

# M2 Competition Data and Neural Networks

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## <Abstract>

This paper is to evaluate the prediction accuracy of neural networks using the famous time series database. The second Makridakis Competition Data, which is abbreviated as M2 and consists of 29 time series, is used to test the forecasting ability of Multi-Layered Perceptron (MLP) and Cascade Correlation Network (CCN). The prediction accuracy of neural networks is compared with that of ARIMA model in terms of mean absolute percentage error (MAPE). MLP outperforms ARIMA in terms of fitting and forecasting accuracy, but CCN does not outperforms the forecasting accuracy in spite of its excellence in fitting accuracy. The results shows that CCN can be a promising tool for forecasting if the learning algorithm of CCN is improved.

## 1.

1927 Yule

(Autoregressive, AR)

, ARIMA [Box & Jenkins, 1976]

가

가

(time-delay)

(state space)

[Harvey, 1984].

(Machine Learning)

가

1980

[De Gooijer & Kumar, 1992].

1) ( : 951-0905-115-2)

가  
가

Makridakis *et al*[1982, 1993]

Makridakis Competition

M1, M2, M3

Weigend Santa Fe NASA

Santa Fe

[Weigend & Gershenfeld, 1994].

(Univariate Time Series

Analysis)

가

M2

가

(Multi-Layered Perceptron, MLP)

Cascade Correlation Network(CCN) [Falhman & Lebiere, 1990]

ARIMA

가

AUTOBOX V3.0[AFA Inc., 1991]

2.

2.1.

Lapedes & Farber[1987]가

MLP가

[Werbos, 1988; Weigend *et al*, 1990,1991; Sharda & Patil, 1992; Jhee & Lee, 1993; Weigend &

Gershenfeld, 1994; Jhee & Shaw, 1996]. , White [1988], Fishwick[1989] Ripley[1993]

Chatfield[1993]

MLP

MLP가

가

(Universal Approximator)

[Hornick *et al*, 1989],

, MLP

가가

(Overfitting)

1) MLP 가 (Weight)

2) MLP 가 (Invariance ) MLP

(Free Parameter)

3) MLP가

4) MLP

가

(Weight Elimination Pruning)

catastrophic effect

가

Invariance

MLP

가

가

가 ,

Geman *et al*[1992]

MLP

Bias/Variance

Dilemma

Variance

Bias가

Bias

Variance가

MLP

가

. Geman *et al*

MLP

가

MLP

가

, ARMA

[Jhee & Lee, 1993; Jhee & Shaw, 1996],

CCN

$\{Z_t, t = T\}$  (iterative one-  
 step-ahead forecast)  $\dots$   $\{Z_t, t = T\}$   
 $\{ \hat{Z}_{t+r}, r = L \}$  가  $f$ ,  $f$  L

$$\hat{Z}_{t+1} = f(Z_t, Z_{t-1}, \dots)$$

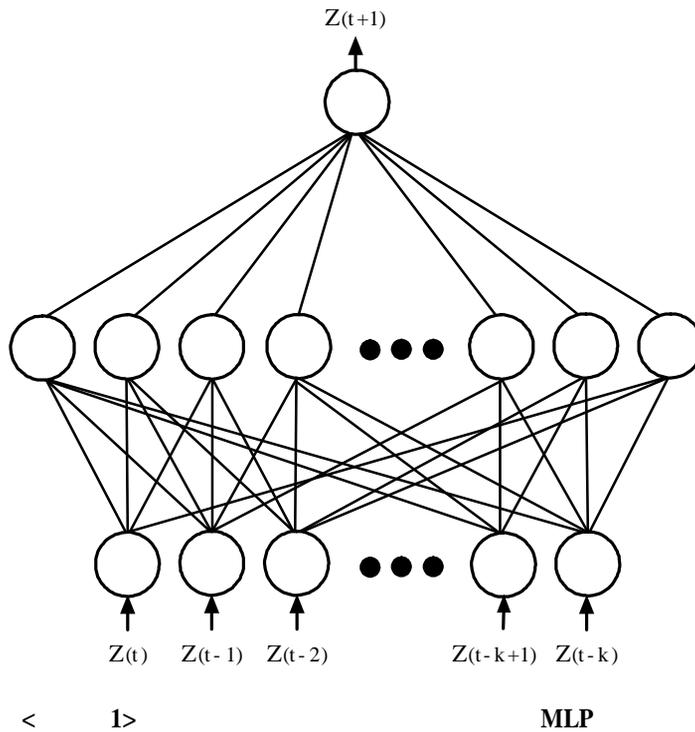
$$\hat{Z}_{t+2} = f(\hat{Z}_{t+1}, Z_t, Z_{t-1}, \dots)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\hat{Z}_{t+r} = f(\hat{Z}_{t+r-1}, \hat{Z}_{t+r-2}, \dots, \hat{Z}_{t+1}, Z_t, Z_{t-1}, \dots)$$

