

Lineer Regresyon

Bir hedef degiskeninin bir veya daha fazla kaynak degiskenine olan baglantisini bulmak icin en basit yontemlerden biri bu iliskinin lineer oldugunu kabul etmektir, ve degiskenlerin carpildigi agirlıkları bulmak icin En Az Kareler (Least Squares) en iyi bilinen yontemlerden biri. En Az Kareleri daha once pek cok degisik ders notlarında, yazıda turettik. Mesela *Cok Degiskenli Calculus Ders 9*, *Lineer Cebir Ders 15*, ya da Uygulamali Matematik yazilarından *Regresyon*, *En Az Kareler (Least Squares)* yazilarında.

Satis ve Reklamlar

```
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
df = pd.read_csv('adv.csv', usecols=[1, 2, 3, 4])
print df[:2]
```

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4

```
results = smf.ols('Sales ~ 1 + TV', data=df).fit()
print results.summary()
```

```

                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          Sales      R-squared:          0.612
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:       0.610
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:       312.1
Date:                  Fri, 14 Mar 2014    Prob (F-statistic): 1.47e-42
Time:                  17:28:29    Log-Likelihood:    -519.05
No. Observations:      200        AIC:               1042.
Df Residuals:          198        BIC:               1049.
Df Model:              1
=====
                        coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [95.0% Conf. Int.]
-----
Intercept              7.0326      0.458      15.360      0.000      6.130      7.935
TV                     0.0475      0.003      17.668      0.000      0.042      0.053
=====
Omnibus:                0.531    Durbin-Watson:       1.935
Prob(Omnibus):          0.767    Jarque-Bera (JB):     0.669
Skew:                  -0.089    Prob(JB):             0.716
Kurtosis:               2.779    Cond. No.             338.
=====
```

```
results = smf.ols('Sales ~ 1 + Radio', data=df).fit()
print results.summary()
```

```

                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          Sales      R-squared:          0.332
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:       0.329
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:       98.42
```

```

Date:          Fri, 14 Mar 2014    Prob (F-statistic):      4.35e-19
Time:          17:41:33           Log-Likelihood:         -573.34
No. Observations:      200        AIC:              1151.
Df Residuals:         198        BIC:              1157.
Df Model:              1

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [95.0% Conf. Int.]
-----+-----
Intercept      9.3116      0.563      16.542      0.000       8.202      10.422
Radio          0.2025      0.020       9.921      0.000       0.162       0.243
=====
Omnibus:                19.358    Durbin-Watson:              1.946
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):          21.910
Skew:                   -0.764    Prob(JB):                  1.75e-05
Kurtosis:                3.544    Cond. No.                   51.4
=====

```

```

results = smf.ols('Sales ~ 1 + Newspaper', data=df).fit()
print results.summary()

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          Sales    R-squared:              0.052
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:         0.047
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:           10.89
Date:                  Fri, 14 Mar 2014    Prob (F-statistic):    0.00115
Time:                  17:42:20    Log-Likelihood:        -608.34
No. Observations:      200        AIC:                  1221.
Df Residuals:         198        BIC:                  1227.
Df Model:              1
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [95.0% Conf. Int.]
-----+-----
Intercept     12.3514      0.621     19.876      0.000      11.126      13.577
Newspaper      0.0547      0.017       3.300      0.001       0.022       0.087
=====
Omnibus:                6.231    Durbin-Watson:              1.983
Prob(Omnibus):           0.044    Jarque-Bera (JB):          5.483
Skew:                   0.330    Prob(JB):                  0.0645
Kurtosis:                2.527    Cond. No.                   64.7
=====

```

```

results = smf.ols('Sales ~ 1 + TV + Radio + Newspaper ', data=df).fit()
print results.summary()

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          Sales    R-squared:              0.897
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:         0.896
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:           570.3
Date:                  Fri, 14 Mar 2014    Prob (F-statistic):    1.58e-96
Time:                  17:45:35    Log-Likelihood:        -386.18
No. Observations:      200        AIC:                  780.4
Df Residuals:         196        BIC:                  793.6
Df Model:              3

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
Intercept	2.9389	0.312	9.422	0.000	2.324	3.554
TV	0.0458	0.001	32.809	0.000	0.043	0.049
Radio	0.1885	0.009	21.893	0.000	0.172	0.206
Newspaper	-0.0010	0.006	-0.177	0.860	-0.013	0.011
=====						
Omnibus:		60.414	Durbin-Watson:		2.084	
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):		151.241	
Skew:		-1.327	Prob(JB):		1.44e-33	
Kurtosis:		6.332	Cond. No.		454.	
=====						

```
print df.corr()
```

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
TV	1.000000	0.054809	0.056648	0.782224
Radio	0.054809	1.000000	0.354104	0.576223
Newspaper	0.056648	0.354104	1.000000	0.228299
Sales	0.782224	0.576223	0.228299	1.000000