

Análise de Séries Temporais

0.6 - Aula Prática

Prof. Dr. Eder Angelo Milani

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Tendência - Suavização

Para exemplificar o cálculo da tendência utilizando o método de Média Móvel, vamos utilizar os valores apresentados da Aula Teórica.

```
z <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8)

mm <- numeric()
for(t in 2:5){
  mm[t] <- (z[t-1] + z[t] + z[t+1]) / 3
}

round(mm, 1)

## [1] NA 85.5 89.1 89.5 92.1
```

Exemplo de uma série temporal com tendência

A seguir apresentamos os valores mensais do consumo de energia elétrica no Estado do Espírito Santo, referentes aos anos 1977 e 1978, portanto são 24 observações. Série temporal retirada de Morettin e Toloi (2006). Diferentemente da Aula 2, agora vamos aplicar o método de Médias Móveis para estimar a tendência da série temporal.

```
energia <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8, 89.7, 97.9, 103.4,
           107.6, 120.4, 109.6, 110.3, 118.1, 116.5, 134.2, 134.7,
           144.8, 144.4, 159.2, 168.2, 175.2, 174.5, 173.7)

energia_ts <- ts(energia, start=c(1977, 1), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie temporal
plot(energia_ts, type='b', ylab = "Energia", xlab="Ano")

# calculo da media movel
mm_energia <- numeric()
for(i in 2:23){
  mm_energia[i] <- (energia[i-1] + energia[i] + energia[i+1]) / 3
}

round(mm_energia, 1)

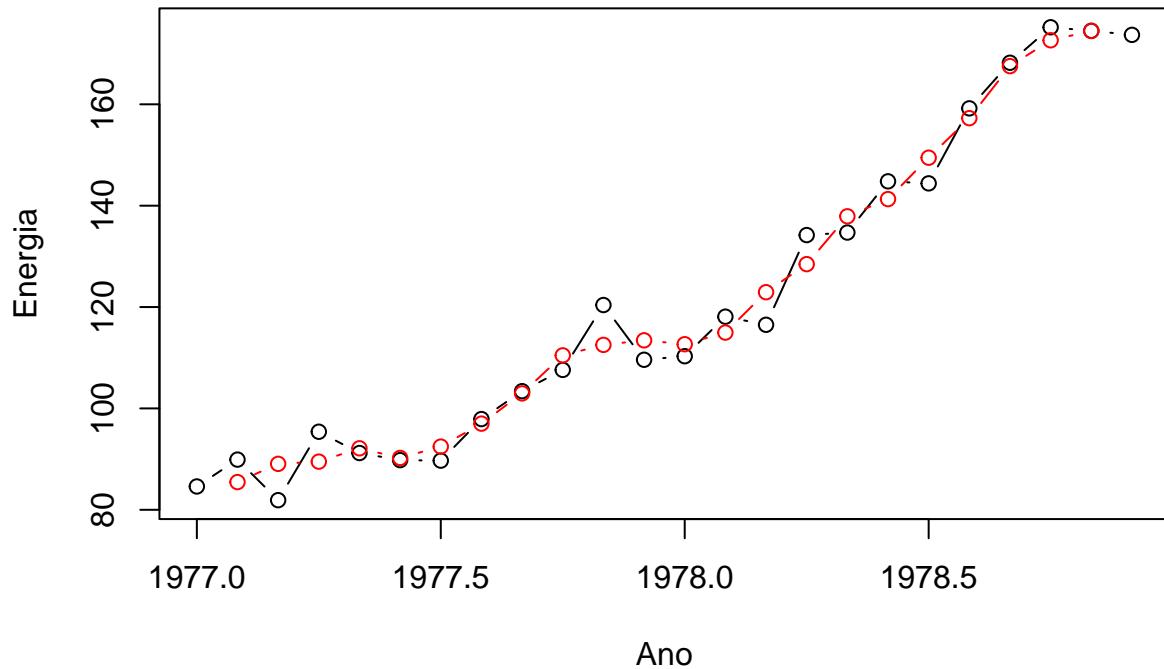
## [1] NA 85.5 89.1 89.5 92.1 90.2 92.5 97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4
## [13] 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5
```

```

mm_energia_ts <- ts(mm_energia, start=c(1977, 1), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie temporal
plot(energia_ts, type='b', ylab = "Energia", xlab="Ano")
lines(mm_energia_ts, type="b", col="red")

```



```

# Existe uma função no R que calcula a media móvel
# ela é exemplificada a seguir.
# install.packages("zoo")
library(zoo)

## Warning: pacote 'zoo' foi compilado no R versão 4.4.3
##
## Anexando pacote: 'zoo'

## Os seguintes objetos são mascarados por 'package:base':
##
##     as.Date, as.Date.numeric

# comando align determina como as medias vão ser dispostas no vetor
# fill = NA, NULL ou 0 - preenchimento dos espaços vazios

round(rollmean(energia_ts, 3, fill = NA, align = "center"), 1)

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    NA  85.5  89.1  89.5  92.1  90.2  92.5  97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4

```

```

## 1978 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5     NA
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 3, fill = NA, align = "right"), 1)

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    NA    NA  85.5  89.1  89.5  92.1  90.2  92.5  97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5
## 1978 113.4 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 3, fill = NA, align = "left"), 1)

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977  85.5  89.1  89.5  92.1  90.2  92.5  97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4 112.7
## 1978 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5     NA    NA
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 3, fill = 0, align = "center"), 1) # preenche com 0

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    0.0  85.5  89.1  89.5  92.1  90.2  92.5  97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4
## 1978 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5     0.0
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 3, fill = NULL, align = "center"), 1) # nao preenche os espacos vazios

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    85.5  89.1  89.5  92.1  90.2  92.5  97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4
## 1978 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5
# para quantidade par de observacoes
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 4, fill = NA, align = "center"), 1)

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    NA  88.0  89.6  89.6  91.5  92.2  95.2  99.7 107.3 110.2 112.0 114.6
## 1978 113.6 119.8 125.9 132.6 139.5 145.8 154.2 161.8 169.3 172.9     NA    NA
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 4, fill = NA, align = "left"), 1)

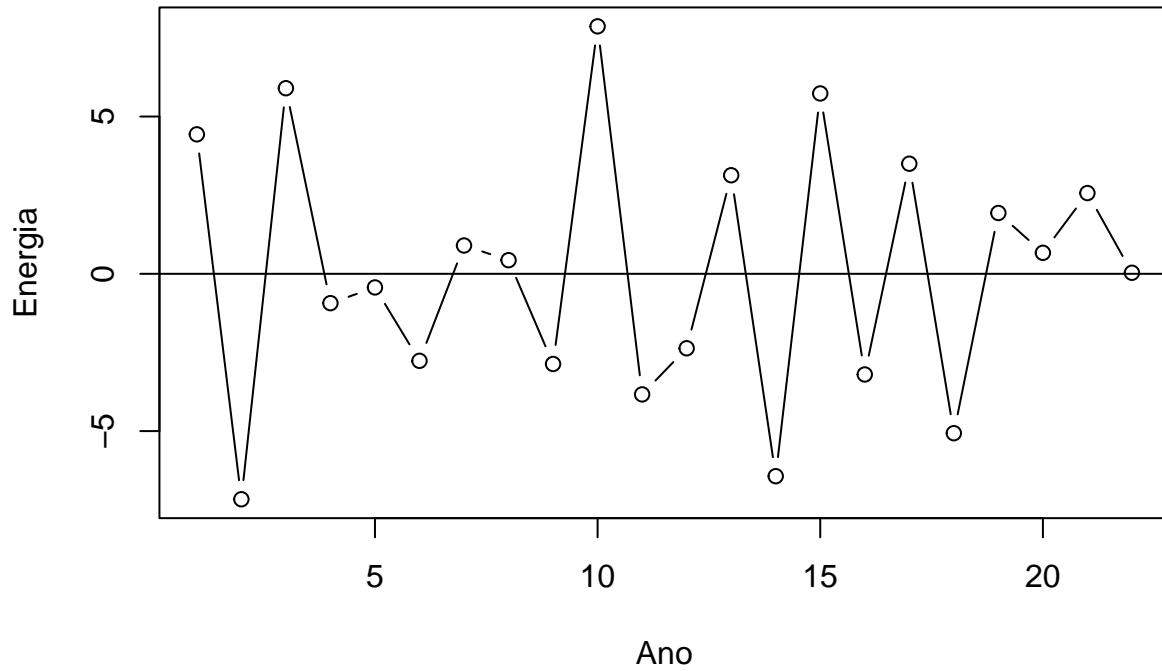
##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977  88.0  89.6  89.6  91.5  92.2  95.2  99.7 107.3 110.2 112.0 114.6 113.6
## 1978 119.8 125.9 132.6 139.5 145.8 154.2 161.8 169.3 172.9     NA    NA    NA
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 4, fill = NA, align = "right"), 1)

##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977    NA    NA    NA  88.0  89.6  89.6  91.5  92.2  95.2  99.7 107.3 110.2
## 1978 112.0 114.6 113.6 119.8 125.9 132.6 139.5 145.8 154.2 161.8 169.3 172.9
# serie livre de sazonalidade

energia_st_ts <- energia_ts - mm_energia_ts

plot(energia_st_ts[2:23], type="b", ylab = "Energia", xlab="Ano")
abline(h=0)

```



Em vez de tomar médias móveis, podemos calcular medianas móveis, um exemplo é dado a seguir.

```

z <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8)

mdm <- numeric()
for(t in 2:5){
  mdm[t] <- median(z[t-1], z[t], z[t+1])
}

round(mdm, 1)

## [1] NA 84.6 89.9 81.9 95.4
# podemos fazer os calculos usando uma funcao pronta

round(rollmedian(z, 3, fill = NA, align = "center"), 1)

## [1] NA 84.6 89.9 91.2 91.2 NA

```

Sazonalidade - Suavização

Exemplo de uma série temporal com sazonalidade

A seguir apresentamos as temperaturas médias mensais, em graus centígrados, da cidade de Cananéia (município brasileiro do litoral de São Paulo), de janeiro de 1976 a dezembro de 1985. Série temporal retirada de Morettin e Toloi (2006).

Obs.: como já discutido anteriormente, está série não apresenta tendência.

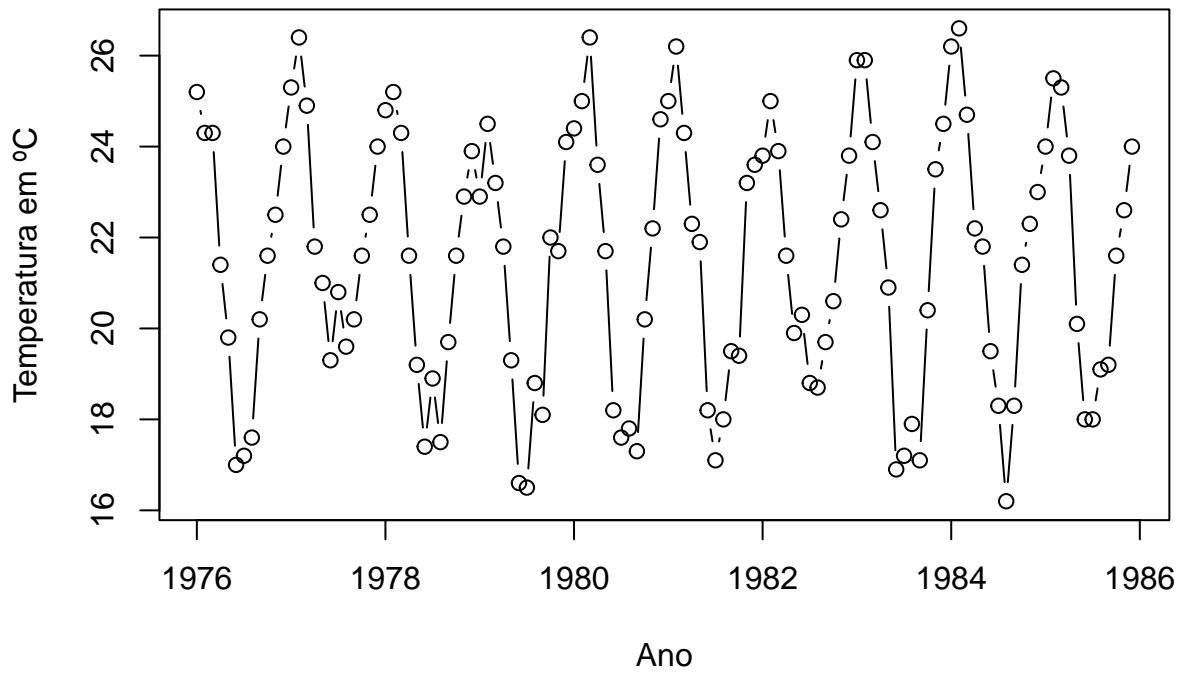
```
# fazendo a leitura do conjunto de dados
setwd("G:\\Meu Drive\\UFG\\Especializacao\\Aulas de series temporais\\Códigos")

library(readxl)
temperatura <- read_excel("temperatura.xls")
head(temperatura)

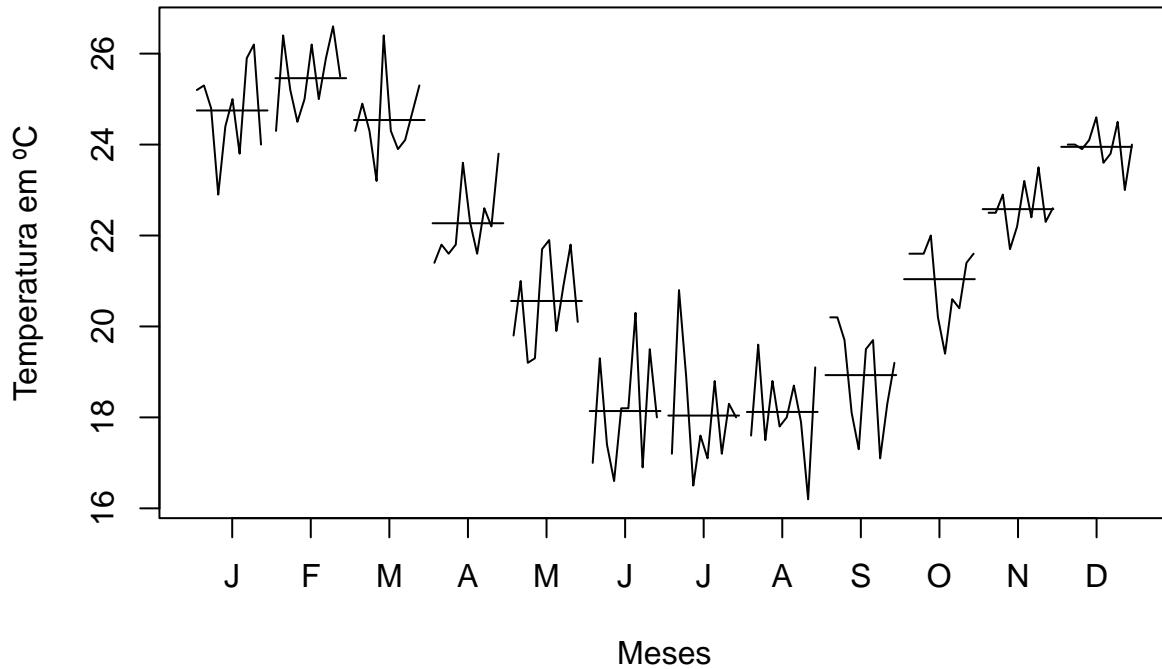
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##       Ano Cananeia Ubatuba
##   <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 1976     25.2     27.1
## 2 NA        24.3     25.3
## 3 NA        24.3     25.8
## 4 NA        21.4     23.7
## 5 NA        19.8     21.6
## 6 NA        17.0     20.0

temp.cananeia_ts <- ts(temperatura$Cananeia, start = c(1976, 1), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie temporal
plot.ts(temp.cananeia_ts, type="b", ylab="Temperatura em °C", xlab="Ano")
```



```
# grafico dos meses separadamente
monthplot(temp.cananeia_ts, xlab="Meses", ylab="Temperatura em °C", main="")
```



```

# disponer os dados em uma matriz
# colunas = meses
# linhas = anos
cananeia_matriz <- matrix(temp.cananeia_ts, ncol=12, nrow=10, byrow=T)
cananeia_matriz

##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12]
## [1,] 25.2 24.3 24.3 21.4 19.8 17.0 17.2 17.6 20.2 21.6 22.5 24.0
## [2,] 25.3 26.4 24.9 21.8 21.0 19.3 20.8 19.6 20.2 21.6 22.5 24.0
## [3,] 24.8 25.2 24.3 21.6 19.2 17.4 18.9 17.5 19.7 21.6 22.9 23.9
## [4,] 22.9 24.5 23.2 21.8 19.3 16.6 16.5 18.8 18.1 22.0 21.7 24.1
## [5,] 24.4 25.0 26.4 23.6 21.7 18.2 17.6 17.8 17.3 20.2 22.2 24.6
## [6,] 25.0 26.2 24.3 22.3 21.9 18.2 17.1 18.0 19.5 19.4 23.2 23.6
## [7,] 23.8 25.0 23.9 21.6 19.9 20.3 18.8 18.7 19.7 20.6 22.4 23.8
## [8,] 25.9 25.9 24.1 22.6 20.9 16.9 17.2 17.9 17.1 20.4 23.5 24.5
## [9,] 26.2 26.6 24.7 22.2 21.8 19.5 18.3 16.2 18.3 21.4 22.3 23.0
## [10,] 24.0 25.5 25.3 23.8 20.1 18.0 18.0 19.1 19.2 21.6 22.6 24.0

# vetor de medias
vetor_media <- colMeans(cananeia_matriz, na.rm = T)
vetor_media

## [1] 24.75 25.46 24.54 22.27 20.56 18.14 18.04 18.12 18.93 21.04 22.58 23.95
# media
temp_media <- mean(vetor_media)
temp_media

