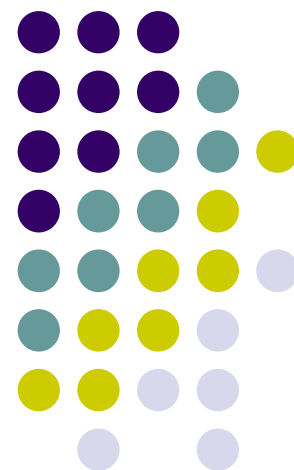
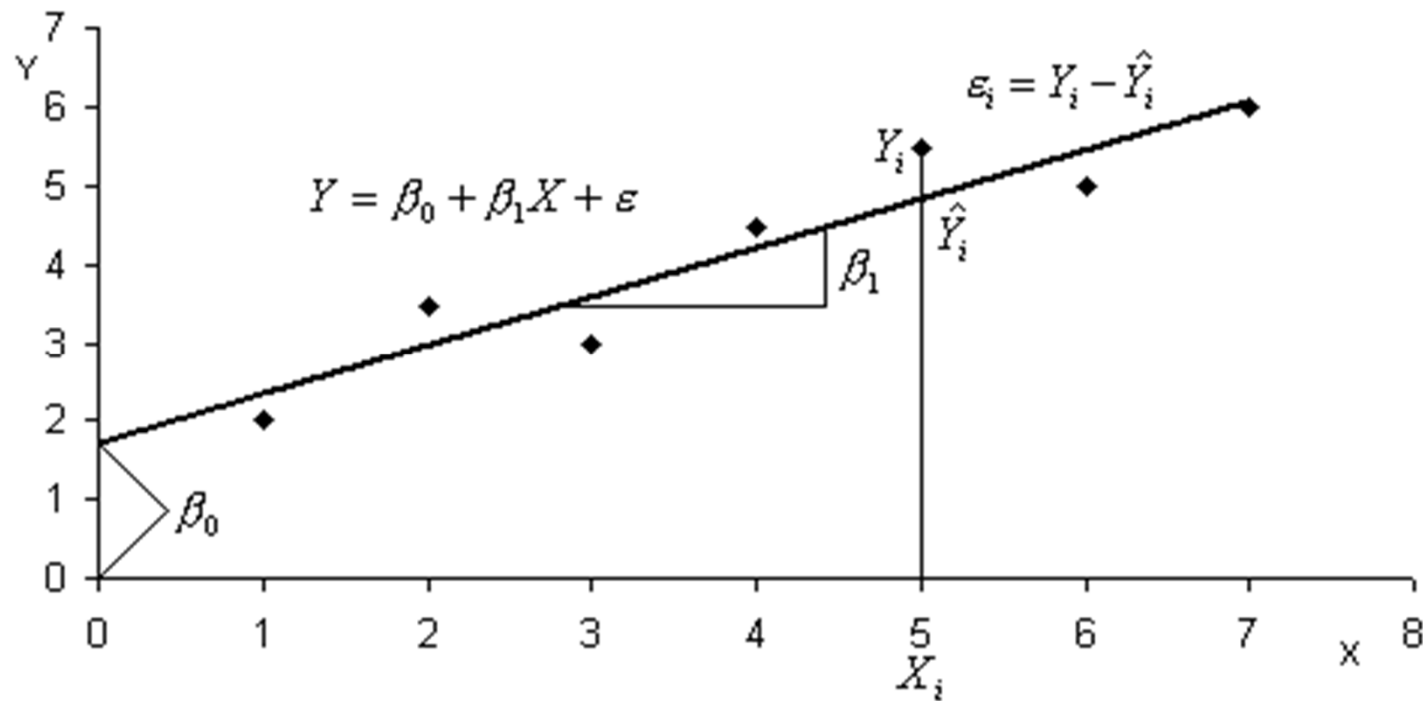


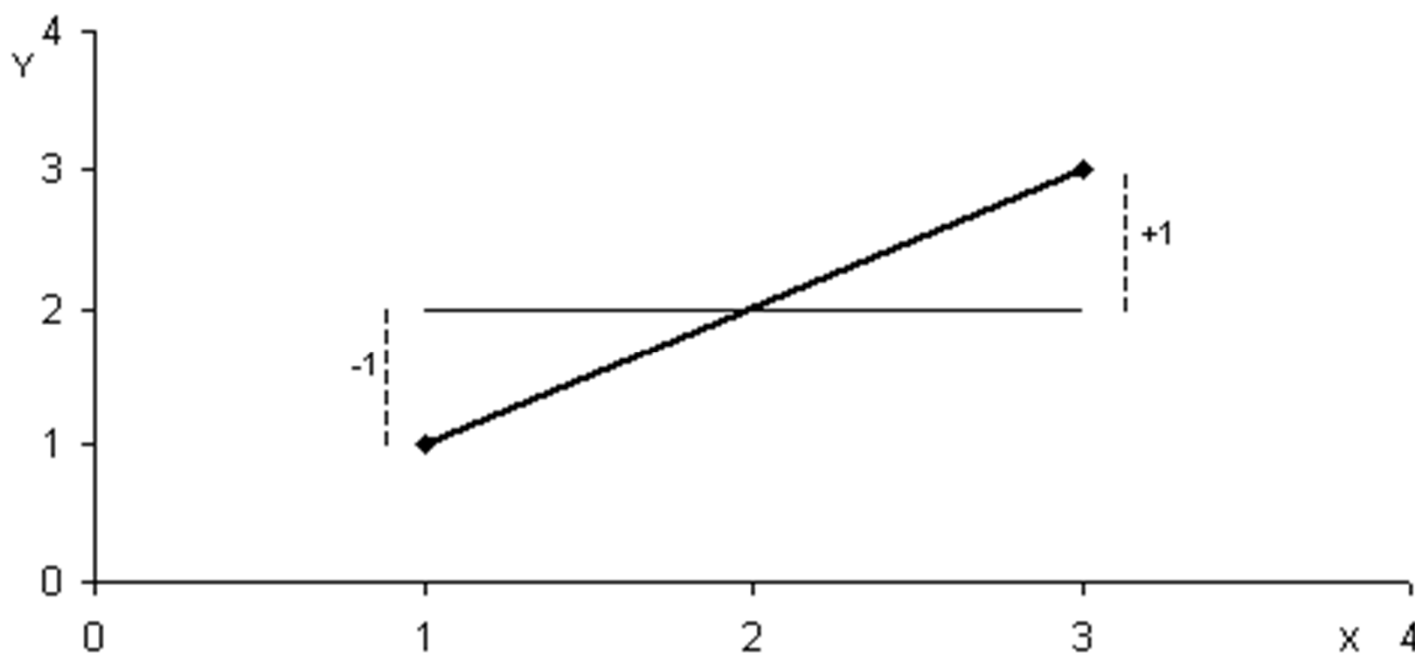
REGRESSÃO E CORRELAÇÃO



AJUSTE DE UMA RECTA

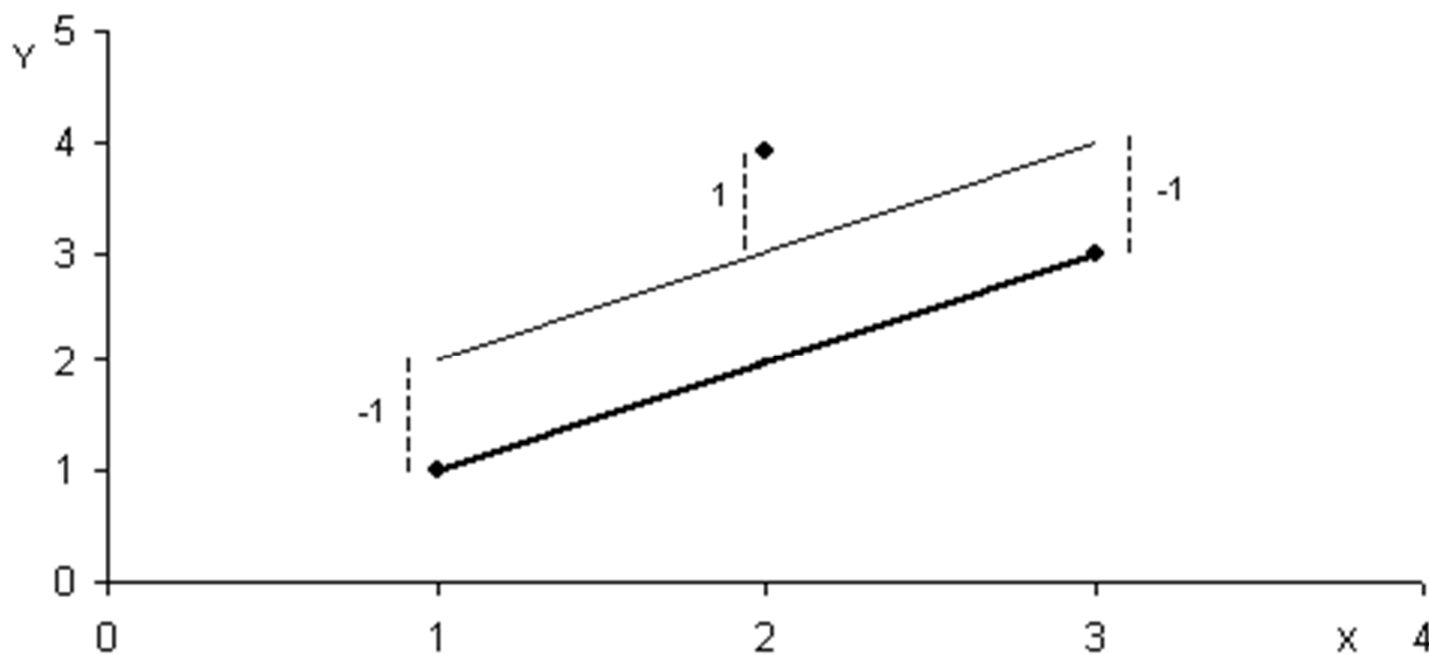
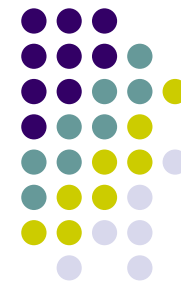


