Prova Prática

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```
library(ggplot2)
library(tseries)
library(readODS)
library(tidyverse)
library(forecast)
library(readxl)
```

A série Temperatura em Ubatuba:

```
data <- read_ods("data/temperatura.ods")

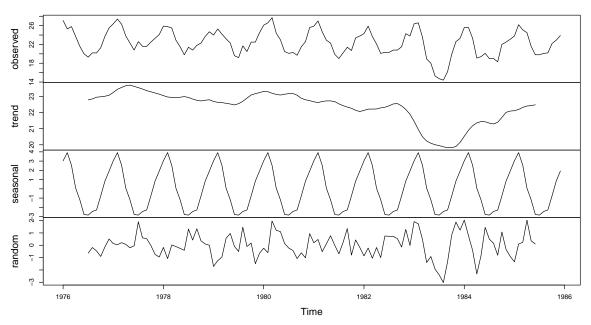
# transformando em formato time series

data_ts <- ts(data$Ubatuba, start = c(1976, 1), frequency = 12)

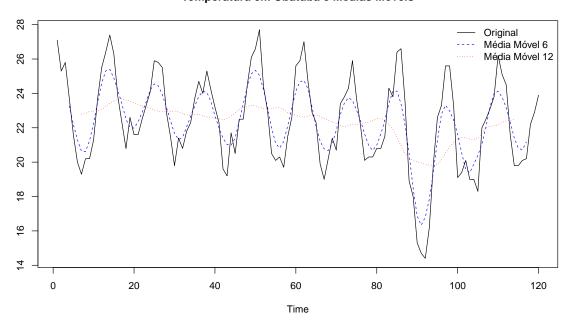
decompose <- decompose(data_ts)

plot(decompose)</pre>
```

Decomposition of additive time series



Temperatura em Ubatuba e Médias Móveis



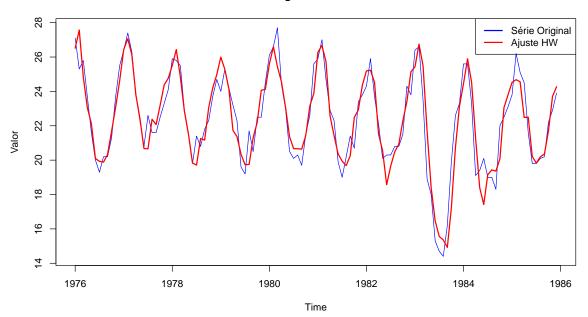
```
# ajustar o modelo de holt-winters
modelo_hw <- hw(data_ts, seasonal = "additive")

plot(data_ts, type = "l", col = "blue",
    main = "Série Original e Holt-Winters",
    ylab = "Valor")

lines(modelo_hw$fitted, col = "red",
    lwd = 2)

legend("topright",
    legend = c("Série Original", "Ajuste HW"),
    col = c("blue", "red"), lwd = 2)</pre>
```

Série Original e Holt-Winters



```
# Comparando suavizações
# Cálculo das métricas de erro
mae <- function(real, previsto) mean(abs(real - previsto), na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
mse <- function(real, previsto) mean((real - previsto)^2, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
mape <- function(real, previsto) mean(abs((real - previsto) / real), na.rm = TRUE) * 100</pre>
# Criando um dataframe para comparação
df_comparacao <- data.frame(</pre>
  Data = time(data_ts),
  Original = as.numeric(data_ts),
  HoltWinters = as.numeric(modelo_hw$fitted),
  MediaMovel6 = as.numeric(ma_6),
  MediaMovel12 = as.numeric(ma_12)
)
resultados_erro <- data.frame(</pre>
  Metodo = c("Holt-Winters", "Média Móvel 6", "Média Móvel 12"),
  MAE = c(mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
```

```
mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
            mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
    MSE = c(mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
            mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
            mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
    MAPE = c(mape(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
             mape(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
             mape(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12))
  )
  print(resultados_erro)
         Metodo
                                MSE
                       MAE
                                        MAPE
   Holt-Winters 0.7837703 1.027558 3.588200
2 Média Móvel 6 0.9831871 1.430564 4.513462
3 Média Móvel 12 2.1435957 6.332019 9.859219
```

A série temperatura em Cananeia:

```
data <- read_ods("data/temperatura.ods")