```

```

## [1] 21.53167
# sazonalidade estimada
sazonalidade <- vetor_media - temp_media
sazonalidade

## [1] 3.2183333 3.9283333 3.0083333 0.7383333 -0.9716667 -3.3916667
## [7] -3.4916667 -3.4116667 -2.6016667 -0.4916667 1.0483333 2.4183333

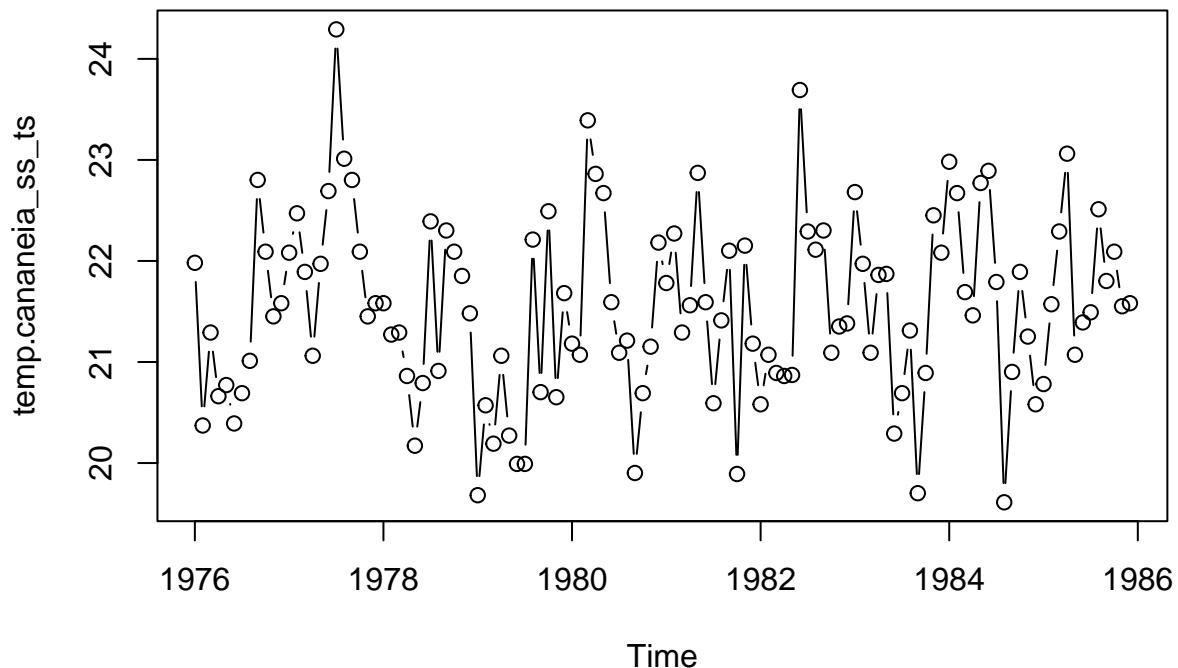
# vetor com a sazonalidade
sazonalidade <- rep(sazonalidade, 10)

# serie livre de sazonalidade
temp.cananeia_ss <- temp.cananeia_ts - sazonalidade

temp.cananeia_ss_ts <- ts(temp.cananeia_ss, start = c(1976, 1), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie livre de sazonalidade
plot(temp.cananeia_ss_ts, type="b")

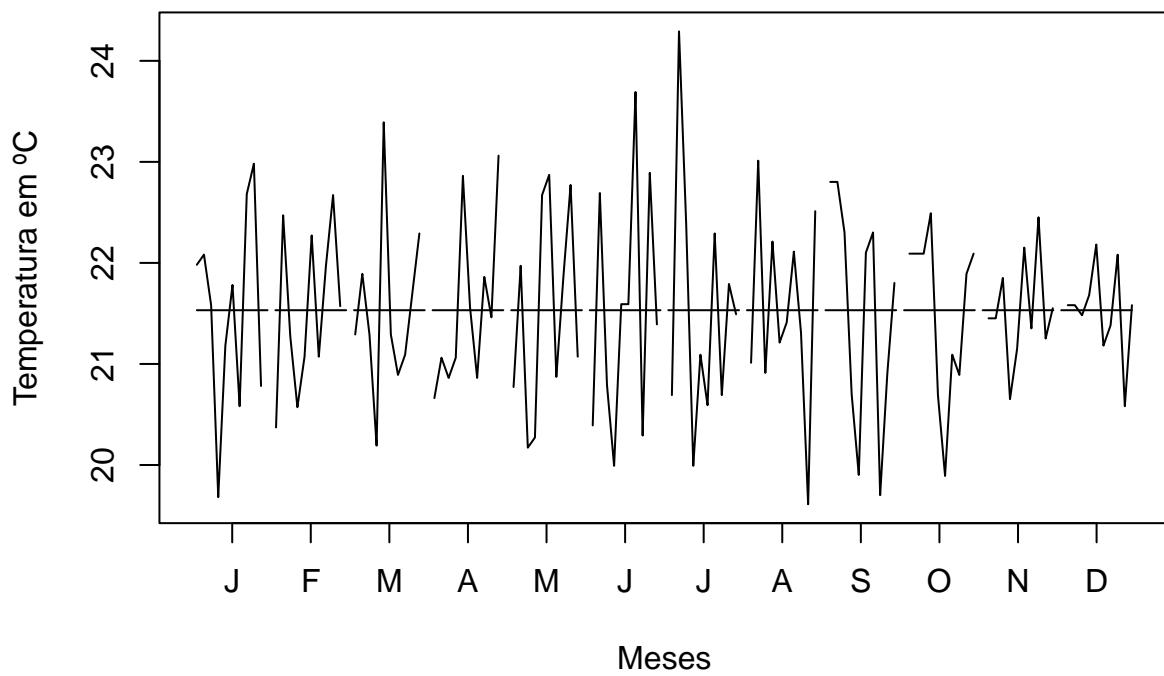
```



```

# grafico dos meses separadamente
monthplot(temp.cananeia_ss_ts, xlab="Meses", ylab="Temperatura em °C", main="")

