

# Visualização de Regressão Linear

## Visualização dos dados de uma regressão - R

A EDA (*Exploratory Data Analysis*) é essencial para “materializar” os dados que estamos trabalhando para o leitor. O artigo de hoje é justamente para a visualização de dados em uma Regressão Linear simples.

Equação de uma regressão linear simples

```
## Bibliotecas utilizadas
```

```
library(ggside)
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: ggplot2
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'ggside':
```

```
##   method from
```

```
##   +.gg      ggplot2
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v tibble  3.1.7      v dplyr    1.0.9
```

```
## v tidyr   1.2.0      v stringr 1.4.0
```

```
## v readr   2.1.2      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## v purrr   0.3.4
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
```

```
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(tidymodels)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidymodels 0.2.0 --
```

```
## v broom      0.8.0      v rsample     0.1.1
```

```
## v dials      0.1.1      v tune        0.2.0
```

```
## v infer      1.0.0      v workflows   0.2.6
```

```
## v modeldata  0.1.1      v workflowsets 0.2.1
```

```
## v parsnip    0.2.1      v yardstick    0.0.9
```

```
## v recipes    0.2.0
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidymodels_conflicts() --
## x scales::discard() masks purrr::discard()
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x recipes::fixed() masks stringr::fixed()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## x yardstick::spec() masks readr::spec()
## x recipes::step() masks stats::step()
## * Learn how to get started at https://www.tidymodels.org/start/
```

```
library(tidyquant)
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: lubridate
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
## date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: PerformanceAnalytics
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: xts
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: zoo
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
## as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'xts'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
```

```
##
```

```
## first, last
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'PerformanceAnalytics'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
```

```
##
```

```
## legend
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: quantmod
```

```
## Carregando pacotes exigidos: TTR
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'TTR'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dials':
##
##      momentum

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##      method      from
##      as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
library(readxl)
library(performance)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'performance'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:yardstick':
##
##      mae, rmse
```

Caso alguma biblioteca não esteja instalada, você utilizar o código abaixo:

```
install.packages("biblioteca")
```

Para a regressão utilizamos duas séries temporais, os histórico do índice Ibovespa e o índice S&P 500, ambos com histórico de 3 anos.

O preço é uma função dos retornos, neste sentido é lógico pensar em fazer a regressão entre as duas séries utilizando os retornos ao invés do valor absoluto do índice. Portanto vamos tratar os dados removendo os valores nulos e calcular os retornos.

```
## Importando dados
df <- read_excel('economica.xlsx', skip = 3)
names(df) <- c('Data', 'Ibov', 'Sp500', 'Dolar') ## renomeando colunas

df <- df %>%
  transform(Ibov = as.numeric(Ibov),
            Sp500 = as.numeric(Sp500),
            Dolar = as.numeric(Dolar)) %>%
  na.omit(df) ## Removendo valores nulos
```

```
## Warning in eval(substitute(list(...)), '_data', parent.frame()): NAs
## introduzidos por coerção

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## Warning in eval(substitute(list(...)), '_data', parent.frame()): NAs
## introduzidos por coerção
```

```
## Calculando os retornos
df <- df %>%
  mutate(Ibov_ret = (Ibov/lag(Ibov)-1)*100,
         Sp500_ret = (Sp500/lag(Sp500)-1)*100,
         Dolar_ret = (Dolar/lag(Dolar)-1)*100)
```

Podemos agora plotar o gráfico de dispersão entre as duas séries.

```
df %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Ibov_ret, y = Sp500_ret))+
  geom_point(size = 2, alpha = 0.30, position = 'jitter')+
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm', color = 'black')+
  geom_xsidedensity(aes(y = after_stat(density), fill = 'Ibov'),
                   alpha = 1.5,
                   size = 1,
                   position = 'stack')+
  geom_ysidedensity(aes(x = after_stat(density), fill = 'Sp500'),
                   alpha = 1.5,
                   size = 1,
                   position = 'stack')+
  scale_color_tq()+
  scale_fill_tq()+
  theme_tq()+
  theme(ggside.panel.scale.x = 0.4,
        ggside.panel.scale.y = 0.4)+
  labs(title = 'Ibovespa x S&P 500',
       subtitle = 'Retornos diários',
       x = 'Ibovespa',
       y = 'S&P 500',
       caption = 'Fonte: Economatica. Elaboração própria')
```

