

\*\*

\*

(2010 ) (Singh,2001)

(Turbidity)

2010

(PH)

.( E.C.25)

(T.D.S)

(C.O.D)

### Prediction Comparison by using Transfer Function Models and Fuzzy Pattern Matching Models with Application

#### Abstract

Prediction of time series is the most important and widest spread for researcher nowadays, for it's importance in different approaches ,especially study of natural phenomena .This study deals with the prediction of fuzzing pattern matching models which use three algorithms;(Singh,2001) algorithms ,(Altai,2010) algorithms ,while the third algorithm is an evolution algorithm which combined the two algorithms, in addition we make some correction which leads to give a better results than both algorithms and also the prediction of multiple time series models used which called transfer function models .

\* أستاذ مساعد / قسم الإحصاء والمعلوماتية / كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات / جامعة الموصل.  
\*\* قسم الإحصاء والمعلوماتية / كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات / جامعة الموصل.

[99] .....

These methods were applied on the monthly data of time series for Tigris river in Mosul city for the year 2010, we take five variables represented by Turbidity as an output variable while input variables were represented by PH value, Chemical oxygen demand, Total dissolved solids and Electrical conductivity, and by using prediction criteria of fixed or exact adjustment, The results show that the transfer function models give more exact results than evolution algorithm.

- 1

ARIMA

[Singh,

ARIMA .1998]

( )

Multiple )

. [1992, ] (Time Series Model

Old Structures

Current Structures

.[Stuart and Singh, 1998]

.[Singh, 1998]

[Singh, 2001] Pattern Modeling and Recognition system (PMRS)

.[McAtckney and Singh,1998]

الهدف

.Local approximation using PMRS (PMRS)

- 2

(Local approximation)

[McAtckney and Singh,1998]

.[Singh,2000]

$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) \quad \text{Current state} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$Y_n \quad Y_i \quad [k = 1]$$

$$Y_n$$

$$Y_{j+1}$$

$$Y_{n+1}$$

$$Y_j$$

$$Y_n$$

$$Sc = \{Y_{n-1}, Y_n\}$$

$$Sc$$

$$[k = 2]$$

$$Y_i$$

$$Sp = \{Y_{j-1}, Y_j\}$$

$$\{Y_{j-1}, Y_j\}$$

$$Y_{j+1}$$

$$Y_p^+$$

$$\{Y_{n-1}, Y_n\}$$

States

[Singh,1999] [McAtackney & Singh, 1998]

.[Singh,2001]

:

$$\hat{Y} = \phi(Sc, Sp, Y_p^+, K, C) \quad \dots(2)$$

-:

(State Current) : Sc .

:  $\hat{Y}$

. Sp

:  $Y_p^+$  .

( State past) : Sp

[Singh, . :c. :K  
[Singh, 1999] 2001]

(Matching Process)

(n)  $Y = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n\}$

[Stuart and Singh, 1998]  $Y_{n-1} = Y_{t-1} \quad Y_n = Y_t$

$$S = \{ S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n-1} \}$$

[Singh,2000] [Singh,2001] (n + 1) (n)

:

$$S_i = Y_{i+1} - Y_i, \quad \forall i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad \dots(3)$$

Y

$$2 \quad Y_{i+1} > Y_i \quad 1 \quad Y_{i+1} < Y_i \quad 0 \quad Y_i$$

-:  $Y_{i+1} = Y_i$

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } Y_{i+1} < Y_i \\ 1 & \text{if } Y_{i+1} > Y_i \\ 2 & \text{if } Y_{i+1} = Y_i \end{cases} \quad \dots(4)$$

$$b_i \quad p = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n-1}]$$

(binary)

[Singh,2001] [Singh,2000] (2)

$$2 \leq k \leq 5$$

$$, 2^k + 1 \quad K$$

(Singh, 2000)

(Singh,2001) ( )

Algorithm of Fuzzy Pattern Matching for [Singh,2001]

Singh

(Singh, 2001) (Singh, 1999) (McAtckney & Singh,1998 )

:

K=2 -[1]

$$p' = (b_{n-2}, b_{n-1})$$

(b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ....., b<sub>n-3</sub>) -[2]

$$p' \quad p'' = (b_{j-1}, b_j) \quad p'$$

p''

$$j, \quad (s_{j-1}, s_j) \quad (s_{n-2}, s_{n-1})$$

-:

$$\nabla = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (s_{n-i} - s_{j-i}) \quad \dots(5)$$

-:

$$1 = : W_i \quad : k \quad : S. \quad : J$$

.

