

# Séries Temporais

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## Sumário

### 1 Introdução

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*# BIBLIOTECAS*

```
suppressMessages(library(forecast))
suppressMessages(library(tseries))
suppressMessages(library(lubridate))
suppressMessages(library(tidyverse))
suppressMessages(library(readr))
suppressMessages(library(ggpubr))
```

*#DADOS*

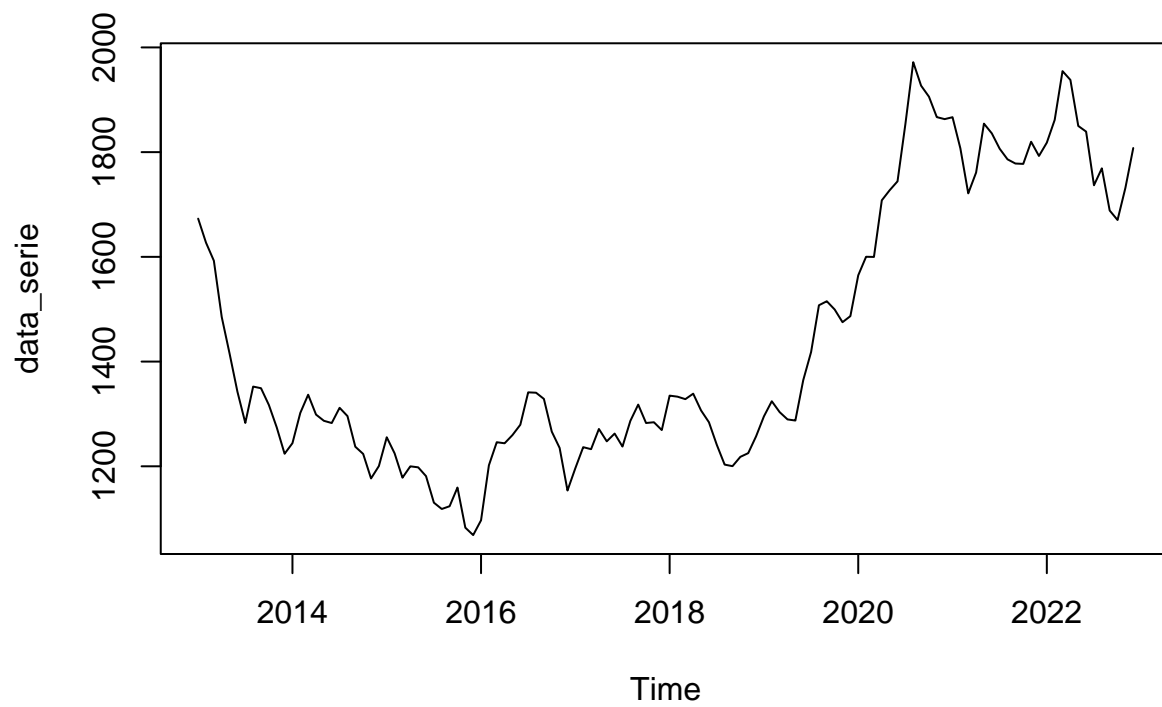
```
dados<- read_csv("dados/Gold Price (2013-2023).csv")
```

```
## Rows: 2583 Columns: 7
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (3): Date, Vol., Change %
## num (4): Price, Open, High, Low
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
dados <- dados |>
  mutate(Date = as.Date(Date, format = "%m/%d/%Y"))

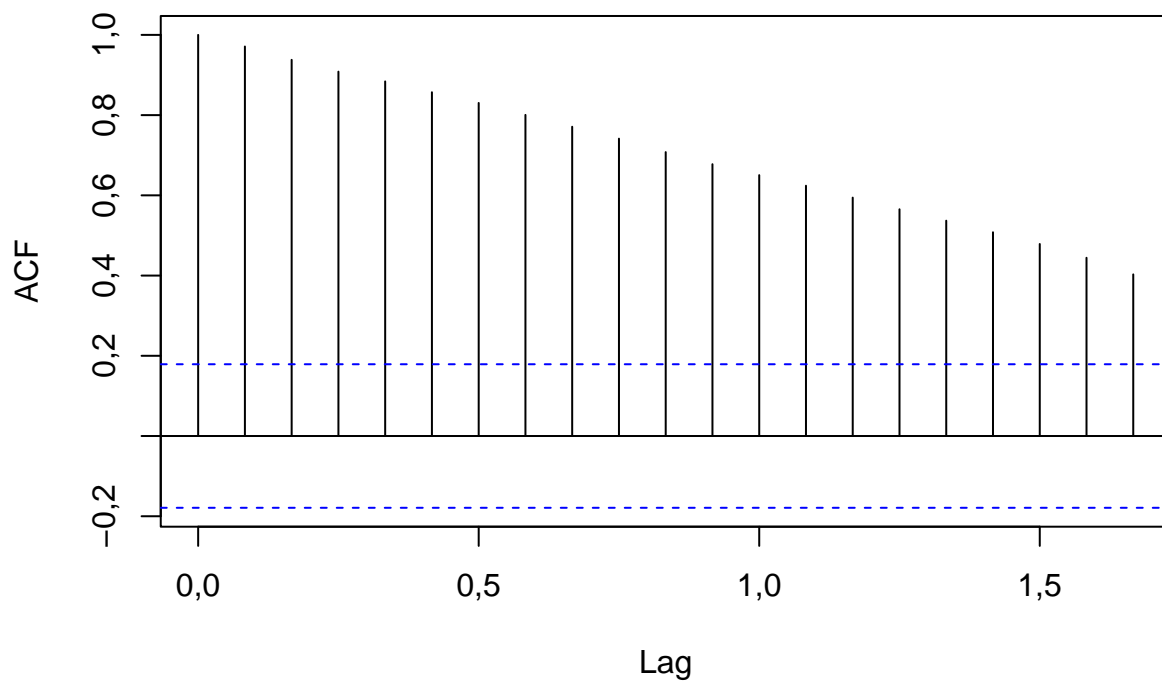
media_mensal <- dados |>
  mutate(Month = floor_date(Date, "month")) |>
  group_by(Month) |>
  summarise(Average_Price = mean(Price, na.rm = TRUE))
#View(media_mensal)
```

```
data_serie<-ts(media_mensal$Average_Price, frequency=12, start=c(2013,1))
plot(data_serie)
```



