

# Análise de Séries Temporais

## 0.6 - Aula Prática

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### Tendência - Suavização

Para exemplificar o cálculo da tendência utilizando o método de Média Móvel, vamos utilizar os valores apresentado 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)
```

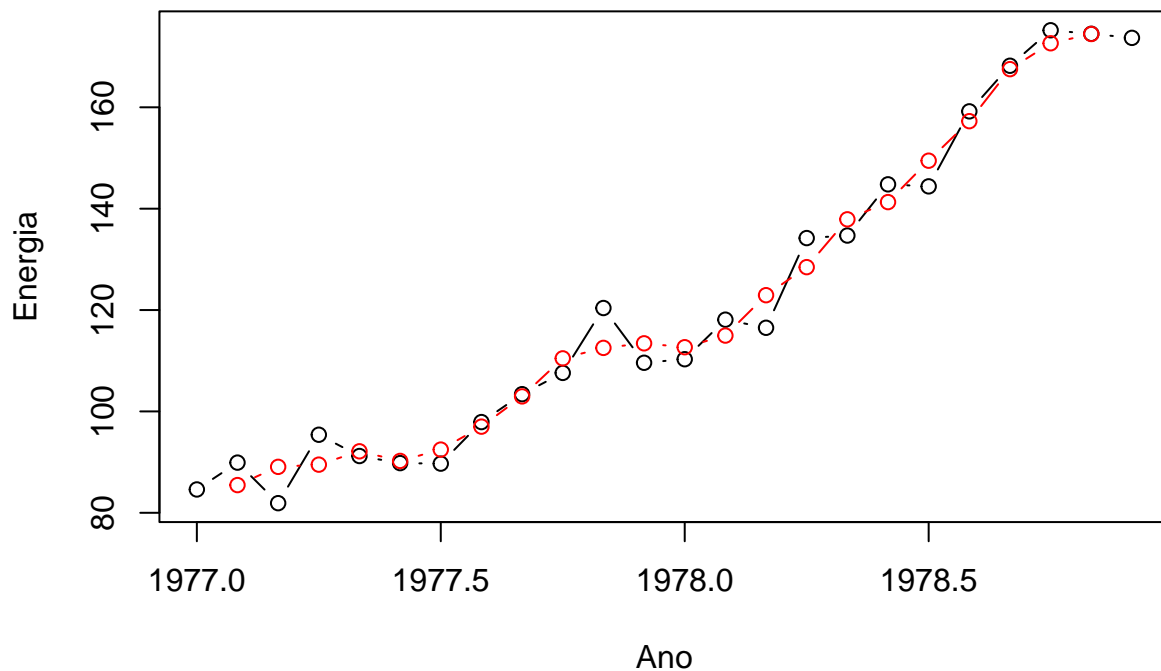
```
## [1] NA 85.5 89.1 89.5 92.1 90.2 92.5 97.0 103.0 110.5 112.5 113.4
## [13] 112.7 115.0 122.9 128.5 137.9 141.3 149.5 157.3 167.5 172.6 174.5
```

```
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 os as medias vao ser dispostas no vetor
```

```
# fill = NA, NULL ou 0 - preenchimento dos espacos 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      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
# para quantidade par de observacoes
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 4, fill = NA, align = "center"), 1)

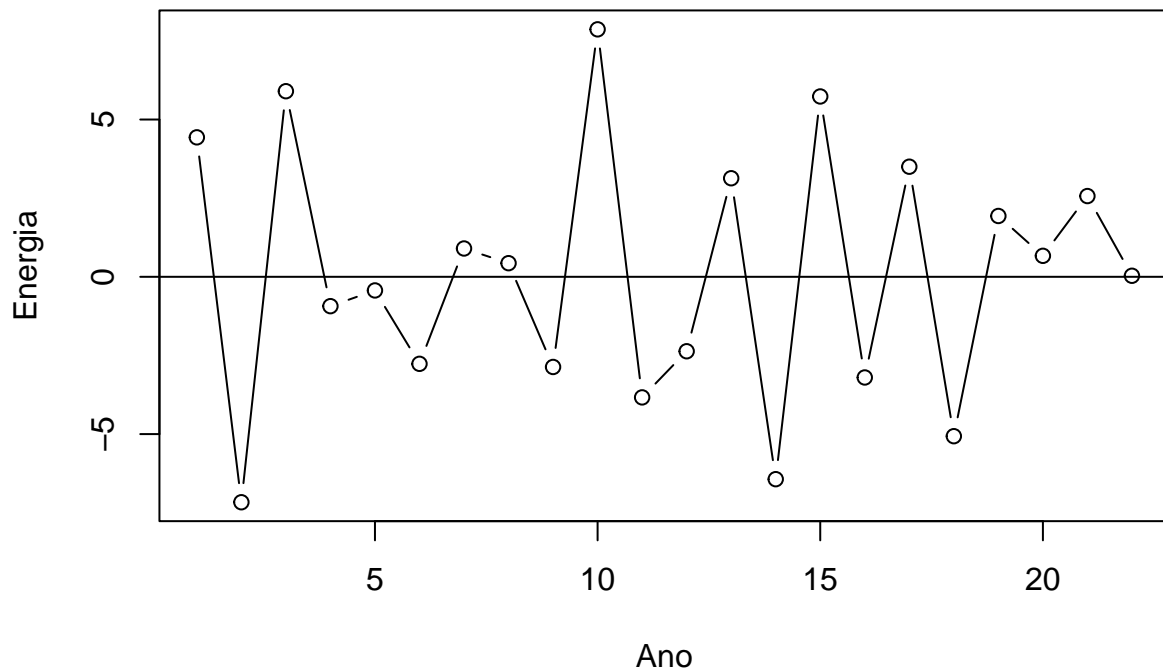
##          Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov   Dec
## 1977      NA  88.0  89.6  89.6  91.5  92.2  95.2  99.7 107.3 110.2 112.0 114.6
## 1978 113.6 119.8 125.9 132.6 139.5 145.8 154.2 161.8 169.3 172.9    NA    NA
round(rollmean(energia_ts, 4, fill = NA, align = "left"),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

