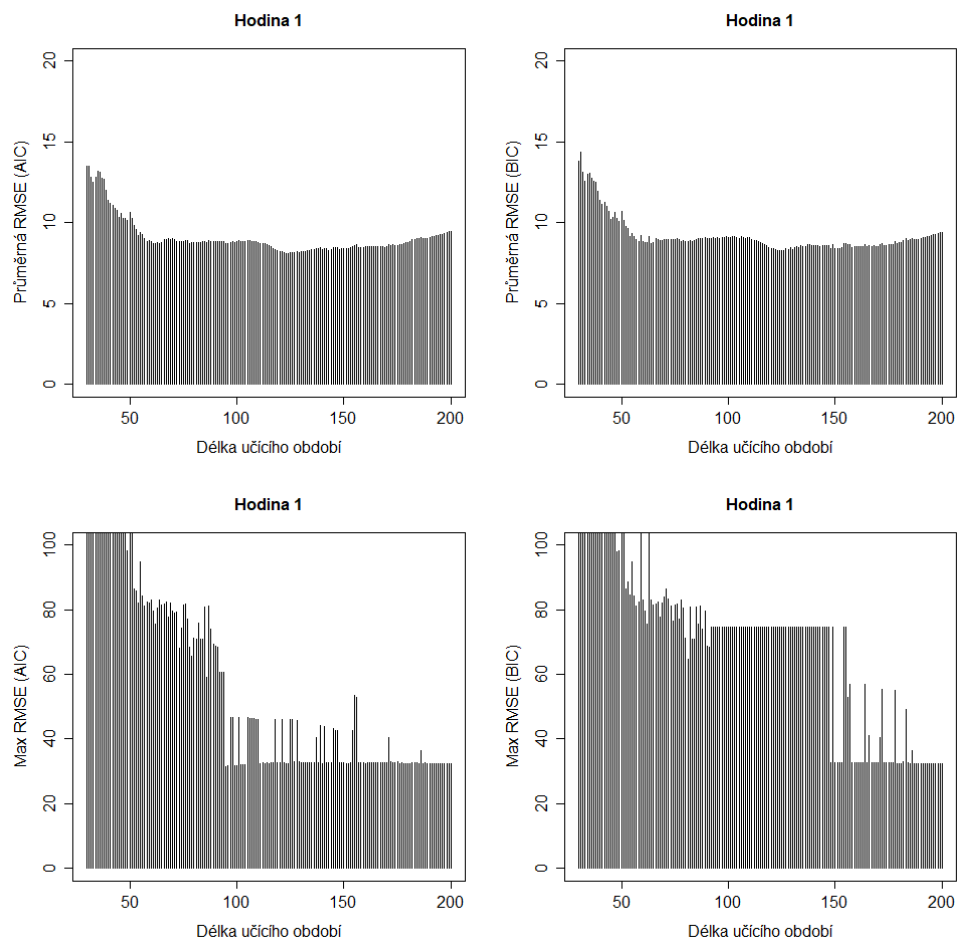
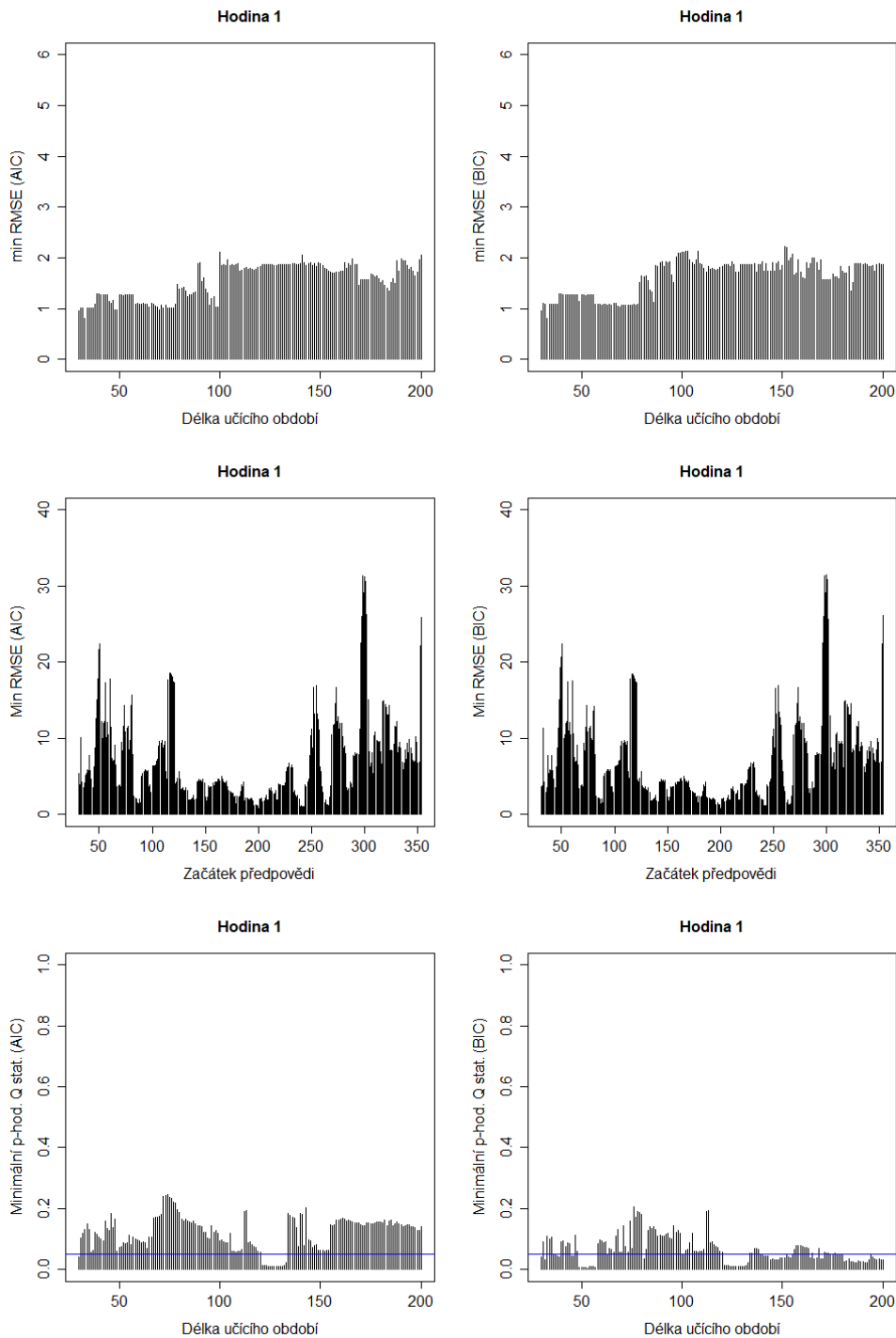


Přílohy

Přílohy

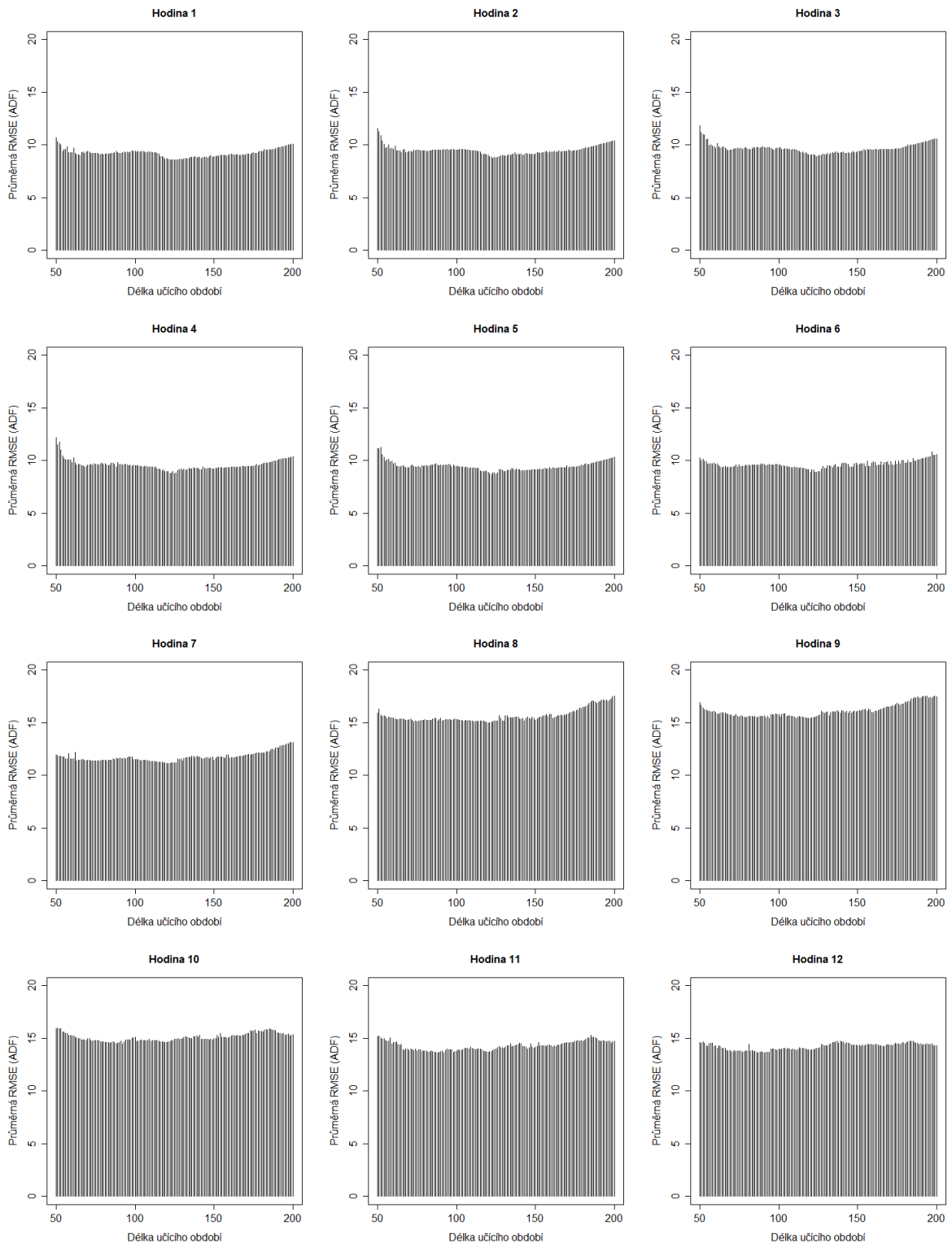
Příloha 1: Sledované statistiky ilustrované na souboru dat prvních hodin

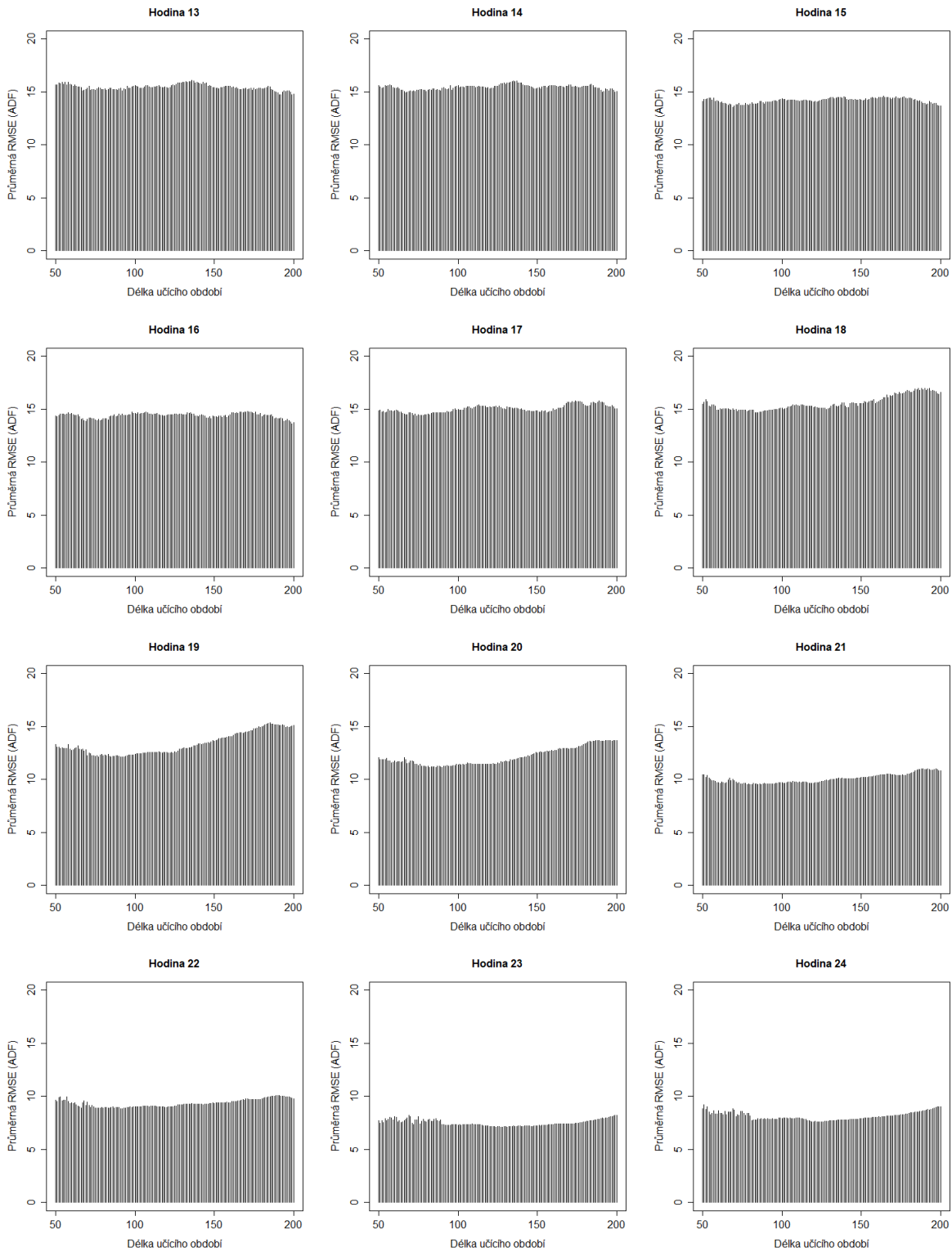




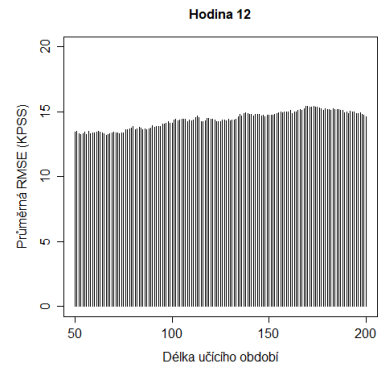
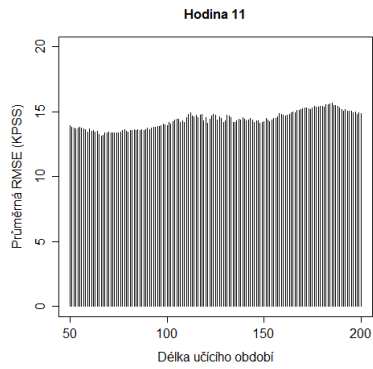
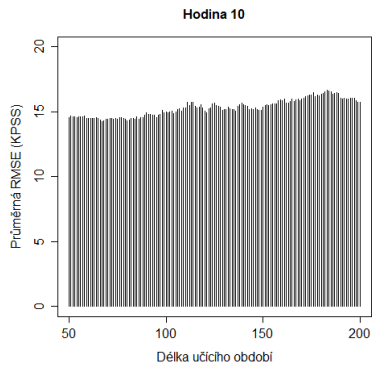
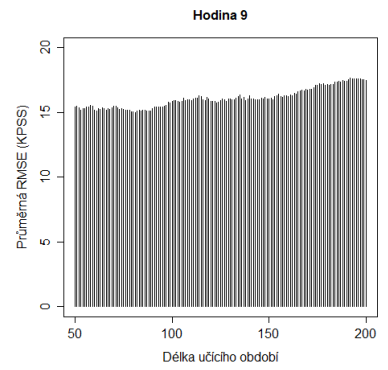
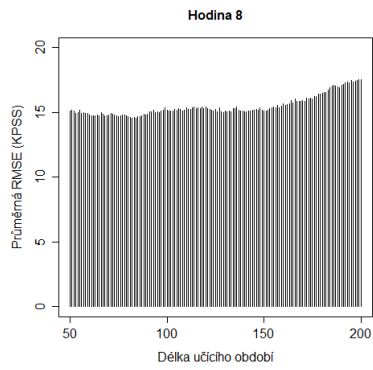
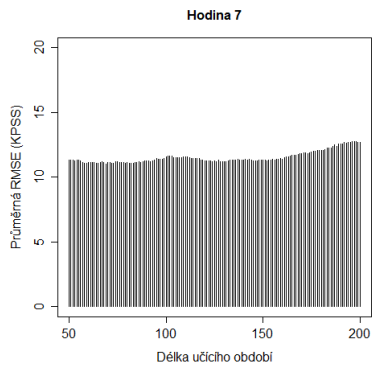
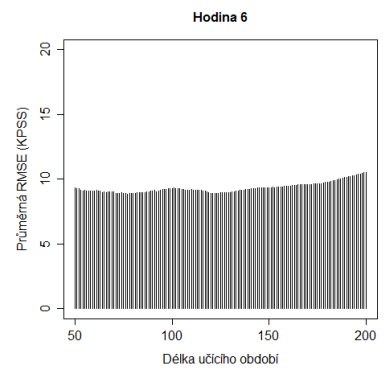
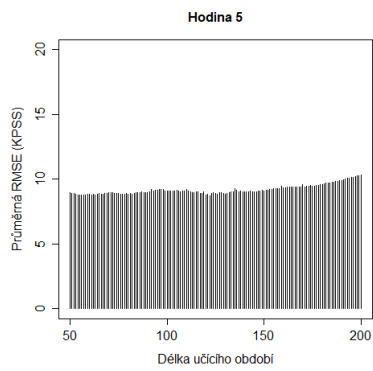
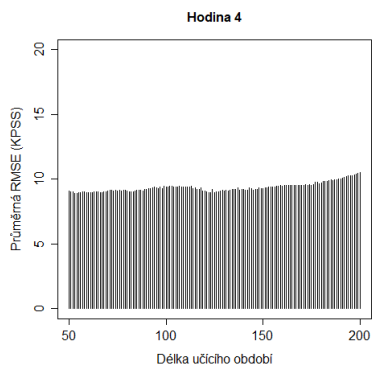
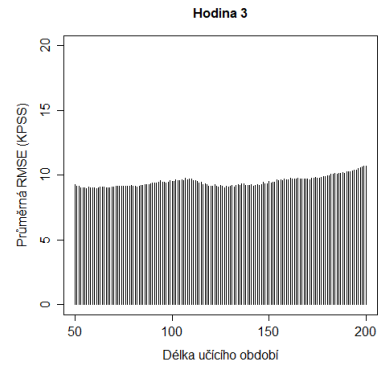
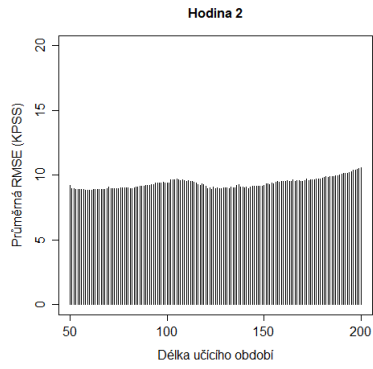
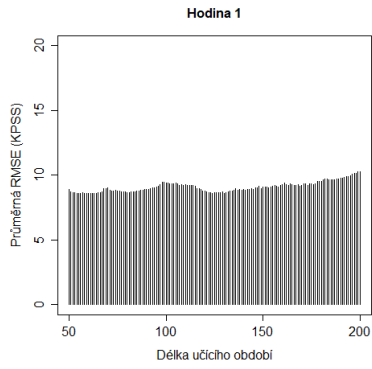
Obr. 1: Průměrná $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období (1. řádek), maximální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období (2. řádek), minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období (3. řádek), minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na počátečním dni předpovědi (4. řádek), minimální p -hodnota Q -testu reziduí předpovědního modelu v závislosti na délce učícího období (5. řádek).

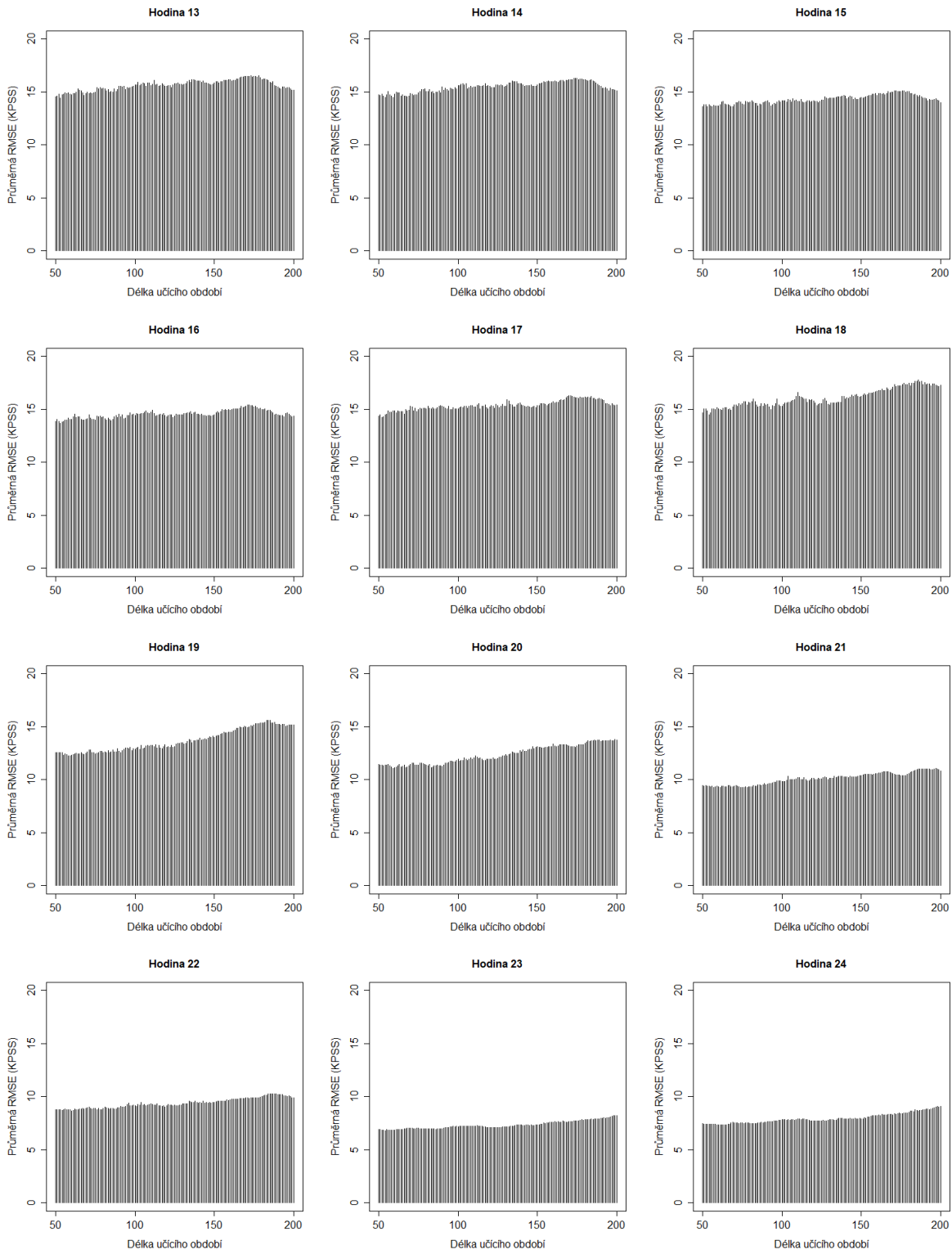
Příloha 2: Statisticky výzkumu pro 24 souborů dat



