

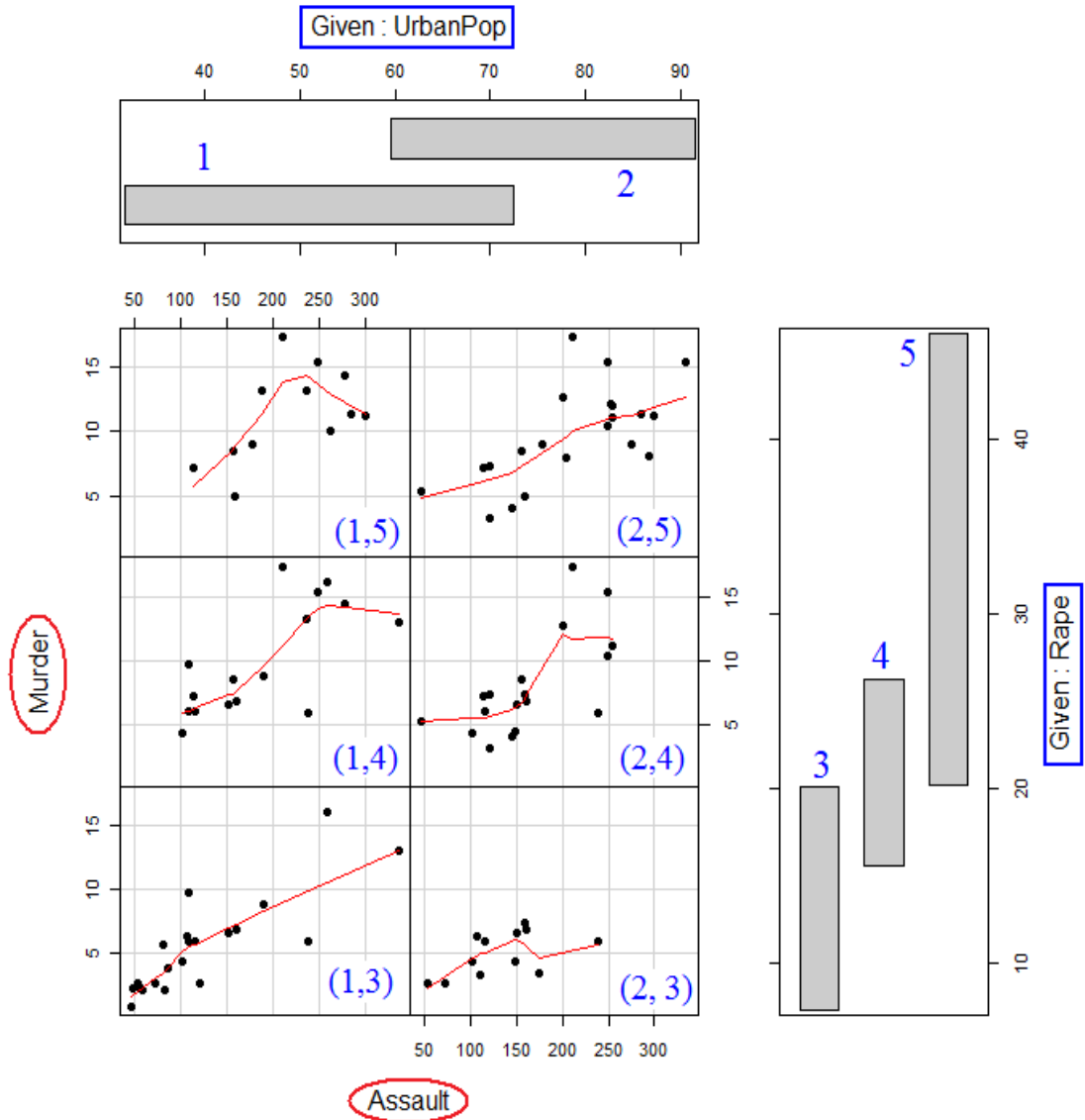
## 2. Gráficos

Duas variáveis condicionantes:

UrbanPop e Rape.

Número de intervalos (faixas) é diferente para cada variável condicionante.

```
> coplot(Murder ~ Assault  
UrbanPop * Rape, number =  
c(2, 3), pch = 20, cex =  
1.5, panel = panel.smooth)
```



## 2. Gráficos

UrbanPop com três intervalos de igual comprimento.

```
> xyplot(Murder ~ Assault |  
cut(UrbanPop, 3))
```

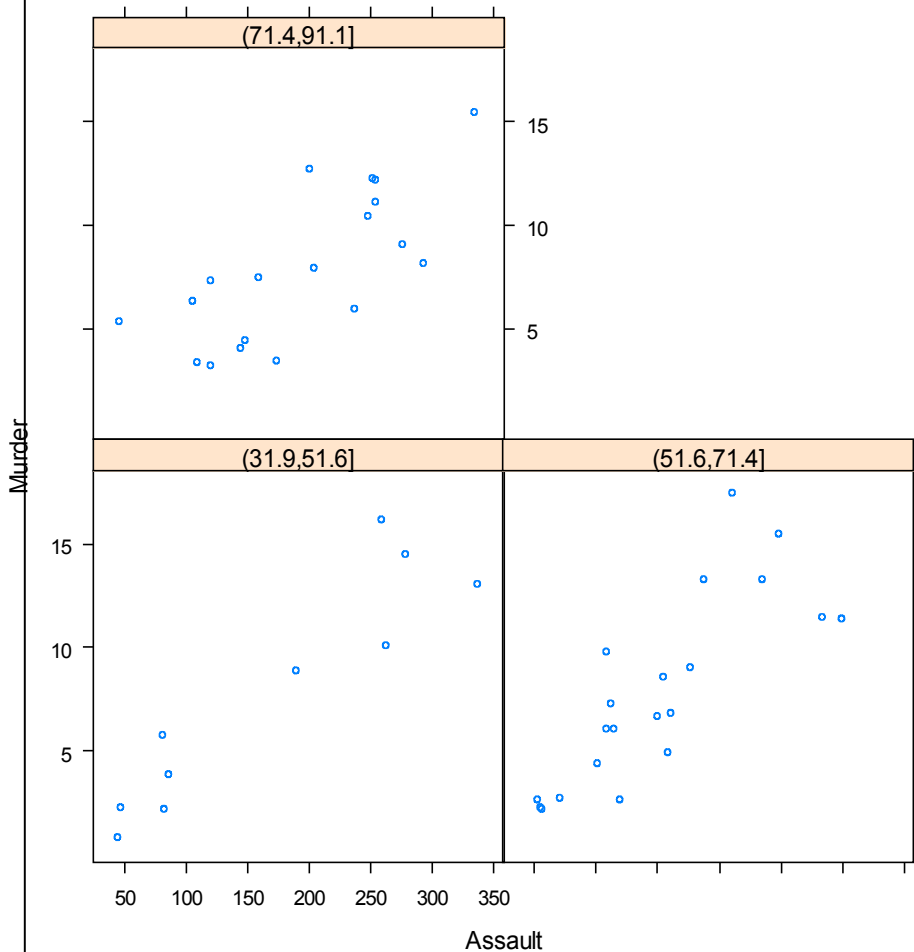
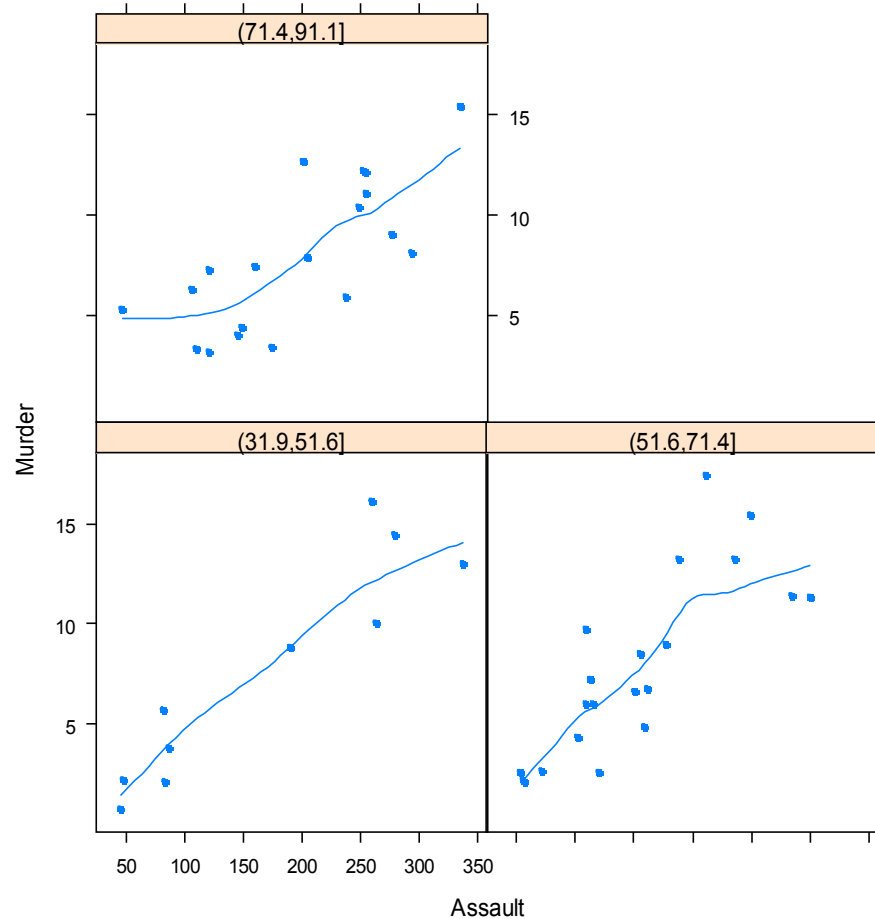


