

Ejemplo1

July 16, 2025

```
[3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
[4]: data = pd.read_csv('1.01.+Simple+linear+regression.csv')
```

```
[5]: data
```

```
[5]:
```

	SAT	GPA
0	1714	2.40
1	1664	2.52
2	1760	2.54
3	1685	2.74
4	1693	2.83
..
79	1936	3.71
80	1810	3.71
81	1987	3.73
82	1962	3.76
83	2050	3.81

[84 rows x 2 columns]

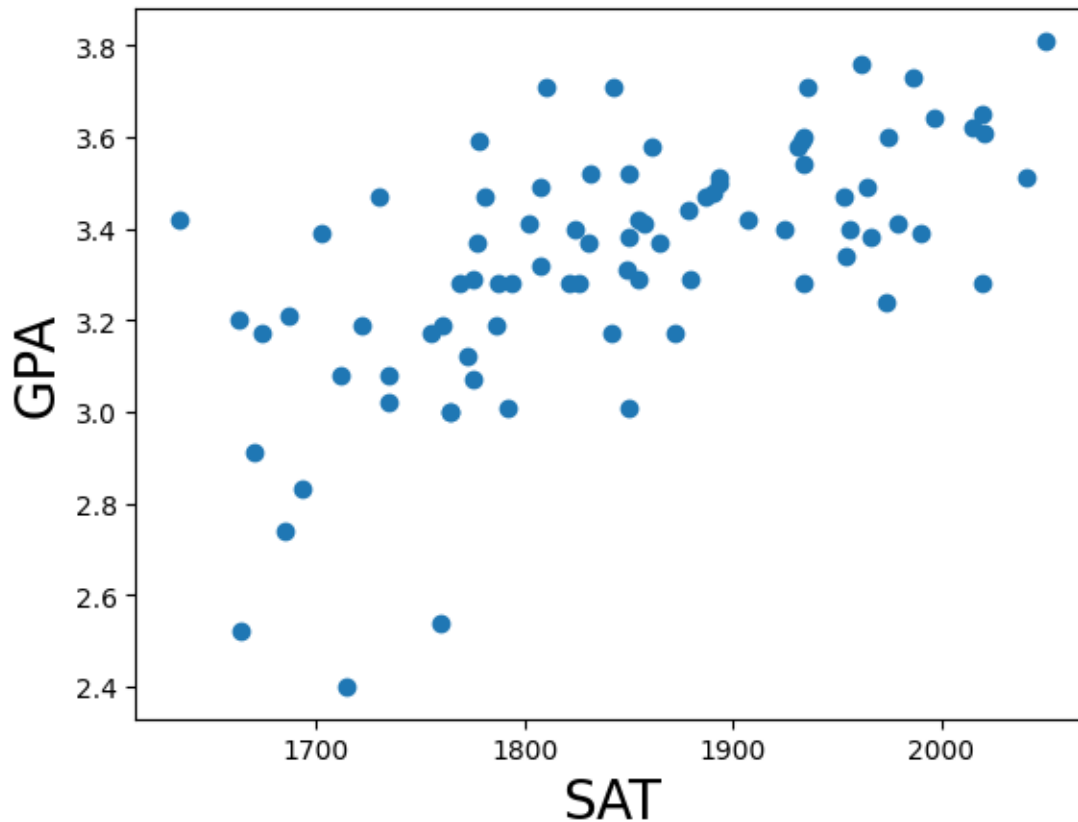
```
[6]: data.describe()
```

```
[6]:
```

	SAT	GPA
count	84.000000	84.000000
mean	1845.273810	3.330238
std	104.530661	0.271617
min	1634.000000	2.400000
25%	1772.000000	3.190000
50%	1846.000000	3.380000
75%	1934.000000	3.502500
max	2050.000000	3.810000

```
[7]: y = data['GPA']
x1 = data['SAT']
```

```
[8]: plt.scatter(x1,y)
plt.xlabel('SAT',fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('GPA',fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