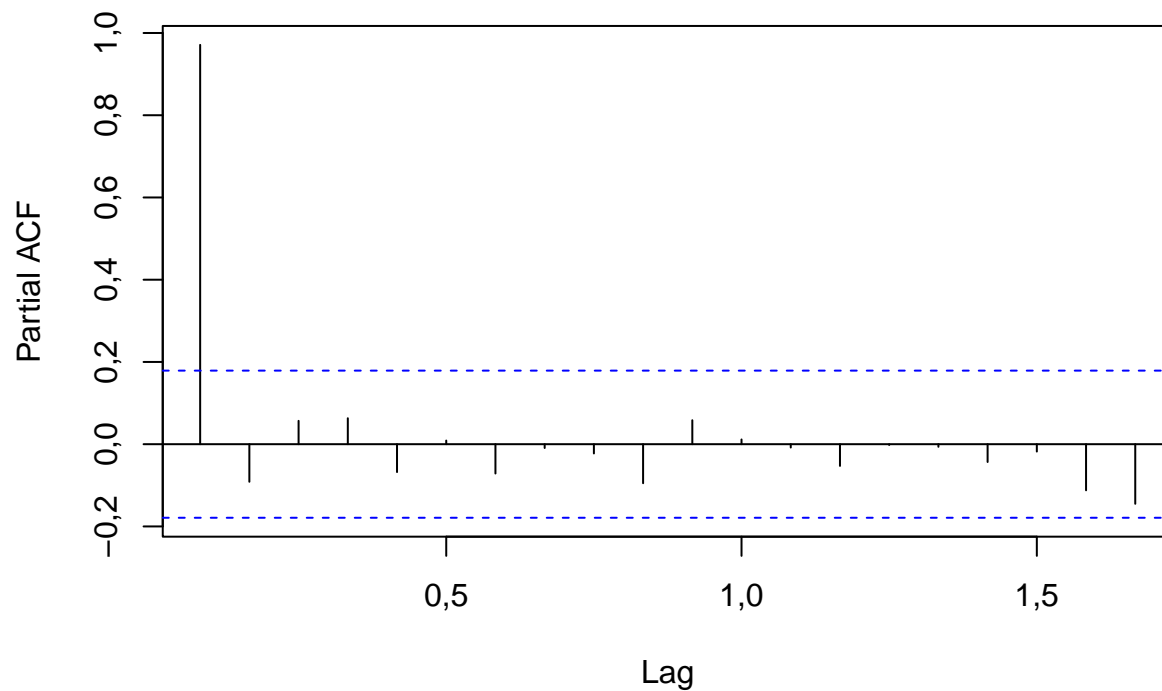
```
acf(data_serie)
```

**Series data\_serie**



```
pacf(data_serie)
```

## Series data\_serie



```
modelo_ets <- ets(data_serie)
```

```
summary(modelo_ets)
```

```
## ETS(M,N,N)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## ets(y = data_serie)
```

```
##
```

```
## Smoothing parameters:
```

```
## alpha = 0,9999
```

```
##
```

```
## Initial states:
```

```
## l = 1671,3768
```

```
##
```

```
## sigma: 0,0326
```

```
##
```

```
## AIC AICc BIC
```

```
## 1498,7 1498,9 1507,0
```

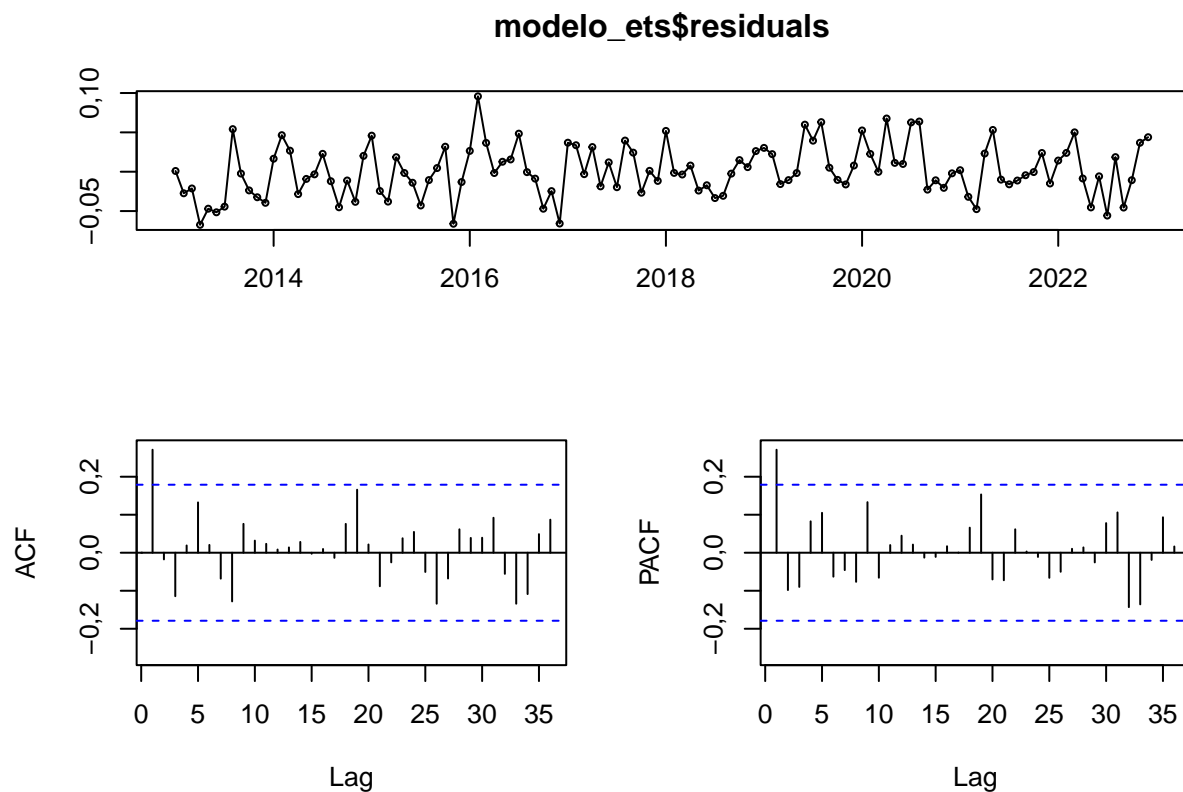
```
##
```

```
## Training set error measures:
```

```
## ME RMSE MAE MPE MAPE MASE ACF1
```

```
## Training set 1,1371 46,958 36,908 0,01362 2,5675 0,27148 0,27553
```

```
tsdisplay(modelo_ets$residuals)
```



```
Box.test(modelo_ets$residuals,lag=10)
```

```
##
## Box-Pierce test
##
## data: modelo_ets$residuals
## X-squared = 16, df = 10, p-value = 0,1
```