Gráfico com pontos (p) e linhas de tendência (smooth)

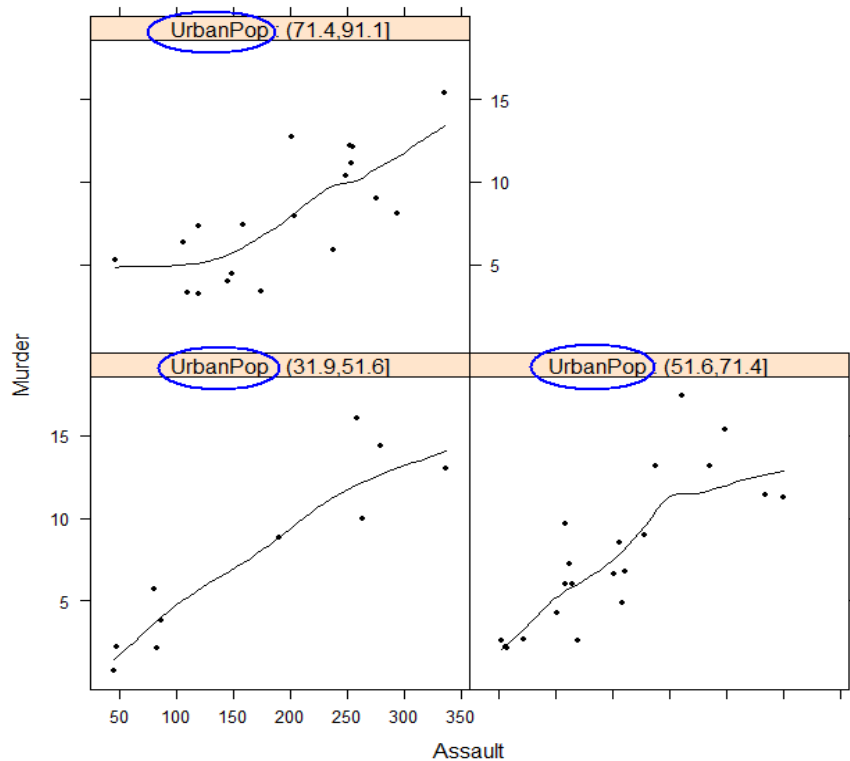
```
> xyplot(Murder ~ Assault |  
cut(UrbanPop, 3), type = c("p",  
"smooth"), pch = 20)
```



## 2. Gráficos

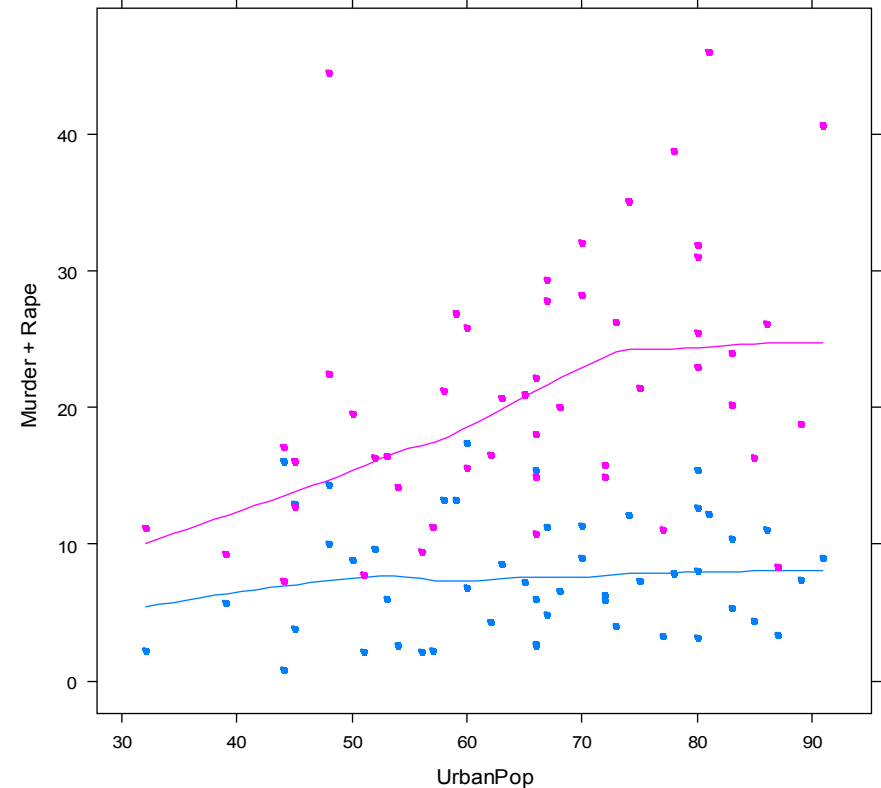
Inclusão do nome da variável condicionante nos painéis

```
> xyplot(Murder ~ Assault |  
cut(UrbanPop, 3), type = c("p",  
"smooth"), pch = 20,  
strip.custom(strip.names =  
TRUE, var.name = "UrbanPop"))
```



Duas variáveis dependentes, sem variável condicionante

```
> xyplot(Murder + Rape ~ UrbanPop,  
type = c("p", "smooth"), pch = 20)
```



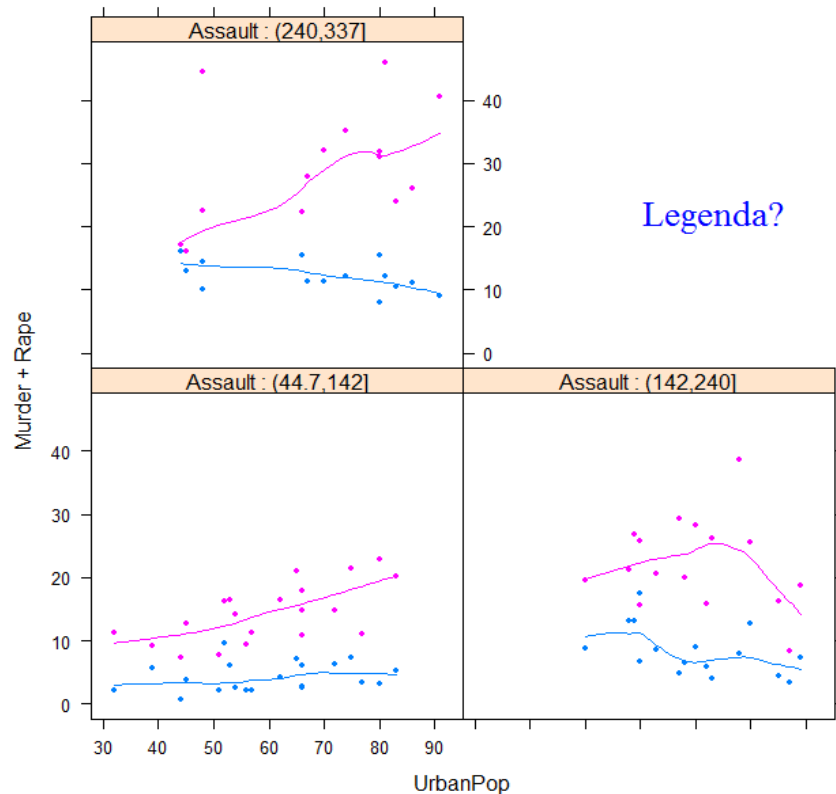
Obs. “+” não significa adição.

Exercício. Incluir uma legenda.

## 2. Gráficos

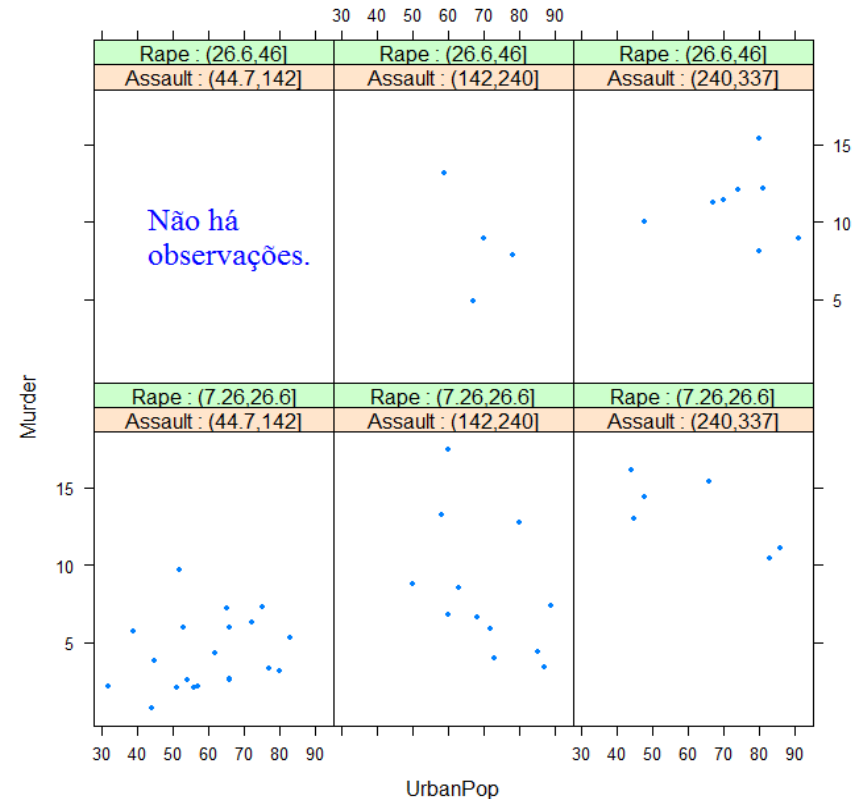
### Duas variáveis dependentes e uma variável condicionante

```
> xyplot(Murder + Rape ~ UrbanPop |  
| cut(Assault, 3), type = c("p",  
"smooth"), pch = 20, strip =  
strip.custom(strip.names = TRUE,  
var.name = "Assault"))
```