```
[9]: x = sm.add_constant(x1)
result = sm.OLS(y,x).fit()
result.summary()
```

```
[9]:
```

Dep. Variable:	GPA	R-squared:	0.406
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.399
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	56.05
Date:	Tue, 08 Jul 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	7.20e-11
Time:	16:03:54	Log-Likelihood:	12.672
No. Observations:	84	AIC:	-21.34
Df Residuals:	82	BIC:	-16.48
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

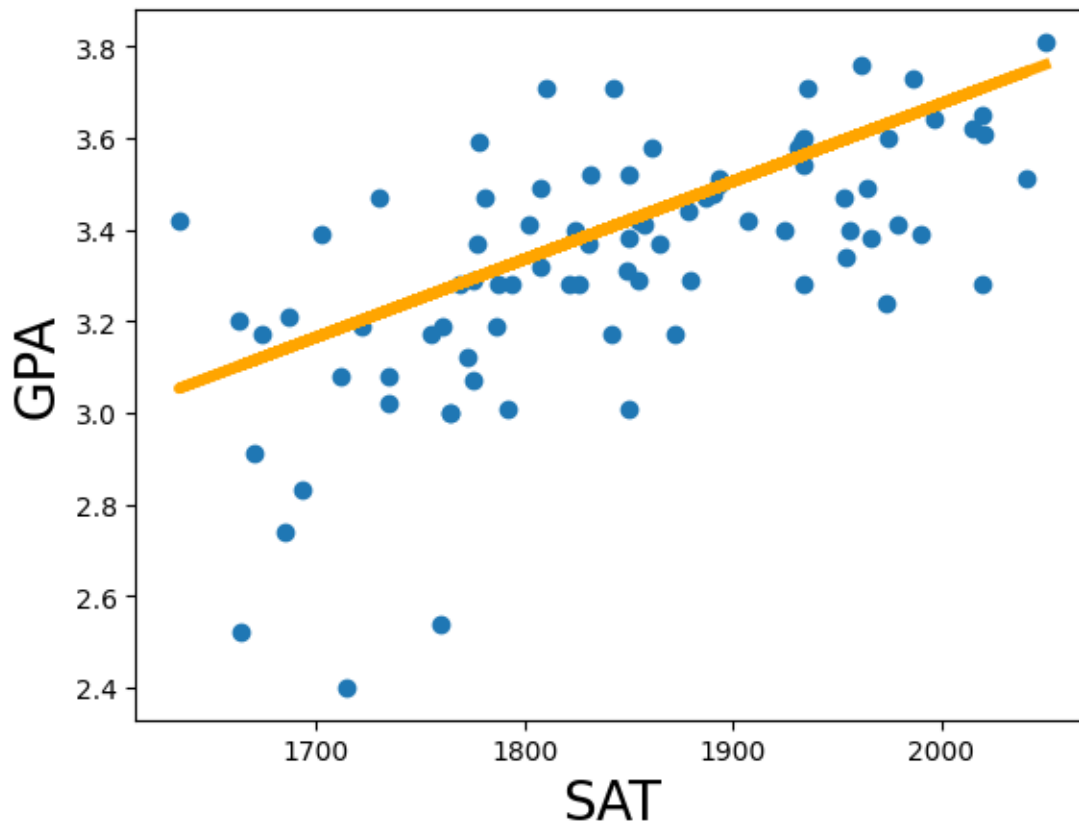
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.2750	0.409	0.673	0.503	-0.538	1.088
SAT	0.0017	0.000	7.487	0.000	0.001	0.002
Omnibus:	12.839		Durbin-Watson:	0.950		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.002		Jarque-Bera (JB):	16.155		
Skew:	-0.722		Prob(JB):	0.000310		
Kurtosis:	4.590		Cond. No.	3.29e+04		

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 3.29e+04. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
[12]: plt.scatter(x1,y)
      yhat = 0.0017*x1 + 0.275
      fig = plt.plot(x1,yhat, lw=4, c='orange', label='regression line')
      plt.xlabel('SAT', fontsize = 20)
      plt.ylabel('GPA', fontsize = 20)
      plt.show()
```



[]: