

Séries Temporais

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Sumário

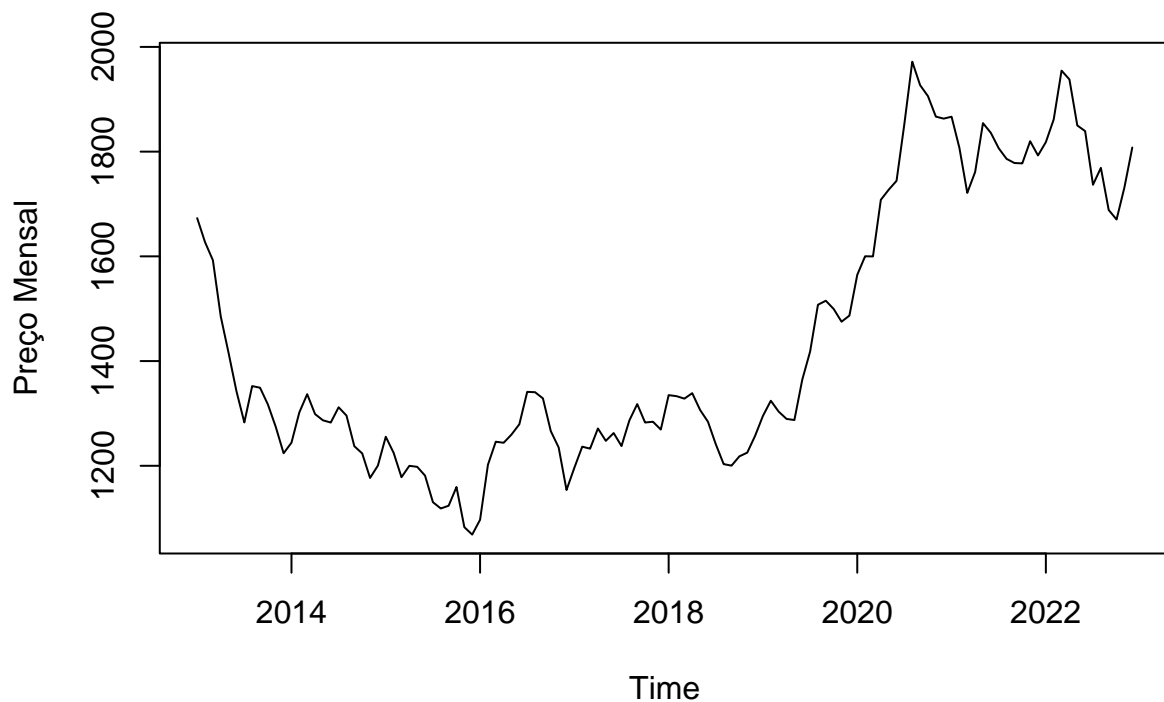
1 Introdução

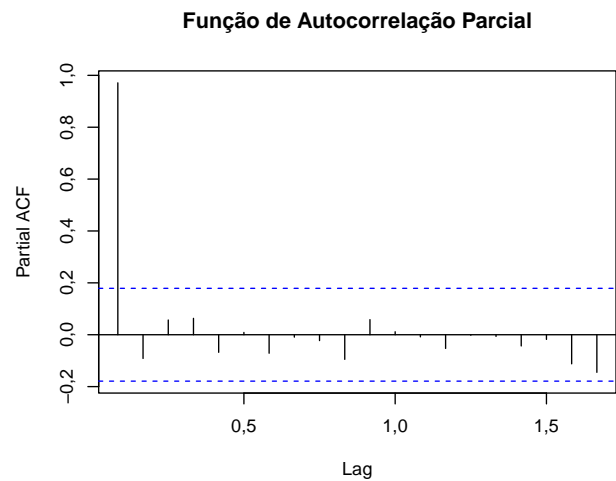
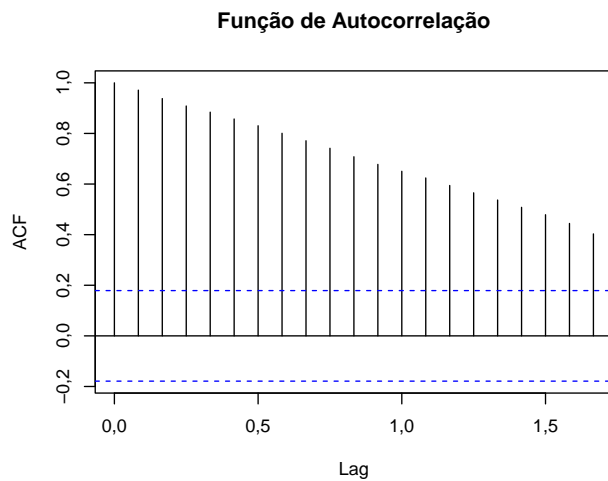
1

