

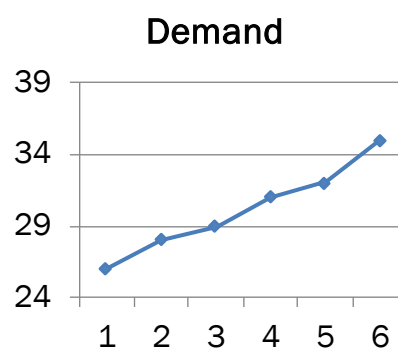


WHEN THERE IS A TREND

51

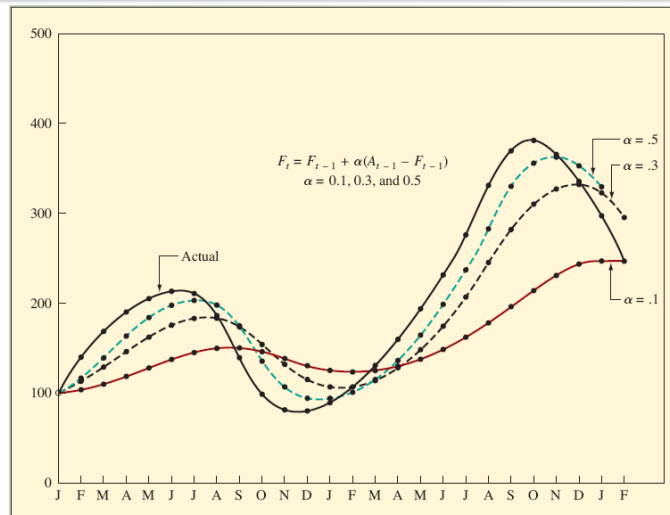
When there is a trend

- Period 1 - 26
- Period 2 - 28
- Period 3 - 29
- Period 4 - 31
- Period 5 - 32
- Period 6 - 35



52

Exponential Forecasts versus Actual Demand over Time Showing the Forecast Lag



Trend Effects in Exponential Smoothing

- An trend in data causes the exponential forecast to always lag the actual data
- Can be corrected somewhat by adding in a trend adjustment
- To correct the trend, we need two smoothing constants
 - Smoothing constant alpha (α)
 - Trend smoothing constant delta (δ)

Trend Effects Equations

$$FIT_t = F_t + T_t$$

$$F_t = FIT_{t-1} + \alpha(A_{t-1} - FIT_{t-1})$$

$$T_t = T_{t-1} + \delta(F_t - FIT_{t-1})$$

F_t = The exponentially smoothed forecast for period t

T_t = The exponentially smoothed trend for period t

FIT_t = The forecast including trend for period t

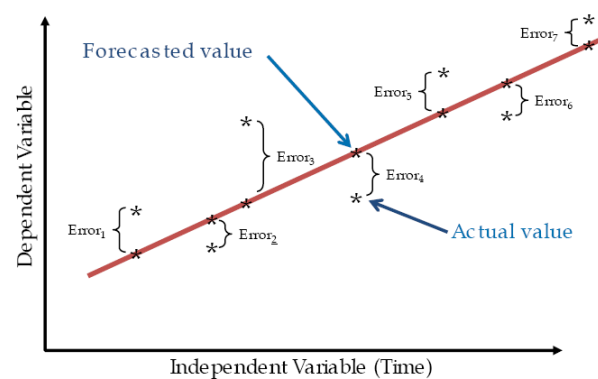
FIT_{t-1} = The forecast including trend made for the prior period

A_{t-1} = The actual demand for the prior period

α = Smoothing constant

δ = Smoothing constant

Linear Regression



Estimating Trend

Method of Least Squares

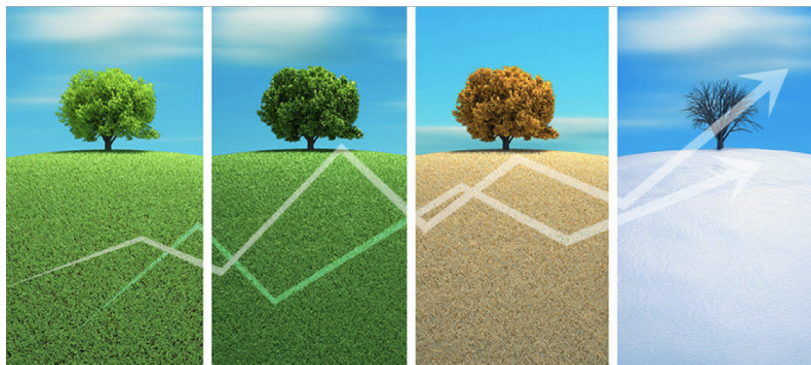
- Treat the time periods as independent variable and the actual demand as dependant variable.
- Linear regression of the form $Y = a + bX$ could be constructed to predict the demand Y for any value of X

X_i = Time periods
 Y_i = Actual demand during period X_i
 a = Intercept (at period 0)
 b = Slope of the line
 n = Number of periods

The coefficients of the regression equation are as follows:

$$b = \frac{\sum_i X_i Y_i - n \bar{X} \bar{Y}}{\sum_i X_i^2 - n \bar{X}^2} \quad a = \bar{Y} - b \bar{X} \quad \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n} \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y}{n}$$

57



WHEN THERE IS SEASONALITY

58

When there is seasonality

- Need to de-seasonalize data before using any standard forecasting techniques
 - Use average demand for entire series
 - Use average demand for same period across seasons
 - Use moving average based on length of season