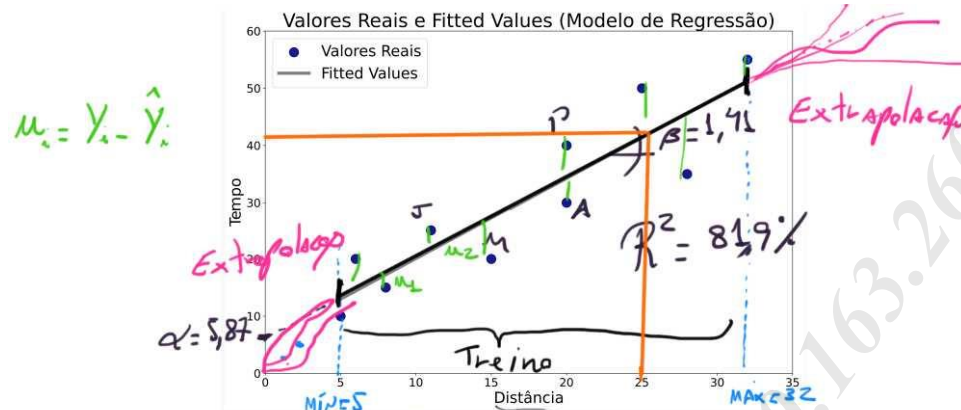


Prof. Luiz Paulo Lopes Fávero

PRINTS REALIZADOS DURANTE A AULA DE 30/07/2024:



- ① correlação NÃO implica causalidade.
- ② Predição NA Interpolação
- ③ Parâmetros α, β
- ④ R^2
- ⑤ OLS ou MQO:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 = \min$$
- ⑥ teste F
- ⑦ teste t
- ⑧ Sempre fica!
- ⑨ IC's
- ⑩ $(n-1)$ dummies

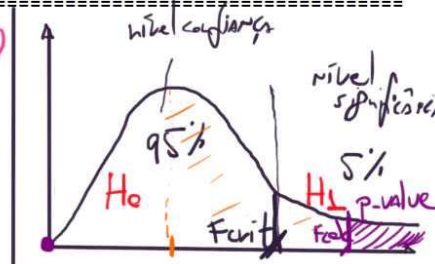
Dep. Variable:	tempo	R-squared:	0.819
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.797
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	36.30
Date:	Tue, 30 Jul 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	p-value 0.000314
Time:	19:21:48	Log-Likelihood:	-32.123
No. Observations:	10	AIC:	68.25
Df Residuals:	8	BIC:	68.85
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept α	5.8784	4.532	1.297	0.231	-4.573	16.330
distancia β	1.4189	0.235	6.025	0.000	0.876	1.962

Omnibus:	1.016	Durbin-Watson:	2.099
Prob(Omnibus):	0.602	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.694
Skew:	-0.262	Prob(JB):	0.707
Kurtosis:	1.820	Cond. No.	41.1

$$F = \frac{SQM/k - df_{modelo}(1)}{SQE_{res}/(n-k-1)}$$

df resíduos



Se $F_{calc} \geq F_{crit} \rightarrow H_1$

$p\text{-value} \leq 0,05$.

pelo menos 1 β estatisticamente $\neq 0$.

H_A Modelo!

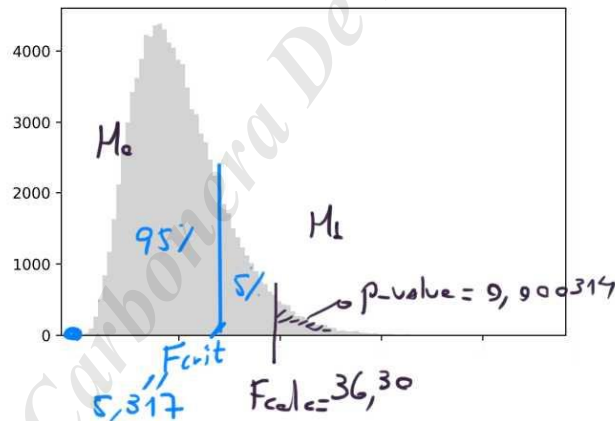
Se $F_{calc} < F_{crit} \rightarrow H_0$

$p\text{-value} > 0,05$

$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_K = 0$

Não H_A Modelo!

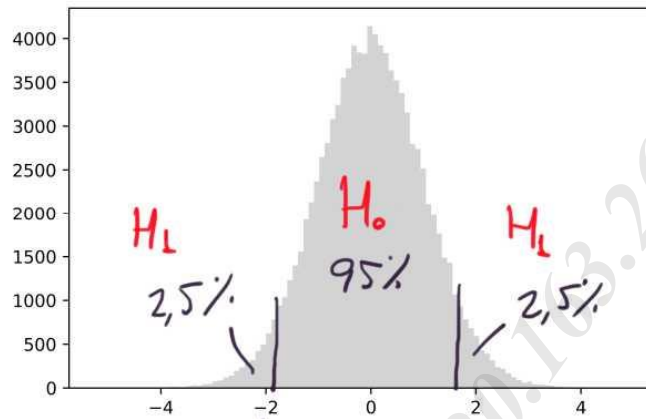
F (Fisher / Snedecor)