MINIMIZAÇÃO DOS DESVIOS



$$\sum (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)$$

MINIMIZAÇÃO DOS DESVIOS ABSOLUTOS



$$\sum |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$



EXEMPLO 1

- Considere o seguinte conjunto de pontos

X	Y
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	4

RECTAS DE AJUSTE



R1 $Y = -0.1 + 0.7X$

R2 $Y = 0.5 + 0.5X$

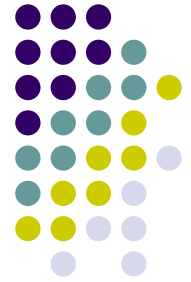
R3 $Y = -0.7 + 0.9X$

RECTAS



R1	R2	R3
0.6	1	0.2
1.3	1.5	1.1
2	2	2
2.7	2.5	2.9
3.4	3	3.8

DESVIOS



Desv1	Desv2	Desv3
0.4	0	0.8
-0.3	-0.5	-0.1
0	0	0
-0.7	-0.5	-0.9
0.6	1	0.2
0	0	0

DESVIOS ABSOLUTOS

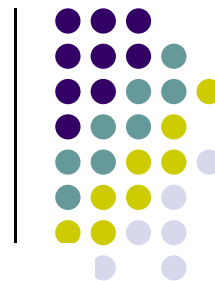
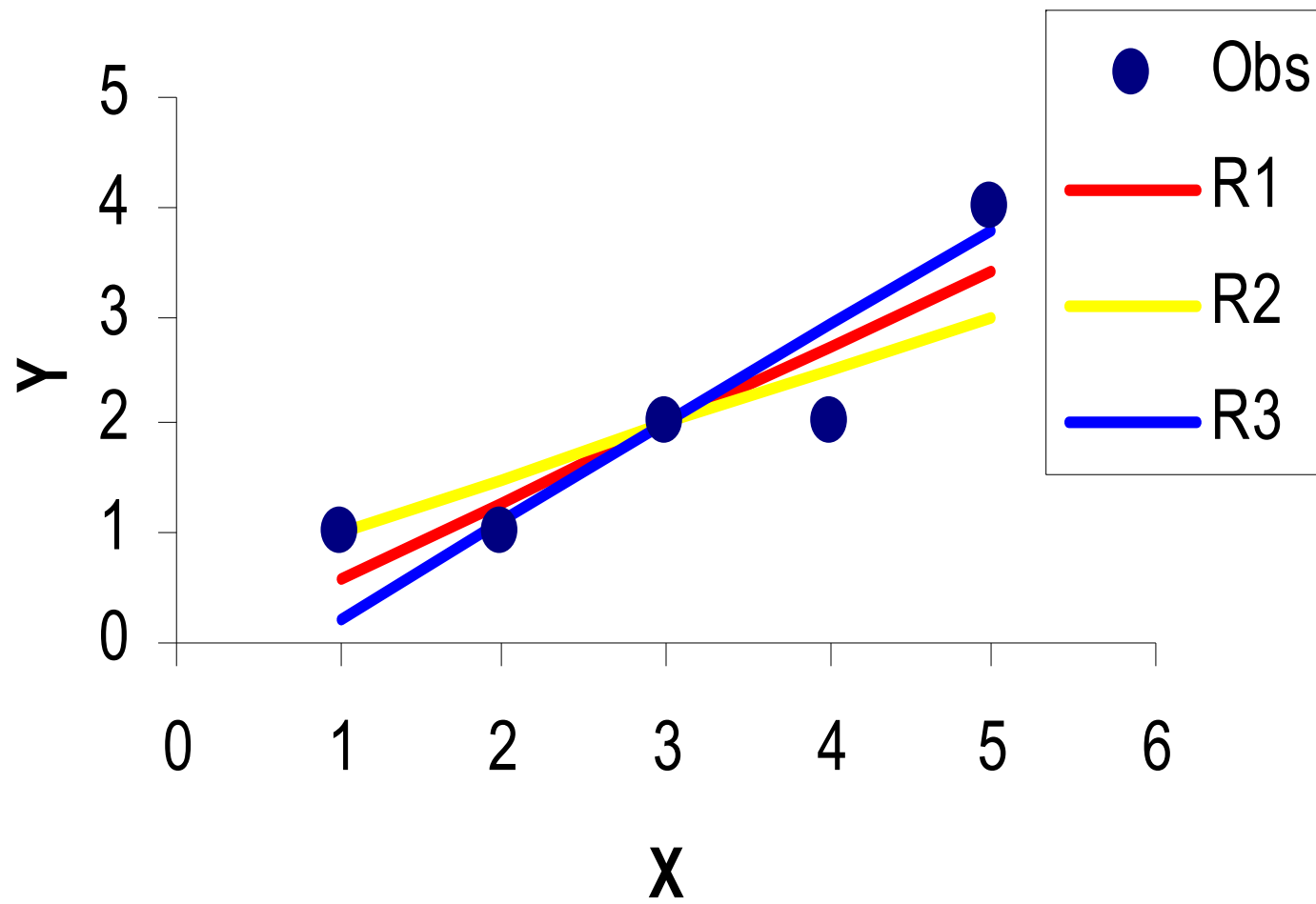


Desv1	Desv2	Desv3
0.4	0	0.8
0.3	0.5	0.1
0	0	0
0.7	0.5	0.9
0.6	1	0.2
2	2	2

QUADRADO DOS DESVIOS



$(\text{Desv1})^2$	$(\text{Desv2})^2$	$(\text{Desv3})^2$
0.16	0	0.64
0.09	0.25	0.01
0	0	0
0.49	0.25	0.81
0.36	1	0.04
1.10	1.50	1.50



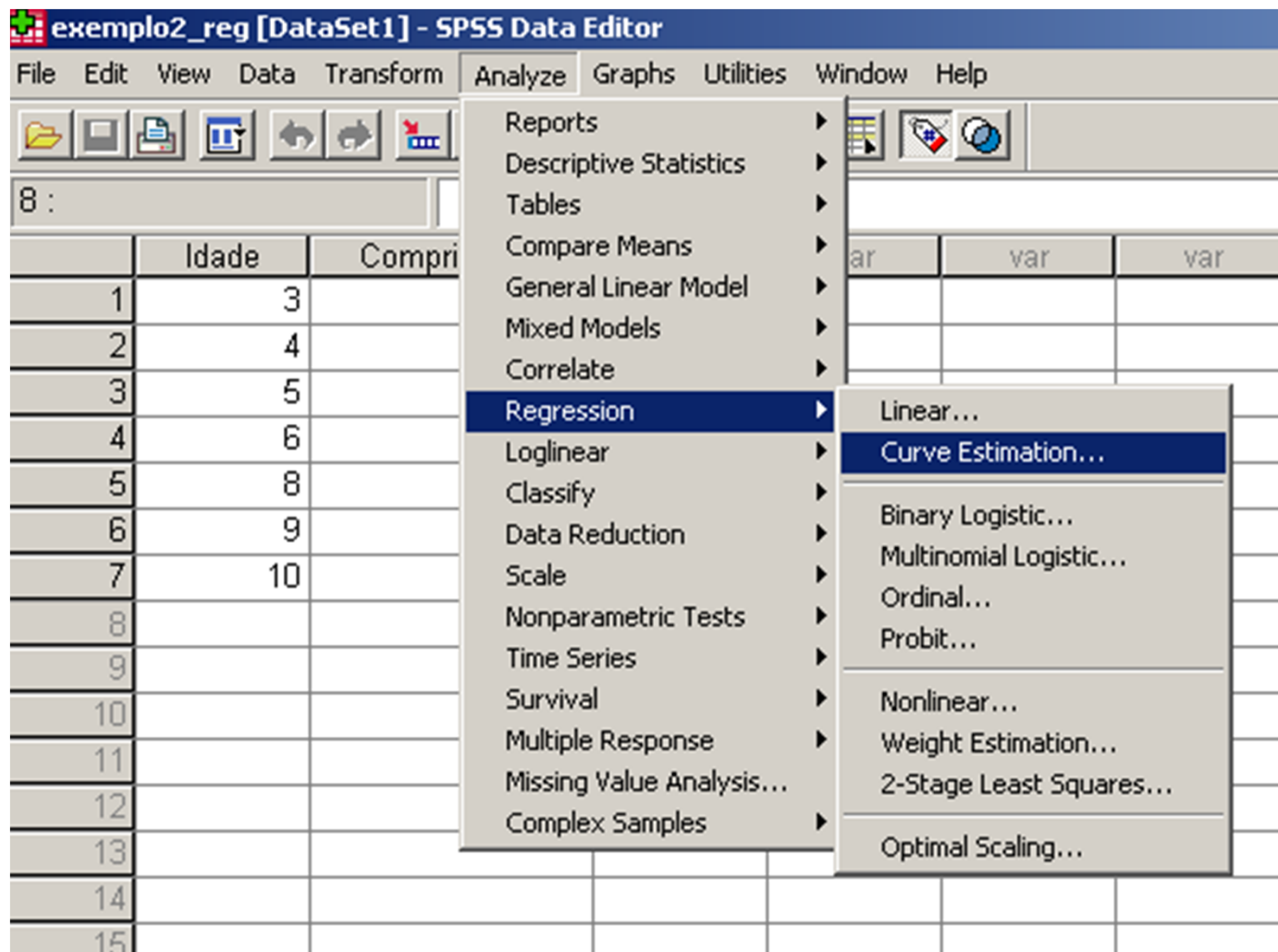


EXEMPLO 2

- Comprimento alar (cm) em função da idade (dias) para andorinhas

Dias	Comp.
3	1,4
4	1,5
5	2,1
6	2,4
8	3,1
9	3,2
10	3,3

EXEMPLO 2



EXEMPLO 2



Curve Estimation

Dependent(s):
Comprimento alar (cm),

Independent:
☒ Variable:
Idade (dias), X [Idade]
☐ Time

Case Labels:

☒ Include constant in equation
☒ Plot models

Models

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Linear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quadratic	<input type="checkbox"/> Compound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growth
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Logarithmic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cubic	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exponential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inverse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistic	

Upper bound:

☐ Display ANOVA table

OK
Paste
Reset
Cancel
Help
Save...

