

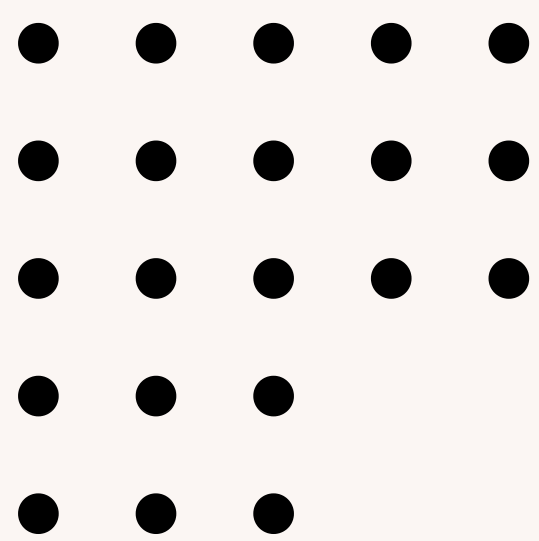
# ANÁLISE: SÉRIES TEMPORAIS DOS DADOS DO INMET

Anderson Cruz - 256996

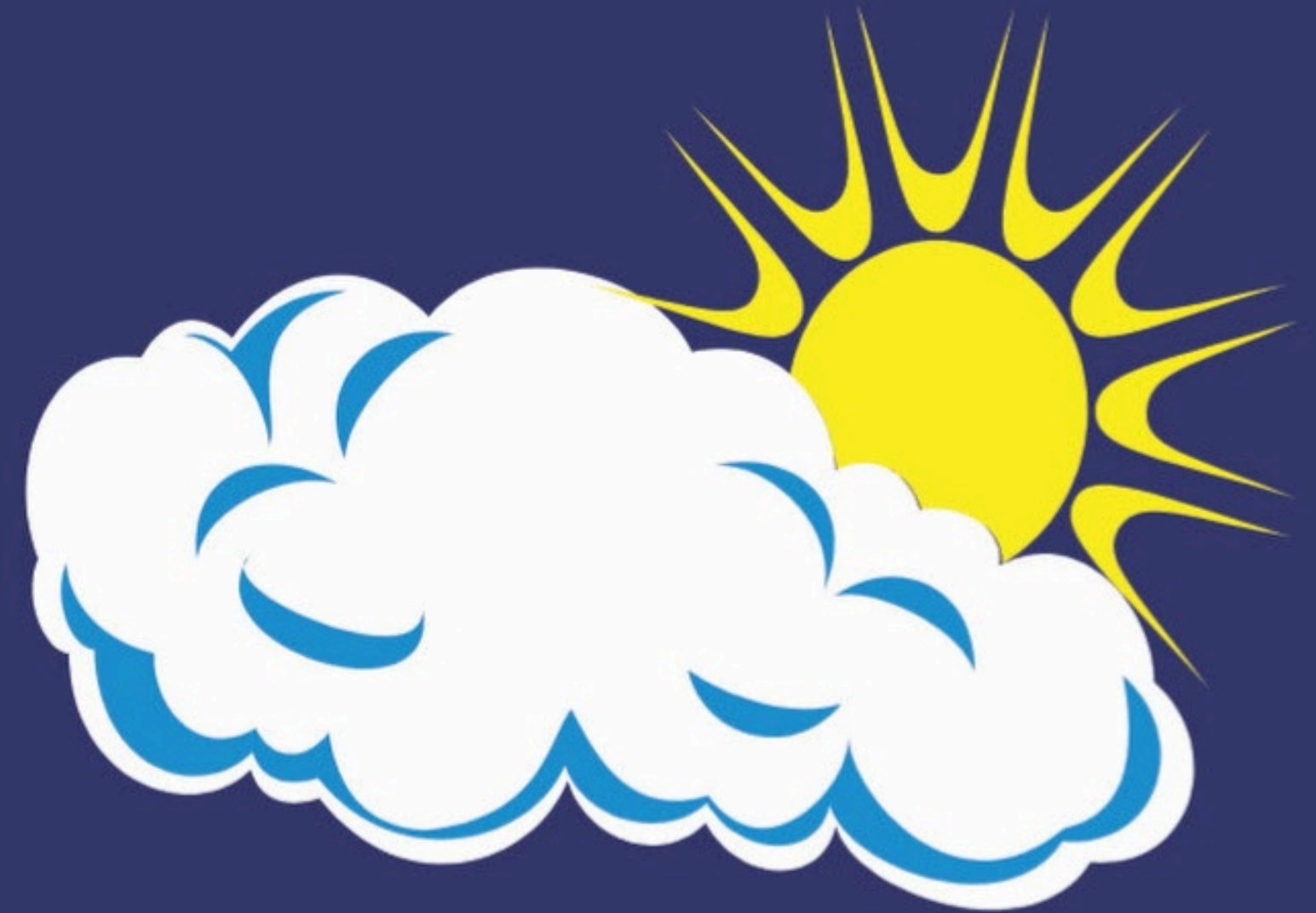
Pedro Tosto - 222170

Gabriel Cardoso - 246216

Karina Azevedo - 236174



INMET: INSTITUTO  
NACIONAL DE  
METEOROLOGIA  
(2012 – 2024)



**INMET**

```

#Transformação da temperatura para numérico
coluna_temp_max <- 'TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)'
coluna_temp_min <- 'TEMPERATURA MÍNIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)'

INMET[[coluna_temp_max]] <- suppressWarnings(as.numeric(gsub(",", "", ".", INMET[[coluna_temp_max]])))
INMET[[coluna_temp_min]] <- suppressWarnings(as.numeric(gsub(",", "", ".", INMET[[coluna_temp_min]])))

#Transformação de dados menores que -2 (a menor temperatura já registrada na região foi -1,9)
INMET$`TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)`[INMET$`TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)` < -2] <- NA
INMET$`TEMPERATURA MÍNIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)`[INMET$`TEMPERATURA MÍNIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)` < -2] <- NA
### sum(is.na(INMET$`TEMPERATURA MÁXIMA NA HORA ANT. (AUT) (°C)')) => 599

#Remoção de valores que formam uma semana incompleta
INMET <- subset(INMET, Data < as.Date("2024-12-29"))

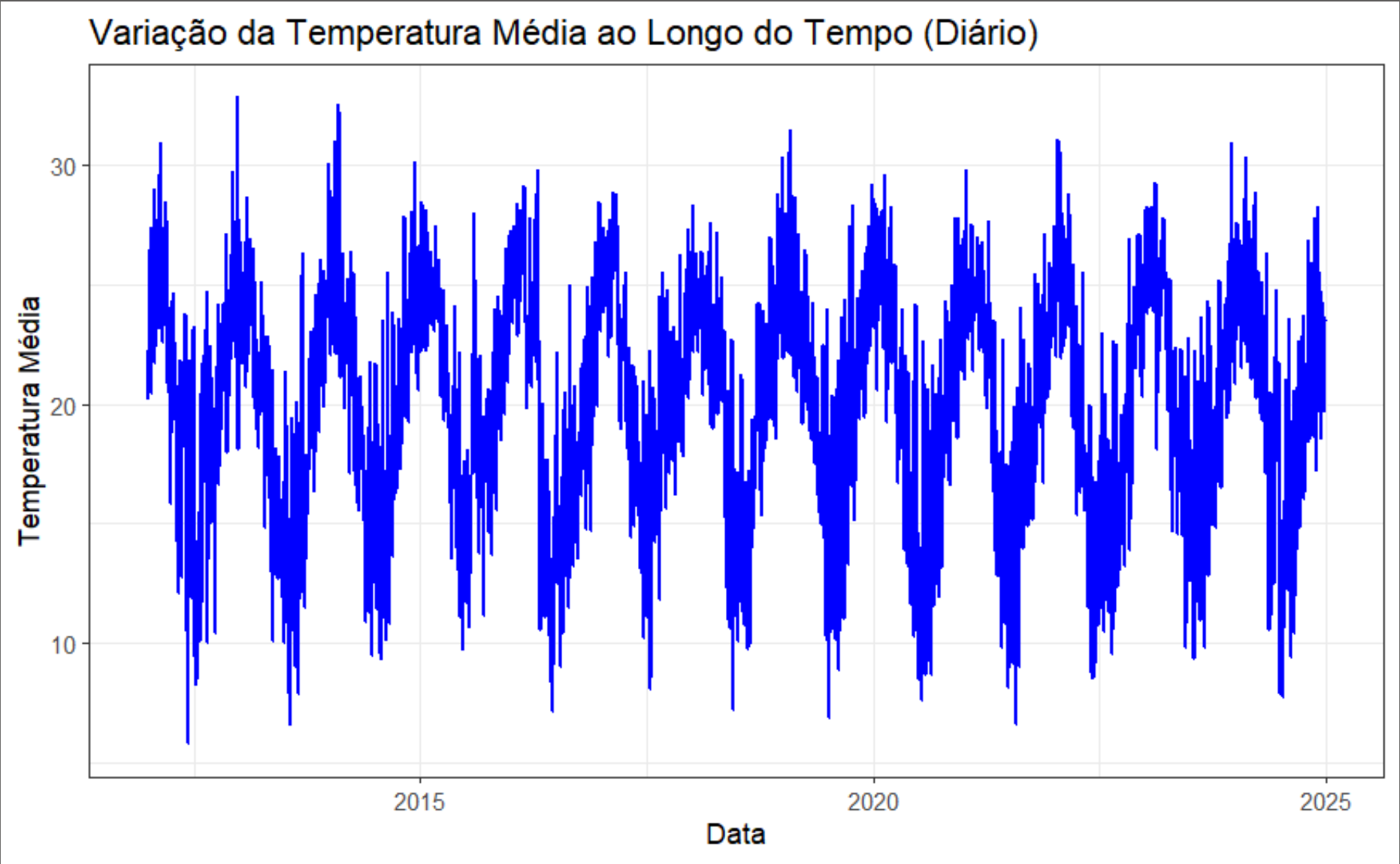
#Agregação para o formato diário
INMET_diario <- INMET %>%
  group_by(Data) %>%
  summarise(
    temp_max = mean(.data[[coluna_temp_max]], na.rm = TRUE),
    temp_min = mean(.data[[coluna_temp_min]], na.rm = TRUE)
  ) %>%
  mutate(temperatura = (temp_max + temp_min) / 2) %>%
  select(Data, temperatura) %>%
  arrange(Data)

if (nrow(INMET_diario) == 0) stop("Erro: Nenhuma observação válida após agregação.")

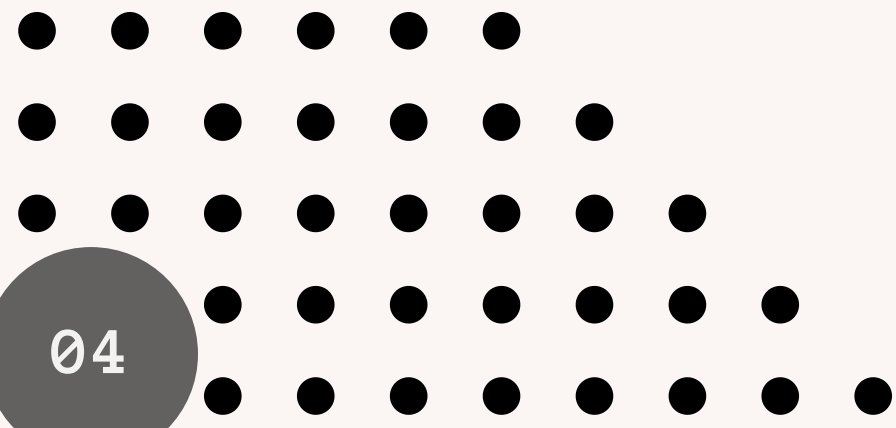
#Agregar para o formato semana
INMET_semanal <- INMET_diario %>%
  filter(!is.na(temperatura)) %>%
  mutate(Data = floor_date(Data, "week")) %>%
  group_by(Data) %>%
  summarise(temperatura = mean(temperatura))