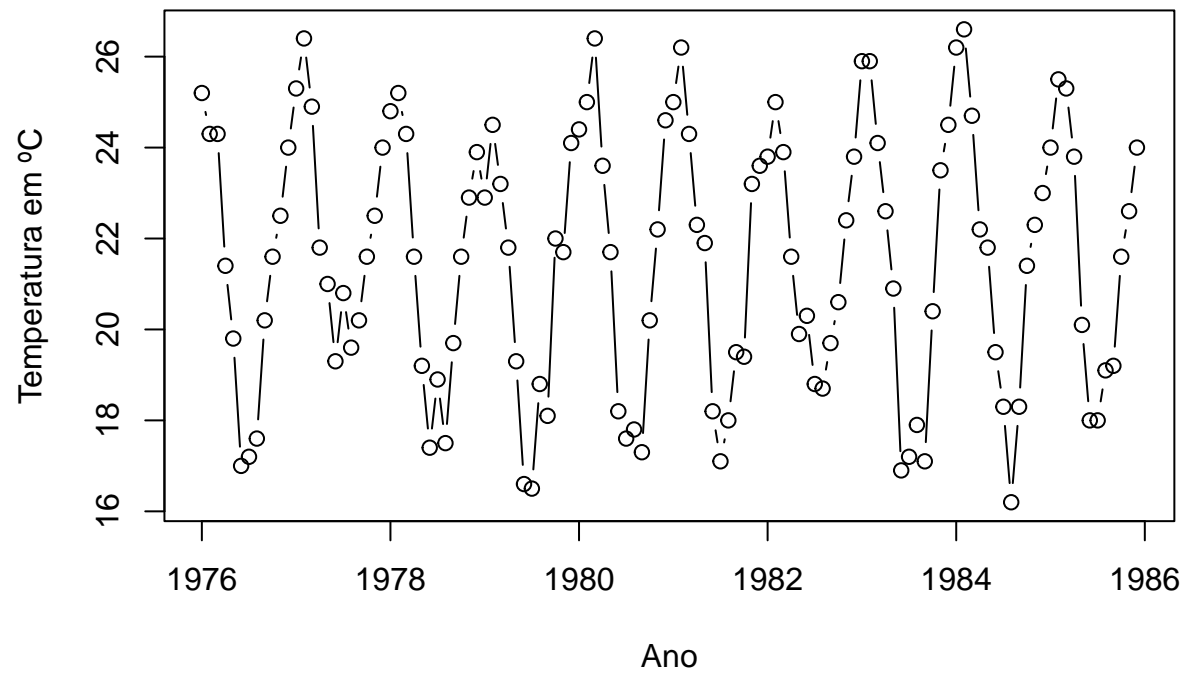
```
# fazendo a leitura do conjunto de dados
setwd("G:\\Meu Drive\\UFG\\Especializacao\\Aulas de series temporais\\Codigos")

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

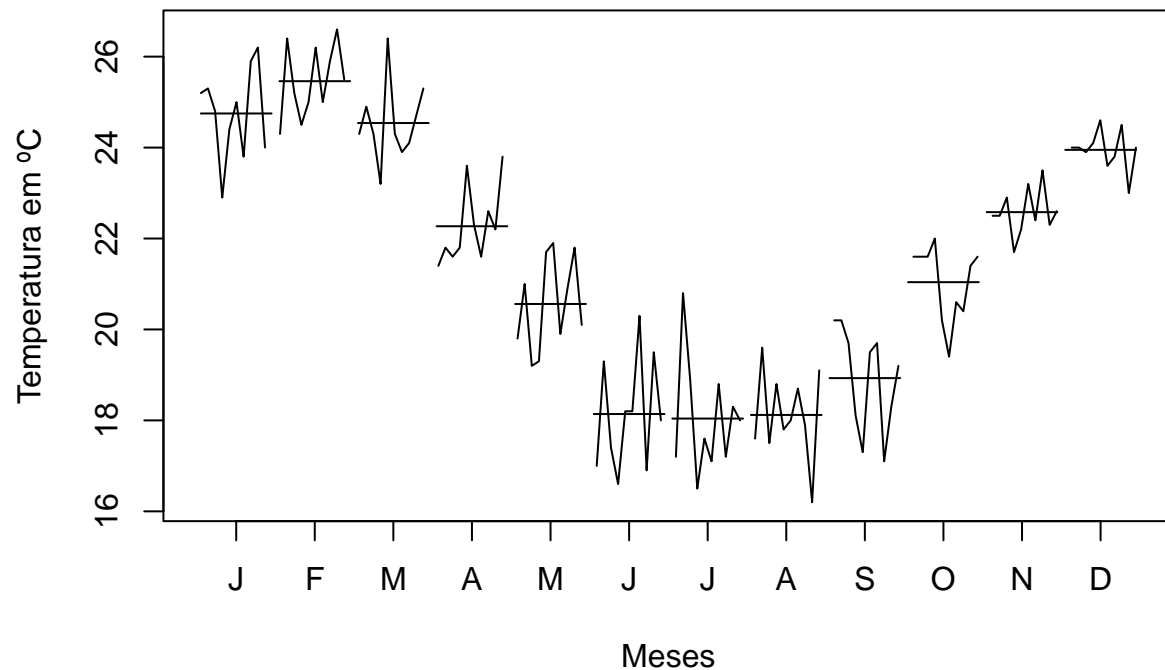
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Ano Cananeia Ubatuba
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 1976    25.2    27.1
## 2  NA     24.3    25.3
## 3  NA     24.3    25.8
## 4  NA     21.4    23.7
## 5  NA     19.8    21.6
## 6  NA      17     20

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.cananeaia_ts, xlab="Meses", ylab="Temperatura em °C", main="")
```



```
# dispor 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

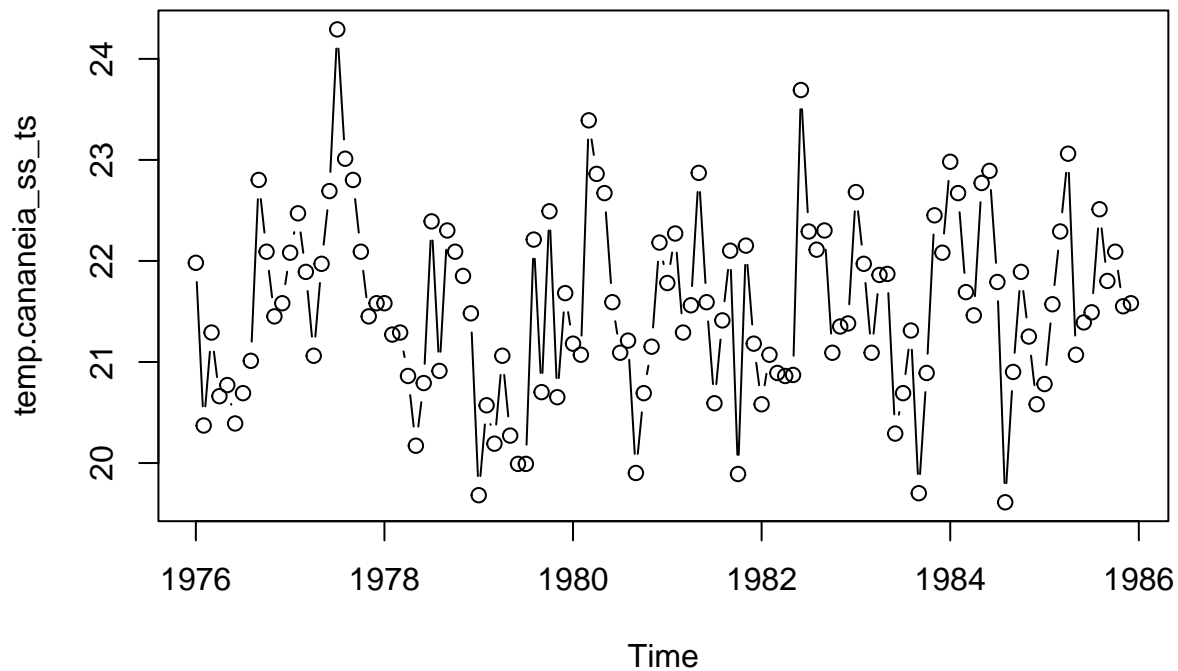
## [1] 3.218333 3.928333 3.008333 0.738333 -0.971667 -3.391667
## [7] -3.491667 -3.411667 -2.601667 -0.491667 1.048333 2.418333

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

# serie livre de sazonalidade
temp.cananeaia_ss <- temp.cananeaia_ts - sazonalidade

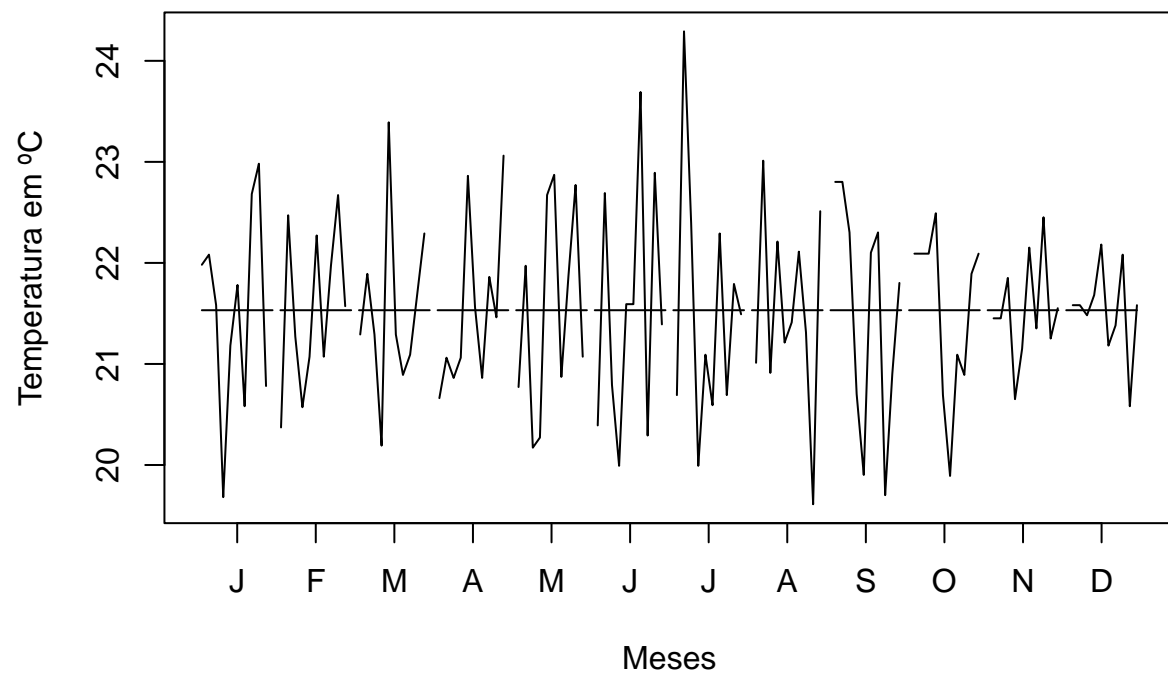
temp.cananeaia_ss_ts <- ts(temp.cananeaia_ss, start = c(1976, 1), frequency = 12)

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