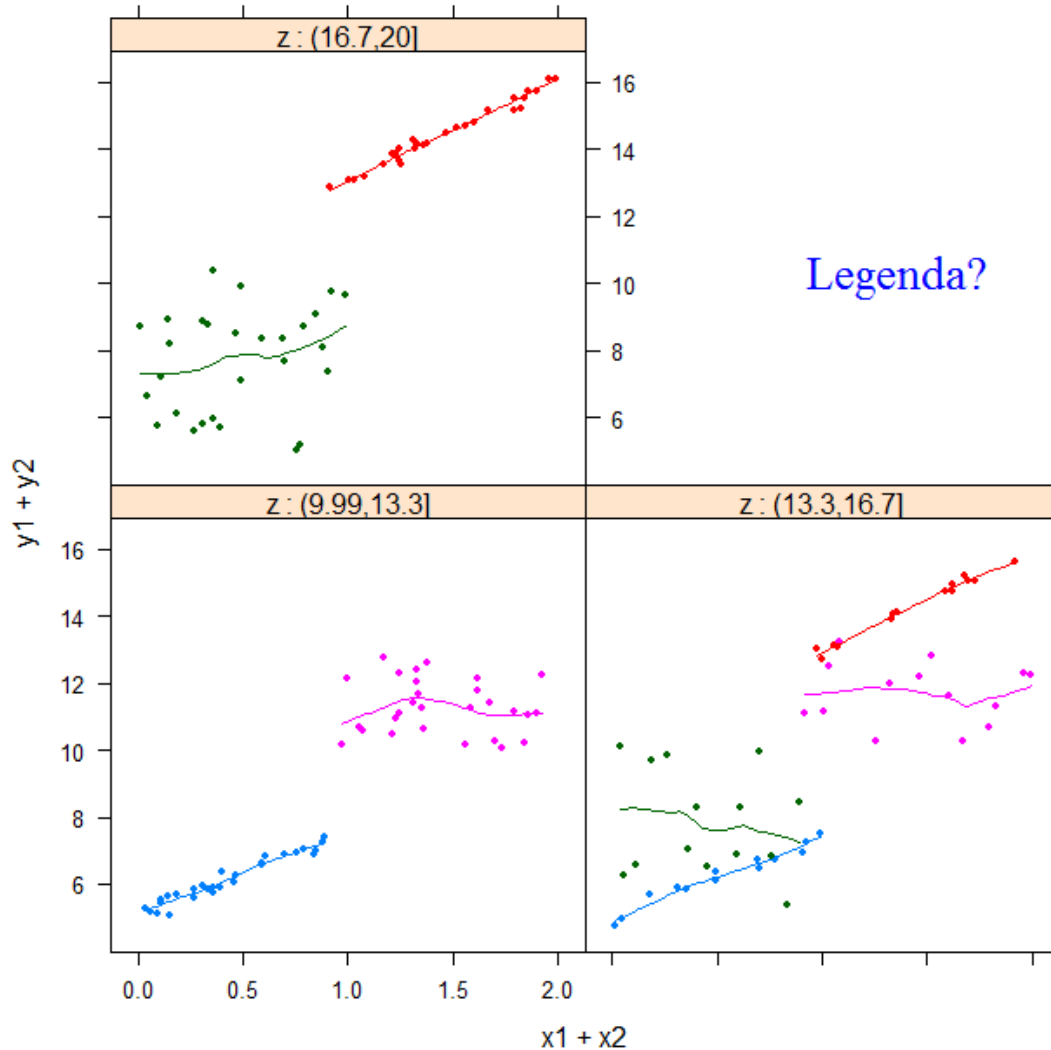
### Duas variáveis condicionantes

```
> xyplot(Murder ~ UrbanPop |  
cut(Assault, 3) + cut(Rape, 2),  
pch = 20, strip =  
strip.custom(strip.names = TRUE,  
var.name = c("Assault", "Rape")))
```



## 2. Gráficos

Duas variáveis dependentes, duas variáveis independentes e uma variável condicionante (cinco variáveis)



Obs. (1) Quatro cores correspondem aos quatro pares de variáveis (x, y).

Neste exemplo, em cada painel podemos ter até quatro gráficos de dispersão.

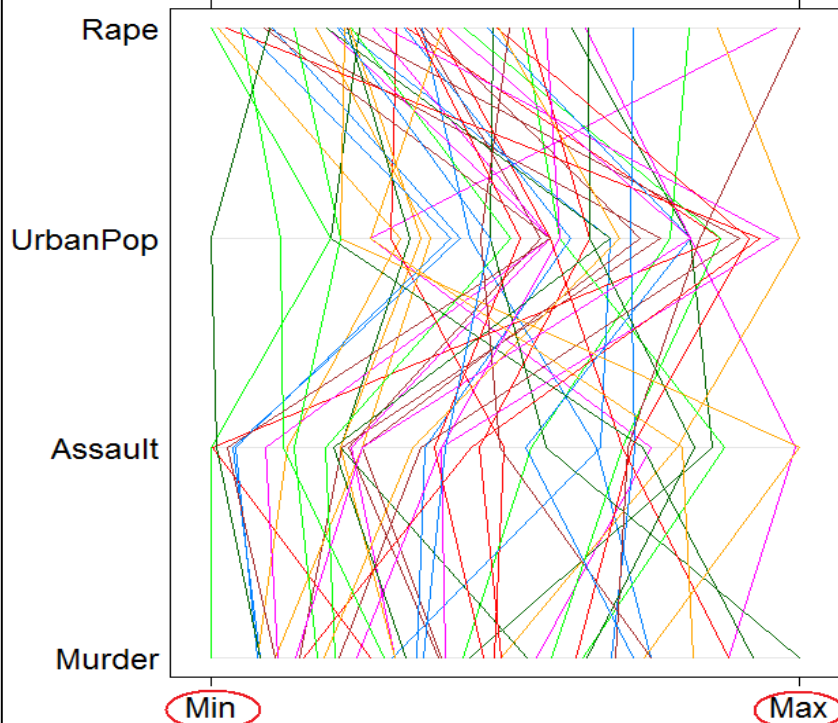
(2) Em uma fórmula, se quisermos somar variáveis (e se fizer sentido), utilizamos  $I(x1 + x2)$  e/ou  $I(y1 + y2)$ .

## 2. Gráficos

Função `parallel` (`lattice`): gráfico de coordenadas paralelas.

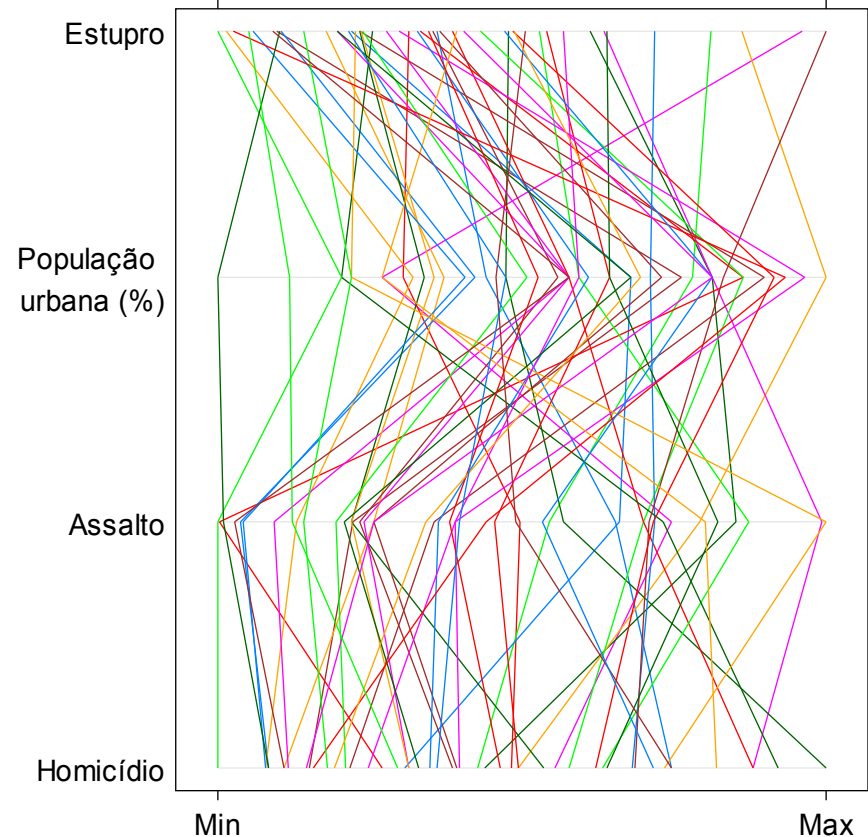
$p - 1$  segmentos de `retas` para cada observação unindo os valores escalonados em `[Min, Max]` para cada variável.

```
> parallel(USArrests)
```



Podem ser úteis para identificar grupos de observações (*cluster analysis*).

```
> parallel(USArrests,  
varnames = c("Homicídio",  
"Assalto", "População \n  
urbana (%)", "Estupro"))
```