```

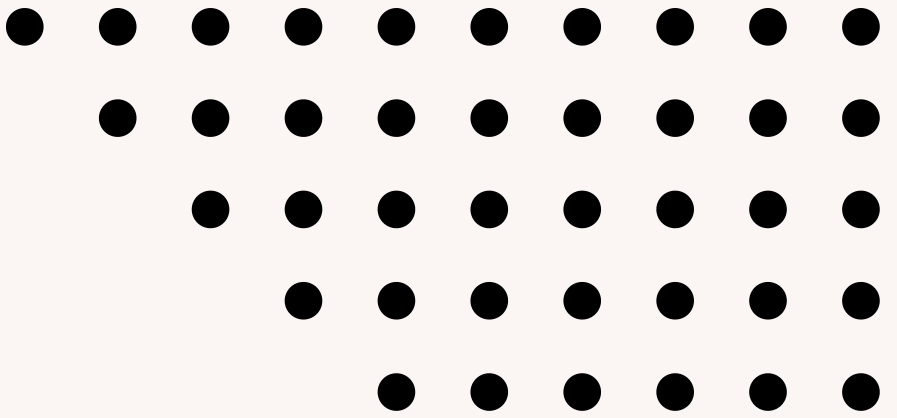
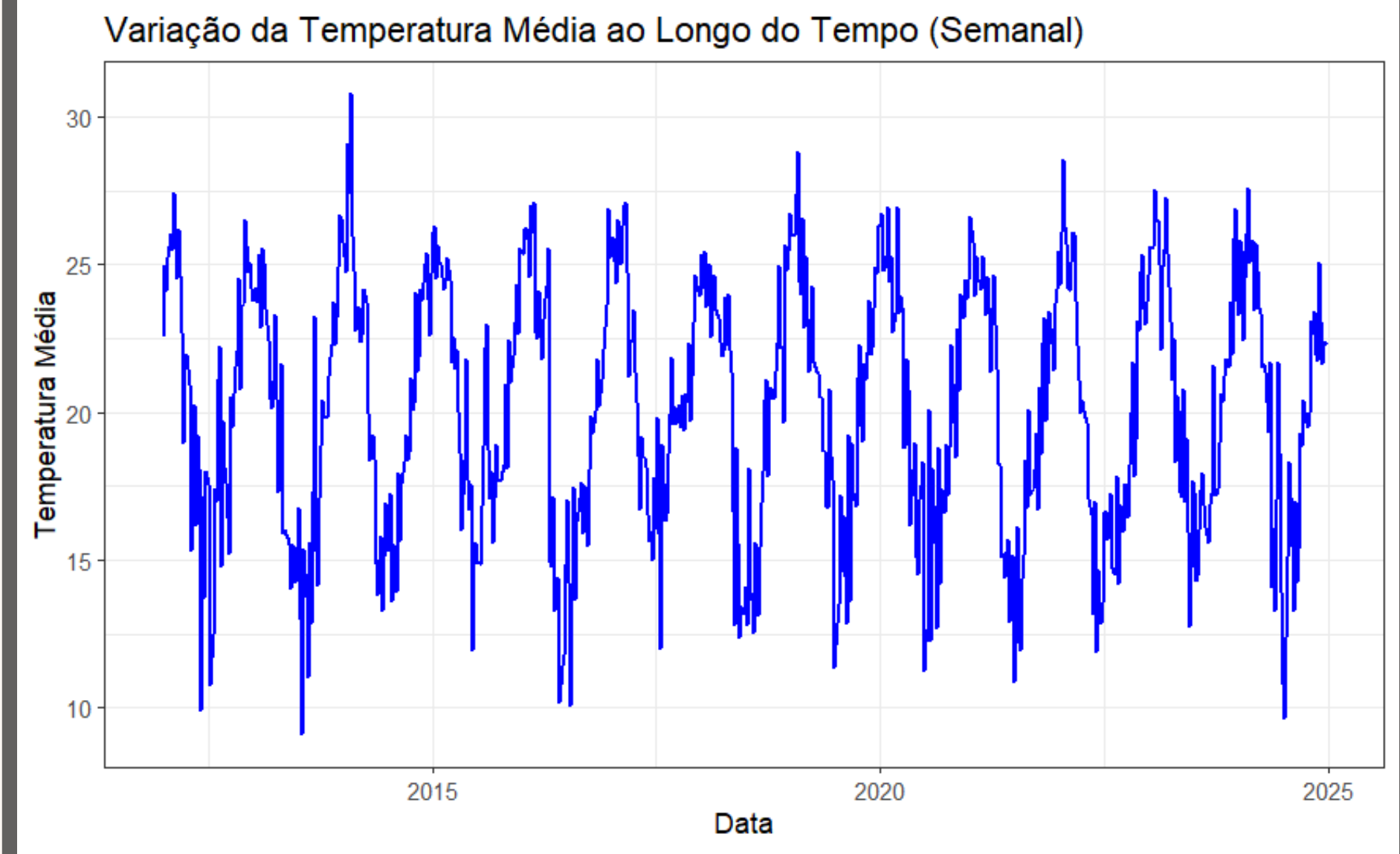
MANIPULAÇÃO DE  
BANCO DE DADOS



