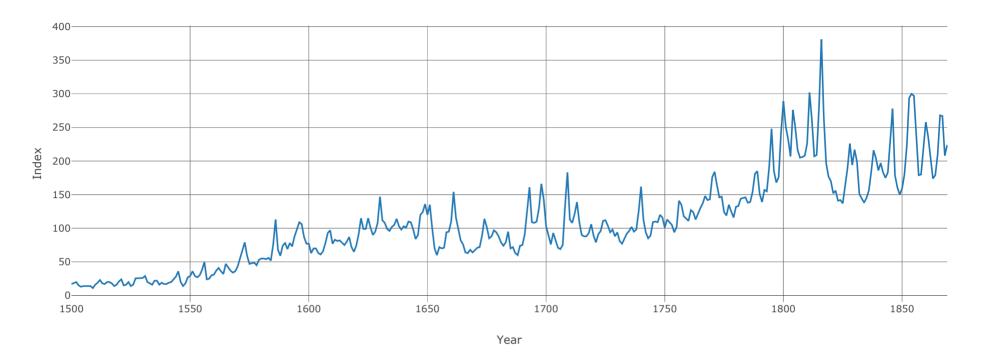
```
In [1]: from IPython.core.display import display, HTML
        display(HTML("<style>.container { width:100% !important; }</style>"))
        from pandas import DataFrame, read csv
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import pandas as pd
        import requests
        import datetime
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        # import plotly.graph objects as go
        import plotly.offline as py
        import plotly
        from plotly.offline import init notebook mode
        from plotly import graph objs as go
        plotly.offline.init notebook mode(connected=True)
        file = r'beveridge-wheat-price-index-1500.xls'
        df = pd.read excel(file)
        df.columns = ['year', 'price']
        df = df[12:]
        # df.set index('year',inplace=True)
        df price = pd.to numeric(df['price'])
```

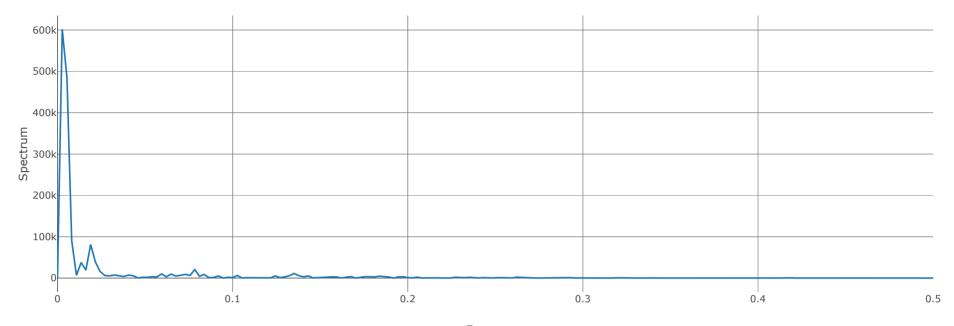
```
In [2]: from scipy import signal
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       fs = 1 # sampling rate
       x = df price
       freq, espectro = signal.periodogram(x, fs)
       data=[go.Scatter(x=df['year'], y=df price, mode='lines')]
       layout = go.Layout(
           title='Beveridge Wheat index',
           xaxis={'title':'Year'},
           yaxis={'title':'Index'}
       fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
       py.iplot(fig)
       data=[go.Scatter(x=freq, y=espectro, mode='lines')]
       layout = go.Layout(
           title='Periodogram of Beveridge Wheat Index',
           xaxis={'title':'Frequency'},
           yaxis={'title':'Spectrum'}
       fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
       py.iplot(fig)
       index greatest = np.where(espectro == max(espectro))[0]
       print(f"PICOS DO PERIODOGRAMA")
       print(f"Maior Pico: {max(espectro)} em frequência: {freq[index greatest]}")
       tmp pico = max(espectro)
       tmp index greatest = index greatest
       espectro[index greatest] = 0
       index greatest = np.where(espectro == max(espectro))[0]
       print(f"Segundo Maior Pico: {max(espectro)} em frequência: {freq[index greatest]}")
       espectro[tmp index greatest] = tmp pico
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import numpy as np
       from scipy import interpolate
       from scipy import ndimage
       print(f"Estimador Suavizado de periodograma usando filtro Gaussiano")
       print(f"\nEstimação não paramétrica\n")
       print(f"\nPara construir um estimador suavizado de periodograma,\n"+
             f"devemos aplicar o método de suavização no domínio do frequência\n"+
             f"depois de calcular o periodograma cru")
       y sm = espectro
       x sm = freq
       y = y sm.tolist()
```

```
x = x sm.tolist()
y sm = np.array(y)
x sm = np.array(x)
# resample to lots more points - needed for the smoothed curves
x smooth = np.linspace(x sm.min(), x sm.max(), 200)
sigma = 5 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
x \text{ g1d2} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filter1d}(x \text{ sm, sigma})
y_gld2 = ndimage.gaussian_filter1d(y_sm, sigma)
sigma = 2 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
x \text{ g1d3} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filter1d}(x \text{ sm, sigma})
y gld3 = ndimage.gaussian filterld(y sm, sigma)
sigma = 1 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
x \text{ gld4} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filterld}(x \text{ sm, sigma})
y gld4 = ndimage.gaussian filter1d(y sm, sigma)
data = [go.Scatter(x=x sm, y=y sm, mode='lines', name="Original Periodogram")]
data += [go.Scatter(x=x g1d2, y=y g1d2, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 5")]
data += [go.Scatter(x=x gld3, y=y gld3, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 2")]
data += [go.Scatter(x=x gld4, y=y gld4, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 1")]
layout = go.Layout(
    title='Smoothed Periodogram of Beveridge Wheat Index',
    xaxis={'title':'Smoothed Spectrum'},
    yaxis={'title':'Frequency'}
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
py.iplot(fig)
print(f"\nObs2.: O tamanho de janela 1 parece mais adequado\n\n")
```