$$\nabla \quad (5) \quad Y_{n+1} \quad -[3]$$

$$(Y_{n+1}) \quad b_j = 1 \quad \nabla \quad (j)$$

:

$$Y_{n+1} = Y_n + B * S_{j+1} \quad \dots(6)$$

$$Y_{n+1} \quad (b_j = 0)$$

$$Y_{n+1} = Y_n - B * S_{j+1} \quad \dots(7)$$

$$Y_{n+1} \quad (b_j = 2)$$

$$Y_{n+1} = Y_n \quad \dots(8)$$

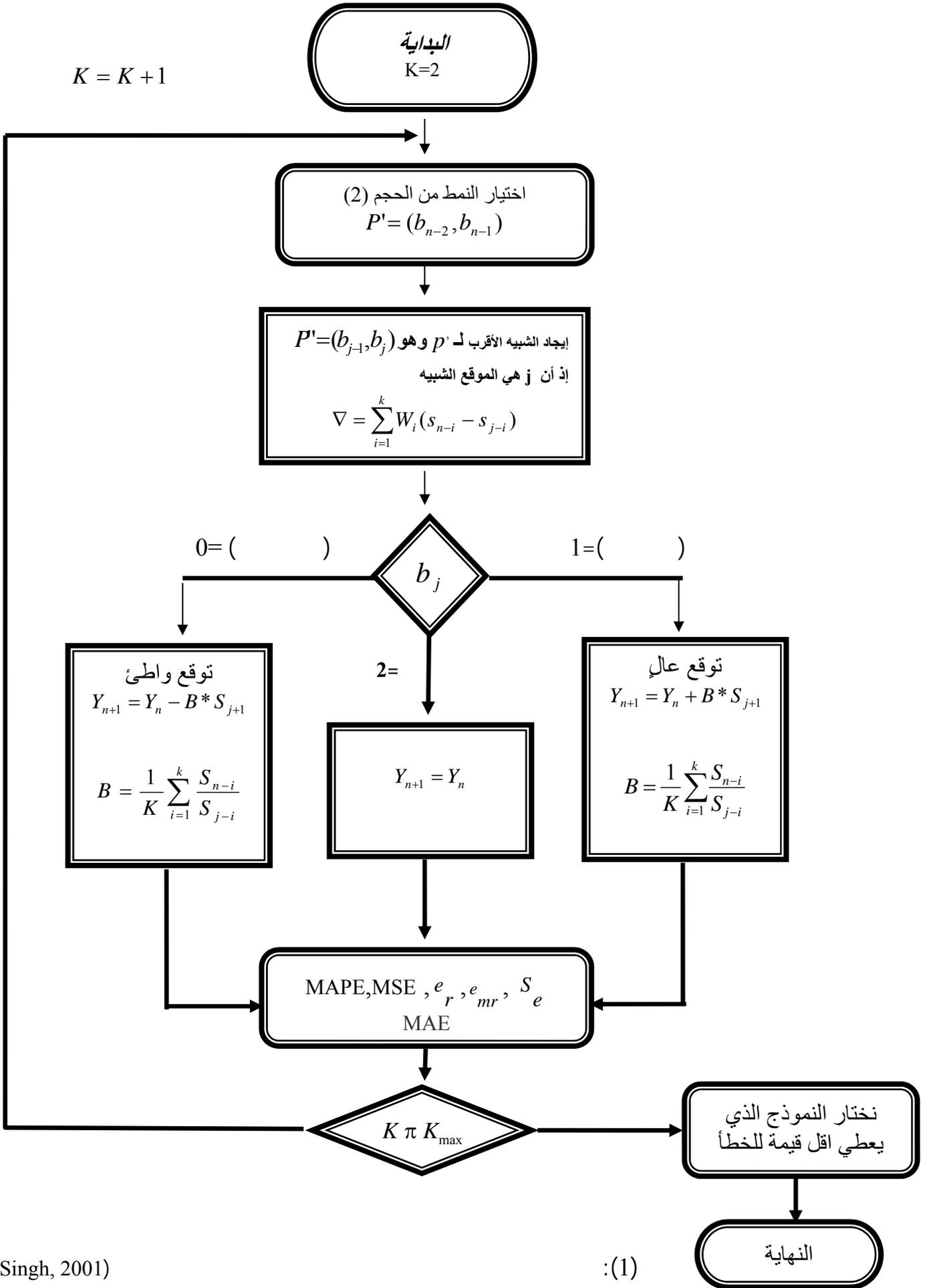
-:

$$B = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{s_{n-1}}{s_{j-1}} \quad \dots(9)$$

$$s_{n+1} = Y_{j+2} - Y_{j+1} \quad \dots(4)$$

$$k \quad \dots(k=2) \quad \dots(k=2) \quad \dots(5)$$

.(2012 ) .