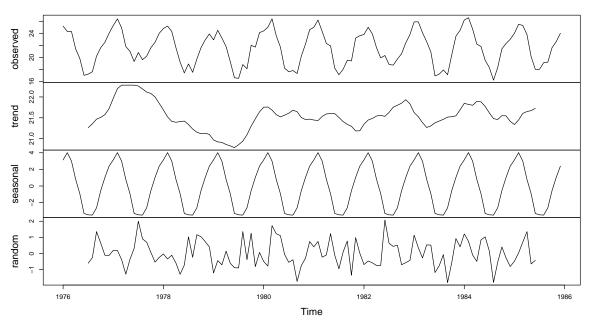
# transformando em formato time series

data_ts <- ts(data$Cananeia, start = c(1976, 1), frequency = 12)

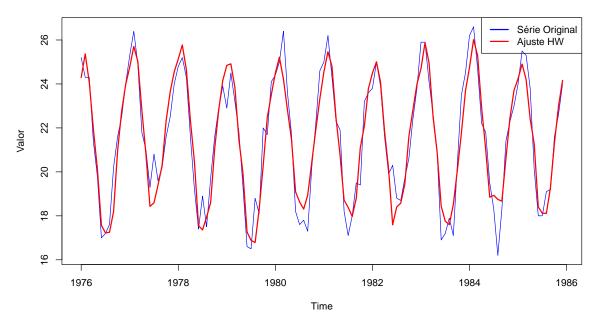
decompose <- decompose(data_ts)

plot(decompose)</pre>
```

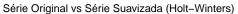
Decomposition of additive time series

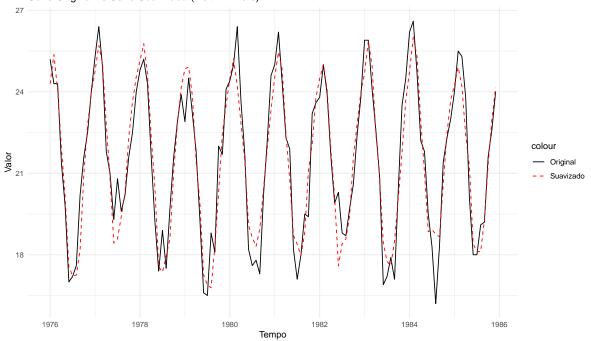


Série Original e Holt-Winters

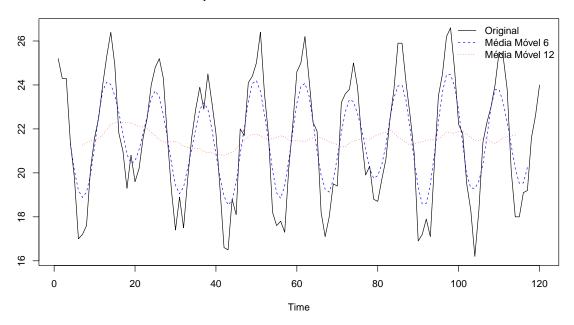


```
# criando um dataframe para visualização
df_plot <- data.frame(</pre>
 Data = time(data_ts),
 Original = as.numeric(data_ts),
  Suavizado = as.numeric(modelo_hw$fitted)
)
# plotando com ggplot2
ggplot(df_plot, aes(x = Data)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = Original, color = "Original")) +
  geom_line(aes(y = Suavizado, color = "Suavizado"),
            linetype = "dashed") +
  labs(title = "Série Original vs Série Suavizada (Holt-Winters)",
       x = "Tempo", y = "Valor") +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("Original" = "black",
                                "Suavizado" = "red")) +
  theme_minimal()
```





Temperatura em Cananeia e Médias Móveis



```
# comparando suavizações
# Criando um dataframe para comparação
df_comparacao <- data.frame(</pre>
  Data = time(data_ts),
  Original = as.numeric(data_ts),
  HoltWinters = as.numeric(modelo_hw$fitted),
  MediaMovel6 = as.numeric(ma_6),
  MediaMovel12 = as.numeric(ma_12)
)
resultados_erro <- data.frame(</pre>
  Metodo = c("Holt-Winters", "Média Móvel 6", "Média Móvel 12"),
  MAE = c(mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
          mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
          mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
  MSE = c(mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
          mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
          mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
  MAPE = c(mape(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
```

Série Consumo