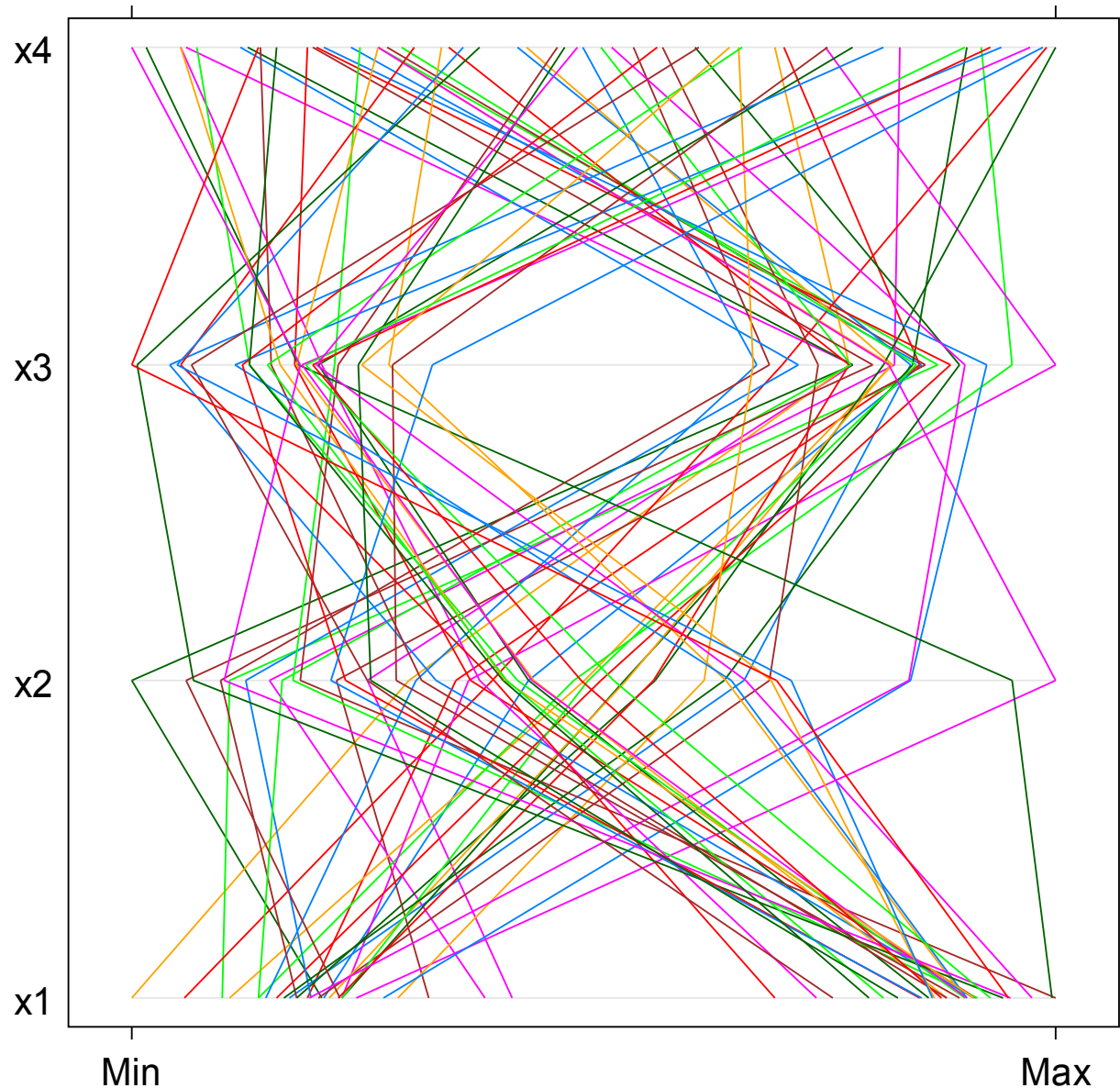
## 2. Gráficos

As variáveis  $x_1$  e  $x_3$  separam as observações em dois grupos.

Em um dos grupos os valores de  $x_1$  são os **menores** e os valores de  $x_3$  são os **maiores**.

No outro grupo há uma **inversão**.

As variáveis  $x_2$  e  $x_4$  não permitem uma separação tão nítida quanto  $x_1$  e  $x_3$ .



## 2. Gráficos

```
> library(ineq)
```

```
> ?Ilocos
```

Dados coletados em domicílios nas Filipinas.

```
Ilocos {ineq}
```

R Documentation

```
Income Metadata from Ilocos, Philippines
```

```
Description
```

```
Income metadata from surveys conducted by the Philippines' National Statistics Office.
```

```
Usage
```

```
data(Ilocos)
```

```
> data(Ilocos)
```

```
> dados = Ilocos
```

```
> dim(dados) [1] 632 8 n = 632 observações de 8 variáveis.
```

```
> names(dados)
```

```
"income" "sex" "family.size" "urbanity" "province" "AP.income"  
"AP.family.size" "AP.weight"
```

```
> summary(dados[, c("sex", "urbanity", "province")])
```

```
sex          urbanity          province
```

```
female:114   rural:301   Ilocos Norte: 65
```

```
male :518    urban:331   Ilocos Sur : 68
```

```
La Union :116
```

```
Pangasinan :383
```

```
> class(dados$province)
```

```
[1] "factor"
```

Variável qualitativa: fator (*factor*).



## 2. Gráficos

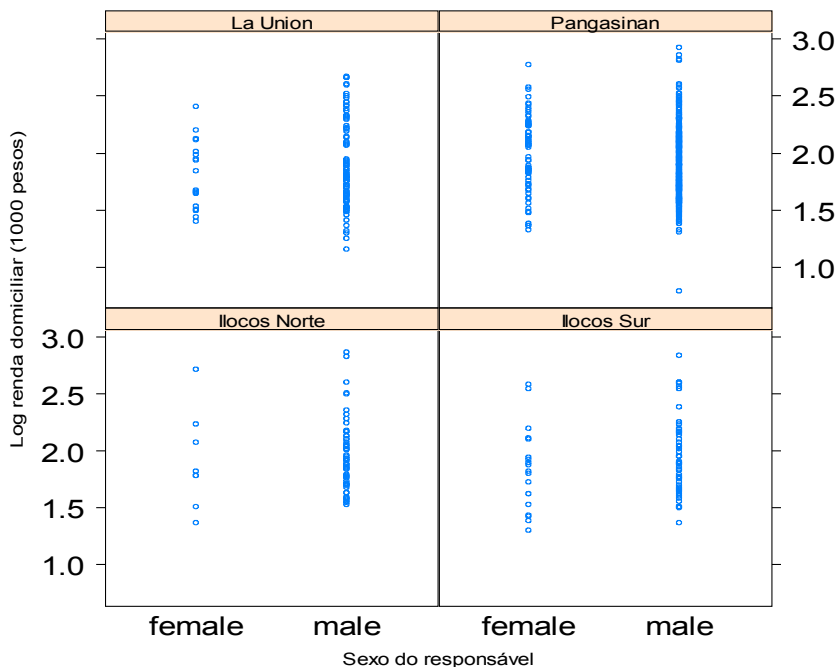
Dados Ilocos.

```
> names(dados)
```

Gráfico de pontos

Função `stripplot` (`lattice`)

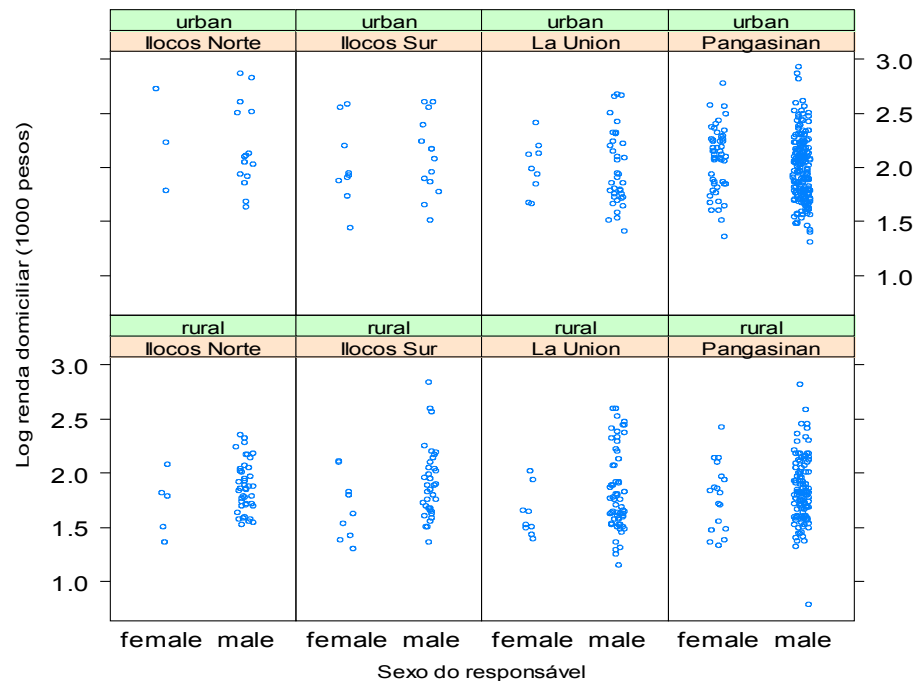
```
> stripplot(log(income /  
1000, 10) ~ sex | province,  
xlab = "Sexo do responsável",  
ylab = "Log renda domiciliar  
(1000 pesos)")
```



y X y X X  
"income" "sex" "family.size" "urbanity" "province" "AP.income"  
"AP.family.size" "AP.weight"