EXEMPLO 2



Output1 - SPSS Viewer

File Edit View Data Transform Insert Format Analyze Graphs Utilities Window Help

Output

- Log
- Curve Fit
 - Title
 - Notes
 - Model Description
 - Case Processing Summaries
 - Variable Processing Summaries
 - Model Summary and Parameter Estimates
 - Curvfit for Comprimento

```
* Curve Estimation.
TSET NEWVAR=NONE .
CURVEFIT /VARIABLES=Comprimento WITH Idade
/CONSTANT
/MODEL=LINEAR LOGARITHMIC INVERSE QUADRATIC CUBIC POWER GROWTH EXPONENTIAL
/PLOT FIT.
```

Curve Fit

Model Description	
Model Name	MOD_2
Dependent Variable	1 Comprimento alar (cm), Y
Equation	1 Linear
	2 Logarithmic
	3 Inverse
	4 Quadratic
	5 Cubic
	6 Power ^a
	7 Growth ^a
	8 Exponential ^a
Independent Variable	Idade (dias), X
Constant	Included
Variable Whose Values Label Observations in Plots	Unspecified
Tolerance for Entering Terms in Equations	,0001

^a. The model requires all non-missing values to be positive.

EXEMPLO 2



Output1 - SPSS Viewer

File Edit View Data Transform Insert Format Analyze Graphs Utilities Window Help

Output
Log
Curve Fit
Title
Notes
Model Description
Case Processing Summary
Variable Processing Summary
Model Summary and Parameter Estimates
Curvefit for Comprimento

Variable Processing Summary

	Variables	
	Dependent	Independent
	Comprimento alar (cm), Y	Idade (dias), X
Number of Positive Values	7	7
Number of Zeros	0	0
Number of Negative Values	0	0
Number of Missing Values	0	0
User-Missing	0	0
System-Missing	0	0

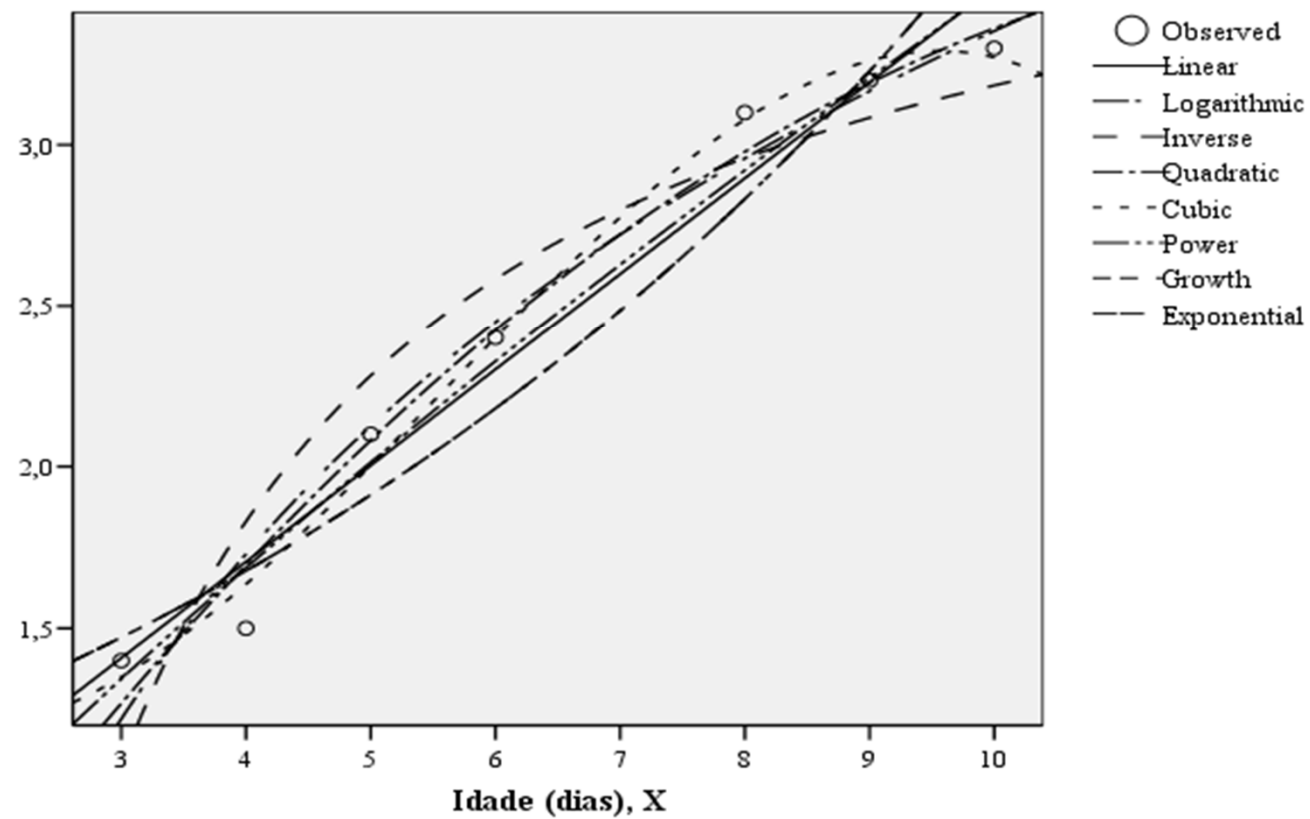
Model Summary and Parameter Estimates

Dependent Variable: Comprimento alar (cm), Y

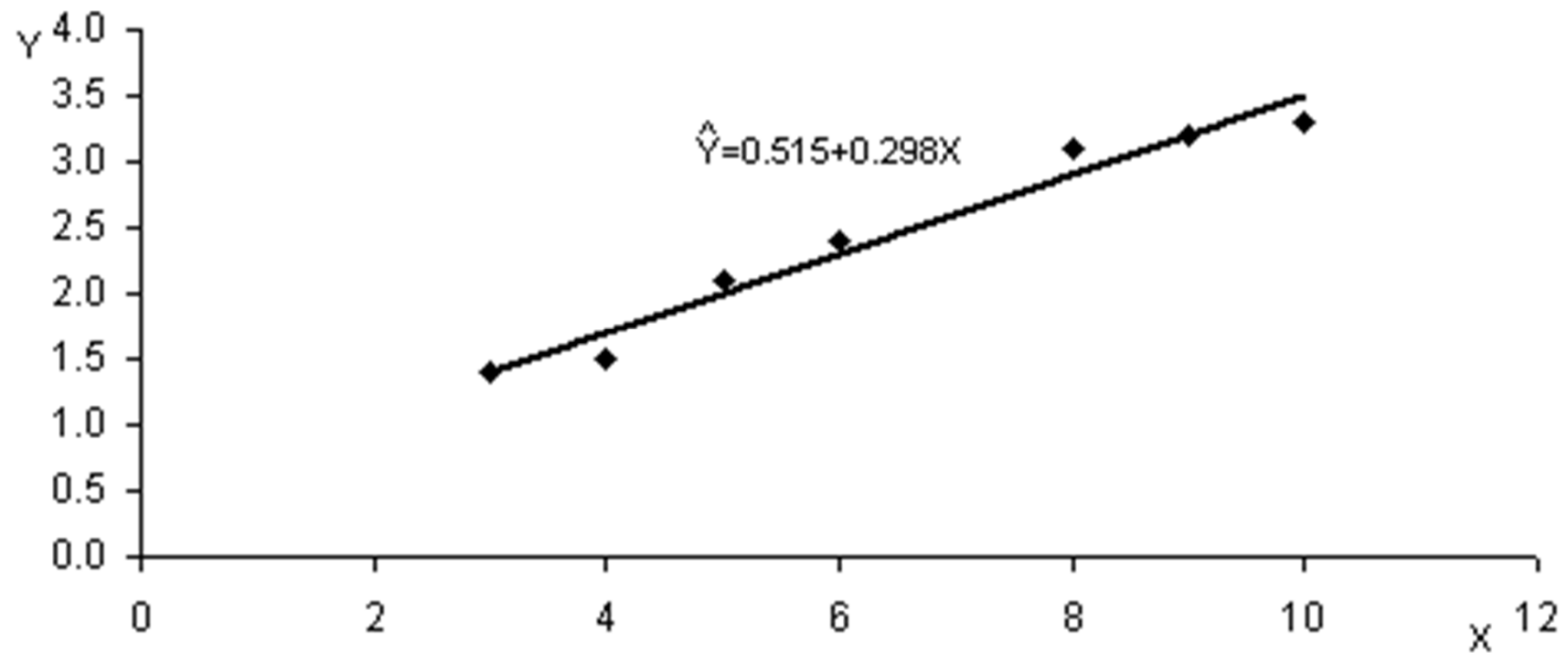
Equation	Model Summary					Parameter Estimates			
	R Square	F	df1	df2	Sig.	Constant	b1	b2	b3
Linear	,964	132,174	1	5	,000	,515	,298		
Logarithmic	,971	165,753	1	5	,000	-,727	1,772		
Inverse	,915	53,833	1	5	,001	4,087	-9,026		
Quadratic	,980	99,685	2	4	,000	-,274	,579	-,021	
Cubic	,991	106,896	3	3	,002	1,471	-,387	,141	-,00
Power	,968	149,638	1	5	,000	,563	,792		
Growth	,931	67,190	1	5	,000	-,006	,131		
Exponential	,931	67,190	1	5	,000	,994	,131		

The independent variable is Idade (dias), X.