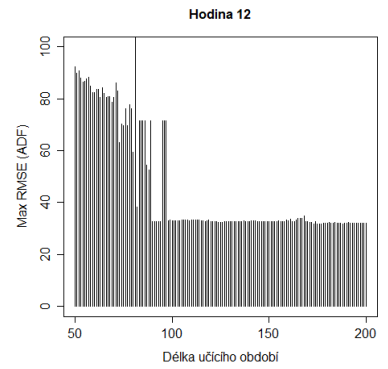
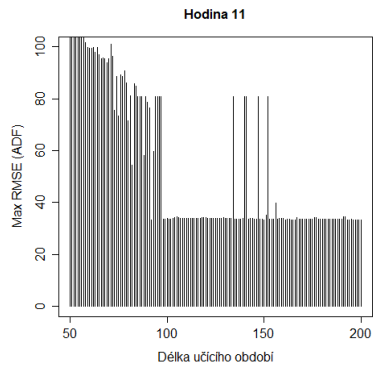
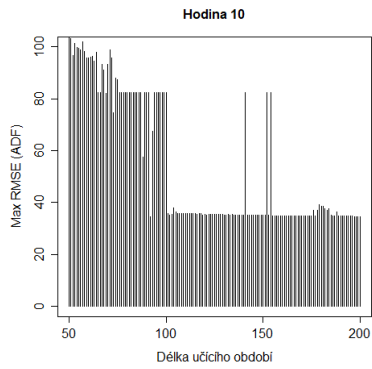
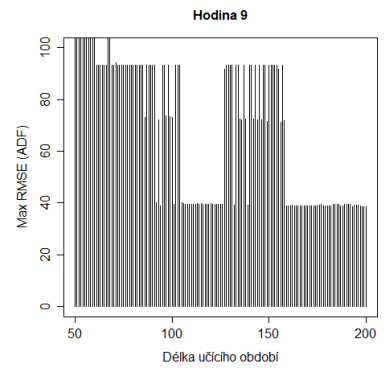
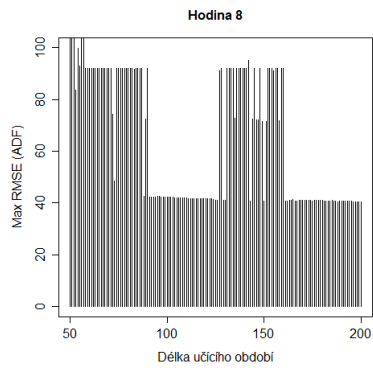
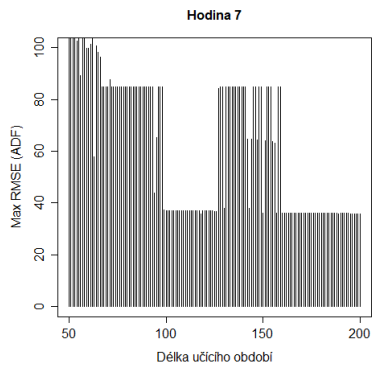
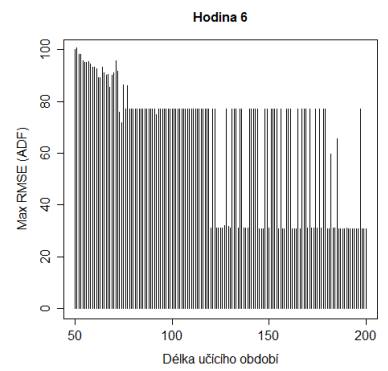
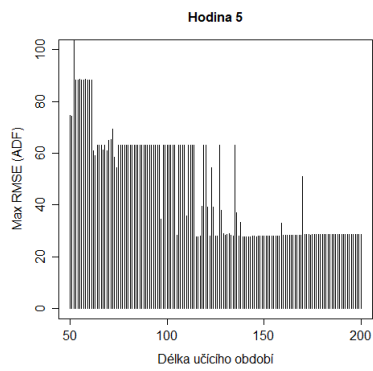
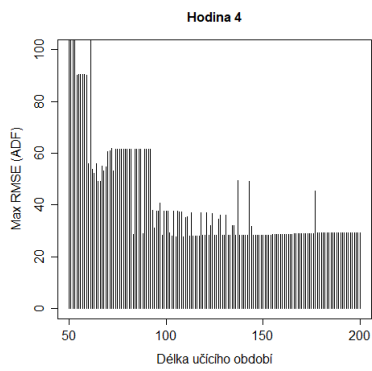
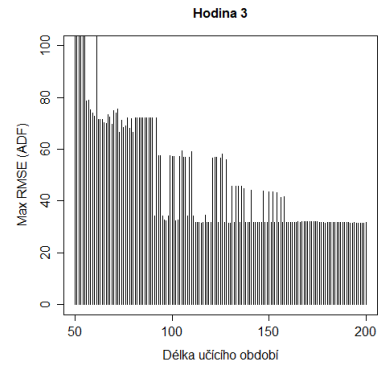
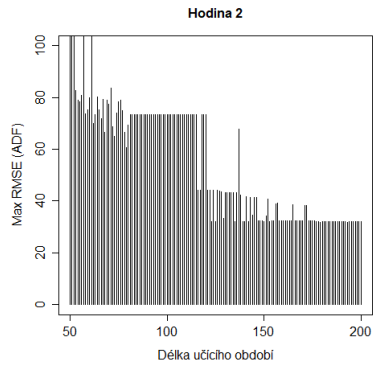
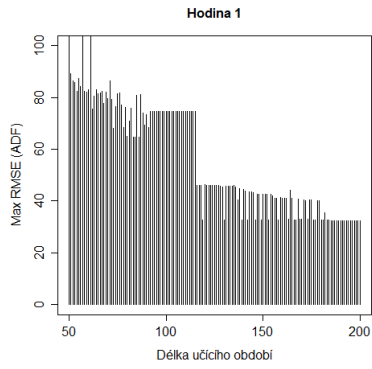


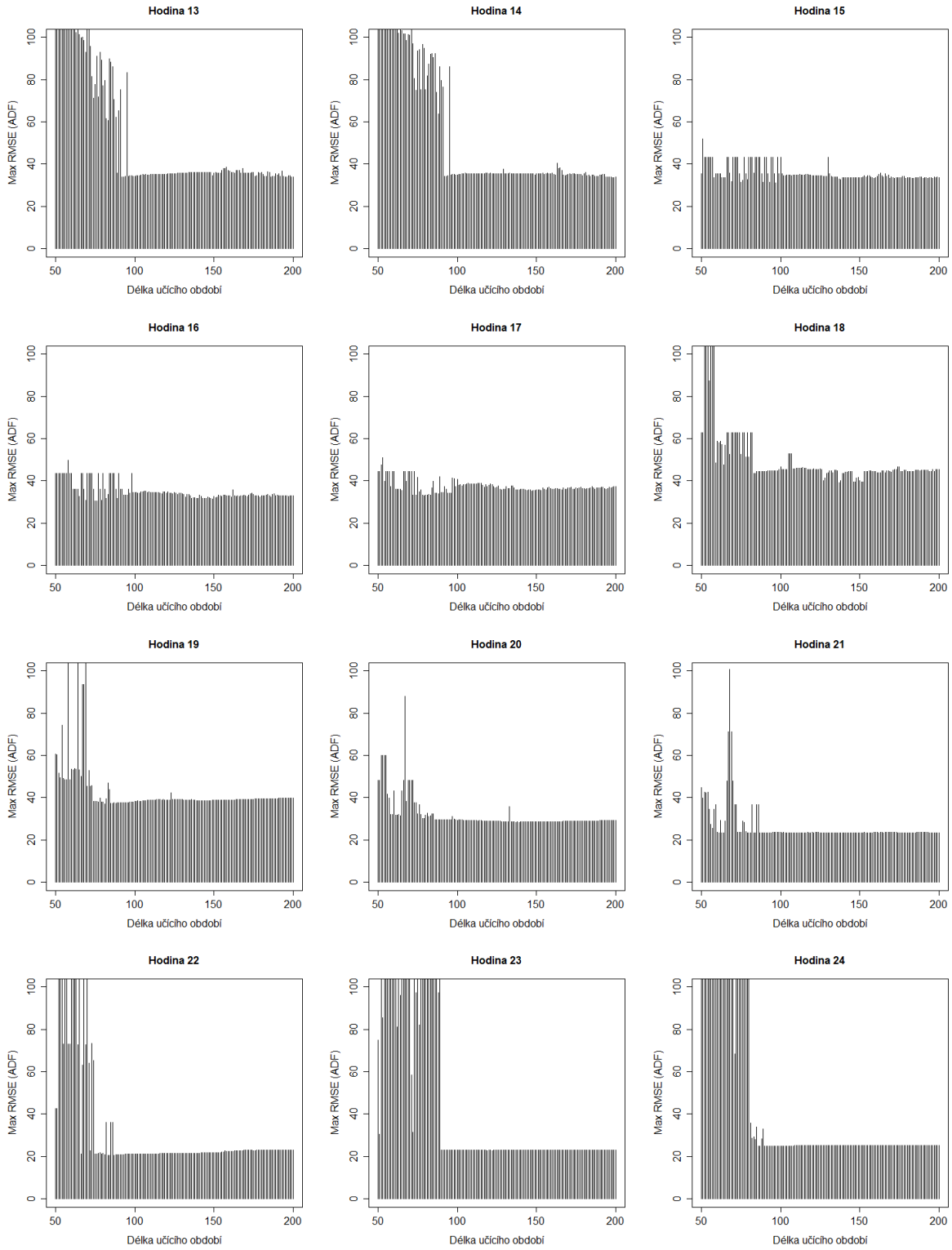
Obr. 2: Průměrná $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro ADF -test.



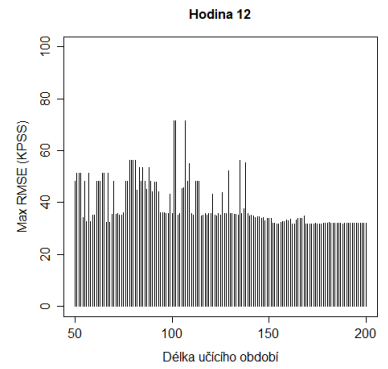
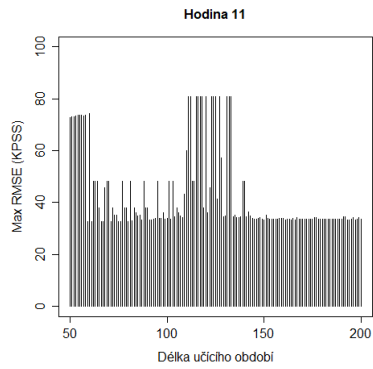
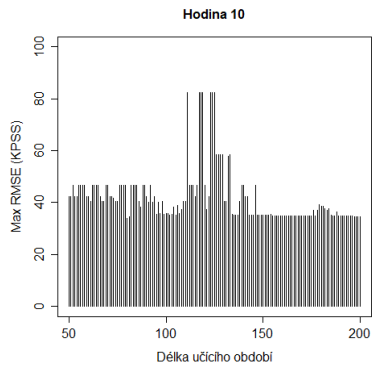
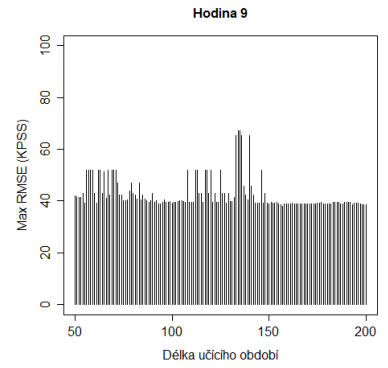
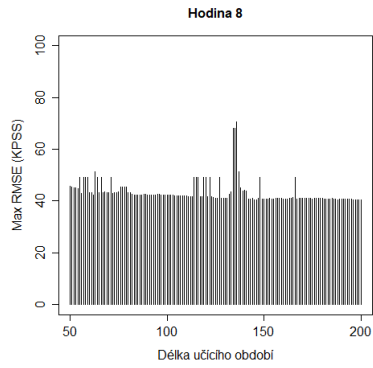
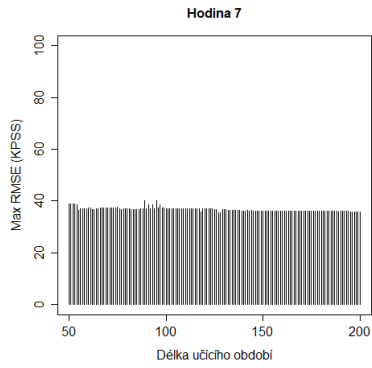
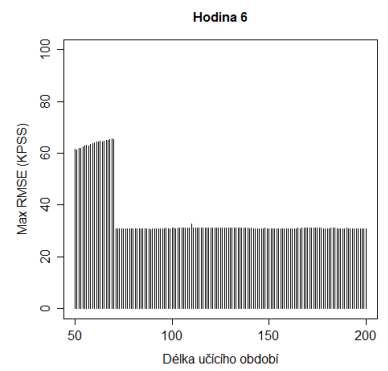
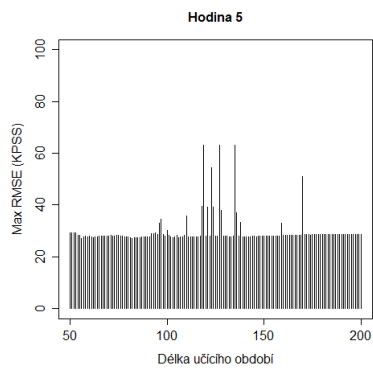
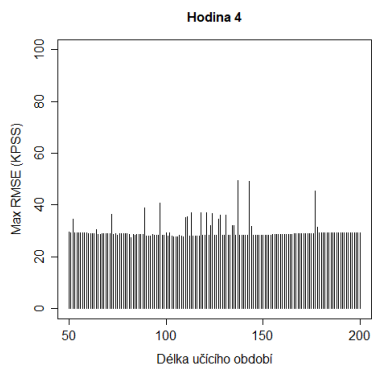
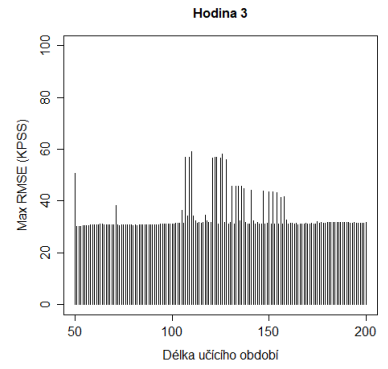
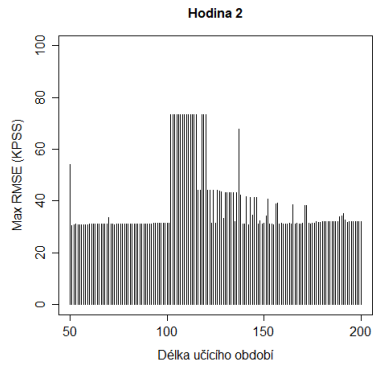
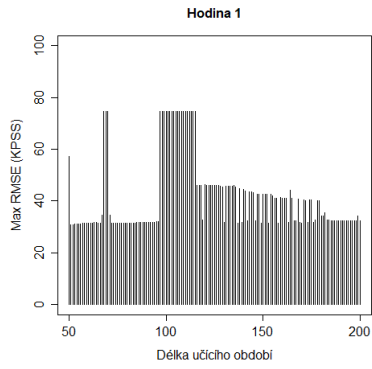


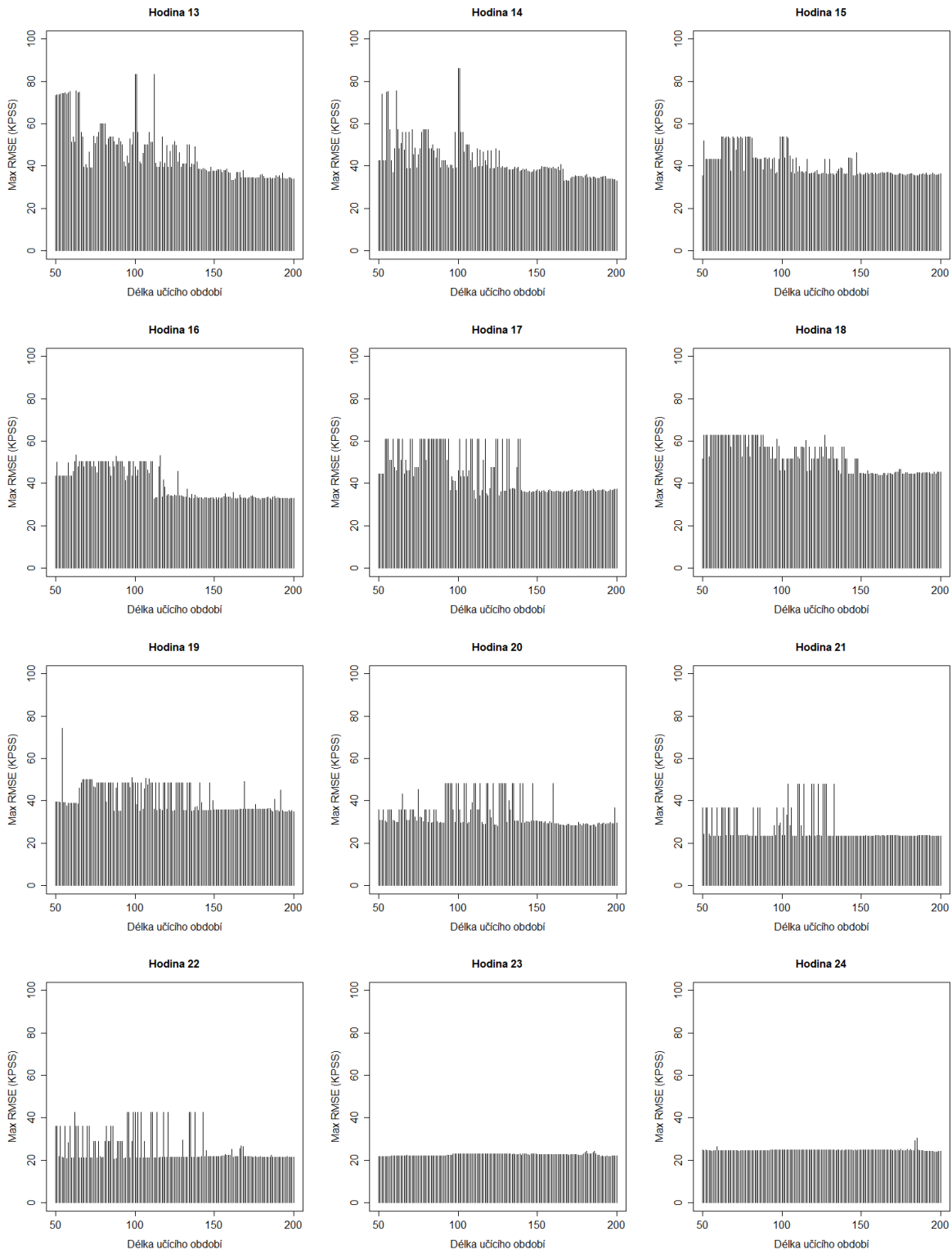
Obr. 3: Průměrná $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro $KPSS$ -test.



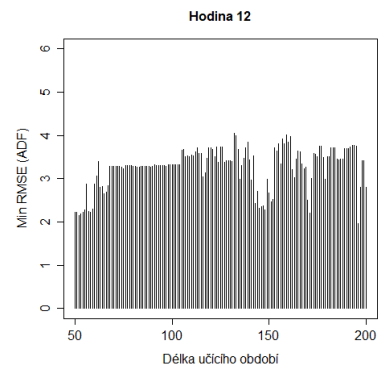
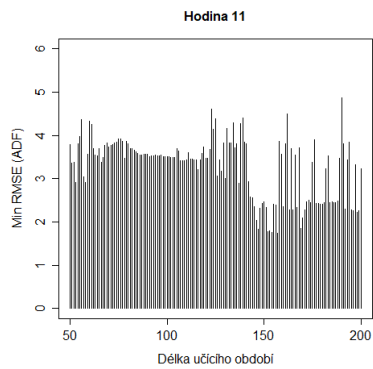
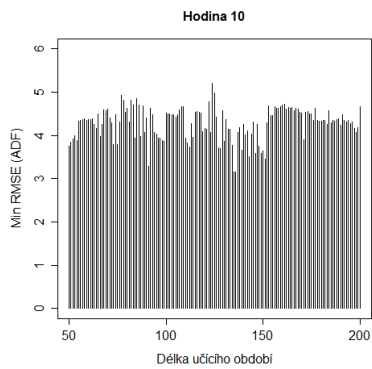
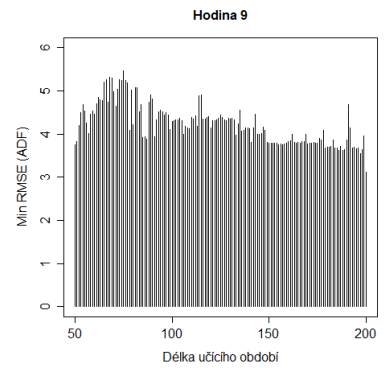
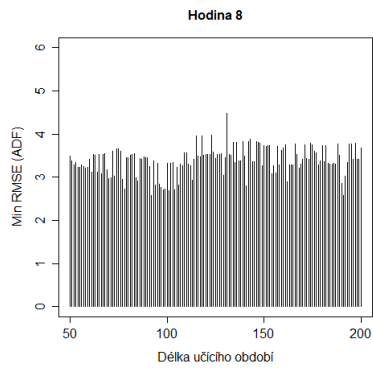
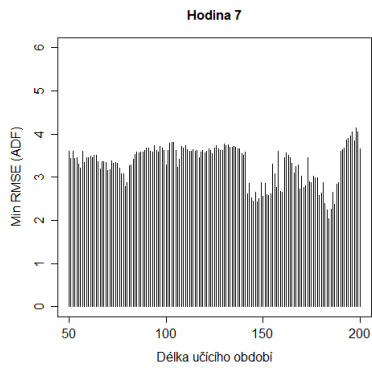
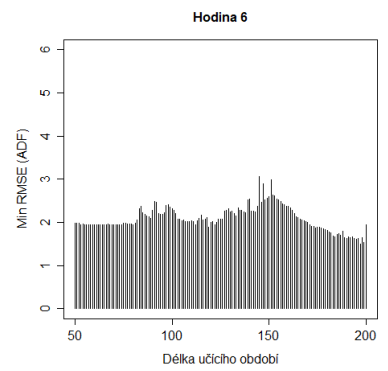
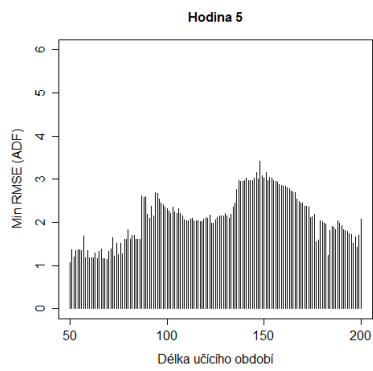
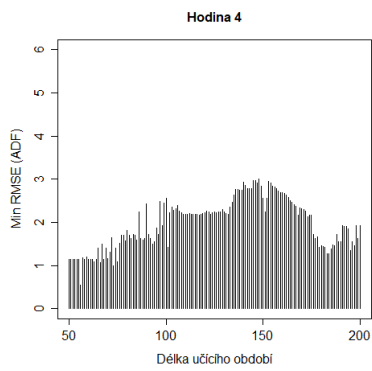
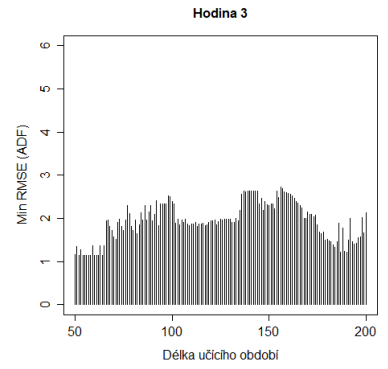
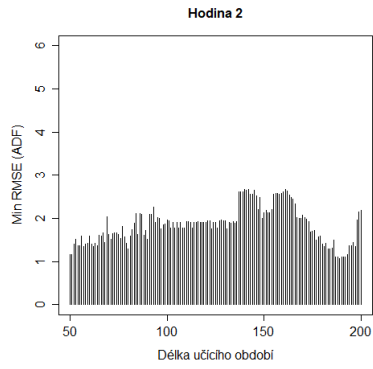
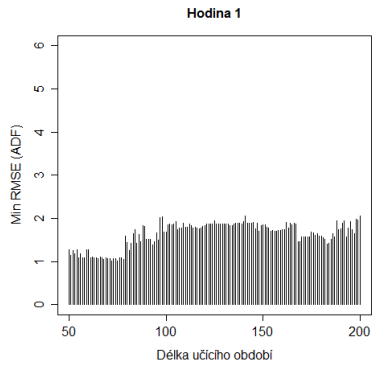


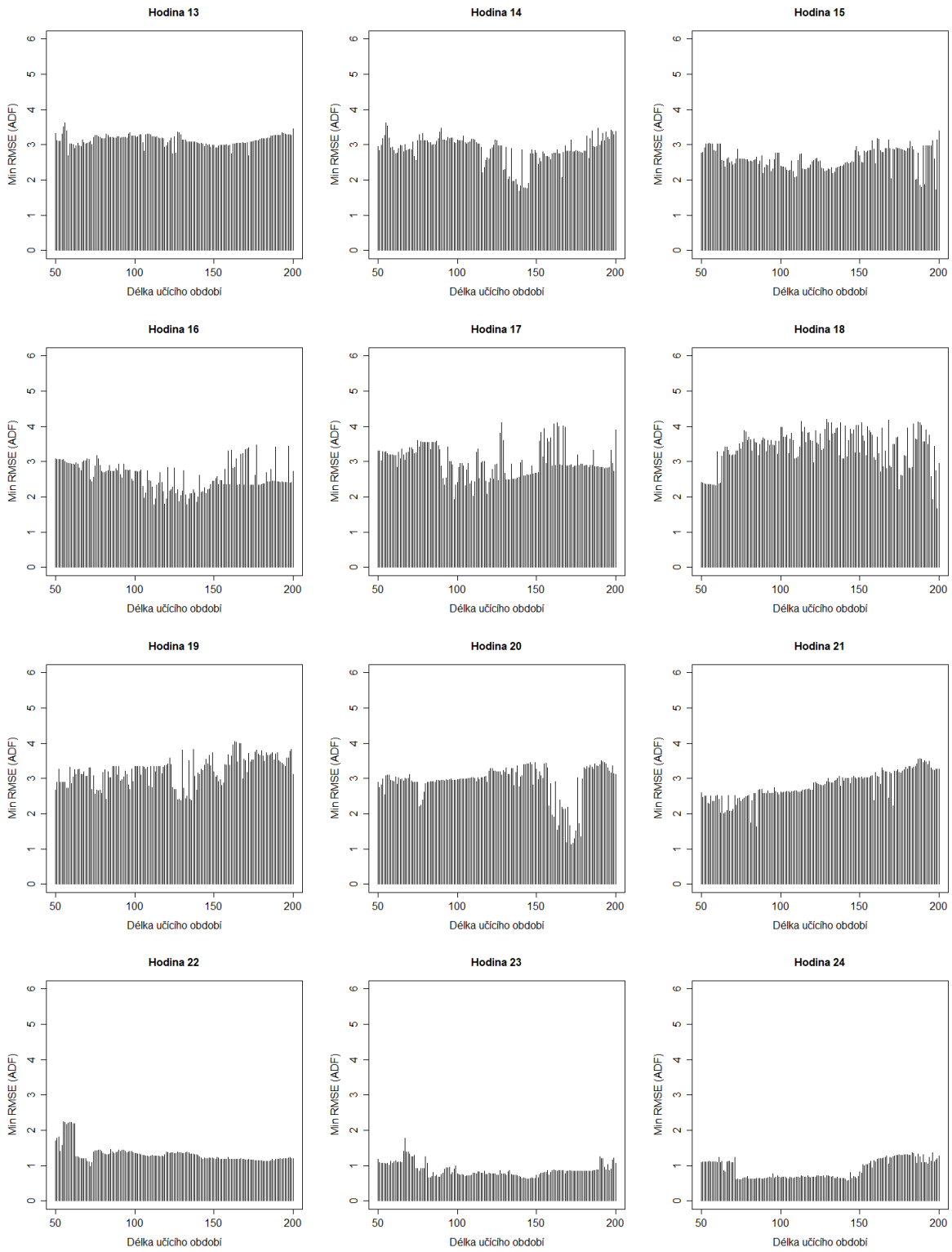
Obr. 4: Maximální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro ADF -test.