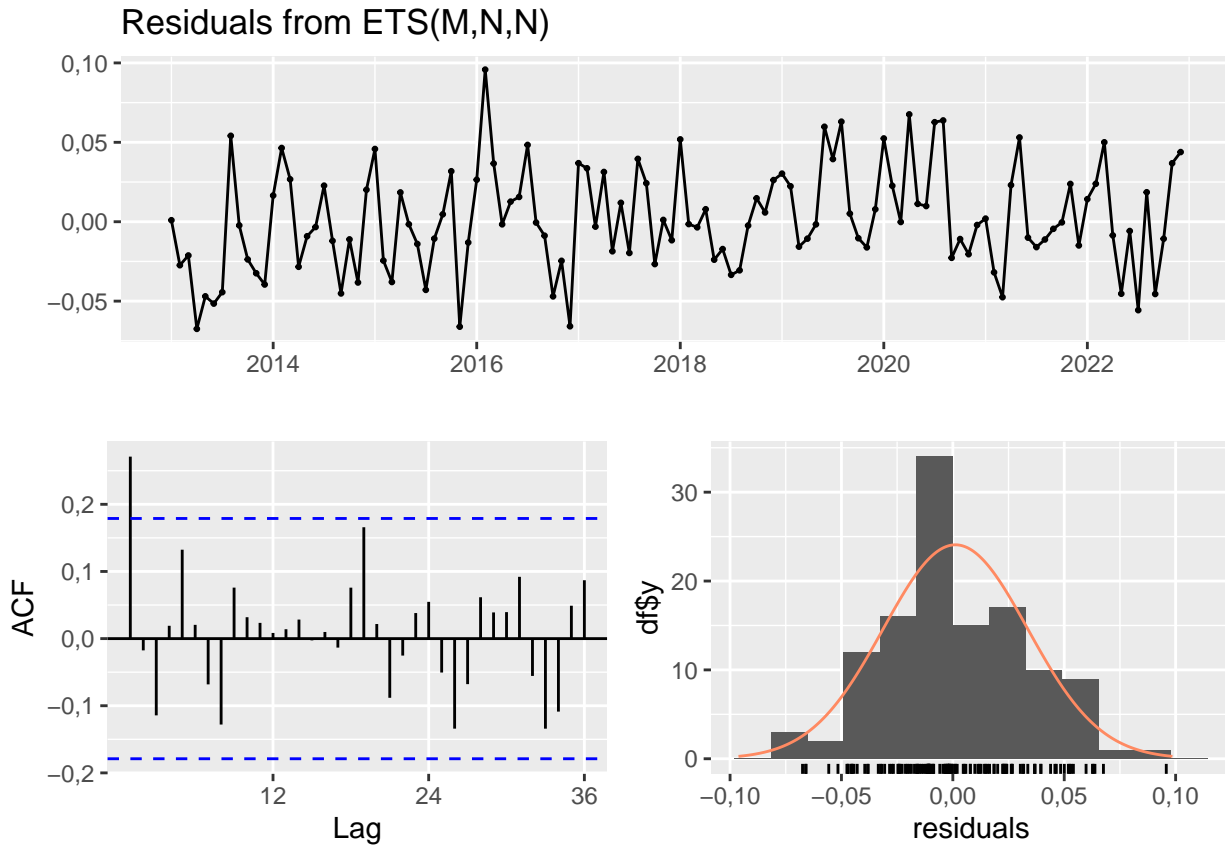
```
modelo_ets$residuals
```

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
## 2013	0,00094668	-0,02739693	-0,02125497	-0,06746665	-0,04698367	-0,05156415
## 2014	0,01650173	0,04643099	0,02673752	-0,02839678	-0,00913951	-0,00335374
## 2015	0,04580829	-0,02449191	-0,03797003	0,01844891	-0,00160850	-0,01401190
## 2016	0,02644539	0,09579553	0,03665234	-0,00164782	0,01265276	0,01560778
## 2017	0,03687090	0,03364465	-0,00310416	0,03134042	-0,01861734	0,01190574
## 2018	0,05185993	-0,00149631	-0,00353883	0,00785466	-0,02393416	-0,01721277
## 2019	0,03029386	0,02234641	-0,01571768	-0,01066199	-0,00166985	0,05980610
## 2020	0,05243528	0,02262875	-0,00018271	0,06759995	0,01124199	0,00986470
## 2021	0,00195334	-0,03188253	-0,04753867	0,02308229	0,05305921	-0,01003084
## 2022	0,01420835	0,02390290	0,05003294	-0,00859506	-0,04534959	-0,00584745

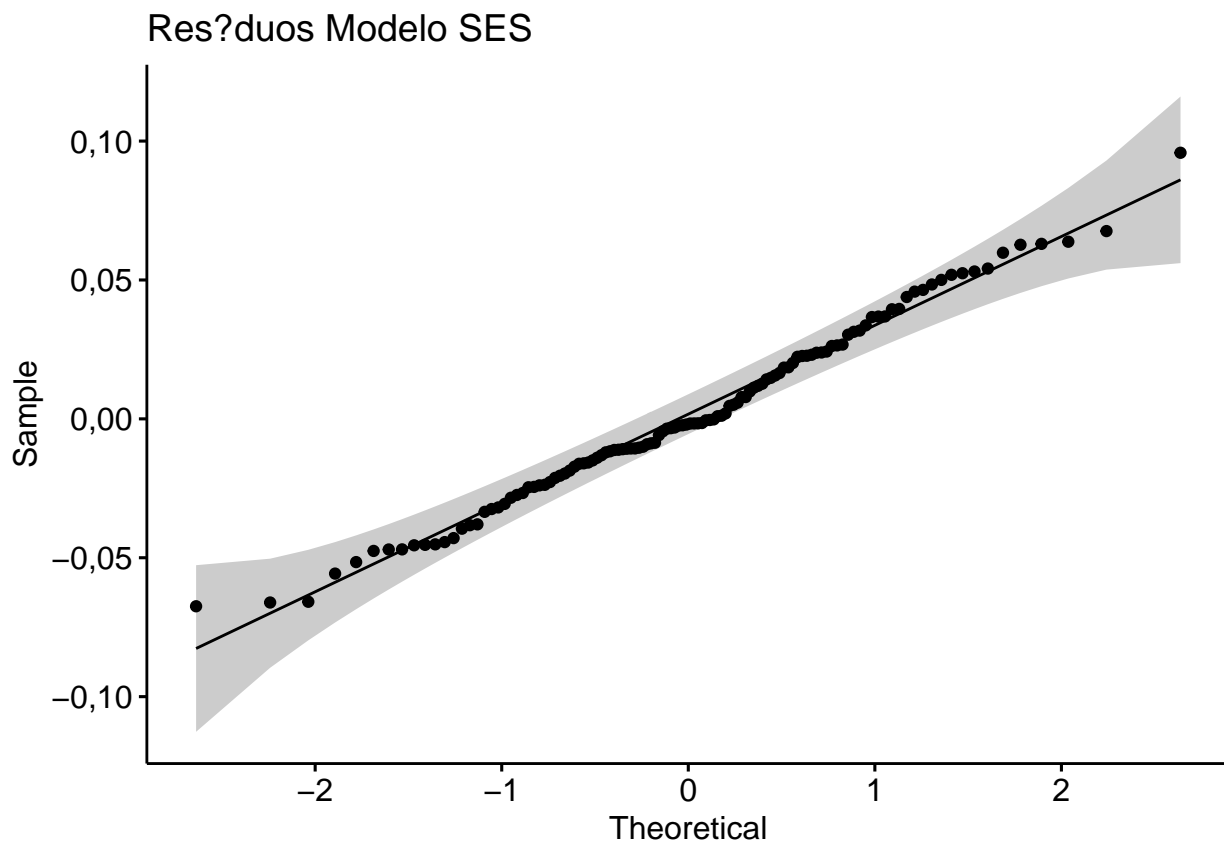
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
## 2013	-0,04436542	0,05410956	-0,00231074	-0,02374253	-0,03245713	-0,03953852
## 2014	0,02272049	-0,01205271	-0,04517861	-0,01112089	-0,03828498	0,02012362
## 2015	-0,04292382	-0,01063987	0,00467324	0,03178645	-0,06610828	-0,01308685
## 2016	0,04837626	-0,00052826	-0,00880256	-0,04702106	-0,02463158	-0,06583971
## 2017	-0,01967258	0,03958083	0,02423824	-0,02668521	0,00113480	-0,01166756
## 2018	-0,03347088	-0,03060801	-0,00242030	0,01477143	0,00583069	0,02623111
## 2019	0,03944793	0,06299997	0,00509609	-0,01038508	-0,01616962	0,00783243
## 2020	0,06267861	0,06377342	-0,02275088	-0,01090543	-0,02046716	-0,00205149
## 2021	-0,01600320	-0,01119634	-0,00446457	-0,00041138	0,02380673	-0,01494657
## 2022	-0,05570024	0,01856147	-0,04551514	-0,01074358	0,03681739	0,04386768

```
checkresiduals(modelo_ets)
```