Duas variáveis condicionantes e acréscimo de ruído

```
> stripplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~  
sex | province + urbanity, xlab =  
"Sexo do responsável", ylab = "Log  
renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)",  
jitter.data = TRUE)
```

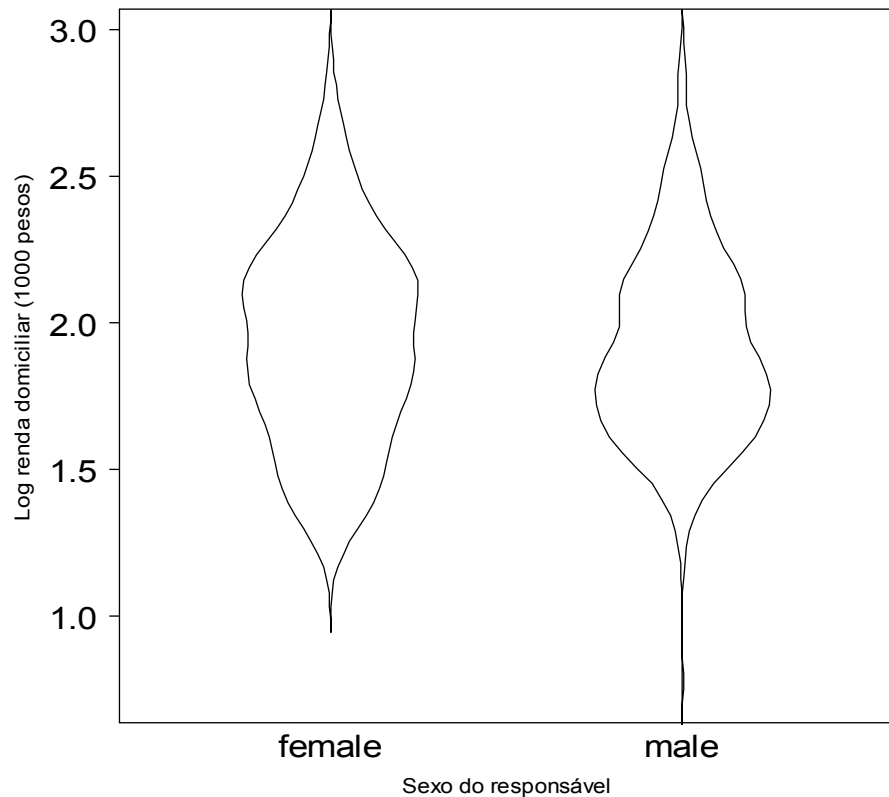


## 2. Gráficos

### Gráfico de violino

Função `bwplot` (`lattice`)

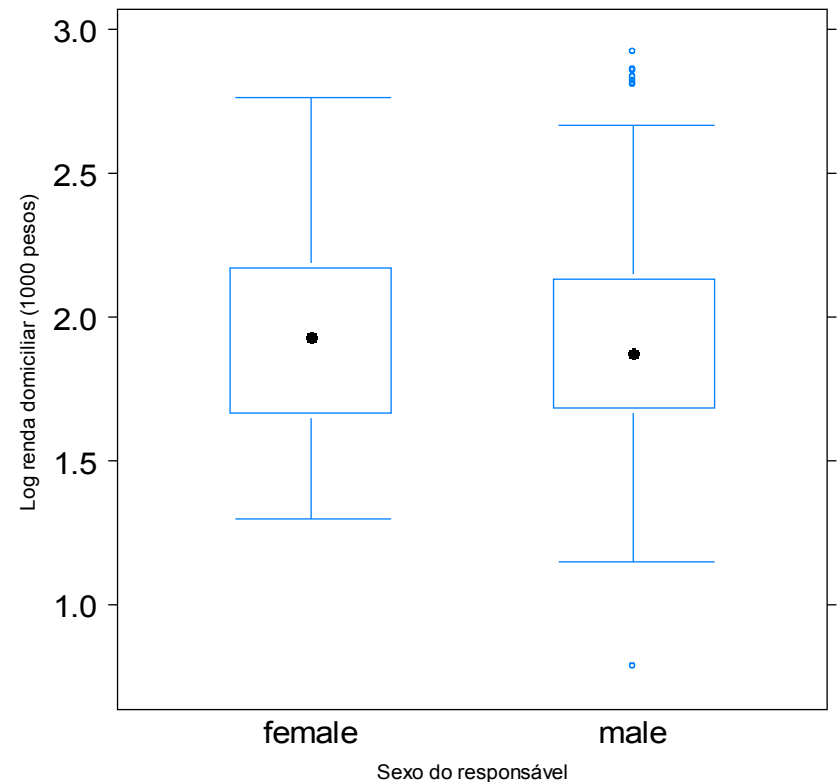
```
> bwplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~ sex, panel = panel.violin, xlab = "Sexo do responsável", ylab = "Log renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)", col = "white")
```



### Gráfico de caixas

Função `bwplot` (`lattice`)

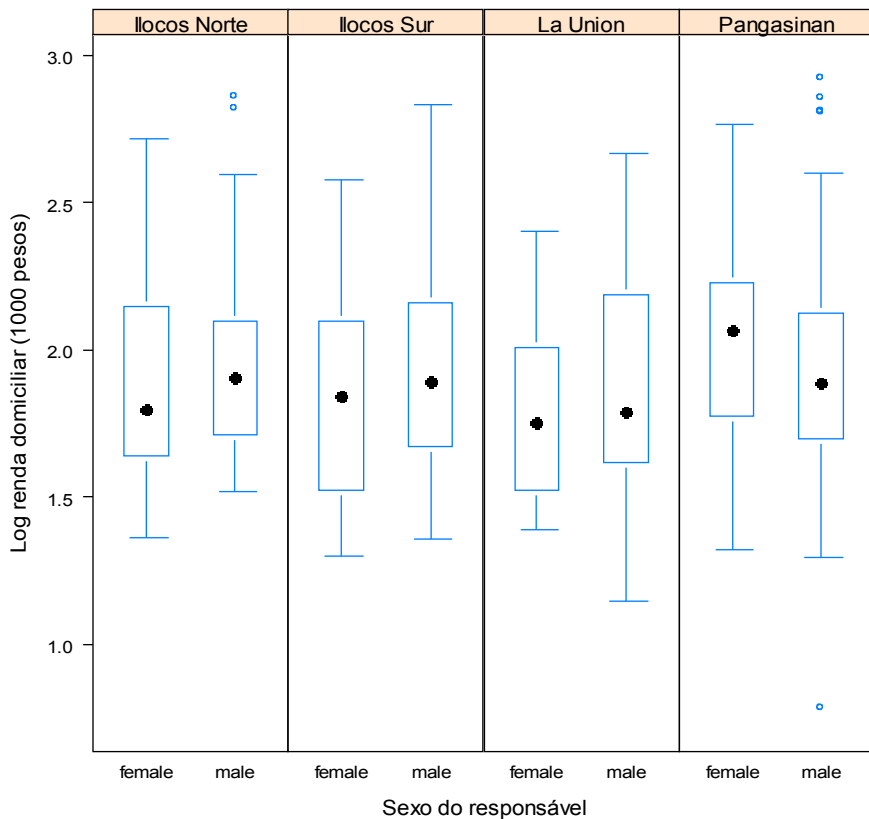
```
> bwplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~ sex, xlab = "Sexo do responsável", ylab = "Log renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)")
```



## 2. Gráficos

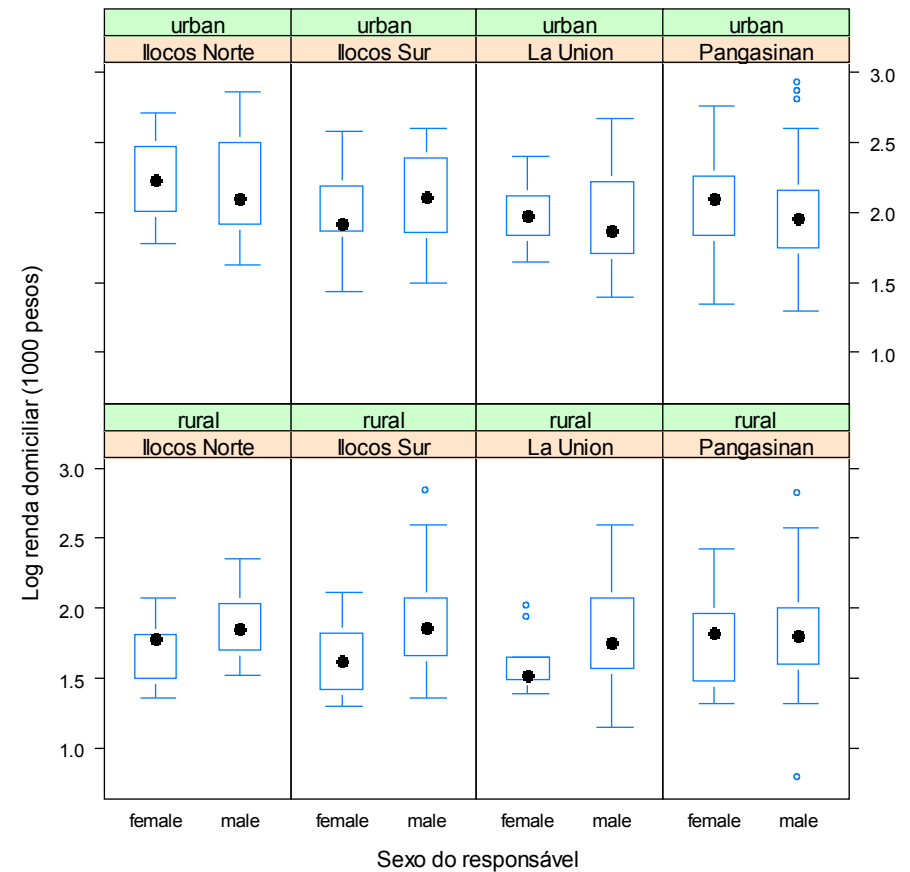
### Uma variável condicionante

```
> bwplot(log(income / 1000, 10)
~ sex | province, xlab = "Sexo do responsável",
ylab = "Log renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)",
layout = c(4, 1))
```



