

Exercicio5.R

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```
library(tidyverse)

## — Attaching core tidyverse packages —
tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr     1.1.4      ✓ readr     2.1.5
## ✓forcats    1.0.1      ✓ stringr   1.5.1
## ✓ ggplot2    3.5.2      ✓ tibble    3.3.0
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.4      ✓ tidyverse  1.3.1
## ✓ purrr    1.1.0
## — Conflicts —
tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✘ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✘ dplyr::lag()   masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors

library(forecast)

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

library(lubridate)

# a) Separação Treino/Teste

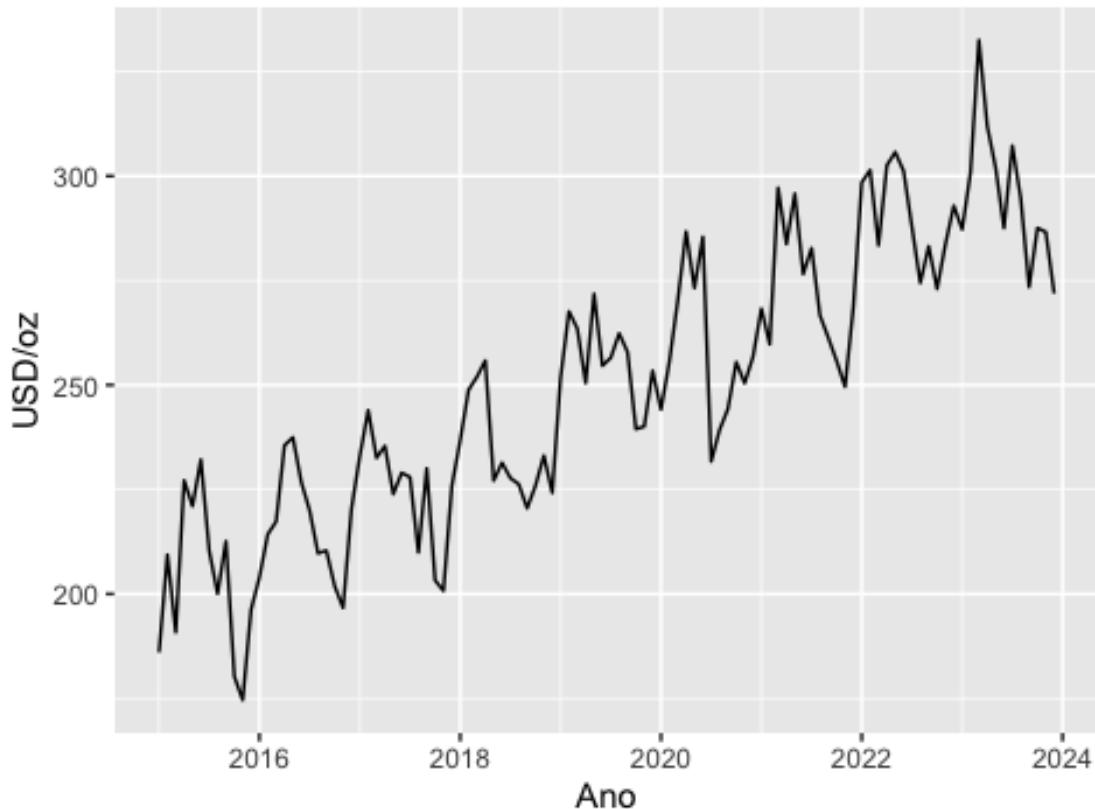
gold <- read_csv2("GoldUP.csv", show_col_types = FALSE)

## i Using ',', '' as decimal and '.' as grouping mark. Use `read_delim()`` for more control.

indice_teste <- tail(1:nrow(gold), 12)      # últimos 12 meses (2024)
treino <- gold[-indice_teste, ]                # até dez/2023
teste  <- gold[indice_teste, ]                 # jan-dez/2024

base_ts <- ts(treino$Gold_Price, frequency = 12, start = c(2015, 1))
autoplot(base_ts) +
  labs(title = "Preço do Ouro (USD/oz)", x = "Ano", y = "USD/oz")
```

Preço do Ouro (USD/oz)



b) Modelo De Regressão Linear