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from ETS(M,N,N)
## Q* = 23,7, df = 24, p-value = 0,48
##
## Model df: 0.   Total lags used: 24
ggqqplot(modelo_ets$residuals)+ggtitle("Res?duos Modelo SES")
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
```



## 1 Introdução

```
# verificar - Sazonalidade, raiz unitaria e tendencia
```

```
source("functions.R")
```

```
tend_determ(data_serie)
```

```
## $CS
```

```
##
```

```
## Cox Stuart test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: ts
```

```
## statistic = 47, n = 60, p-value = 0,000012
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: non randomness
```

```
##
```

```
##
```

```
## $CeST
```

```
##
```

```
## Cox and Stuart Trend test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: ts
```

```
## z = 5,38, n = 120, p-value = 0,000000076
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: monotonic trend
```

```
##
```

```
##
```

```
## $MannKT
```

```
##
```

```

## Mann-Kendall trend test
##
## data:  ts
## z = 7,32, n = 120, p-value = 0,000000000000024
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##          S          varS          tau
## 3230,00000 194366,66667      0,45238
##
##
## $MannK
## tau = 0,452, 2-sided pvalue =<0,0000000000000002
##
## $KPSST
##
## KPSS Test for Trend Stationarity
##
## data:  ts
## KPSS Trend = 0,444, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0,01
##
##
## $Tabela
##          Testes          H0 p_valor Conclusao
## 1          Cox Stuart NAO tendencia      0,00 Tendencia
## 2 Cox and Stuart Trend NAO tendencia      0,00 Tendencia
## 3 Mann-Kendall Trend NAO tendencia      0,00 Tendencia
## 4          Mann-Kendall NAO tendencia      0,00 Tendencia
## 5 KPSS Test for Trend NAO tendencia      0,01 Tendencia

```

```

raiz_unit(data_serie)

```

```

## $ADF
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data:  ts
## Dickey-Fuller = -2,53, Lag order = 4, p-value = 0,36
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
##
##
## $PP
##
## Phillips-Perron Unit Root Test
##
## data:  ts
## Dickey-Fuller Z(alpha) = -10,2, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value =
## 0,53
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
##
##
## $KPSSL
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data:  ts
## KPSS Level = 1,65, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0,01
##

```

```
##
## $Tabela
##           Testes           H0 p_valor Conclusao
## 1 Augmented Dickey-Fuller Tendencia 0,3553 Tendencia
## 2 Phillips-Perron Unit Root Tendencia 0,5252 Tendencia
## 3 KPSS Test for Level NAO tendencia 0,0100 Tendencia
```

```
sazonalidade(data_serie)
```

```
## $KrusW
## Test used: Kruskall Wallis
##
## Test statistic: 1,78
## P-value: 0,99913
##
```

```
## $Fried
## Test used: Friedman rank
##
## Test statistic: 6,26
## P-value: 0,85536
##
```

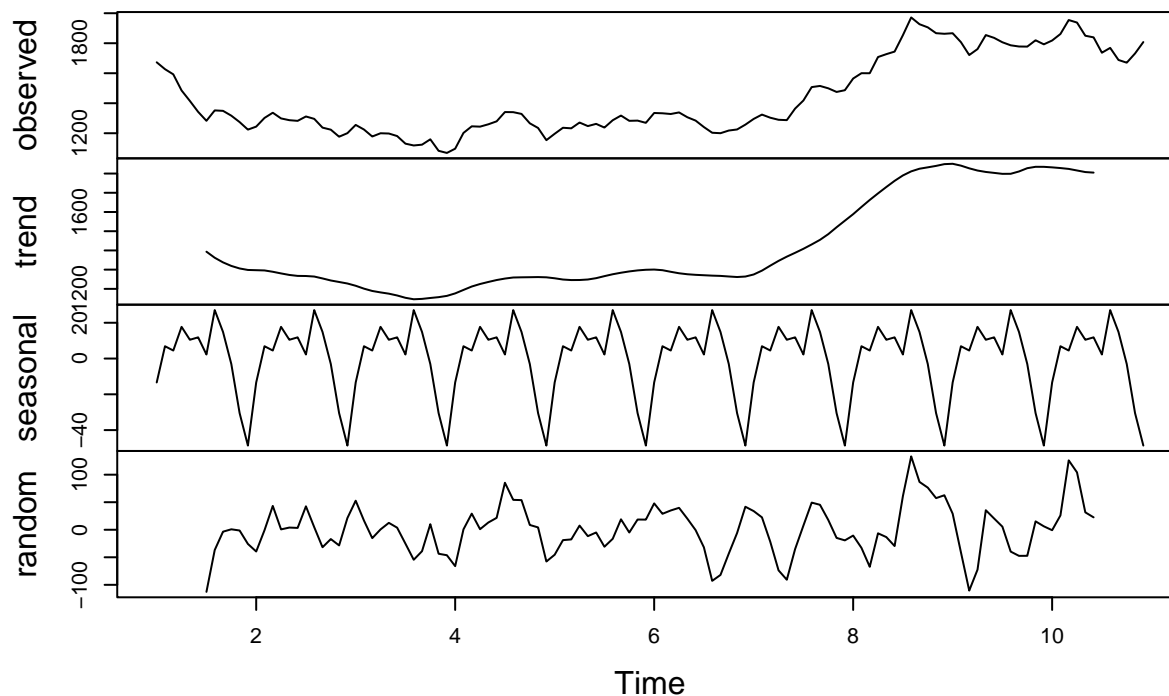
```
## $Tabela
##           Testes           H0 p_valor Conclusao
## 1 Kruskall Wallis NAO Sazonal 0,9991 NAO Sazonal
## 2 Friedman rank NAO Sazonal 0,8554 NAO Sazonal
```