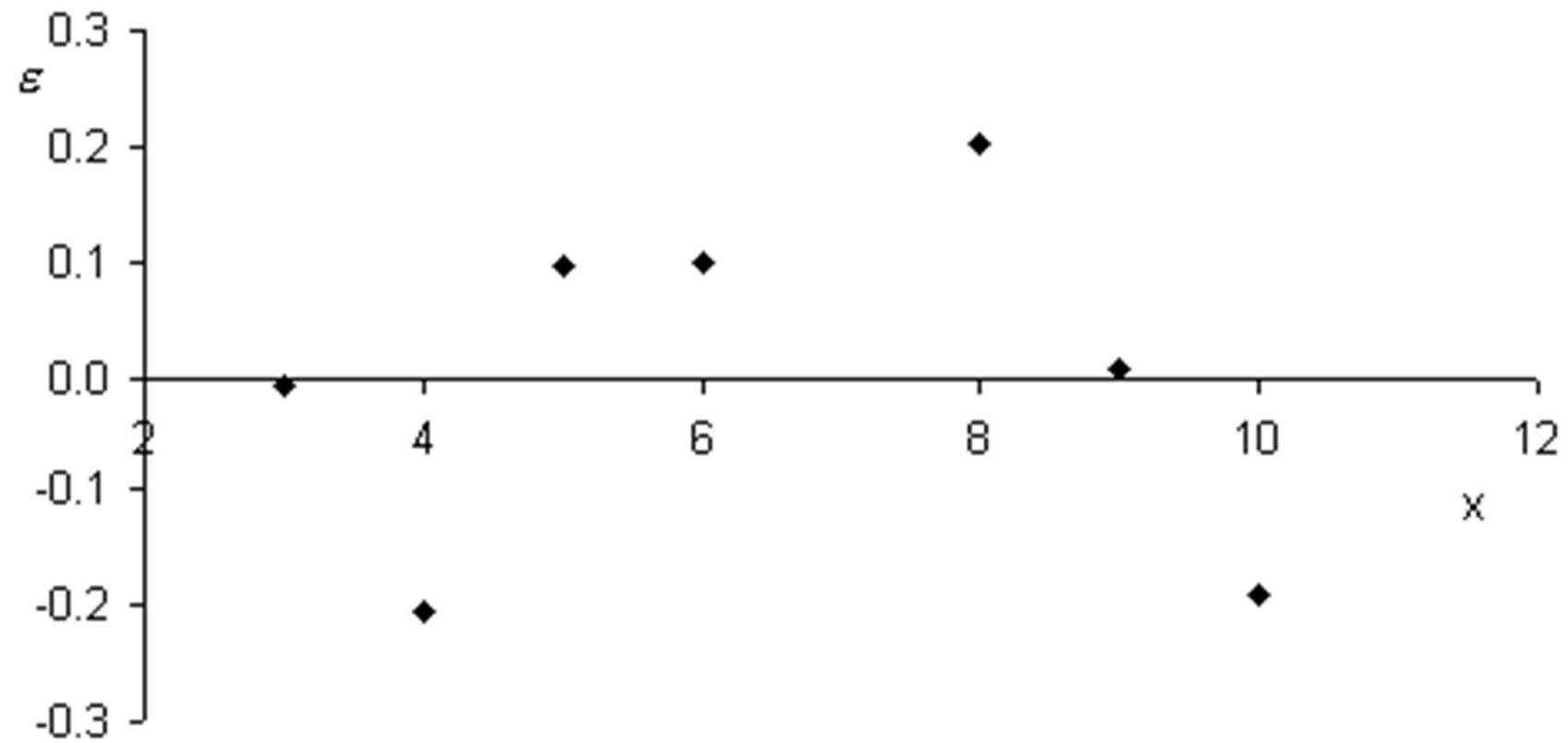
EXEMPLO 2



RECTA DE MÍNIMOS QUADRADOS



RESÍDUOS



Estimadores



$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot (X_i - \bar{X}) + \varepsilon_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

β_0

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i Y_i = \bar{Y}$$

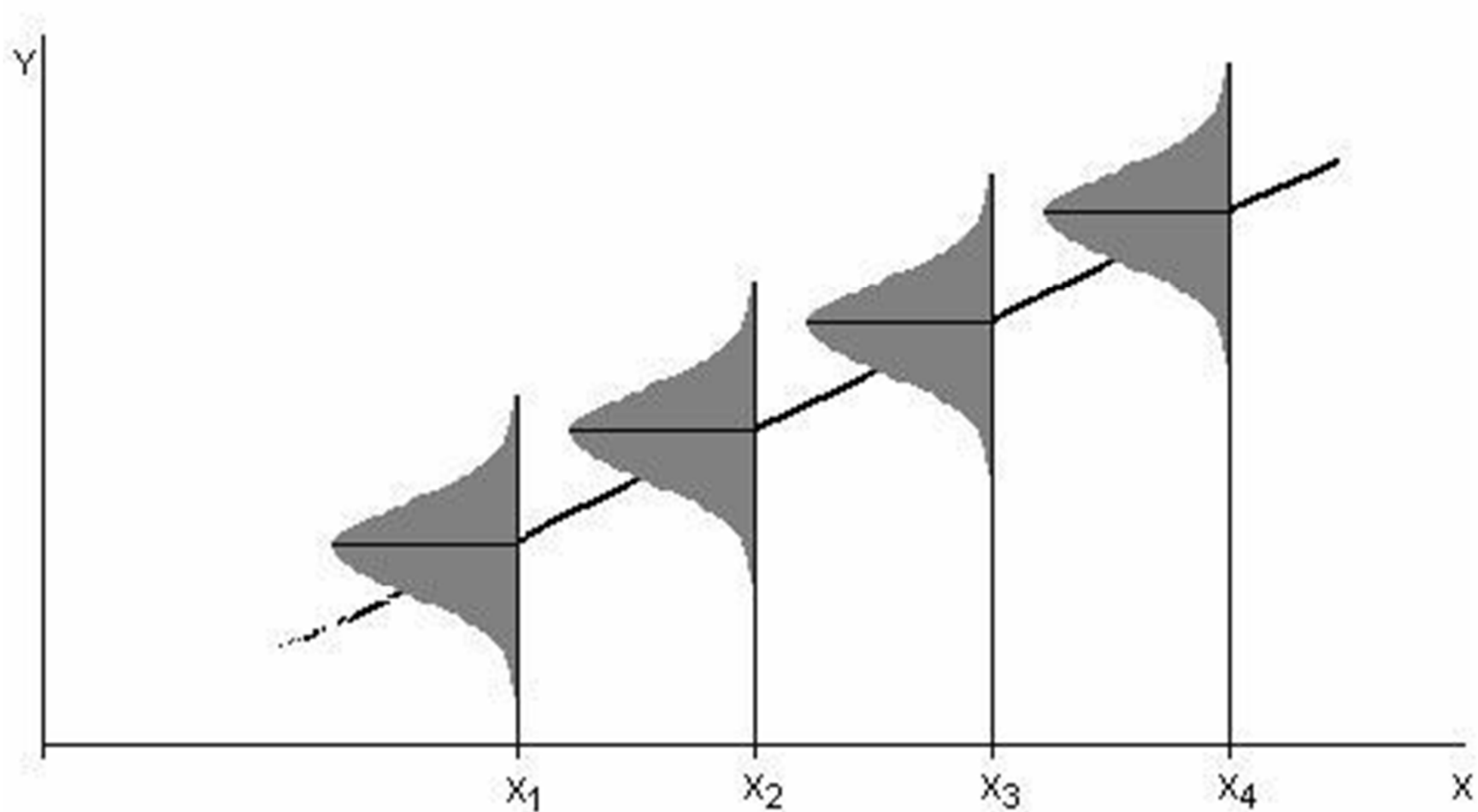
β_1

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X}) \cdot (Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2} = \frac{s_{XY}}{s_{xx}}$$

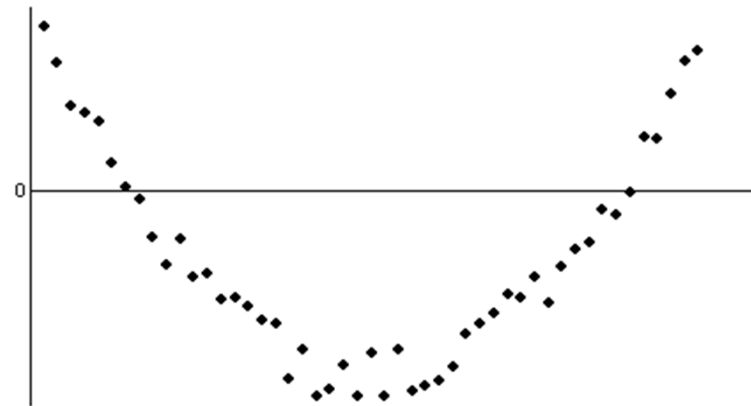
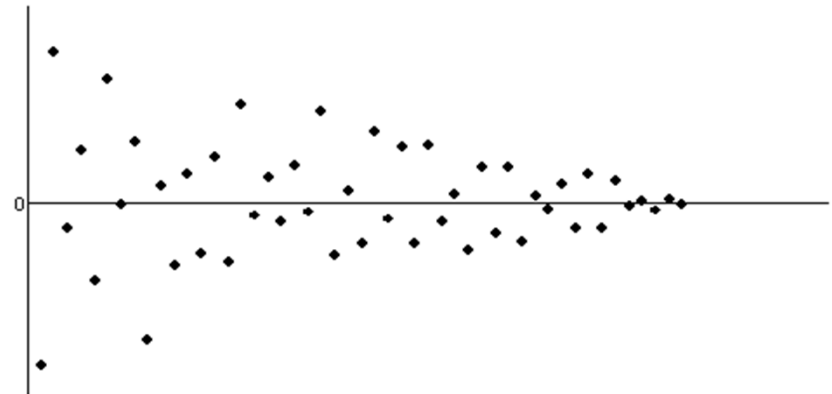
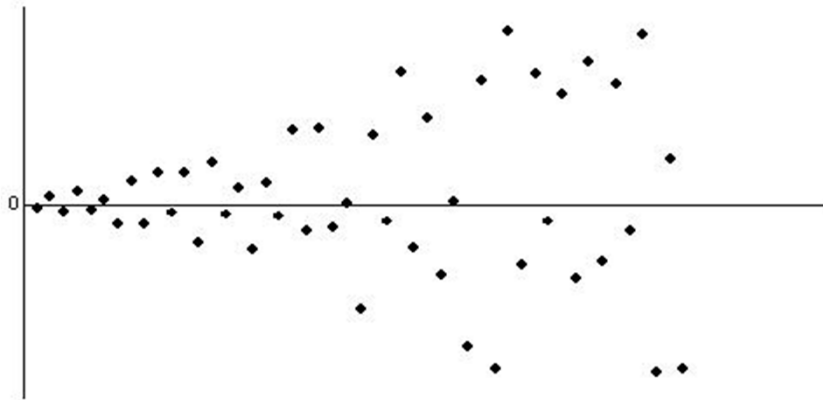
σ^2