```
# grafico dos meses separadamente
monthplot(temp.cananeaia_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
```

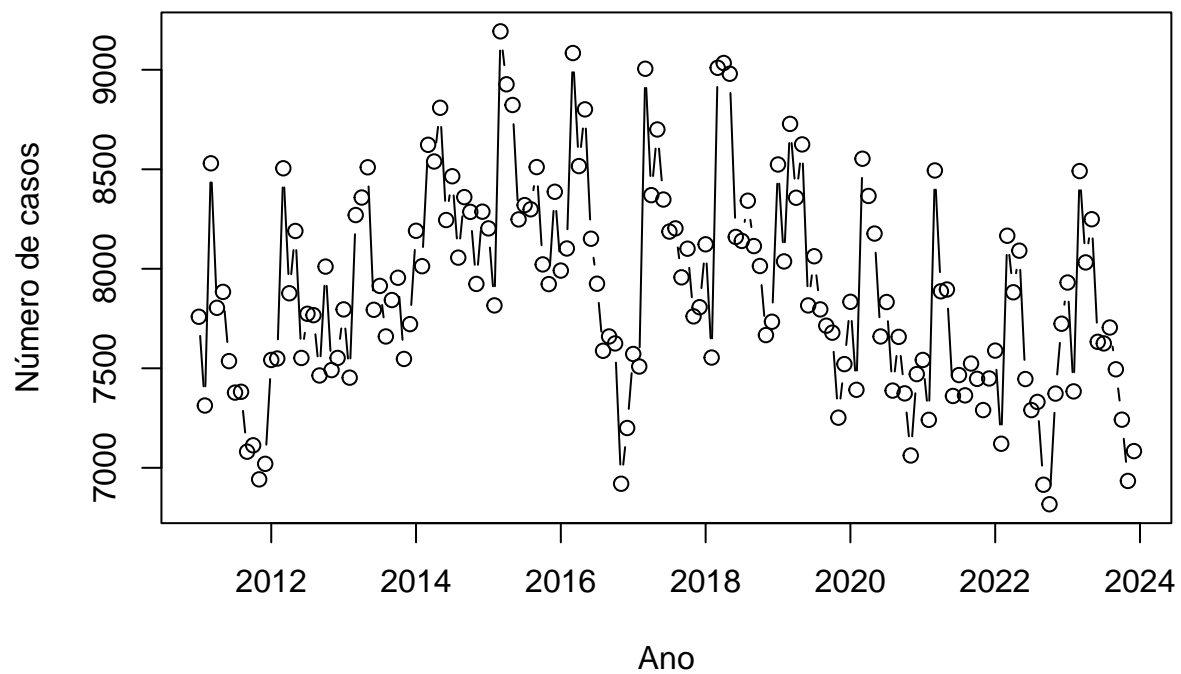
```
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
#serie temporal do numero mensal de nascidos vivos em Goias
```

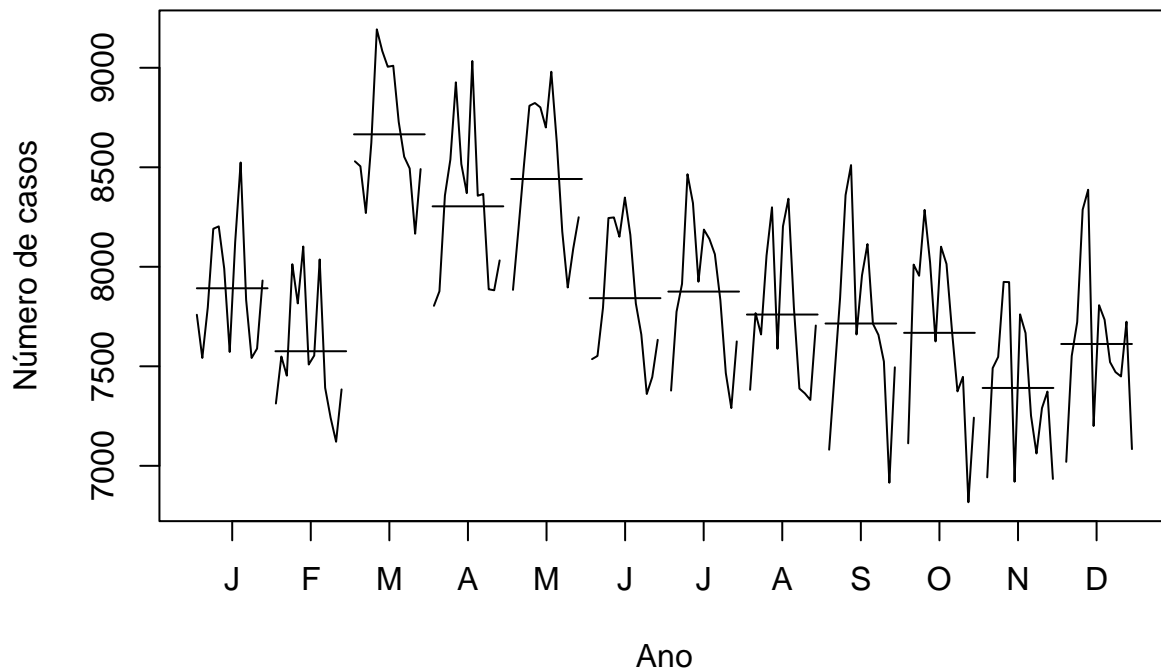
```
serie_nascido <- c(7759, 7313, 8530, 7804, 7884, 7536, 7378, 7382, 7081, 7113, 6942, 7020,  
                  7542, 7549, 8505, 7877, 8190, 7552, 7774, 7767, 7464, 8011, 7491, 7552,  
                  7796, 7453, 8270, 8358, 8510, 7794, 7914, 7660, 7843, 7955, 7547, 7722,  
                  8191, 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 tendencia
# calculo da media movel

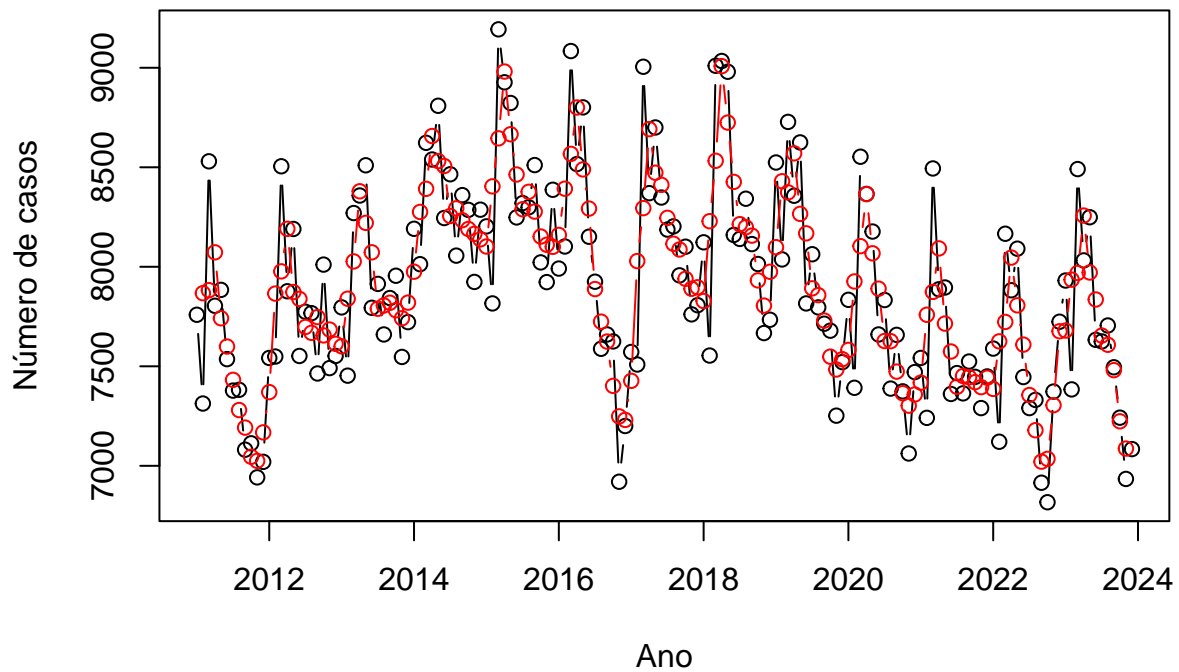
# install.packages("zoo")
library(zoo)

