**1. Regression Statistics**

**Key Metrics:**

* **Multiple R (0.7327):**
  + Indicates the strength of the relationship between the observed and predicted values. A value closer to 1 indicates a strong relationship. Here, the model shows a moderately strong correlation.
* **R-Square (0.5368):**
  + About 53.68% of the variability in the dependent variable (likely "sales") is explained by the independent variables (date, revenue, stock, price). This suggests a decent model fit but indicates that other factors not included in the model might explain the remaining 46.32%.
* **Adjusted R-Square (0.5367):**
  + Slightly lower than R-Square, as it accounts for the number of predictors in the model. This implies the predictors used are reasonably effective without unnecessary complexity.
* **Standard Error (1.9096):**
  + This represents the average deviation of observed values from the predicted values. A smaller value indicates better model performance.

**2. ANOVA Table**

* **F-Statistic (5793.58) and Significance F (0):**
  + The high F-statistic and corresponding p-value of 0 show that the overall regression model is highly statistically significant. This means that the independent variables collectively explain a significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable.

**3. Coefficients Table**

**Interpretation of Predictors:**

1. **Intercept (-0.5934):**
   * Represents the predicted value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. This has no practical interpretation here due to the high p-value (0.9894), indicating it is not statistically significant.
2. **Date (Coefficient = 1.8804E-05, p-value = 0.9857):**
   * This predictor is not statistically significant (p-value > 0.05). It likely has no meaningful impact on the dependent variable in this model.
3. **Revenue (Coefficient = 0.0461, p-value = 0):**
   * This is a highly significant predictor (p-value < 0.05).
   * For every unit increase in revenue, the dependent variable (e.g., sales) increases by **0.0461** units, holding all other variables constant.
4. **Stock (Coefficient = 0.0242, p-value = 0):**
   * Another highly significant predictor.
   * For every unit increase in stock, the dependent variable increases by **0.0242** units, holding other variables constant.
5. **Price (Coefficient = -0.0148, p-value = 5.28E-43):**
   * This is also highly significant.
   * For every unit increase in price, the dependent variable decreases by **0.0148** units, holding other variables constant. This suggests that as prices increase, sales decrease, which aligns with typical economic behavior.

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