Algorithm of Fuzzy Pattern Matching for(Altai,2010)

(2010, )

(Singh,2001)

$$Y_{n+1} \quad \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (s_{n-i} - s_{j-i})$$

(K= 2,3,4,5)

.MSE

$$.b_j \quad b_{j+1} \quad Y_{n+1} \quad , \quad ( )$$

Algorithm of Fuzzy Pattern Matching (Evolution)

-:

Singh, )

$$\nabla \quad (2001)$$

$$S \quad \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (s_{n-i} - s_{j-i})$$

$$S \quad S_i = Y_{i+1} - Y_i, \quad \forall_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad Y$$

∇

$$\nabla \quad Y \quad S$$

Y

∇

∇

∇

$$\nabla ' = \left| \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (Y_{n-i} - Y_{j-1}) \right|$$

:

$$\nabla ' = \left| \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (Y_{n-i} - Y_{j-1}) \right| \quad \dots(10)$$

,(2010, )

,MSE

(k=2,3,4,5)

$$. \nabla ' = \left| \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (Y_{n-i} - Y_{j-1}) \right|$$

: (3)

**A General Formula Of Transfer Function Model**

$x_t$

$x_{t-1}, x_{t-2}, \dots$

(Makridakis et al.,1998) :

$$y_t = C + v_0 x_t + v_1 x_{t-1} + v_2 x_{t-2} + \dots + v_k x_{t-h} + N_t$$

$$y_t = C + (v_0 + v_1 B + v_2 B^2 + \dots + v_k B^k) x_t + N_t$$

$$y_t = C + v(B) x_t + N_t$$

...(11)

: C-:

$v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots$

$v(B) = v_0 + v_1 B + v_2 B^2 + \dots$

$B x_{(t)} = x_{(t-1)}$

B

**ARMA**

$N_t$

(i.e  $N_t = \frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)} a_t$ , or  $\phi(B)N_t = \theta(B)a_t$ )

$\delta(B) w(B)$  (Polynomial)

(2012, ) (12)

1983 , 2005 ] [Liu & Hudak, 1992-1994] [Makridakis et al.,1998] [Abraham & Ledolter ,

. y

x

(Dead Time)

b

$x_t$

(1992, ):

$$y_t = \frac{w_s(B)}{\delta_r(B)} x_{t-b} + N_t$$

...(12)

-:Error Measures (4)

**Average Proportional Error (APE)  $e_r$**

-1

$$e_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Y_i}{Y_i} \right) \quad \dots(13)$$

:  
:  $Y_i$   
:  $Y_i$   
: N

**Synchronization Error  $S_e$**

-2

$$S_e = \left( 1 - \frac{a}{N} \right) \quad \dots(14)$$

-:  
: a

$$Y_{i+1} > Y_i \text{ and } Y_{i+1} > Y_i$$

$$Y_{i+1} < Y_i \text{ and } Y_{i+1} < Y_i$$

$n+1 \leq i \leq N$

**Mean Relative Error  $e_{mr}$**

-3

$$e_{mr} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |Y_i - Y_i|}{\sum_{i=1}^N Y_i} \quad \dots(15)$$

[Muthuswamy et al.,2004]

(30 , )

,[2011 ] [1987 ] .

( NTU) (Nephlemetric Turbidity Unit )

-4

(PH , D.O.D , T.D.S & E.C.25)

115

(120)

(2010)

5

(Input)

(Turbidity)

(Output)

NUT

:

.(NUT)

(Turbidity) :  $Y_t$

.( / )

(PH) :  $x_1$

.( / )

(C.O.D) :  $x_2$

.( / )

(T.D.S) :  $x_3$

.( / )

(E.C.25) :  $x_4$

(4)

( $Y_t$ )

:

(2012)

(3)

(Turbidity)

:(1) 1

	( $Y_t$ )	$P$	(s)		( $Y_t$ )	$P$	(s)
--	-----------	-----	-----	--	-----------	-----	-----