# 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)

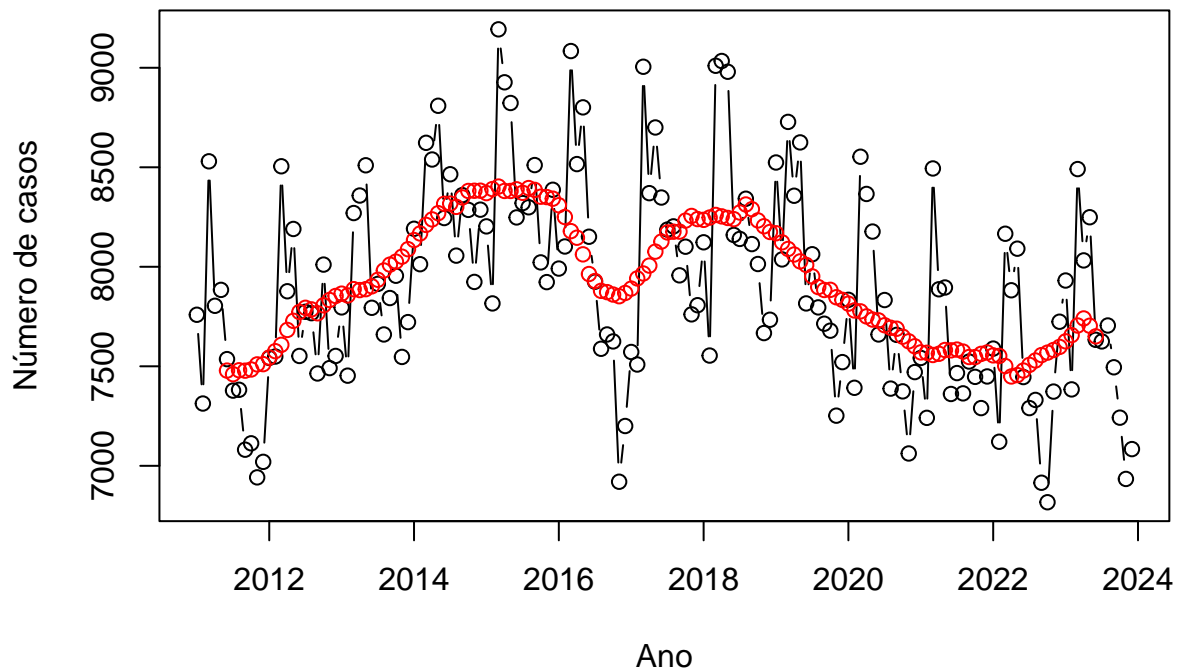
## [1] TRUE

# 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
```

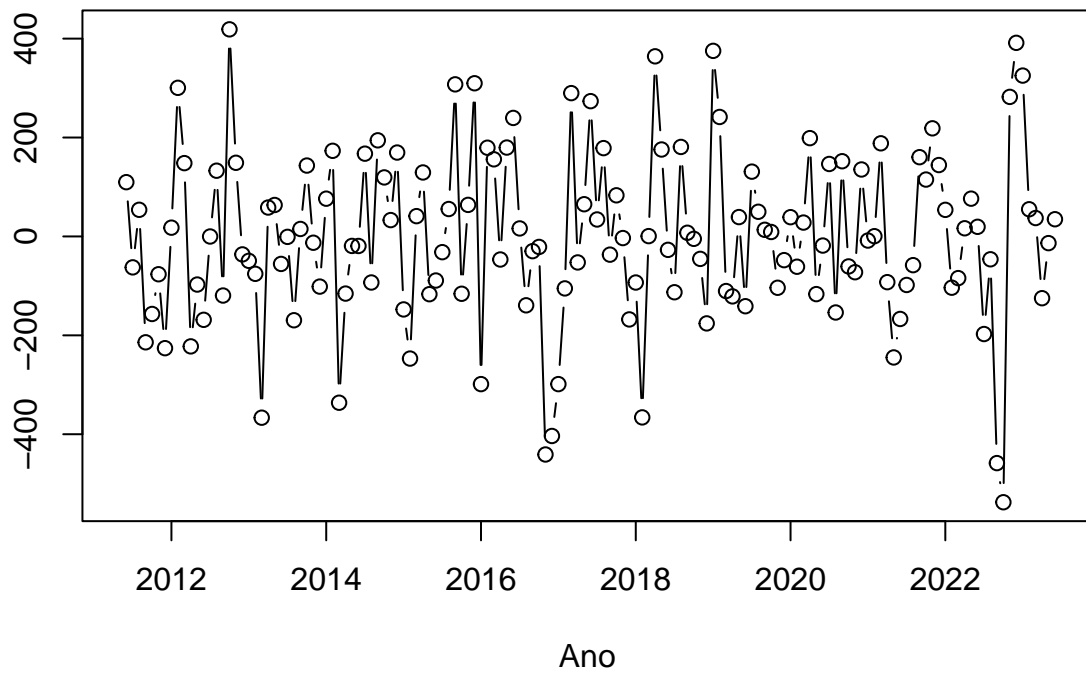
```
nascido_st_ss <- nascido_st[5:150] - sazonalidade[5:150]
```

```
# note onde vai iniciar a nova serie
```

```
nascido_st_ss <- ts(nascido_st_ss, start = c(2011, 5), frequency = 12)
```

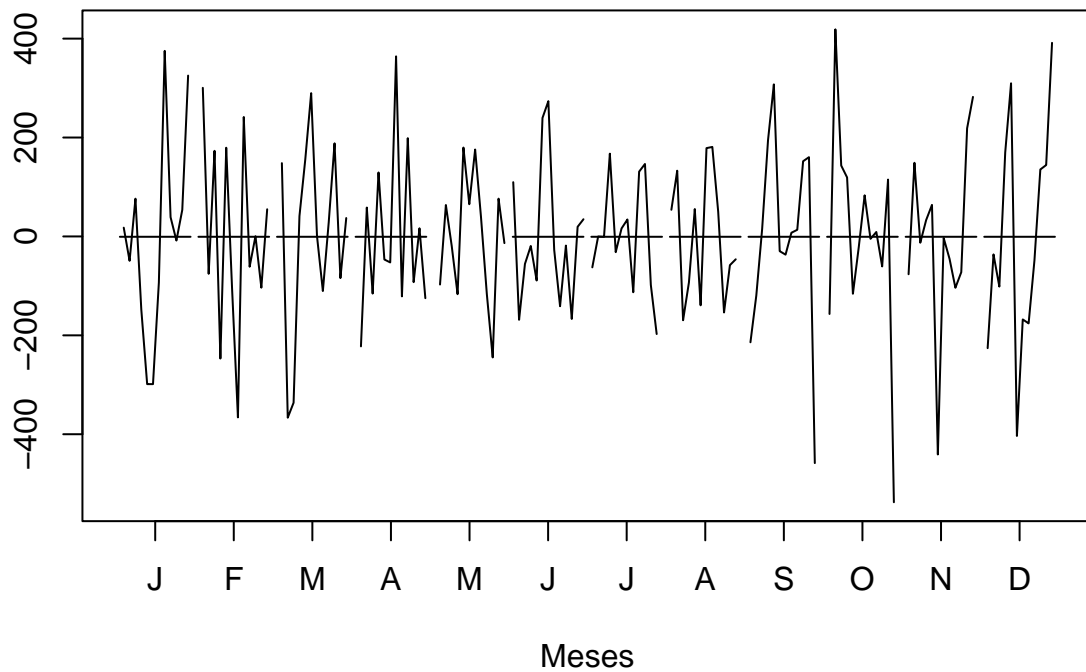
```
# grafico da serie livre de tendencia e sazonalidade
```

```
plot(nascido_st_ss, type="b", xlab="Ano", ylab="")
```



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





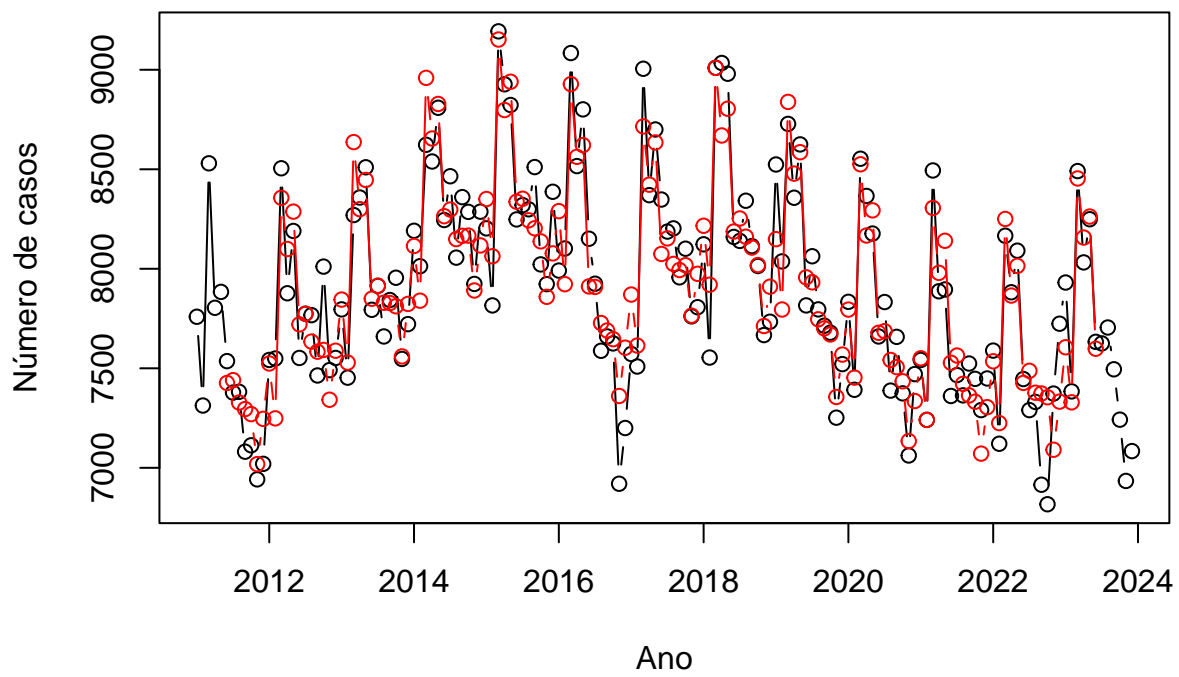
```
# grafico da serie temporal + estimacao da tendencia e sazonalidade
```

```
# 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 necessário
# install.packages("forecast")

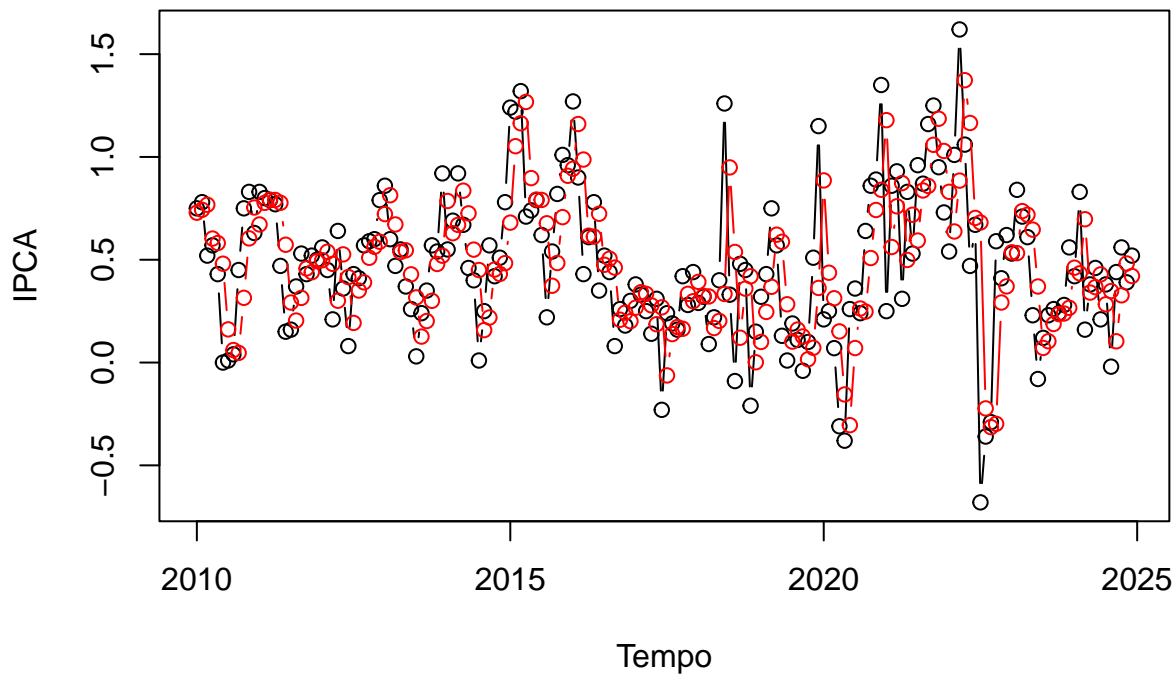
# Carregue o pacote forecast
library(forecast)