```
# resultado -
```

```
decomposicao <- decompose(ts(data_serie, frequency = 12))
```

```
plot(decomposicao)
```

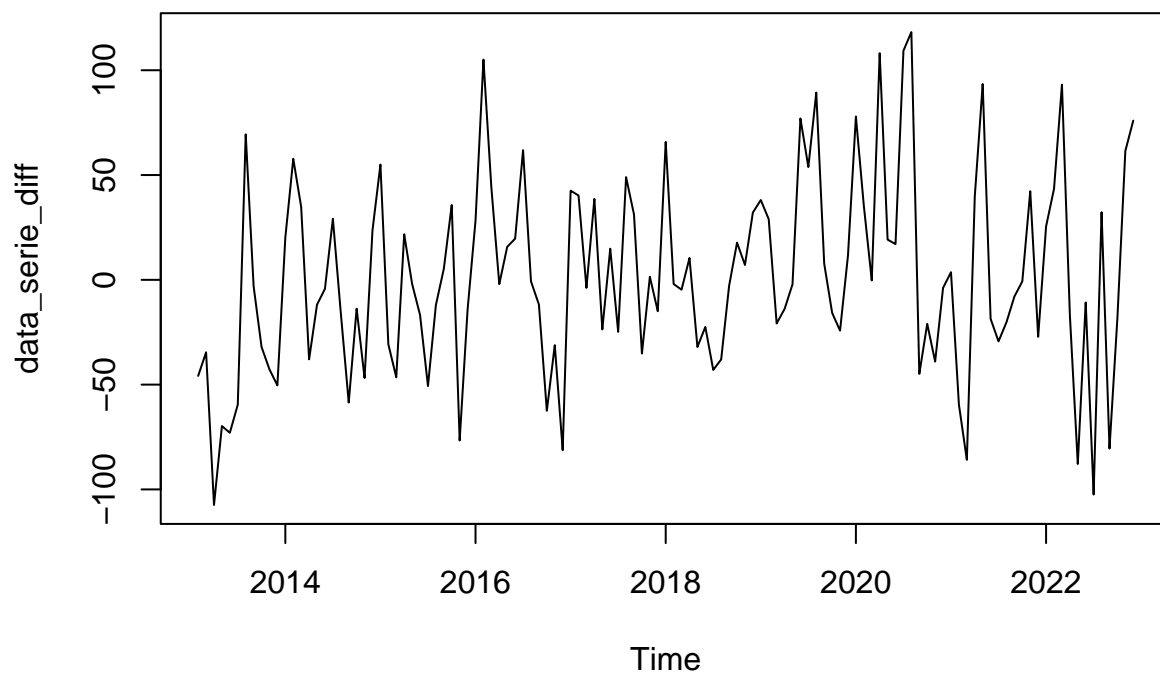
## Decomposition of additive time series