### Duas variáveis condicionantes

```
> bwplot(log(income / 1000, 10)
~ sex | province + urbanity,
xlab = "Sexo do responsável",
ylab = "Log renda domiciliar
(1000 pesos)")
```

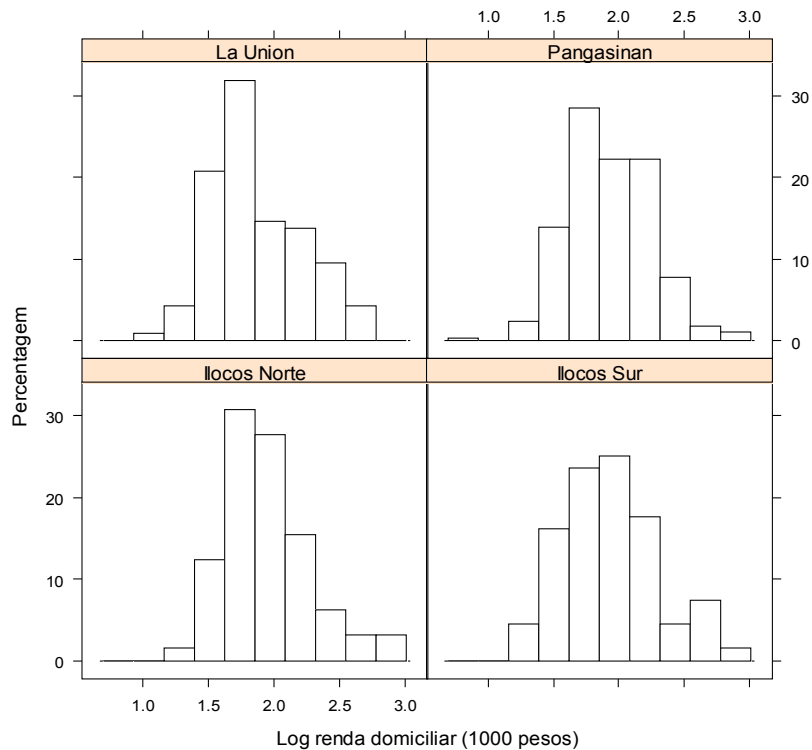


## 2. Gráficos

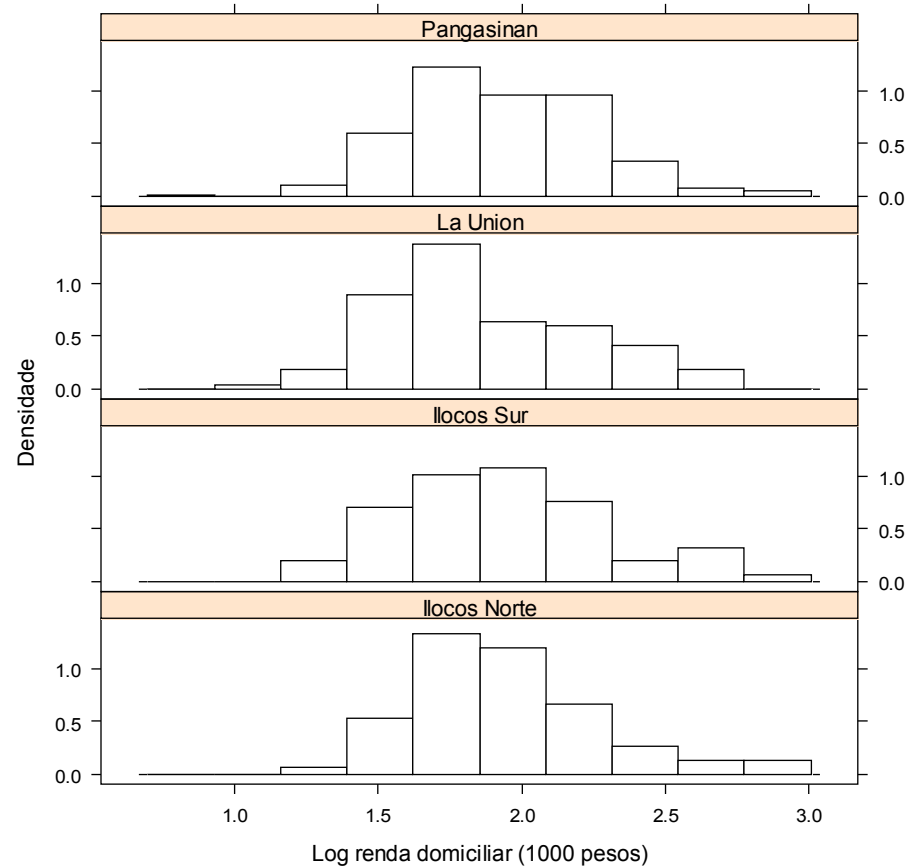
### Histograma

#### Função `histogram` (`lattice`)

```
> histogram(~ log(income /  
1000, 10) | province, type =  
"percent", ylab =  
"Porcentagem", xlab = "Log  
renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)",  
col = "white")
```



```
> histogram(~ log(income /  
1000, 10) | province, type =  
"density", layout = c(1,  
length(levels(province))), ylab =  
"Densidade", xlab = "Log  
renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)",  
col = "white")
```



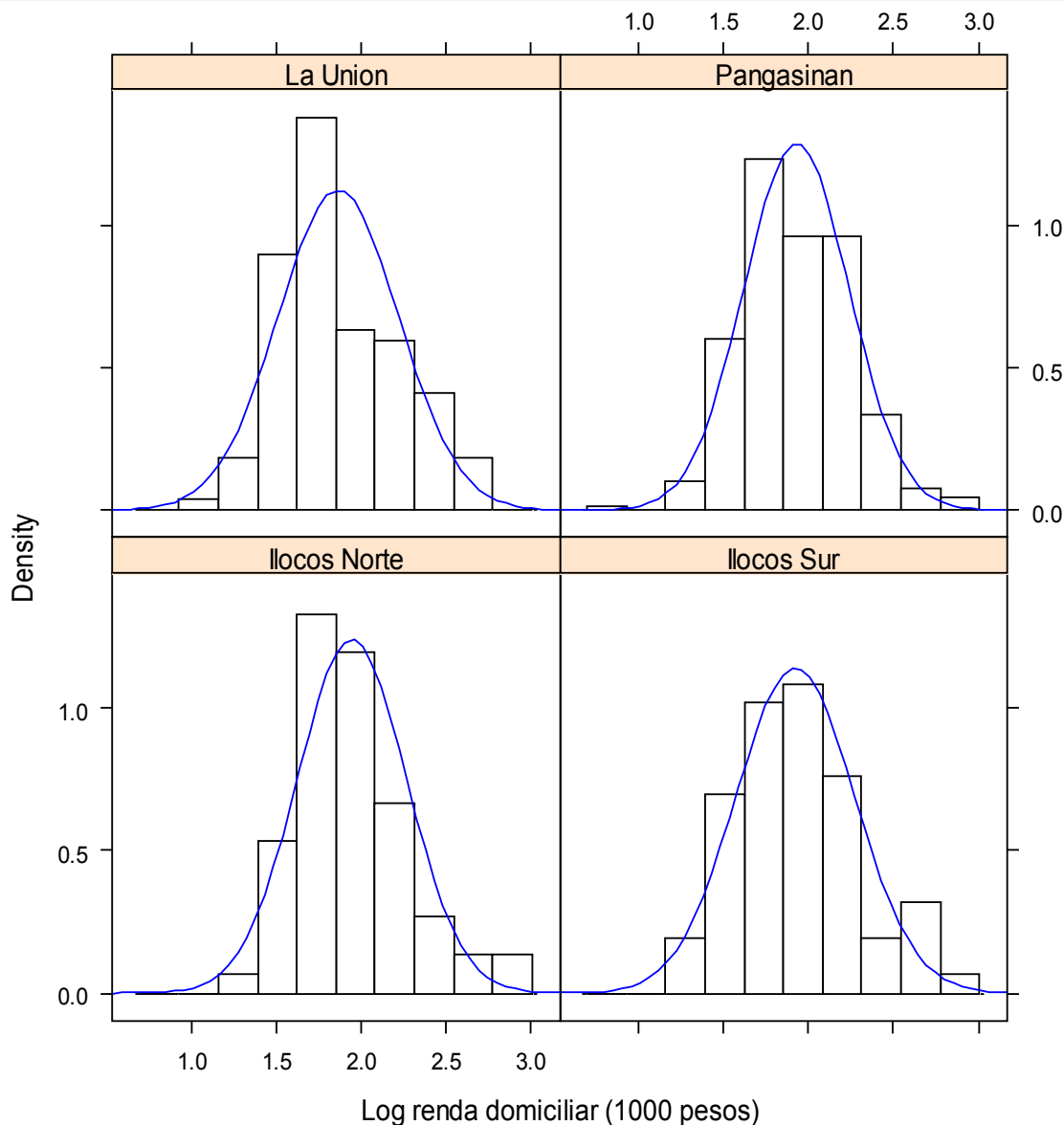
## 2. Gráficos

### Histograma e função densidade normal

```
> histogram(~ log(income
/ 1000, 10) | province,
type = "density",
ylab = "Densidade",
xlab = "Log renda
domiciliar (1000
pesos)", col = "white",
panel =
function(x, ...)
{ panel.histogram(x,
...)
panel.mathdensity(dmath
= dnorm, col = "blue",
args = list(mean =
mean(x), sd = sd(x))) })
```