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_i \hat{e}_i^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_i \left\{ Y_i - \left[\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot (X_i - \bar{X}) \right] \right\}^2$$

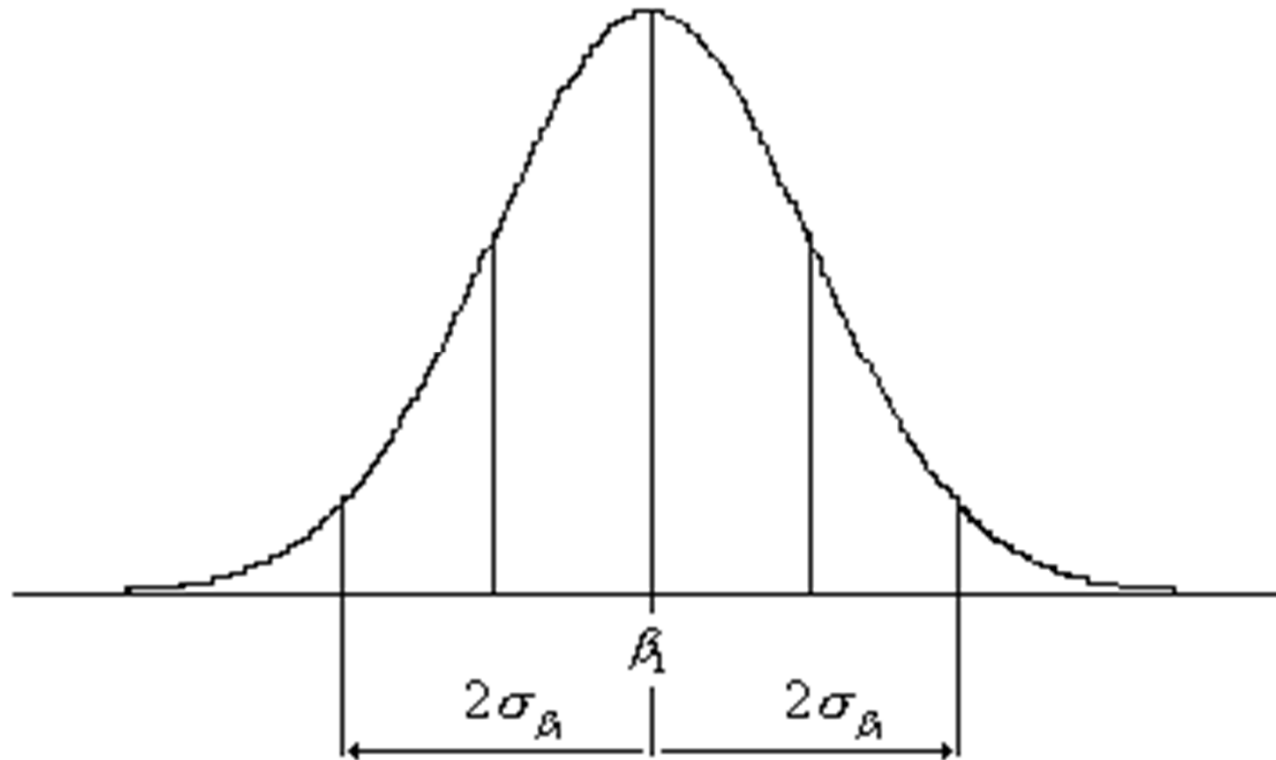
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS ERROS



RESÍDUOS



DISTRIBUIÇÃO DO DECLIVE

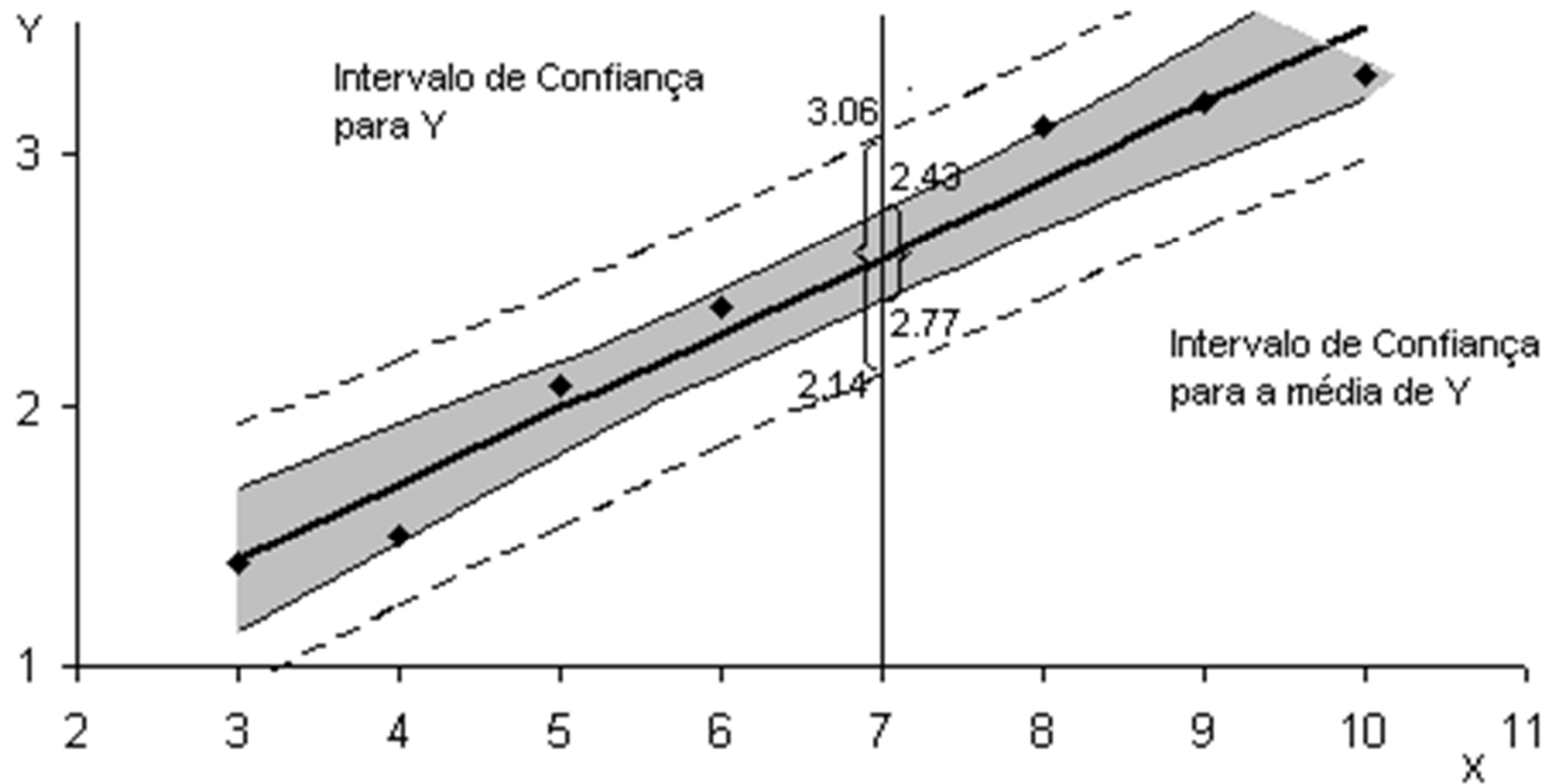




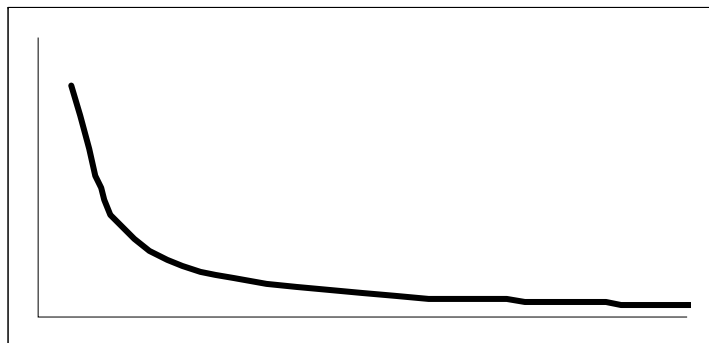
IC e Testes de hipóteses

	IC	TH
β_0	$\hat{\beta}_0 \pm t_{n-2,(\alpha/2)} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$H_0 : \beta_0 = b_0$ $H_1 : \beta_0 \neq b_0, \beta_0 > b_0 \text{ ou } \beta_0 < b_0$ $ET = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - b_0}{s / \sqrt{n}}$ $H_0 \text{ verdadeira} \Rightarrow ET \sim t_{n-2}$
β_0'	$(\hat{\beta}_0 - \bar{X} \cdot \hat{\beta}_1) \pm t_{n-2,(\alpha/2)} \cdot s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{s_{XX}}}$	$H_0 : \beta_0' = b_0'$ $H_1 : \beta_0' \neq b_0', \beta_0' > b_0' \text{ ou } \beta_0' < b_0'$ $ET = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_0 - \bar{X} \cdot \hat{\beta}_1) - b_0'}{s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{s_{XX}}}}$ $H_0 \text{ verdadeira} \Rightarrow ET \sim t_{n-2}$
β_1	$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm t_{n-2,(\alpha/2)} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{s_{XX}}}$	$H_0 : \beta_1 = b_{10}$ $H_1 : \beta_1 \neq b_{10}, \beta_1 > b_{10} \text{ ou } \beta_1 < b_{10}$ $ET = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - b_{10}}{\frac{s}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{X})^2}}$ $H_0 \text{ verdadeira} \Rightarrow ET \sim t_{n-2}$