1	19	1	3	59	8.4	0	-1.2
2	22.0	2	0.0	60	7.2	0	-4.1
3	22.0	1	4.0	61	3.1	0	-0.7
4	26.0	1	11.0	62	2.4	1	0.7
5	37.0	0	-18.3	63	3.1	1	0.6
6	18.7	0	-0.9	64	3.7	1	1.3
7	17.8	1	20.2	65	5.0	0	-1.9
8	38.0	0	-2.0	66	3.1	1	0.2
9	36.0	0	-4.0	67	3.3	0	-0.5
10	32.0	0	-20.0	68	2.8	1	2.3
11	12.0	1	0.2	69	5.1	1	2.8
12	12.2	0	-2.3	70	7.9	0	-5.2
13	9.9	1	2.3	71	2.7	1	2.2
14	12.2	1	0.3	72	4.9	0	-0.9
15	12.5	1	24.5	73	4.0	1	5.0
16	37.0	0	-24.0	74	9.0	0	-0.4
17	13.0	1	37.0	75	8.6	2	0.0
18	50.0	0	-11.9	76	8.6	0	-0.1
19	38.1	0	-27.8	77	8.5	1	0.4
20	10.3	1	15.7	78	8.9	0	-4.9
21	26.0	1	2.0	79	4.0	1	8.1
22	28.0	1	1.0	80	12.1	0	-4.5
23	29.0	0	-19.9	81	7.6	1	5.6
24	9.1	1	4.9	82	13.2	0	-6.4
25	14.0	0	-2.0	83	6.8	1	1.5
26	12.0	0	-4.0	84	8.3	0	-2.1
27	8.0	1	0.5	85	6.2	1	2.5
28	8.5	1	2.5	86	8.7	0	-3.7
29	11.0	1	4.0	87	5.0	0	-0.8
30	15.0	0	-12.3	88	4.2	1	3.2
31	2.7	1	2.8	89	7.4	1	1.8
32	5.5	0	-0.6	90	9.2	0	-4.4
33	4.9	1	1.8	91	4.8	1	1.9
34	6.7	0	-0.2	92	6.7	0	-0.4
35	6.5	1	0.4	93	6.3	1	0.5
36	6.9	1	0.7	94	6.8	1	0.2
37	7.6	0	-2.8	95	7.0	1	0.1
38	4.8	0	-0.6	96	7.1	1	1.2
39	4.2	1	4.0	97	8.3	0	-4.1
40	8.2	1	14.1	98	4.2	1	4.1
41	22.3	0	-10.8	99	8.3	1	1.5
42	11.5	0	-6.6	100	9.8	0	-1.0
43	4.9	1	3.2	101	8.8	0	-2.8
44	8.1	0	-4.5	102	6.0	1	2.2
45	3.6	1	4.9	103	8.2	0	-1.9
46	8.5	1	1.5	104	6.3	0	-0.4
47	10.0	0	-1.1	105	5.9	0	-2.8
48	8.9	1	13.1	106	3.1	1	5.7
49	22.0	1	44.0	107	8.8	0	-2.0
50	66.0	0	-44.3	108	6.8	0	-0.8
51	21.7	0	-2.7	109	6.0	1	2.4
52	19.0	0	-16.7	110	8.4	0	-3.4
53	2.3	1	5.2	111	5.0	1	6.0
54	7.5	1	0.5	112	11.0	0	-7.9
55	8.0	1	0.1	113	3.1	1	2.2
56	8.1	0	-1.9	114	5.3	1	4.2
57	6.2	1	2.4	115	9.5	*	*
58	8.6	0	-0.2				

()

(1-4)

-:(Singh,2001)

(k=2)

∇

, (k=3,4,5)

$e_r, S_e, e_{mr}, MSE, MAE$  and  $MAPE$

∇ (21)

∇

:(K=2)

\*

(j=4)

$P' = (b_{n-2}, b_{n-1}) \Rightarrow P' = (1,1)$

$P'' = (b_{j-1}, b_j) \Rightarrow P'' = (1,1)$

$\nabla = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (S_{n-i} - S_{j-1})$

( $W_i = 1$ )

$\nabla = (S_{n-1} - S_{j-1}) + (S_{n-2} - S_{j-2})$   
 $= (S_{115-1} - S_{4-1}) + (S_{115-2} - S_{4-2})$   
 $= (4.2 - 4) + (2.2 - 0)$

$\nabla = 2.4$

-: (k=2)

∇

الجدول (2): حساب معادلة ∇ لجميع الأشباه الممكنة عندما (k=2) للتنبؤ بقيمة ( $Y_{116}$ ):