```



Exemplo de uma série temporal com tendência e sazonalidade

A série temporal em estudo é do número mensal de nascidos vivos em Goiás no período de janeiro de 2011 até dezembro de 2023. Os valores foram obtidos no site do DATASUS, para acessar click aqui. Os dados foram obtidos em 20/09/2024.

```
library(forecast)

## Warning: pacote 'forecast' foi compilado no R versão 4.4.3

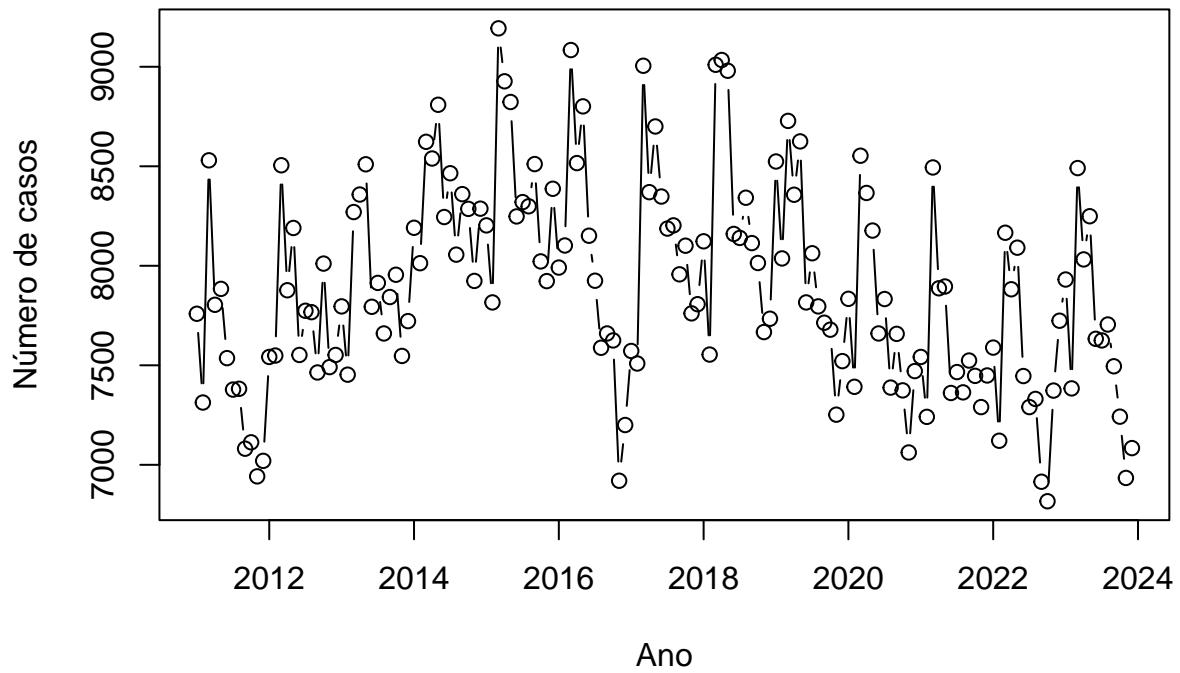
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method           from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo

#serie temporal do numero mensal de nascidos vivos em Goias

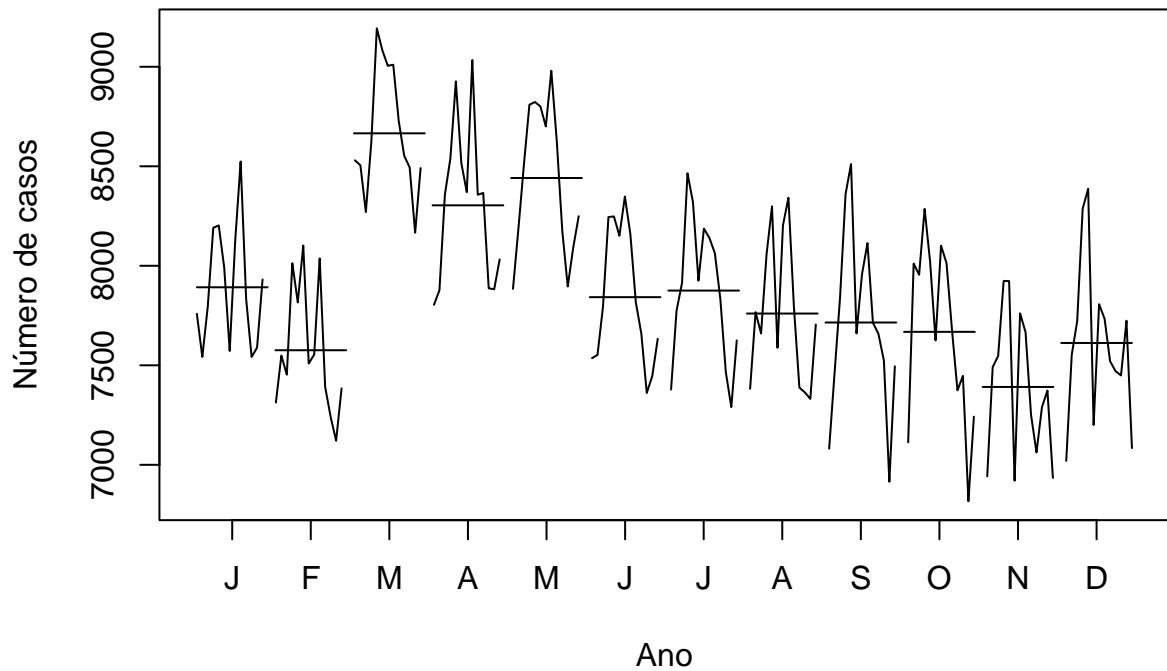
serie_nascido <- c(7759, 7313, 8530, 7804, 7884, 7536, 7378, 7382, 7081, 7113, 6942, 7020,
                  7542, 7549, 8505, 7877, 8190, 7552, 7774, 7767, 7464, 8011, 7491, 7552,
                  7796, 7453, 8270, 8358, 8510, 7794, 7914, 7660, 7843, 7955, 7547, 7722,
                  8191, 8013, 8623, 8539, 8809, 8245, 8465, 8056, 8360, 8286, 7924, 8287,
                  8203, 7816, 9193, 8927, 8823, 8248, 8320, 8299, 8511, 8022, 7923, 8387,
                  7991, 8102, 9084, 8516, 8801, 8151, 7925, 7588, 7660, 7625, 6920, 7200,
                  7572, 7509, 9005, 8370, 8700, 8348, 8187, 8203, 7957, 8101, 7761, 7807,
                  8123, 7554, 9010, 9034, 8980, 8160, 8140, 8342, 8114, 8014, 7667, 7734,
                  8524, 8037, 8728, 8357, 8625, 7816, 8063, 7796, 7714, 7679, 7252, 7521,
                  7834, 7392, 8553, 8366, 8177, 7660, 7833, 7388, 7658, 7374, 7062, 7471,
                  7542, 7241, 8494, 7887, 7896, 7361, 7466, 7364, 7524, 7447, 7290, 7449,
                  7589, 7121, 8166, 7882, 8091, 7446, 7290, 7331, 6915, 6817, 7373, 7724,
                  7931, 7384, 8491, 8032, 8249, 7633, 7625, 7705, 7495, 7242, 6934, 7084)

nascido_ts <- ts(serie_nascido, start= c(2011, 1), frequency = 12)

plot(nascido_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
```



```
# grafico dos meses separadamente
monthplot(nascido_ts, ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
```



```

# estimando a tendência
# calculo da media movel

# install.packages("zoo")
library(zoo)

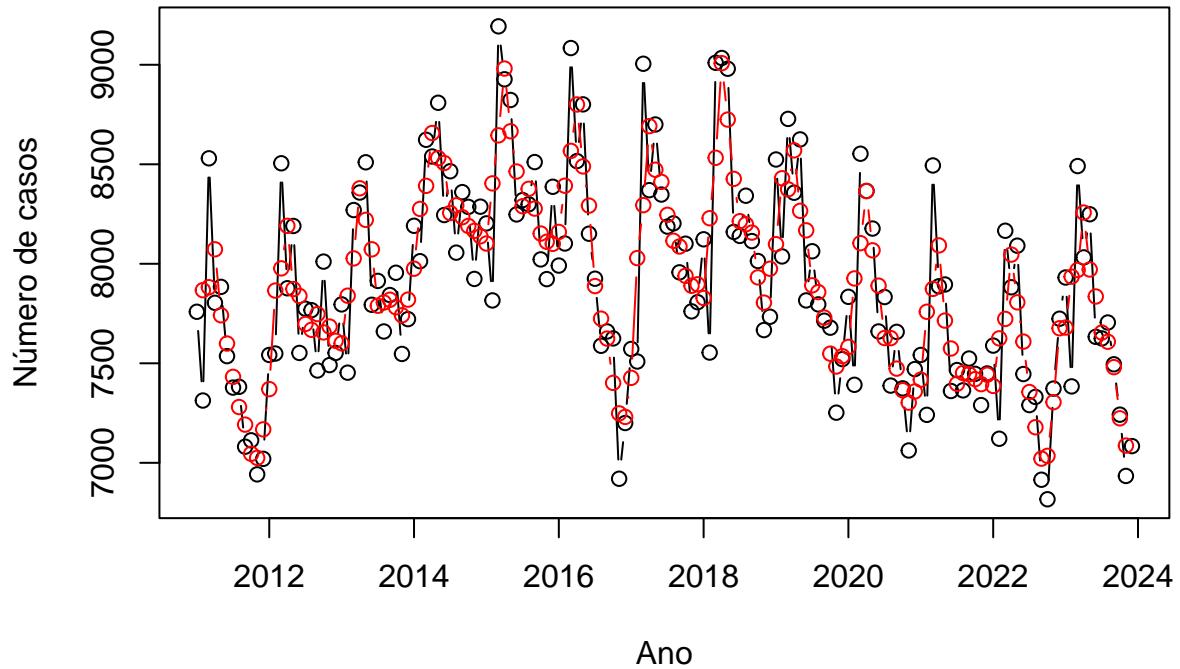
# comando align determina como as medias vao ser dispostas no vetor
# fill = NA, NULL ou 0 - preenchimento dos espacos vazios

# media de 3 meses
mm3_nascido_ts <- rollmean(nascido_ts, 3, fill = NA, align = "center")
is.ts(mm3_nascido_ts)

## [1] TRUE

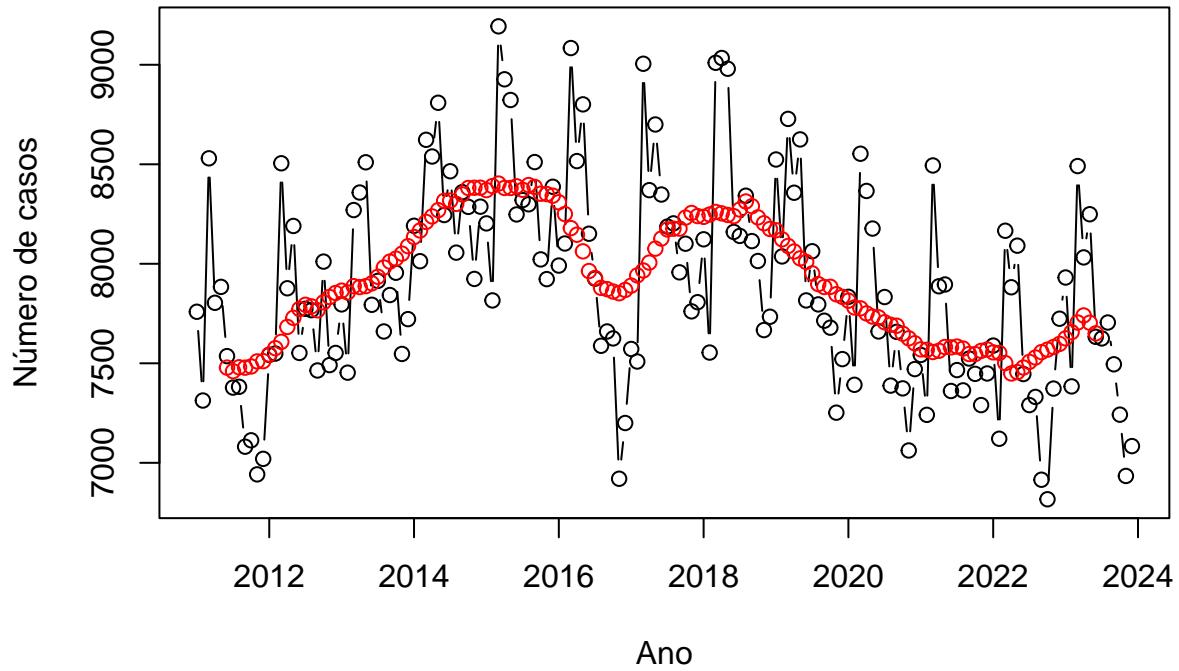
# grafico da serie temporal
plot(nascido_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
lines(mm3_nascido_ts, type="b", col="red")

```



```
# media de 12 meses
mm12_nascido_ts <- rollmean(nascido_ts, 12, fill = NA, align = "center")
#View(mm12_nascido_ts)

# grafico da serie temporal
plot(nascido_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
lines(mm12_nascido_ts, type="b", col="red")
```



```
# observe que para capturar um comportamento de mais longo prazo
# a quantidade de valores para a media nao pode ser pequena
```

```
# serie livre de tendencia
```

```
nascido_st <- nascido_ts - mm12_nascido_ts
```

```
# estimando a sazonalidade
```

```
# dispor os dados em uma matriz
```

```
# colunas = meses
```

```
# linhas = anos
```

```
nascido_matriz <- matrix(nascido_st, ncol=12, nrow=13, byrow=T)
```

```
nascido_matriz
```

```
##          [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]      [,7]
## [1,]        NA        NA        NA        NA        NA 57.50000 -82.416667
## [2,] -1.916667 -27.00000 897.0833 194.2500 461.5000 -220.83333 -20.000000
## [3,] -69.000000 -403.08333 382.3333 475.0000 622.3333 -107.83333 -20.750000
## [4,] 56.666667 -154.33333 412.5833 301.0000 539.5833 -71.50000 147.500000
## [5,] -167.250000 -574.50000 789.9167 545.9167 442.0000 -141.33333 -51.666667
## [6,] -318.333333 -148.08333 904.8333 369.9167 738.5000 187.41667 -3.666667
## [7,] -318.333333 -432.58333 1038.6667 364.0000 623.9167 221.33333 14.416667
## [8,] -112.833333 -693.41667 749.5000 780.7500 734.5833 -79.33333 -132.750000
## [9,] 355.583333 -85.91667 638.4167 295.3333 597.9167 -193.33333 111.166667
## [10,] 19.250000 -388.75000 776.9167 615.3333 442.1667 -70.66667 126.666667
## [11,] -28.000000 -327.00000 937.1667 324.0833 314.0833 -219.08333 -118.000000
```

```

## [12,] 34.083333 -431.16667 664.5833 433.0833 635.1667 -32.75000 -217.250000
## [13,] 305.583333 -272.58333 786.0833 291.6667 545.2500 -17.41667 NA
## [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12]
## [1,] -98.08333 -397.00000 -371.08333 -567.5833 -490.91667
## [2,] -19.00000 -302.41667 204.50000 -342.1667 -301.33333
## [3,] -321.41667 -167.83333 -70.91667 -503.8333 -366.41667
## [4,] -245.08333 11.41667 -94.91667 -458.0833 -95.33333
## [5,] -96.50000 124.58333 -330.16667 -427.3333 44.75000
## [6,] -291.25000 -212.66667 -235.50000 -932.0833 -668.50000
## [7,] 26.66667 -219.75000 -131.08333 -494.4167 -432.75000
## [8,] 29.00000 -175.50000 -219.08333 -536.5000 -440.83333
## [9,] -102.08333 -169.50000 -205.25000 -594.9167 -312.91667
## [10,] -305.75000 -30.83333 -274.91667 -563.5000 -129.58333
## [11,] -210.00000 -22.66667 -99.25000 -272.5000 -120.58333
## [12,] -198.16667 -641.25000 -751.75000 -208.9167 126.50000
## [13,] NA NA NA NA NA

# vetor de medias
vetor_media <- colMeans(nascido_matriz, na.rm = T)
vetor_media

## [1] -20.37500 -328.20139 748.17361 415.86111 558.08333 -52.91026
## [7] -20.56250 -152.63889 -183.61806 -214.95139 -491.81944 -265.65972

# media
nasc_media <- mean(vetor_media)
nasc_media

## [1] -0.7182158

# sazonalidade estimada
sazonalidade <- vetor_media - nasc_media
sazonalidade

## [1] -19.65678 -327.48317 748.89183 416.57933 558.80155 -52.19204
## [7] -19.84428 -151.92067 -182.89984 -214.23317 -491.10123 -264.94151

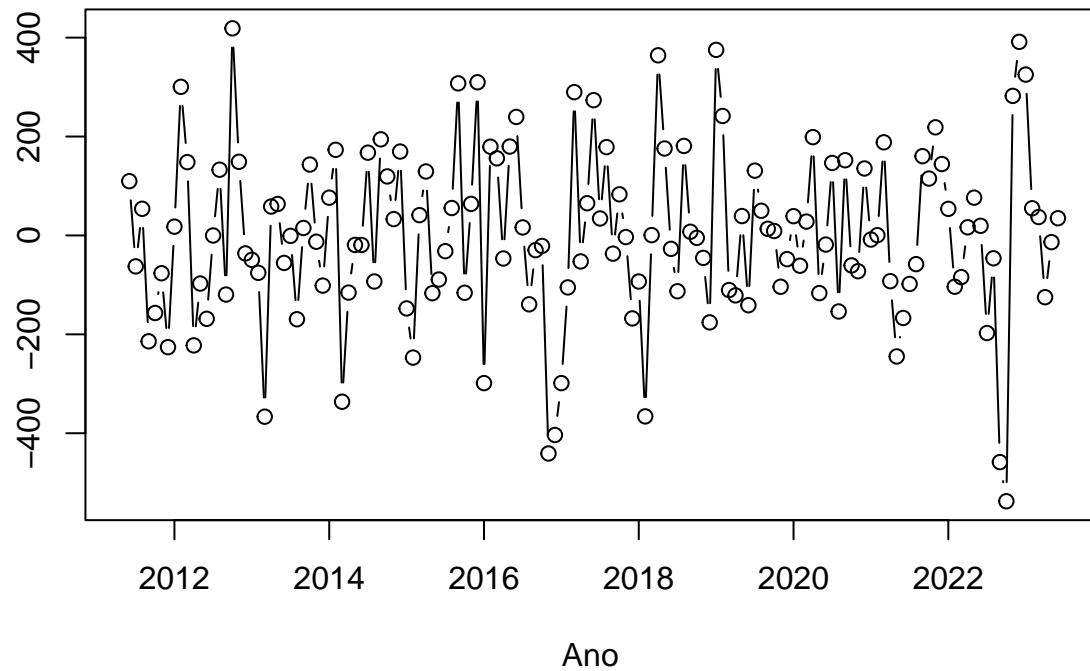
# vetor com a sazonalidade
sazonalidade <- rep(sazonalidade, 13)

# serie livre de sazonalidade
# note os valores perdidos na estimacao da tendencia
nascido_st_ss <- nascido_st[5:150] - sazonalidade[5:150]

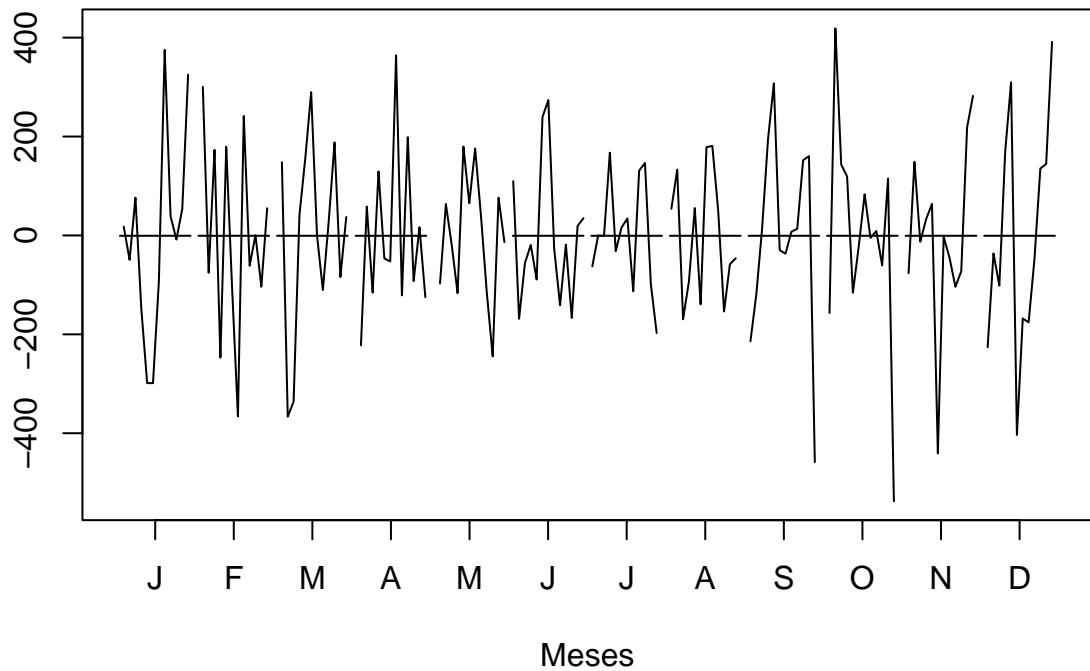
# note onde vai iniciar a nova serie
nascido_st_ss <- ts(nascido_st_ss, start = c(2011, 5), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie livre de tendencia e sazonalidade
plot(nascido_st_ss, type="b", xlab="Ano", ylab="")

```



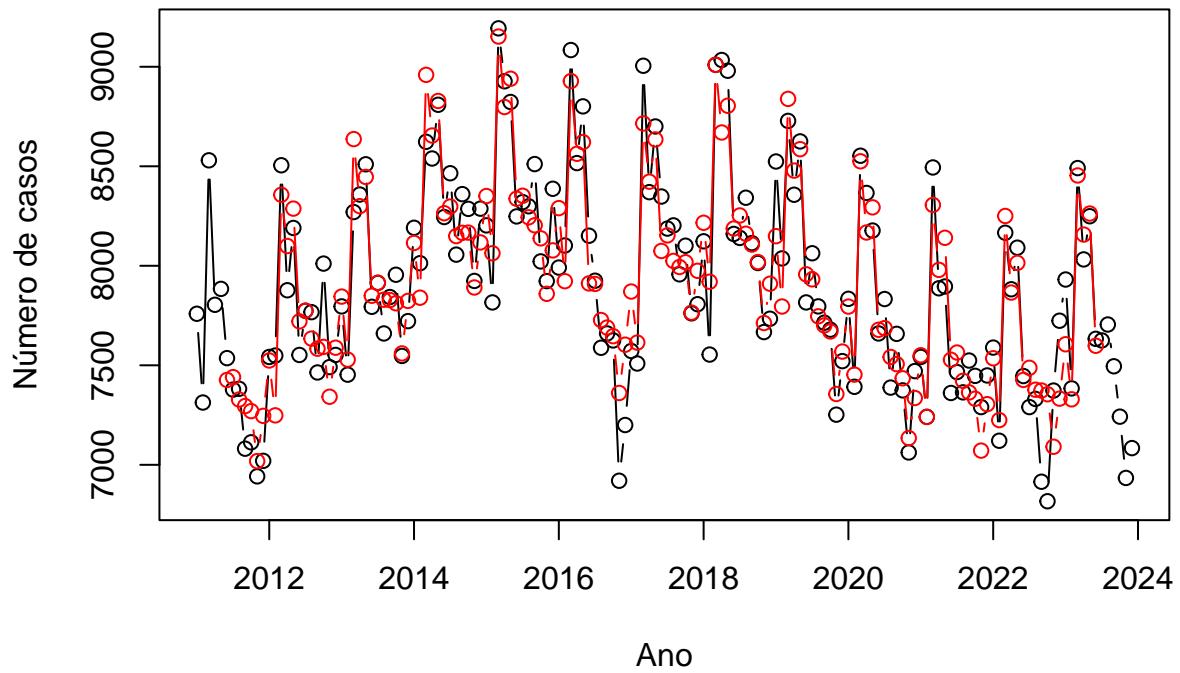
```
# grafico dos meses separadamente
monthplot(nascido_st_ss, xlab="Meses", ylab="", main="")
```



```
# grafico da serie temporal + estimacao da tendencia e sazonalidade

# calculo da serie temporal da tendencia + sazonalidade
nascido_tend_saz <- ts((mm12_nascido_ts[5:150] + sazonalidade[5:150]), start = c(2011, 5), frequency = 12)

plot(nascido_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
lines(nascido_tend_saz, type="b", col="red")
```



Suavização

Suavização Exponencial Simples (SES)

Exemplo 1

A série temporal a seguir é do IPCA (índice nacional de preços ao consumidor amplo) do período de janeiro de 2010 até dezembro de 2024. Os valores foram obtidos no site do IBGE, para acessar click aqui. Os dados foram acessados em 01/05/2024. Vamos aplicar o método SES para obter previsões.

```
# serie temporal do IPCA

ipca <- c(0.75, 0.78, 0.52, 0.57, 0.43, 0.00, 0.01, 0.04, 0.45, 0.75, 0.83, 0.63,
         0.83, 0.80, 0.79, 0.77, 0.47, 0.15, 0.16, 0.37, 0.53, 0.43, 0.52, 0.50,
         0.56, 0.45, 0.21, 0.64, 0.36, 0.08, 0.43, 0.41, 0.57, 0.59, 0.60, 0.79,
         0.86, 0.60, 0.47, 0.55, 0.37, 0.26, 0.03, 0.24, 0.35, 0.57, 0.54, 0.92,
         0.55, 0.69, 0.92, 0.67, 0.46, 0.40, 0.01, 0.25, 0.57, 0.42, 0.51, 0.78,
         1.24, 1.22, 1.32, 0.71, 0.74, 0.79, 0.62, 0.22, 0.54, 0.82, 1.01, 0.96,
         1.27, 0.90, 0.43, 0.61, 0.78, 0.35, 0.52, 0.44, 0.08, 0.26, 0.18, 0.30,
         0.38, 0.33, 0.25, 0.14, 0.31,-0.23, 0.24, 0.19, 0.16, 0.42, 0.28, 0.44,
         0.29, 0.32, 0.09, 0.22, 0.40, 1.26, 0.33,-0.09, 0.48, 0.45,-0.21, 0.15,
         0.32, 0.43, 0.75, 0.57, 0.13, 0.01, 0.19, 0.11,-0.04, 0.10, 0.51, 1.15,
         0.21, 0.25, 0.07,-0.31,-0.38, 0.26, 0.36, 0.24, 0.64, 0.86, 0.89, 1.35,
         0.25, 0.86, 0.93, 0.31, 0.83, 0.53, 0.96, 0.87, 1.16, 1.25, 0.95, 0.73,
         0.54, 1.01, 1.62, 1.06, 0.47, 0.67,-0.68,-0.36,-0.29, 0.59, 0.41, 0.62,
         0.53, 0.84, 0.71, 0.61, 0.23,-0.08, 0.12, 0.23, 0.26, 0.24, 0.28, 0.56,
         0.42, 0.83, 0.16, 0.38, 0.46, 0.21, 0.38,-0.02, 0.44, 0.56, 0.39, 0.52)

ipca_ts <- ts(ipca, start= c(2010, 1), frequency = 12)

plot(ipca_ts, type="b", ylab="IPCA", xlab="Tempo")

# ja discutimos que essa serie nao apresenta
# tendencia nem sazonalidade

# Suavizacao Exponencial Simples
# Instale o pacote forecast, se necessario
# install.packages("forecast")

# Carregue o pacote forecast
library(forecast)

# Ajuste do modelo de suavizacao exponencial simples

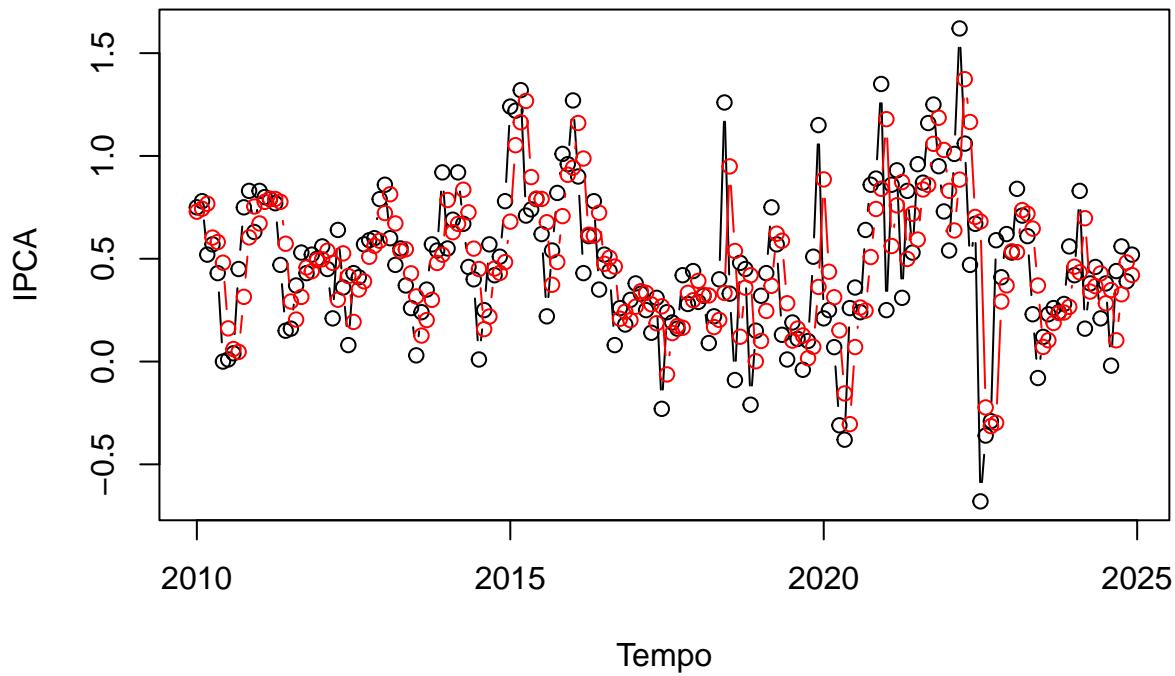
modelo_ses <- ses(ipca_ts, h = 5) # h = numero de periodos para previsao
summary(modelo_ses)

## 
## Forecast method: Simple exponential smoothing
## 
## Model Information:
## Simple exponential smoothing
## 
## Call:
## ses(y = ipca_ts, h = 5)
## 
```

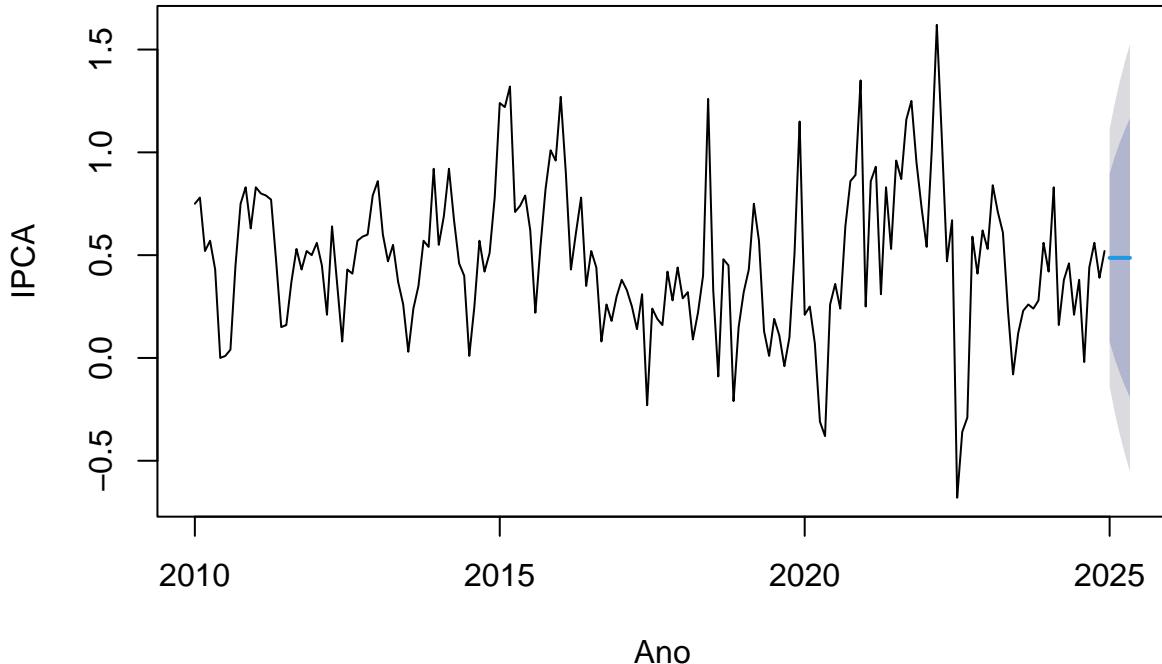
```

## Smoothing parameters:
##   alpha = 0.6643
##
## Initial states:
##   l = 0.7289
##
## sigma: 0.319
##
##      AIC     AICc      BIC
## 527.3808 527.5172 536.9597
##
## Error measures:
##               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set -0.002025229 0.3172077 0.2369852 -Inf Inf 0.6971373 0.04206412
##
## Forecasts:
##             Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
## Jan 2025    0.4867065 0.077910961 0.8955020 -0.1384923 1.111905
## Feb 2025    0.4867065 -0.004077567 0.9774905 -0.2638829 1.237296
## Mar 2025    0.4867065 -0.074207225 1.0476201 -0.3711370 1.344550
## Apr 2025    0.4867065 -0.136494440 1.1099074 -0.4663971 1.439810
## May 2025    0.4867065 -0.193098338 1.1665113 -0.5529653 1.526378
# visualizacao do ajuste
plot(ipca_ts, type="b", ylab="IPCA", xlab="Tempo")
lines(modelo_ses$fitted, type="b", col="red")

```



```
plot(modelo_ses, main="", xlab="Ano", ylab="IPCA")
```



```
# Visualizacao da previsao
plot(modelo_ses, main="", xlab="Ano", ylab="IPCA")

# analisando a opção "initial"

modelo_ses2 <- ses(ipca_ts, h = 5, initial = "optimal")
modelo_ses3 <- ses(ipca_ts, h = 5, initial = "simple")

# Veja as previsões
head(cbind(modelo_ses2$fitted, modelo_ses3$fitted, ipca_ts))

##          modelo_ses2$fitted modelo_ses3$fitted ipca_ts
## Jan 2010      0.7288856      0.7500000  0.75
## Feb 2010      0.7429127      0.7500000  0.78
## Mar 2010      0.7675513      0.7699412  0.52
## Apr 2010      0.6030931      0.6038039  0.57
## May 2010      0.5811080      0.5813343  0.43
## Jun 2010      0.4807210      0.4807415  0.00

tail(cbind(modelo_ses2$fitted, modelo_ses3$fitted, ipca_ts))

##          modelo_ses2$fitted modelo_ses3$fitted ipca_ts
## Jul 2024      0.2833988      0.2833988  0.38
## Aug 2024      0.3475748      0.3475748 -0.02
## Sep 2024      0.1033803      0.1033803  0.44
```

```
## Oct 2024      0.3270101      0.3270101      0.56
## Nov 2024      0.4817946      0.4817946      0.39
## Dec 2024      0.4208118      0.4208118      0.52
```

