped(x,a(1),b(1),f(1),S0,T0,hor);
```

```
best_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
best_a = a(1);
```

```
best_b = b(1);
```

```
best_f = f(1);
```

```
for i = 1:M
```

```
    for j = 1:2
```

```
        for k = 1:2
```

```
            for l = 1:2
```

```
                y = damped(x,a(j),b(k),f(l),S0,T0,hor);
```

```
                current_mse = mse(x,y(1:N));
```

```
                if current_mse < best_mse
```

```
                    best_mse = current_mse;
```

```
                    best_a = a(j);
```

```
                    best_b = b(k);
```

```
                    best_f = f(l);
```

```
                end
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
    end
```

```
    a(1) = best_a-dV;
```

```
    a(2) = best_a+dV;
```

```
    b(1) = best_b-dV;
```

```
    b(2) = best_b+dV;
```

```
    f(1) = best_f-dV;
```

```
    f(2) = best_f+dV;
```

```
    dV = dV/2;
```

```
end
```

```
y = damped(x,best_a,best_b,best_f,S0,T0,hor);
```

```
end
```

4.1 **μμ** **μ** **(LR)**

```
function [ S0 T0 ] = lr( x )
```

```
t = 1:length(x);  
p = polyfit(t,x,1);  
T0 = p(1);  
S0 = p(2);
```

```
end
```

4.2 **μμ** **μ** **(LRL)**

```
function [ y ] = lrl( x,hor )
```

```
[S0 T0] = lr(x);  
t = 1:length(x)+hor;  
y = S0+T0*t;
```

```
end
```

5. Theta (μ Theta)

```
function [ y ] = theta( x , hor )
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
f0 = rl(x,hor);
```

```
e = x-f0(1:N);
```

```
y2 = f0(1:N)+2*e;
```

```
S0 = lr(y2);
```

```
f2 = sesnonlinear(y2,S0,6,hor);
```

```
y = 0.5*(f0+f2);
```

```
end
```

6. _____

6.1 (Aggregate)

```

function [ y, offset ] = aggregate( x, L )
%
%
%----- %-----
%x:      μ
%L:
%
%----- %-----
%y:      μ      μ
%offset:
%      μμ      μ      ADIDA      μ

N=length(x);
%
offset = mod(N,L);
x = x(1+offset:end);
%      μ      μ
y = filter(ones(1,L),1,x);
%      μ      L-      μ
y = downsample(y,L, L-1);

end
    
```

6.2 (Disaggregate)

```
function [ y ] = disaggregate( x, L, w, offset )
```

```
%  $\mu$ 
```

```
%x:  $\mu$  -----  $\mu$  -----
```

```
%L:
```

```
%w:  $\mu$ 
```

```
%offset:  $\mu$ 
```

```
%y:  $\mu$  -----  $\mu$  -----
```

```
    x = upsample(x,L);
```

```
    y = filter(w,1,x);
```

```
    y = [ones(1,offset)*y(1) y];
```

```
end
```


6.3

μ

```
function [ in ] = fixzero( in, v )
```

```
k = find(in<=v);
```

```
i = 1;
```

```
while i <= length(k)
```

```
    x1 = k(i)-1;
```

```
    y1 = in(x1);
```

```
    j = 1;
```

```
    if i+j <= length(k)
```

```
        while k(i+j)-k(i) == j
```

```
            j = j+1;
```

```
            if i+j > length(k)
```

```
                break;
```

```
            end
```

```
        end
```

```
        j = j-1;
```

```
    else
```

```
        j = 0;
```

```
    end
```

```
    x2 = k(i+j)+1;
```

```
    y2 = in(x2);
```

```
    a = (y2-y1)/(x2-x1);
```

```
    b = y2-a*x2;
```

```
    for l = k(i):k(i+j)
```

```
        in(l) = a*l+b;
```

```
    end
```

```
    i = i+j+1;
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

6.4 μ

```
function [SI] = getSI( x, seas)

if mod(seas,2) == 0
    offset = ceil(seas/2);
    d = filter([0.5 ones(1,seas-1) 0.5]/seas,1,x);
    d = d(1+seas:end);
else
    offset = floor(seas/2);
    d = filter(ones(1,seas)/seas,1,x);
    d = d(seas:end);
end

x = x(1+offset:end-offset);
d = x./d;
d = [zeros(1,offset) d'];
d = buffer(d,seas);
N = sum(d~=0,2);
SI = sum(d,2);
if min(N) >= 4
    SI = SI-max(d,[],2)-min(d,[],2);
    N = N-2;
end
SI = SI./N;
SI = SI/sum(SI)*seas;
end
```