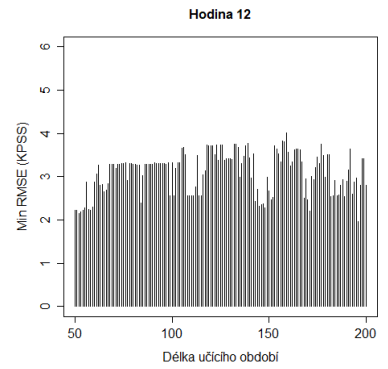
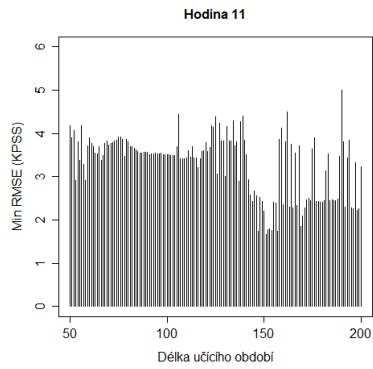
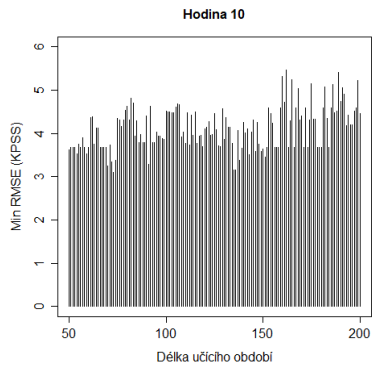
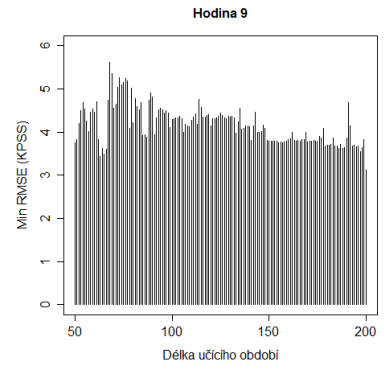
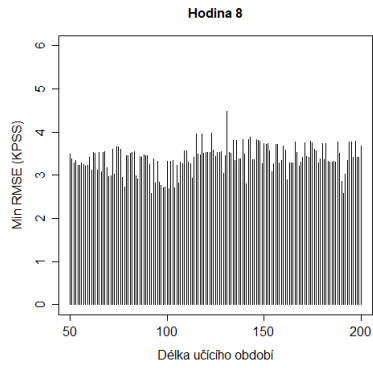
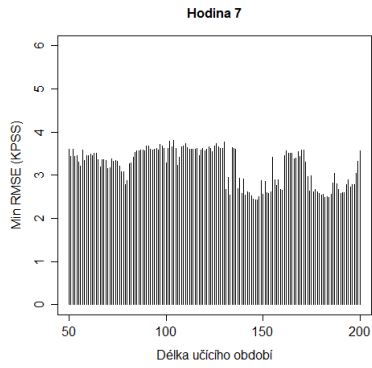
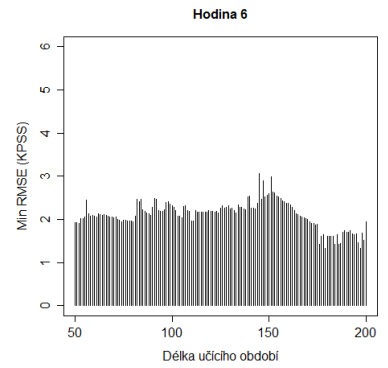
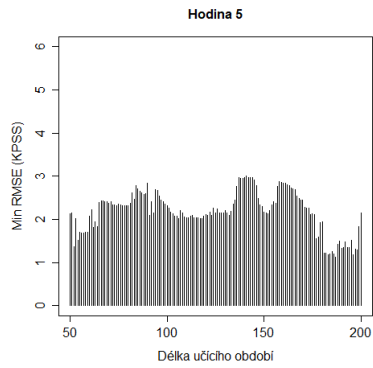
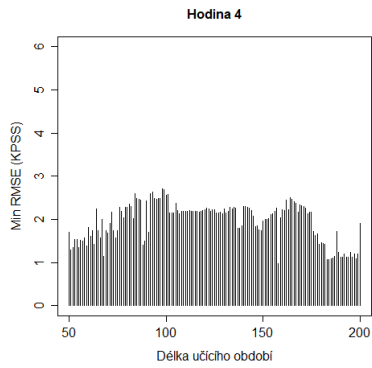
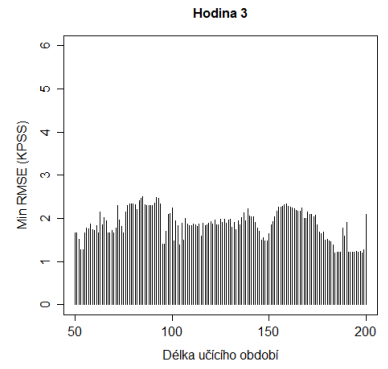
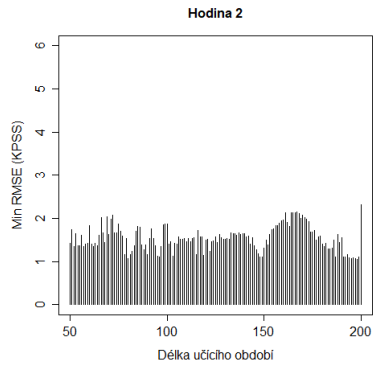
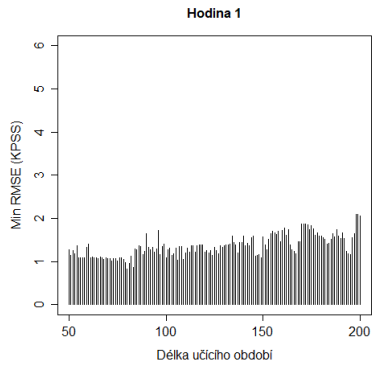


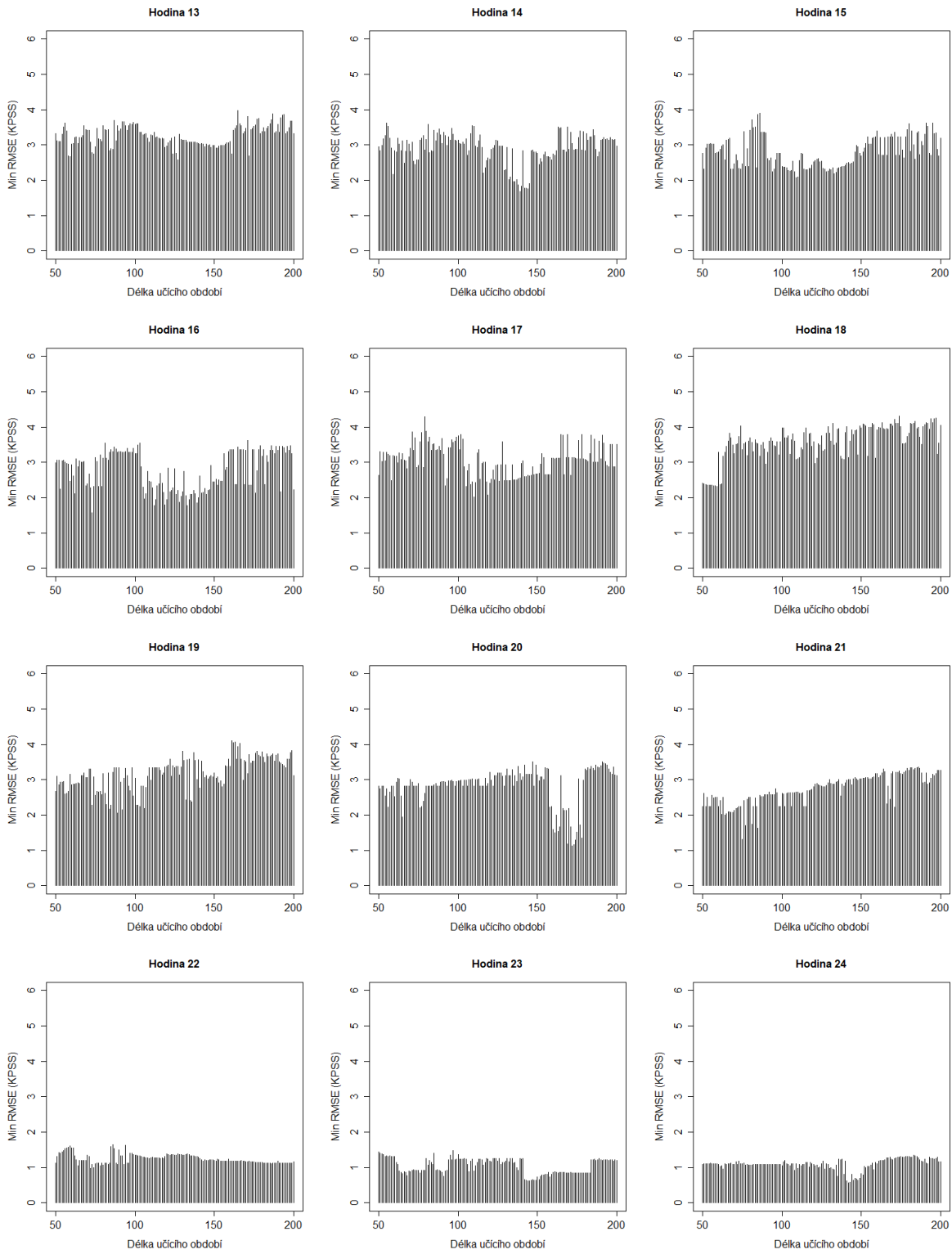
Obr. 5: Maximální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro $KPSS$ -test.



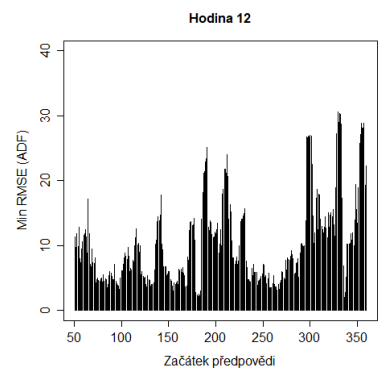
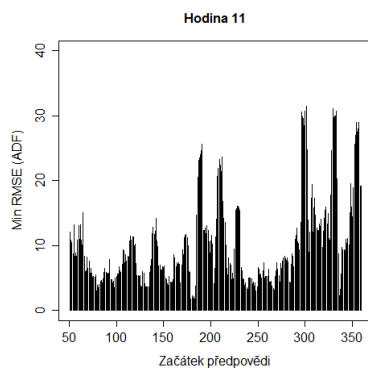
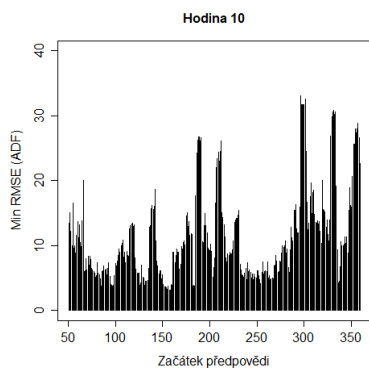
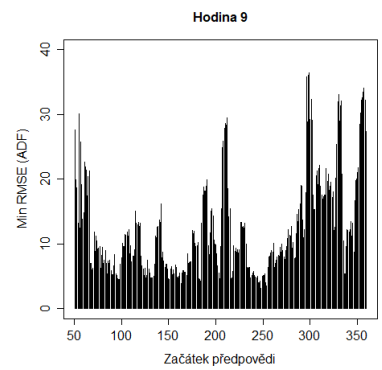
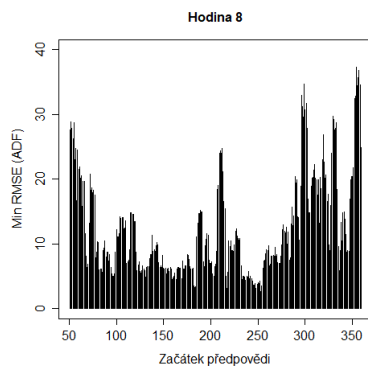
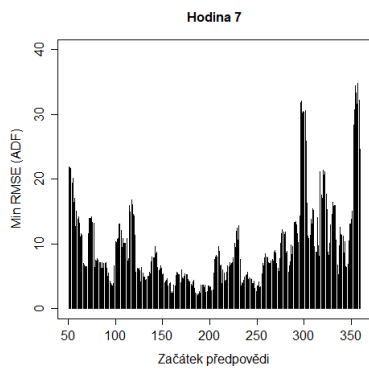
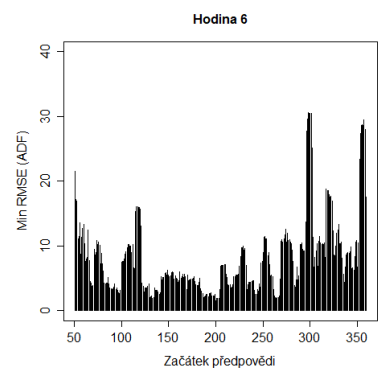
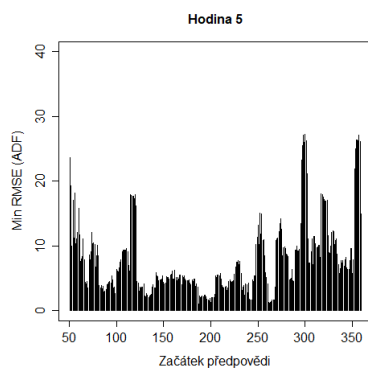
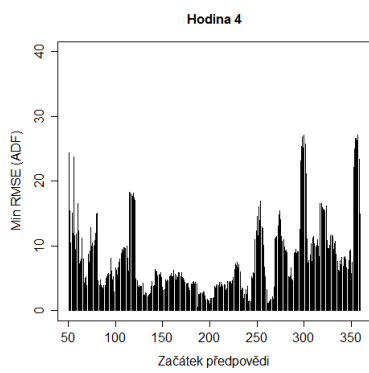
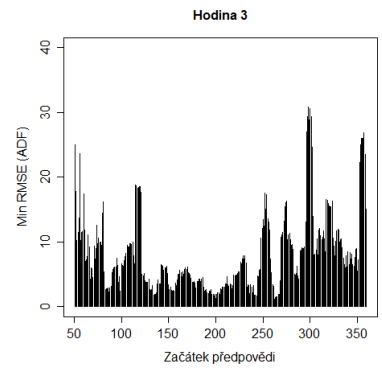
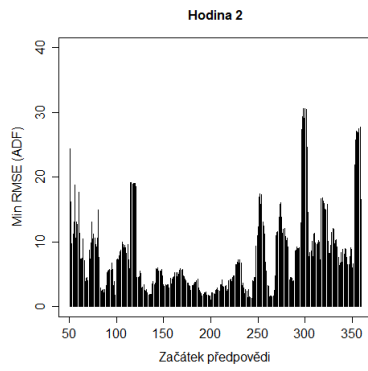
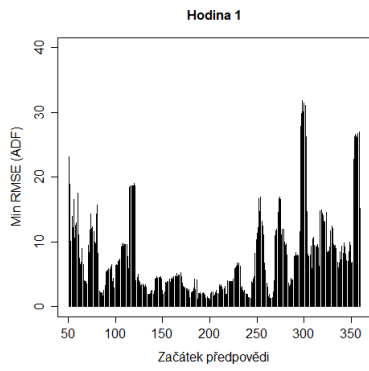


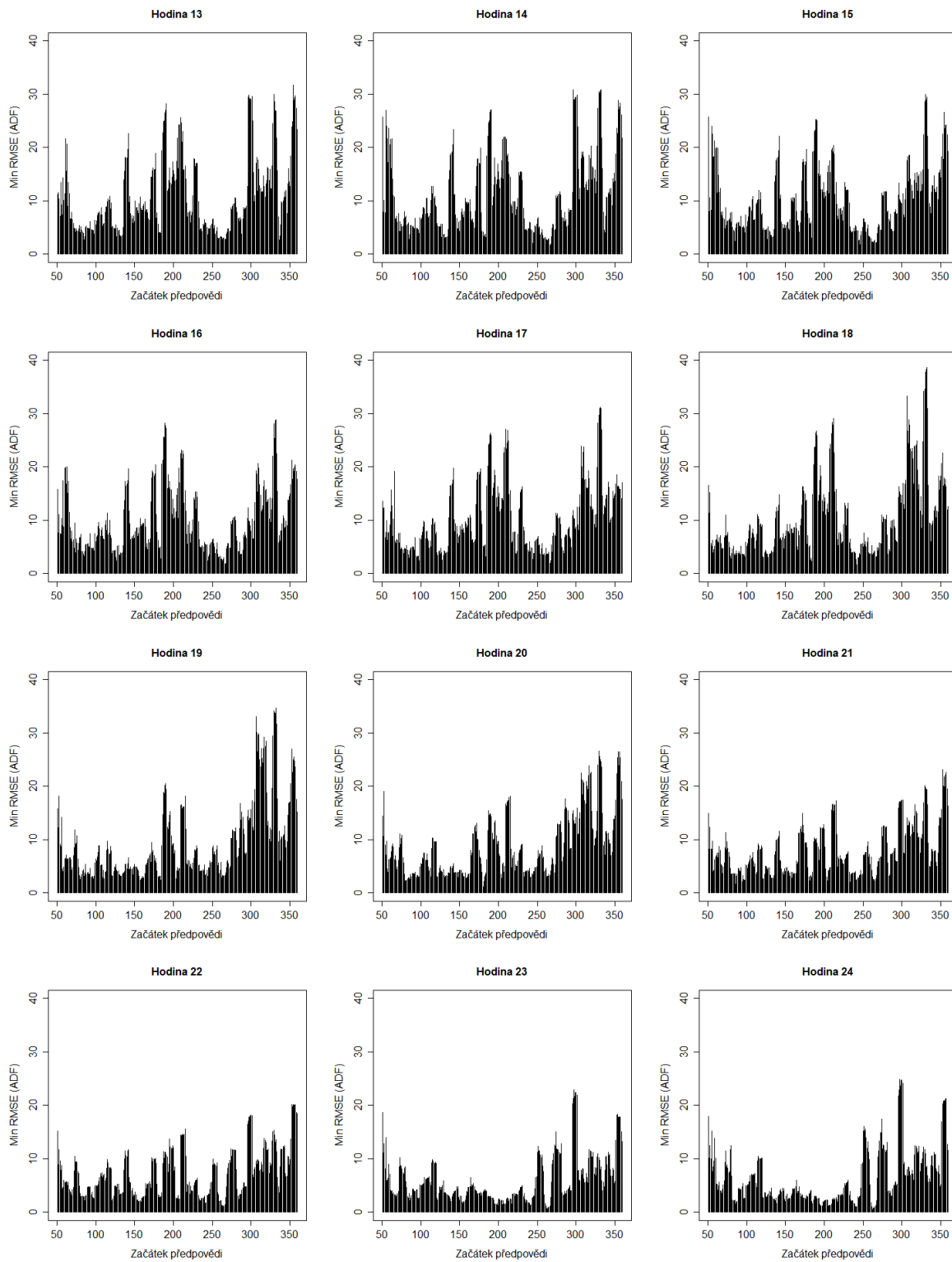
Obr. 6: Minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro ADF -test.



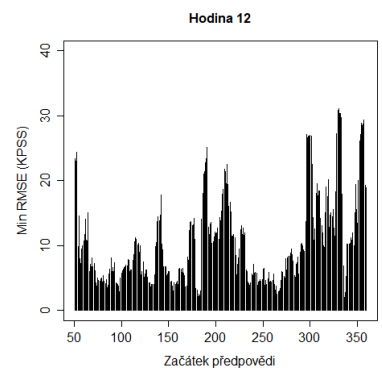
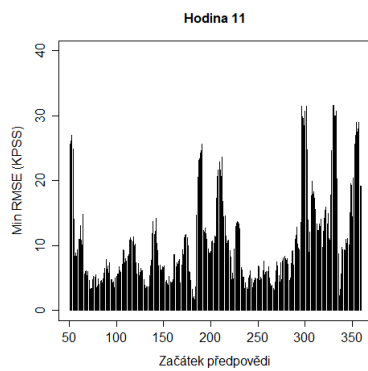
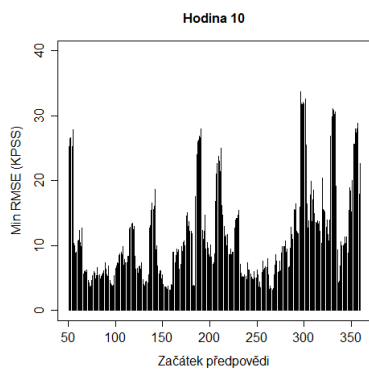
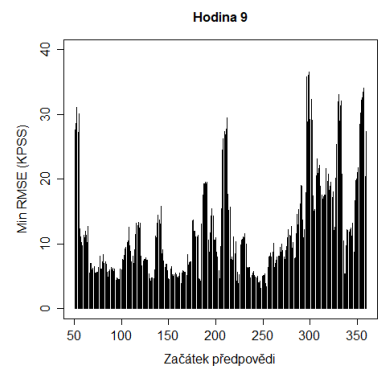
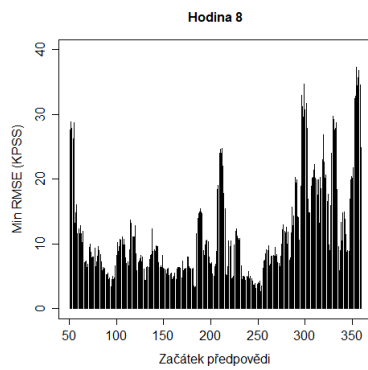
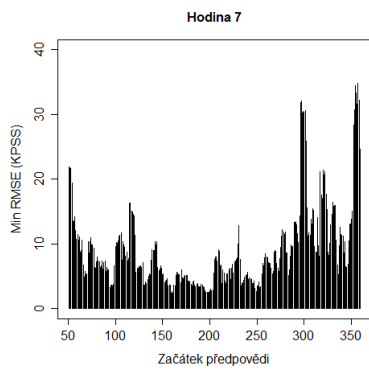
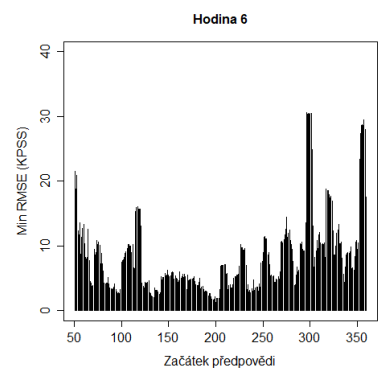
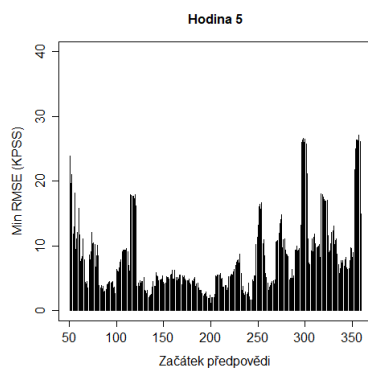
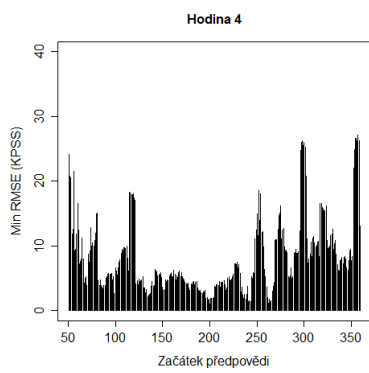
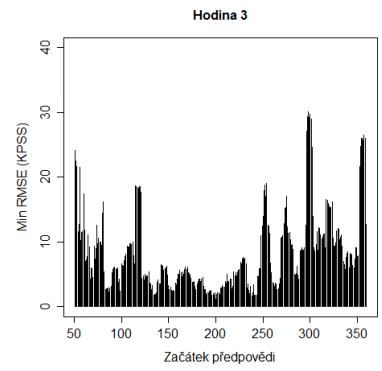
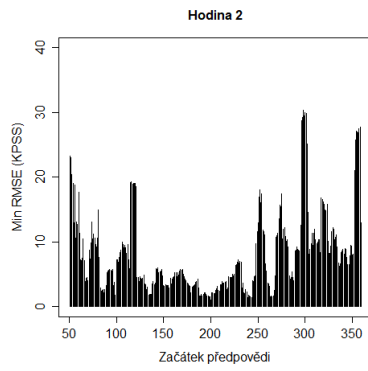
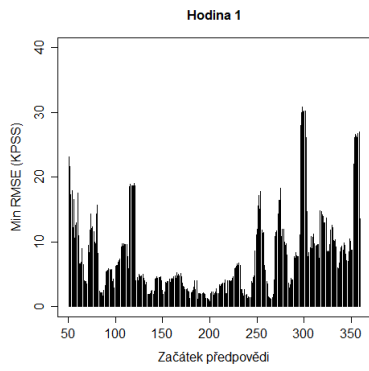


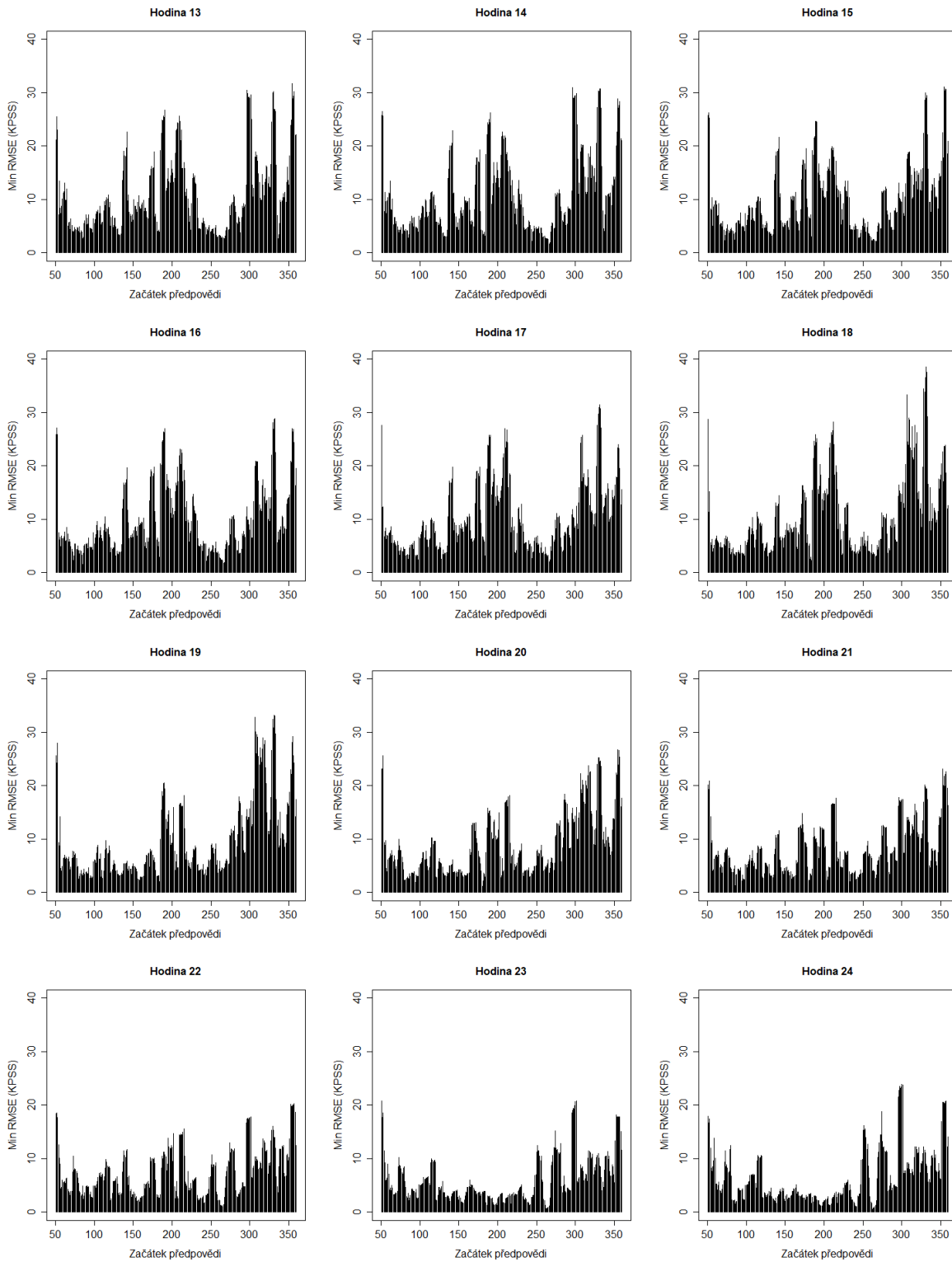
Obr. 7: Minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na délce učícího období pro $KPSS$ -test.