(k)	(j)	(j)	∇	(k)	(j)	(j)	∇
k = 2	1	j=4	2.4	التكملة k = 2	12	j=54	17.9
	2	j=14	6.4		13	j=55	0.7
	3	j=15	3.8		14	j=63	6.4
	4	j=21	18.5		15	j=64	5.1
	5	j=22	* -11.3		16	j=69	4.6
	6	j=28	9.9		17	j=89	4.0
	7	j=29	3.4		18	j=94	6.3
	8	j=36	6.2		19	j=95	5.7
	9	j=40	3.0		20	j=96	6.1
	10	j=46	6.0		21	j=99	6.4
	11	j=49	-5.6				

\*

[111]

.....

$$(j=22) \quad \nabla = -11.3 \quad \nabla$$

$$b_{22} = 1 \quad b_j$$

.(2012) (1) (C) (Matlab)

$$\hat{Y}_{n+1} = Y_n + B * S_{j+1}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{S_{n-i}}{S_{j-i}} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{S_{115-1}}{S_{22-1}} + \frac{S_{115-2}}{S_{22-2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{S_{114}}{S_{21}} + \frac{S_{113}}{S_{20}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4.2}{2} + \frac{2.2}{15.7} \right)$$

$$B = 1.1201$$

$$S_{j+1} = S_{22+1} = S_{23} = -19.9$$

$$\hat{Y}_{116} = 9.5 + (1.1201) * (-19.9)$$

$$\hat{Y}_{116} = -12.78999$$

(1)  $(\hat{Y}_{117}, \hat{Y}_{118}, \hat{Y}_{119}, \hat{Y}_{120})$  .(2012) C

(Singh,2001) :(3)

.(K=2)  $(\hat{Y}_{116} - \hat{Y}_{120})$

السلسلة	القيم الأصلية $Y_i$	قيم التنبؤ $\hat{Y}_i$
116	7.2	-12.79
117	7.5	-13.05
118	6.3	- 8.48
119	5.2	-5.13
120	6.3	-24.69

(K=3,4,5) (Singh,2001)

(k = 4) (3) (k = 3) (2) .(2012) (k = 5) (4)

(Singh,2001) :(4)

.(K=3,4,5)  $(\hat{Y}_{116} - \hat{Y}_{120})$

السلسلة	القيم الأصلية $Y_i$	قيم التنبؤ عندما k=3	قيم التنبؤ عندما k=4	قيم التنبؤ عندما k=5
116	7.2	112.07	72.86	18.52
117	7.5	-1324.43	167.52	16.07
118	6.3	-1350.20	-1130.44	80.18
119	5.2	-2498.17	-3797.0	13.15
120	6.3	-2513.42	-3879.16	164.99

K

: (5)

: (5)

الحجم (k)	$e_r$	$S_e$	$e_{mr}$	MSE	MAE	MAPE
K=2	-1.9533	1	*2.9732	*421.4880	*19.3280	*295.3601
K=3	965.228	0.6	932.8120	3248195.5454	1563.2780	25776.9254
K=4	*-298.582	*0.4	278.4642	6175123.943	1810.0160	31176.4471
K=5	9.2319	0.6	8.0126	6181.1121	52.0820	823.1922

\*

. K=2

( )

(2-4)

.(2010, )

(1)

(K=2,3,4,5)

(2010, )

. (2012 ) c

(8,7,6,5)

:(6)

.( $\hat{Y}_{116} - Y_{120}$ ) (2010, )

السلسلة	القيم الأصلية $Y_i$	قيم التنبؤ $\hat{Y}_i$
116	7.2	11.36
117	7.5	11.41
118	6.3	11.51
119	5.2	11.43
120	6.3	11.42

-( )

(3-4)

∇

(2010, )

MSE

(Singh,2001)

(Singh,2001)

∇

: (S)

[113] .....

$$\nabla = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (S_{n-i} - S_{j-1})$$

:  $Y_t$   $\nabla$

$$\nabla' = \left| \sum_{i=1}^k W_i (Y_{n-i} - Y_{j-1}) \right|$$

$\nabla'$   $\nabla'$

(k=3,4,5)

$\nabla'$  (k)

(2012) (8,7,6,5)

:(7)

$(P_{116} - P_{120})$

الفترة	القيم الأصلية $Y_i$	قيم التنبؤ $\hat{Y}_i$
116	7.2	7.5
117	7.5	7.0
118	6.3	7.1
119	5.2	5.8
120	6.3	5.0

:

- 5

(E.C.25-T.D.S-D.O.C and PH)

(Identification)

(Diagnostic Checking)

(Estimation)