Tamanho: 4746			
Minimo	Mediana	Maximo	NA's
5.769	20.616	32.885	4



Tamanho: 678			
Minimo	Mediana	Maximo	NA's
9.094	20.475	30.799	0



## Decomposição Clássica Aditiva

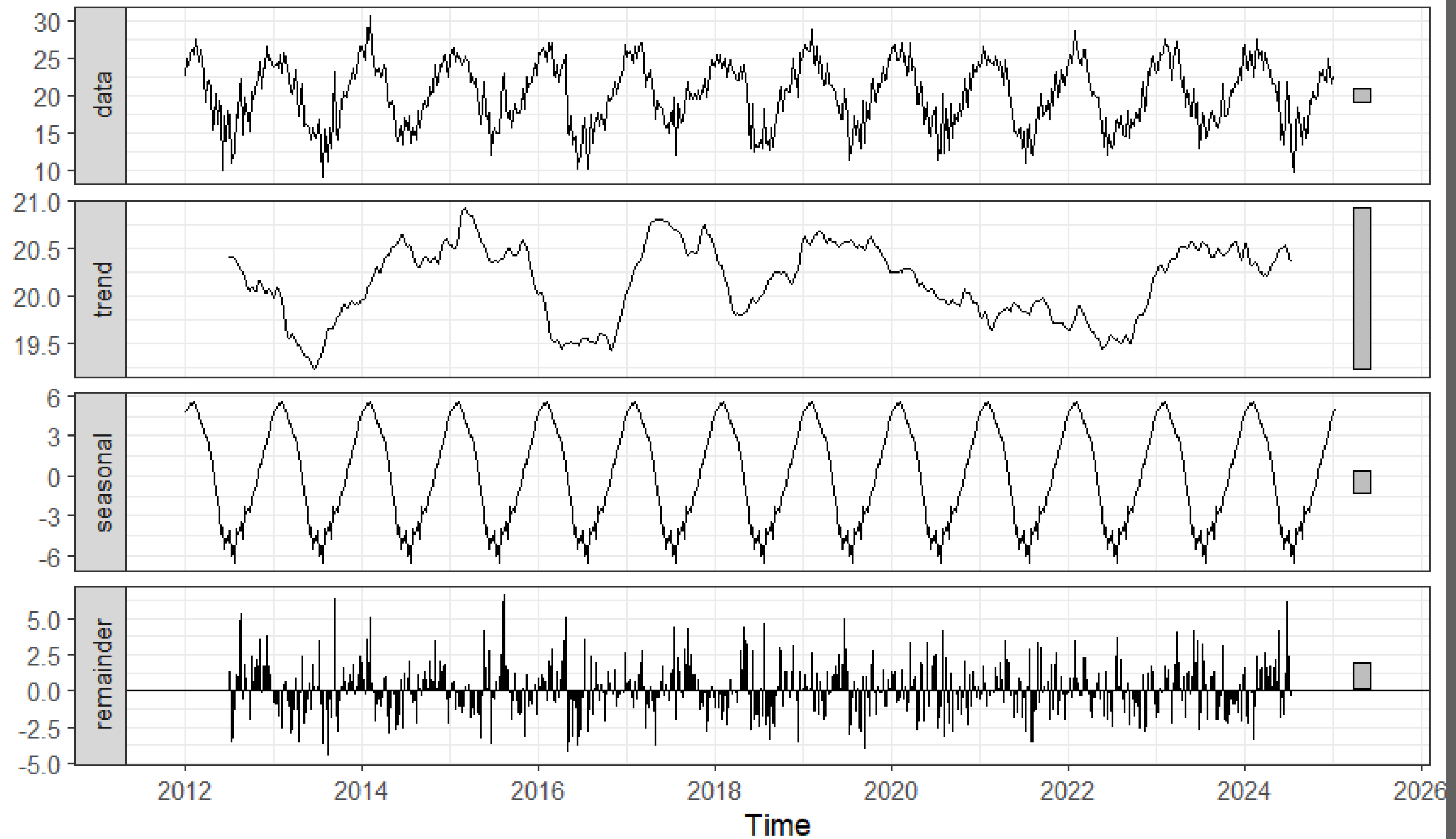