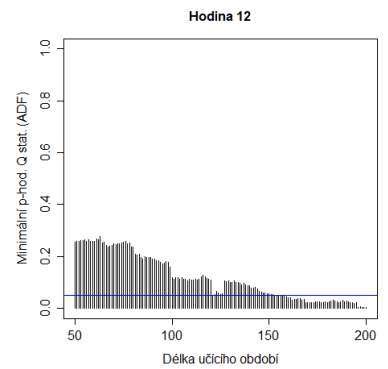
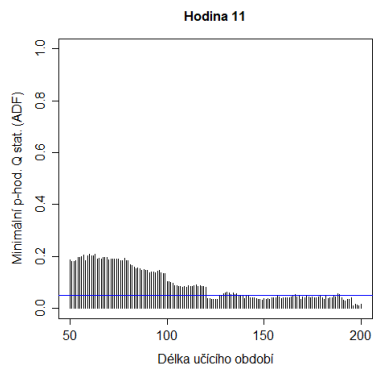
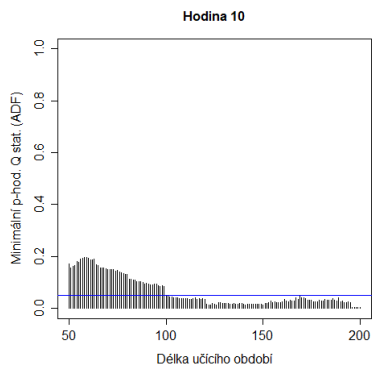
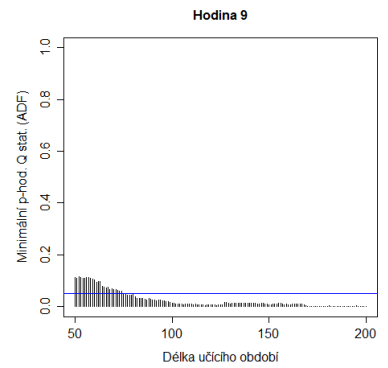
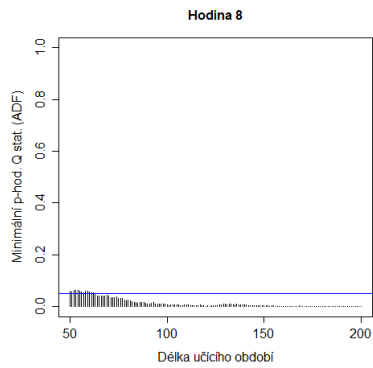
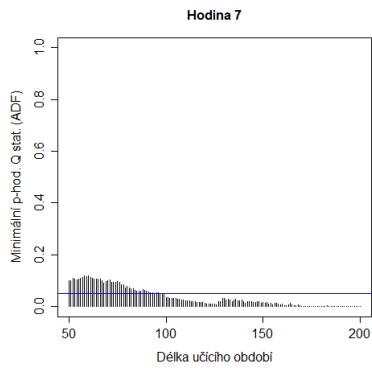
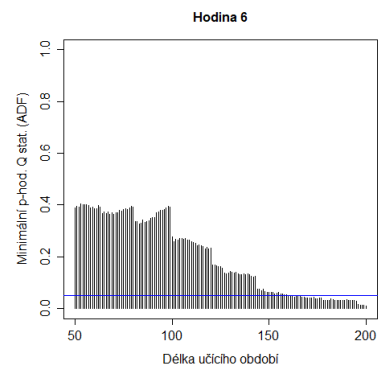
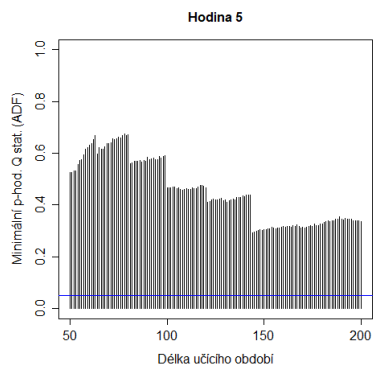
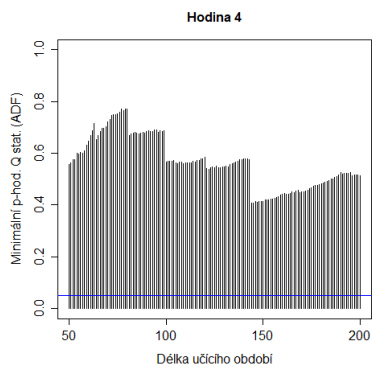
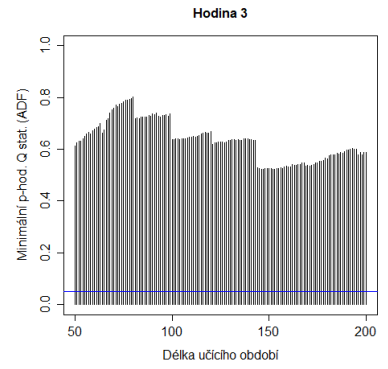
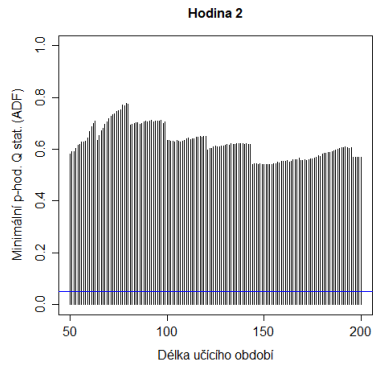
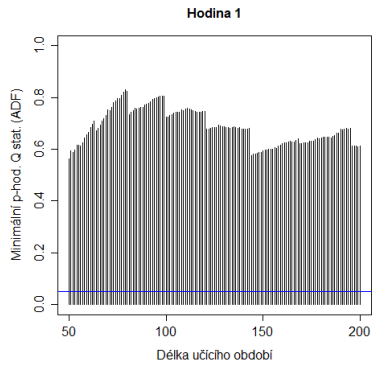


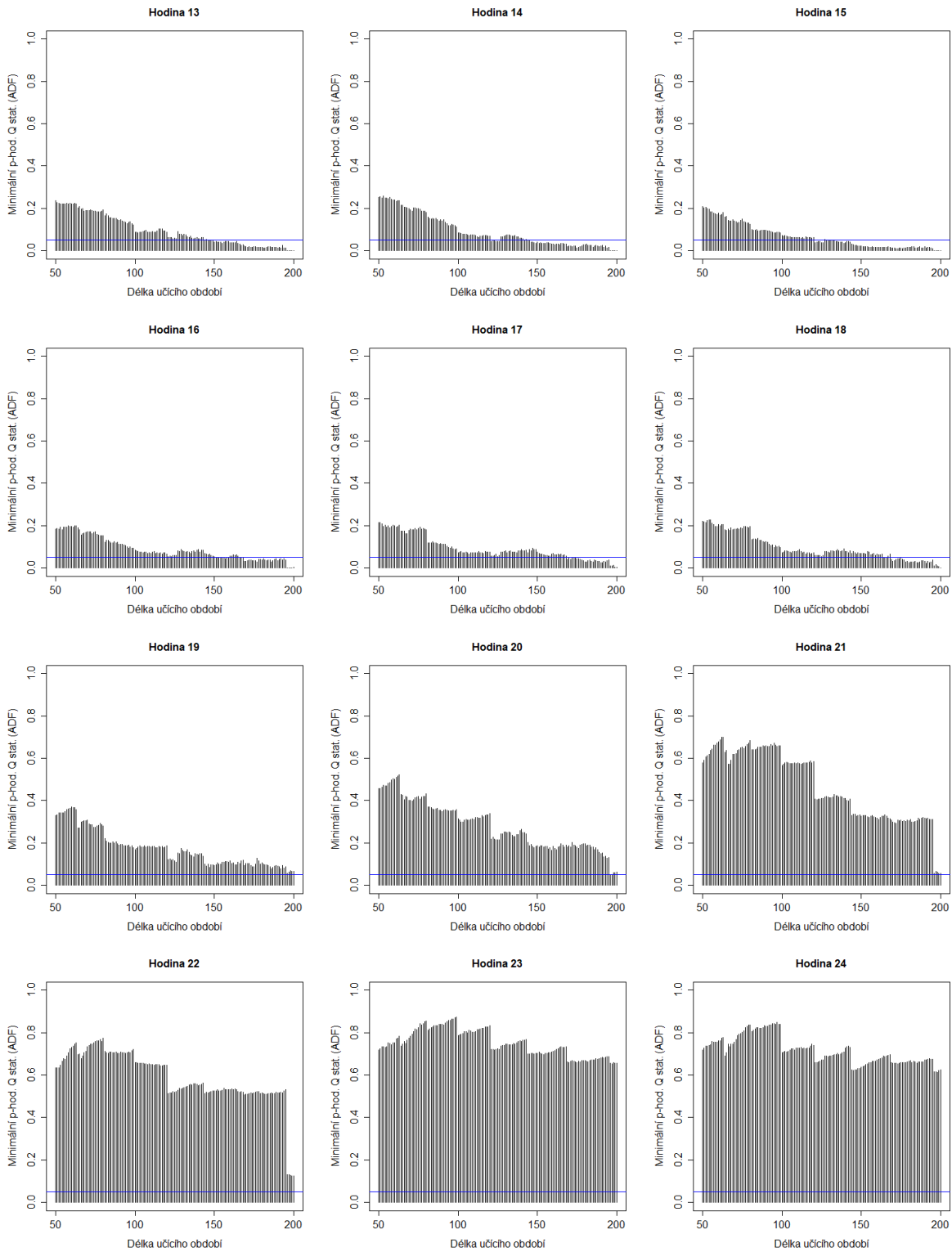
Obr. 8: Minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na počátečním dni předpovědi pro ADF -test.



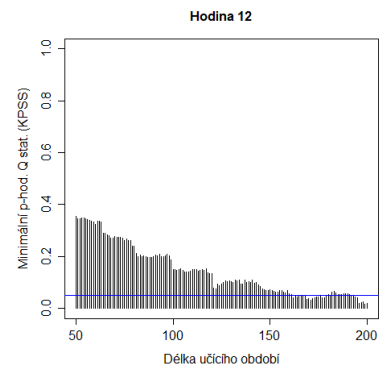
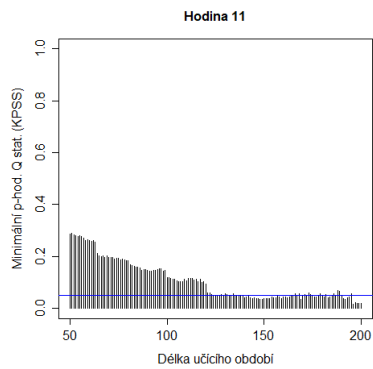
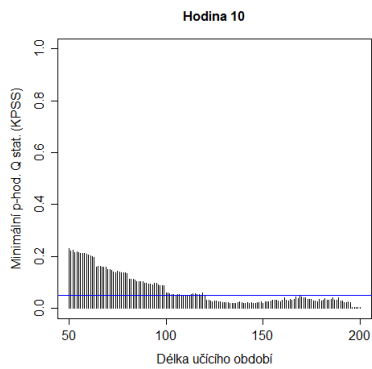
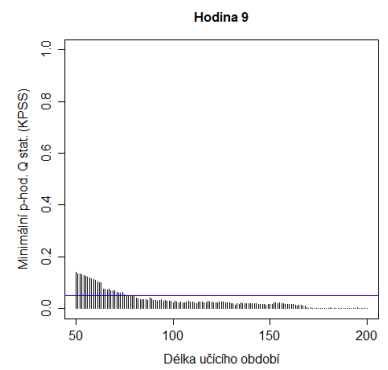
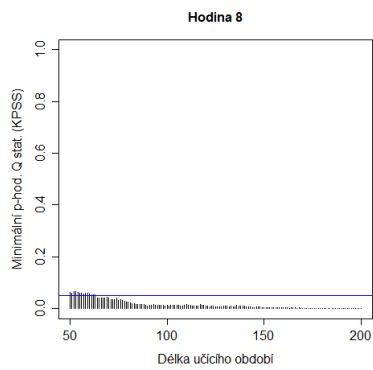
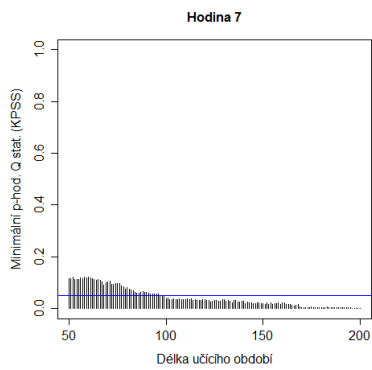
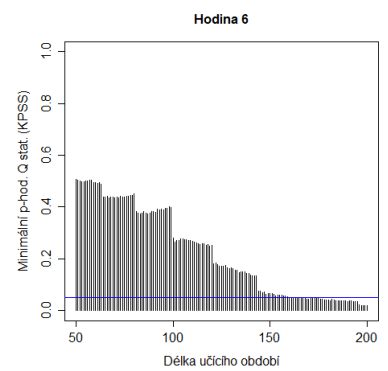
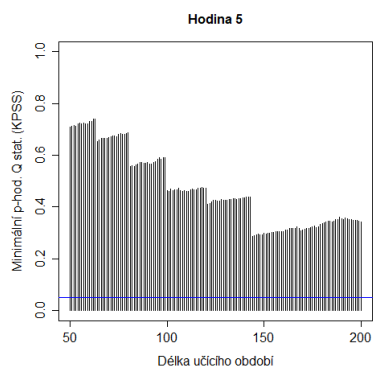
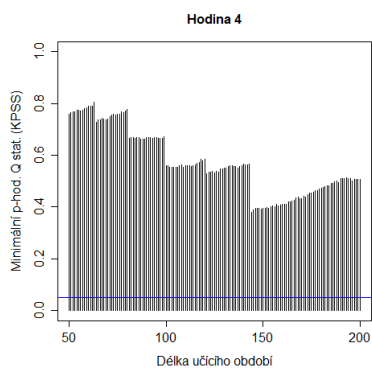
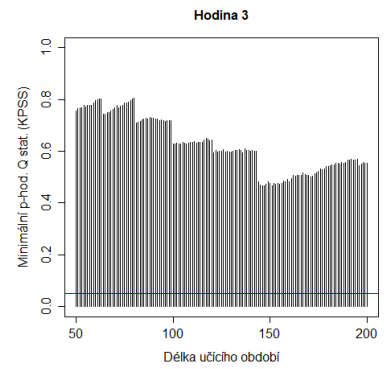
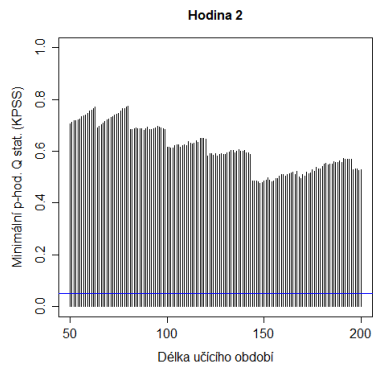
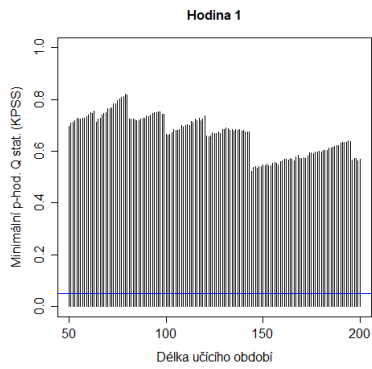


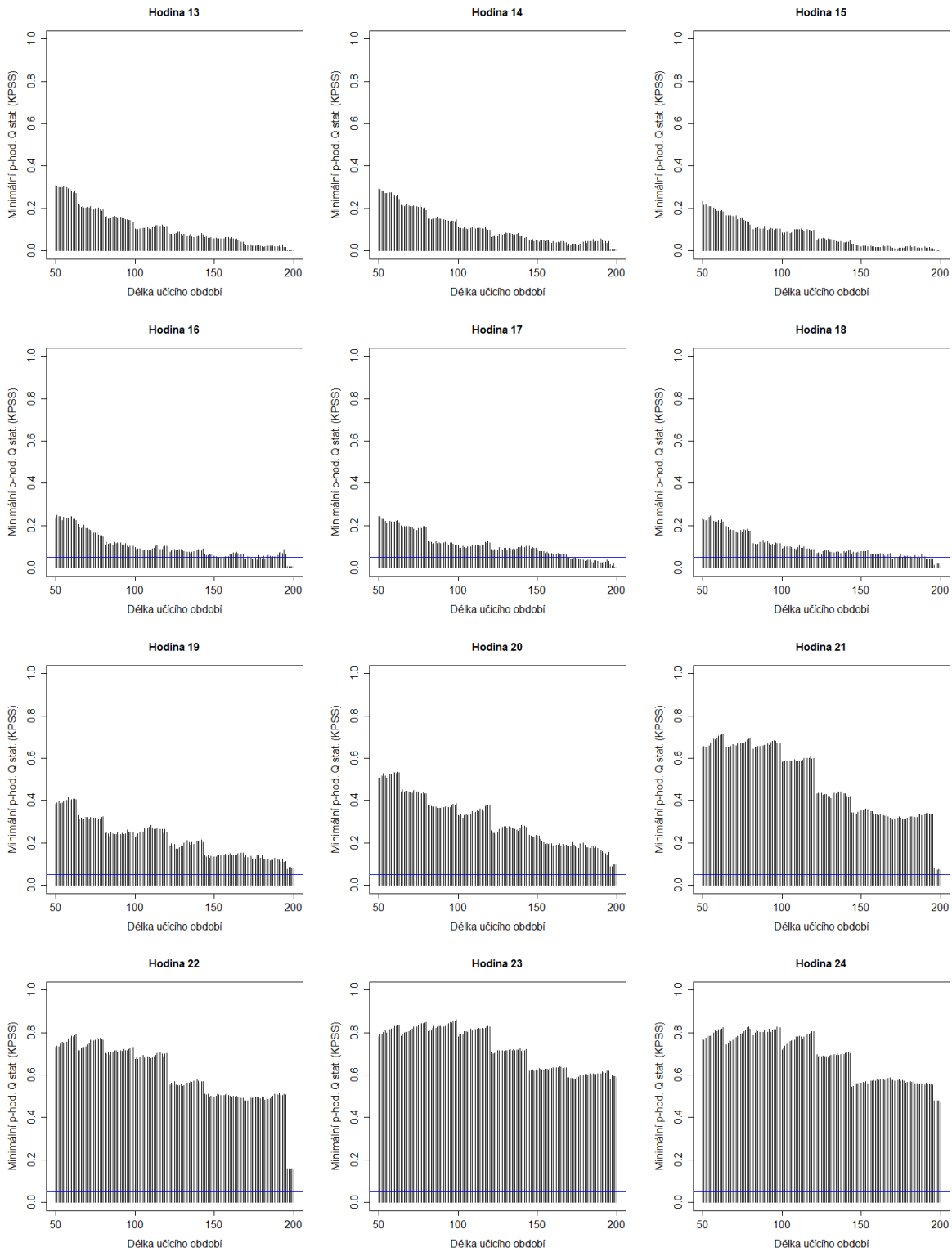
Obr. 9: Minimální $RMSE$ v závislosti na počátečním dni předpovědi pro $KPSS$ -test.



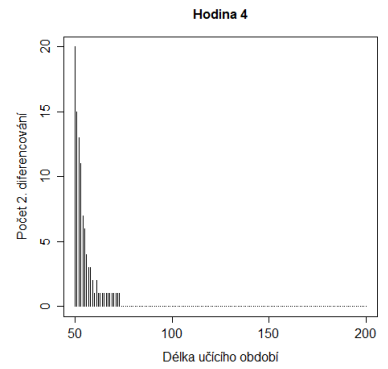
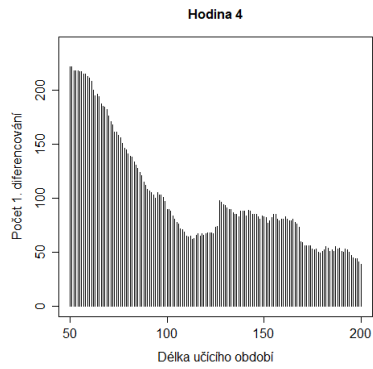
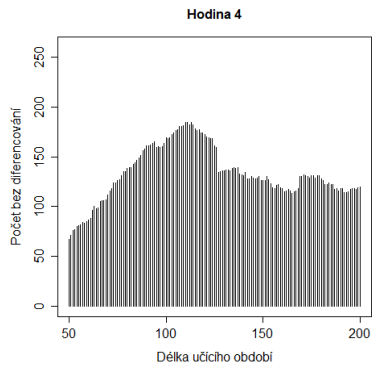
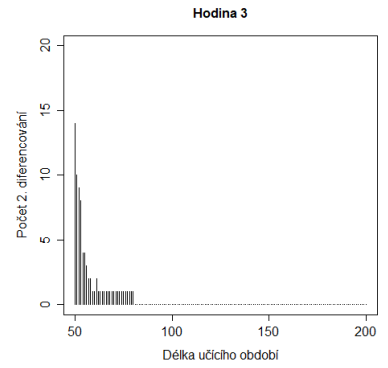
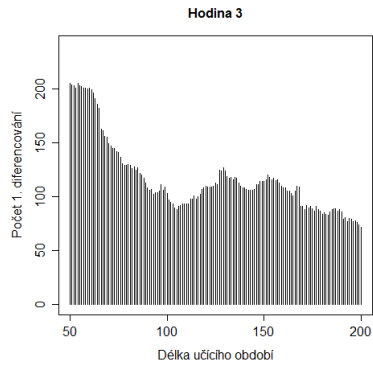
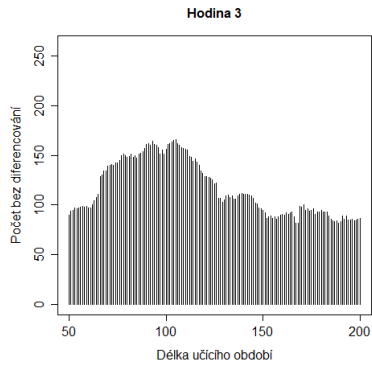
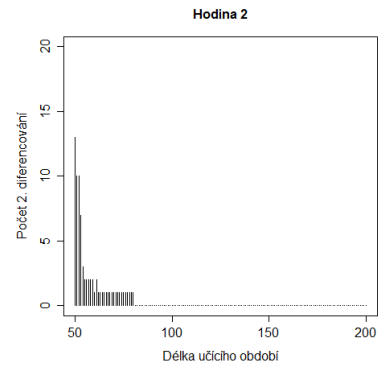
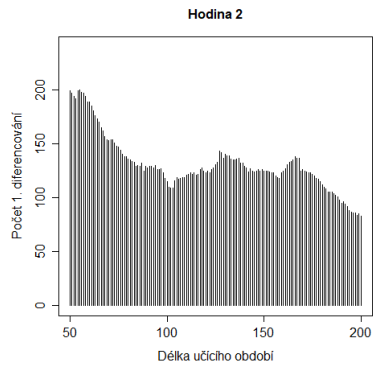
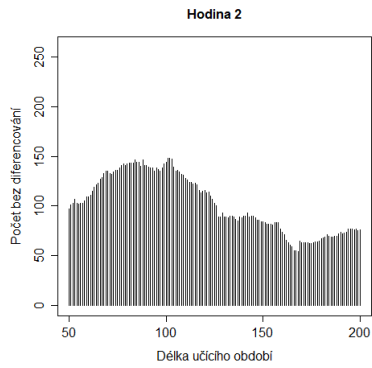
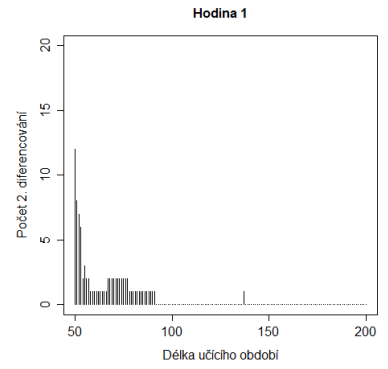
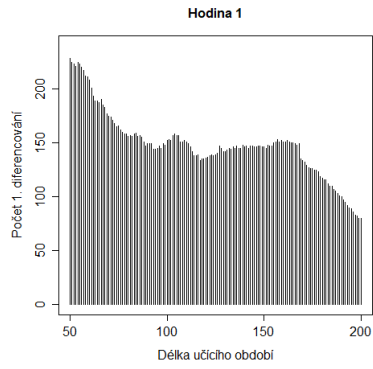
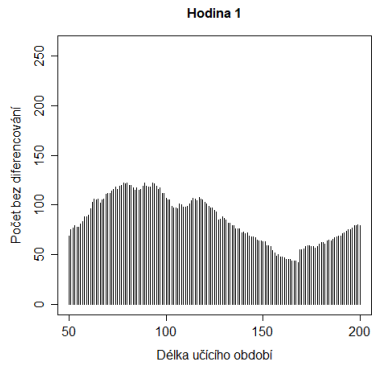


