







MdI =

Linear regression model:

 $y \sim 1 + x1 + x2 + x3$ 

**Estimated Coefficients:** 

Estimate SE tStat pValue

47.977 3.8785 12.37 4.8957e-21 (Intercept) -5.8023 9.8742e-08 -0.0065416 0.0011274 x1 **x**2 -0.042943 0.024313 -1.7663 0.08078 **x**3 -0.059913 0.95236 -0.011583 0.19333

Number of observations: 93, Error degrees of freedom: 89

Root Mean Squared Error: 4.09

R-squared: 0.752, Adjusted R-Squared 0.744

F-statistic vs. constant model: 90, p-value = 7.38e-27



## 

## 一个简单例子

%生成测试数据

X=randn(100,1);

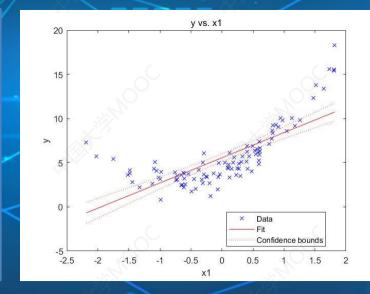
 $y=2 * X.^2 + 3 * X + 4 +$ 

randn(100,1);

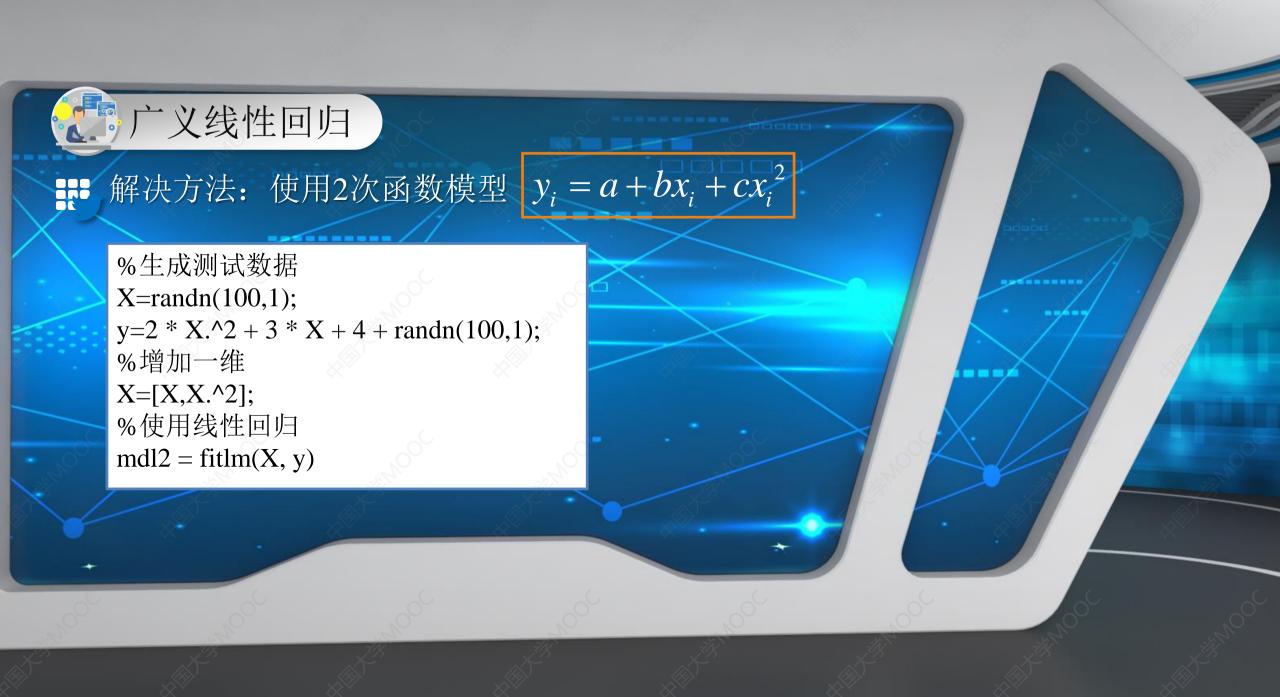
%使用一元线性回归

mdl1 = fitlm(X, y)

mdl1.plot;



•拟合的程度不够,如何解决?





## 广义线性回归

## 直接使用fitlm函数

%生成测试数据 X=randn(100,1); y=2 \* X.^2 + 3 \* X + 4 + randn(100,1); %利用参数设定模型 mdl2 = fitlm(X, y, 'y ~ 1 + x1 + x1^2') mdl2.plot;