. Predication

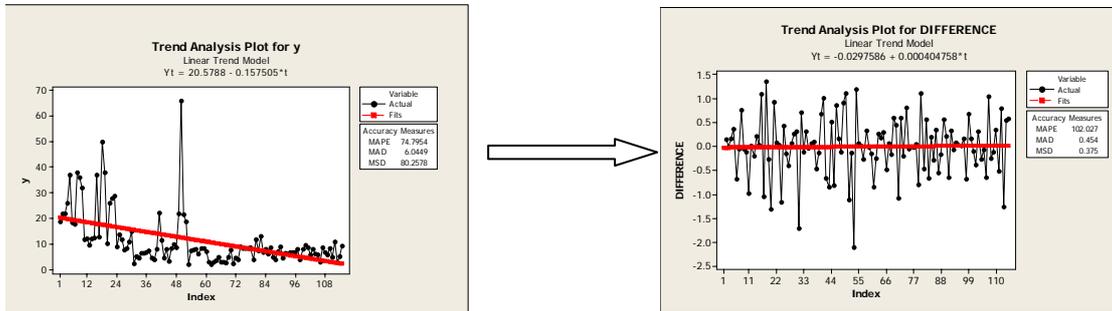
:

(1-5)

(PH)  $X_1$  (3)  $Y_t$   
 (T.D.S)  $X_3$  (5)  
 (E.C.25)  $X_4$  (6)

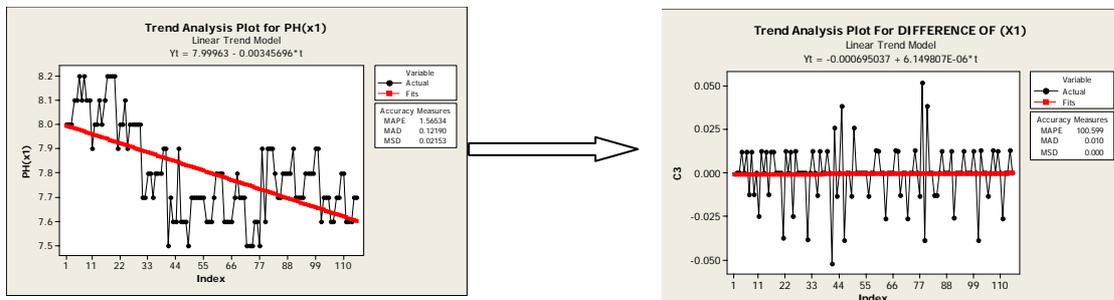
(4)  $X_2$  .  
 .(4)

- :  
 : ( )  $Y_t$  -1

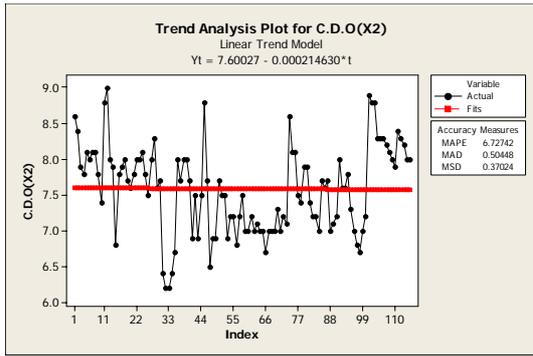


الشكل(2): الرسم البياني للسلسلة الأصلية لبيانات العكورة ( $Y_t$ ) المخرجات وبعد تحويل السلسلة إلى سلسلة مستقرة

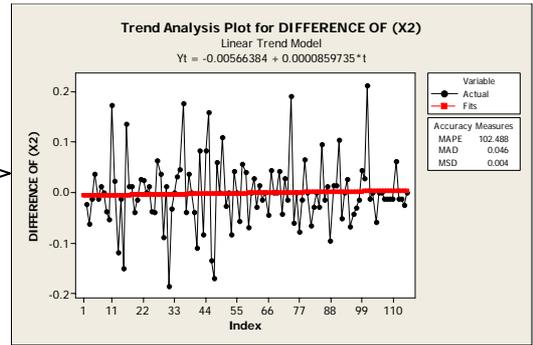
: ( )  $X_1 - PH$  -2



: (  $PH$  )  $X_2 - C.D.O$  : (3) -3



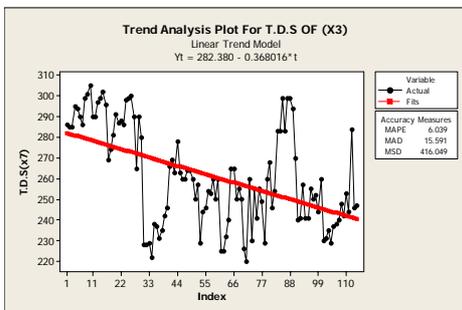
(C.O.D)