Beveridge Wheat index



Periodogram of Beveridge Wheat Index



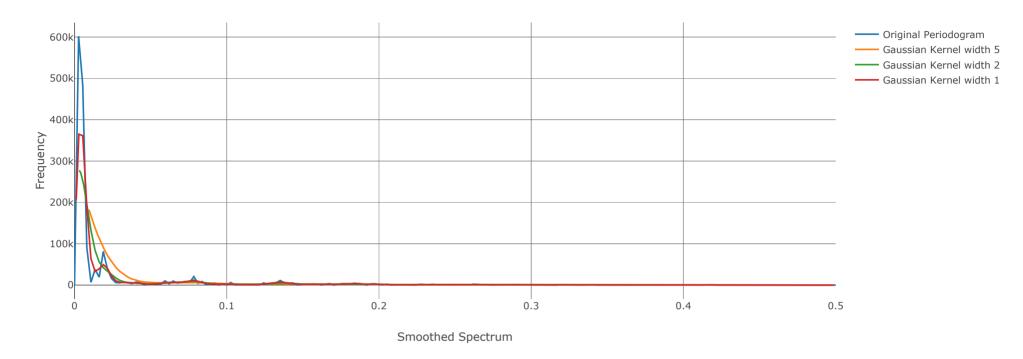
Frequency

PICOS DO PERIODOGRAMA

Estimação não paramétrica

Para construir um estimador suavizado de periodograma, devemos aplicar o método de suavização no domínio do frequência depois de calcular o periodograma cru

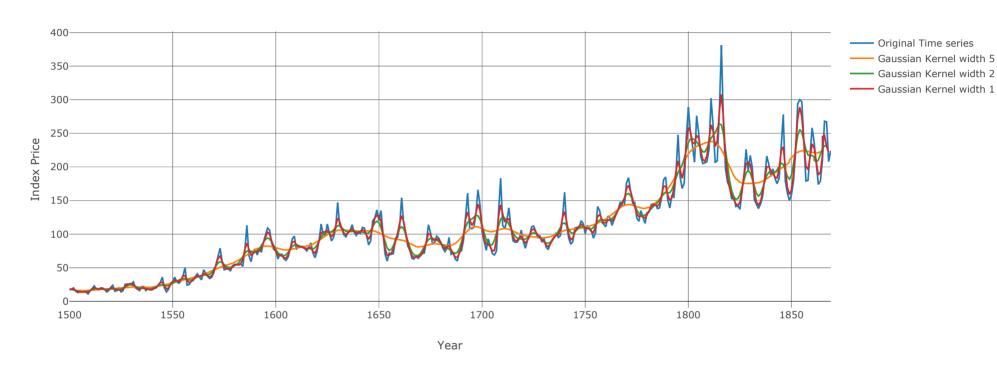
Smoothed Periodogram of Beveridge Wheat Index