**2.2. (MLP)**

MLP  $\langle 1 \rangle$   $\dots$   $\langle 1 \rangle$  MLP  
 (one-step-ahead forecast) (multi-step-ahead)  
 [Weigend & Gershenfeld, 1994; , 1995].  
 MLP Hornick *et al*[1989]



MLP

MLP

[Ash, 1989; Chauvin, 1989]

MLP

, Fahlman &

Lebiere[1990]

CCN

### 2.3. Cascade Correlation Network (CCN)

Fahlman [1988]

가

Step-size

Moving Target

가

. Step-size

1

가

2

[Wasserman, 1995]. Moving Target

MLP

가

MLP

가

(feature

detector)가

가

. Fahlman

Lebiere[1990]

Step-size

Quickprop

Moving Target

MLP

CCN

<

2>

. CCN

가

가

가

CCN

가

가

가

. CCN

[1996]

. CCN

가

[Prechelt, 1997].

### 3. M2

Makridakis

Santa Fe

. Santa Fe

6

1000

3

가 . Santa Fe 가  
Makridakis

가

Makridakis

Makridakis

1982

[Makridakis *et al*, 1982]. M1

1001

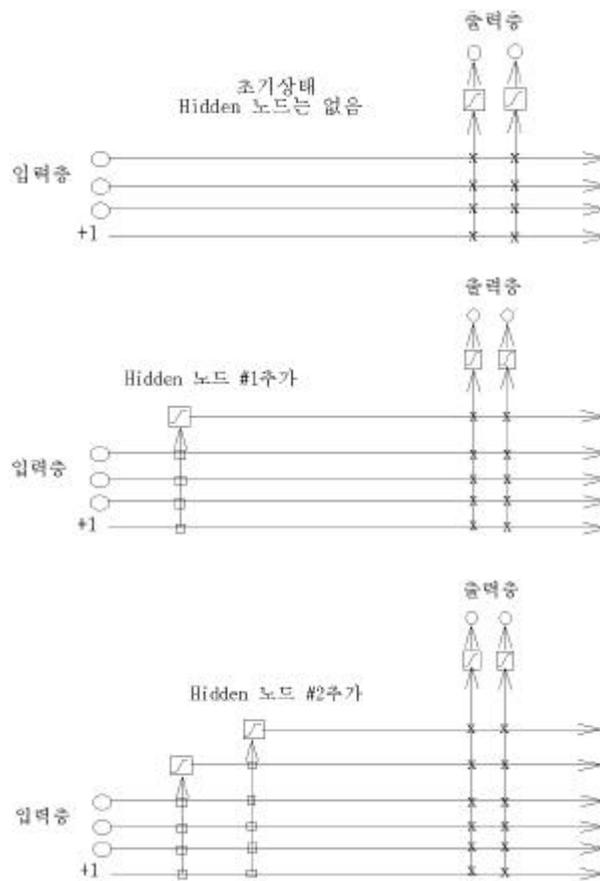
101

가

. M1

101

[Sharda & Patil, 1990; Jhee & Shaw, 1996].



< 2> Cascade Correlation Network

( 가 × 가 )

M2 M1 1993 [Makridakis *et al*, 1993].  
M3 가 [Stewart, 1998]. M2  
29 23  
4 6  
. M2 < 1> .

< 1> M2

m001, m002, m003, m004, m005, m006, m020, m021, m022, m023, m024, m025	82	
m013, m014, m015, m016, m017, m018, m026, m027	94	
m019	45	
m028, m029,	237	
m007, m008, m009, m010, m011, m012,	167	

4.

4.1.

$f$  MLP CCN ,

ARIMA .

, .

, AUTOBOX

3.0 ARIMA

ARIMA (p,d,q)

$Max(p + d, q + 1)$

[ , 1995; Jhee & Shaw, 1996].

