```
PyObject <class 'sklearn.linear_model._base.LinearRegression'>
```

```
    begin
    using RDatasets ,ScikitLearn ,DataFrames ,CSV ,Latexify ,StatsPlots ,GLM
    @sk_import linear_model: LinearRegression
    end
```

[[4.0], [4.0], [7.0], [7.0], [8.0], [9.0], [10.0], [10.0], [10.0], [11.0], [11.0], [12.0]

```
begin

path="/Users/lunarcheung/Public/github/StatsWithJuliaBook/data/cars.csv"

data=CSV.read(path, DataFrame).|>float

row,col=size(data)

X,y=data[!,1]|>Array,data[!,2]|>Array

X=[[x] for x in X]

end
```

DataFrameRow (2 columns)

	speed	dist	
	Float64	Float64	
1	4.0	2.0	

data|>first

1. 使用 scikitlearn 拟合结果

```
• md"""
• ### 1. 使用 scikitlearn 拟合结果
• """
```

model =

v LinearRegression LinearRegression()

```
• model = LinearRegression()
```

```
reg=ScikitLearn.fit!(model, X, y);
```

0.6510793807582509

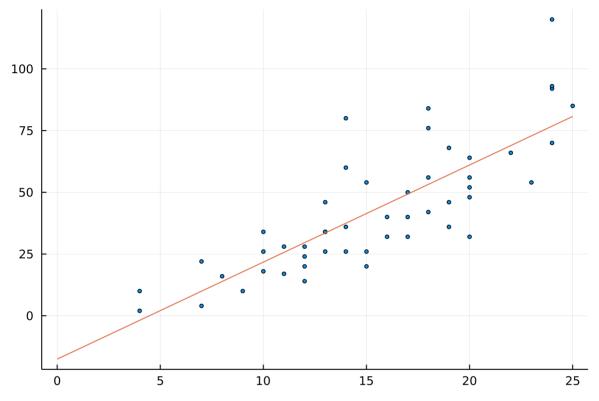
```
reg.score(X,y)
```

-1.8494598540146168 -1.8494598540146168 9.947766423357649 9.9477664233576

- latexify([reg.predict(X)';y'],env=:mdtable)

line1 (generic function with 1 method)

```
• line1(x)=reg.intercept_[1] + reg.coef_[1]*x
```



```
begin
scatter(data[!,1],data[!,:2],label=false, ms=2)
plot!(0:25,line1, label=false)
end
```

2. 使用 GLM 拟合的结果

```
• md"""
• ### 2. 使用 GLM 拟合的结果
```

ols =

StatsModels.TableRegressionModel{LinearModel{GLM.LmResp{Vector{Float64}}}, GLM.DensePredCh

dist ~ 1 + speed

Coefficients:

	Coef.	Std. Error	t	Pr(> t)	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
(Intercept) speed					-31.1678 3.09696	

• ols = lm(@formula(dist~speed), data)

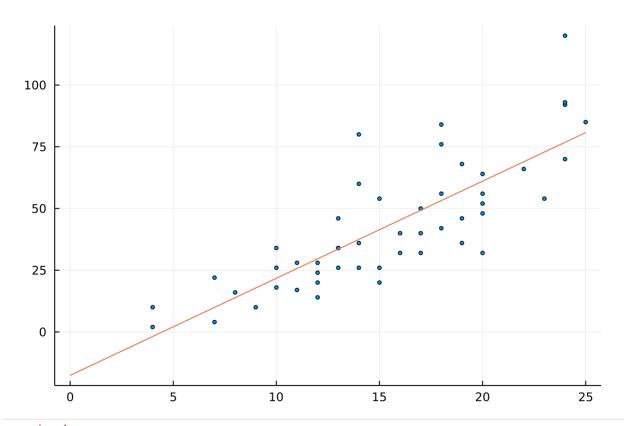
line2 (generic function with 1 method)

• line2(x)= coef(ols)'*[1, x]

.

744992700729973	25.677401459854053	25.677401459854053	29.609810218978133	2
34.0	17.0	28.0	14.0	

- latexify([GLM.predict(ols)';data[!,:2]'],env=:mdtable)



- begin
- scatter(data[!,1],data[!,:2],label=false, ms=2)
- plot!(0:25,line2, label=false)
- end

▼ LinearRegression

LinearRegression()

- begin
- res2=ScikitLearn.fit!(model,[[0, 0], [1, 1], [2, 2]], [0, 1, 2])
- end