6.5

```
function [ y ] = deseasonalize( x, SI, offset )
```

```
%  
%  
%x:           $\mu$           -----  
%SI:          $\mu$           -----  
%offset:  $\mu$   
            $\mu$   
  
%y:           $\mu$           -----  
            $\mu$           -----  
  
    seasonality = length(SI);  
    y = x;  
  
    for i = 1:length(x)  
        y(i) = x(i)/SI(mod(i-1+offset,seasonality)+1);  
    end  
  
end
```

6.6

```
function [ y ] = reseasonalize( x, SI, offset )
```

```
%       $\mu$ 
```

```
%x:       $\mu$           -----          -----  
           $\mu$ 
```

```
%SI:      $\mu$ 
```

```
%offset:  $\mu$ 
```

```
           $\mu$ 
```

```
%y:       $\mu$           -----          -----  
           $\mu$ 
```

```
    seasonality = length(SI);
```

```
    y = x;
```

```
    for i = 1:length(x)
```

```
        y(i) = x(i)*SI(mod(i-1+offset,seasonality)+1);
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

7. μ (Rolling)

7.1.1

μ
(no SI)

μ

-

```

clear
load('ots.mat')

-----

ots = fixzero(ots,5);           % μ
ots = ots(14:end);           % μ μ μ 14:00

L = length(ots);             %μ rolling

N = round(0.6*L);           %μ in-sample μ
N = N-mod(N,24);           %

C=7;                         % μ 24-
hor=C*24;                   % C-24
step=24;                    % μ μ rolling

j = 1;
for i= N:step:L-hor
    i/L*100
    z = ots(1:i)';
    -----

    %y = naive(z,hor);       %μ Naive
    %y = lrl(z,hor);        %μ LRL
    %y = theta(z,hor);      %μ Theta

    [S0 T0]=lr(z);          % μ

    [y a] = sesnonlinear(z,S0,6,hor); %μ μ
    % [y a] = seslinear(z,0.1:0.01:0.9,S0,hor);
    % [y] = ses(z,0.1,S0,hor);

    % [y a b] = holtnonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
    % [y] = holt(z,0.98,0.0001,S0,T0,hor);

    % [y a b f] = dampednonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
    % [y] = damped(z,0.99,0.001,0.25,S0,T0,hor);
    
```

```

-----
y(find(y>150)) = 150;

Y(j,1:hor)= ots (i+(1:hor)); %       $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$ 
F(j,1:hor) = y(i+(1:hor)); %       $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$ 

j = j+1;
end

-----
e = Y-F; %       $\mu$        $\mu$       :  $\mu$       _      *168_

sAPE = (abs(2*e./(Y+F)))*100; %sAPE

sMAPE = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
dsMAPE = aggregate(sMAPE,24)/24;

for k = 1:7 %       $\mu$ 
    p = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

for k = 1:7 %       $\mu$        $\mu$ 
    p = mean(sAPE(1:k:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

mean(mean(sAPE,1),2) % $\mu$        $\mu$       sMAPE

```

**7.1.2
(SI=24)**

μ

μ