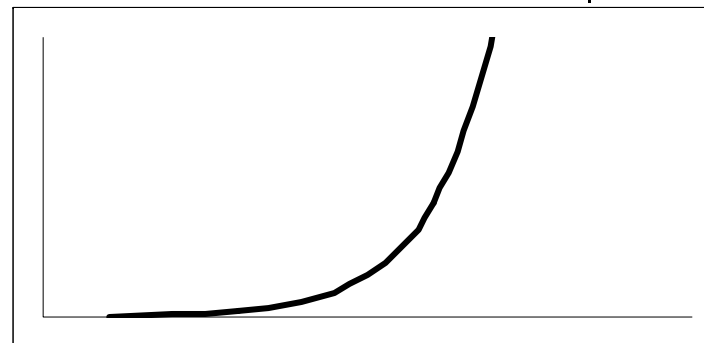
INTERVALO DE CONFIANÇA



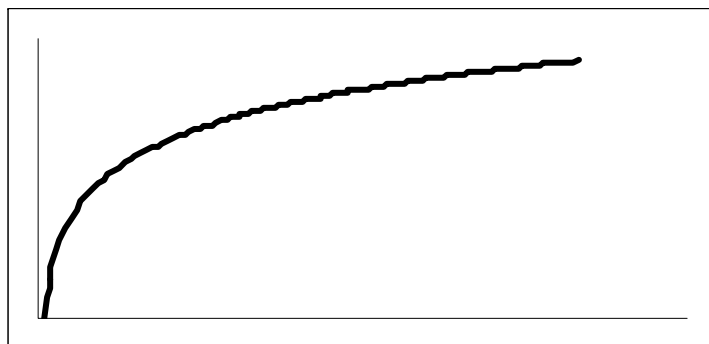
REGRESSÃO NÃO LINEAR



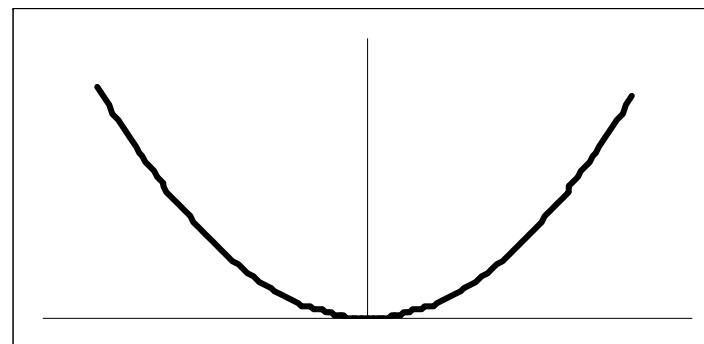
$$\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \frac{1}{X}$$



$$\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 e^X$$



$$\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X$$



$$\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X^2$$

REGRESSÃO NÃO LINEAR



Modelo	Transformação
<ul style="list-style-type: none">$Y_i = \alpha' + \frac{\beta}{X_i} + e_i$	$U_i = \frac{1}{X_i}$ $Y_i = \alpha' + \beta.U_i + e_i$
<ul style="list-style-type: none">$Y_i = e^{\alpha' + \beta.X_i + e_i}$	$Z_i = \ln Y_i$ $Z_i = \alpha' + \beta.X_i + e_i$
<ul style="list-style-type: none">$Y_i = e^{\alpha' + \frac{\beta}{X_i} + e_i}$ com $\alpha' > 0, \beta < 0$	$U_i = \frac{1}{X_i}$ $Z_i = \ln Y_i$ $Z_i = \alpha' + \beta.U_i + e_i$

COEFICIENTE DE CORRELAÇÃO



Coeficiente de correlação de Pearson

$$R = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}} = \frac{s_{XY}}{\sqrt{s_{xx}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{yy}}}$$



TESTES DE ASSOCIAÇÃO

Unilateral à direita

$$H_0 : \rho = 0$$

$$H_1 : \rho > 0$$

Unilateral à esquerda

$$H_0 : \rho = 0$$

$$H_1 : \rho < 0$$

Bilateral

$$H_0 : \rho = 0$$

$$H_1 : \rho \neq 0$$

Estatística de teste

$$t = \frac{r \cdot \sqrt{n - 2}}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}$$

Região de Rejeição:

$$t > t_{n-2,(\alpha)}$$

$$t < -t_{n-2,(\alpha)}$$

$$|t| > t_{n-2,(\alpha/2)}$$



EXEMPLO

- Índice de Desenvolvimento de Griffiths
- avaliações motora e intelectual para 9 crianças com a idade de 4 anos

Motor	Intelectual
84	77
73	85
101	105
74	86
88	108
100	116
86	96
95	100
82	100



exemplo1_reg [DataSet0] - SPSS Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Window Help

1 : Intelectual 77

	Motor	Intelectual	va
1	84	77	
2	73	85	
3	101	105	
4	74	86	
5	88	108	
6	100	116	
7	86	96	
8	95	100	
9	82	100	
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

Graphs menu options:

- Chart Builder...
- Interactive
- Map
- Bar...
- 3-D Bar...
- Line...
- Area...
- Pie...
- High-Low...
- Pareto...
- Control...
- Boxplot...
- Error Bar...
- Population Pyramid...
- Scatter/Dot...**
- Histogram...
- P-P...
- Q-Q...
- Sequence...
- ROC Curve...
- Time Series

Scatter/Dot dialog box:

- ☒ Simple Scatter
- ☐ Matrix Scatter
- ☐ Simple Dot
- ☐ Overlay Scatter
- ☐ 3-D Scatter

Buttons: Define, Cancel, Help

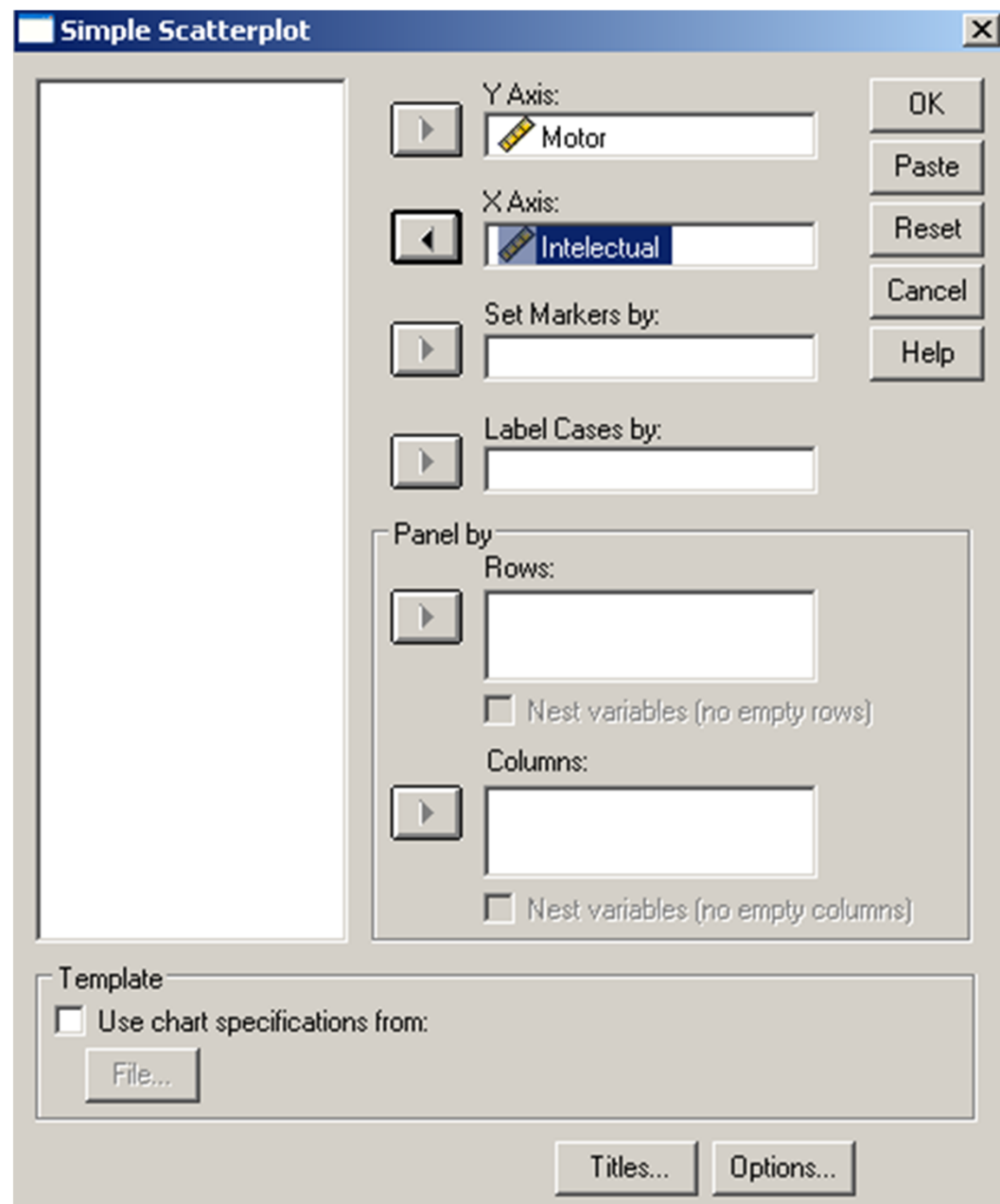
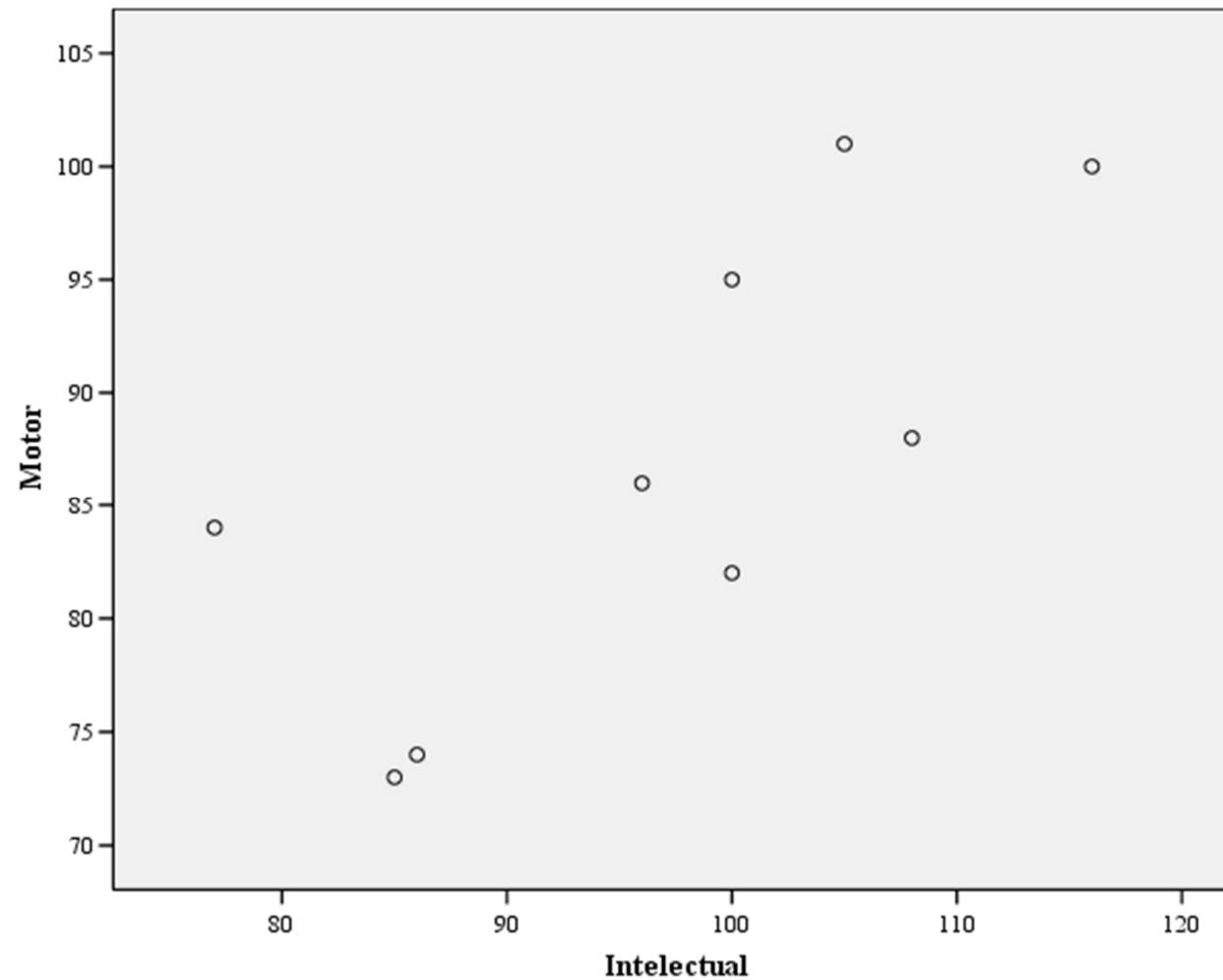