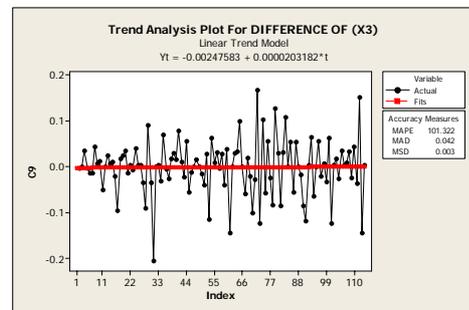
:(4)

:( ) X<sub>3</sub> - T.D.S

-4



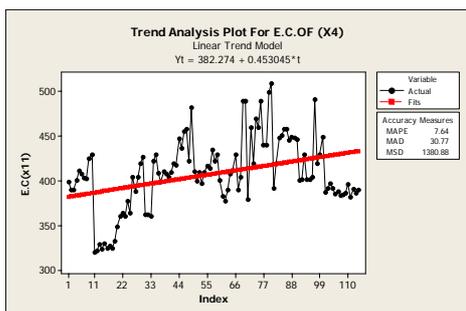
(T.D.S)



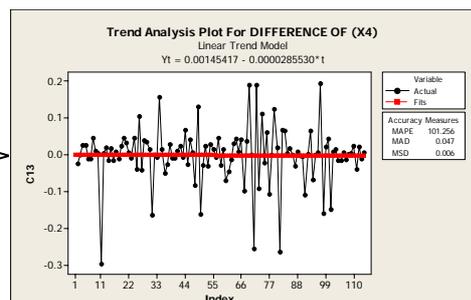
:(5)

:( ) X<sub>4</sub> - E.C.25

-5



E.C.25



:(6)

(2-5) نموذج ظاهرة العكورة  $Y_t$ :

يمكن صياغة دالة التحويل الخاصة بظاهرة العكورة  $Y_t$  كمتغير معتمد باستخدام نظام SCA وكالاتي :

TSMODEL YMODEL.MODEL IS @

$$Y(1) = CY + (1,2,3,4)X_1(1) + @$$

$$(1,2,3,4)X_2 + (1,2,3,4)X_3(1) + @$$

$$(1,2,3,4)X_4(1) + (1)/(1)NOISE$$

$$(v_1 - v_4)$$

ARMA(1,1)

.(Liu & Hudak,1992-1994)

YMODEL

.(2012, ) (B-1)

$$X_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ ((2.1642) & (-0.6142) \end{pmatrix} X_3 \quad X_4$$

$N_t$

ARMA

$$N_t = (1 - 0.5907B)a_t$$

SCA

ARMA

(B-1)

.ARMA(0,1)

$Y_t$

ARMA(0,1)

YMODEL

-:

$$Y_t = -1.8238 * X_{2(t-3)} + 1.8174 * X_{2(t-4)} + N_t \quad \dots(16)$$

.....

(Turbidity)

(C.D.O)

$$(X_{2(t-4)}, X_{2(t-3)})$$

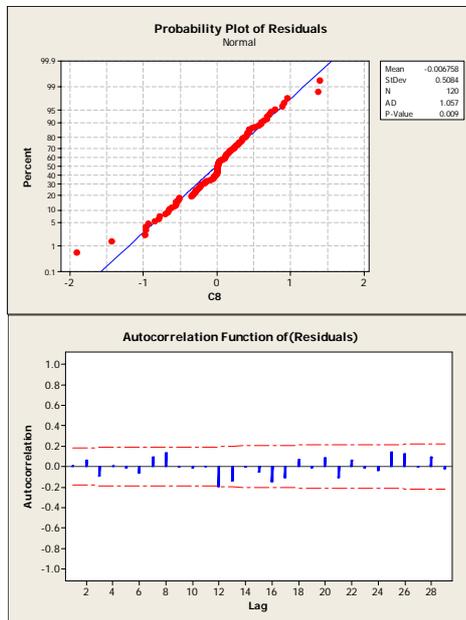
. ARMA(0,1)

$\alpha$

:

, (Residuals)

Normality-Test



.  $a_t$

Normality - Test

:(7)

Normality-Test

(7)