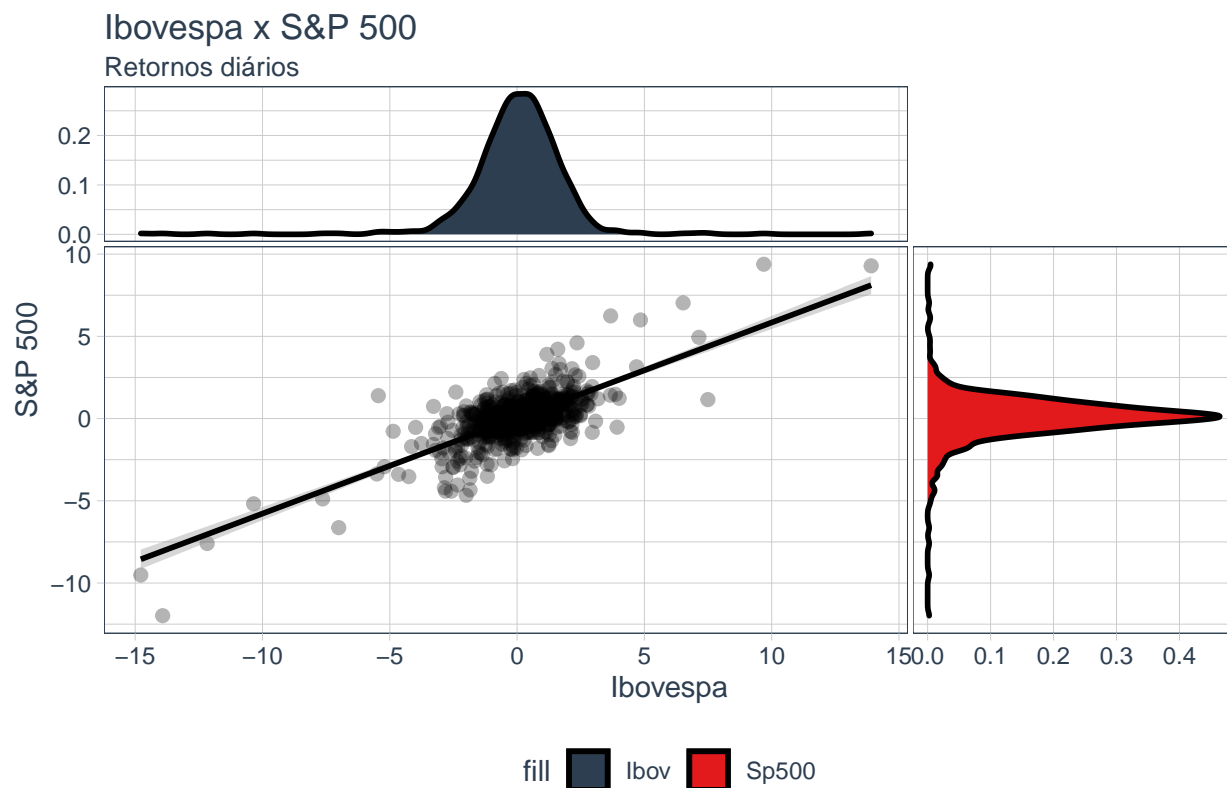
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```

```
## Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



Fonte: Economatica. Elaboração própria

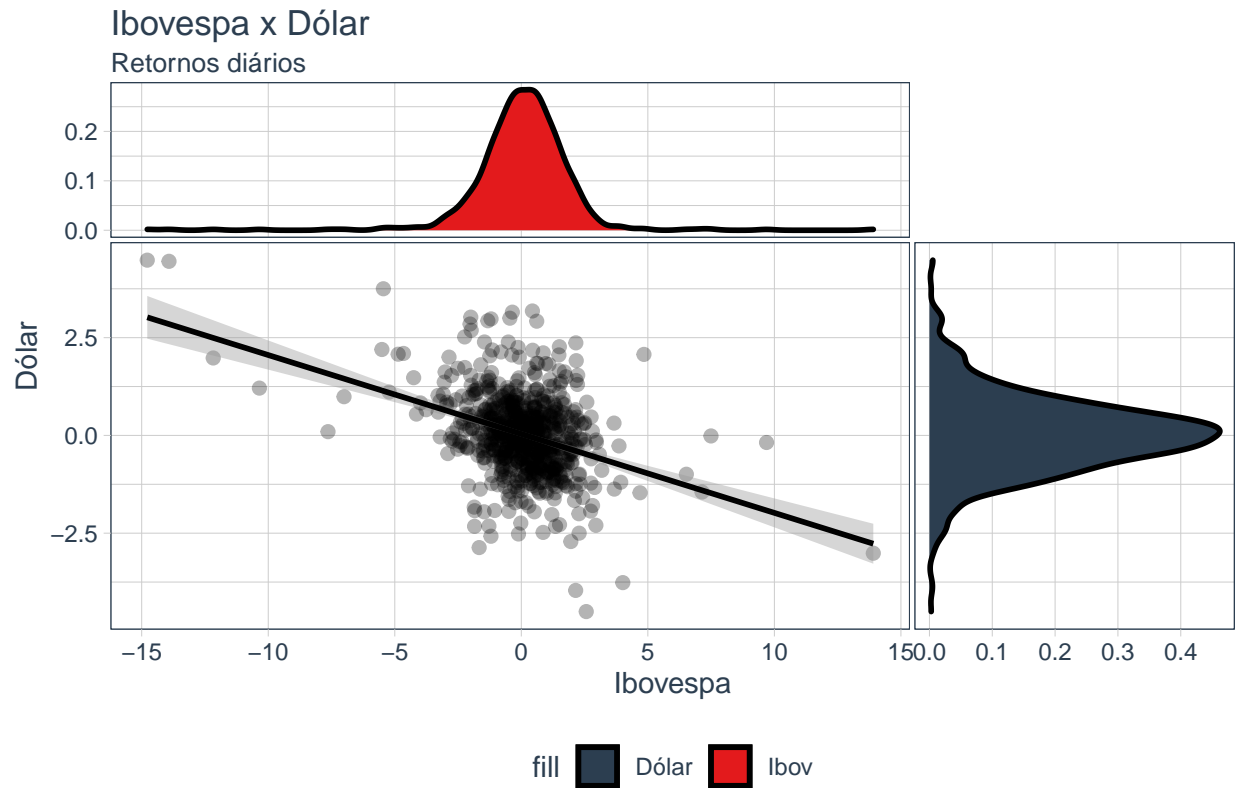
```
df %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Ibov_ret, y = Dolar_ret))+
  geom_point(size = 2, alpha = 0.30, position = 'jitter')+
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm', color = 'black')+
  geom_xsidedensity(aes(y = after_stat(density), fill = 'Ibov'),
                    alpha = 1.5,
                    size = 1,
                    position = 'stack')+
  geom_ysidedensity(aes(x = after_stat(density), fill = 'Dólar'),
                    alpha = 1.5,
                    size = 1,
                    position = 'stack')+
  scale_color_tq()+
  scale_fill_tq()+
  theme_tq()+
  theme(ggside.panel.scale.x = 0.4,
        ggside.panel.scale.y = 0.4)+
  labs(title = 'Ibovespa x Dólar',
        subtitle = 'Retornos diários',
        x = 'Ibovespa',
        y = 'Dólar',
        caption = 'Fonte: Economatica. Elaboração própria')
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
## Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