DIAGRAMA DE DISPERSÃO



exemplo1_reg [DataSet0] - SPSS Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Window Help

1 : Intelectual

	Motor	Intelectual
1	84	7
2	73	8
3	101	10
4	74	8
5	88	10
6	100	11
7	86	9
8	95	10
9	82	10
10		
11		
12		
13		

Analyze

- Reports
- Descriptive Statistics
- Tables
- Compare Means
- General Linear Model
- Mixed Models
- Correlate**
 - Bivariate...
 - Partial...
 - Distances...
- Regression
- Loglinear
- Classify
- Data Reduction
- Scale
- Nonparametric Tests
- Time Series
- Survival
- Multiple Response
- Missing Value Analysis...
- Complex Samples

Bivariate Correlations

Variables:

- Motor
- Intelectual

Correlation Coefficients

☒ Pearson ☐ Kendall's tau-b ☐ Spearman

Test of Significance

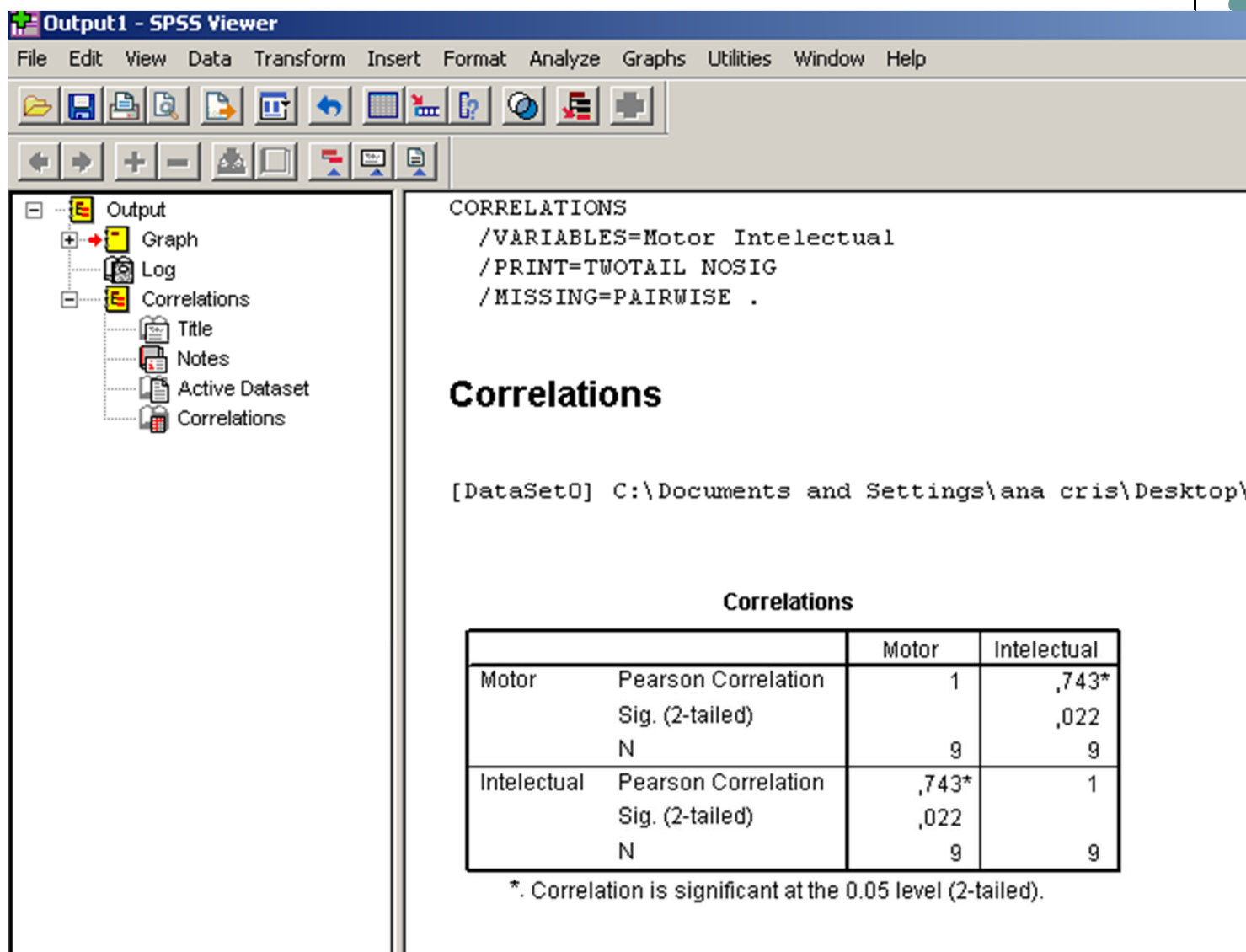
☒ Two-tailed ☐ One-tailed

☒ Flag significant correlations

Options...

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help





Output 1 - SPSS Viewer

File Edit View Data Transform Insert Format Analyze Graphs Utilities Window Help

Output
 Graph
 Log
 Correlations
 Title
 Notes
 Active Dataset
 Correlations

```

CORRELATIONS
/VARIABLES=Motor Intellectual
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
/MISSING=PAIRWISE .
  