```
# diferenciação
```

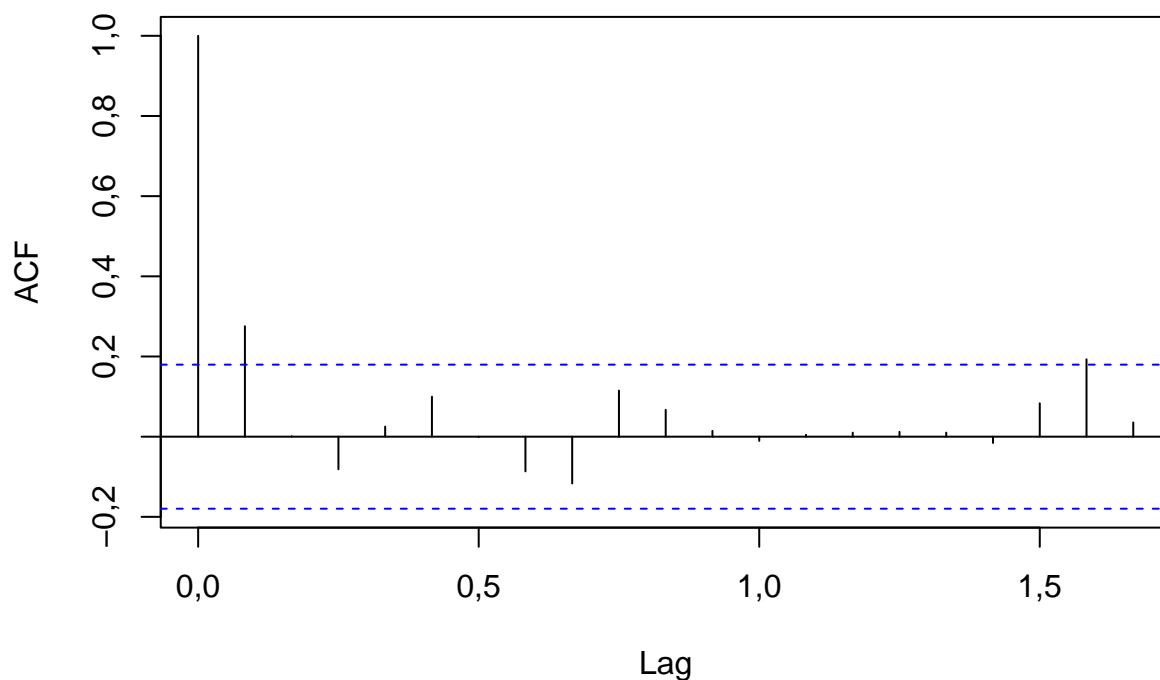


```
data_serie_diff<-diff(data_serie,differences = 1)
plot(data_serie_diff)
```



```
acf(data_serie_diff)
```

**Series data\_serie\_diff**



```
adf.test(data_serie_diff, alternative = "stationary")
```

```
## Warning in adf.test(data_serie_diff, alternative = "stationary"): p-value
## smaller than printed p-value
##
```

```

## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data: data_serie_diff
## Dickey-Fuller = -4,69, Lag order = 4, p-value = 0,01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
tend_determ(data_serie_diff)

## $CS
##
## Cox Stuart test
##
## data: ts
## statistic = 39, n = 59, p-value = 0,018
## alternative hypothesis: non randomness
##
##
## $CeST
##
## Cox and Stuart Trend test
##
## data: ts
## z = 1,96, n = 119, p-value = 0,05
## alternative hypothesis: monotonic trend
##
##
## $MannKT
##
## Mann-Kendall trend test
##
## data: ts
## z = 2,06, n = 119, p-value = 0,039
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##          S          varS          tau
## 899,00000 189567,00000    0,12804
##
##
## $MannK
## tau = 0,128, 2-sided pvalue =0,0392
##
## $KPSST
##
## KPSS Test for Trend Stationarity
##
## data: ts
## KPSS Trend = 0,112, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0,1
##
##
## $Tabela
##          Testes          H0 p_valor          Conclusao
## 1          Cox Stuart NAO tendencia 0,0183          Tendencia
## 2 Cox and Stuart Trend NAO tendencia 0,0502 NAO tendencia
## 3 Mann-Kendall Trend NAO tendencia 0,0392          Tendencia
## 4 Mann-Kendall NAO tendencia 0,0392          Tendencia
## 5 KPSS Test for Trend NAO tendencia 0,1000 NAO tendencia

```

```
raiz_unit(data_serie_diff)
```

```
## $ADF
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data: ts
## Dickey-Fuller = -4,69, Lag order = 4, p-value = 0,01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
##
##
## $PP
##
## Phillips-Perron Unit Root Test
##
## data: ts
## Dickey-Fuller Z(alpha) = -78,8, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value =
## 0,01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
##
##
## $KPSSL
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: ts
## KPSS Level = 0,392, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0,081
##
##
## $Tabela
##


|      | Testes                    | H0            | p_valor | Conclusao     |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| ## 1 | Augmented Dickey-Fuller   | Tendencia     | 0,0100  | NAO tendencia |
| ## 2 | Phillips-Perron Unit Root | Tendencia     | 0,0100  | NAO tendencia |
| ## 3 | KPSS Test for Level       | NAO tendencia | 0,0807  | NAO tendencia |


```

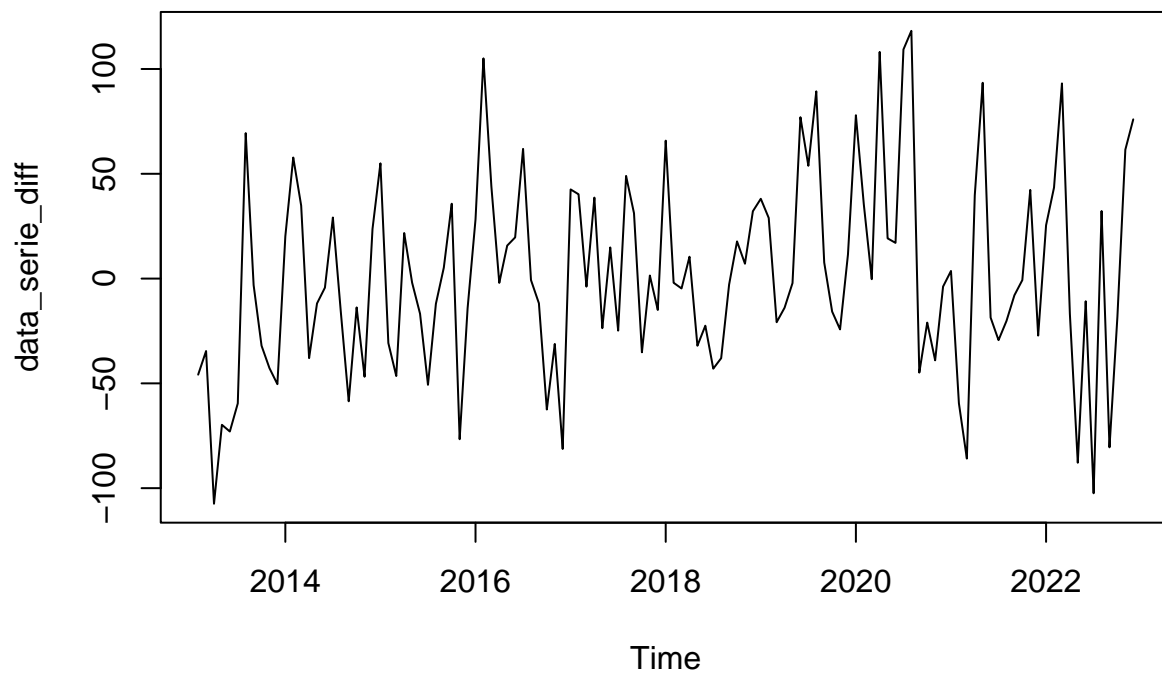
```
sazonalidade(data_serie_diff)
```