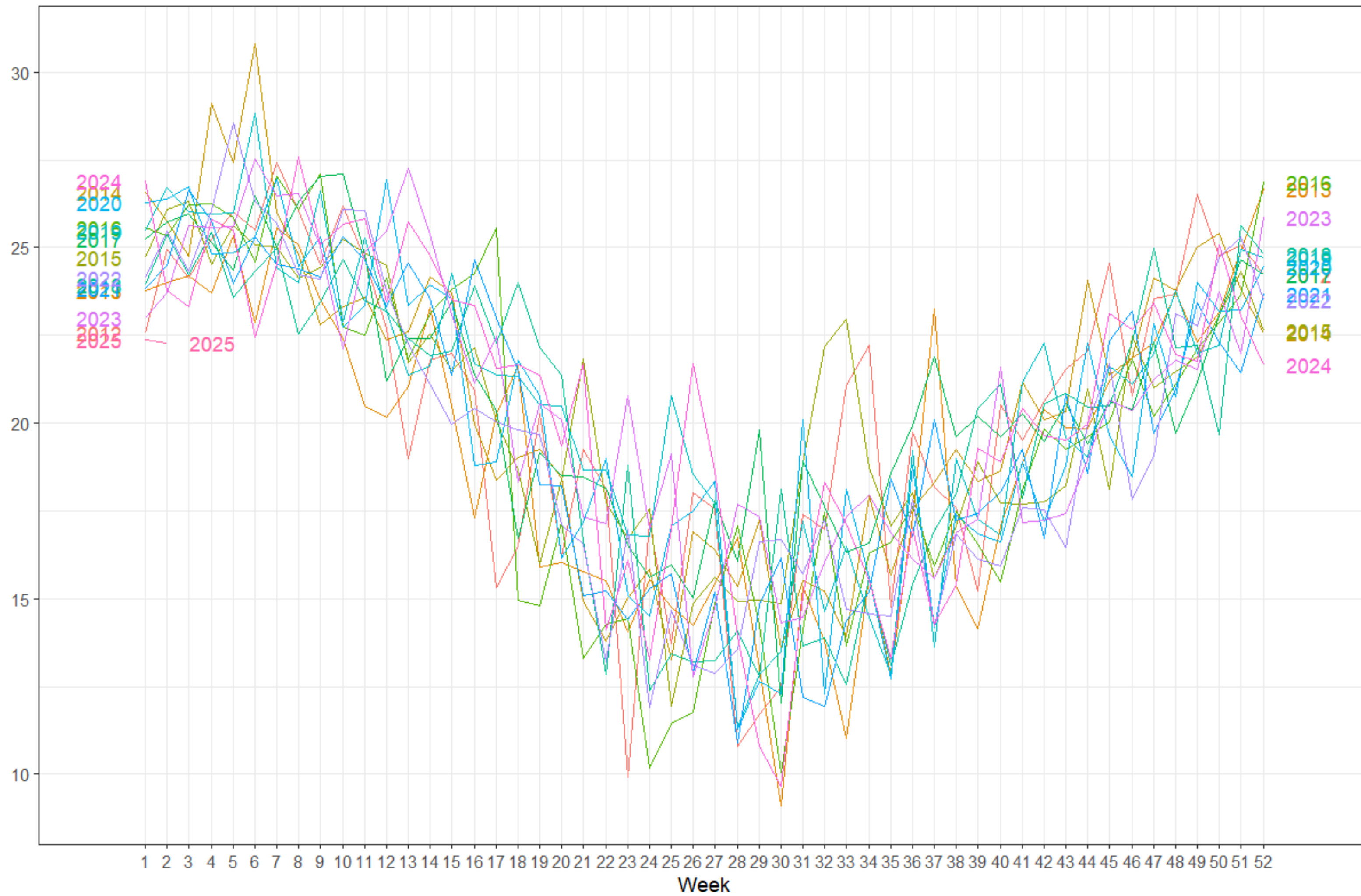
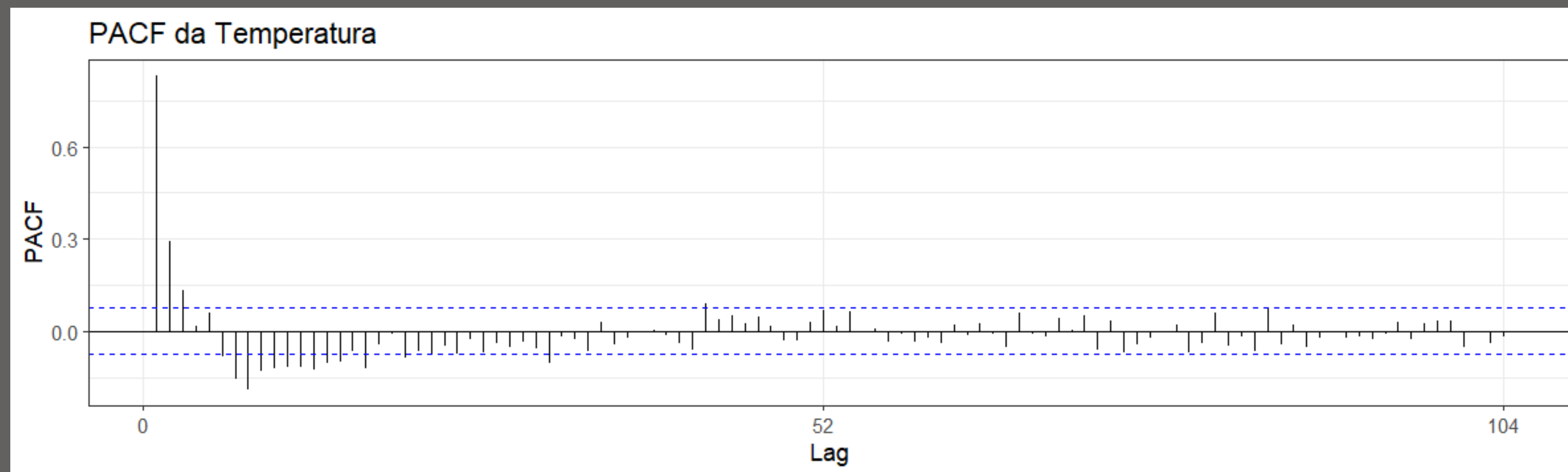
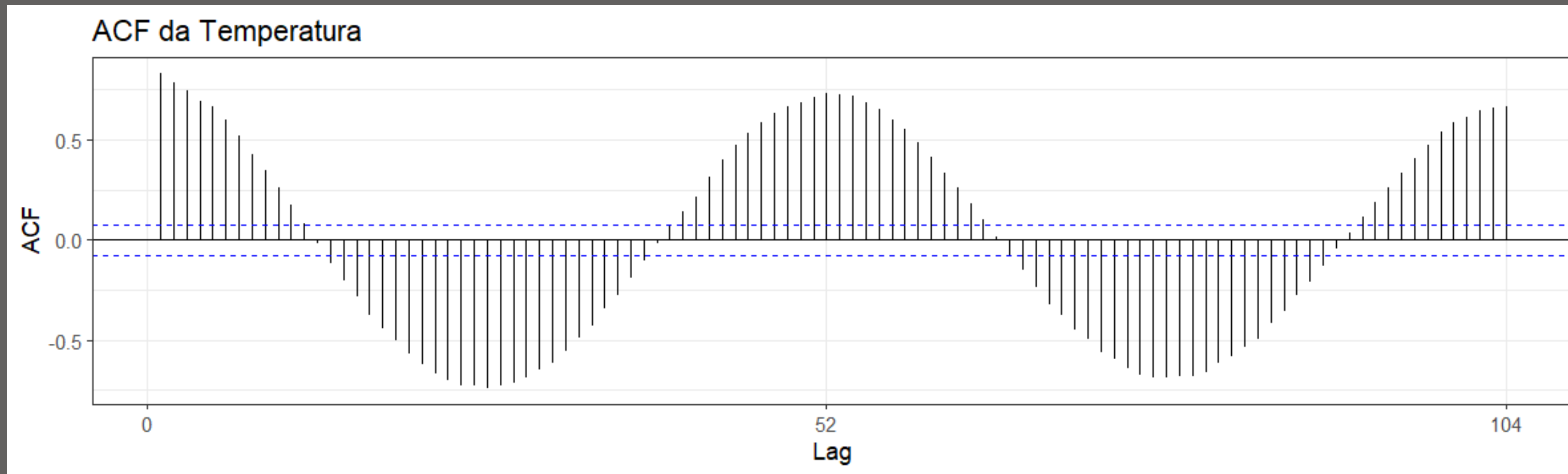
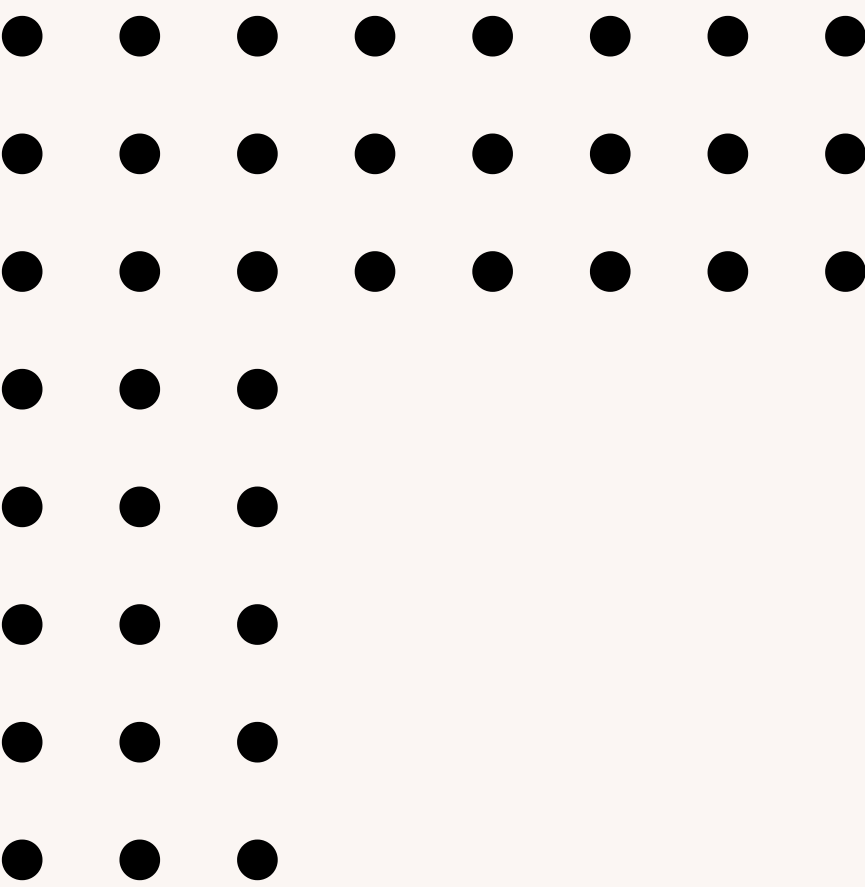
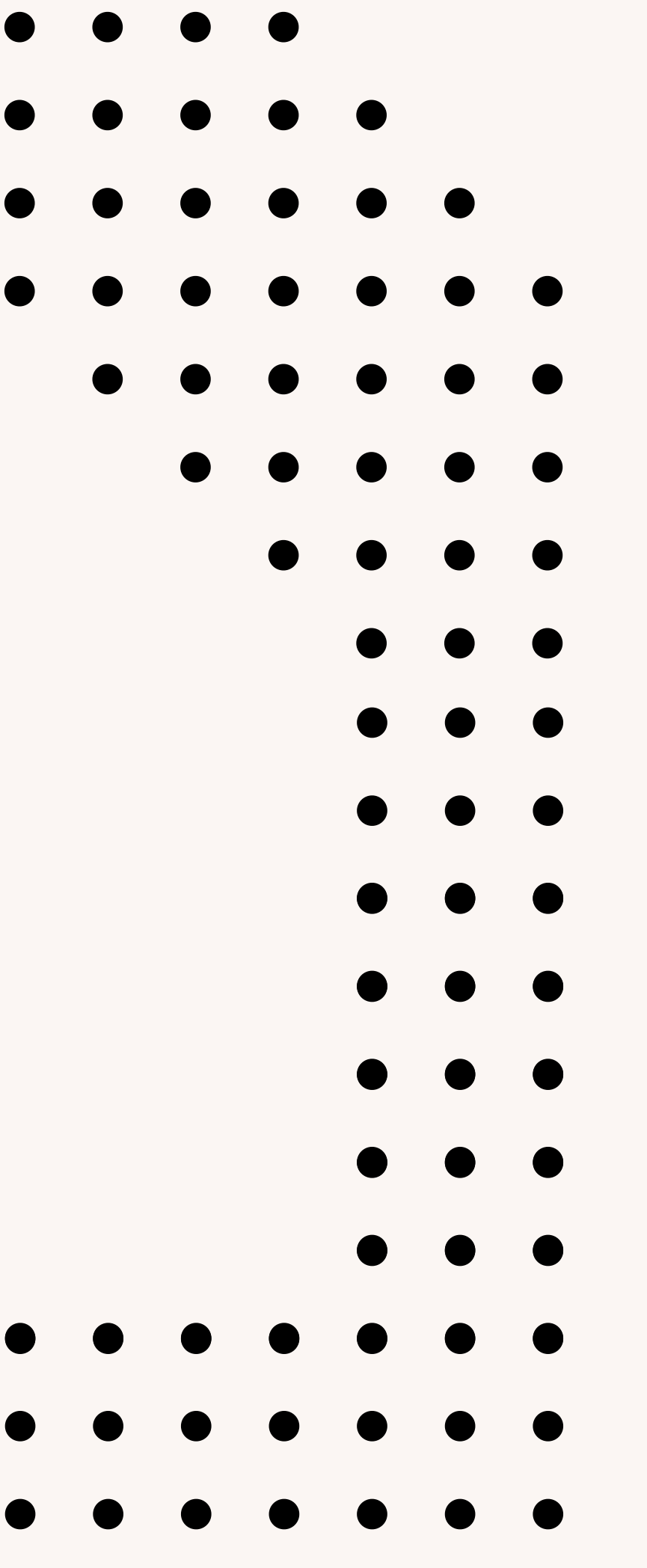
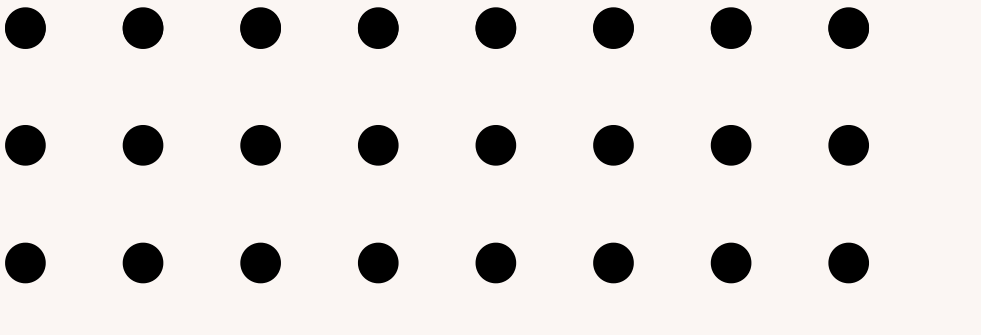