$$t^2 = F$$

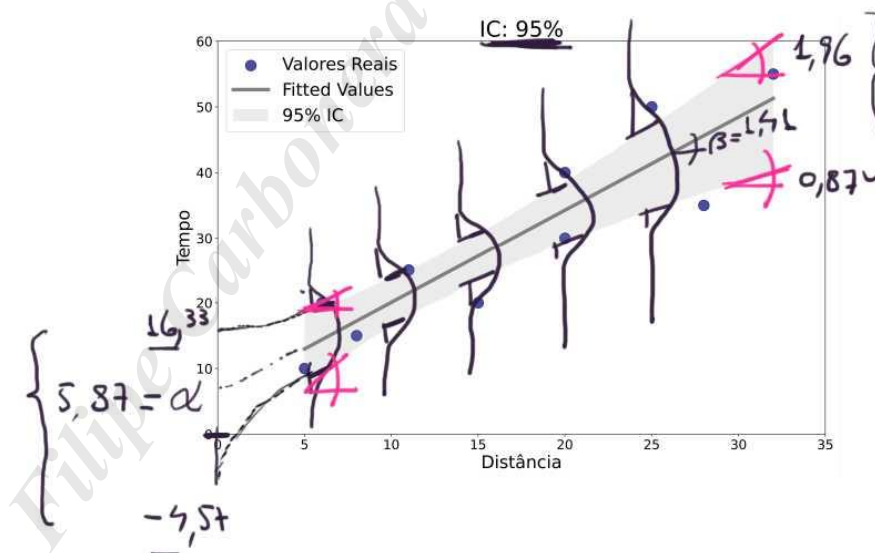
(reg. simples)

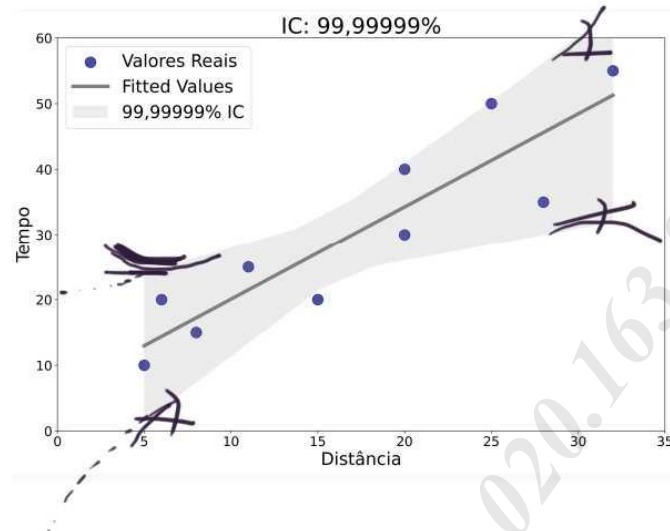
t de Student
(William Gosset)



H_0 : p-value $t > 0,05 \rightarrow$ par. estat. *significante*

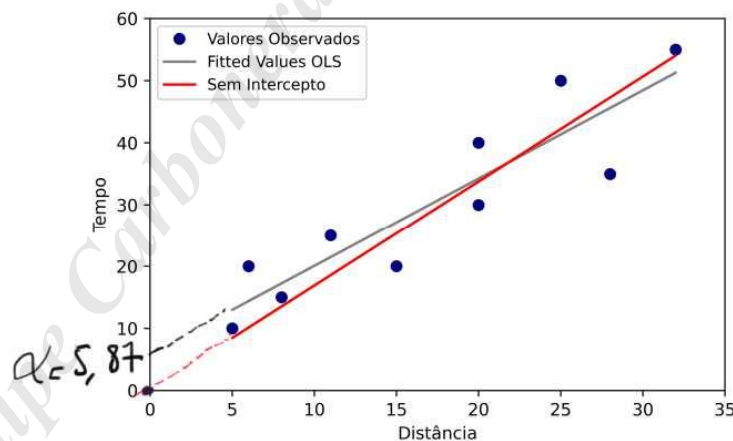
H_1 : p-value $t \leq 0,05 \rightarrow$ par. estat. *significante*

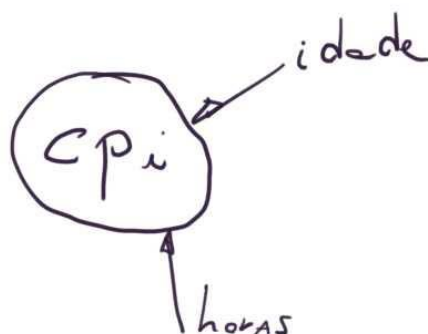




$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 = m \hat{\sigma}^2$$





$$\hat{cp}_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot idade_i + \beta_2 \cdot horas_i$$

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept α	11.9719	5.165	2.318	0.025	1.581	22.363
idade β_1	0.0997	0.033	3.052	0.004	0.034	0.165
horas β_2	-0.4013	0.135	-2.980	0.005	-0.672	-0.130

$$\hat{cp}_i = 11,9719 + 0,0997 \cdot idade_i - 0,4013 \cdot horas_i$$

$$R^2_{ajust.} = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n-1-k} \cdot (1 - R^2)$$

$\frac{n-1}{n-1-k}$ $\frac{50-1}{50-1-2}$

$$R^2_{ajust.} = 1 - \frac{50-1}{50-1-2} \cdot (1 - 0,324)$$

c_{pi} $\xrightarrow{\text{região}}$

País	c_{pi}	região	Dummy (BINÁRIA) Hot encoding
Australia	8,7	Oceania	D_1 D_2
Canada	8,9	AN	OC 0 0 ref
EUA	7,1	AN	AN 1 0 alt1
Nova Zelândia	9,3	Oceania	ASIA 0 1 alt2
Jordânia	2,0	ASIA	

$$c_{pi} = 9,0 - 1,0 \cdot (D) \quad \begin{cases} c_{pi_{OC}} = 9,0 - 1,0(0) = 9,0 \\ c_{pi_{AN}} = 9,0 - 1,0(1) = 8,0 \end{cases}$$

$$c_{pi} = 9,0 - 1,0(D_1) - 7,0(D_2)$$