```
## $KrusW
## Test used: Kruskall Wallis
##
## Test statistic: 16,51
## P-value: 0,12312
##
## $Fried
## Test used: Friedman rank
##
## Test statistic: 14,59
## P-value: 0,20206
##
## $Tabela
##


|      | Testes          | H0          | p_valor | Conclusao   |
|------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| ## 1 | Kruskall Wallis | NAO Sazonal | 0,1231  | NAO Sazonal |
| ## 2 | Friedman rank   | NAO Sazonal | 0,2021  | NAO Sazonal |


```

```
plot(data_serie_diff)
```



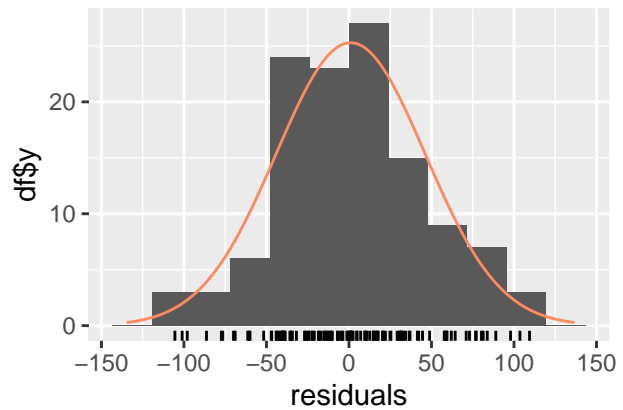
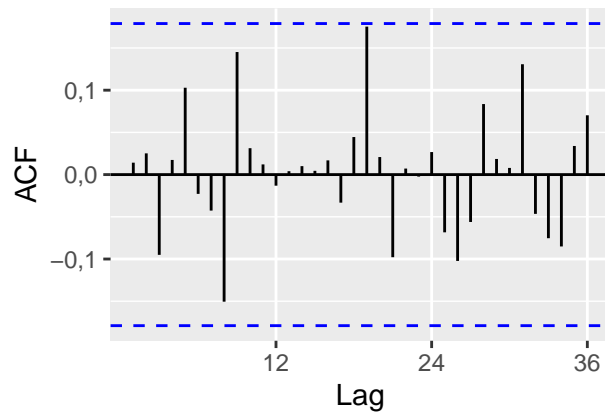
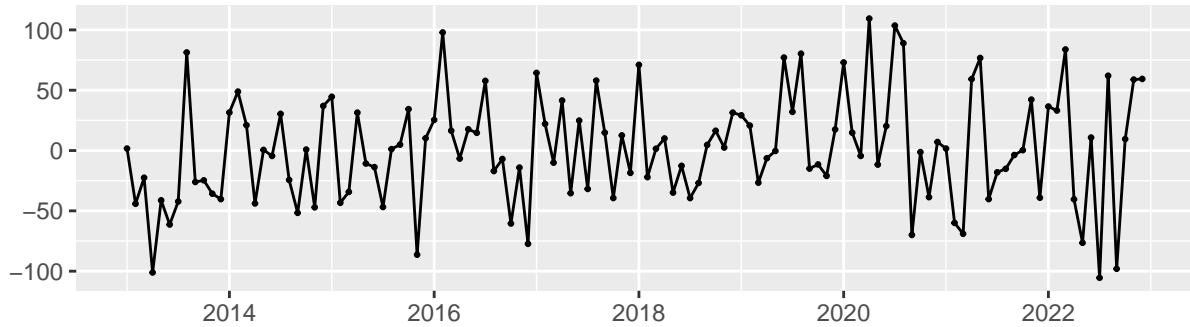
```
arima_model<-auto.arima(data_serie)
```

```
summary(arima_model)
```

```
## Series: data_serie
## ARIMA(0,1,1)
##
## Coefficients:
##      ma1
##      0,282
## s.e.  0,083
##
## sigma^2 = 2062:  log likelihood = -622,48
## AIC=1249  AICc=1249,1  BIC=1254,5
##
## Training set error measures:
##              ME  RMSE  MAE  MPE  MAPE  MASE  ACF1
## Training set 1,0079 45,034 35,547 0,023366 2,4696 0,26147 0,014123
```

```
checkresiduals(arima_model)
```

## Residuals from ARIMA(0,1,1)



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from ARIMA(0,1,1)
## Q* = 15,4, df = 23, p-value = 0,88
##
## Model df: 1.   Total lags used: 24
ggqqplot(arima_model$residuals)+ggtitle("Res?duos Modelo SES")
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type <ts>. Defaulting
## to continuous.
```