# Ajuste do modelo de suavização exponencial simples

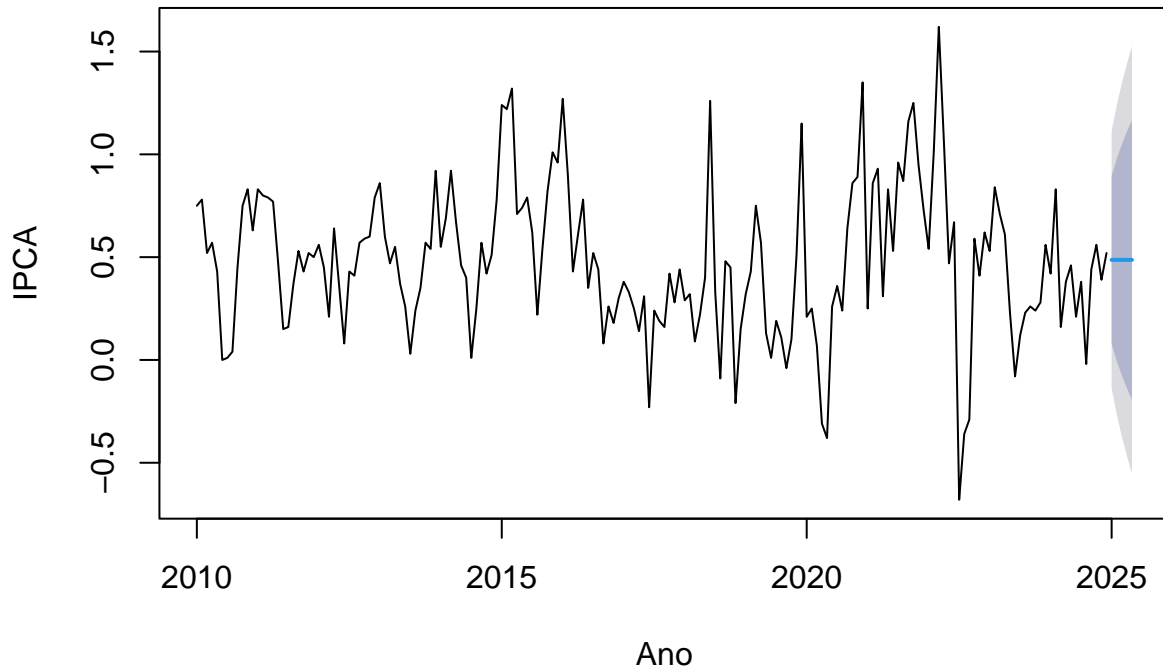
modelo_ses <- ses(ipca_ts, h = 5) # h = número de períodos para previsão
summary(modelo_ses)

##
## Forecast method: Simple exponential smoothing
##
## Model Information:
## Simple exponential smoothing
##
## Call:
## ses(y = 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$fitted, modelo_ses2$fitted, ipca_ts))

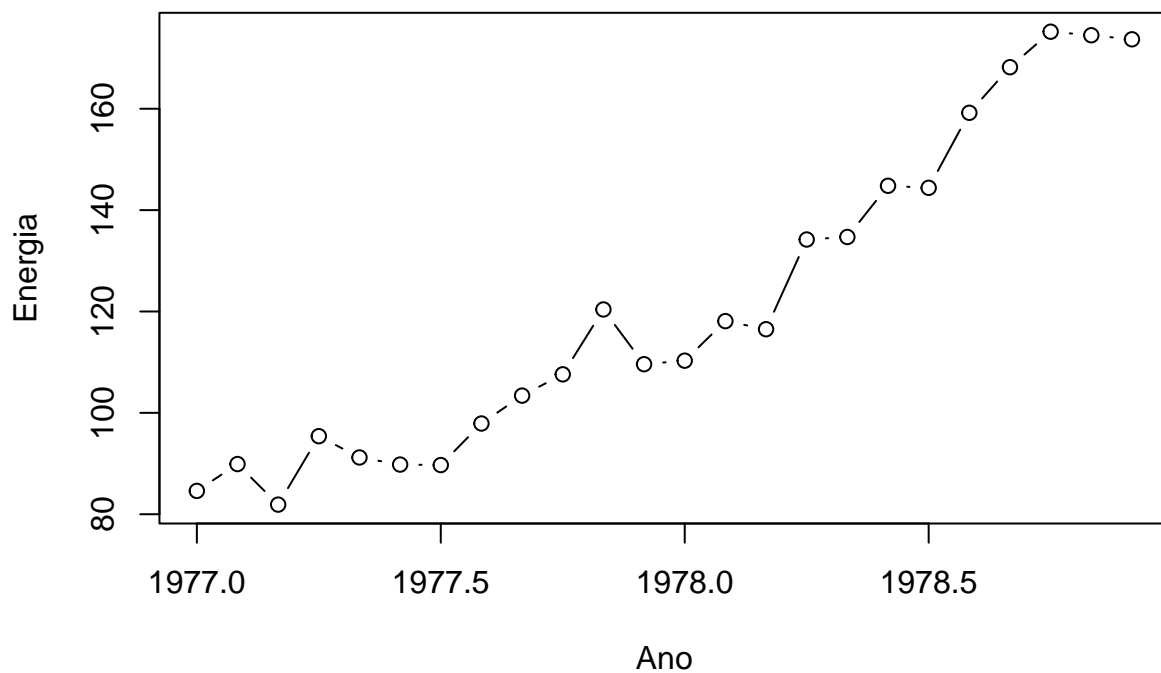
##          modelo_ses2$fitted modelo_ses2$fitted ipca_ts
## Jul 2024          0.2833988          0.2833988    0.38
## Aug 2024          0.3475748          0.3475748   -0.02
## Sep 2024          0.1033803          0.1033803    0.44
```

## 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).

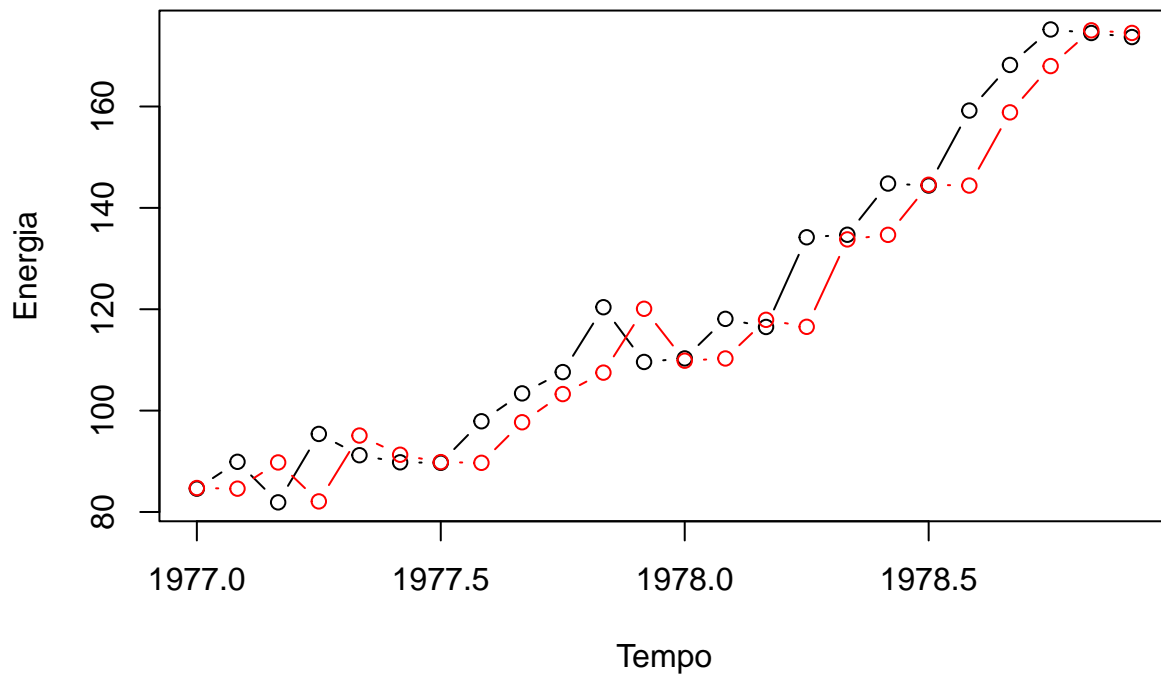
```
energia <- c(84.6, 89.9, 81.9, 95.4, 91.2, 89.8, 89.7, 97.9, 103.4,  
            107.6, 120.4, 109.6, 110.3, 118.1, 116.5, 134.2, 134.7,  
            144.8, 144.4, 159.2, 168.2, 175.2, 174.5, 173.7)  
  
energia_ts <- ts(energia, start=c(1977, 1), frequency = 12)  
  
# grafico da serie temporal  
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)
```

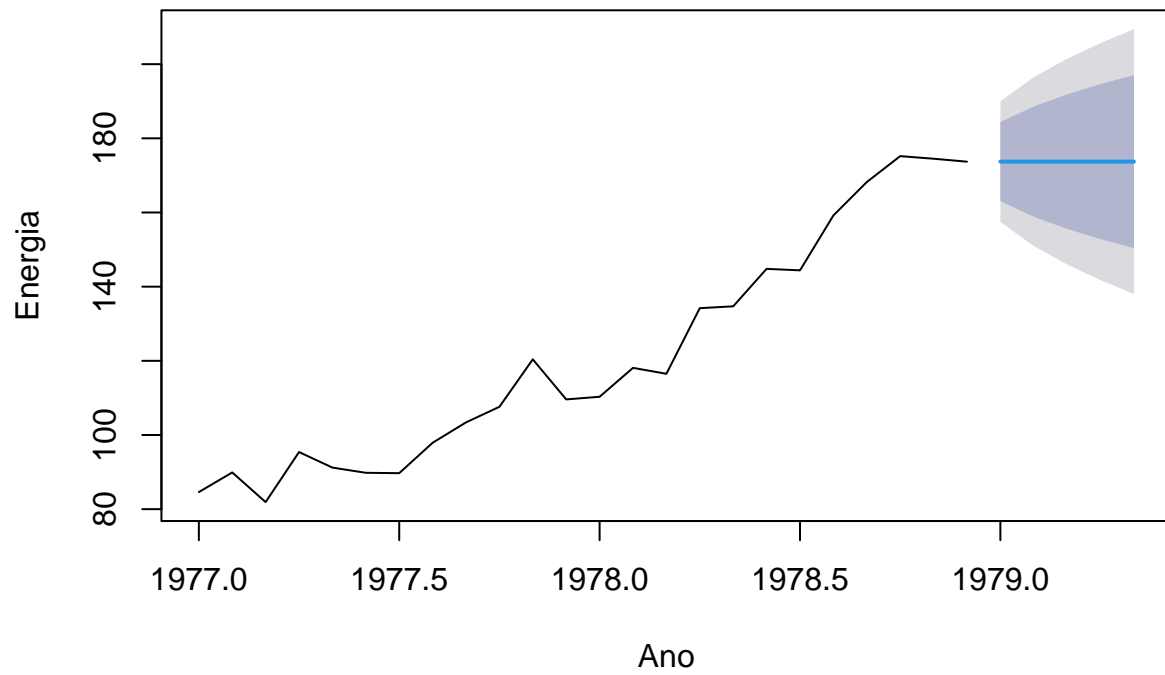
```
##  
## Forecast method: Simple exponential smoothing  
##  
## Model Information:  
## Simple exponential smoothing  
##  
## Call:  
## ses(y = energia_ts, h = 5)  
##
```

```
## 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")
```

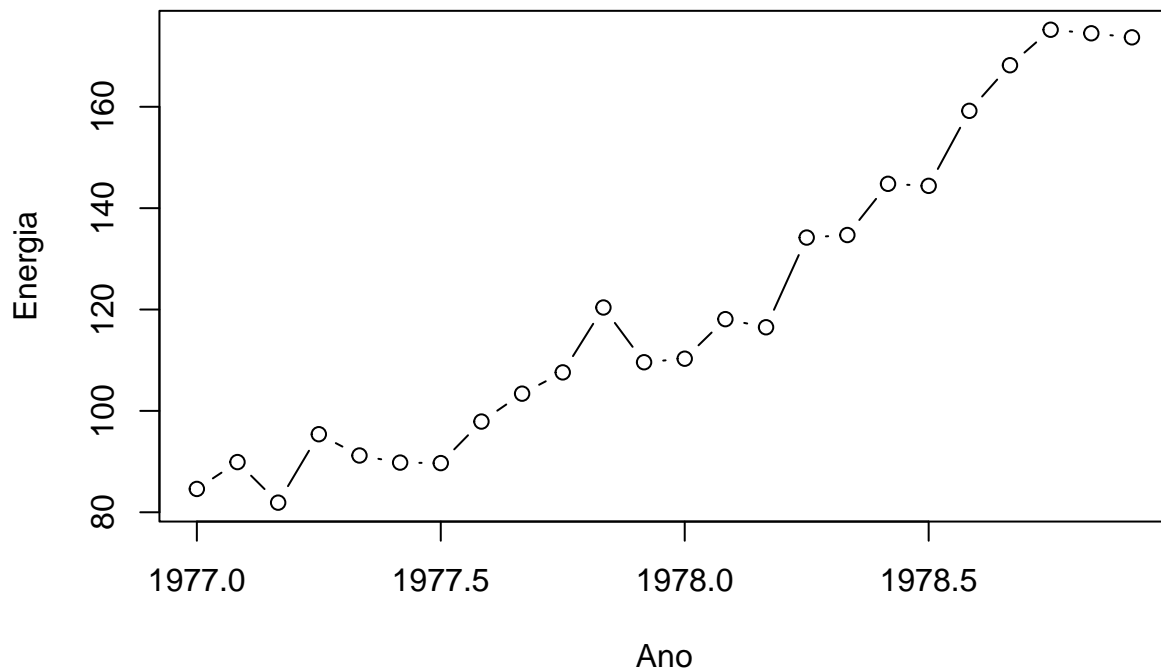


## Suavização Exponencial de Holt (SEH)

### 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

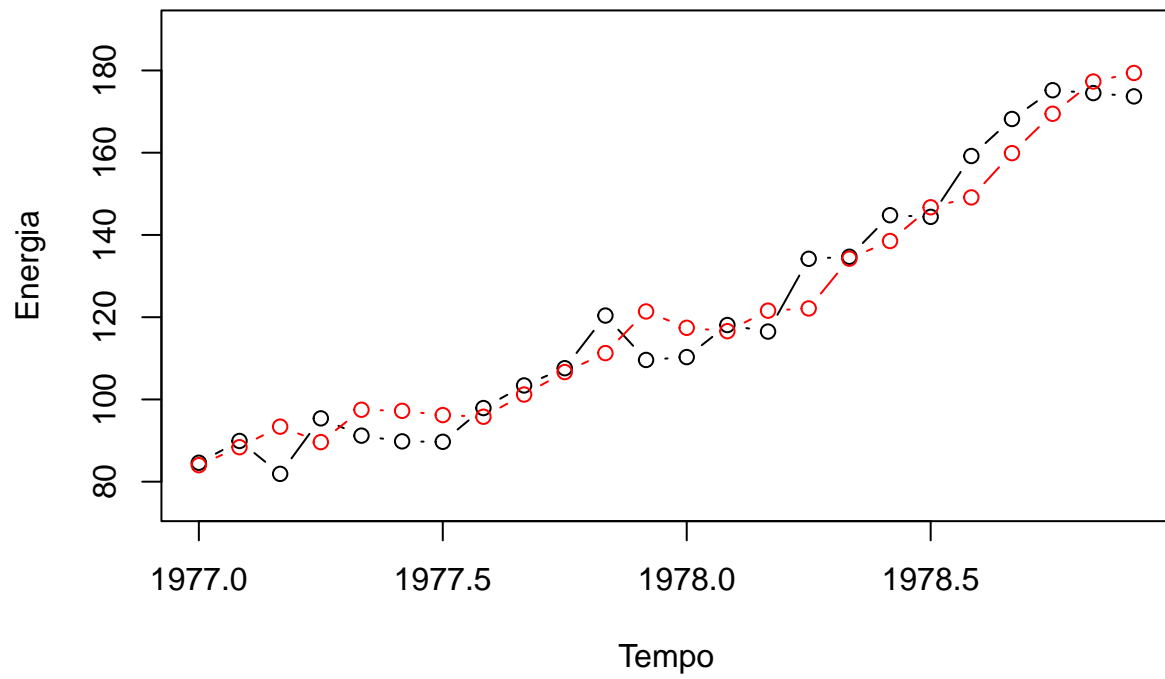
```

*# visualizacao do ajuste*

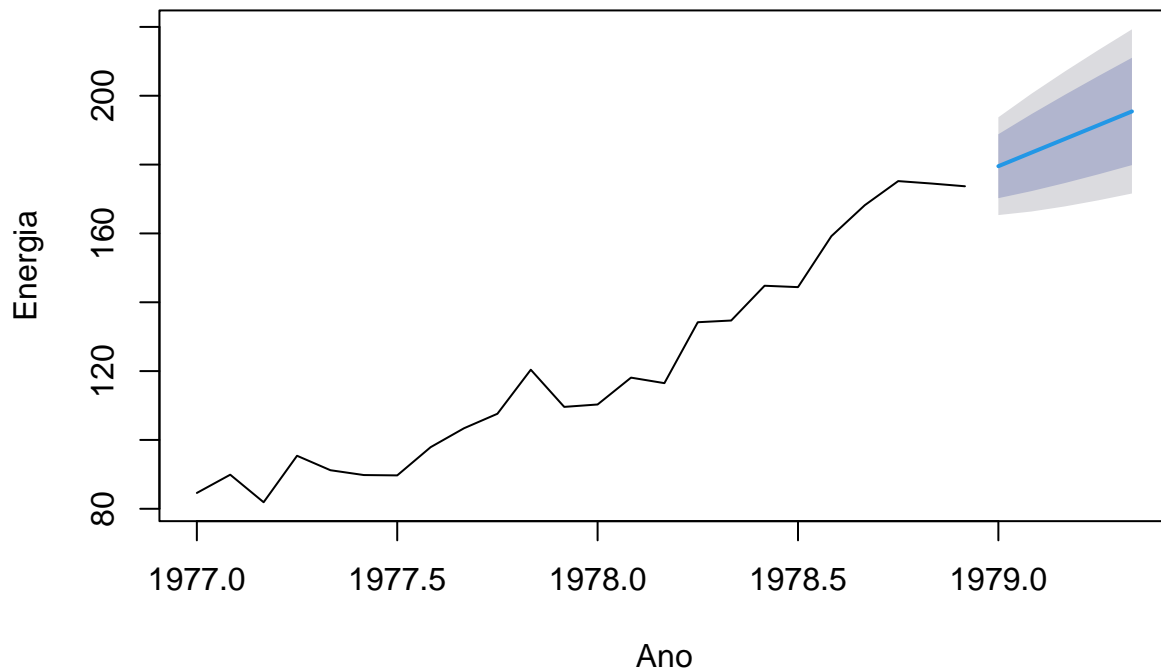
```

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
```

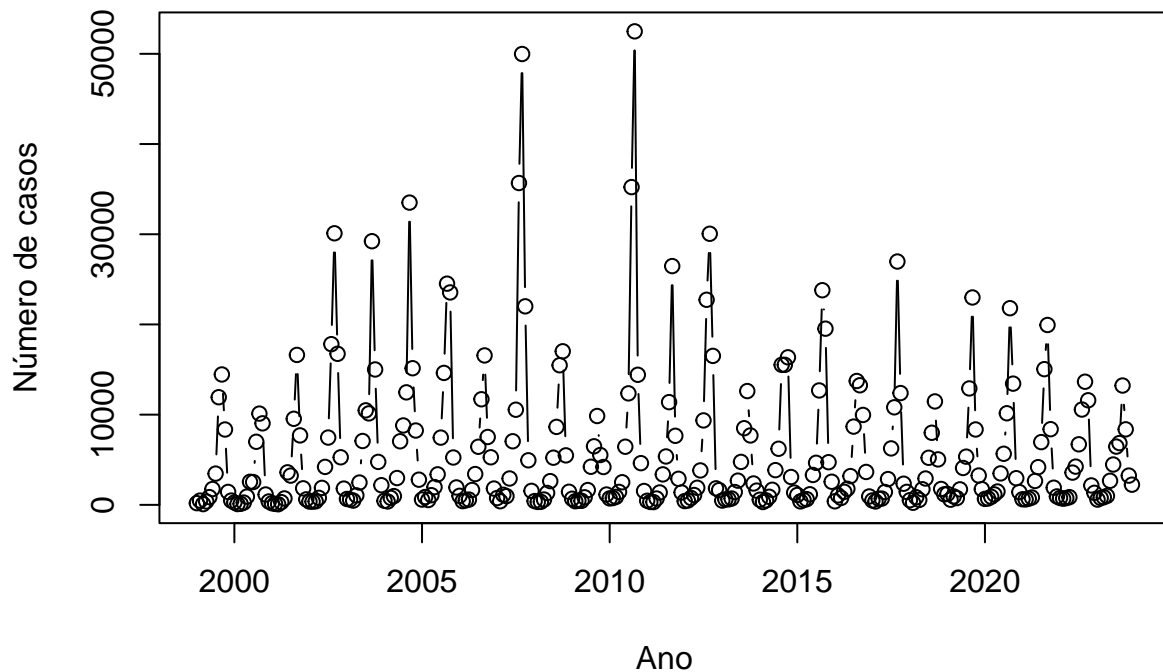
## Suavização Exponencial Holt-Winters (HW)

### 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
```

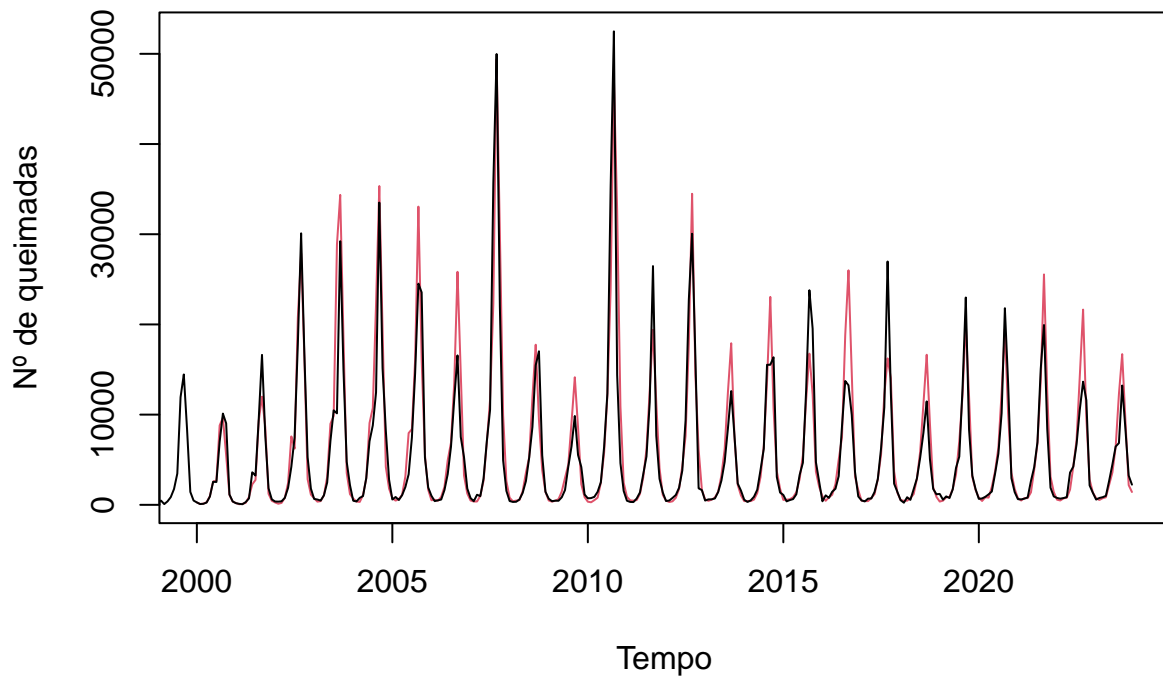
```
##      gamma
## 0.3983397
```

```
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 possível 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

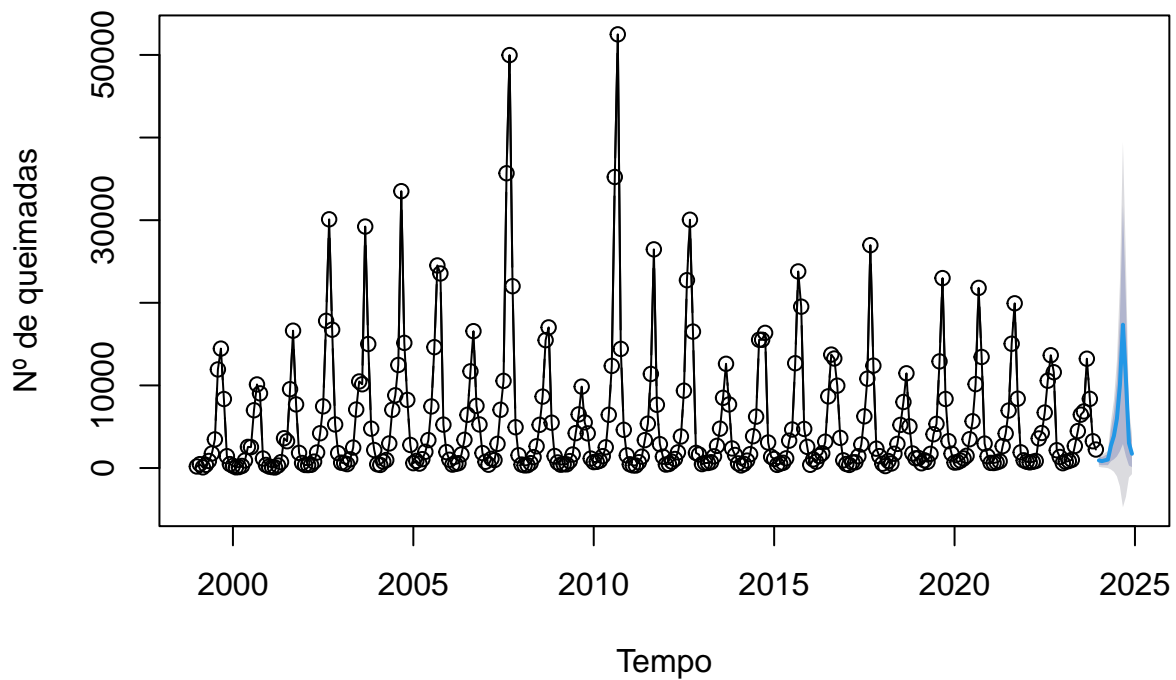
```

```

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

```

## Forecasts from Holt-Winters' multiplicative method



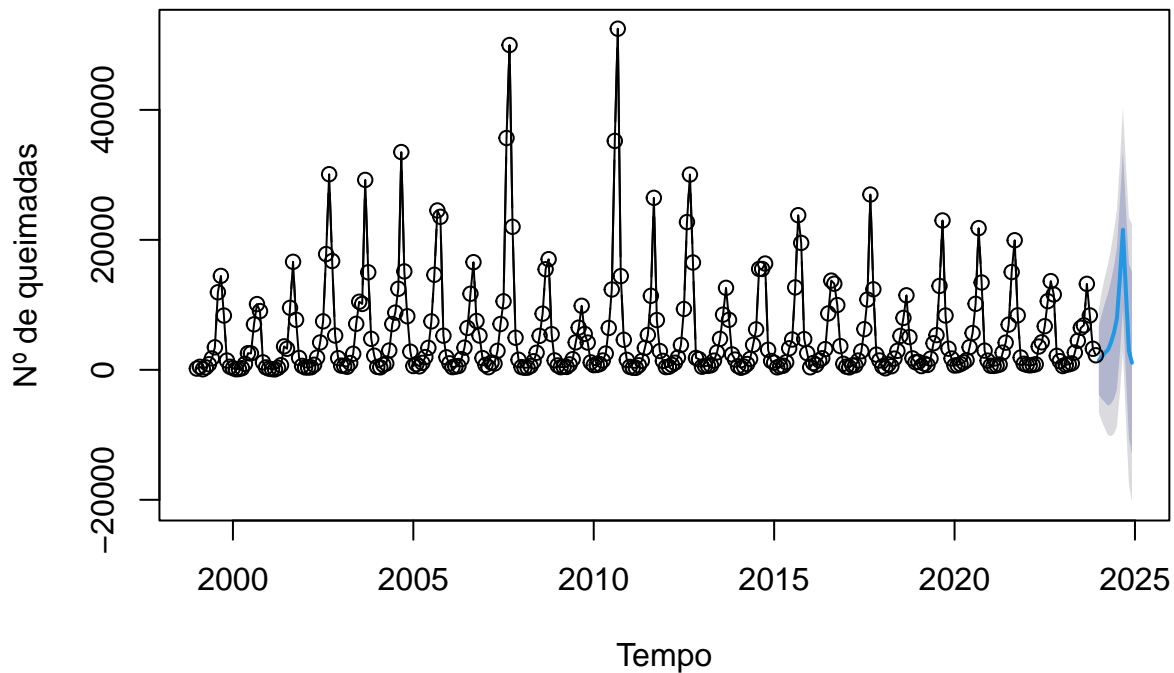
```
# modelo aditivo
ajuste3 <- hw(queimada_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste3)
```

```
##
## 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
```

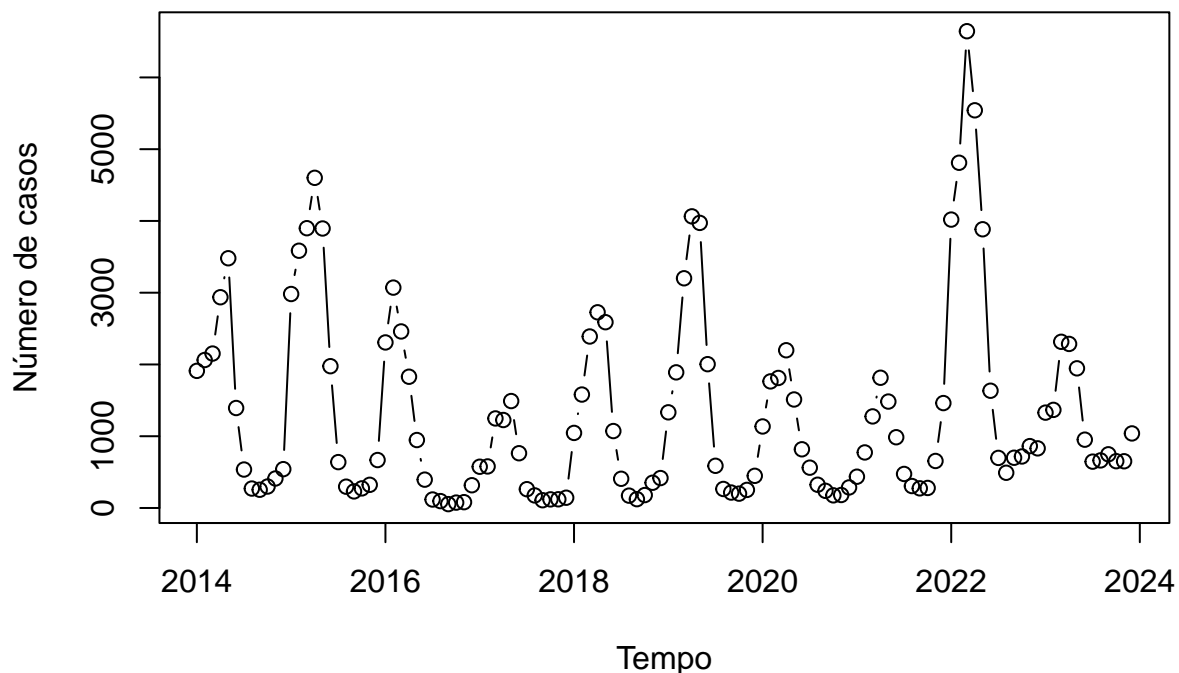
## Exemplo 2

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)

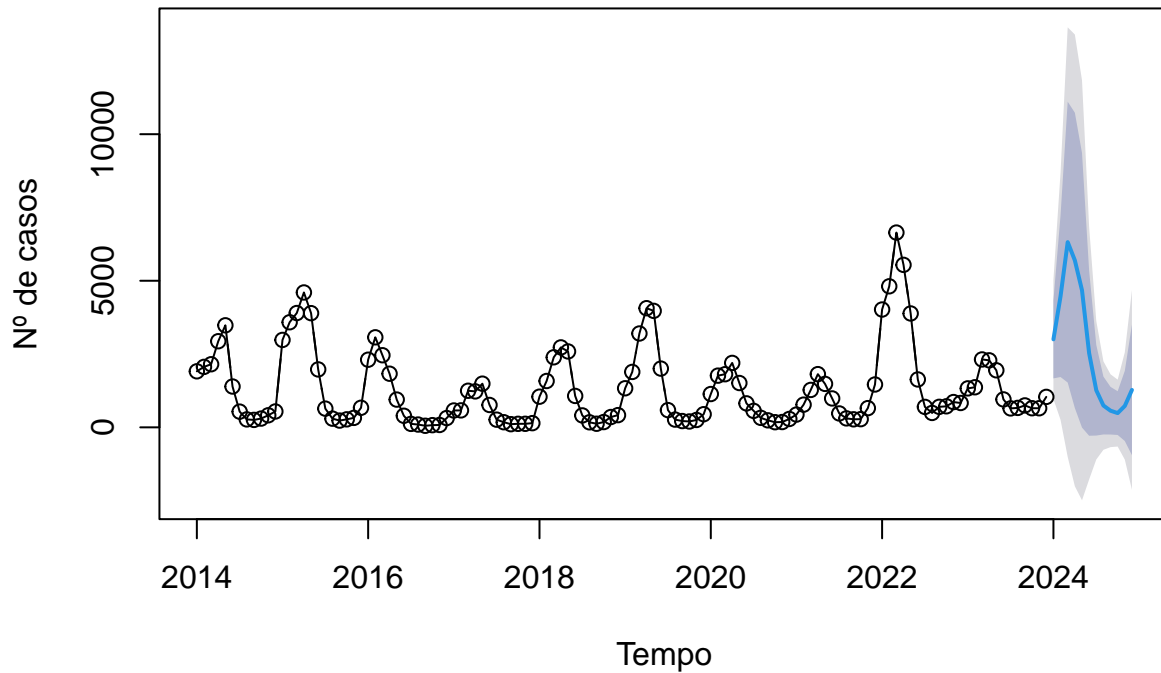
# modelo multiplicativo
```

```
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



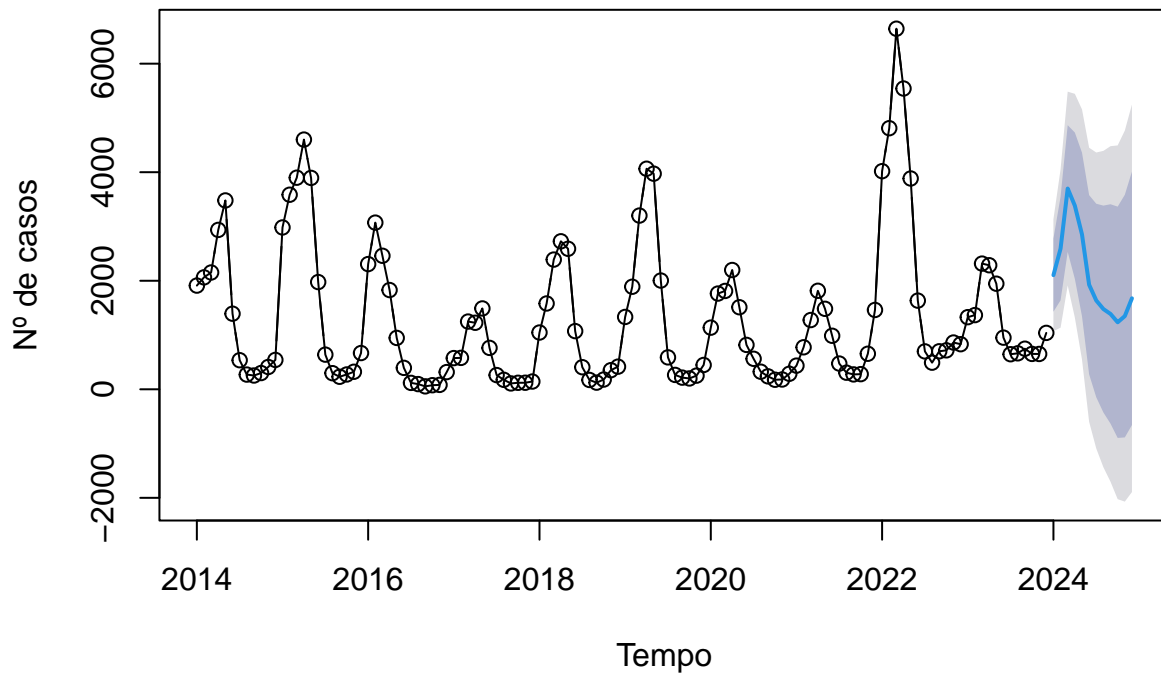
```
# modelo aditivo
ajuste2 <- hw(dengue_ts, h = 12, seasonal = "additive", initial = "simple")
summary(ajuste2)
```

```
##
## 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
```