Fonte: Economatica. Elaboração própria

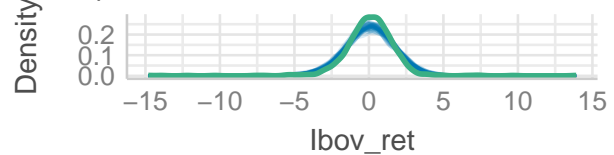
Agora podemos de fato rodar uma regressão entre as duas variáveis.

```
model_ln <- linear_reg() %>%
  set_engine('lm') %>%
  fit(Ibov_ret~Sp500_ret+Dolar_ret, data = df)

check_model(model_ln)
```

### Posterior Predictive Check

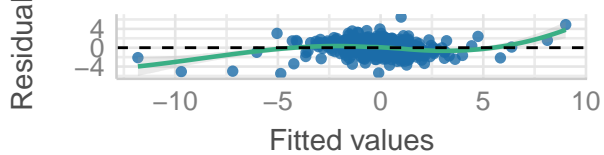
Model-predicted lines should resemble observed data



— Model-predicted data — Observed data

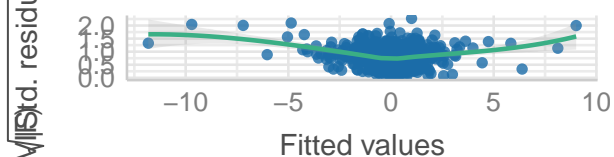
### Linearity

Reference line should be flat and horizontal



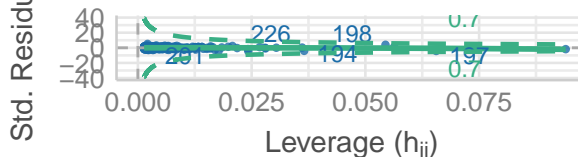
### Homogeneity of Variance

Reference line should be flat and horizontal



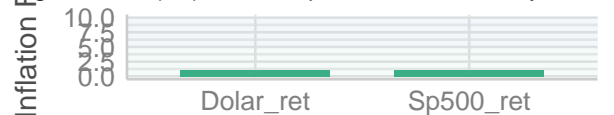
### Influential Observations

Points should be inside the contour lines



### Collinearity

Higher bars (>5) indicate potential collinearity issue



low (< 5) moderate (< 10) high (>= 10)

### Normality of Residuals

Dots should fall along the line