CCN , MLP 가  
. < 1> MLP

MLP 가

가 , (0, 1)

12 , 4 가 MLP RMSE가 0.0001 가  
 가 50,000 Epochs MLP RMSE가 0.0001 가  
 , CCN CCN EI(Error Index)  
 0.05 , Noutput , NPattern ,  
 Output EI .

$$ErrorIndex = \sqrt{\frac{TrueError}{NOutputValue \times StdDev}}$$

$$where, TrueError = \sum_i ( - )^2$$

$$NOutputValue = Noutput \times NPattern$$

$$StdDev = \sqrt{NOutput \times \sum Output^2 - (\sum Output)^2}$$

MAPE(Mean Absolute Percentage Error)가

L

MAPE

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{r=1}^L \frac{|\hat{Z}_{t+r} - Z_{t+r}|}{Z_{t+r}} \times 100$$

#### 4.2.

M2 ARIMA, MLP CCN < 2> ,  
 MAPE  
 . < 2> m015 ( :  
 INTERSAL) MAPE 가  
 . < 2> ,  
 ARIMA . MLP ARIMA 가  
 CCN . MLP가 가

< 2> M2

(MAPE)

	ARIMA		MLP		CCN	
	Fitting	Forecasting	Fitting	Forecasting	Fitting	Forecasting
1	16.78	10.65	16.27	19.73	1.86	12.94
2	2.12	16.9	19.07	14.79	2.34	14.81
3	12.17	17.6	0.92	13.43	0.73	14.72
4	8.98	12.81	9.47	11.35	0.71	14.89
5	8.63	10.14	9.37	11.19	0.63	14.5
6	8.77	6.01	4.36	8.09	0.49	13.19
7	0.79	1.04	1.59	4.85	1.01	2.6
8	0.45	0.37	2.89	5.43	1.82	4.34
9	1.24	0.85	1.84	1.13	2.15	0.9
10	1.95	2.04	2.07	5.41	1.68	3.64
11	0.38	0.78	4.92	6.3	2.07	5.49
12	10.01	13.4	10.05	12.44	6.39	15.61
13	25.12	25.51	23.37	19.24	4.31	27.85
14	18.31	24.26	11.68	36.84	7.91	38.64
15	85.89	185.43	87.37	147.96	6.15	116
16	17.61	17.66	16.47	15.37	2.37	18.9
17	8.93	8.42	8.49	9.35	1.4	14.74
18	4.64	8.46	5.15	6.43	0.86	7.6
19	25.39	48.02	24.17	25.54	5.13	37.78
20	17.8	32.36	12.44	35.18	3.39	24.99
21	17.34	36.42	22.48	17.39	4.7	25.97
22	17.38	37.3	21.38	27.96	5.88	38.88
23	17.56	35.99	25.64	26.93	4.75	26.63
24	2.38	2.52	1.89	2.95	0.5	4.3
25	2.7	5.82	3.32	8.7	0.63	9.72
26	5.75	4.67	3.54	4.77	0.65	8.97
27	6.87	5.5	4.61	5.31	0.92	7.61
28	5.48	3.14	5.31	4.3	1.06	4.13
29	4.77	5.59	4.65	4.28	0.9	5.72
	12.94 (10.36)	19.98 (14.08)	12.58 (9.90)	17.68 (13.02)	2.53 (2.40)	18.48 (15.00)
	15.96 (7.75)	34.43 (13.39)	16.39 (8.00)	26.85 (9.81)	2.15 (2.08)	21.72 (11.17)

CCN

가

가

가

CCN

EI

< 3>

CCN

가

가

CCN

MLP

가

ARIMA

가

가

< 3> CCN

1	21	7	5	13	14	19	18	25	14
2	33	8	2	14	5	20	17	26	12
3	10	9	5	15	29	21	23	27	11
4	13	10	28	16	13	22	21	28	35
5	11	11	2	17	15	23	33	29	21
6	14	12	41	18	23	24	9		

5.

가 Makridakis  
 (MLP)가 가  
 가 Cascade Correlation Network M2 , MLP,  
 CCN ARIMA CCN 가  
 MLP가 가 CCN  
 CCN 가  
 CCN

6.

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 가 , 1(1), pp135- 148.  
 , , , (1996). Cascade-Correlation Network 가  
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