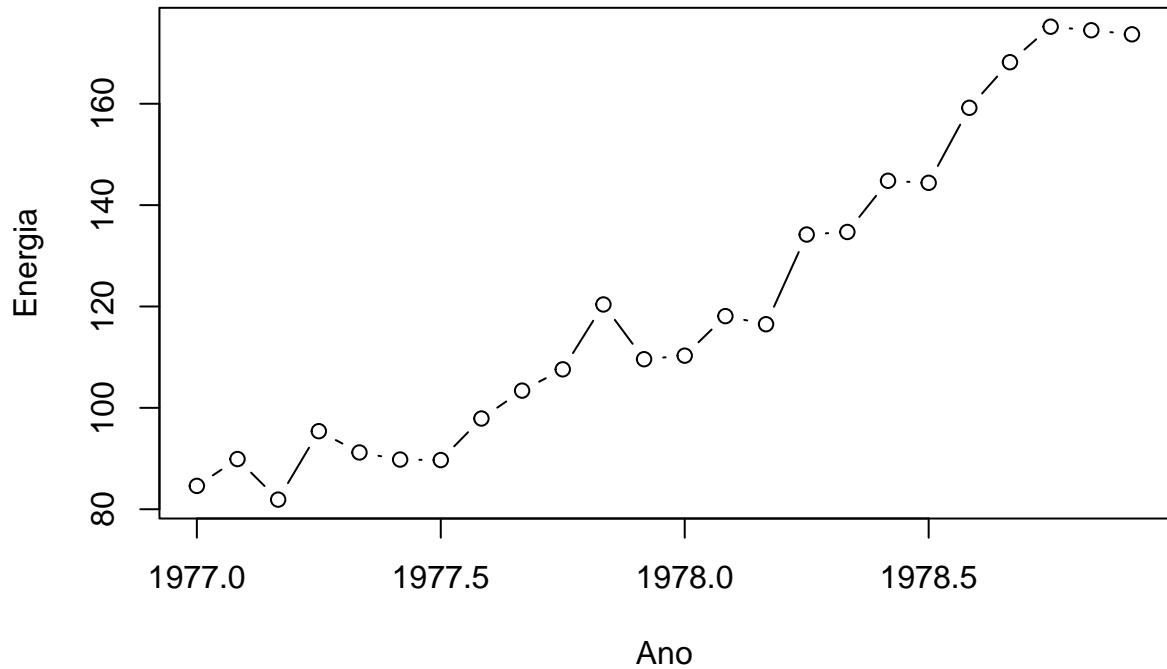
Exemplo 2

A seguir apresentamos os valores mensais do consumo de energia elétrica no Estado do Espírito Santo, referentes aos anos 1977 e 1978, portanto são 24 observações. Série temporal retirada de Morettin e Toloi (2006).

```
energia <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8, 89.7, 97.9, 103.4,
           107.6, 120.4, 109.6, 110.3, 118.1, 116.5, 134.2, 134.7,
           144.8, 144.4, 159.2, 168.2, 175.2, 174.5, 173.7)

energia_ts <- ts(energia, start=c(1977, 1), frequency = 12)

# grafico da serie temporal
plot(energia_ts, type='b', ylab = "Energia", xlab="Ano")
```



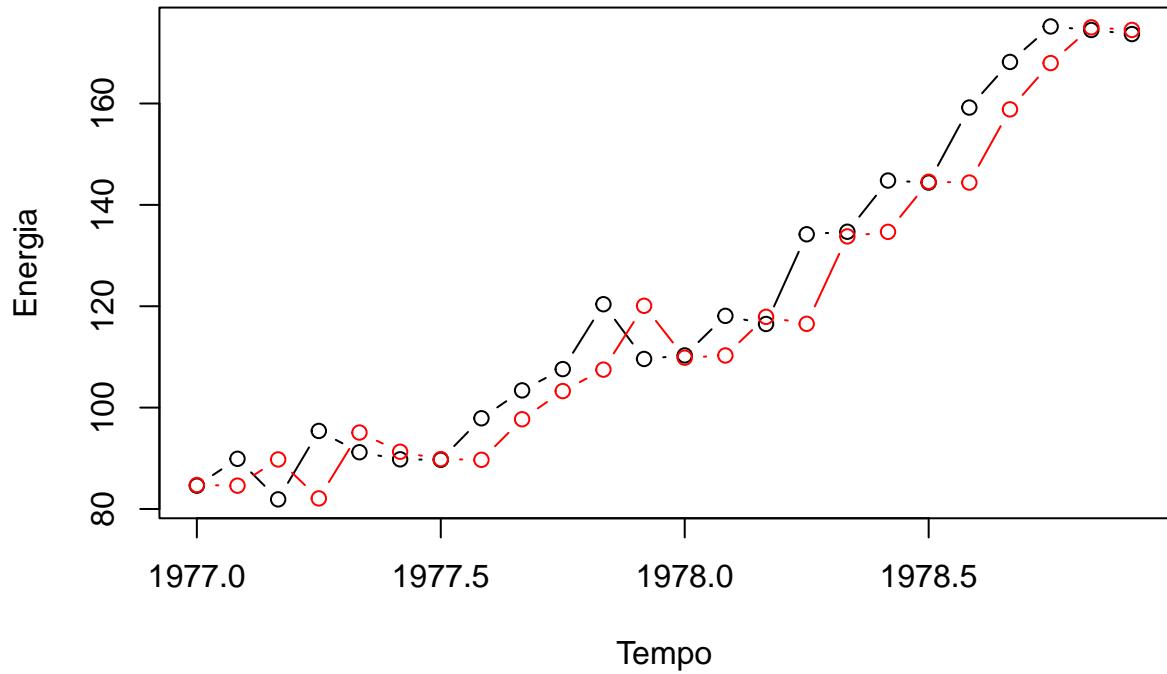
```
# Ajuste do modelo de suavização exponencial simples
modelo_ses <- ses(energia_ts, h = 5) # h = número de períodos para previsão
summary(modelo_ses)

##
## Forecast method: Simple exponential smoothing
##
## Model Information:
## Simple exponential smoothing
##
## Call:
## ses(y = energia_ts, h = 5)
##
```

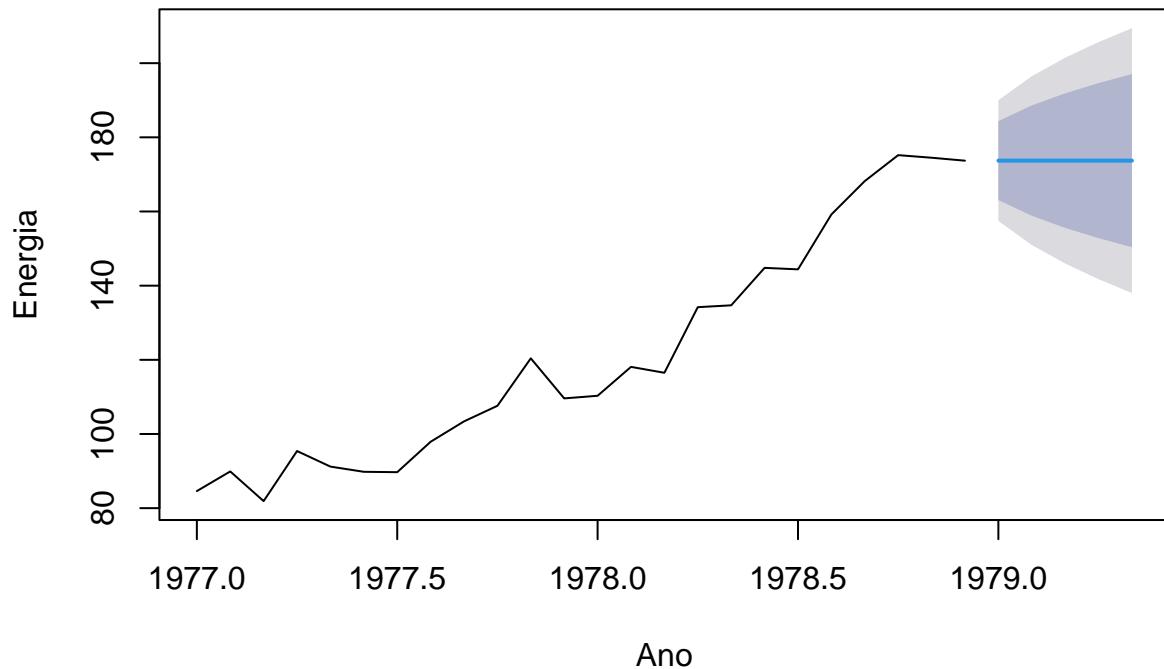
```

## Smoothing parameters:
##   alpha = 0.9761
##
## Initial states:
##   l = 84.7297
##
## sigma: 8.306
##
##      AIC     AICc      BIC
## 181.7999 182.9999 185.3340
##
## Error measures:
##             ME     RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set 3.79869 7.95237 6.041726 2.825423 5.117265 0.1223847 -0.3237923
##
## Forecasts:
##             Point Forecast    Lo 80    Hi 80    Lo 95    Hi 95
## Jan 1979       173.7194 163.0749 184.3640 157.4400 189.9988
## Feb 1979       173.7194 158.8446 188.5943 150.9703 196.4686
## Mar 1979       173.7194 155.5751 191.8637 145.9701 201.4688
## Apr 1979       173.7194 152.8108 194.6281 141.7424 205.6964
## May 1979       173.7194 150.3715 197.0674 138.0118 209.4270
# visualizacao do ajuste
plot(energia_ts, type="b", ylab="Energia", xlab="Tempo")
lines(modelo_ses$fitted, type="b", col="red")

```



```
# Visualizacao da previsao  
plot(modelo_ses, main="", xlab="Ano", ylab="Energia")
```



Suavização Exponencial de Holt (SEH)

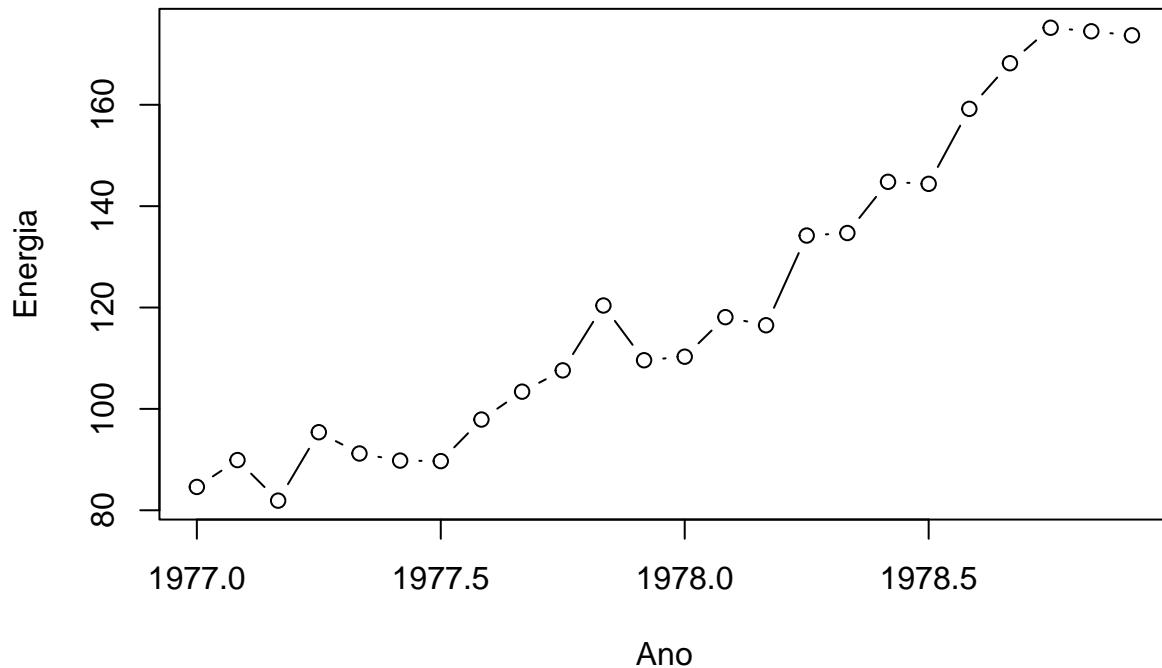
Exemplo 1

A seguir apresentamos os valores mensais do consumo de energia elétrica no Estado do Espírito Santo, referentes aos anos 1977 e 1978, portanto são 24 observações. Série temporal retirada de Morettin e Toloi (2006).

```
energia <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8, 89.7, 97.9, 103.4,
107.6, 120.4, 109.6, 110.3, 118.1, 116.5, 134.2, 134.7,
144.8, 144.4, 159.2, 168.2, 175.2, 174.5, 173.7)
```

```
energia_ts <- ts(energia, start=c(1977, 1), frequency = 12)
```

```
# grafico da serie temporal
plot(energia_ts, type='b', ylab = "Energia", xlab="Ano")
```



```
# Ajuste do modelo de suavização exponencial simples
modelo_seh <- holt(energia_ts, h = 5)
summary(modelo_seh)
```

```
##
## Forecast method: Holt's method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt's method
##
## Call:
```