-

```
clear
load('ots.mat')
```

%

```
ots = fixzero(ots,5);
ots = ots(14:end);
```

%
%

μ μ μ μ 14:00

```
L = length(ots);
```

%μ

rolling

```
N = round(0.6*L);
N = N-mod(N,24);
```

%μ
%

in-sample μ

```
C = 7;
hor = C*24;
step = 24;
```

% μ 24-
%
% μ

μ C-24
μ rolling

```
j = 1;
for i = N:step:L-hor
    i/L*100
```

```
    %z = ots(1:i);
    x = ots(1:i);
```

```
    delay = i-1*7*24;
    %delay = 1;
```

%
%

μ μ μ t (t=1:7) μ
μ μ

```
    SI = getSI(x(delay:i)',24);
```

%

μ SI=24

```
    z = deseasonalize(x,SI,0);
```

%

μ

```
    %y = naive(z,hor);
```

%μ

Naive

```
    %y = lrl(z,hor);
```

%μ

LRL

```
    %y = theta(z,hor);
```

%μ

Theta

```
    [S0 T0]=lr(z);
```

%

μ

```
    [y a] = sesnonlinear(z,S0,6,hor);
    %[y a] = seslinear(z,0.1:0.01:0.9,S0,hor);
    %[y] = ses(z,0.1,S0,hor);
```

%μ μ

```

%[y a b] = holt nonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = holt(z,0.98,0.0001,S0,T0,hor);

%[y a b f] = damped nonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = damped(z,0.99,0.001,0.25,S0,T0,hor);

-----

y(i+(1:hor)) = reseasonalize(y(i+(1:hor)),SI,0); %
                                                    μ

y(find(y>150)) = 150;

Y(j,1:hor) = ots(i+(1:hor)); %      μ      μ      μ      μ
F(j,1:hor) = y(i+(1:hor)); %      μ      μ      μ

j = j+1;
end

-----

e = Y-F; %      μ      μ      : μ      _      *168_

sAPE = (abs(2*e./(Y+F)))*100; %sAPE

sMAPE = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
dsMAPE = aggregate(sMAPE,24)/24;

for k = 1:7 %      μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

for k = 1:7 %      μ      μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:k:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

mean(mean(sAPE,1),2) %μ      μ      sMAPE
    
```


**7.1.3
(SI=168)**

μ

μ

-

clear
load('ots.mat')

%

ots = fixzero(ots,5);
ots = ots(14:end);

%
%

μ μ μ μ 14:00

L = length(ots);

%μ

rolling

*N = round(0.6*L);*
N = N-mod(N,24);

%μ
%

in-sample μ

C = 7;
*hor = C*24;*
step = 24;

% μ 24-
%
% μ

μ C-24
μ *rolling*

j = 1;
for i = N:step:L-hor
*i/L*100*

%z = ots(1:i);
x = ots(1:i);

*delay = i-1*7*24;*
%delay = 1;

%
%

μ μ μ t (t=1:7) μ
μ μ

SI = getSI(x(delay:i)',168);

% μ

μ *SI=168*

z = deseasonalize(x,SI,0);

%

μ

%y = naive(z,hor);

%μ *Naive*

%y = lrl(z,hor);

%μ *LRL*

%y = theta(z,hor);

%μ *Theta*

[S0 T0]=lr(z);

% μ

[y a] = sesnonlinear(z,S0,6,hor);
%[y a] = seslinear(z,0.1:0.01:0.9,S0,hor);
%[y] = ses(z,0.1,S0,hor);

%μ μ

```

%[y a b] = holt nonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = holt(z,0.98,0.0001,S0,T0,hor);

%[y a b f] = damped nonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = damped(z,0.99,0.001,0.25,S0,T0,hor);

-----

y(i+(1:hor)) = reseasonalize(y(i+(1:hor)),SI,0); %
                                                    μ

y(find(y>150)) = 150;

Y(j,1:hor) = ots(i+(1:hor)); %      μ      μ      μ      μ
F(j,1:hor) = y(i+(1:hor)); %      μ      μ      μ

j = j+1;
end

-----

e = Y-F; %      μ      μ      : μ      _      *168_

sAPE = (abs(2*e./(Y+F)))*100; %sAPE

sMAPE = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
dsMAPE = aggregate(sMAPE,24)/24;

for k = 1:7 %      μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

for k = 1:7 %      μ      μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:k:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