```
data <- read_excel("data/CONSUMO.xls")

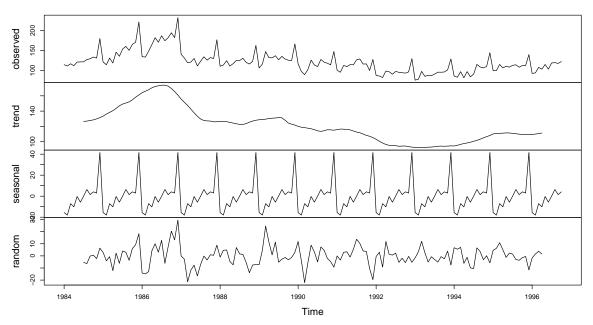
# transformando em formato time series

data_ts <- ts(data$consumo, start = c(1984,1), frequency = 12)

decompose <- decompose(data_ts)

plot(decompose)</pre>
```

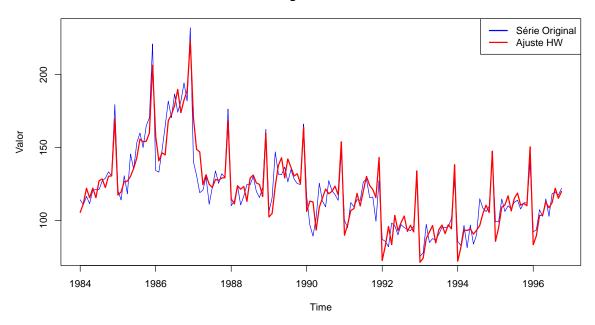
Decomposition of additive time series

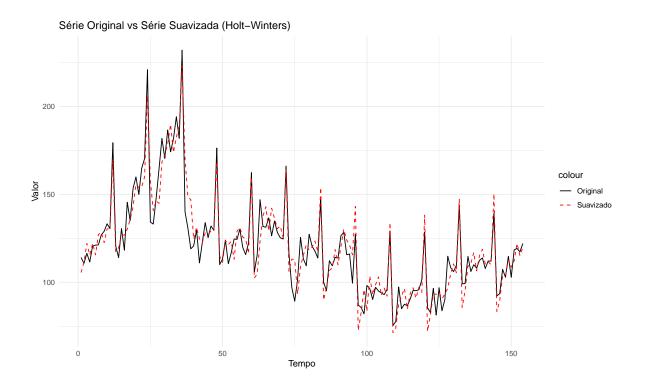


```
# ajustar o modelo de holt-winters
modelo_hw <- hw(data_ts, seasonal = "additive")

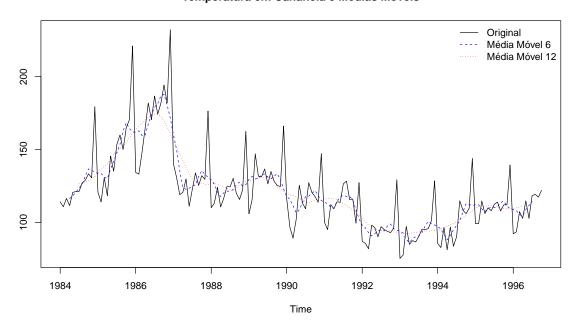
plot(data_ts, type = "l", col = "blue", main = "Série Original e Holt-Winters", ylab = "Valines(modelo_hw$fitted, col = "red", lwd = 2)
legend("topright", legend = c("Série Original", "Ajuste HW"), col = c("blue", "red"), lwd</pre>
```

Série Original e Holt-Winters





Temperatura em Cananeia e Médias Móveis



```
# comparando suavizações
# Criando um dataframe para comparação
df_comparacao <- data.frame(</pre>
  Data = time(data$data),
  Original = as.numeric(data$consumo),
  HoltWinters = as.numeric(modelo_hw$fitted),
  MediaMovel6 = as.numeric(ma_6),
  MediaMovel12 = as.numeric(ma_12)
)
resultados_erro <- data.frame(</pre>
  Metodo = c("Holt-Winters", "Média Móvel 6", "Média Móvel 12"),
  MAE = c(mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
          mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
          mae(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
  MSE = c(mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
          mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel6),
          mse(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$MediaMovel12)),
  MAPE = c(mape(df_comparacao$Original, df_comparacao$HoltWinters),
```