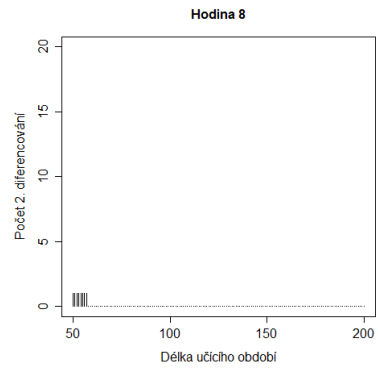
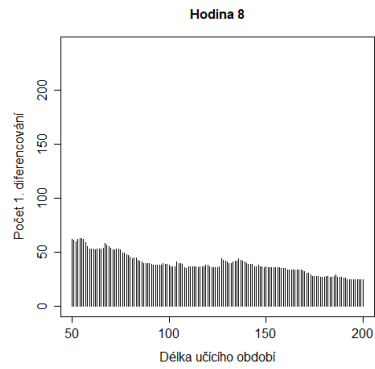
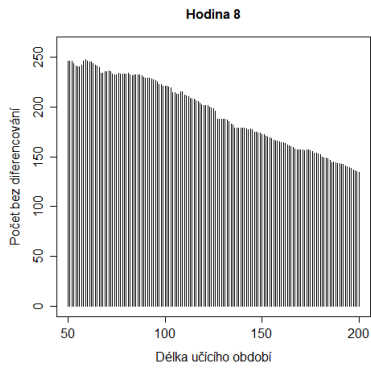
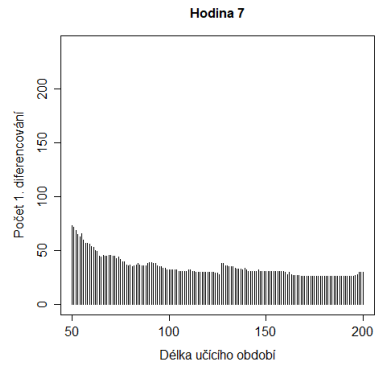
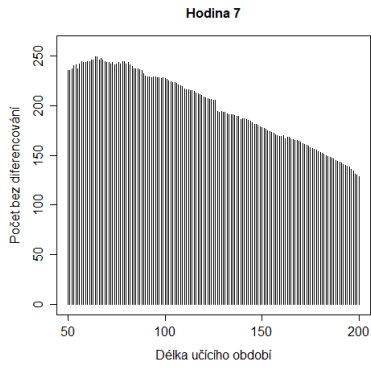
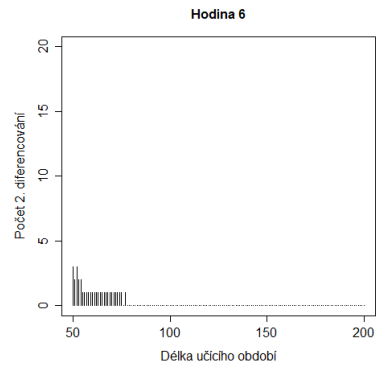
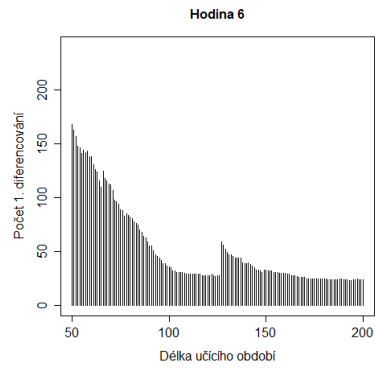
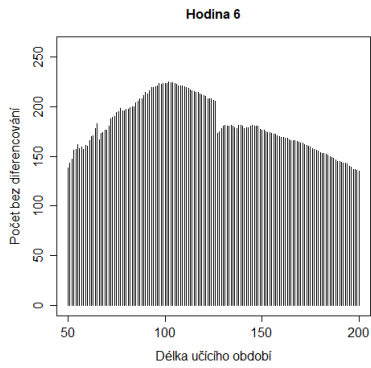
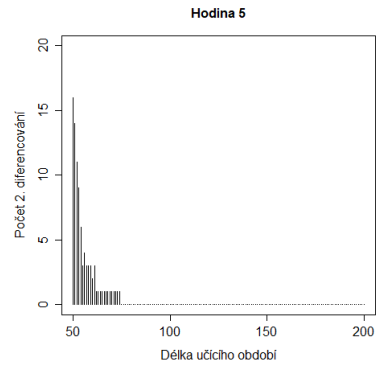
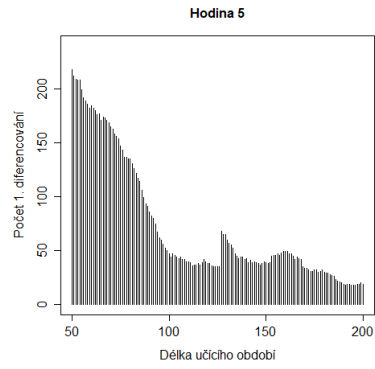
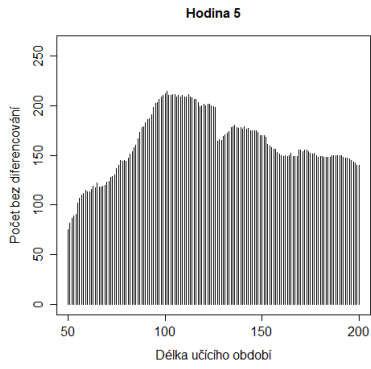
Obr. 10: Minimální p -hodnota Q -testu reziduí předpovědního modelu v závislosti na délce učícího období pro ADF -test.

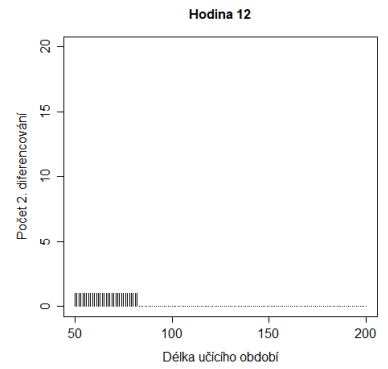
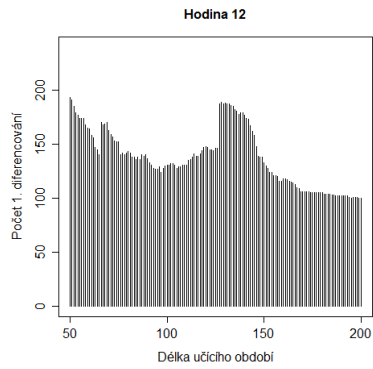
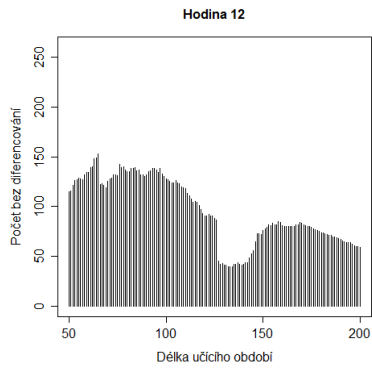
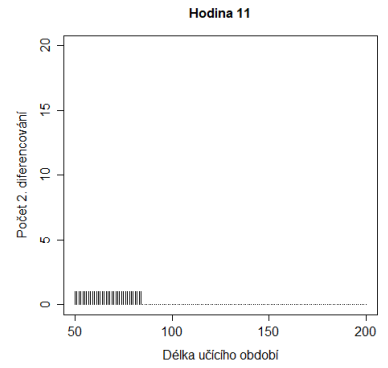
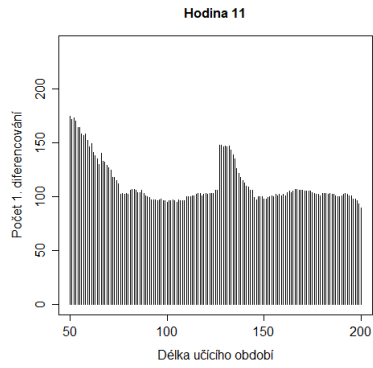
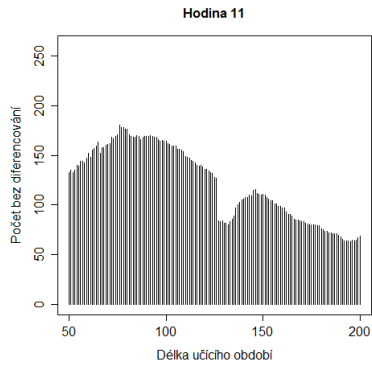
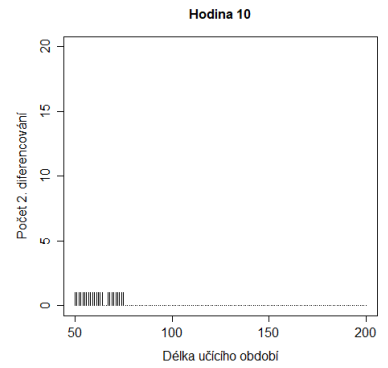
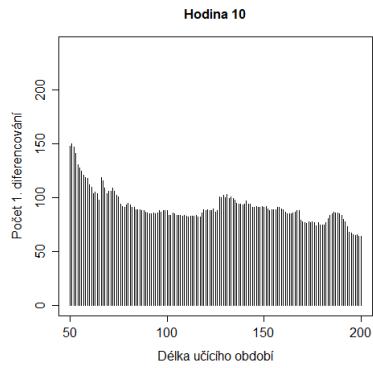
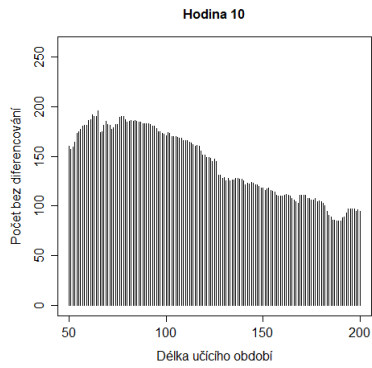
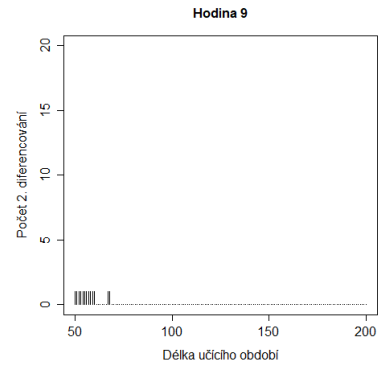
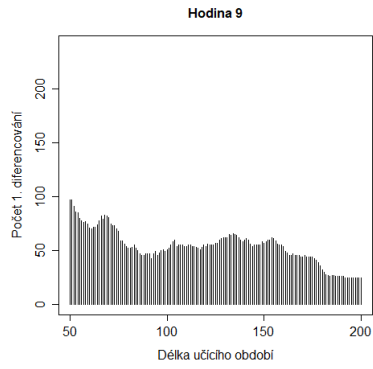
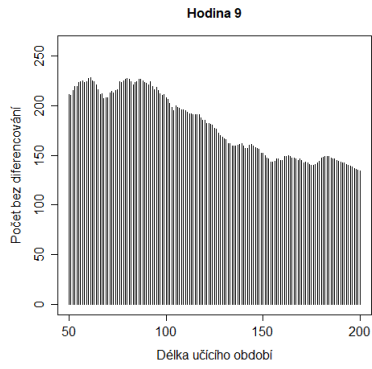


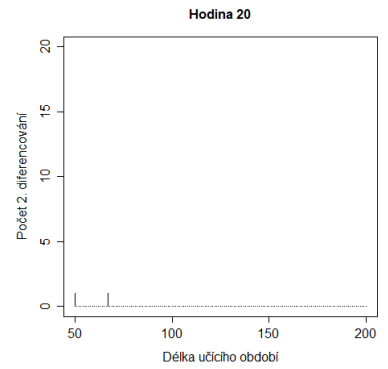
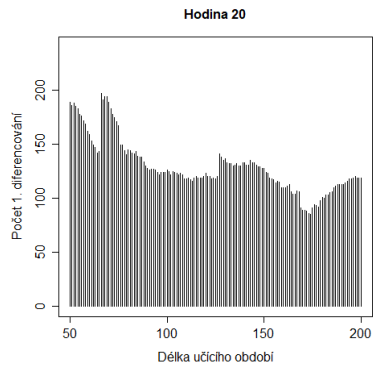
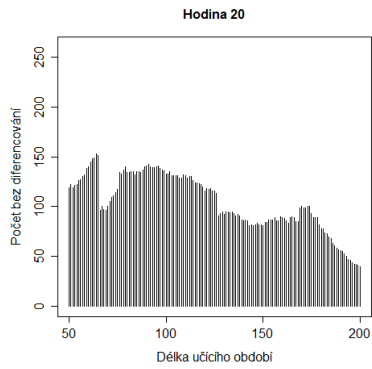
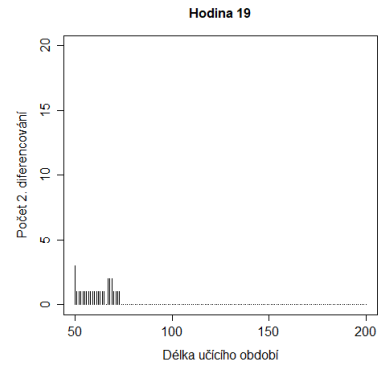
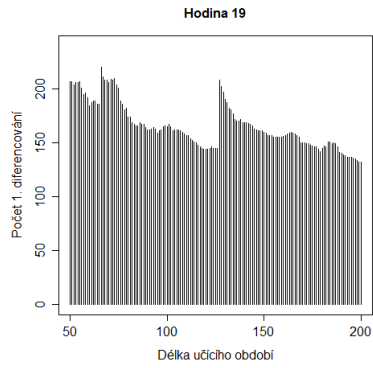
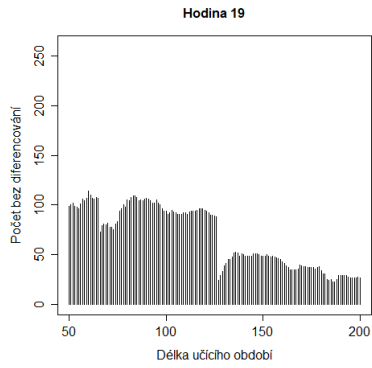
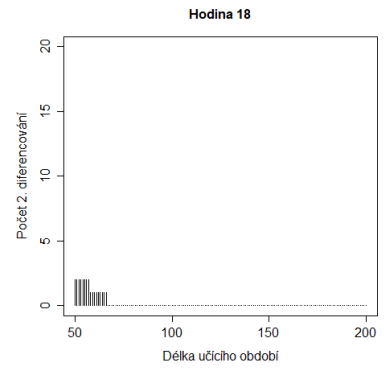
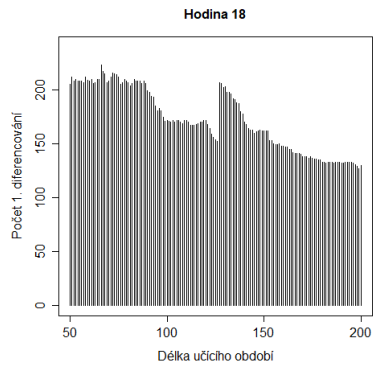
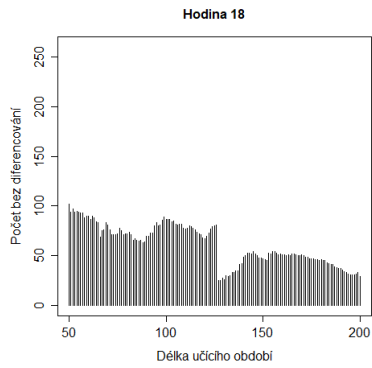
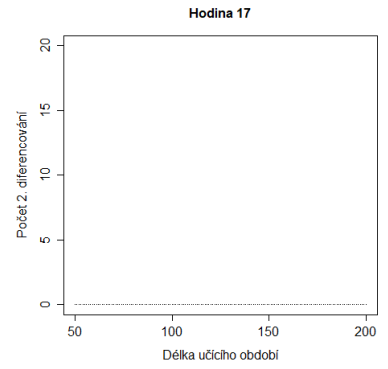
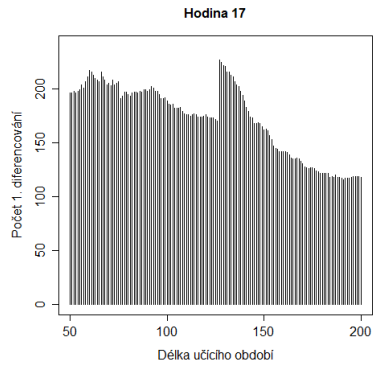
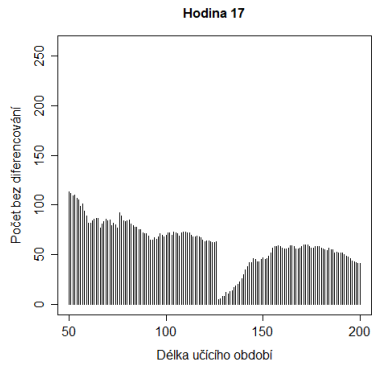


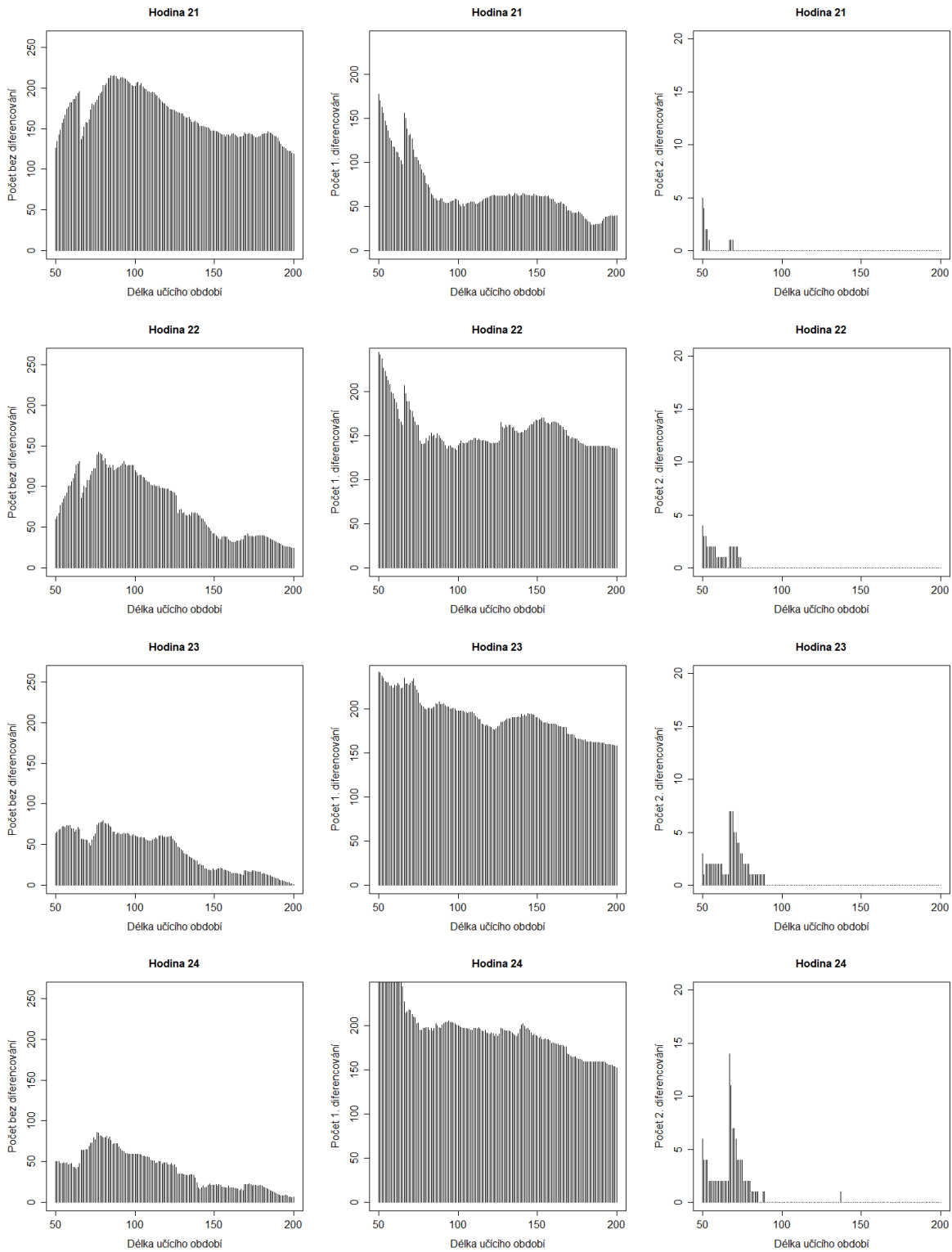
Obr. 11: Minimální p -hodnota Q -testu reziduí předpovědního modelu v závislosti na délce učího období pro $KPSS$ -test.











Obr. 12: Počty diferencování v závislosti na délce učícího období. Řady učících období byly diferencovány vždy, když jeden z testů $KPSS$ nebo ADF detekoval nestacionaritu.

Tabulka 1: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty třídenní předpovědi MCP pro 265. až 267. den (případ *ARIMA* s nejmenší chybou).

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce	30,89	29,11	27,39	26,35	26,42	29,05	35,68	49,27	45,27	44,72	43,13	41,34
Skutečnost	31,44	30,19	28,49	27,7	28,95	31	40,33	48,3	49,82	48,08	44,88	43

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce	38,50	34,95	35,23	39,13	43,12	43,56	45,09	45,14	46,50	38,87	35,90	31,84
Skutečnost	38,42	37,1	35	34,8	36,4	42,33	46,5	49,64	48,3	40,8	37,5	33,68

Hodina	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Predikce	29,99	28,18	26,50	25,50	25,50	27,60	31,95	42,20	43,00	42,43	40,48	37,44
Skutečnost	34,3	32,25	31,42	30,8	30,87	31,5	33,6	36,4	40,5	41,8	40,7	37,3

Hodina	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Predikce	37,91	33,80	34,44	36,14	39,07	38,55	43,30	41,95	44,81	38,87	35,13	31,41
Skutečnost	35,1	33,5	32,8	33,56	34,79	38,5	43,2	46,38	44,1	39	36	32

Hodina	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Predikce	29,54	27,71	26,04	25,04	25,02	26,90	31,95	36,46	43,00	42,43	40,48	36,84
Skutečnost	30,25	27,48	27,34	26,81	26,82	26,83	26,6	29	32,7	34,27	35	35,8

Hodina	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Predikce	37,56	33,74	34,44	31,68	37,71	38,73	42,46	41,95	44,14	38,87	34,89	30,62
Skutečnost	34,39	32,37	31,4	31	31	33,5	40,25	44,08	43,8	38,93	36,1	31,5

Tabulka 2: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty třídenní předpovědi MCP pro 300. až 302. den (případ *ARIMA* s největší chybou).

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce	30,28	30,61	27,05	27,69	27,50	27,89	37,72	41,50	49,46	44,08	41,37	39,02
Skutečnost	24,5	22,6	17,7	17,56	18,5	23,09	33,2	39,5	40,88	38,9	36,5	34,5

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce	35,40	34,05	34,34	37,23	36,87	45,43	50,61	50,98	43,03	37,24	34,03	29,17
Skutečnost	29,5	25,11	23,3	26	32,72	38,69	44,8	45,6	39,51	35,5	31,7	26,5

Hodina	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Predikce	25,72	25,41	25,75	25,44	25,79	26,54	33,87	44,02	46,16	41,67	39,39	37,73
Skutečnost	5	1	0,99	2	0,7	0,1	4,7	5,72	9,67	15,2	14	13

Hodina	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Predikce	34,46	32,62	34,34	39,12	35,05	45,03	51,34	50,98	42,73	37,80	33,40	28,59
Skutečnost	9,81	10,01	10	10	10	4,34	13,63	14,2	2,01	-6	-20	-30

Hodina	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Predikce	28,55	25,05	25,09	24,59	24,94	25,96	33,87	42,97	46,16	41,67	39,39	37,73
Skutečnost	-50	-50	-50	-40	-40	-50	-50	-50	-50	-40	-40	-32,01

Hodina	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Predikce	34,46	32,62	34,34	31,46	35,05	45,03	51,34	50,98	42,64	37,77	33,14	28,45
Skutečnost	-45,4	-50	9,99	17,99	26,58	21,09	29,79	33,2	22,1	20	13	4

Tabulka 3: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty jednodenní předpovědi MCP pro 300. den.