Gráfico Sazonal - Temperatura Semanal





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- 
- MODELOS ESPERADOS QUE SEJAM BONS:
- MODELO DE HOLT-WINTERS (CONSEGUE INCLUIR SAZONALIDADE)
  - MODELO DE REGRESSÃO COM SAZONALIDADE EM DUMMIES
  - NNAR (REDE NEURAL)
  - SEASONAL NAIVE (SNAIVE)
  - PROPHET
- 



MODELOS ESPERADOS DE  
FUNCIONAR

Modelos	RMSE
PROPHET	2,01
NNAR	2,15
HW ADITIVO	2,22
HW MULT.	2,25
HW LOG ADITIVO	2,28
HW LOG MULT.	2,29
REGRESSÃO	2,49
SNAIVE	2,69

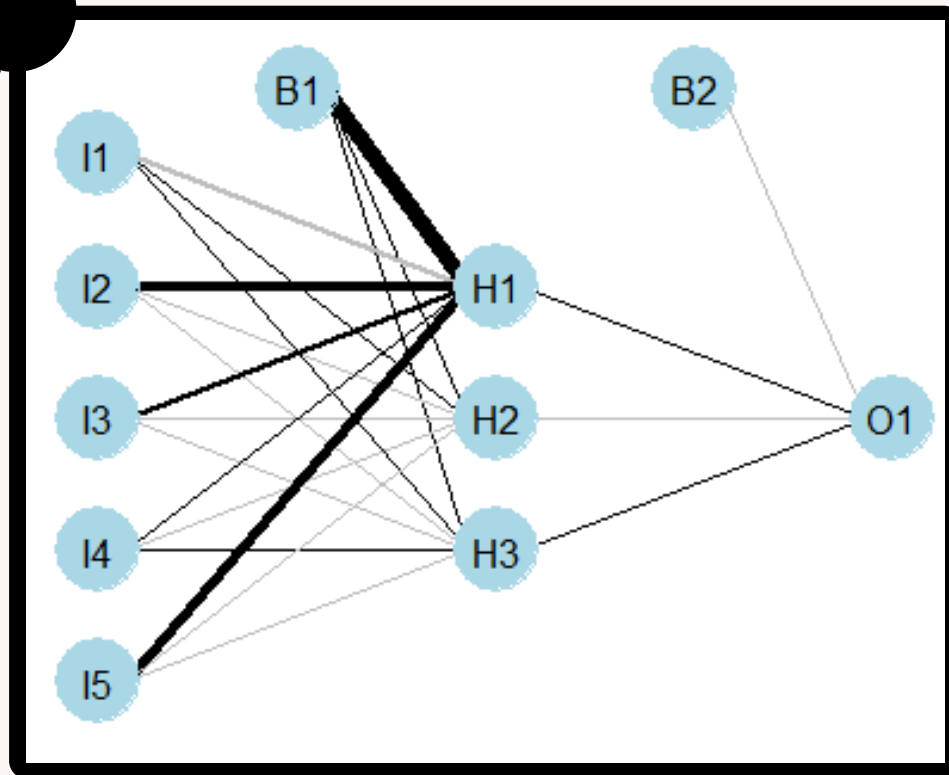
OUTROS MODELOS TESTADOS

Modelos	RMSE
AR*	0,121
ARIMA*	0,128
MA*	0,133
SARIMA	2,06
NAIVE	2,56
MODELO DE MÉDIA	4,2

VALIDAÇÃO CRUZADA COM  
JANELAS EXPANSIVAS:

- JANELA INICIAL DE  
156 SEMANAS (3 ANOS)
- PREVENDO 1 PASSO A  
FRENTE

# REDE NEURAL AUTO REGRESSIVA (NNAR)



$$\hat{y}_t = b^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j^{(2)} \sigma \left( b_j^{(1)} + \sum_{i=1}^5 w_{ji}^{(1)} x_{t,i} \right)$$

$$x_{t,1} = y_{t-1},$$

$$x_{t,2} = y_{t-2},$$

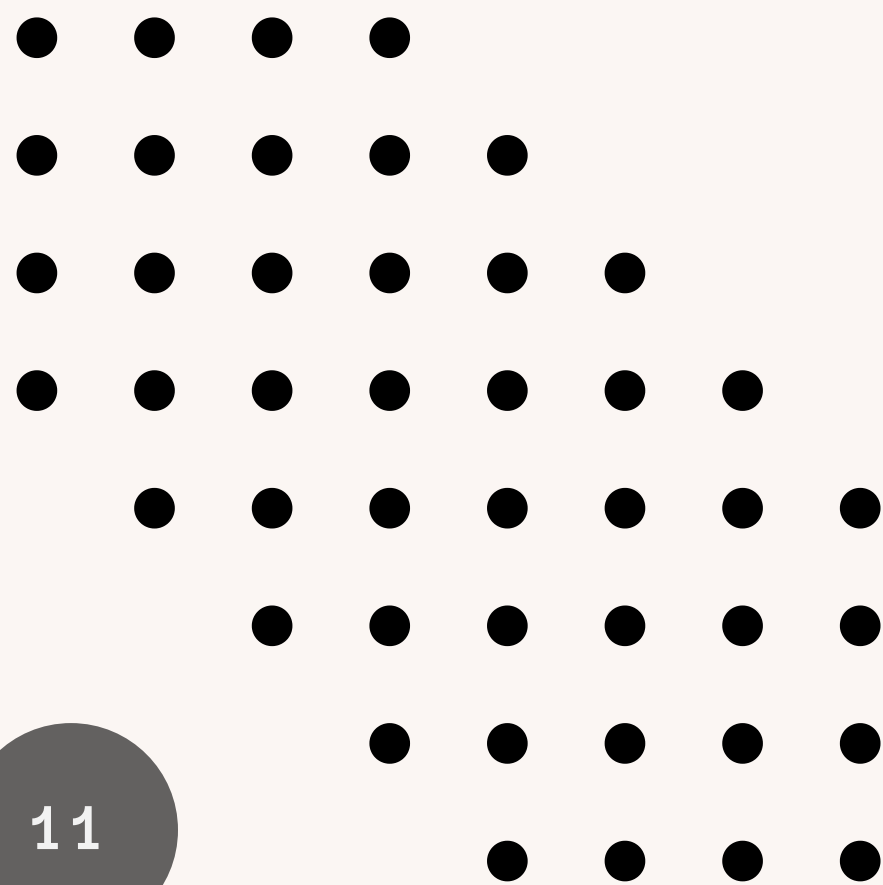
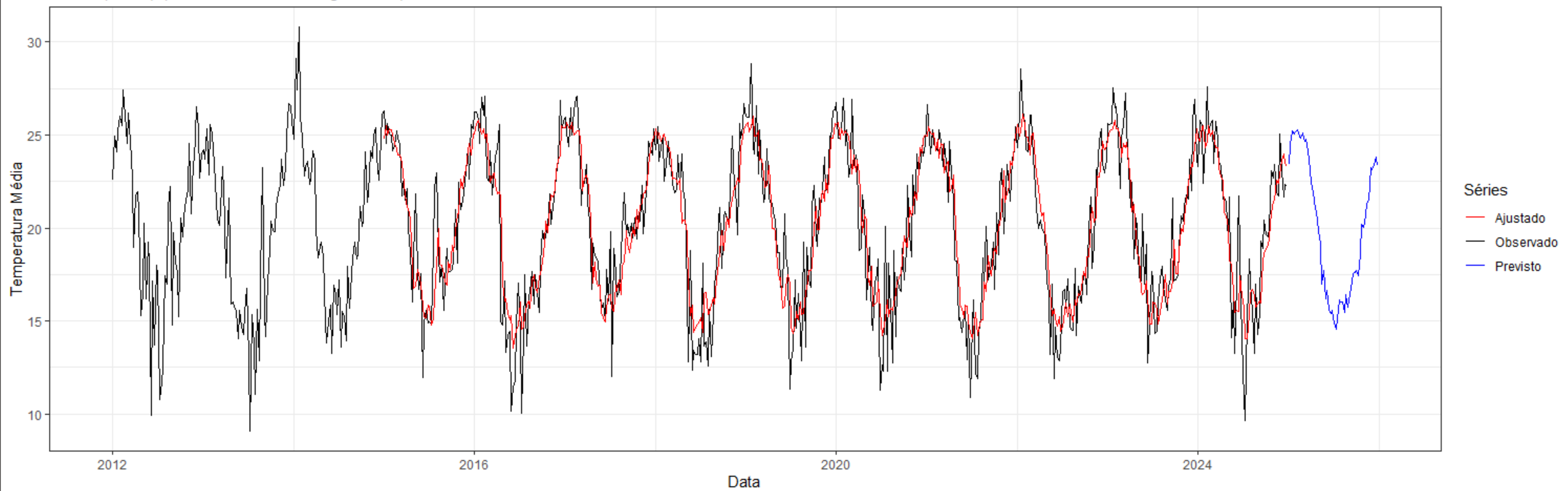
$$x_{t,3} = y_{t-m},$$