```
modelo_reg <- lm(Gold_Price ~ Crude_Oil + Interest_Rate + USD_INR + CPI,  
                  data = treino)  
summary(modelo_reg)  
  
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = Gold_Price ~ Crude_Oil + Interest_Rate + USD_INR +  
##       CPI, data = treino)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min        1Q     Median        3Q       Max  
## -29.2165  -5.3316  -0.6701   7.4556  18.1451  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept) -202.0366    39.7228 -5.086 1.65e-06 ***  
## Crude_Oil      1.2035     0.2192  5.491 2.89e-07 ***  
## Interest_Rate    4.4217     1.5648  2.826 0.005668 **  
## USD_INR         1.6298     0.4763  3.422 0.000893 ***  
## CPI            1.1949     0.2745  4.354 3.17e-05 ***  
## ---
```

```

## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 10.14 on 103 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9136, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9103
## F-statistic: 272.3 on 4 and 103 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

# Previsão com o modelo de regressão
prev_reg <- predict(modelo_reg, newdata = teste)

```

c) Modelos De Suavização Exponencial

```

SES <- ses(base_ts, h = 12)
HOLT <- holt(base_ts, h = 12)
HW_ad <- hw(base_ts, seasonal = "additive", h = 12)
HW_mult <- hw(base_ts, seasonal = "multiplicative", h = 12)
ETS <- ets(base_ts)
ETS_pred <- forecast(ETS, h = 12)

```

d) Gráfico Comparando Modelos

```

teste <- cbind(
  teste,
  SES = SES$mean,
  HOLT = HOLT$mean,
  HW_ad = HW_ad$mean,
  HW_mult = HW_mult$mean,
  ETS = ETS_pred$mean,
  REG = prev_reg
)

teste$date <- as.Date(teste$date)

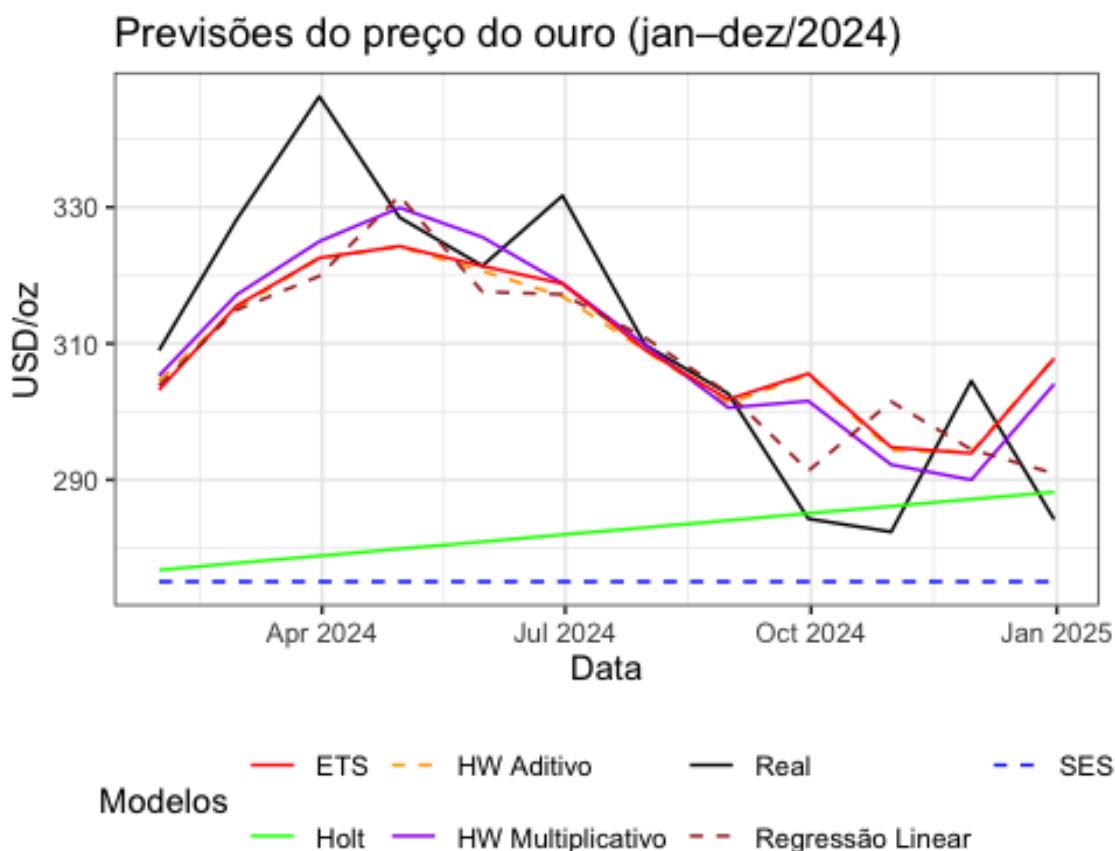
ggplot(teste, aes(x = Date)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = Gold_Price, color = "Real"), linetype = "solid") +
  geom_line(aes(y = SES, color = "SES"), linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_line(aes(y = HOLT, color = "Holt"), linetype = "solid") +
  geom_line(aes(y = HW_ad, color = "HW Aditivo"), linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_line(aes(y = HW_mult, color = "HW Multiplicativo"), linetype =
"solid")

```