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce	30,28	30,61	27,05	27,69	27,50	27,89	37,72	41,50	49,46	44,08	41,37	39,02
Skutečnost	24,5	22,6	17,7	17,56	18,5	23,09	33,2	39,5	40,88	38,9	36,5	34,5
Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce	35,40	34,05	34,34	37,23	36,87	45,43	50,61	50,98	43,03	37,24	34,03	29,17
Skutečnost	29,5	25,11	23,3	26	32,72	38,69	44,8	45,6	39,51	35,5	31,7	26,5

Tabulka 4: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty jednodenní předpovědi MCP pro 301. den.

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce	24,83	21,94	22,00	20,91	21,21	24,33	32,12	44,22	41,67	40,01	37,86	36,49
Skutečnost	5	1	0,99	2	0,7	0,1	4,7	5,72	9,67	15,2	14	13

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce	34,75	29,60	31,70	32,81	33,25	40,20	50,31	49,06	41,65	37,41	32,85	27,72
Skutečnost	9,81	10,01	10	10	10	4,34	13,63	14,2	2,01	-6	-20	-30

Tabulka 5: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty jednodenní předpovědi MCP pro 302. den.

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce	18,90	16,53	14,91	12,70	11,45	14,61	21,83	28,37	27,92	32,43	30,53	30,03
Skutečnost	-50	-50	-50	-40	-40	-50	-50	-50	-50	-40	-40	-32,01

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce	26,90	25,28	30,83	15,10	24,29	22,79	29,51	32,84	28,04	26,19	17,73	5,40
Skutečnost	-45,4	-50	9,99	17,99	26,58	21,09	29,79	33,2	22,1	20	13	4

Tabulka 6: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty třídenní předpovědi MCP $ARIMA$ a $ARIMA - G$ pro 325. až 327. den (největší zlepšení $ARIMA - G$).

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce $ARIMA$	30,87	30,34	20,66	19,98	30,30	33,62	45,21	62,77	55,64	46,46	44,86	44,46
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	32,90	31,93	20,68	19,44	30,78	37,30	50,14	59,65	56,92	46,54	44,72	44,37
Skutečnost	34,18	33,89	33,2	33,5	34,2	38,01	49,1	61	64,5	63,64	64,51	65,68

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce $ARIMA$	38,46	39,07	46,73	46,78	50,38	68,16	50,53	50,70	46,30	39,75	34,75	30,85
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	39,31	37,97	46,73	44,95	50,38	61,04	48,23	50,70	46,10	40,83	36,33	31,71
Skutečnost	63,8	63,29	60,88	60,8	62,66	67,39	60,99	51	40,6	35,3	32,8	28

Hodina	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Predikce $ARIMA$	25,80	23,99	21,80	21,14	22,57	24,62	33,75	60,05	43,37	42,60	40,51	39,10
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	29,73	27,66	22,45	20,55	22,23	28,27	33,32	58,96	41,49	40,17	38,29	37,00
Skutečnost	24,4	20	16,27	14	17	22,96	30,91	40	39,5	36,22	35,5	34,9

Hodina	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Predikce $ARIMA$	36,35	35,83	41,52	45,95	49,51	82,16	48,77	50,14	42,51	35,80	30,96	26,09
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	36,85	35,01	41,52	42,93	49,51	67,52	44,89	50,14	41,70	36,88	32,82	27,57
Skutečnost	32,82	33,68	34,63	38	44,2	51,39	47,98	43,7	35,09	31,4	29,3	22,91

Hodina	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Predikce $ARIMA$	25,80	23,99	22,30	21,67	22,57	24,62	33,75	27,12	43,37	42,60	40,51	39,10
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	29,73	27,66	23,67	21,17	22,23	28,27	33,32	26,30	41,49	40,17	38,29	37,00
Skutečnost	23,9	17,33	11,5	11,75	14,7	23,9	29,61	36,68	35	32,92	24,7	23,9

Hodina	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Predikce $ARIMA$	35,61	34,66	41,52	30,71	49,22	77,74	48,04	49,97	42,51	35,80	30,96	26,09
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	35,66	34,14	41,52	27,40	49,22	39,67	43,17	49,97	41,70	36,88	32,82	27,57
Skutečnost	23,9	23,9	23,9	29	34,43	38	36,57	35	35	30,1	25,5	20

Tabulka 7: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty třídní předpovědi MCP *ARIMA* a *ARIMA - G* pro 312. až 314. den (největší zhoršení *ARIMA - G*).

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	30,76	28,89	29,47	28,29	29,72	28,62	34,21	41,42	42,41	44,81	33,30	32,93
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	30,51	28,52	31,36	28,93	31,36	29,65	18,10	27,88	41,24	44,81	29,24	55,06
Skutečnost	35,2	34,25	33,91	33,95	34,9	36,36	50	68,39	76,55	72,04	70,95	73,26

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	38,20	36,41	44,69	44,74	42,00	47,32	49,78	51,51	40,76	37,12	33,86	28,43
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	37,98	36,70	44,69	30,26	42,00	47,32	49,78	51,51	42,24	38,24	34,74	30,50
Skutečnost	71,41	70,39	71,2	80	88,6	110,6	114,52	90,8	66	52,7	48	40

Hodina	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	27,61	25,68	26,44	23,47	26,46	25,18	32,03	36,78	38,37	40,78	37,20	37,20
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	28,12	26,20	29,05	25,10	28,59	26,73	18,57	27,20	36,59	40,81	4,65	52,43
Skutečnost	38,5	37,5	37	36,5	38,62	41	53,53	72,6	73	66,91	63,7	60,5

Hodina	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	34,19	31,70	40,66	32,48	37,27	48,22	55,98	53,10	46,50	35,92	32,56	26,51
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	33,93	32,15	40,66	29,13	37,27	48,22	55,98	53,10	44,54	37,37	33,67	28,99
Skutečnost	56	56,08	55,53	56,57	57,79	65,8	67,35	57,01	45,54	38	34,83	30,67

Hodina	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	28,80	26,98	24,95	25,12	24,82	25,18	33,86	40,68	43,40	40,78	50,42	48,29
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	30,46	28,43	27,79	28,05	27,01	26,73	52,70	54,36	44,00	40,81	-3,78	52,42
Skutečnost	28,69	27,6	26,7	26	26,4	29,64	35,01	44,89	46,2	42,24	42,15	42,15

Hodina	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Predikce <i>ARIMA</i>	34,19	31,70	42,70	37,12	37,27	57,14	59,82	51,27	47,06	35,92	32,15	25,91
Predikce <i>ARIMA - G</i>	33,93	32,15	42,70	42,92	37,27	57,14	59,82	51,27	43,96	37,37	33,33	28,42
Skutečnost	45,1	47,6	42,31	45,46	50	42	37	35,1	31	25,9	23,44	15,88

Tabulka 8: Predikce a skutečné hodnoty třídění předpovědi MCP $ARIMA$ a $ARIMA - G$ pro 332. až 334. den (druhé největší zhoršení $ARIMA - G$).

Hodina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Predikce $ARIMA$	25,48	22,54	22,78	22,32	23,17	26,07	38,90	48,07	48,40	44,09	41,04	39,03
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	27,94	24,76	34,49	28,83	28,94	28,37	42,13	48,07	48,77	44,96	41,60	39,35
Test	18,99	16,99	15	14,76	15,6	23,24	35,5	39,94	41,9	42	40,51	42,44

Hodina	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Predikce $ARIMA$	35,91	35,24	39,88	44,82	40,39	45,39	56,74	44,89	41,48	33,21	28,64	20,95
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	36,87	34,97	39,88	43,17	40,39	43,34	35,83	44,89	41,26	34,60	29,37	22,48
Test	53	55	55	55,01	59,42	67	64,9	59	55	45,71	41,4	34,58

Hodina	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Predikce $ARIMA$	24,83	23,53	17,97	17,91	18,43	24,66	33,43	38,52	43,22	42,02	39,71	38,39
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	25,25	27,06	19,37	13,76	14,55	28,04	33,70	38,52	41,95	40,63	38,61	37,27
Test	35,25	34,61	34,24	35	36,53	38,24	58,3	80,6	85,1	82,3	80,8	81,5

Hodina	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Predikce $ARIMA$	35,54	33,69	37,35	39,79	48,23	48,02	57,49	47,45	42,32	34,63	30,95	24,82
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	34,68	33,18	37,35	38,40	48,23	45,47	40,61	47,45	41,97	36,56	32,40	26,99
Test	79,63	81,96	81,87	82,13	93,01	110,1	105,1	88,3	77,1	61,28	46,91	39,01

Hodina	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Predikce $ARIMA$	21,37	23,53	16,78	16,05	16,60	24,66	33,43	39,15	43,22	42,02	39,71	38,39
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	20,50	27,06	11,20	13,25	4,71	28,04	33,70	39,15	41,95	40,63	38,61	37,27
Test	43,9	41,81	39,5	38,09	39,5	43,63	61,08	89,4	99,8	96,5	94,99	93,97

Hodina	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Predikce $ARIMA$	35,54	33,69	37,35	32,50	49,43	49,08	49,56	48,27	42,32	34,63	30,95	24,82
Predikce $ARIMA - G$	34,68	33,18	37,35	30,17	49,43	46,51	38,54	48,27	41,97	36,56	32,40	26,99
Test	87,8	88,1	89,15	91,2	98	116,12	106,35	89,2	73,4	58,05	40,62	39,01

Zdrojový kód

Kód 1: Úvod, vytvoření datasetů pro jednotlivé hodiny

```
# Nacteni knihoven a datasetu
install.packages("tseries")
install.packages('forecast', dependencies = TRUE)
install.packages("rugarch")
library(tseries)
library(forecast)
library(rugarch)
dataset<-read.csv2(file=file.path("source","mcp2_korigovany.csv"
))

#Rozdeleni puvodniho datasetu na 24 souboru dat jednotlivych
hodin
{
  for(i in 1:24) {
    if(i < 10) {
      jmeno.dataset <- paste("h0", i, ".dataset", sep = "")
      jmeno.ts <- paste("h0", i, sep = "")
    }
    else{
      jmeno.dataset <- paste("h", i, ".dataset", sep = "")
      jmeno.ts <- paste("h", i, sep = "")
    }
    assign(jmeno.dataset, dataset[which(dataset$hodina==i),])
    assign(jmeno.ts, ts(dataset$mcp[which(dataset$hodina==i)],
      start=c(1),end=c(365)))
  }
}

#Q test
q.test.stata <- function (x) {
  Box.test(x, type="Ljung-Box", lag=min(length(x)/2-2, 40))
}

q.test.cipra <- function (x) {
  Box.test(x, type="Ljung-Box", lag=sqrt(length(x)))
}
```

Kód 2: Výzkum pro první hodinu (*AIC*, *BIC*)

```
for(j in 30:(365-7)) {
  for(i in (j-29):max(1,(j-199))) {
    #Vytvoreni prislusneho uciciho okna
    for.h1.train=window(h1, start=c(i), end=c(j))
    for.h1.test=window(h1, start=c(j+1), end=c(j+7))

    #p-hodnota ADF a KPSS testu pro vytvorene ucici okno
    adf=adf.test(for.h1.train, alternative="stationary")$p.value
    kpss=kpss.test(for.h1.train)$p.value

    #Vytvoreni modelu funkci auto.arima
    for.h1.adf.ai=auto.arima(for.h1.train, trace=FALSE, test="
      adf", ic="aic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = TRUE)
    for.h1.adf.bi=auto.arima(for.h1.train, trace=FALSE, test="
      adf", ic="bic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = TRUE)

    #Realizace predpovedi na 7 dni
    for.h1.adf.ai.f=forecast(for.h1.adf.ai, h=7)
    for.h1.adf.bi.f=forecast(for.h1.adf.bi, h=7)

    #Posouzeni presnosti sedmidenni predpovedi - vytvoreni
      datovych objektu
    acc.h1.adf.ai=accuracy(for.h1.adf.ai.f, for.h1.test)
    acc.h1.adf.bi=accuracy(for.h1.adf.bi.f, for.h1.test)

    #Zaznamenani parametru uciciho okna, extrakce hodnot z
      datovych objektu
    zacatek<-c(i)
    konec<-c(j)
    delka<-c(j-i+1)

    aic.chyba.rmse.training<-acc.h1.adf.ai[1,2]
    bic.chyba.rmse.training<-acc.h1.adf.bi[1,2]
    aic.chyba.rmse.test<-acc.h1.adf.ai[2,2]
    bic.chyba.rmse.test<-acc.h1.adf.bi[2,2]
    aic.chyba.mae.training<-acc.h1.adf.ai[1,3]
    bic.chyba.mae.training<-acc.h1.adf.bi[1,3]
    aic.chyba.mae.test<-acc.h1.adf.ai[2,3]
    bic.chyba.mae.test<-acc.h1.adf.bi[2,3]
    aic.chyba.mape.training<-acc.h1.adf.ai[1,5]
    bic.chyba.mape.training<-acc.h1.adf.bi[1,5]
```



```

aic.chyba.mape.test<-acc.h1.adf.ai[2,5]
bic.chyba.mape.test<-acc.h1.adf.bi[2,5]

q.cipra.aic<-q.test.cipra(for.h1.adf.ai$residuals)$p.value
q.stata.aic<-q.test.stata(for.h1.adf.ai$residuals)$p.value
q.cipra.bic<-q.test.cipra(for.h1.adf.bi$residuals)$p.value
q.stata.bic<-q.test.stata(for.h1.adf.bi$residuals)$p.value

#Vytvoreni dataframu pro export
if(i==1 && j==30) {
  predikce1=data.frame(zacatek, konec, delka, adf, kpss, q.
    cipra.aic, q.stata.aic, q.cipra.bic, q.stata.bic, aic.
    chyba.rmse.test, bic.chyba.rmse.test, aic.chyba.mae.
    test, bic.chyba.mae.test, aic.chyba.mape.test, bic.
    chyba.mape.test)
}
else {
  predikce1<-rbind(predikce1,c(zacatek, konec, delka, adf,
    kpss, q.cipra.aic, q.stata.aic, q.cipra.bic, q.stata.
    bic, aic.chyba.rmse.test, bic.chyba.rmse.test, aic.
    chyba.mae.test, bic.chyba.mae.test, aic.chyba.mape.test
    , bic.chyba.mape.test))
}

#Informacni tisk soucasne polohy do konzole
coor<-c(i,j,delka)
print(coor)
}
}

```

Kód 3: Výzkum pro 24 souborů dat, uvedena 17 hodina

```
for(j in 50:(365-7)) {
  for(i in (j-49):max(1,(j-199))) {
    #Vytvoreni prislusneho uciciho okna
    for.train=window(h17, start=c(i), end=c(j))
    for.test=window(h17, start=c(j+1), end=c(j+7))

    #Stacionarita ADF&KPSS
    #defaultni nastaveni p-hodnot vyssich diferenci na 0
    adf.d1=0
    kpss.d1=0
    adf.d2=0
    kpss.d2=0

    adf=adf.test(for.train, alternative="stationary")$p.value
    kpss=kpss.test(for.train)$p.value
    if(adf>0.05 || kpss<=0.05) {
      for.train.d1=diff(for.train)
      adf.d1=adf.test(for.train.d1, alternative="stationary")$p.
        value
      kpss.d1=kpss.test(for.train.d1)$p.value
      if(adf.d1>0.05 || kpss.d1<=0.05) {
        for.train.d2=diff(for.train.d1)
        adf.d2=adf.test(for.train.d2, alternative="stationary")$p
          .value
        kpss.d2=kpss.test(for.train.d2)$p.value
      }
    }
  }

  #Arima modely dle diferencnich kriterii
  for.adf=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="adf", ic="
    aic", stepwise = TRUE, approximation = TRUE)
  for.kpss=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="kpss", ic=
    "aic", stepwise = TRUE, approximation = TRUE)

  #Realizace predpovedi pro 7 hodin z vytvorených modelu
  for.adf.f=forecast(for.adf, h=7)
  for.kpss.f=forecast(for.kpss, h=7)

  #Posouzeni presnosti predpovedi
  acc.adf=accuracy(for.adf.f, for.test)
  acc.kpss=accuracy(for.kpss.f, for.test)
```

```

#Postupne naplnovani dataframu – nejprve ucici okna
zacatek<-c(i)
konec<-c(j)
delka<-c(j-i+1)

#Chyby pro jednotlivá ucici okna a diferencni kriteria
adf.chyba.rmse.test<-acc.adf[2,2]
kpss.chyba.rmse.test<-acc.kpss[2,2]

adf.chyba.mae.test<-acc.adf[2,3]
kpss.chyba.mae.test<-acc.kpss[2,3]

adf.chyba.mape.test<-acc.adf[2,5]
kpss.chyba.mape.test<-acc.kpss[2,5]

#Overeni nezavislosti rezidui vytvorených modelu
adf.q.cipra<-q.test.cipra(for.adf$residuals)$p.value
adf.q.stata<-q.test.stata(for.adf$residuals)$p.value
kpss.q.cipra<-q.test.cipra(for.kpss$residuals)$p.value
kpss.q.stata<-q.test.stata(for.kpss$residuals)$p.value

#Vytvoreni dataframu pro export
if(i==1 && j==50) {
  predikcefor=DataFrame(zacatek, konec, delka, adf, kpss,
    adf.d1, kpss.d1, adf.d2, kpss.d2, adf.q.cipra, adf.q.
    stata, kpss.q.cipra, kpss.q.stata, adf.chyba.rmse.test,
    kpss.chyba.rmse.test, adf.chyba.mae.test, kpss.chyba.
    mae.test, adf.chyba.mape.test, kpss.chyba.mape.test)
}
else {
  predikcefor<-rbind(predikcefor,c(zacatek, konec, delka,
    adf, kpss, adf.d1, kpss.d1, adf.d2, kpss.d2, adf.q.
    cipra, adf.q.stata, kpss.q.cipra, kpss.q.stata, adf.
    chyba.rmse.test, kpss.chyba.rmse.test, adf.chyba.mae.
    test, kpss.chyba.mae.test, adf.chyba.mape.test, kpss.
    chyba.mape.test))
}
#Informacni tisk soucasne polohy do konzole
coor<-c(i,j,delka)
print(coor)
}
}

```

```
write.csv2(predikcefor , file="hodiny_17.csv")
remove(predikcefor)
```

Kód 4: Export grafů z výzkumu pro první hodinu, analýza rozdílů maximální *RMSE* pro *AIC* a *BIC*

```
#Export informací z původního průzkumu první hodiny BIC AIC
  30-200
{
  current.dataset<-read.csv2( file=file.path("hodina_1_aic_bic.
    csv"))
  h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h01_puvodni", sep = "")

  #Maximalni RMSE na delku uceni
  for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
    ) {
    rmse.max.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]
    rmse.max.aic=max(rmse.max.set$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
    rmse.max.bic=max(rmse.max.set$bic.chyba.rmse.test)
    delka<-i
    if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
      rmse.max.length=data.frame(delka,rmse.max.aic,rmse.max.bic
        )
    }
    else {
      rmse.max.length<-rbind(rmse.max.length,c(delka,rmse.max.
        aic,rmse.max.bic))
    }
  }

  #Export - plot závislosti maximalni RMSE kriteriem AIC na
  delce uceni
  png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_max_aic.png",
    sep=""))
  plot(x<-rmse.max.length$delka,y<-rmse.max.length$rmse.max.aic,
    type="h", ylim=c(0,100), cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.
    main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3, main = paste("Hodina ",1,sep = ""),
    xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi",ylab="Max RMSE (AIC)")
  dev.off()

  #Export - plot závislosti maximalni RMSE kriteriem BIC na
  delce uceni
  png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_max_bic.png",
    sep=""))
```

```

plot(x<-rmse.max.length$delka ,y<-rmse.max.length$rmse.max.bic ,
     type="h" , ylim=c(0,100) , cex.lab=1.3 , cex.axis=1.3 , cex.
     main=1.3 , cex.sub=1.3 , main = paste("Hodina " ,1,sep = " ") ,
     xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi" ,ylab="Max RMSE (BIC)")
dev.off()

```

#Minimalni RMSE na delku uceni

```

for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
) {
  rmse.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i ,]
  rmse.min.aic=min(rmse.min.set$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
  rmse.min.bic=min(rmse.min.set$bic.chyba.rmse.test)
  delka<-i
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
    rmse.min.length=data.frame(delka ,rmse.min.aic ,rmse.min.bic
    )
  }
  else {
    rmse.min.length<-rbind(rmse.min.length ,c(delka ,rmse.min.
    aic ,rmse.min.bic))
  }
}

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE kriteriem AIC na delce uceni

```

png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny ,"_length_rmse_min_aic.png" ,
  sep=" "))
plot(x<-rmse.min.length$delka ,y<-rmse.min.length$rmse.min.aic ,
     type="h" , ylim=c(0,6) , cex.lab=1.3 , cex.axis=1.3 , cex.main
     =1.3 , cex.sub=1.3 , main = paste("Hodina " ,1,sep = " ") ,xlab=
     "Delka uciciho obdobi" ,ylab="min RMSE (AIC)")
dev.off()

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE kriteriem BIC na delce uceni

```

png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny ,"_length_rmse_min_bic.png" ,
  sep=" "))
plot(x<-rmse.min.length$delka ,y<-rmse.min.length$rmse.min.bic ,
     type="h" , ylim=c(0,6) , cex.lab=1.3 , cex.axis=1.3 , cex.main
     =1.3 , cex.sub=1.3 , main = paste("Hodina " ,1,sep = " ") ,xlab=
     "Delka uciciho obdobi" ,ylab="min RMSE (BIC)")

```

```
dev.off()
```

```
#Minimalni RMSE v zavislosti na zacatku predpovedniho obdobi
for(i in min(current.dataset$koniec):max(current.dataset$koniec)
) {
  rmse.pos.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$koniec==i,]
  rmse.pos.min.aic=min(rmse.pos.min.set$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
  rmse.pos.min.bic=min(rmse.pos.min.set$bic.chyba.rmse.test)
  zacatek<-i+1
  if(i==min(current.dataset$koniec)) {
    rmse.min.pos=data.frame(zacatek,rmse.pos.min.aic,rmse.pos.
      min.bic)
  }
  else {
    rmse.min.pos<-rbind(rmse.min.pos,c(zacatek,rmse.pos.min.
      aic,rmse.pos.min.bic))
  }
}
```

```
View(rmse.min.pos)
```

```
#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem AIC na zacatku
predpovedi
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_position_rmse_min_aic.png"
,sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.pos$zacatek,y<-rmse.min.pos$rmse.pos.min.aic,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,40),main=paste("Hodina ",1,sep=""),
  cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3,xlab
="Zacatek predpovedi",ylab="Min RMSE (AIC)")
dev.off()
```

```
#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem BIC na zacatku
predpovedi
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_position_rmse_min_bic.png"
,sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.pos$zacatek,y<-rmse.min.pos$rmse.pos.min.bic,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,40),main=paste("Hodina ",1,sep=""),
  cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3,xlab
="Zacatek predpovedi",ylab="Min RMSE (BIC)")
dev.off()
```

```
#Prumerna RMSE na delku uceni
```

```

for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
) {
  rmse.mean.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]
  rmse.mean.aic=mean(rmse.mean.set$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
  rmse.mean.bic=mean(rmse.mean.set$bic.chyba.rmse.test)
  delka<-i
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
    rmse.mean.length=data.frame(delka,rmse.mean.aic,rmse.mean.
      bic)
  }
  else {
    rmse.mean.length<-rbind(rmse.mean.length,c(delka,rmse.mean.
      .aic,rmse.mean.bic))
  }
}

```

#Export – plot zavislosti prumerne RMSE testem AIC na delce uceni

```

png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_mean_aic.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.mean.length$delka,y<-rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.
  aic,type="h",ylim=c(0,20),main=paste("Hodina ",1,sep=""),
  xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi",ylab="Prumerna RMSE (AIC)",
  cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

```

#Export – plot zavislosti prumerne RMSE testem BIC na delce uceni

```

png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_mean_bic.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.mean.length$delka,y<-rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.
  bic,type="h",ylim=c(0,20),main=paste("Hodina ",1,sep=""),
  xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi",ylab="Prumerna RMSE (BIC)",
  cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

```

#Minimalni p-hodnota Q-statistiky v zavislosti na delce uceni

```

for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
) {
  q.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]
  q.min.aic=min(q.min.set$q.cipra.aic)

```

```

q.min.bic=min(q.min.set$q.cipra.bic)
delka<-i
if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
  q.min.length=data.frame(delka,q.min.aic,q.min.bic)
}
else {
  q.min.length<-rbind(q.min.length,c(delka,q.min.aic,q.min.
    bic))
}
}

```

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni p-hodnoty Q-statistiky
  testem AIC na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_q_min_aic.png",sep=
  ""))
plot(x<-q.min.length$delka,y<-q.min.length$q.min.aic,type="h",
  ylim=c(0,1), main = paste("Hodina ",1,sep = ""),xlab="
  Delka uciciho obdobi",ylab="Minimalni p-hod. Q stat. (AIC)"
  ,cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
abline(h=0.05, col="blue")
dev.off()

```

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni p-hodnoty Q-statistiky
  testem BIC na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_q_min_bic.png",sep=
  ""))
plot(x<-q.min.length$delka,y<-q.min.length$q.min.bic,type="h",
  ylim=c(0,1), main = paste("Hodina ",1,sep = ""),xlab=Delka
  uciciho obdobi",ylab="Minimalni p-hod. Q stat. (BIC)",cex.
  lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
abline(h=0.05, col="blue")
dev.off()

```

```

#Export - statistiky AIC versus BIC
min.mean.delka.rmse.aic <- rmse.mean.length$delka[rmse.mean.
  length$rmse.mean.aic==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.aic)]
min.mean.delka.rmse.bic <- rmse.mean.length$delka[rmse.mean.
  length$rmse.mean.bic==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.bic)]
min.mean.hodnota.rmse.aic <- rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.aic[
  rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.aic==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.
  mean.aic)]
min.mean.hodnota.rmse.bic <- rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.bic[
  rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.bic==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.