$$x_{t,4} = y_{t-2m},$$

$$x_{t,5} = y_{t-3m}$$

$$\sigma(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}}.$$

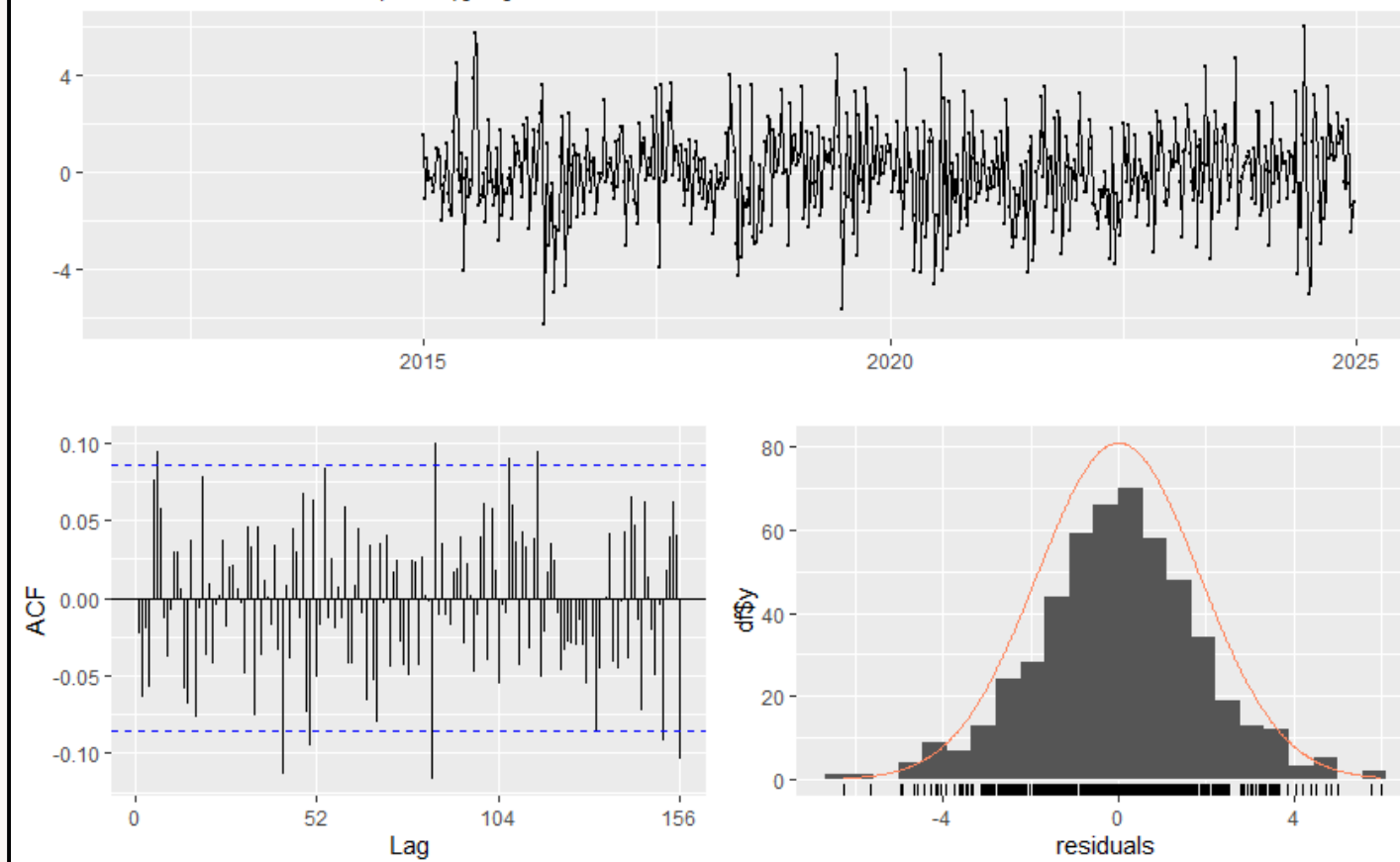
NNAR(2,3,3) (Rede neural autoregressiva)



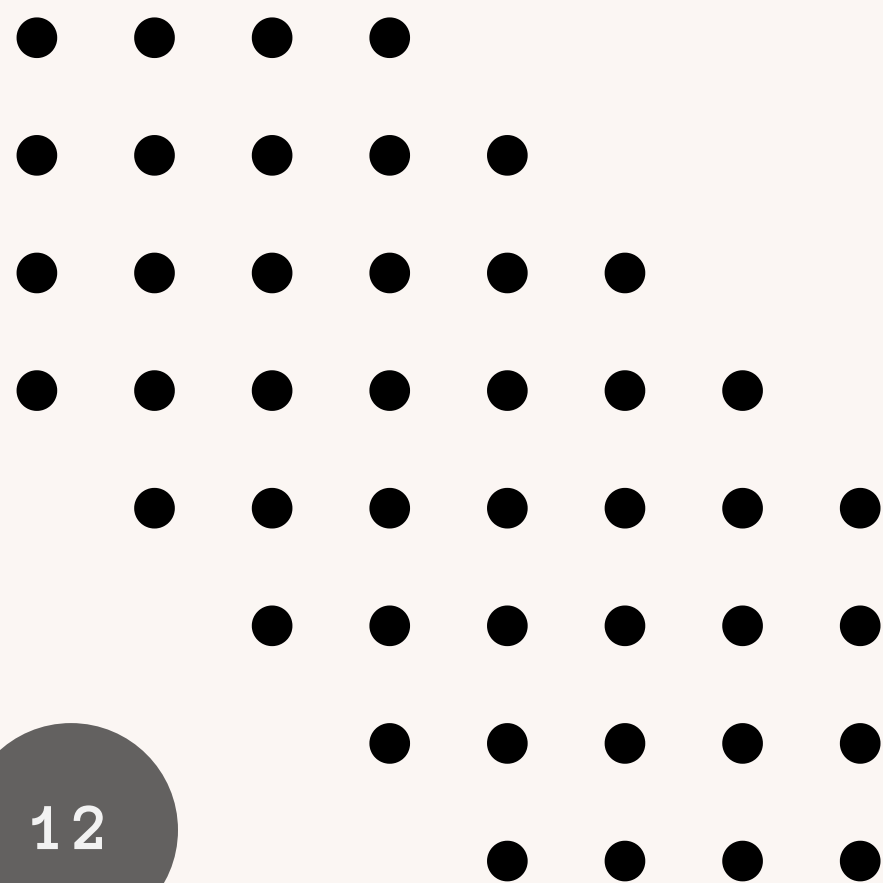
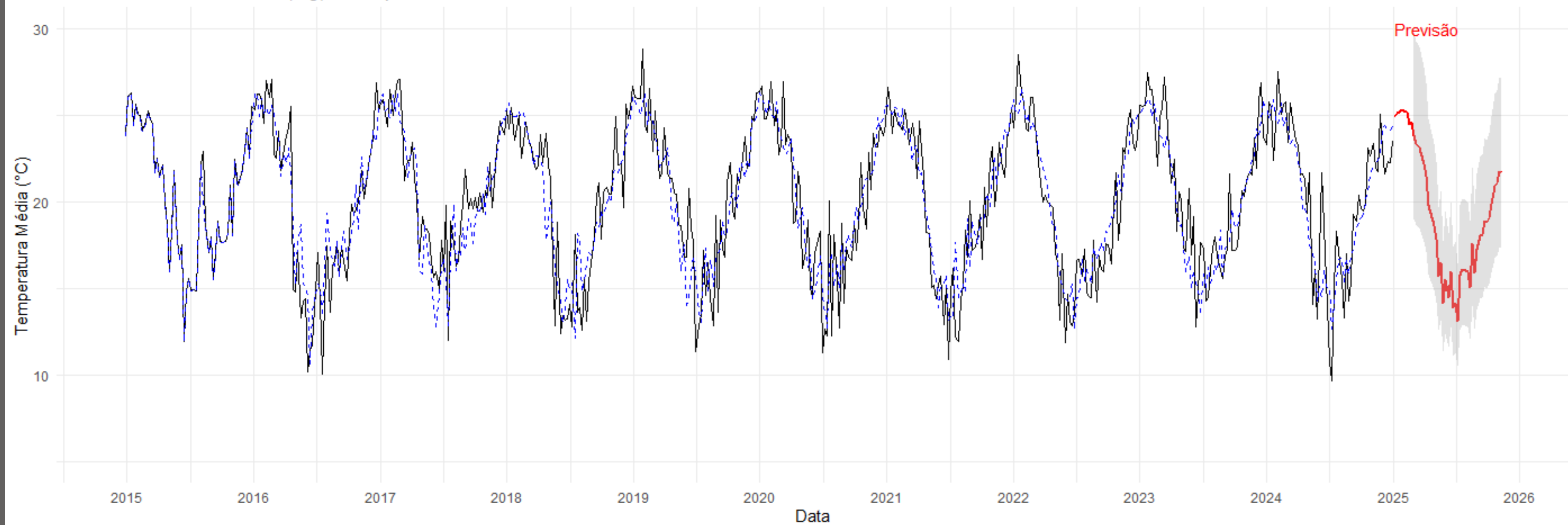
NNAR