mean(mean(sAPE,1),2) %μ      μ      sMAPE
    
```

7.1.4 **μ**
(SI₁=24, SI₂=168)

μ

-

```
clear
load('ots.mat')
```

%

```
ots = fixzero(ots,5); % μ μ μ μ
ots = ots(14:end); % μ μ μ 14:00
```

```
L = length(ots); %μ rolling
```

```
N = round(0.6*L); %μ in-sample μ
N = N-mod(N,24); %
```

```
C = 7; % μ 24-
hor = C*24; % C-24
step = 24; % μ μ rolling
```

```
j = 1;
for i = N:step:L-hor
    i/L*100
```

```
%z = ots(1:i)';
x = ots(1:i)';
```

```
delay = i-1*t*24; % μ μ μ t (t=1:7) μ
%delay = 1; % μ μ
```

```
SI = getSI(x(delay:i)',24); % μ SI=24
```

```
z = deseasonalize(x,SI,0); % μ μ
```

```
SI2 = getSI(z',168); % μ
z = deseasonalize(z,SI2,0); % μ
```

```
%y = naive(z,hor); %μ Naive
```

```
%y = lrl(z,hor); %μ LRL
```

```
%y = theta(z,hor); %μ Theta
```

```
[S0 T0]=lr(z); % μ
```

```

[y a] = sesnonlinear(z,S0,6,hor); %μ μ
%[y a] = seslinear(z,0.1:0.01:0.9,S0,hor);
%[y] = ses(z,0.1,S0,hor);

%[y a b] = holtnonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = holt(z,0.98,0.0001,S0,T0,hor);

%[y a b f] = dampednonlinear(z,S0,T0,6,hor);
%[y] = damped(z,0.99,0.001,0.25,S0,T0,hor);

-----

y(i+(1:hor)) = reseasonalize(y(i+(1:hor)),SI,0); % μ
y(i+(1:hor)) = reseasonalize(y(i+(1:hor)),SI2,mod(i,168)); % μ
%
y(find(y>150)) = 150; % μ 150€/MWh μ
Y(j,1:hor) = ots(i+(1:hor)); % μ μ μ μ
F(j,1:hor) = y(i+(1:hor)); % μ μ μ

j = j+1;
end

-----

e = Y-F; % μ μ : μ _ *168_

sAPE = (abs(2*e./(Y+F)))*100; %sAPE

sMAPE = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
dsMAPE = aggregate(sMAPE,24)/24; % μ μ sMAPE

for k = 1:7 % μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:1:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

for k = 1:7 % μ μ
    p = mean(sAPE(1:k:end,:),1);
    horsMAPE(k) = mean(p(1:k*24));
end

mean(mean(sAPE,1),2) %μ μ sMAPE
    
```

7.2

μ

μμ

μ

```
clear
load('ng_month.mat')
load('oil_month.mat')
load('pqdata.mat')
```

```
ots = fixzero(ots,5); % μ μ
```

```
%demand = fixzero(demand,5);
```

```
demandf = fixzero(demandf,5);
```

----- μ μ μ -----

```
ots = aggregate(ots,24*30);
%demand = aggregate(demand,24*30);
demandf = aggregate(demandf,24*30);
```

----- μ μ -----

```
%oil = disaggregate(oil,24*30,ones(24,1)/24,0);
%ng_month = disaggregate(ng_month,24*30,ones(24,1)/24,0);
```

```
L = length(ots);
N = round(0.6*L);
```

----- μ μ -----

```
%k1 = demand(1:L);
k2 = demandf(1:L);
k3 = oil(1:L);
k4 = ng_month(1:L);
```

```
%hor = 7*24; % μ μ
hor = 12; % μ μ
%step = 24; % μ μ
step = 12; % μ μ
j = 1;
```

```
for i = N:step:L-hor
```

----- μ μ -----

```
l = ots(1:i);
k = [k2(1:i) k3(1:i) k4(1:i) ones(i,1)];
w = regress(l,k);
```

```
%z1 = k1(1:i);
f1 = k2(1:i+hor);
```

```

f2 = k3(1:i+hor);
f3 = k4(1:i+hor);

f = [f1 f2 f3 ones(i+hor,1)]; %           μ           μ

y = w'*f'; %           OT μ           μ           μ

y(find(y<0)) = 0;

Y(j,1:hor) = ots(i+(1:hor)); %           μ           μ           μ           μ
F(j,1:hor) = y(i+(1:hor)); %           μ           μ           μ           μ

j = j+1;
end

e = Y-F; %           μ           μ           : μ           _           *168_

sAPE = (abs(2*e./(Y+F)))*100; %sAPE

mean(mean(sAPE,1),2) %μ           μ sMAPE
    
```