```

Correlations

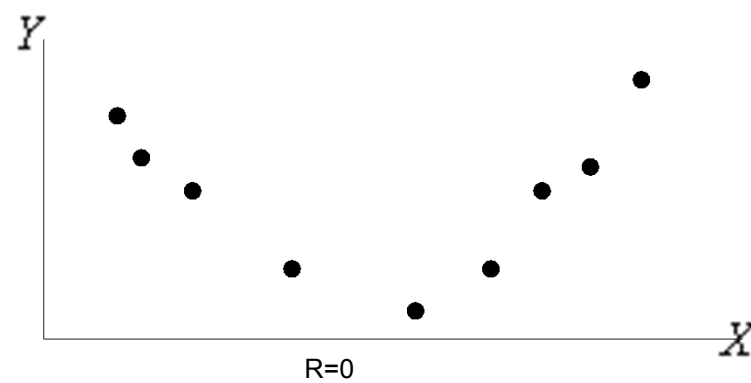
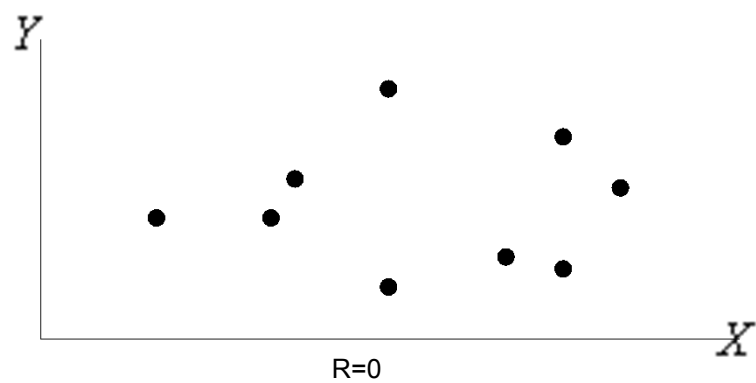
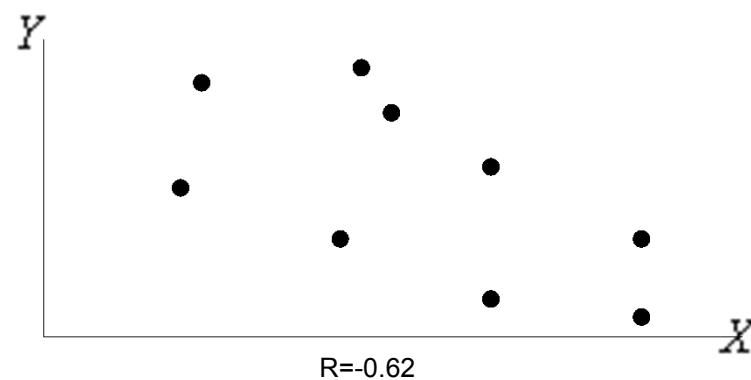
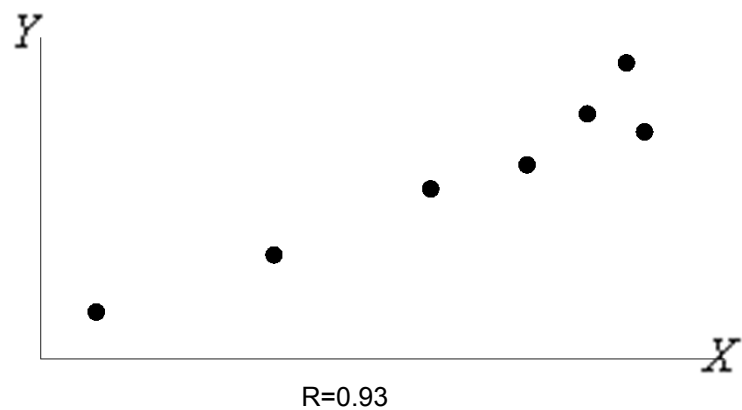
[DataSet0] C:\Documents and Settings\ana cris\Desktop\

Correlations

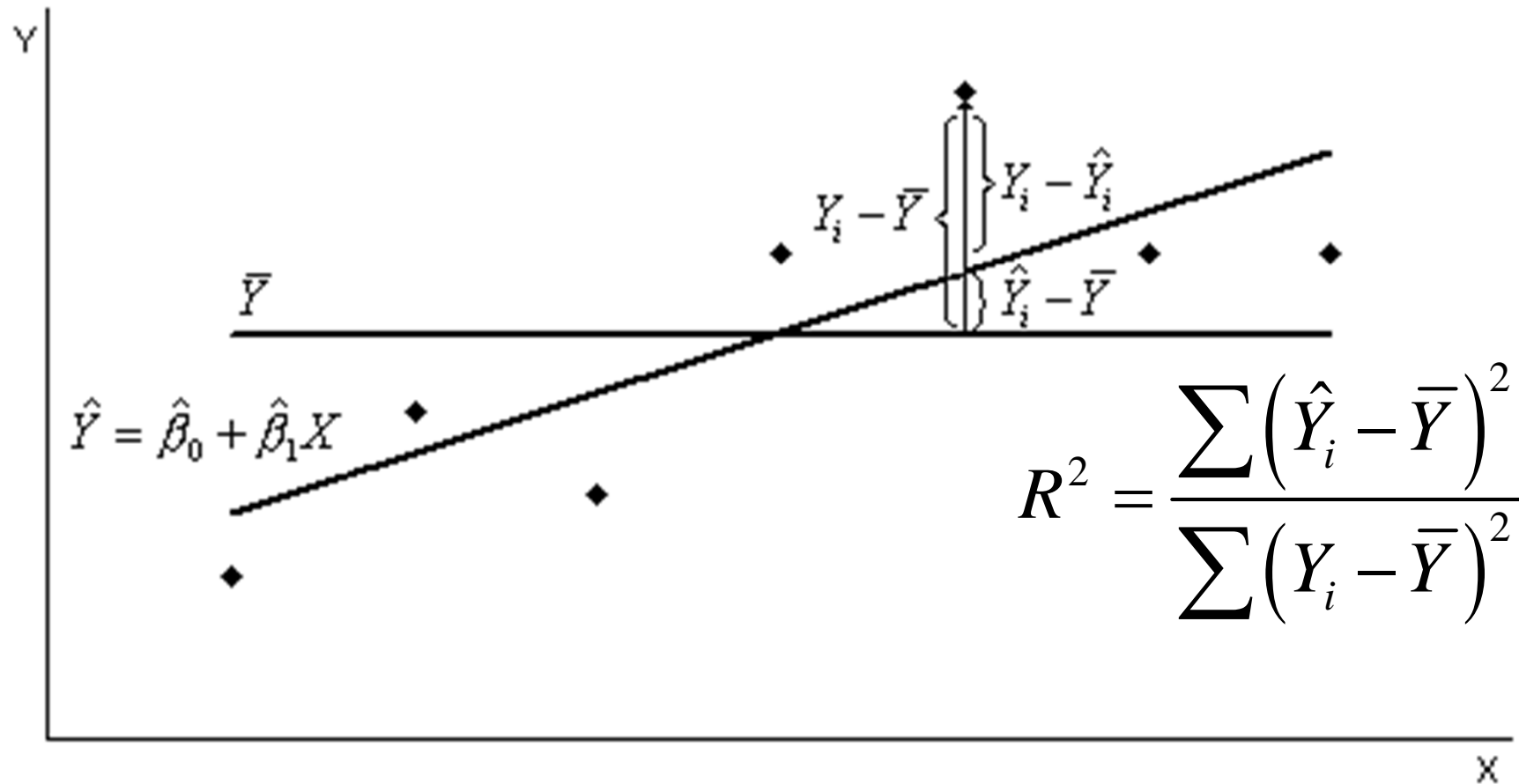
		Motor	Intellectual
Motor	Pearson Correlation	1	,743*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,022
	N	9	9
Intellectual	Pearson Correlation	,743*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,022	
	N	9	9

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

CORRELAÇÃO



COEFICIENTE DE DETERMINAÇÃO





Coeficiente de determinação (r^2), representa a proporção da variação de Y que é explicada pela regressão

$$r^2 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^2 \cdot s_{XX}}{s_{YY}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^2 \cdot \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_i (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} = \frac{\text{variação de } Y \text{ explicada pela regressão}}{\text{variação total de } Y}$$

CORRELAÇÃO DE SPEARMAN



- O coeficiente ρ de Spearman mede a intensidade da relação entre variáveis ordinais. Usa, em vez do valor observado, apenas a ordem das observações.
- Aplica-se igualmente em variáveis intervalares/rácio como alternativa ao R de Pearson, quando neste último se viola a normalidade.
- Nos caso em que os dados não formam uma nuvem “bem comportada”, com alguns pontos muito afastados dos restantes, ou em que parece existir uma relação crescente ou decrescente em formato de curva, o coeficiente ρ de Spearman é mais apropriado.

CORRELAÇÃO DE SPEARMAN



- Sem observações repetidas

$$R_s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left[R(X_i) - \frac{n+1}{2} \right] \left[R(Y_i) - \frac{n+1}{2} \right]}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

ou

$$R_s = 1 - \frac{6T}{n(n^2 - 1)} \quad T = \sum_{i=1}^n [R(X_i) - R(Y_i)]^2$$

- Com observações repetidas

$$R_s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R(X_i)R(Y_i) - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n R(X_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n R(Y_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

TESTES DE CORRELAÇÃO DE SPEARMAN



A. Teste bilateral

H_0 : As variáveis X e Y são independentes.

H_1 : (a) Existe uma tendência para os maiores valores de X formarem pares com os maiores valores de Y , ou

(b) Existe uma tendência para os menores valores de X formarem pares com os maiores valores de Y .

R.R: $R_S > c_1$ ou $R_S < c_2$, sendo c_1 o ponto crítico que corresponde a $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ e c_2 o ponto crítico que corresponde a $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

B. Teste unilateral para correlação positiva

H_0 : As variáveis X e Y são independentes.

H_1 : Existe uma tendência para os maiores valores de X e de Y formarem pares.

R.R: $R_S > C$, em que C é o ponto crítico que corresponde a $1 - \alpha$

C. Teste unilateral para correlação negativa

H_0 : As variáveis X e Y são independentes.

H_1 : Existe uma tendência para os menores valores de X formarem pares com os maiores valores de Y e vice-versa.

R.R: $R_S < C$ sendo C o ponto crítico que corresponde a α .

Exemplo (Ficha 13 exerc 15)

O Sr. José foi seleccionado para júri num concurso de beleza. Concorreram oito jovens, e os resultados foram registados.

As idades são também apresentadas porque se suspeita que o Sr. José tem um favoritismo em relação às mais jovens. Verifique se existe ou não favoritismo.



		R(X _i)	lugar	R(Y _i)	R(X _i)*R(Y _i)	R(X _i) ²	R(Y _i) ²
Amélia	17 anos	2	1	1	2	4	1
Bela	16 anos	1	2	2,5	2,5	1	6,25
Carolina	18 anos	4	2	2,5	10	16	6,25
Deolinda	20 anos	6,5	4	4	26	42,25	16
Eva	18 anos	4	5	5	20	16	25
Francisca	18 anos	4	6	6	24	16	36
Georgina	20 anos	6,5	7	7,5	48,75	42,25	56,25
Helena	23 anos	8	7	7,5	60	64	56,25
Somas		36		36	193,25	201,5	203

$$R_s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R(X_i)R(Y_i) - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n R(X_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n R(Y_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{193,25 - 8 * 4,5^2}{\sqrt{201,5 - 8 * 4,5^2} * \sqrt{203 - 8 * 4,5^2}} = 0,7765$$