### Exercícios.

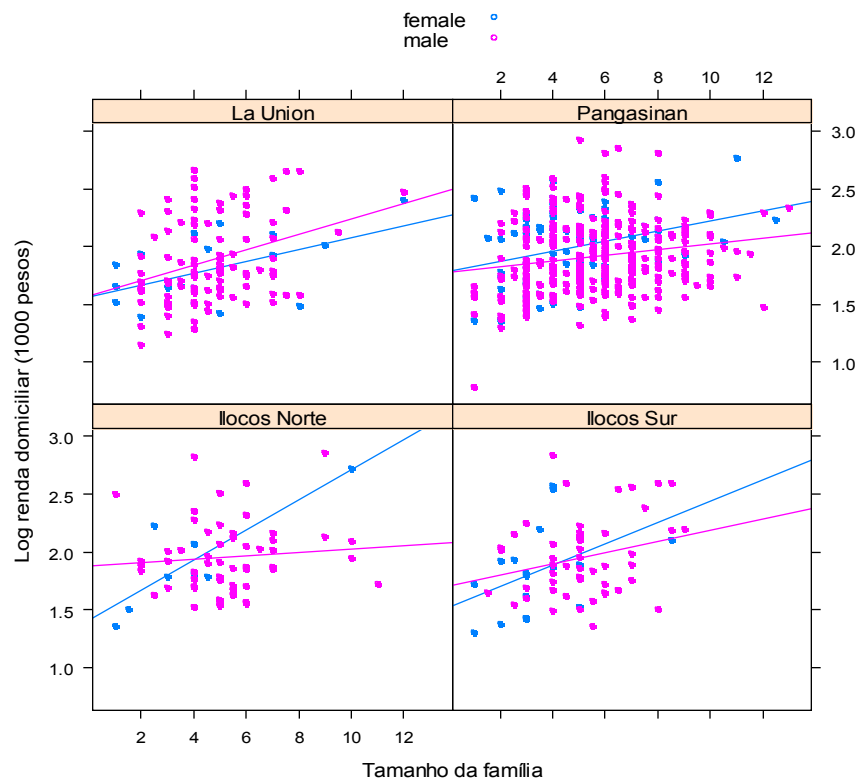
1. Substituir a função densidade normal pela densidade estimada.
2. Incluir os pontos no eixo horizontal.



## 2. Gráficos

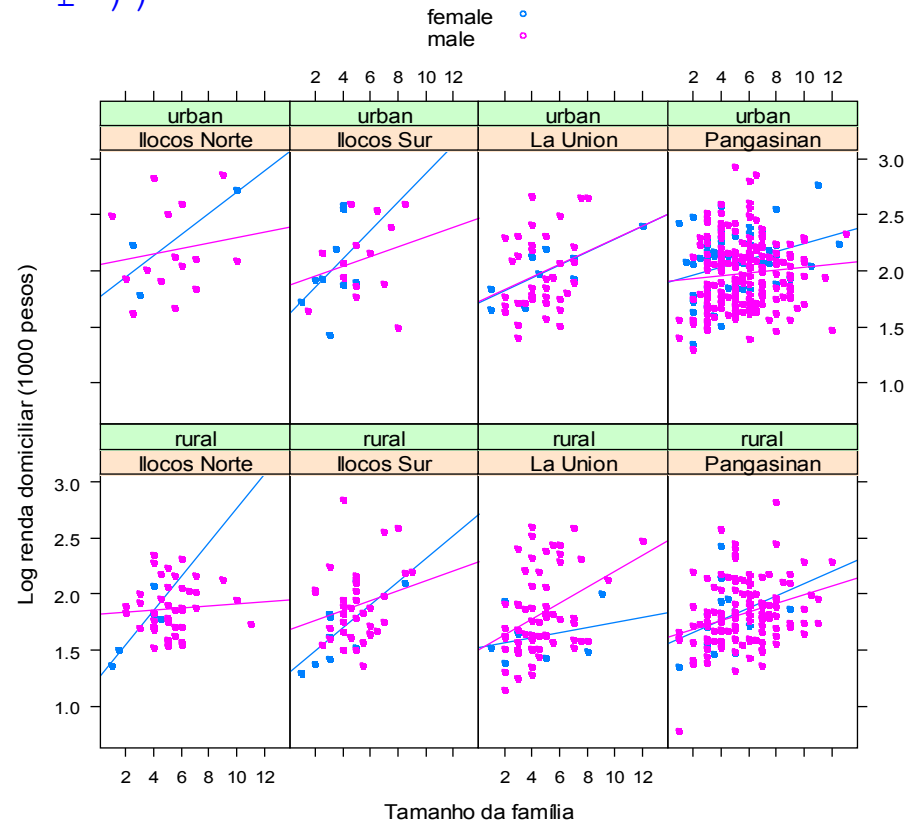
Grupos de acordo com a variável `sex`

```
> xyplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~  
family.size | province, group =  
sex, auto.key = TRUE, xlab =  
"Tamanho da família", ylab = "Log  
renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)", pch  
= 20, type = c("p", "r"))
```



Duas variáveis condicionantes

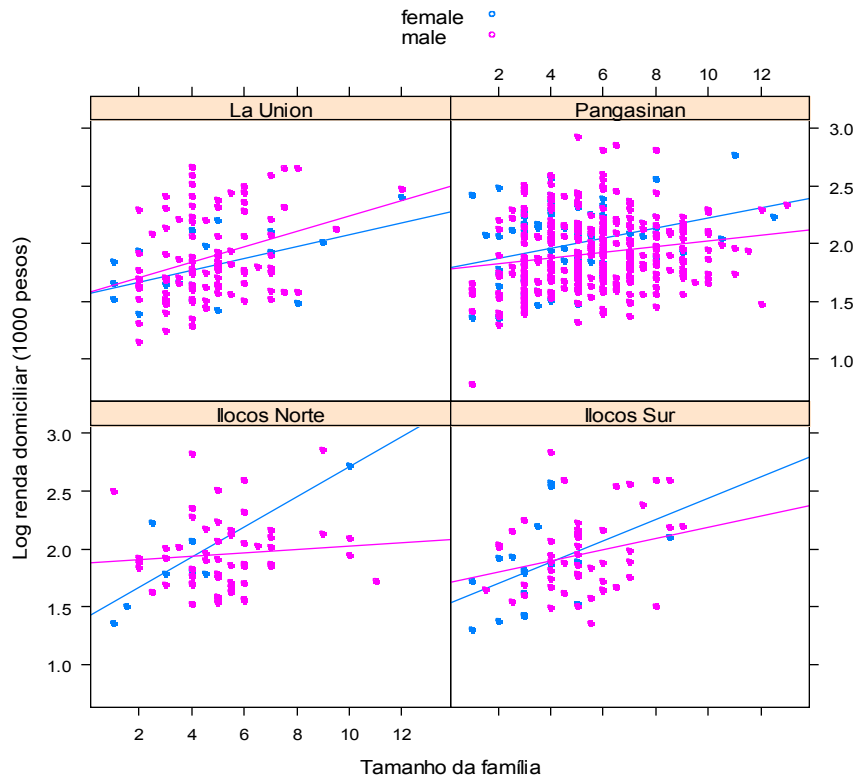
```
> xyplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~  
family.size | province + urbanity,  
group = sex, auto.key = TRUE, xlab =  
"Tamanho da família", ylab =  
"Log renda domiciliar (1000  
pesos)", pch = 20, type = c("p",  
"r"))
```



## 2. Gráficos

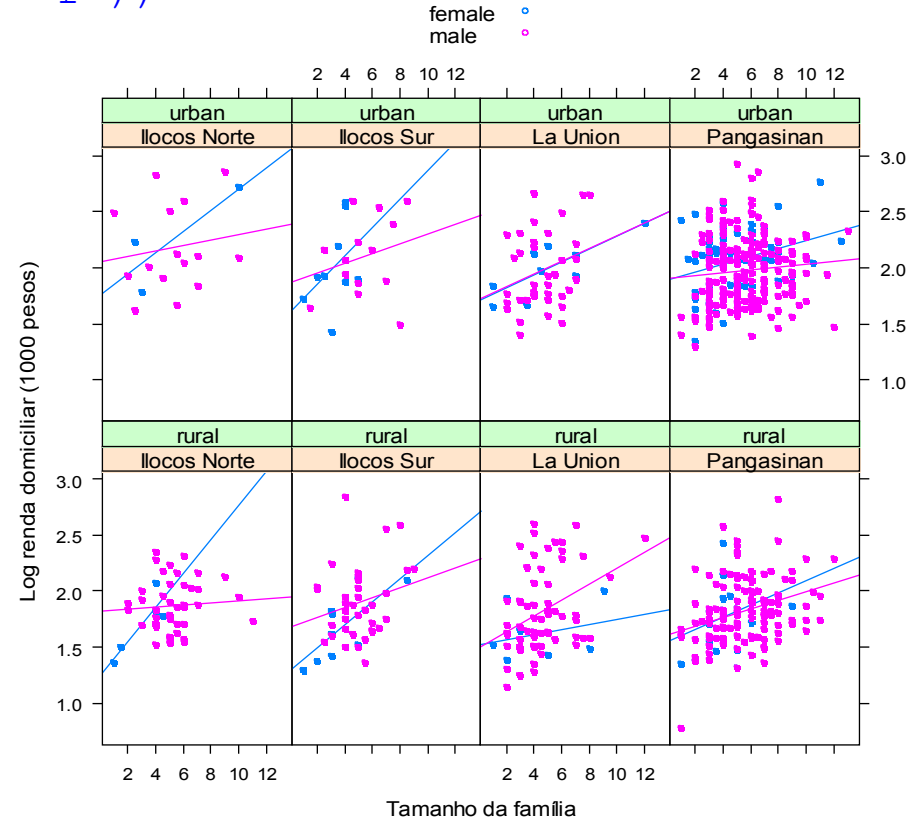
### Grupos de acordo com a variável sex

```
> xyplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~  
family.size | province, group =  
sex, auto.key = TRUE, xlab =  
"Tamanho da família", ylab = "Log  
renda domiciliar (1000 pesos)", pch  
= 20, type = c("p", "r"))
```