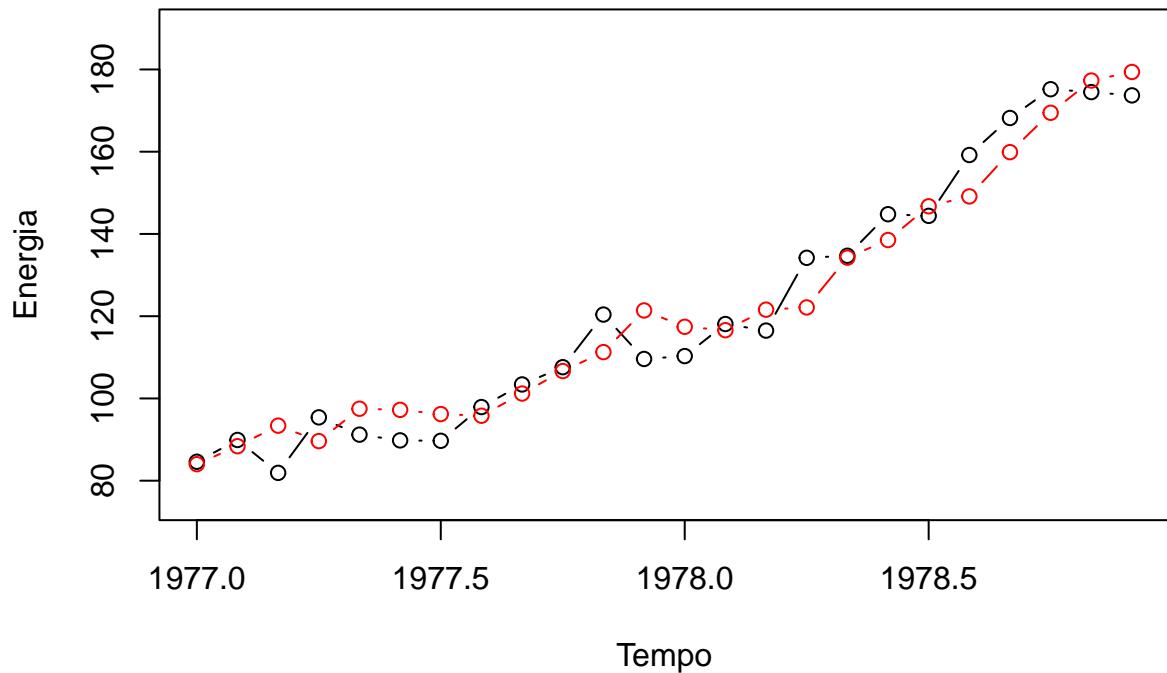
```

## holt(y = energia_ts, h = 5)
##
##   Smoothing parameters:
##     alpha = 0.6739
##     beta  = 1e-04
##
##   Initial states:
##     l = 80.033
##     b = 3.9773
##
##   sigma:  7.2479
##
##      AIC      AICc      BIC
## 176.9719 180.3052 182.8621
##
## Error measures:
##               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE
## Training set 0.006013315 6.616414 5.551099 -0.5775396 4.79958 0.1124463
##                  ACF1
## Training set -0.0233501
##
## Forecasts:
##             Point Forecast    Lo 80    Hi 80    Lo 95    Hi 95
## Jan 1979      179.5341 170.2455 188.8227 165.3285 193.7398
## Feb 1979      183.5115 172.3100 194.7129 166.3803 200.6426
## Mar 1979      187.4888 174.6560 200.3216 167.8628 207.1148
## Apr 1979      191.4662 177.1869 205.7454 169.6279 213.3045
## May 1979      195.4435 179.8509 211.0361 171.5967 219.2903

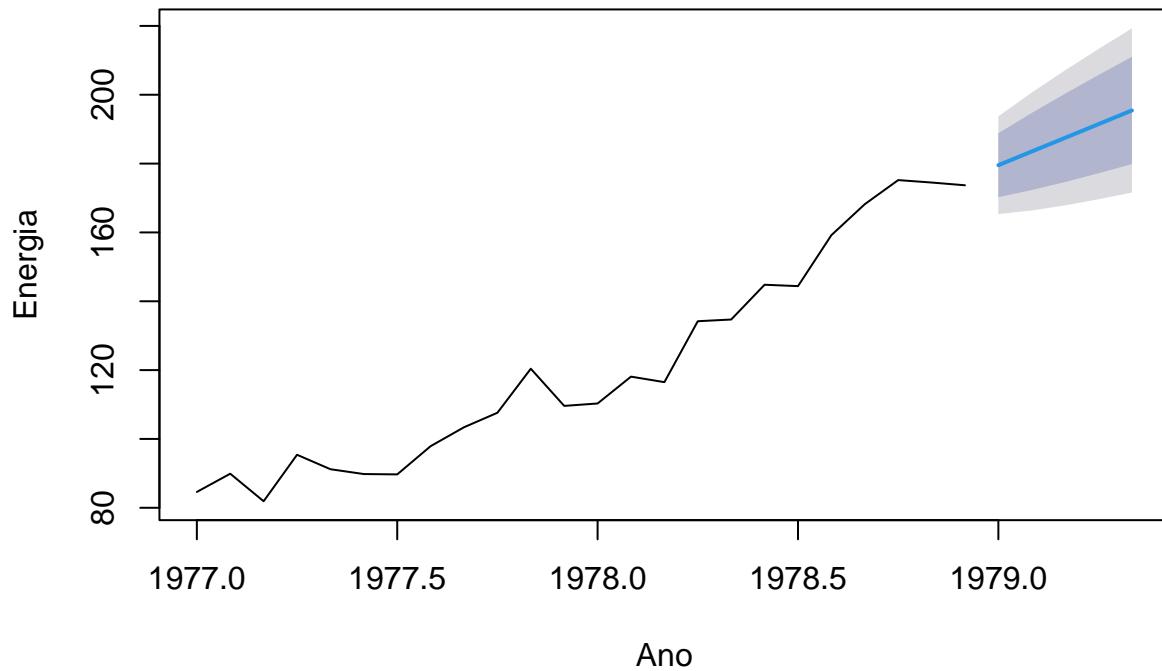
# comparando com as metricas obtidas no ajuste do modelo de SES
## Error measures:
## ME RMSE MAE MPE MAPE MASE ACF1
## Training set 3.79869 7.95237 6.041726 2.825423 5.117265 0.1223847 -0.3237923

# visualizacao do ajuste
plot(energia_ts, type="b", ylab="Energia", xlab="Tempo", ylim=c(75, 190))
lines(modelo_seh$fitted, type="b", col="red")

```



```
# Visualizacao da previsao  
plot(modelo_seh, main="", xlab="Ano", ylab="Energia")
```



```
#####
#####

# considere agora previsoes com atualizacoes

ajuste1 <- holt(energia_ts[1:20], h = 5)
summary(ajuste1)
```

```
##
## Forecast method: Holt's method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt's method
##
## Call:
## holt(y = energia_ts[1:20], h = 5)
##
## Smoothing parameters:
##     alpha = 0.11
##     beta  = 0.11
##
## Initial states:
##     l = 82.1054
##     b = 1.1585
##
## sigma: 7.3313
```

```

##          AIC      AICc      BIC
## 145.1377 149.4234 150.1164
##
## Error measures:
##          ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set 2.661063 6.557287 5.350389 2.019704 4.753574 0.796688 0.07177193
##
## Forecasts:
##    Point Forecast    Lo 80     Hi 80    Lo 95     Hi 95
## 21      156.9896 147.5942 166.3850 142.6206 171.3587
## 22      164.0015 154.3815 173.6215 149.2890 178.7140
## 23      171.0134 160.9062 181.1205 155.5558 186.4709
## 24      178.0253 167.1056 188.9449 161.3251 194.7254
## 25      185.0371 172.9569 197.1174 166.5620 203.5123

# previsao para o instante 21
# vamos utilizar os parametros obtidos
# no ajuste utilizando o conjunto de treinamento
# alpha = 0.11
# beta = 0.11

holt(energia_ts[1:21], h = 1, alpha = 0.11, beta = 0.11)$mean

## Time Series:
## Start = 22
## End = 22
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 166.6731

# previsao para o instante 22
holt(energia_ts[1:22], h = 1, alpha = 0.9, beta = 0.3)$mean

## Time Series:
## Start = 23
## End = 23
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 183.2026

# previsao para o instante 23
holt(energia_ts[1:23], h = 1, alpha = 0.9, beta = 0.3)$mean

## Time Series:
## Start = 24
## End = 24
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 180.6684

# previsao para o instante 24
holt(energia_ts[1:24], h = 1, alpha = 0.9, beta = 0.3)$mean

## Time Series:
## Start = 25
## End = 25
## Frequency = 1
## [1] 177.6044

```

Suavização Exponencial Holt-Winters (HW)

Exemplo 1

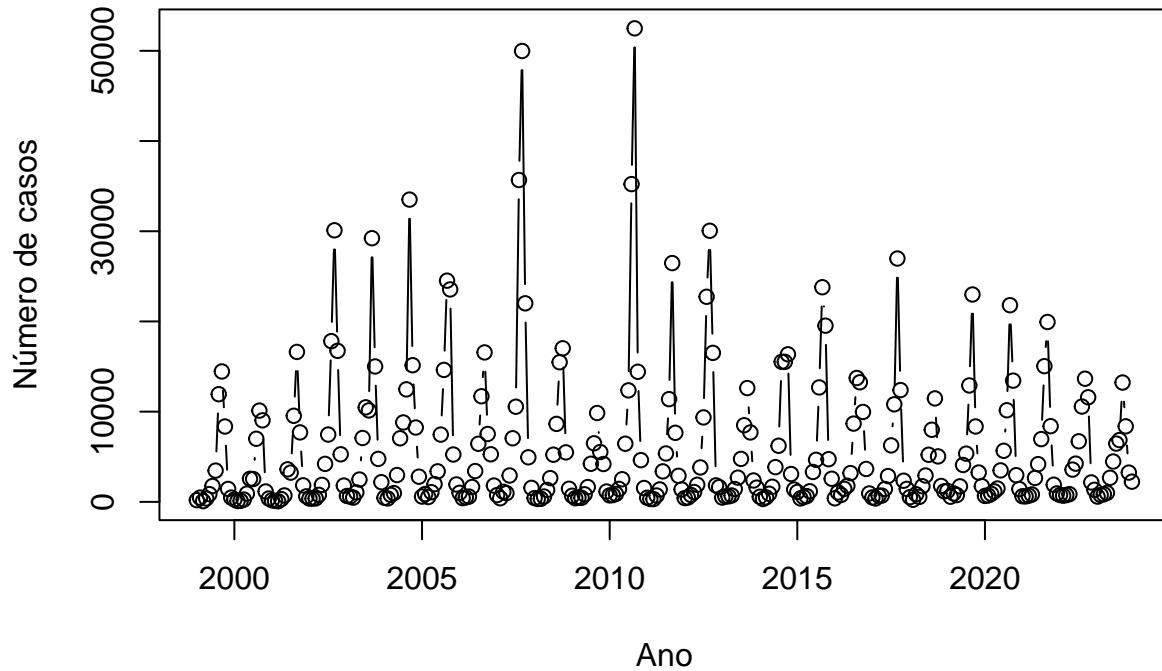
A série temporal em estudo é do número mensal de casos de queimadas no bioma cerrado no período de janeiro de 1999 até dezembro de 2023. Os valores foram obtidos no site do INPE, para acessar click aqui.

```
# numero mensal de casos de queimada no bioma cerrado
```

```
serie_queimada <-  
c(188, 469, 82, 382, 856, 1757, 3465, 11933, 14455, 8354, 1434, 475,  
266, 89, 114, 253, 914, 2556, 2530, 6995, 10117, 9038, 1149, 372,  
182, 109, 69, 304, 713, 3606, 3242, 9541, 16623, 7702, 1834, 609,  
368, 355, 391, 777, 1884, 4210, 7462, 17815, 30105, 16744, 5273, 1802,  
654, 587, 472, 1052, 2475, 7079, 10477, 10140, 29227, 15008, 4763, 2179,  
452, 376, 773, 970, 2975, 7047, 8804, 12473, 33509, 15148, 8243, 2792,  
587, 869, 536, 1071, 1968, 3383, 7454, 14627, 24521, 23550, 5251, 1930,  
1001, 413, 498, 584, 1650, 3415, 6442, 11705, 16566, 7524, 5274, 1808,  
755, 402, 1118, 964, 2924, 7051, 10548, 35678, 49980, 22008, 4939, 1551,  
421, 321, 339, 590, 1320, 2632, 5229, 8643, 15477, 17024, 5486, 1452,  
676, 403, 461, 448, 836, 1641, 4224, 6492, 9851, 5526, 4195, 1146,  
717, 751, 883, 1438, 2508, 6443, 12359, 35226, 52491, 14419, 4623, 1536,  
456, 321, 308, 703, 1376, 3378, 5366, 11387, 26468, 7656, 2889, 1374,  
421, 478, 764, 1092, 1896, 3817, 9362, 22737, 30053, 16515, 1830, 1635,  
475, 604, 613, 706, 1418, 2684, 4761, 8496, 12615, 7696, 2370, 1579,  
567, 315, 497, 897, 1673, 3849, 6220, 15525, 15523, 16357, 3085, 1363,  
1096, 383, 528, 634, 1174, 3313, 4662, 12684, 23795, 19531, 4731, 2563,  
392, 1048, 767, 1449, 1782, 3187, 8675, 13730, 13256, 9968, 3647, 932,  
491, 376, 687, 696, 1428, 2858, 6258, 10815, 26975, 12393, 2345, 1440,  
521, 235, 842, 549, 1729, 2922, 5220, 7992, 11467, 5041, 1763, 1168,  
1213, 574, 936, 753, 1719, 4088, 5346, 12906, 22989, 8356, 3251, 1743,  
662, 709, 890, 1158, 1481, 3487, 5663, 10155, 21802, 13440, 2957, 1415,  
625, 607, 686, 820, 2649, 4181, 6955, 15043, 19939, 8389, 1901, 933,  
763, 685, 751, 853, 3578, 4239, 6713, 10567, 13651, 11594, 2154, 1337,  
585, 759, 845, 993, 2668, 4472, 6459, 6850, 13230, 8371, 3242, 2239)
```



```
queimada_ts <- ts(serie_queimada, start= c(1999, 1), frequency = 12)  
  
plot(queimada_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Ano")
```



```

# No software R é possível encontrar pelo menos duas funções do
# método de suavização exponencial sazonal de Holt-Winters
# Em ambos os métodos que serão apresentados a seguir é preciso
# definir a série temporal em um objeto do tipo *ts*

# usando a função Holt-Winters do pacote básico stats
# modelo multiplicativo
ajuste1 <- HoltWinters(queimada_ts, seasonal = "multiplicative")
ajuste1

## Holt-Winters exponential smoothing with trend and multiplicative seasonal component.
##
## Call:
## HoltWinters(x = queimada_ts, seasonal = "multiplicative")
##
## Smoothing parameters:
##   alpha: 0.3174661
##   beta : 0
##   gamma: 0.3983397
##
## Coefficients:
## [1]
## a  8868.61280094
## b  -85.57794289
## s1  0.09888259
## s2  0.09105427

