



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة الموصل  
كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات  
قسم الإحصاء والمعلوماتية

# قياس كفاءة التشخيص المويجي لنماذج السلاسل الزمنية الموسمية - دراسة مقارنة

رسالة مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات في جامعة الموصل  
كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة ماجستير علوم في الإحصاء

من قبل  
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## المستخلص

تهدف الرسالة إلى تقييم كفاءة تشخيص أفضل نموذج موسمي للسلسلة الزمنية بالاعتماد على عددٍ من المعايير الإحصائية إذ تم تقدير النموذج الموسمي المشخص في ضوء ثلاث طرائق للتقدير وهي طريقة المربعات الصغرى والإمكان الأعظم المضبوطة والإمكان الأعظم التقريبية ومن ثم المقارنة بين هذه الطرائق الثلاثة بالاعتماد على معيار متوسط مربعات الخطأ بناءً على إجراء المحاكاة لتوليد بيانات السلاسل الزمنية باستخدام البرمجية  $R$ ، إذ تم تطبيق نموذج  $ARIMA(0,0,0)(2,1,1)_{12}$  على عينات بأحجام مختلفة منها الصغيرة والمتوسطة والكبيرة ( $n = 100, 250, 1000$ )، بتكرارات متعددة ومن ثم توظيف الموجة في ذلك باستعمال موجة (ساملت، دوبيجيز، كوفلت) لفلترية البيانات بهذه الموجات ومن ثم مقارنة النتائج، إذ تبين كفاءة طريقة المربعات الصغرى عندما يكون حجم العينة صغير وذلك لبساطة هذه الطريقة في حين تبين كفاءة طريقة الإمكان الأعظم المضبوطة عندما يكون حجم العينة متوسط وكفاءة طريقة الإمكان الأعظم التقريبية عندما يكون حجم العينة كبير ومن خلال المعايير الإحصائية  $MSE$ ،  $MAPE$ ،  $RMSE$ . أما في الجانب التطبيقي، فتم تحليل سلسلة درجات الحرارة العظمى اليومية لمدينة الموصل للعام 2023 باستخدام بيانات حقيقية من محطة الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية. وبعد فحص استقرارية السلسلة وتشخيص النموذج الموسمي المناسب، تم تقدير معالم النموذج بطريقة الإمكان الأعظم المضبوطة وتم فلترية البيانات باستخدام موجة كوفلت. وتم تحقيق أفضل دقة تنبؤية وفقاً لمعايير  $MAPE$  و  $MAE$  و  $RMSE$ ، مما يشير إلى ملاءمتها في التنبؤ بالتغيرات المناخية المستقبلية وتقديم إرشادات عملية للتخطيط الزراعي في ظل التغير المناخي.

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Scientific Research  
University of Mosul  
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Department of Statistics and Informatics**



# **Measuring The Efficiency of Wave Diagnostics of Seasonal Time Series Models - A Comparative Study**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Council of the College of  
Computer Science and Mathematics  
University of Mosul  
as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Science  
in  
Statistics**

**By  
Bdoor Falah Abd Khalefa**

**Supervised by  
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## **Abstract**

This thesis aims to evaluate the efficiency of diagnosing the best seasonal model for a time series based on a number of statistical criteria. The diagnosed seasonal model was estimated using three estimation methods: least squares, exact maximum likelihood, and approximate maximum likelihood. These three methods were then compared using the mean square error criterion. Simulations were used to generate time series data using R software. The  $ARIMA(0,0,0)(2,1,1)_{12}$  model was applied to samples of various sizes, including small, medium, and large ( $n=100, 250, 1000$ ), with multiple iterations. Wavelet filtering was then employed, using wavelets (Samlet, Dubegais, Cofflet) to filter the data using these wavelets. The results were then compared. The least squares method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was small due to its simplicity, while the exact maximum likelihood method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was medium, and the approximate maximum likelihood method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was large. This was achieved through the following criteria: Statistical analysis: MSE, MAPE, and RMSE. On the applied side, the daily maximum temperature series for Mosul in 2023 was analyzed using real data from an agricultural meteorological station. After examining the series' stability and identifying the appropriate seasonal model, the model parameters were estimated using the fine-tuned maximum likelihood method, and the data were filtered using a Cofflet wavelet. The best predictive accuracy was achieved according to the MAPE, MAE, and RMSE criteria, indicating their suitability for predicting future climate change and providing practical guidance for agricultural planning in the context of climate change.

## Measuring The Efficiency of Wave Diagnostics of Seasonal Time Series Models - A Comparative Study

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### GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

#### Research Aim

Evaluate the efficiency of diagnosing the best seasonal time-series model based on several statistical criteria

#### Estimation Methods

- Least Squares
- Exact Maximum Likelihood
- Approximate Maximum Likelihood

#### Simulation and Data Generation

- Time-series data were generated using R software
- The  $ARIMA(0,0,0)(2,1,1)_{12}$  model was applied to samples of different sizes ( $n=100, 250, 1000$ ) with multiple iterations

#### Main Findings

- Least Squares performed best with small samples
- Exact Maximum Likelihood was most efficient for medium samples
- Approximate Maximum Likelihood was most efficient for large samples

#### Applied Case Study

- Daily maximum temperature series for Mosul in 2023 was analyzed
- Model parameters were estimated using the fine-tuned Maximum Likelihood method. Data were filtered with the Cofflet wavelet
- Best predictive accuracy was confirmed using MAPE, MAE, and



Applied Case Study

#### Keywords:

Time series, Seasonal models, ARIMA model, Estimation methods, Wavelets, Statistical accuracy criteria, Climate forecasting

#### ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to evaluate the efficiency of diagnosing the best seasonal model for a time series based on a number of statistical criteria. The diagnosed seasonal model was estimated using three estimation methods: least squares, exact maximum likelihood, and approximate maximum likelihood. These three methods were then compared using the mean square error criterion. Simulations were used to generate time series data using R software. The  $ARIMA(0,0,0)(2,1,1)_{12}$  model was applied to samples of various sizes, including small, medium, and large ( $n=100, 250, 1000$ ), with multiple iterations. Wavelet filtering was then employed, using wavelets (Samlet, Dubegais, Cofflet) to filter the data using these wavelets. The results were then compared. The least squares method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was small due to its simplicity, while the exact maximum likelihood method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was medium, and the approximate maximum likelihood method proved to be more efficient when the sample size was large. This was achieved through the following criteria: Statistical analysis: MSE, MAPE, and RMSE. On the applied side, the daily maximum temperature series for Mosul in 2023 was analyzed using real data from an agricultural meteorological station. After examining the series' stability and identifying the appropriate seasonal model, the model parameters were estimated using the fine-tuned maximum likelihood method, and the data were filtered using a Cofflet wavelet. The best predictive accuracy was achieved according to the MAPE, MAE, and RMSE criteria, indicating their suitability for predicting future climate change and providing practical guidance for agricultural planning in the context of climate change.

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