$a_t$

-:

$$Y_t = -1.8238 * X_{2(t-3)} + 1.8174 * X_{2(t-4)} + N_t \quad \dots(17)$$

$$N_t = (1 - 0.5907B)a_t \quad \dots(18)$$

$$a_{i+1} \quad (B-2) \quad : a_t$$

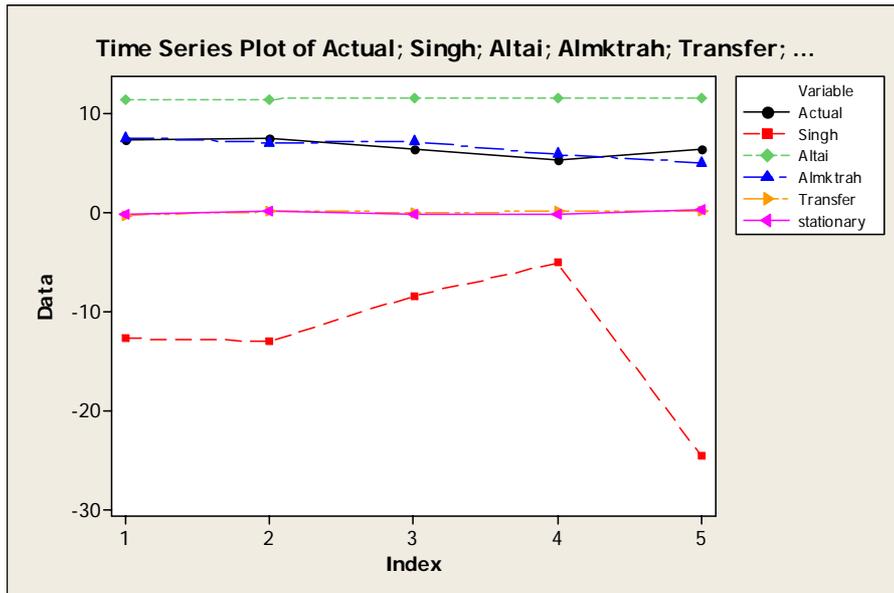
: (8)

السلسلة	القيم الأصلية (y <sub>i</sub> ) المستقرة	قيم التنبؤ $\hat{y}_i$
116	7.2	6.6
117	7.5	6.8
118	6.3	6.7
119	5.2	6.2
120	6.3	6.8

: (9)

MAPE	MAE	MSE		
295.3601	19.3280	421.4880	(singh,2001)	-1
78.7374	4.9260	24.9530	(2010, )	-2
11.1410*	0.7000	0.6060	( )	-3
10.2366	0.6400*	0.4520*	.	-4

\*



: (8)

[119] .....

(8) (9)

(singh,2001)

.(2010, )  
-6 الاستنتاجات

(Y<sub>t</sub>)

(C.O.D.)

∇ (Singh,2001)  
(2010 )

MSE

-: -7

".(2012), -[1]

- [1]-Singh, S., (2011), "Forecasting using Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83. - [2]
- [2]-Singh, S., (2010), "Forecasting using Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83. - [3]
- [3]-Singh, S., (2008), "Forecasting using Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83. - [4]
- [4]-Singh, S., (1987), "Forecasting using Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83. - [5]
- [5]-Singh, S., (1992), "Forecasting using Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83. - [6]
- [7]-Abraham, B. and Ledolter, J., (1983-2005). "Statistical method for Forecasting", John Wiley and Sons, United States of America.
- [8]-Singh, S., (1998). "Forecasting Using of Fuzzy Nearest Neighbour For Method", JCIS, vol.1, PP.80-83.
- [9]-Singh, S., (1999). "A Long Memory Pattern Modelling and Recognition System For Financial Forecasting", journal pattern Analysis and Applications, vol.2, issue 3, pp.264-273.
- [10]-Singh, S., (2000). "Pattern Modelling in Time-series Forecasting", cybernetics and systems – An International Journal, vol.31, pp.1-25.
- [11]-Singh, S., (2001). "Multiple Forecasting using Local Approximation", the journal pattern Recognition, vol.34, pp.443-455.
- [12]-Singh, S. and Stuart, E., (1998). "A Pattern Matching Tool for Forecasting", proc14th International Conference on pattern Recognition (ICPR'98), Brisbane, IEEE Press, vol.1, pp.103-105.
- [13]-Liu, L.M. and Hudak, G.M., (1992-1994). "Forecasting and Time Series Analysis Using The SCA Statistical System", Volume 1, Scientific Computing Associates Corp., Chicago.
- [14]-McAtackney P. and Singh, S., (1998). "Dynamic Time Series Forecasting using Local Approximation", IEEE, pp.392-399.
- [15]-Makridakis, S. Wheelwright, S. and Hyndman, R. (1998). "Forecasting: Methods and Applications", 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., John-Wiley and Sons, New York, USA.