SEMANAL

Residuals from NNAR(2,3,3)[52]



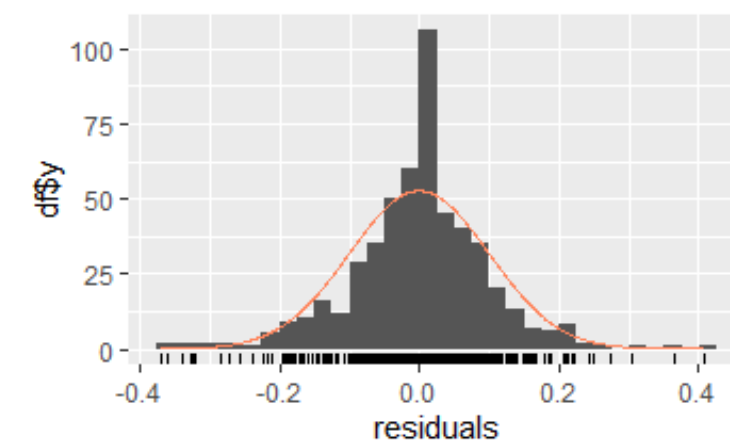
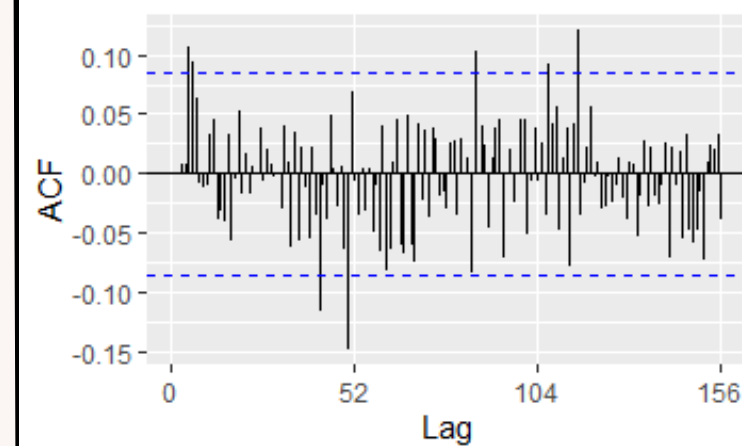
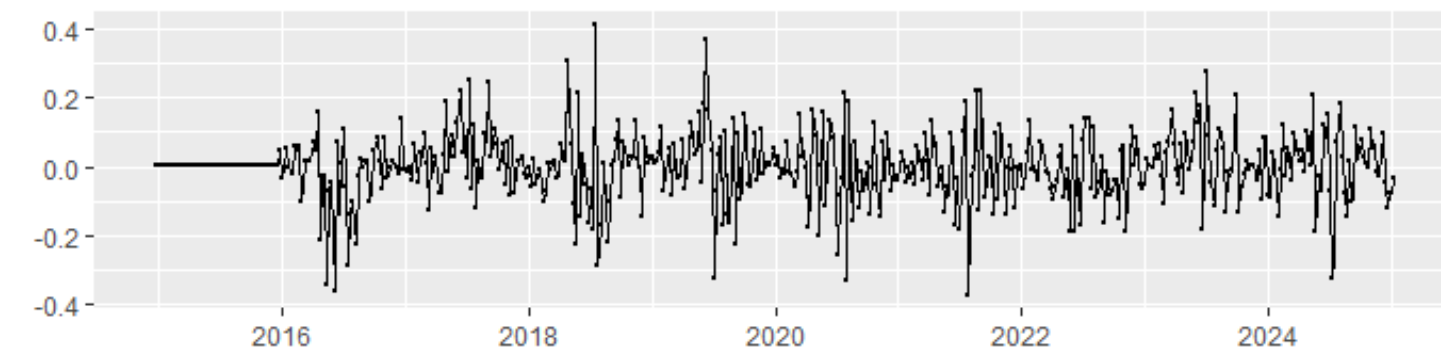
Modelo SARIMA Sazonal (log) - Temperatura Média Semanal



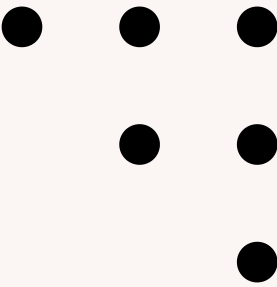
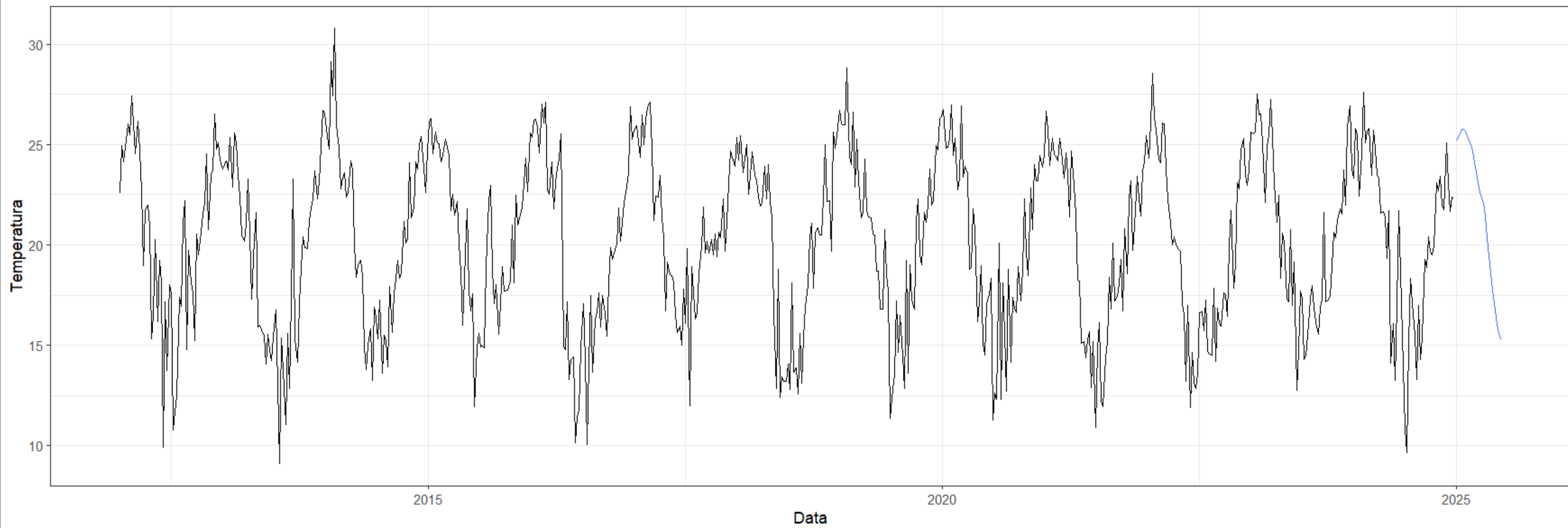
SARIMA