```

```

## s3      0.10538005
## s4      0.11669204
## s5      0.29729072
## s6      0.46032158
## s7      0.72675819
## s8      1.20371131
## s9      2.10443859
## s10     1.31747720
## s11     0.37013307
## s12     0.21455610

head(ajuste1$fitted)

##           xhat    level    trend   season
## Jan 2000 269.87689 3935.614 -85.57794 0.07009723
## Feb 2000  94.18703 3832.478 -85.57794 0.02513732
## Mar 2000 130.58615 3681.392 -85.57794 0.03631616
## Apr 2000 285.61519 3450.822 -85.57794 0.08487206
## May 2000 962.60554 3243.246 -85.57794 0.30484695
## Jun 2000 2590.32574 3107.051 -85.57794 0.85730567

ajuste1$alpha

##      alpha
## 0.3174661

ajuste1$beta

## beta
## 0

ajuste1$gamma

##      gamma
## 0.3983397

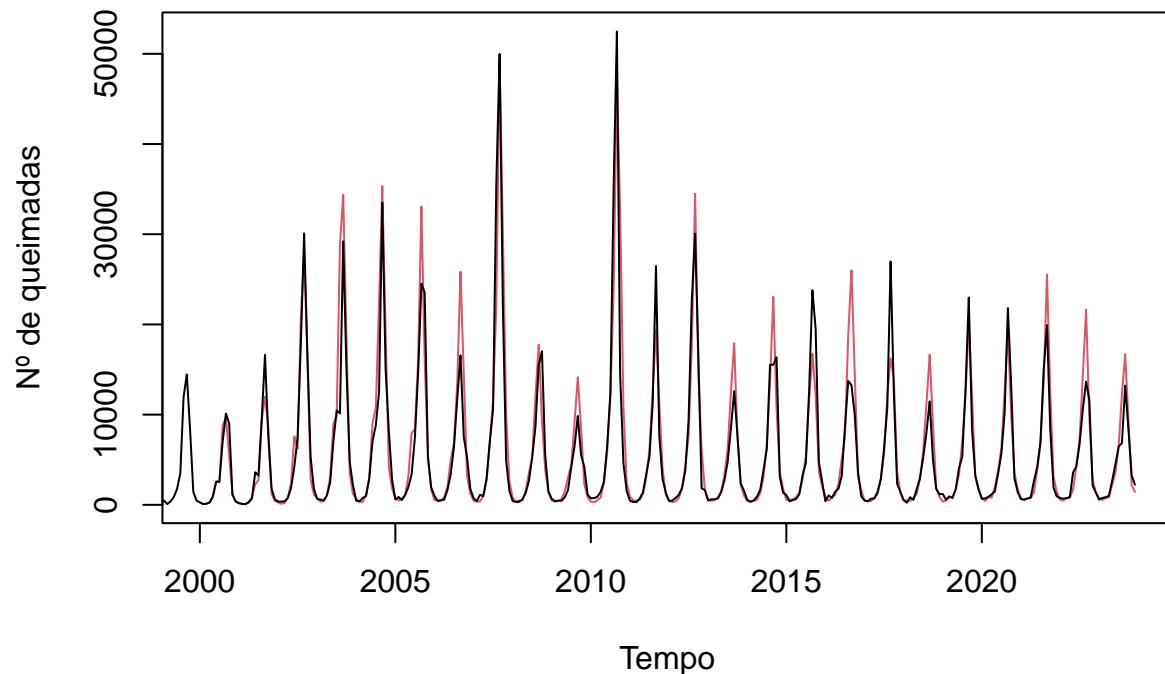
ajuste1$coefficients

##          a          b          s1          s2          s3
## 8868.61280094 -85.57794289  0.09888259  0.09105427  0.10538005
##          s4          s5          s6          s7          s8
## 0.11669204    0.29729072  0.46032158  0.72675819  1.20371131
##          s9          s10         s11         s12
## 2.10443859    1.31747720  0.37013307  0.21455610

plot(ajuste1, xlab="Tempo", ylab="Nº de queimadas")

```

Holt–Winters filtering



```
# nao e possivel fazer previsao direto da funcao HoltWinters
# e necessario fazer uso das formulas ou da funcao forecast

forecast(ajuste1, h=12)

##          Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
## Jan 2024    868.4893 -1492.109  3229.087 -2741.733 4478.712
## Feb 2024    791.9406 -1843.109  3426.991 -3238.020 4821.902
## Mar 2024    907.5202 -2186.769  4001.810 -3824.788 5639.828
## Apr 2024    994.9515 -2535.304  4525.207 -4404.109 6394.012
## May 2024    2509.3487 -5287.375 10306.073 -9414.712 14433.409
## Jun 2024    3846.0537 -8063.229 15755.336 -14367.622 22059.730
## Jul 2024    6009.9757 -12678.113 24698.064 -22570.989 34590.940
## Aug 2024    9851.1604 -21016.067 40718.387 -37356.190 57058.510
## Sep 2024   17042.6093 -36861.889 70947.108 -65397.207 99482.425
## Oct 2024   10556.7253 -23249.558 44363.009 -41145.523 62258.974
## Nov 2024   2934.1394 -6836.426 12704.704 -12008.650 17876.929
## Dec 2024   1682.4797 -3862.678 7227.637 -6798.106 10163.066

# Usando o pacote forecast
library(forecast)

# modelo multiplicativo
ajuste2 <- hw(queimada_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "multiplicative", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste2)

##
```

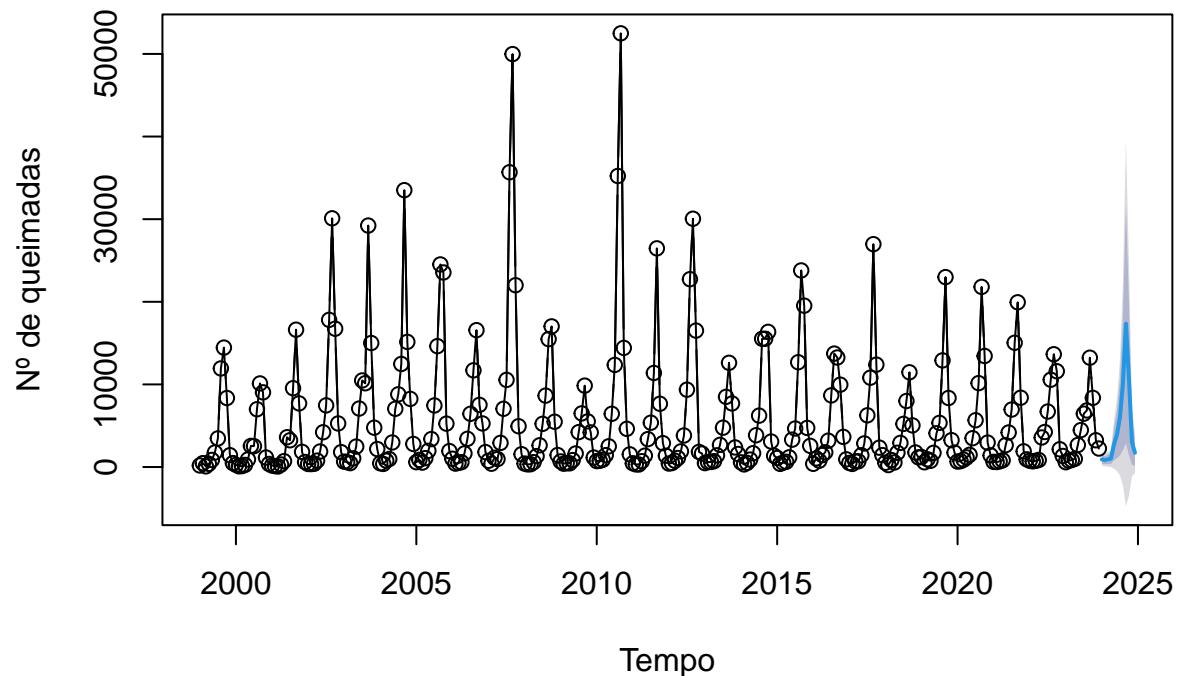
```

## Forecast method: Holt-Winters' multiplicative method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt-Winters' multiplicative method
##
## Call:
## hw(y = queimada_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "multiplicative", initial = "simple")
##
## Smoothing parameters:
## alpha = 0.3334
## beta  = 0
## gamma = 0.2621
##
## Initial states:
## l = 3654.1667
## b = -65.6736
## s = 0.13 0.3924 2.2862 3.9558 3.2656 0.9482
##           0.4808 0.2343 0.1045 0.0224 0.1283 0.0514
##
## sigma: 0.4332
## Error measures:
##               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set -298.4325 3013.806 1490.634 -8.623385 30.91856 0.532473 0.1049345
##
## Forecasts:
##          Point Forecast    Lo 80     Hi 80    Lo 95     Hi 95
## Jan 2024       925.0232 411.5283 1438.518 139.70061 1710.346
## Feb 2024       832.9785 340.4324 1325.525  79.69418 1586.263
## Mar 2024       932.8419 348.1567 1517.527  38.64301 1827.041
## Apr 2024      1017.2087 344.1095 1690.308 -12.20775 2046.625
## May 2024      2694.0164 818.2918 4569.741 -174.65687 5562.690
## Jun 2024      3893.9772 1049.2986 6738.656 -456.58327 8244.538
## Jul 2024      5985.5050 1408.7014 10562.309 -1014.11211 12985.122
## Aug 2024     10066.1911 2026.4131 18105.969 -2229.58823 22361.970
## Sep 2024     17348.3818 2901.6441 31795.120 -4745.99693 39442.761
## Oct 2024     10702.0329 1424.7202 19979.346 -3486.39248 24890.458
## Nov 2024     3016.6091 298.1923 5735.026 -1140.85064 7174.069
## Dec 2024     1723.0681 110.9129 3335.223 -742.51044 4188.647

plot(ajuste2, xlab="Tempo", ylab="Nº de queimadas")
lines(queimada_ts, type="b")

```

Forecasts from Holt-Winters' multiplicative method



```
# modelo aditivo
ajuste3 <- hw(queimada_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste3)

##
## Forecast method: Holt-Winters' additive method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt-Winters' additive method
##
## Call:
## hw(y = queimada_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
##
## Smoothing parameters:
## alpha = 0.743
## beta  = 0
## gamma = 0.0644
##
## Initial states:
## l = 3654.1667
## b = -65.6736
## s = -3179.167 -2220.167 4699.833 10800.83 8278.833 -189.1667
##          -1897.167 -2798.167 -3272.167 -3572.167 -3185.167 -3466.167
##
## sigma: 4099.153
## Error measures:
```

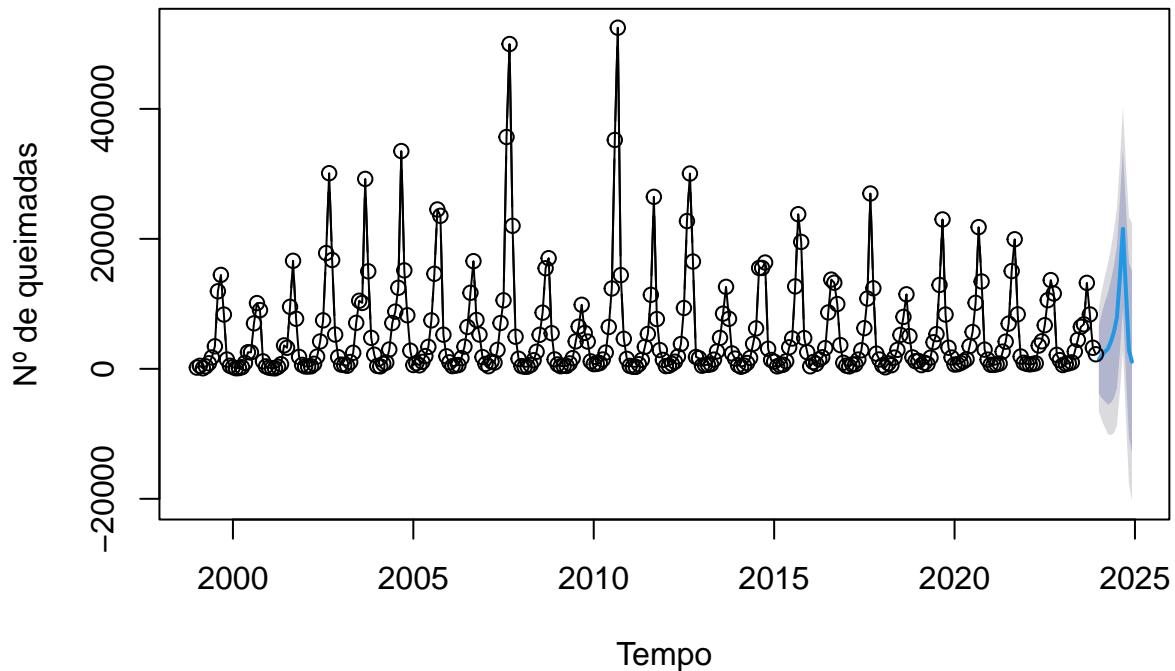
```

##               ME      RMSE       MAE       MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set 102.5687 4099.153 2305.793 -41.57863 83.92015 0.823658 0.08118103
##
## Forecasts:
##          Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
## Jan 2024     1453.713 -3799.5631  6706.989 -6580.479  9487.905
## Feb 2024     2031.487 -4513.1555  8576.129 -7977.680 12040.654
## Mar 2024     2632.216 -4988.0053 10252.438 -9021.907 14286.340
## Apr 2024     3062.973 -5498.7563 11624.703 -10031.062 16157.009
## May 2024     4179.725 -5229.7732 13589.222 -10210.861 18570.310
## Jun 2024     5699.034 -4487.9231 15885.990 -9880.572 21278.639
## Jul 2024     7922.369 -2986.7795 18831.517 -8761.734 24606.472
## Aug 2024    14228.667  2642.2543 25815.079 -3491.222 31948.556
## Sep 2024    21550.656  9324.4388 33776.873  2852.270 40249.042
## Oct 2024   11937.157 -897.0094 24771.323 -7691.007 31565.321
## Nov 2024   2853.214 -10561.3776 16267.805 -17662.633 23369.061
## Dec 2024   1089.101 -12881.8224 15060.024 -20277.582 22455.784

plot(ajuste3, xlab="Tempo", ylab="Nº de queimadas")
lines(queimada_ts, type="b")

```

Forecasts from Holt-Winters' additive method



```

# qual o melhor modelo?
# ajuste2
#               ME      RMSE       MAE       MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
#Training set -298.4325 3013.806 1490.634 -8.623385 30.91856 0.532473 0.1049345
# ajuste3
#               ME      RMSE       MAE       MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1

```

```

#Training set 102.5687 4099.153 2305.793 -41.57863 83.92015 0.823658 0.08118103

# utilizando RMSE ou MAE ou MAPE para responder a pergunta
# a resposta e ajuste2 = modelo multiplicativo

# interpretacao dos parametros
# alpha = 0.743
# beta = 0
# gamma = 0.0644

# as previsoes sao
ajuste2$mean

##          Jan       Feb       Mar       Apr       May       Jun
## 2024  925.0232  832.9785  932.8419 1017.2087 2694.0164 3893.9772
##          Jul       Aug       Sep       Oct       Nov       Dec
## 2024  5985.5050 10066.1911 17348.3818 10702.0329 3016.6091 1723.0681

# as estimativas intervalares sao
ajuste2$lower # limite inferior

##          80%      95%
## Jan 2024 411.5283 139.70061
## Feb 2024 340.4324 79.69418
## Mar 2024 348.1567 38.64301
## Apr 2024 344.1095 -12.20775
## May 2024 818.2918 -174.65687
## Jun 2024 1049.2986 -456.58327
## Jul 2024 1408.7014 -1014.11211
## Aug 2024 2026.4131 -2229.58823
## Sep 2024 2901.6441 -4745.99693
## Oct 2024 1424.7202 -3486.39248
## Nov 2024 298.1923 -1140.85064
## Dec 2024 110.9129 -742.51044

ajuste2$upper # limite superior

##          80%      95%
## Jan 2024 1438.518 1710.346
## Feb 2024 1325.525 1586.263
## Mar 2024 1517.527 1827.041
## Apr 2024 1690.308 2046.625
## May 2024 4569.741 5562.690
## Jun 2024 6738.656 8244.538
## Jul 2024 10562.309 12985.122
## Aug 2024 18105.969 22361.970
## Sep 2024 31795.120 39442.761
## Oct 2024 19979.346 24890.458
## Nov 2024 5735.026 7174.069
## Dec 2024 3335.223 4188.647