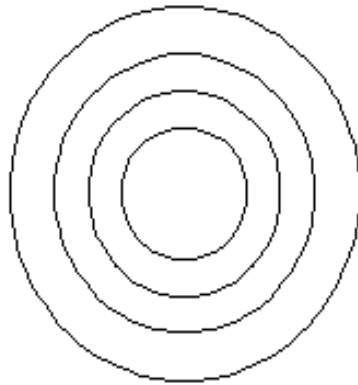
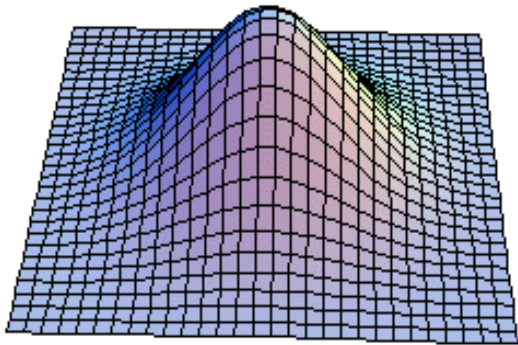
### Duas variáveis condicionantes

```
> xyplot(log(income / 1000, 10) ~  
family.size | province + urbanity,  
group = sex, auto.key = TRUE, xlab =  
"Tamanho da família", ylab =  
"Log renda domiciliar (1000  
pesos)", pch = 20, type = c("p",  
"r"))
```

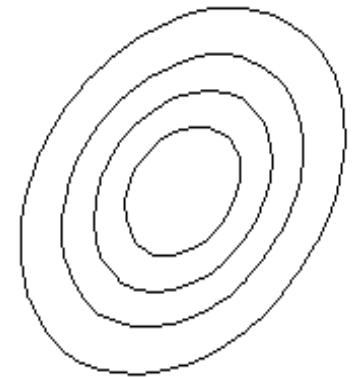
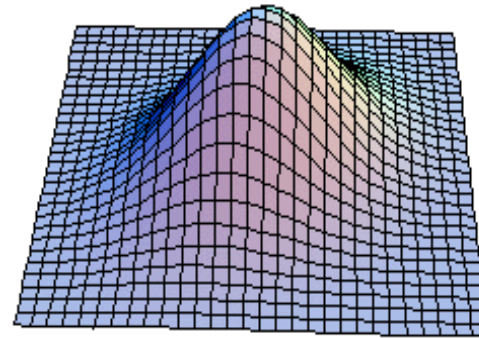


## 3.1. Distribuição normal bivariada

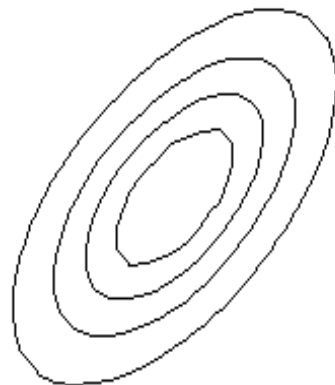
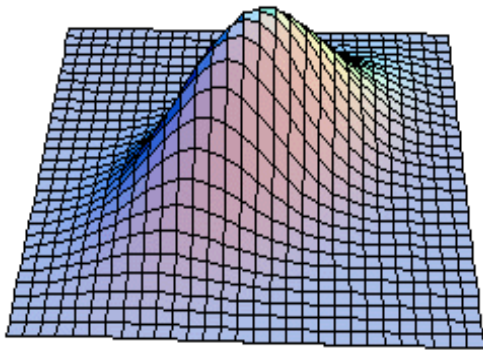
Correlação = 0 (independência)



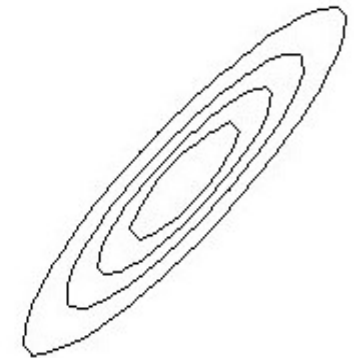
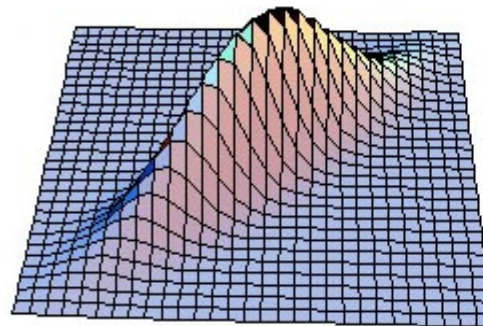
Correlação = 0,3



Correlação = 0,6

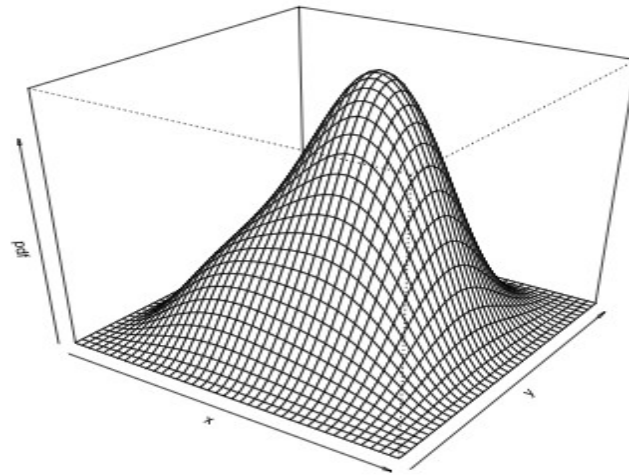


Correlação = 0,9

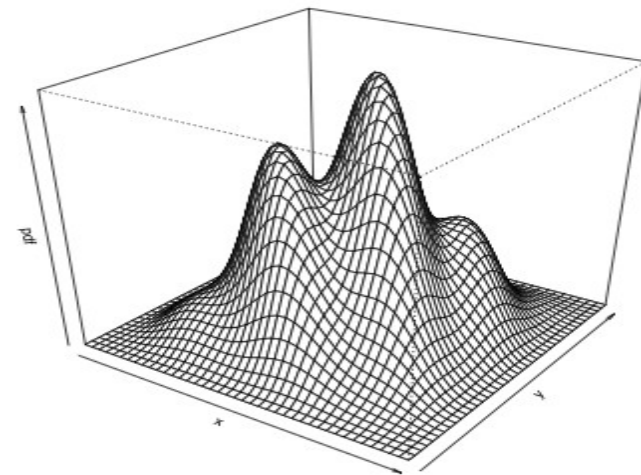




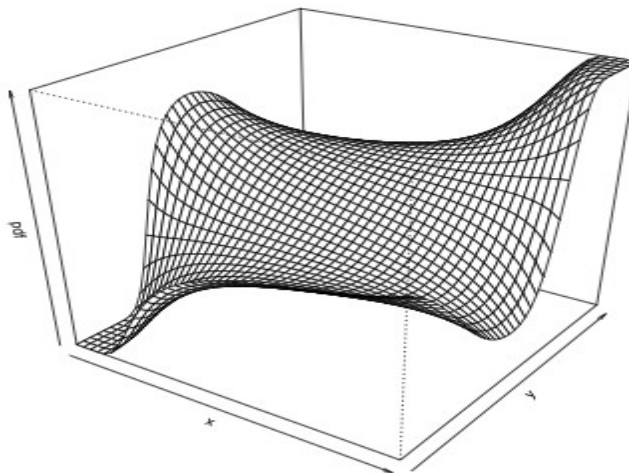
## 3.2. Distribuições bivariadas assimétricas



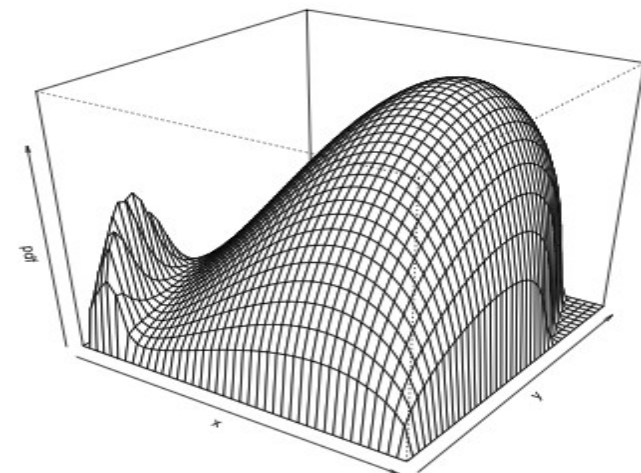
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Distribuição normal assimétrica (*skew normal*):  
<http://azzalini.stat.unipd.it/SN/>

## 4. Pontos aberrantes