```



```

    mean.bic)]

mean.rmse.aic <- mean(current.dataset$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
mean.rmse.bic <- mean(current.dataset$bic.chyba.rmse.test)
delka.datasetu <- length(current.dataset)

rmse.bic.minus.aic=mean(current.dataset$bic.chyba.rmse.test)-
  mean(current.dataset$aic.chyba.rmse.test)
mae.bic.minus.aic=mean(current.dataset$bic.chyba.mae.test)-
  mean(current.dataset$aic.chyba.mae.test)
mape.bic.minus.aic=mean(current.dataset$bic.chyba.mape.test)-
  mean(current.dataset$aic.chyba.mape.test)

aic.presnejsi.rmse=0
bic.presnejsi.rmse=0

for(i in 1:length(current.dataset$delka)) {

  if(current.dataset$bic.chyba.rmse.test[i] > current.dataset$aic.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
    aic.presnejsi.rmse <- aic.presnejsi.rmse + 1
  }

  if(current.dataset$bic.chyba.rmse.test[i] < current.dataset$aic.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
    bic.presnejsi.rmse <- bic.presnejsi.rmse + 1
  }
}

h1.statistika=data.frame(min.mean.delka.rmse.aic , min.mean.
  delka.rmse.bic , min.mean.hodnota.rmse.aic , min.mean.hodnota
  .rmse.bic , mean.rmse.aic , mean.rmse.bic , rmse.bic.minus.aic
  , mae.bic.minus.aic , mape.bic.minus.aic , aic.presnejsi.rmse
  , bic.presnejsi.rmse , delka.datasetu)
write.csv2(h1.statistika , file="h1_statistika.csv")

#Statistiky ‘Lepsi o pul‘ v zavislosti maximalni RMSE na delce
  uciciho obdobi
{
  lepsi.o.pul=0
  for(i in 1:length(rmse.max.length$rmse.max.aic)) {
    if(rmse.max.length$rmse.max.aic[i]<=rmse.max.length$rmse.max
      .bic[i]/2) {

```

```

    lepsi.o.pul <- lepsi.o.pul + 1
    delka<-rmse.max.length$delka[i]
    if(lepsi.o.pul == 1) {
      souradnice=data.frame(delka)
    }
    else {
      souradnice<-rbind(souradnice ,c(delka))
    }
  }
}

write.csv2(souradnice , file="lepsi_o_pul.csv")
}
}

```

Kód 5: Export grafů z výzkumu pro 24 datových souborů

```

for(h in 1:24) {
  current.dataset<-read.csv2( file=file.path(paste("hodiny_",h,".
    csv",sep="")))

  if(h < 10) {
    h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h0", h, sep = "")
  }
  else{

    h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h", h, sep = "")
  }

  #Maximalni RMSE na delku uceni
  for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
    ) {
    rmse.max.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i ,]
    rmse.max.adf=max(rmse.max.set$adf.chyba.rmse.test)
    rmse.max.kpss=max(rmse.max.set$kpss.chyba.rmse.test)
    delka<-i
    if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
      rmse.max.length=data.frame(delka ,rmse.max.adf ,rmse.max.
        kpss)
    }
    else {
      rmse.max.length<-rbind(rmse.max.length ,c(delka ,rmse.max.
        adf ,rmse.max.kpss))
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
```

```
#Export - plot zavislosti maximalni RMSE testem ADF na delce uceni  
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_max_adf.png",  
  sep=""))  
plot(x<-rmse.max.length$delka,y<-rmse.max.length$rmse.max.adf,  
  type="h",ylim=c(0,100),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),  
  ,xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Max RMSE (ADF)",cex.  
  lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)  
dev.off()
```

```
#Export - plot zavislosti maximalni RMSE testem KPSS na delce uceni  
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_max_kpss.png",  
  sep=""))  
plot(x<-rmse.max.length$delka,y<-rmse.max.length$rmse.max.kpss  
  ,type="h",ylim=c(0,100),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep="")  
  ),xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Max RMSE (KPSS)",cex.  
  lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)  
dev.off()
```

```
#Minimalni RMSE na delku uceni  
for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)  
  ) {  
  rmse.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]  
  rmse.min.adf=min(rmse.min.set$adf.chyba.rmse.test)  
  rmse.min.kpss=min(rmse.min.set$kpss.chyba.rmse.test)  
  delka<-i  
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {  
    rmse.min.length=data.frame(delka,rmse.min.adf,rmse.min.  
      kpss)  
  }  
  else {  
    rmse.min.length<-rbind(rmse.min.length,c(delka,rmse.min.  
      adf,rmse.min.kpss))  
  }  
}
```

```
#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem ADF na delce uceni
```

```

png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_min_adf.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.length$delka,y<-rmse.min.length$rmse.min.adf,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,6),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
  xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Min RMSE (ADF)",cex.lab
  =1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Export – plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem KPSS na delce
uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_min_kpss.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.length$delka,y<-rmse.min.length$rmse.min.kpss
  ,type="h",ylim=c(0,6),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
  xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Min RMSE (KPSS)",cex.
  lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Minimalni RMSE v zavislosti na zacatku predpovedniho obdobi
for(i in min(current.dataset$konec):max(current.dataset$konec)
  ) {
  rmse.pos.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$konec==i,]
  rmse.pos.min.adf=min(rmse.pos.min.set$adf.chyba.rmse.test)
  rmse.pos.min.kpss=min(rmse.pos.min.set$kpss.chyba.rmse.test)
  zacatek<-i+1
  if(i==min(current.dataset$konec)) {
    rmse.min.pos=data.frame(zacatek,rmse.pos.min.adf,rmse.pos.
      min.kpss)
  }
  else {
    rmse.min.pos<-rbind(rmse.min.pos,c(zacatek,rmse.pos.min.
      adf,rmse.pos.min.kpss))
  }
}

#Export – plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem ADF na delce
uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_position_rmse_min_adf.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.pos$zacatek,y<-rmse.min.pos$rmse.pos.min.adf,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,40),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
  xlab="Zacatek predpovedi",ylab="Min RMSE (ADF)",cex.lab
  =1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)

```

```

dev.off()

#Export – plot zavislosti minimalni RMSE testem KPSS na delce
uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_position_rmse_min_kpss.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.min.pos$zacatek,y<-rmse.min.pos$rmse.pos.min.kpss,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,40),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
  xlab="Zacatek predpovedi",ylab="Min RMSE (KPSS)",cex.lab=1.3,
  cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Prumerna RMSE na delku uceni
for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka))
  {
  rmse.mean.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]
  rmse.mean.adf=mean(rmse.mean.set$adf.chyba.rmse.test)
  rmse.mean.kpss=mean(rmse.mean.set$kpss.chyba.rmse.test)
  delka<-i
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
    rmse.mean.length=data.frame(delka,rmse.mean.adf,rmse.mean.kpss)
  }
  else {
    rmse.mean.length<-rbind(rmse.mean.length,c(delka,rmse.mean.adf,rmse.mean.kpss))
  }
}

#Export – plot zavislosti prumerne RMSE testem ADF na delce
uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_mean_adf.png",
  sep=""))
plot(x<-rmse.mean.length$delka,y<-rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.adf,
  type="h",ylim=c(0,20),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
  xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Prumerna RMSE (ADF)",
  cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Export – plot zavislosti prumerne RMSE testem KPSS na delce
uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_rmse_mean_kpss.png",
  sep=""))

```

```

plot(x<-rmse.mean.length$delka ,y<-rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.
     kpss ,type="h" , ylim=c(0,20) , main = paste("Hodina " ,h, sep =
     " ") ,xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi " ,ylab="Prumerna RMSE (KPSS
     )" , cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

```

```

#Minimalni p-hodnota Q-statistiky v zavislosti na delce uceni
for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
    ) {
  q.min.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i ,]
  q.min.adf=mean(q.min.set$adf.q.cipra)
  q.min.kpss=mean(q.min.set$kpss.q.cipra)
  delka<-i
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
    q.min.length=data.frame(delka ,q.min.adf ,q.min.kpss)
  }
  else {
    q.min.length<-rbind(q.min.length ,c(delka ,q.min.adf ,q.min.
    kpss))
  }
}

```

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni p-hodnoty Q-statistiky
testem ADF na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny ,"_length_q_min_adf.png" ,sep
=""))
plot(x<-q.min.length$delka ,y<-q.min.length$q.min.adf ,type="h" ,
     ylim=c(0,1) , main = paste("Hodina " ,h, sep = " ") ,xlab="
     Delka uciciho obdobi " ,ylab="Minimalni p-hod. Q stat. (ADF)
     " , cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
abline(h=0.05, col="blue")
dev.off()

```

```

#Export - plot zavislosti minimalni p-hodnoty Q-statistiky
testem KPSS na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny ,"_length_q_min_kpss.png" ,sep
=""))
plot(x<-q.min.length$delka ,y<-q.min.length$q.min.kpss ,type="h
" , ylim=c(0,1) , main = paste("Hodina " ,h, sep = " ") ,xlab=
     Delka uciciho obdobi " ,ylab="Minimalni p-hod. Q stat. (KPSS)
     " , cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
abline(h=0.05, col="blue")
dev.off()

```

```

#Pocet diferencovani v zavislosti na delce uceni
for(i in min(current.dataset$delka):max(current.dataset$delka)
) {
  dif.count.set=current.dataset[current.dataset$delka==i,]

  pocet.dif0<-length(dif.count.set$adf[dif.count.set$adf.d1 ==
0])

  pocet.dif2<-length(dif.count.set$adf.d2[dif.count.set$adf.d2
!= 0])

  pocet.dif1<-length(dif.count.set$adf.d1[dif.count.set$adf.d1
!= 0]) - pocet.dif2

  delka<-i
  if(i==min(current.dataset$delka)) {
    dif.count.length=data.frame(delka , pocet.dif0 , pocet.dif1 ,
pocet.dif2)
  }
  else {
    dif.count.length<-rbind(dif.count.length , c(delka , pocet.
dif0 , pocet.dif1 , pocet.dif2))
  }
}

#Export - plot zavislosti poctu diferencovani 2 na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_dif2_count.png",sep
=""))
plot(x<-dif.count.length$delka ,y<-dif.count.length$pocet.dif2 ,
type="h" , ylim=c(0,20) , main = paste("Hodina " ,h ,sep = " " ) ,
xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi " ,ylab="Pocet 2. diferencovani " ,
cex.lab=1.3 , cex.axis=1.3 , cex.main=1.3 , cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Export - plot zavislosti poctu diferencovani 1 na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_dif1_count.png",sep
=""))
plot(x<-dif.count.length$delka ,y<-dif.count.length$pocet.dif1 ,
type="h" , ylim=c(0,240) , main = paste("Hodina " ,h ,sep = " " ) ,
xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi " ,ylab="Pocet 1. diferencovani
" , cex.lab=1.3 , cex.axis=1.3 , cex.main=1.3 , cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

```

```

#Export – plot zavislosti poctu diferencovani 0 na delce uceni
png(filename=paste(h.cislo.hodiny,"_length_dif0_count.png",sep
=""))
plot(x<-dif.count.length$delka,y<-dif.count.length$pocet.dif0,
type="h",ylim=c(0,260),main=paste("Hodina ",h,sep=""),
,xlab="Delka uciciho obdobi'",ylab="Pocet bez diferencovani
",cex.lab=1.3,cex.axis=1.3,cex.main=1.3,cex.sub=1.3)
dev.off()

#Hledani a export nejmensi prumerne chyby pro danou hodinu
min.mean.rmse.adf <- rmse.mean.length$delka[rmse.mean.length$
rmse.mean.adf==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.adf)]
min.mean.rmse.kpss <- rmse.mean.length$delka[rmse.mean.length$
rmse.mean.kpss==min(rmse.mean.length$rmse.mean.kpss)]

kpss.nedif.adf.ano=0
adf.pomohlo=0
kpss.nedif.adf.ano.d1=0
adf.pomohlo.d1=0
adf.presnej.si.rmse=0
kpss.presnej.si.rmse=0

for(i in 1:length(current.dataset$adf)) {
  if(current.dataset$adf[i]>0.05 && current.dataset$kpss[i
]>0.05) {
    kpss.nedif.adf.ano <- kpss.nedif.adf.ano + 1
    if(current.dataset$adf.chyba.rmse.test[i] < current.
dataset$kpss.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
      adf.pomohlo <- adf.pomohlo + 1
    }
  }
}

if(current.dataset$adf.d1[i]>0.05 && current.dataset$kpss.d1
[i]>0.05) {
  kpss.nedif.adf.ano.d1 <- kpss.nedif.adf.ano.d1 + 1
  if(current.dataset$adf.chyba.rmse.test[i] < current.
dataset$kpss.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
    adf.pomohlo.d1 <- adf.pomohlo.d1 + 1
  }
}

if(current.dataset$kpss.chyba.rmse.test[i] > current.dataset

```



```

    $adf.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
    adf.presnejsi.rmse <- adf.presnejsi.rmse + 1
  }

  if(current.dataset$kpss.chyba.rmse.test[i] < current.dataset
    $adf.chyba.rmse.test[i]) {
    kpss.presnejsi.rmse <- kpss.presnejsi.rmse + 1
  }
}

if(h==1) {
  nejmensi.pruemerne.chyby.delky=data.frame(h, min.mean.rmse.
    adf, min.mean.rmse.kpss, kpss.nedif.adf.ano, adf.pomohlo,
    kpss.nedif.adf.ano.d1, adf.pomohlo.d1, adf.presnejsi.
    rmse, kpss.presnejsi.rmse)
}
else {
  nejmensi.pruemerne.chyby.delky<-rbind(nejmensi.pruemerne.chyby
    .delky, c(h, min.mean.rmse.adf, min.mean.rmse.kpss, kpss.
    nedif.adf.ano, adf.pomohlo, kpss.nedif.adf.ano.d1, adf.
    pomohlo.d1, adf.presnejsi.rmse, kpss.presnejsi.rmse))
}

print(h)
}

```

Kód 6: Statistika *RMSE* výzkumu pro 24 hodin a graf průměrné *RMSE* při nejlepší učící délce v jednotlivých hodinách

```

analyza.24 <- read.csv2(file=file.path("nejmensi_pruemerne_chyby_
  delky.csv"))

#Vytvoreni grafu RMSE v zavislosti na hodine
png(filename="analyza_24_RMSE(hodina).png")
plot(x<-analyza.24$h, y<-analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf, type="
  l", col="red", main = "RMSE v jednotlivych hodinach", ylim=c
  (0,20), xlab="hodina", ylab="RMSE", axes = FALSE)
axis(side = 1, at = c
  (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24)
  )
axis(side = 2, at = c(5,10,15,20))
lines(y<-analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss, type="l", col="black"
  , axes = FALSE)

```

```

dev.off()

plot(x<-analyza.24$h, y<-analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf, type="
  l", col="red", ylim=c(0,20), xlab="hodina", ylab="RMSE", axes
  = FALSE)
axis(side = 1, at = c
  (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24)
  )
axis(side = 2, at = c(5,10,15,20))
lines(y<-analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss, type="l", col="black"
  , axes = FALSE)

#Prurezove statistiky pro testy KPSS a ADF
max.adf<-max(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf)
min.adf<-min(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf)
mean.adf<-mean(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf)
sd.adf<-sd(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.adf)

max.kpss<-max(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss)
min.kpss<-min(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss)
mean.kpss<-mean(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss)
sd.kpss<-sd(analyza.24$min.mean.hodnota.kpss)

statstiky.24<-data.frame(max.adf, min.adf, mean.adf, sd.adf, max.
  kpss, min.kpss, mean.kpss, sd.kpss)
write.csv2(statstiky.24, file="statstiky24_sd.csv")

```

Kód 7: Výpočet chyb, předpovědní funkce, vykreslovací funkce

```

#Funkce pro vypocet RMSE
pocitej.rmse <- function (point.vektor.predpoved, point.vektor.
  test) {
  for(i in 1:length(point.vektor.predpoved)) {
    if(i == 1) {
      SE.suma.ctvercu<-((point.vektor.predpoved[i]-point.vektor.
        test[i])^2
    }
    else{
      SE.suma.ctvercu<-SE.suma.ctvercu+((point.vektor.predpoved[i]
        )-point.vektor.test[i])^2
    }
  }
  SE.prumer<-SE.suma.ctvercu/length(point.vektor.predpoved)
  RMSE<-sqrt(SE.prumer)

```

```
    return(RMSE)
}
```

```
#Funkce pro vypočet MAE
```

```
pocitej.mae <- function (point.vektor.predpoved , point.vektor.
  test) {
  for(i in 1:length(point.vektor.predpoved)) {
    if(i == 1) {
      AE.suma. abs<-abs(point.vektor.predpoved[i]-point.vektor.
        test[i])
    }
    else{
      AE.suma. abs<-AE.suma. abs+abs(point.vektor.predpoved[i]-
        point.vektor.test[i])
    }
  }
  MAE<-AE.suma. abs/length(point.vektor.predpoved)
  return(MAE)
}
```

```
#Funkce pro vypočet MAPE
```

```
pocitej.mape <- function (point.vektor.predpoved , point.vektor.
  test) {
  for(i in 1:length(point.vektor.predpoved)) {
    if(i == 1) {
      APE.suma. abs<-abs(point.vektor.predpoved[i]-point.vektor.
        test[i])/point.vektor.test[i]
    }
    else{
      APE.suma. abs<-APE.suma. abs+abs(point.vektor.predpoved[i]-
        point.vektor.test[i])/point.vektor.test[i]
    }
  }
  MAPE<-APE.suma. abs/length(point.vektor.predpoved)
  return(MAPE)
}
```

```
#Predpovedni funkce kompatibilni s funkci plot pro vykreslovani
predpovidej.plot <- function (den,delka) {
```

```
  #Nacteni optimalnich ucicich delek
```

```
  settings<-read.csv2(file=file.path("source","settings.csv"))
```

```

#Pro kazdou z 24 hodin
for(h in 1:24) {
  #Nastaveni hodiny v predpovednim algoritmu
  if(h < 10) {
    h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h0", h, sep = "")
    jmeno.predpovedi <- paste("f0", h, sep = "")
  }
  else{
    h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h", h, sep = "")
    jmeno.predpovedi <- paste("f", h, sep = "")
  }

  # Jestli je chyba KPSS pro jeho nejlepsi ucebni delku mensi
  # nez u ADF, predpovidej KPSS
  if(settings$min.mean.hodnota.kpss[h] <= settings$min.mean.
    hodnota.adf[h]) {
    for.train=window(get(h.cislo.hodiny),start=c(den-settings$
      min.mean.rmse.kpss[h]),end=c(den-1))
    for.model=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="kpss",
      ic="aic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = FALSE)
    print(paste("h ", h, " kpss", sep = ""))
  }
  # Jinak predpovidej ADF
  else {
    for.train=window(get(h.cislo.hodiny),start=c(den-settings$
      min.mean.rmse.adf[h]),end=c(den-1))
    for.model=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="adf",
      ic="aic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = FALSE)
    print(paste("h ", h, " adf", sep = ""))
  }

  #Vytvoreni predpovedi na zaklade sestrojeneho modelu a
  # extrakce jejich hodnot
  for.forecast=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  assign(jmeno.predpovedi, for.forecast$mean, envir = parent.
    frame())
  print(jmeno.predpovedi)
  print(for.forecast$mean)

  #Extrakce parametru modelu
  koeficienty<-for.model$coef

```

```

koeficienty_jmena<-names(koeficienty)
koeficienty_cisla<-unname(koeficienty)

sigma2<-round(for.model$sigma2,3)
q.rezidua<-round(q.test.cipra(for.model$residuals)$p.value
,3)
rad.arima<-paste("(",toString(arimaorder(for.model)),")",sep
=" ")
koef.jmena<-toString(koeficienty_jmena)
koef.cisla<-toString(round(koeficienty_cisla,3))

#Ulozeni parametru ARIMA modelu
options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

if (h==1) {
  parametry.modelu<-data.frame(h,sigma2,q.rezidua,rad.arima,
  koef.jmena,koef.cisla)
}
else {
  parametry.modelu<-rbind(parametry.modelu,c(h,sigma2,q.
  rezidua,rad.arima,koef.jmena,koef.cisla))
}

}

#Vytvoreni tabulky predpovedi
assign(paste("parametry.modelu",sep=""), parametry.modelu,
  envir = parent.frame())

forecast.table.method<-data.frame(f01 , f02 , f03 , f04 , f05 , f06 , f07 ,
  f08 , f09 , f10 , f11 ,
  f12 , f13 , f14 , f15 , f16 , f17 , f18 ,
  f19 , f20 , f21 , f22 , f23 , f24)

assign(paste("forecast.table",sep=""), forecast.table.method,
  envir = parent.frame())

for (i in 1:delka) {
  if(i == 1) {
    predpoved.point.vektor <- forecast.table[i,]
  }
  else {

```

```

        predpoved.point.vektor <- c(predpoved.point.vektor ,
            forecast.table[i,])
    }
}
#Tisk ziskanych dat do konzole a extrakce do globalnich
promennych
print(predpoved.point.vektor)
assign(paste("point.vektor.predpoved.arima",sep=""), predpoved
    .point.vektor, envir = parent.frame())
point.vektor.test.arima <- window(dataset$mcp, start=c(1+24*(
    den-1)), end=c(24*(den-1)+24*delka))
point.vektor.test.arima <- as.numeric(point.vektor.test.arima)
assign(paste("point.vektor.test.arima",sep=""), point.vektor.
    test.arima , envir = parent.frame())
predpoved <- point.vektor.predpoved.arima
test <- point.vektor.test.arima
predikce.predpoved.test.arima <- data.frame(predpoved)
predikce.predpoved.test.arima <- rbind(predikce.predpoved.test
    .arima, test)
assign(paste("predikce.predpoved.test.arima",sep=""), predikce
    .predpoved.test.arima, envir = parent.frame())
}

#STATISTIKY PREDPOVEDI
{
    #Vykresleni grafu predpoved-skutecnost
    point.vektor.predpoved.arima<-unlist(point.vektor.predpoved.
        arima,recursive = TRUE, use.names = FALSE)
    plot(point.vektor.predpoved.arima, type="l", col="red", main="
        Predikce a skutecnost MCP, den 301. ", ylim=c(-20,60), xlab
        ="hodina", ylab="MCP")
    lines(point.vektor.test.arima, type="l", col="black")

    #RMSE
    print(paste("RMSE: ", pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.predpoved ,
        point.vektor.test), sep=""))

    #MAE
    print(paste("MAE: ", pocitej.mae(point.vektor.predpoved, point
        .vektor.test), sep=""))

    #MAPE
    print(paste("MAPE: ", pocitej.mape(point.vektor.predpoved ,

```

```

    point.vektor.test), sep=""))
}

```

Kód 8: Výzkum třídních předpovědí včetně parametrů odhadnutých modelů
#ROZSIRENY TRIDENNI PRUZYKUM – STATISTIKY

```

{
  for(i in 200:(365-2)) {
    predpovidej(i,3)
    point.vektor.predpoved<-unlist(point.vektor.predpoved.arima,
      recursive = TRUE, use.names = FALSE)
    rmse<-pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.predpoved, point.vektor.test
      )
    mape<-pocitej.mape(point.vektor.predpoved, point.vektor.test
      )
    mae<-pocitej.mae(point.vektor.predpoved, point.vektor.test)
    den<-i

    #Extrakce parametru modelu do globalnich promennych
    jmena.sloupcu<-c("1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","10","
      11","12","13","14","15","16","17","18","19","20","21","22
      ","23","24")

    assign(paste("sigma2_den",i,sep = ""),as.numeric(parametry.
      modelu$sigma2))
    assign(paste("p_q_test_den",i,sep = ""),as.numeric(parametry
      .modelu$q.rezidua))
    assign(paste("rad_arima",i,sep = ""),parametry.modelu$rad.
      arima)

    #Vytvoreni dataframu predpovedi a parametru modelu
    options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
    if(i==200) {
      tridenni.pruzkum<-data.frame(den,rmse,mape,mae)
      tridenni.pruzkum.sigma2<-data.frame(t(get(paste("sigma2_
        den",i,sep = ""))))
      tridenni.pruzkum.q.test<-data.frame(t(get(paste("p_q_test_
        den",i,sep = ""))))
      tridenni.pruzkum.arima<-data.frame(t(get(paste("rad_arima"
        ,i,sep = ""))))
    }
    else {

```

```

tridenni.pruzkum<-rbind(tridenni.pruzkum,c(den,rmse,mape,
mae))
tridenni.pruzkum.sigma2<-rbind(tridenni.pruzkum.sigma2,c(t
(get(paste("sigma2_den",i,sep="")))))
tridenni.pruzkum.q.test<-rbind(tridenni.pruzkum.q.test,c(t
(get(paste("p_q_test_den",i,sep="")))))
tridenni.pruzkum.arima<-rbind(tridenni.pruzkum.arima,c(t
(get(paste("rad_arima",i,sep="")))))
}

colnames(tridenni.pruzkum.sigma2)<-jmena.sloupcu
colnames(tridenni.pruzkum.q.test)<-jmena.sloupcu
colnames(tridenni.pruzkum.arima)<-jmena.sloupcu

print(paste("Prave spocitany den: ", i, sep=""))
}
write.csv2(tridenni.pruzkum, file="tridenni_pruzkum.csv")
write.csv2(tridenni.pruzkum.sigma2, file="tridenni_pruzkum_
sigma2.csv")
write.csv2(tridenni.pruzkum.q.test, file="tridenni_pruzkum_q_
test.csv")
write.csv2(tridenni.pruzkum.arima, file="tridenni_pruzkum_
arima.csv")
}

```

Kód 9: Analýza výzkumu třídních předpovědí, graf

```
# ANALYZA TRIDENNIHO VYZKUMU
```

```
# Nahrani souboru
```

```
analyza.tridenni.rmse <- read.csv2(file=file.path("tridenni_
pruzkum.csv"))
```

```
# Graf RMSE pro tridenni vyzkum
```

```
png(filename="analyza_200_363_RMSE(den).png")
plot(x<-analyza.tridenni.rmse$den, y<-analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse
, type="l", col="black", main = "RMSE tridenni predpovedi pro
200. az 363. den roku", ylim=c(0,45), xlab="Pocatecni den
tridenni predpovedi", ylab="RMSE")
dev.off()
```

```
# Prurezove statistiky RMSE
```

```
max(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse)
min(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse)
```



```

mean(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse)
var(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse)

# Nejmensi a nejvetsi RMSE pruzkumu
analyza.tridenni.rmse$den[which(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse==min(
  analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse))]
# Min RMSE den 265
analyza.tridenni.rmse$den[which(analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse==max(
  analyza.tridenni.rmse$rmse))]
# Min RMSE den 300