```

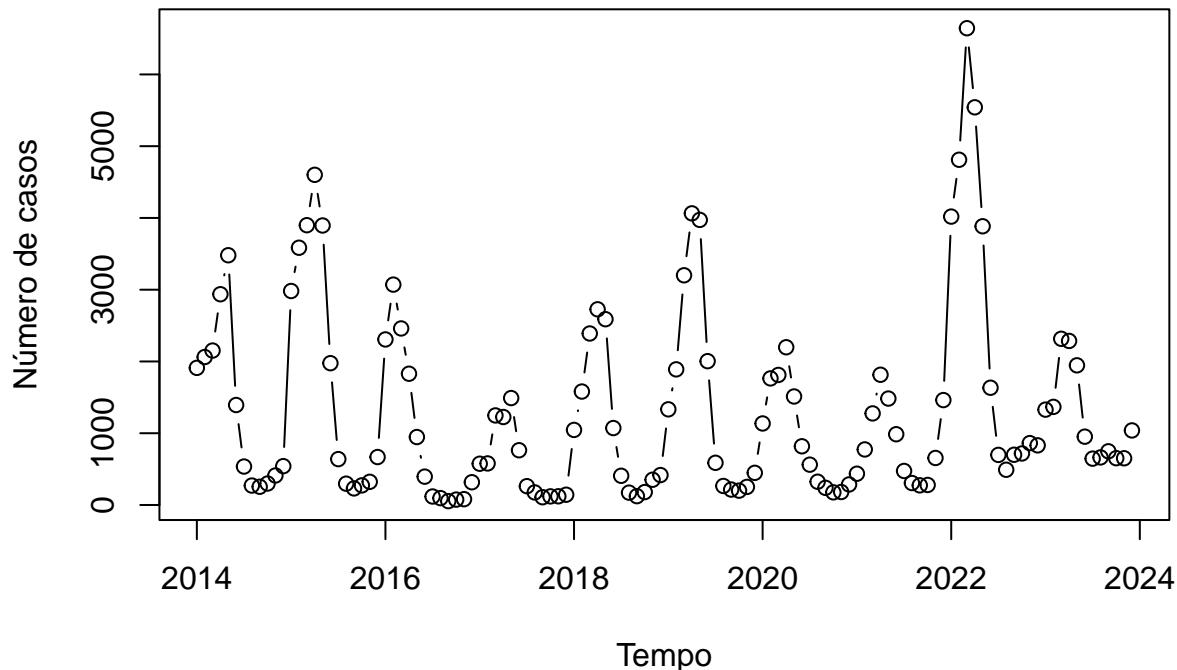
Exemplo 2

A seguir é apresentado a série temporal do número de casos de dengue no Estado de Goiás (UF da residência é Goiás) com exame sorológico (IgM) positivo, compreende o número de casos mensal de janeiro de 2014 a dezembro de 2023. Os valores foram obtido a partir do Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação - Sinan Net - acessado em 20/09/2024, no link aqui.

```
# serie do numero de casos mensal
serie_dengue <- c(1911, 2062, 2152, 2937, 3480, 1393, 536, 271, 254, 299, 411, 541,
2982, 3585, 3899, 4601, 3895, 1976, 639, 297, 231, 273, 323, 668,
2307, 3071, 2460, 1829, 947, 395, 118, 96, 54, 75, 81, 317,
575, 579, 1248, 1226, 1490, 763, 262, 175, 108, 120, 121, 143,
1046, 1581, 2390, 2727, 2589, 1072, 407, 172, 123, 180, 352, 417,
1333, 1890, 3201, 4064, 3973, 2004, 588, 265, 215, 200, 252, 448,
1136, 1764, 1812, 2198, 1512, 818, 562, 324, 239, 176, 181, 286,
436, 774, 1276, 1815, 1483, 986, 474, 306, 274, 279, 655, 1462,
4019, 4811, 6644, 5542, 3884, 1634, 698, 491, 700, 718, 862, 831,
1329, 1367, 2316, 2286, 1946, 952, 646, 663, 748, 652, 651, 1039)

dengue_ts <- ts(serie_dengue, start= c(2014, 1), frequency = 12)

plot(dengue_ts, type="b", ylab="Número de casos", xlab="Tempo")
```



```
# Usando o pacote forecast
#library(forecast)

# modelo multiplicativo
```

```

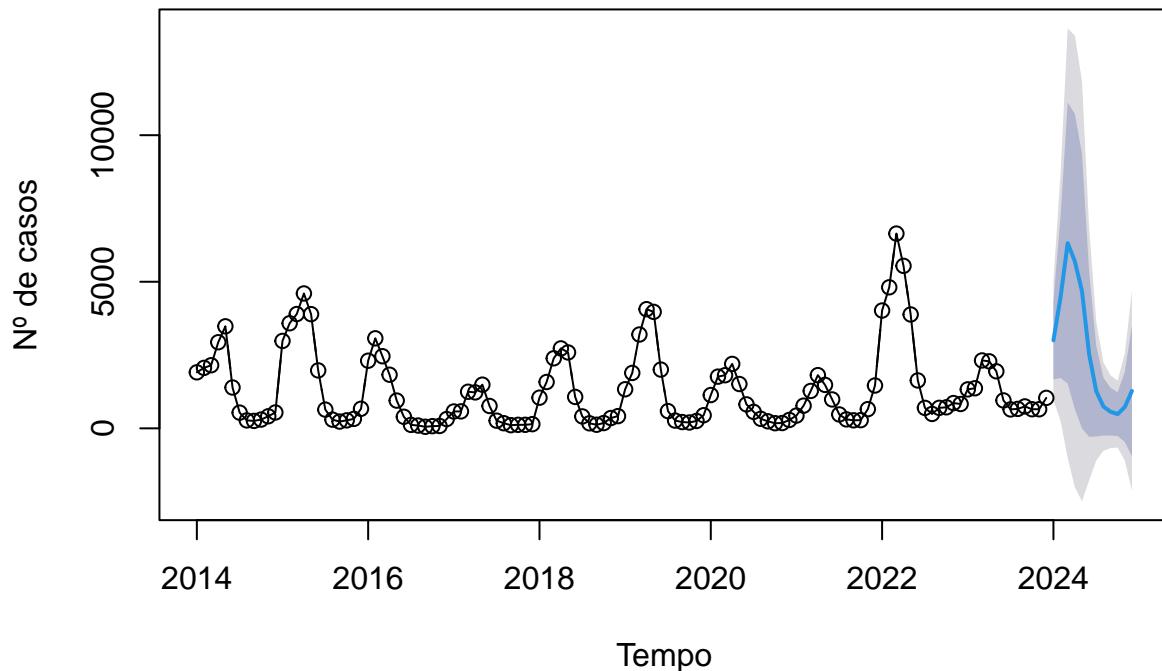
ajuste1 <- hw(dengue_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "multiplicative", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste1)

##
## Forecast method: Holt-Winters' multiplicative method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt-Winters' multiplicative method
##
## Call:
## hw(y = dengue_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "multiplicative", initial = "simple")
##
## Smoothing parameters:
## alpha = 0.9297
## beta  = 0
## gamma = 0.2108
##
## Initial states:
## l = 1353.9167
## b = 49.4583
## s = 0.3996 0.3036 0.2208 0.1876 0.2002 0.3959
##           1.0289 2.5703 2.1693 1.5895 1.523 1.4115
##
## sigma: 0.3461
## Error measures:
##          ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set -73.06769 465.9379 298.2452 -10.9462 27.38975 0.359524 0.1859611
##
## Forecasts:
##          Point Forecast     Lo 80     Hi 80     Lo 95     Hi 95
## Jan 2024 3002.2058 1670.431122 4333.981 965.4322 5038.979
## Feb 2024 4474.6690 1716.257417 7233.081 256.0425 8693.295
## Mar 2024 6318.1922 1527.990560 11108.394 -1007.7890 13644.173
## Apr 2024 5695.7765 658.414788 10733.138 -2008.2034 13399.756
## May 2024 4675.7903 -7.411566 9358.992 -2486.5489 11838.129
## Jun 2024 2531.4028 -286.284653 5349.090 -1777.8783 6840.684
## Jul 2024 1266.0462 -279.788911 2811.881 -1098.1046 3630.197
## Aug 2024 743.8563 -242.999325 1730.712 -765.4092 2253.122
## Sep 2024 567.4583 -244.650589 1379.567 -674.5550 1809.472
## Oct 2024 485.9143 -260.027341 1231.856 -654.9050 1626.734
## Nov 2024 730.1993 -466.791671 1927.190 -1100.4404 2560.839
## Dec 2024 1276.7176 -949.929043 3503.364 -2128.6446 4682.080

plot(ajuste1, xlab="Tempo", ylab="Nº de casos")
lines(dengue_ts, type="b")

```

Forecasts from Holt-Winters' multiplicative method



```
# modelo aditivo
ajuste2 <- hw(dengue_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste2)
```

```
##
## Forecast method: Holt-Winters' additive method
##
## Model Information:
## Holt-Winters' additive method
##
## Call:
## hw(y = dengue_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
##
## Smoothing parameters:
## alpha = 1
## beta  = 0
## gamma = 0.2881
##
## Initial states:
## l = 1353.9167
## b = 49.4583
## s = -812.9167 -942.9167 -1054.917 -1099.917 -1082.917 -817.9167
##           39.0833 2126.083 1583.083 798.0833 708.0833 557.0833
##
## sigma: 525.8293
## Error measures:
```

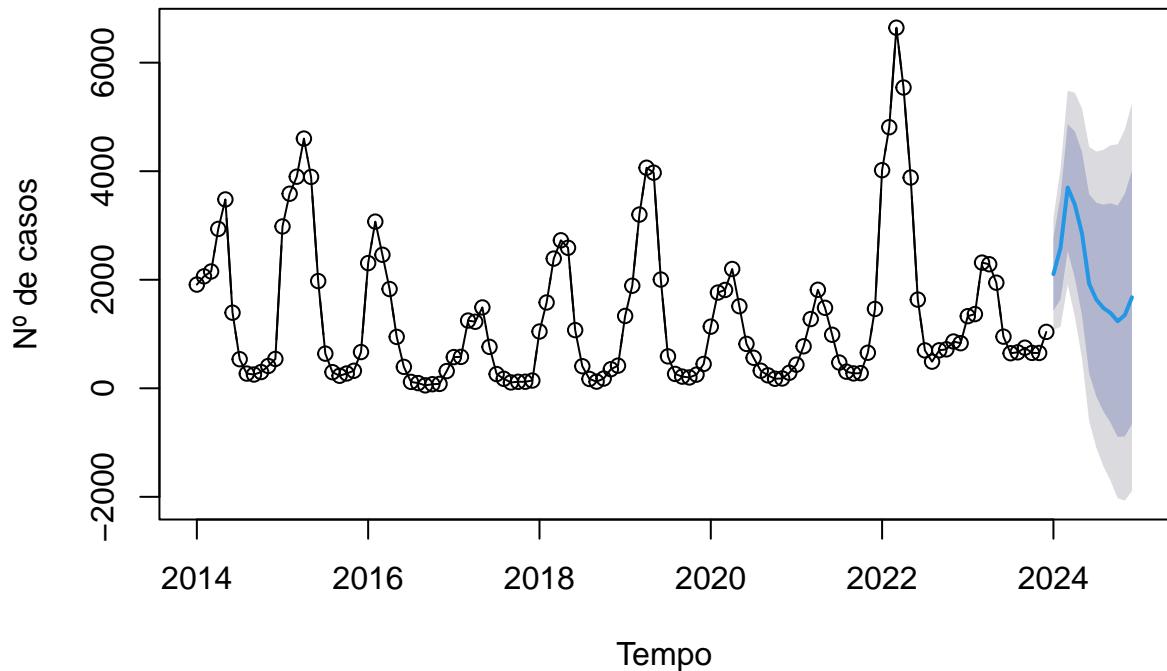
```

##               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set -44.76212 525.8293 349.22 -5.134708 48.00331 0.4209724 0.2141061
##
## Forecasts:
##          Point Forecast     Lo 80     Hi 80     Lo 95     Hi 95
## Jan 2024    2103.023 1429.1451 2776.900 1072.4160 3133.629
## Feb 2024    2592.644 1639.6376 3545.651 1135.1464 4050.142
## Mar 2024    3699.047 2531.8570 4866.237 1913.9840 5484.110
## Apr 2024    3383.169 2035.4145 4730.924 1321.9562 5444.382
## May 2024    2852.689 1345.8533 4359.525 548.1827 5157.195
## Jun 2024    1926.763 276.1069 3577.418 -597.6974 4451.223
## Jul 2024    1636.009 -146.9033 3418.921 -1090.7199 4362.737
## Aug 2024    1478.373 -427.6405 3384.386 -1436.6229 4393.368
## Sep 2024    1388.115 -633.5170 3409.747 -1703.7045 4479.935
## Oct 2024    1234.582 -896.4051 3365.570 -2024.4817 4493.646
## Nov 2024    1348.697 -886.3014 3583.696 -2069.4382 4766.832
## Dec 2024    1676.589 -657.7906 4010.969 -1893.5366 5246.715

plot(ajuste2, xlab="Tempo", ylab="Nº de casos")
lines(dengue_ts, type="b")

```

Forecasts from Holt–Winters' additive method



```

# qual o melhor modelo?
# ajuste1
#               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
#Training set -73.06769 465.9379 298.2452 -10.9462 27.38975 0.359524 0.1859611
# ajuste2
#               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1

```

```

#Training set -44.76212 525.8293 349.22 -5.134708 48.00331 0.4209724 0.2141061

# utilizando RMSE ou MAE ou MAPE para responder a pergunta
# a resposta e ajuste3 = modelo multiplicativo

# interpretacao dos parametros
# alpha = 1
# beta = 0
# gamma = 0.2881

# as previsoes sao
ajuste1$mean

##          Jan       Feb       Mar       Apr       May       Jun       Jul
## 2024 3002.2058 4474.6690 6318.1922 5695.7765 4675.7903 2531.4028 1266.0462
##          Aug       Sep       Oct       Nov       Dec
## 2024  743.8563  567.4583  485.9143  730.1993 1276.7176

# as estimativas intervalares sao
ajuste1$lower # limite inferior

##          80%      95%
## Jan 2024 1670.431122 965.4322
## Feb 2024 1716.257417 256.0425
## Mar 2024 1527.990560 -1007.7890
## Apr 2024 658.414788 -2008.2034
## May 2024 -7.411566 -2486.5489
## Jun 2024 -286.284653 -1777.8783
## Jul 2024 -279.788911 -1098.1046
## Aug 2024 -242.999325 -765.4092
## Sep 2024 -244.650589 -674.5550
## Oct 2024 -260.027341 -654.9050
## Nov 2024 -466.791671 -1100.4404
## Dec 2024 -949.929043 -2128.6446

ajuste1$upper # limite superior

##          80%      95%
## Jan 2024 4333.981 5038.979
## Feb 2024 7233.081 8693.295
## Mar 2024 11108.394 13644.173
## Apr 2024 10733.138 13399.756
## May 2024 9358.992 11838.129
## Jun 2024 5349.090 6840.684
## Jul 2024 2811.881 3630.197
## Aug 2024 1730.712 2253.122
## Sep 2024 1379.567 1809.472
## Oct 2024 1231.856 1626.734
## Nov 2024 1927.190 2560.839
## Dec 2024 3503.364 4682.080

```