```

geom_line(aes(y = ETS, color = "ETS"), linetype = "solid") +
  geom_line(aes(y = REG, color = "Regressão Linear"), linetype = "dashed") +
  scale_color_manual(name = "Modelos",
    values = c("Real" = "black", "SES" = "blue", "Holt" =
  "green",
    "HW Aditivo" = "orange", "HW Multiplicativo" =
  "purple",
    "ETS" = "red", "Regressão Linear" = "brown"))
+
  theme_bw() +
  labs(title = "Previsões do preço do ouro (jan–dez/2024)",
    x = "Data", y = "USD/oz") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

```



```

# e) Acurácia (EAM)

eam <- function(yreal, yprev) mean(abs(yreal - yprev))

eam_SES <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$SES)
eam_HOLT <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$HOLT)
eam_HWad <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$HW_ad)
eam_HWm <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$HW_mult)
eam_ETS <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$ETS)

```

```

eam_REG <- eam(teste$Gold_Price, teste$REG)

acuracia <- tibble(
  Modelo = c("SES", "HOLT", "HW Aditivo", "HW Multiplicativo", "ETS",
  "Regressão Linear"),
  EAM = c(eam_SES, eam_HOLT, eam_HWad, eam_HWm, eam_ETS, eam_REG)
)

acuracia %>% arrange(EAM)

## # A tibble: 6 × 2
##   Modelo           EAM
##   <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 Regressão Linear  9.19
## 2 HW Multiplicativo  9.84
## 3 ETS              10.7
## 4 HW Aditivo       10.9
## 5 HOLT             30.0
## 6 SES              36.0

```

Conclusão:

O modelo de **Regressão Linear Múltipla** apresentou o menor EAM (9.19), mostrando maior capacidade preditiva para o preço do ouro em 2024. Entre os modelos, o Holt-Winter multiplicativo e o ETS tiveram desempenhos razoáveis, enquanto o SES e o Holt simples foram os menos precisos.

Assim, ao considerar o coeficiente de determinação e o erro absoluto médio, o **modelo de regressão linear é o mais adequado para previsão do preço do ouro.**