# Prurezove statistiky rozptylu pro jednotlivé hodiny
analyza.tridenni.sigma2 <- read.csv2(file=file.path("tridenni_
  pruzkum_sigma2.csv"))
for(i in 1:24) {
  mean <- mean(analyza.tridenni.sigma2[,i+1])
  se <- sqrt(var(analyza.tridenni.sigma2[,i+1]))
  if(i==1) {
    tridenni.se <- data.frame(c(mean, se))
  }
  else {
    tridenni.se <- cbind(tridenni.se, c(mean, se))
  }
}
names(tridenni.se)<-c(NULL, "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "
  10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "
  22", "23", "24")
write.csv2(tridenni.se, file="tridenni_sigma2_mean_se.csv")

```

Kód 10: Předpovědní funkce rozšíření *ARIMA* – *G*

```

# ARCH-efekt test z knihovny aTSA
arch.test <- function(residuals, output = TRUE)
{
  res <- residuals
  res2 <- res^2
  n <- length(res)
  if (n < 2L)
    stop("not enough length of residuals")
  lag.max <- min(24, n)
  lag.seq <- seq(ifelse(lag.max > 4, 4, 2), lag.max, by = 4)
  PQ <- LM <- p.value1 <- p.value2 <- numeric(length(lag.seq))
  for (i in 1:length(lag.seq)) {
    k <- round(sqrt(length(residuals)), 0)

```

```

LB.test <- Box.test(res2, lag = k)
PQ[i] <- LB.test$statistic
p.value1[i] <- LB.test$p.value
rt <- embed(res2, k)
lm.fit <- lm(rt[,1] ~ rt[, -1])
SSE <- sum((rt[,1] - residuals(lm.fit))^2)
SST <- sum((rt[,1] - mean(rt[,1]))^2)
LM[i] <- ((SST - SSE)/k)/(SSE/(n - 2*k - 1))
p.value2[i] <- 1 - pchisq(LM[i], k - 1)
}
PQcheck <- matrix(c(lag.seq, PQ, p.value1), ncol = 3)
LMcheck <- matrix(c(LM, p.value2), ncol = 2)
result <- cbind(PQcheck, LMcheck)
colnames(result) <- c("order", "PQ", "p.value", "LM", "p.value")
if (output) {
  cat("ARCH heteroscedasticity test for residuals", "\n")
  cat("alternative: heteroscedastic", "\n\n")
  cat("Portmanteau-Q test:", "\n")
  print(result[, 1:3], digits = 3)
  cat("Lagrange-Multiplier test:", "\n")
  print(result[, c(1, 4, 5)], digits = 3)
  op <- par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
  plot(1:n, res, xlab = "Time", ylab = "resid")
  abline(h = 0, col = 2, lty = 2)
  plot(1:n, res2, xlab = "Time", ylab = "resid^2")
  abline(h = 0, col = 2, lty = 2)
  plot(lag.seq, p.value1, ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "Order", ylab = "
    PQ prob.")
  abline(h = .05, col = 3, lty = 2)
  plot(lag.seq, p.value2, ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "Order", ylab = "
    LM prob.")
  abline(h = .05, col = 3, lty = 2)
  par(op)
}
}
arch.test <- result
}

```

```

#Predpovedni funkce ARIMA-G kompatibilni s vykreslovaci funkci
predpovidej.garch.plot <- function (den, delka) {
  settings <- read.csv2(file = file.path("source", "settings.csv"))
  for (h in 1:24) {
    if (h < 10) {
      h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h0", h, sep = "")
    }
  }
}

```

```

    jmeno.predpovedi <- paste("f0", h, sep = "")
  }
  else{
    h.cislo.hodiny <- paste("h", h, sep = "")
    jmeno.predpovedi <- paste("f", h, sep = "")
  }

  print(paste("#### Hodina ", h, " ####", sep = ""))

  #Jestli je chyba kpss pro jeho nejlepsi ucebni delku mensi
  nez u adf, predpovidej kpss
  #Nulova hypoteza lm i portmanteau -
  #Jako "portmanteau" je zde minen McLeod-Li test - v tomto
  kontextu ekvivalentni vyjadreni (portmanteau je vseobecne
  Q-test, McLeod-Li test take)

  #Predpovedni algoritmus zcasti totozny z predchozim,
  zakomentovany rozdilnosti
  if(settings$min.mean.hodnota.kpss[h] <= settings$min.mean.
    hodnota.adf[h]) {
    for.train=window(get(h.cislo.hodiny),start=c(den-settings$
      min.mean.rmse.kpss[h]),end=c(den-1))
    for.model=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="kpss",
      ic="aic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = FALSE)

    # U odhadnuteho ARIMA modelu je testovana pritomnost
    heteroskedasticity
    arch<-arch.test(for.model$residuals, output = FALSE)
    arch.portmanteau.p<-unname(arch[1,3])
    arch.lm.p<-unname(arch[1,5])
    print(c("arch.portmanteau.p", arch.portmanteau.p))
    print(c("arch.lm.p", arch.lm.p))

    #Je-li detekovan ARCH efekt
    if(arch.portmanteau.p <= 0.05 || arch.lm.p <= 0.05) {
      #Je nejprve nastavena dostatecna delka uceni
      if(length(for.train) < 102) {
        for.train.garch = window(get(h.cislo.hodiny),start=c(
          den-102),end=c(den-1))
      }

      else {

```

```

    for.train.garch = for.train
}

# Spec funkcí rugarch jsou předány parametry modelu z
# původní ARIMY
print(arimaorder(for.model))
print(for.rad.p<-arimaorder(for.model)[1])
print(for.rad.q<-arimaorder(for.model)[3])
print(for.rad.i<-arimaorder(for.model)[2])
garchspec <- ugarchspec(variance.model = list(model = "
    sGARCH", garchOrder = c(1,1)),
                        mean.model = list(armaOrder = c(
                            for.rad.p, for.rad.q)))

# Algoritmus ARIMA-G, diferenciální větvění
if(for.rad.i == 0) {
    print("2. KPSS, i=0")

    #V případě, že se nepovede nafitovat předpověď,
    #pokračuje algoritmus jako původní předpovědní
    #postup
    pokus<-tryCatch(
    {
        print(for.train.garch)
        #Nafitování modelu dle specifik na úcty období
        garchfit <- ugarchfit(spec = garchspec, data=for.
            train.garch)
        #Učinění předpovědi s nafitovaným modelem
        garchforecast<-ugarchforecast(garchfit, n.ahead=
            delka)
        #Extrakce hodnot předpovědi a vytvoření korektní
        #casové rady z těchto hodnot
        garch<-unname(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor
            [,1])
        garch.ts<-ts(garch, start = c(den), end = c(den+
            delka-1))
        for.forecast<-garch.ts
        print(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor)

        #Overení reziduí Q-testem a McLeod-Li testem
        rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
            p.value
        rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals

```

```

      ^2)$p.value

      print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
        residuals)$p.value))
      print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
        cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))

    },
    #Osetreni chyb
    error=function(cond) {
      message(cond)
      return(NA)
    },
    warning=function(cond) {
      message(cond)
      return(NULL)
    },
    finally = {
    }
  )
  #Pripad chyby fitovani ci selhani knihovny rugarch -
  predpoved dle auto.arima
  if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
  )) {
    for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
    for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
    rezidua.q.p<-NA
    rezidua.q2.p<-NA
  }
  #Pripad chyby fitovani ci selhani knihovny rugarch -
  predpoved dle auto.arima
  if(is.null(pokus)) {
    for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
    for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
    rezidua.q.p<-NA
    rezidua.q2.p<-NA
  }
}

if(for.rad.i == 1) {
  print("2. KPSS, i=1")
  pokus<-tryCatch(
    {

```

```

for.t<-for.train.garch
for.t.d1<-diff(for.t)
print(for.t.d1)
garchfit <- ugarchfit(spec = garchspec, data=for.t
  .d1)
garchforecast<-ugarchforecast(garchfit, n.ahead=
  delka)
garch<-unname(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor
  [,1])
garch.ts<-ts(garch, start = c(den), end = c(den+
  delka-1))

obnoveno<-diffinv(garch.ts)
obnoveno.c<-obnoveno+for.t[length(for.t)]
obnoveno.c.for<-window(obnoveno.c, start=c(time(
  obnoveno.c)[2]), end=c(time(obnoveno.c)[length(
  time(obnoveno.c))]))
for.forecast<-obnoveno.c.for

rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
  p.value
rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals
  ^2)$p.value

print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
  residuals)$p.value))
print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
  qipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))
},
error=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NA)
},
warning=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NULL)
},
finally = {
}
)
if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
)) {
for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)

```

```

    for . forecast<-for . forecast . list $mean
    rezidua . q . p<-NA
    rezidua . q2 . p<-NA
  }
  if (is . null (pokus)) {
    for . forecast . list=forecast (for . model, h=delka)
    for . forecast<-for . forecast . list $mean
    rezidua . q . p<-NA
    rezidua . q2 . p<-NA
  }
}

if (for . rad . i == 2) {
  print ("2. KPSS, i=2")
  pokus<-tryCatch (
    {
      for . t<-for . train . garch
      for . t . d1<-diff (for . t)
      for . t . d2<-diff (for . t . d1)
      print (for . t . d2)

      garchfit <- ugarchfit (spec = garchspec, data=for . t
        . d2)
      garchforecast<-ugarchforecast (garchfit, n . ahead=
        delka)
      garch<-unname (garchforecast@forecast $seriesFor
        [,1])
      garch . ts<-ts (garch, start = c (den), end = c (den+
        delka-1))

      diff . 1<-diffinv (garch . ts)
      obnoveno . diff . c<-diff . 1+for . t . d1 [length (for . t . d1)]
      obnoveno . diff<-window (obnoveno . diff . c, start=c (
        time (obnoveno . diff . c) [2]), end=c (time (obnoveno .
        diff . c) [length (time (obnoveno . diff . c))]))

      obnoveno<-diffinv (obnoveno . diff)
      obnoveno . c<-obnoveno+for . t [length (for . t)]
      obnoveno . c . for<-window (obnoveno . c, start=c (time (
        obnoveno . c) [2]), end=c (time (obnoveno . c) [length (
        time (obnoveno . c))]))
    }
  )
}

```

```

for . forecast<-obnovenoc . for

rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
  p.value
rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals
  ^2)$p.value

print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
  residuals)$p.value))
print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
  cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))
},
error=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NA)
},
warning=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NULL)
},
finally = {
}
)
if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
)) {
  for . forecast.list=forecast(for . model, h=delka)
  for . forecast<-for . forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

if(is.null(pokus)) {
  for . forecast.list=forecast(for . model, h=delka)
  for . forecast<-for . forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

}

}

```



```

else {
  print("2. KPSS, no garch")
  for .forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for .forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
}

print(paste("h ", h, " kpss", sep = ""))
}
else {
  for .train=window(get(h.cislo.hodiny), start=c(den-settings$
    min.mean.rmse.adf[h]), end=c(den-1))
  for .model=auto.arima(for.train, trace=FALSE, test="adf",
    ic="aic", stepwise = FALSE, approximation = FALSE)
  arch<-arch.test(for.model$residuals, output = FALSE)
  arch.portmanteau.p<-unname(arch[1,3])
  arch.lm.p<-unname(arch[1,5])
  print(c("arch.portmanteau.p", arch.portmanteau.p))
  print(c("arch.lm.p", arch.lm.p))

  if(arch.portmanteau.p <= 0.05 || arch.lm.p <= 0.05) {
    if(length(for.train) < 102) {
      for.train.garch = window(get(h.cislo.hodiny), start=c(
        den-102), end=c(den-1))
    }
    else {
      for.train.garch = for.train
    }

    for.rad.p<-arimaorder(for.model)[1]
    for.rad.q<-arimaorder(for.model)[3]
    for.rad.i<-arimaorder(for.model)[2]
    garchspec <- ugarchspec(variance.model = list(model = "
      sGARCH", garchOrder = c(1,1)),
      mean.model = list(armaOrder = c(
        for.rad.p, for.rad.q)))

    if(for.rad.i == 0) {
      print("2.ADF i=0")
      pokus<-tryCatch(
        {
          garchfit <- ugarchfit(spec = garchspec, data=for.
            train.garch)

```

```

garchforecast<-ugarchforecast(garchfit, n.ahead=
  delka)
garch<-unname(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor
  [,1])
garch.ts<-ts(garch, start = c(den), end = c(den+
  delka-1))
for.forecast<-garch.ts
print(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor)

rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
  p.value
rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals
  ^2)$p.value

print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
  residuals)$p.value))
print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
  cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))
},
error=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NA)
},
warning=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NULL)
},
finally = {
}
)
if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
)) {
  for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

if(is.null(pokus)) {
  for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

```

```

    }
  }

  if(for.rad.i == 1) {
    print("2.ADF i=1")
    pokus<-tryCatch(
      {
        assign(paste("for.t.d1.test",sep=""), for.t.d1,
              envir = parent.frame())
        for.t<-for.train.garch
        for.t.d1<-diff(for.t)

        garchfit <- ugarchfit(spec = garchspec, data=for.t
                              .d1)
        garchforecast<-ugarchforecast(garchfit, n.ahead=
                                       delka)
        garch<-unname(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor
                      [,1])
        garch.ts<-ts(garch, start = c(den), end = c(den+
                                                       delka-1))

        obnoveno<-diffinv(garch.ts)
        obnoveno.c<-obnoveno+for.t[length(for.t)]
        obnoveno.c.for<-window(obnoveno.c, start=c(time(
            obnoveno.c)[2]), end=c(time(obnoveno.c)[length(
            time(obnoveno.c))]))
        for.forecast<-obnoveno.c.for

        rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
          p.value
        rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals
                                   ^2)$p.value

        print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
            residuals)$p.value))
        print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
            cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))
      },
      error=function(cond) {
        message(cond)
        return(NA)
      },
      warning=function(cond) {

```

```

        message(cond)
        return(NULL)
    },
    finally = {
    }
)
if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
)) {
    for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
    for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
    rezidua.q.p<-NA
    rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

if(is.null(pokus)) {
    for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
    for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
    rezidua.q.p<-NA
    rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}
}

if(for.rad.i == 2) {
    print("2.ADF i=2")
    pokus<-tryCatch(
    {
        for.t<-for.train.garch
        for.t.d1<-diff(for.t)
        for.t.d2<-diff(for.t.d1)

        garchfit <- ugarchfit(spec = garchspec, data=for.t
        .d2)
        garchforecast<-ugarchforecast(garchfit, n.ahead=
        delka)
        garch<-unname(garchforecast@forecast$seriesFor
        [,1])
        garch.ts<-ts(garch, start = c(den), end = c(den+
        delka-1))

        diff.1<-diffinv(garch.ts)
        obnoveno.diff.c<-diff.1+for.t.d1[length(for.t.d1)]
        obnoveno.diff<-window(obnoveno.diff.c, start=c(
        time(obnoveno.diff.c)[2]), end=c(time(obnoveno.

```

```

    diff.c)[length(time(obnoveno.diff.c))])

obnoveno<-diffinv(obnoveno.diff)
obnoveno.c<-obnoveno+for.t[length(for.t)]
obnoveno.c.for<-window(obnoveno.c, start=c(time(
  obnoveno.c)[2]), end=c(time(obnoveno.c)[length(
  time(obnoveno.c)]))
for.forecast<-obnoveno.c.for

rezidua.q.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals)$
  p.value
rezidua.q2.p<-q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals
  ^2)$p.value

print(c("p hod Q-test",q.test.cipra(garchfit@fit$
  residuals)$p.value))
print(c("p hod Q-test ^2 (portmanteau)",q.test.
  cipra(garchfit@fit$residuals^2)$p.value))
},
error=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NA)
},
warning=function(cond) {
  message(cond)
  return(NULL)
},
finally = {
}
)
if(!is.null(pokus) && length(pokus) > 0 && is.na(pokus
)) {
  for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

if(is.null(pokus)) {
  for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
  rezidua.q.p<-NA
  rezidua.q2.p<-NA
}

```

```

    }
  }

}

else {
  print("2.ADF, no garch")
  for.forecast.list=forecast(for.model, h=delka)
  for.forecast<-for.forecast.list$mean
}

print(paste("h ", h, " adf", sep = ""))
}

assign(jmeno.predpovedi, for.forecast, envir = parent.frame
      ())
print(jmeno.predpovedi)
print(for.forecast)

#Extrakce parametru modelu

koeficienty<-for.model$coef
koeficienty_jmena<-names(koeficienty)
koeficienty_cisla<-unname(koeficienty)

sigma2<-round(for.model$sigma2,3)
q.rezidua<-round(q.test.cipra(for.model$residuals)$p.value
,3)
rad.arima<-paste("(", toString(arimaorder(for.model)), ")", sep
= "")
koef.jmena<-toString(koeficienty_jmena)
koef.cisla<-toString(round(koeficienty_cisla,3))

options(stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

if (h==1) {
  parametry.modelu.arima=data.frame(h, sigma2, q.rezidua, rad.
    arima, koef.jmena, koef.cisla)
  parametry.modelu.garch=data.frame(h, arch.lm.p, arch.
    portmanteau.p, rezidua.q.p, rezidua.q2.p)
}

```

```

    }
    else {
      parametry.modelu.arima<-rbind(parametry.modelu.arima ,c(h,
        sigma2 ,q.rezidua ,rad.arima ,koef.jmena ,koef.cisla ))
      parametry.modelu.garch<-rbind(parametry.modelu.garch ,c(h,
        arch.lm.p ,arch.portmanteau.p ,rezidua.q.p ,rezidua.q2.p))
    }
  }

assign(paste("parametry.modelu.arima" ,sep="") , parametry.
  modelu.arima , enviro = parent.frame())
assign(paste("parametry.modelu.garch" ,sep="") , parametry.
  modelu.garch , enviro = parent.frame())

#Vytvoreni predpovedni tabulky

forecast.table.method<-data.frame(f01 , f02 , f03 , f04 , f05 , f06 , f07 ,
  f08 , f09 , f10 , f11 ,
                                     f12 , f13 , f14 , f15 , f16 , f17 , f18 ,
                                     f19 , f20 , f21 , f22 , f23 , f24)

assign(paste("forecast.table" ,sep="") , forecast.table.method ,
  enviro = parent.frame())

for (i in 1:delka) {
  if(i == 1) {
    predpoved.point.vektor <- forecast.table[i ,]
  }
  else {
    predpoved.point.vektor <- c(predpoved.point.vektor ,
      forecast.table[i ,])
  }
}

#Tisk a zapsani ziskanych predpovedi do globalnich promennych
print(predpoved.point.vektor)
assign(paste("point.vektor.predpoved.garch" ,sep="") , predpoved
  .point.vektor , enviro = parent.frame())
point.vektor.test.garch<-window(dataset$mcp , start=c(1+24*(den
  -1)) , end=c(24*(den-1)+24*delka))
point.vektor.test.garch<-as.numeric(point.vektor.test.garch)

```

```

assign(paste("point.vektor.test.garch",sep=""), point.vektor.
  test.garch , envir = parent.frame())
predpoved <- point.vektor.predpoved.garch
test <- point.vektor.test.garch
predikce.predpoved.test.garch <- data.frame(predpoved)
predikce.predpoved.test.garch <- rbind(predikce.predpoved.test
  .garch, test)
assign(paste("predikce.predpoved.test.garch",sep=""), predikce
  .predpoved.test.garch, envir = parent.frame())
}

```

```

#STATISTIKY PREDPOVEDI ARIMA-GARCH

```

```

{
  point.vektor.predpoved.arma<-unlist(point.vektor.predpoved.
    arima,recursive = TRUE, use.names = FALSE)
  point.vektor.predpoved.garch<-unlist(point.vektor.predpoved.
    garch,recursive = TRUE, use.names = FALSE)
plot(point.vektor.predpoved.garch, type="l", col="red", main="
  Predikce a skutecnost MCP, den 332. - 334.", ylim=c(0,120),
  xlab="hodina", ylab="MCP")
lines(point.vektor.predpoved.arma, type="l", col="dodgerblue"
  )
lines(point.vektor.test.arma, type="l", col="black")
lines(point.vektor.test.garch, type="l", col="black")

print(c("Test - shodna pozice predpovedi ", min(point.vektor.
  test.arma-point.vektor.test.garch), max(point.vektor.test.
  arima-point.vektor.test.garch)))
print(c("RMSE ARIMA ", round(pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.
  predpoved.arma,point.vektor.test.arma),2)))
print(c("RMSE GARCH ", round(pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.
  predpoved.garch,point.vektor.test.garch),2)))
print(c("RMSE GARCH-ARIMA ", pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.
  predpoved.garch,point.vektor.test.garch) - pocitej.rmse(
  point.vektor.predpoved.arma,point.vektor.test.arma)))
print(c("RMSE GARCH-ARIMA ", round(pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.
  predpoved.garch,point.vektor.test.garch) - pocitej.rmse(
  point.vektor.predpoved.arma,point.vektor.test.arma),2)))

  arima.garch.test.export=rbind(point.vektor.predpoved.arma,
  point.vektor.predpoved.garch,point.vektor.test.arma)
}

```


Kód 11: Analýza výzkumu třídenních předpovědí ARIMA a ARIMA-G, graf

```
#Realizace a uložení třídenního výzkumu RMSE GARCH
{
  for(i in 200:(363)) {
    predpovidej.garch.plot(i,3)
    point.vektor.predpoved.garch<-unlist(point.vektor.predpoved.
      garch,recursive = TRUE, use.names = FALSE)
    rmse<-pocitej.rmse(point.vektor.predpoved.garch, point.
      vektor.test.garch)
    den<-i
    print(c("RMSE",rmse))

    if(i==200) {
      tridenni.pruzkum.garch<-data.frame(den,rmse)
    }
    else {
      tridenni.pruzkum.garch<-rbind(tridenni.pruzkum.garch,c(den
        ,rmse))
    }

    print(paste("Prave spocitany den: ", i, sep=""))
  }
  write.csv2(tridenni.pruzkum.garch, file="tridenni_pruzkum_
    garch(1,1)_200_363.csv")
}
```

```
#Analyza ARIMA-G v souvislosti s ARIMA
tridenni.garch<-read.csv2(file=file.path("tridenni_pruzkum_garch
  (1,1)_200_363.csv"))
tridenni.arima <- read.csv2(file=file.path("tridenni_pruzkum.csv
  "))
```

```
#Prurezove statistiky pro nerozsirene modely ARIMA
max(tridenni.arima$rmse)
min(tridenni.arima$rmse)
mean(tridenni.arima$rmse)
var(tridenni.arima$rmse)
```

```
#Vytvoreni caseove rady rozdilu chyb ARIMA vs. ARIMA-G
rozdil.rmse<-tridenni.garch$rmse-tridenni.arima$rmse
```

```
#Nalezene dnu s nejvetsim zlepšením a zhorsením díky ARIMA-G
```

```
tridenni.garch$den[which(tridenni.garch$rmse==max(tridenni.garch
  $rmse))]
tridenni.garch$den[which(tridenni.garch$rmse==min(tridenni.garch
  $rmse))]
```

```
#Prurezove statistiky zmen chyb pri rozsireni o funkcionalitu
  GARCH
```

```
round(max(rozdil.rmse),2)
round(min(rozdil.rmse),2)
round(mean(rozdil.rmse),2)
round(sd(rozdil.rmse),2)
```

```
#Zlepseni zhorseni z poctu pripadu 164
```

```
#ARIMA lepsi 94
```

```
sum(rozdil.rmse > 0)
```

```
#GARCH lepsi 70
```

```
sum(rozdil.rmse < 0)
```

```
#Nedoslo ke zmene 0
```

```
sum(rozdil.rmse = 0)
```

```
#Prurezove statistiky chybovosti obou algorimu
```

```
round(max(tridenni.garch$rmse),2)
round(min(tridenni.garch$rmse),2)
round(mean(tridenni.garch$rmse),2)
round(sd(tridenni.garch$rmse),2)
```

```
round(max(tridenni.arima$rmse),2)
round(min(tridenni.arima$rmse),2)
round(mean(tridenni.arima$rmse),2)
round(sd(tridenni.arima$rmse),2)
```

```
#Nalezene druheho nejvetsiho zhorseni GARCH
```

```
n <- length(rozdil.rmse)
```

```
rmse.descending <- sort(rozdil.rmse,decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
tridenni.arima$den[which(rozdil.rmse==rmse.descending[2])]
```

```
#Den s nejvetsim zlepšením GARCH, overeni v obou casovych radach
  - stejny den 325
```

```
tridenni.arima$den[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))]
```

```
tridenni.garch$den[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))]
```

```
#Export chyb pro tento den
```

```
round(tridenni.arima$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))])
```

```

    ],2)
round(tridenni.garch$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))
    ],2)

#kontrola nejlepsi GARCH – v abs() musi se rovnat maximu v rade
rozdilu GARCH
round(tridenni.arima$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))]–
    tridenni.garch$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==min(rozdil.rmse))],2)

#Den s nejvetsim zhorseni GARCH, overeni v obou casovych radach
– stejny den 312
tridenni.arima$den[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))]
tridenni.garch$den[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))]

#Export chyb pro tento den
round(tridenni.arima$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))
    ],2)
round(tridenni.garch$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))
    ],2)

#kontrola nejhorsi GARCH
round(tridenni.arima$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))]–
    tridenni.garch$rmse[which(rozdil.rmse==max(rozdil.rmse))],2)

#Pozn. Export chyb pro den 332. proveden z vyhodnovaci a
vykreslovaci funkce

#Export grafu vyzkumu chyb RMSE tridennich predpovedi pro ARIMA
a ARIMA–G
png(filename="analyza_200_363_RMSE_ARIMA_GARCH.png")
plot(x<-tridenni.arima$den, y<-tridenni.arima$rmse, type="l",
    col="dodgerblue", main = "RMSE tridenni predpovedi pro 200.
    az 363. den roku", ylim=c(0,45), xlab="Pocatecni den tridenni
    predpovedi", ylab="RMSE", cex.lab=1.3, cex.axis=1.3, cex.
    main=1.3, cex.sub=1.3)
lines(x<-tridenni.garch$den, y<-tridenni.garch$rmse, type="l",
    col="red")
dev.off()

```