Obs2.: O tamanho de janela 1 parece mais adequado

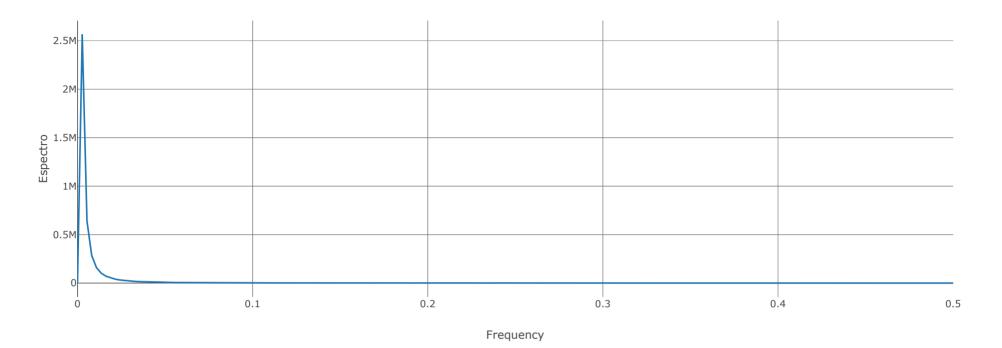
```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        from scipy import interpolate
        from scipy import ndimage
        print(f"Estimador Suavizado de covariância usando filtro Gaussiano")
        print(f"Estimação não paramétrica")
        y sm = df price.values
        x sm = df["year"].values
        y = y sm.tolist()
        x = x sm.tolist()
        y sm = np.array(y)
        x sm = np.array(x)
        # resample to lots more points - needed for the smoothed curves
        x smooth = np.linspace(x sm.min(), x sm.max(), 200)
        sigma = 5 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
        x \text{ g1d2} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filter1d}(x \text{ sm, sigma})
        y gld2 = ndimage.gaussian filterld(y sm, sigma)
        sigma = 2 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
        x \text{ gld3} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filterld}(x \text{ sm., sigma})
        y gld3 = ndimage.gaussian filterld(y sm, sigma)
        sigma = 1 #tamanho da janela do filtro gaussiano
        x \text{ gld4} = \text{ndimage.gaussian filterld}(x \text{ sm, sigma})
        y gld4 = ndimage.gaussian filter1d(y sm, sigma)
        data = [go.Scatter(x=x sm, y=y sm, mode='lines', name="Original Time series")]
        # data += [go.Scatter(x=x gld, y=y gld, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 10")]
        data += [go.Scatter(x=x gld2, y=y gld2, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 5")]
        data += [go.Scatter(x=x gld3, y=y gld3, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 2")]
        data += [go.Scatter(x=x_gld4, y=y_gld4, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 1")]
        # data += [go.Scatter(x=x g1d5, y=y g1d5, mode='lines', name="Gaussian Kernel width 0.5")]
        layout = qo.Layout(
           title='Smoothed Time Series of Beveridge Wheat Index',
           xaxis={'title':'Year'},
           yaxis={'title':'Index Price'}
        fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
        py.iplot(fig)
        print(f"Para construir um estimador suavizado de covariância,\n"+
             f"devemos aplicar o método de suavização no domínio do tempo\n"+
             f"para então calcular o periodograma")
        print(f"Obs.: Para comparação, mostra-se o spline da série")
```

Smoothed Time Series of Beveridge Wheat Index



Para construir um estimador suavizado de covariância, devemos aplicar o método de suavização no domínio do tempo para então calcular o periodograma Obs.: Para comparação, mostra-se o spline da série

Obs2.: O tamanho de janela 2 parece mais adequado



Estimação paramétrica - Hipótese Autorregressiva

Out[4]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1c1e55d4a8>