SEMANAL

Residuals from ARIMA(0,0,3)(1,1,1)[52]



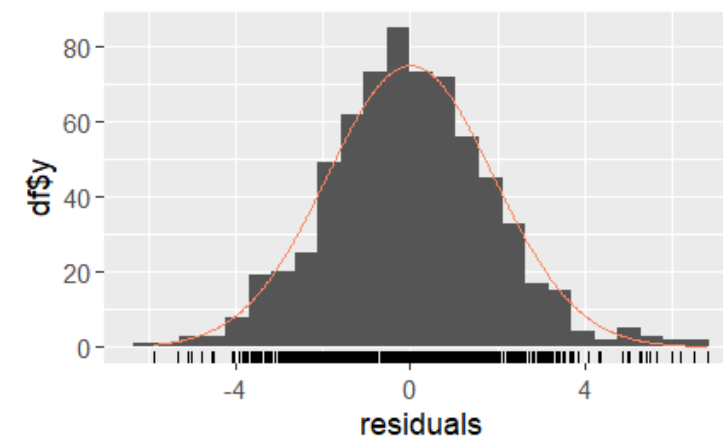
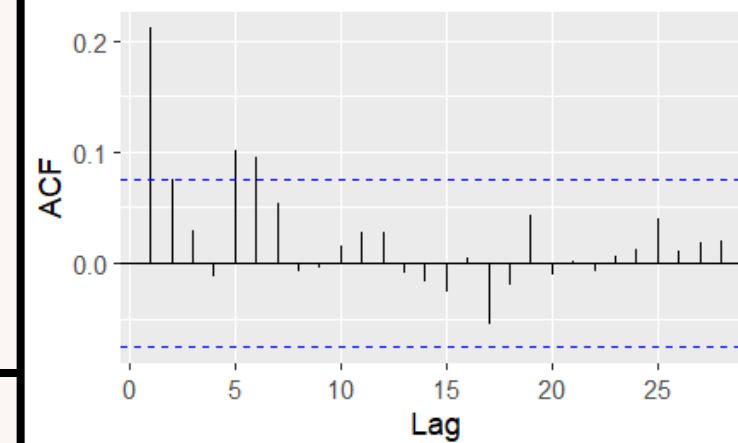
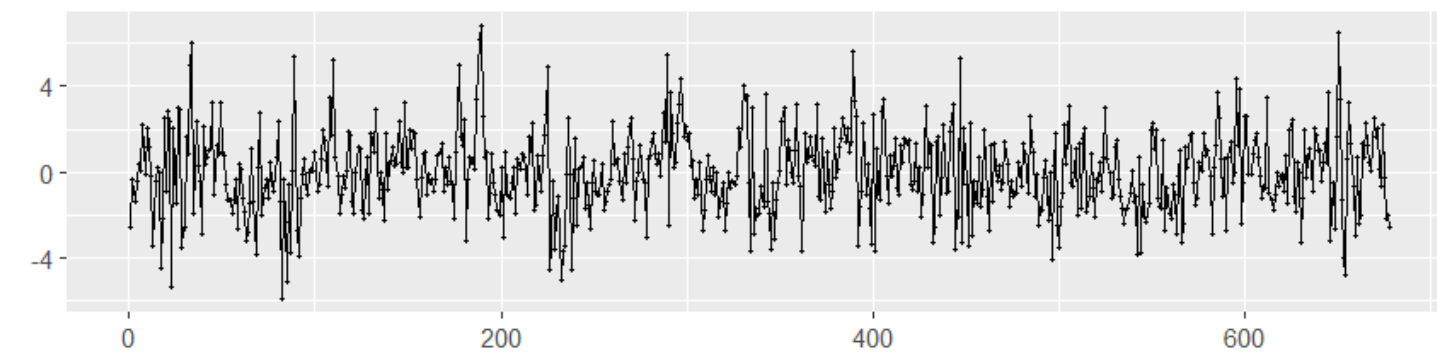
Temperatura: Ajuste e Previsão com PROPHET



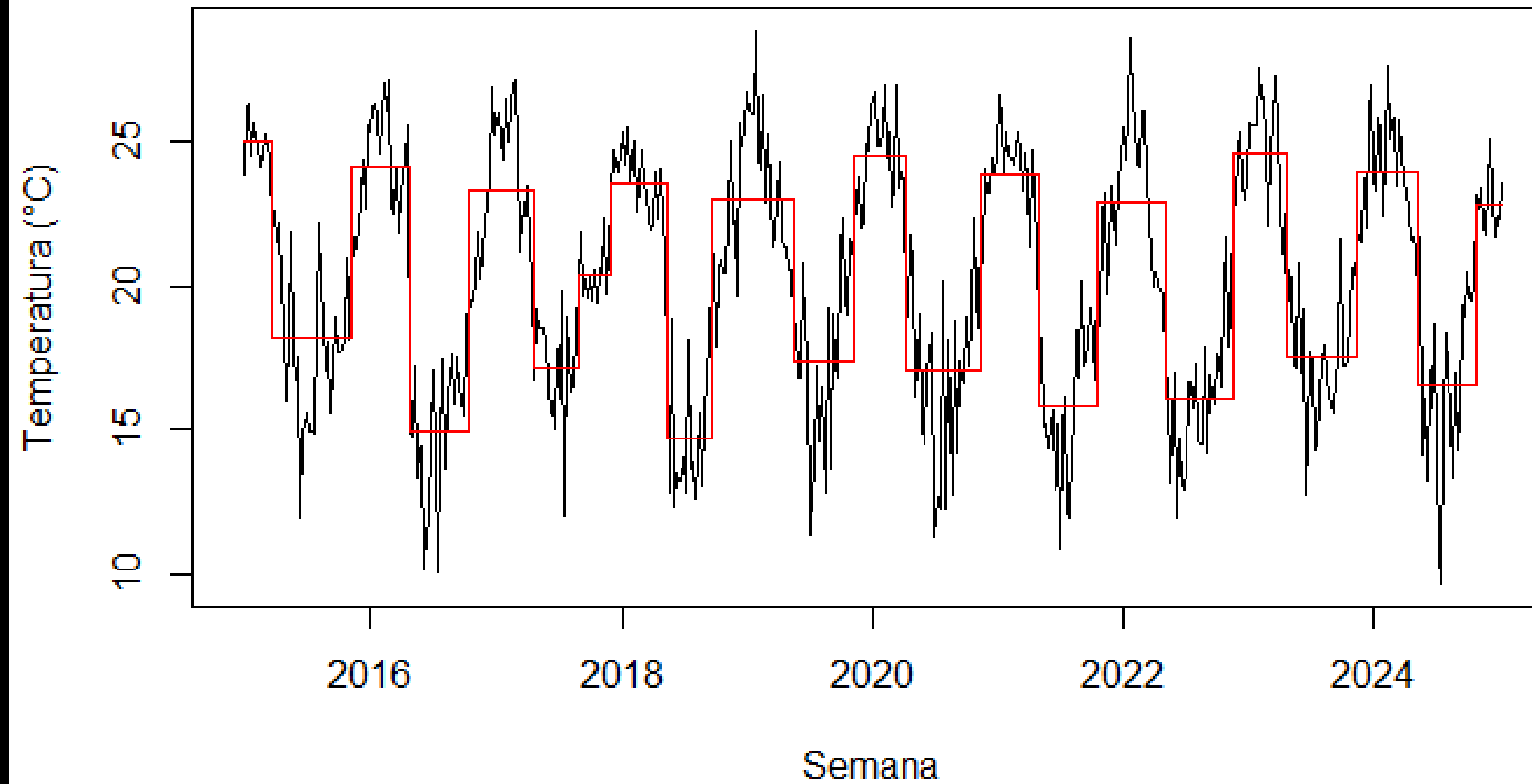
PROPHET

SEMANAL

Residuals



### Change-Points na Média e Variância (Temperatura Semanal)



# CONCLUSÃO

NÓS AVALIAMOS QUE:

- O MELHOR MODELO É O PROPHET
- PREDIZER DADOS DIÁRIOS É MUITO MAIS COMPLICADO
- A TEMPERATURA PARA SEMANA QUE VEM (29/06): 14.90995 C°