1 Introdução

Nesta seção são apresentados os dados referentes a análise da série temporal de precificação mensal do ouro, entre os anos de 2013 e 2023. O banco de dados pode ser encontrado no link XXXXXXXX.

Precificação mensal do Ouro – 2013 a 2023





verificar - Sazonalidade, raiz unitaria e tendencia

```
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 = 0,00000000000024
## 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 Kruskal Wallis NAO Sazonal 0,9991 NAO Sazonal
## 2 Friedman rank NAO Sazonal 0,8554 NAO Sazonal
```

```
# resultado -
```

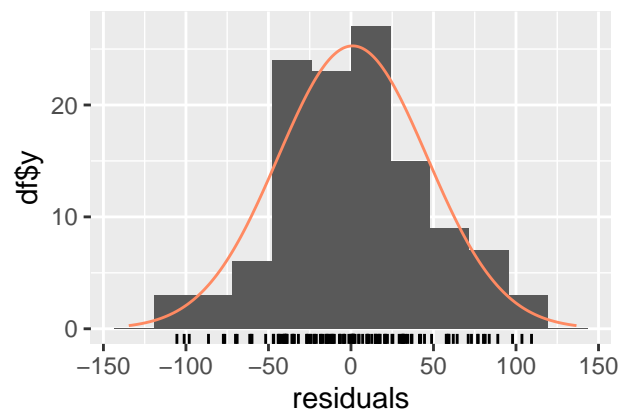
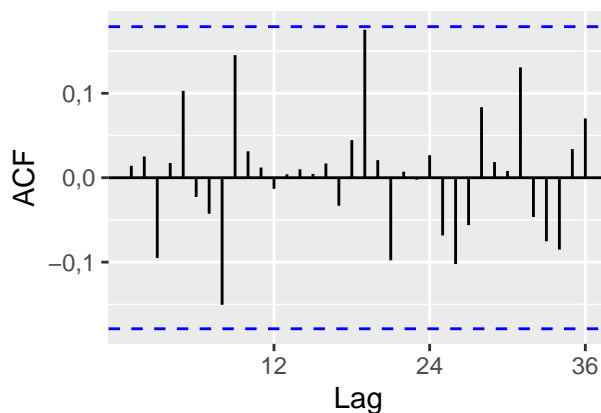
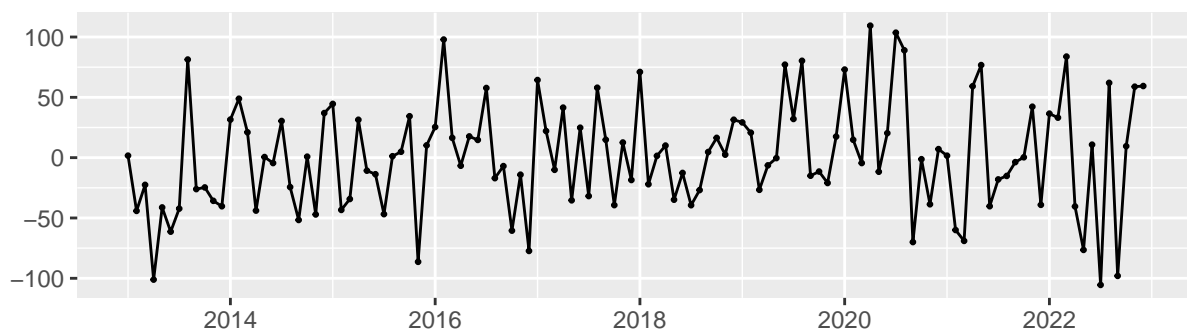
```
arima_model<-auto.arima(data_serie)
```

```
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.
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## to continuous.
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## to continuous.
```

