## 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 agirliklari bulmak icin En Az Kareler (Least Squares) en iyi bilinen yontemlerden biri. En Az Kareleri daha once pek cok degisik ders notlarinda, yazida turettik. Mesela *Cok Degiskenli Calculus Ders 9*, *Lineer Cebir Ders 15*, ya da Uygulamali Matematik yazilarindan *Regresyon*, *En Az Kareler* (*Least Squares*) yazilarinda.

## Satis ve Reklamlar

```
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
df = pd.read_csv('adv.csv', usecols=[1,2,3])
print df[:2]
    TV Radio Newspaper
 230.1 37.8 69.2
1 44.5 39.3
              45.1
results = smf.ols('Sales ~ 1 + TV', data=df).fit()
print results.summary()
                   OLS Regression Results
______
                      Sales R-squared:
Dep. Variable:
                                                    0.612
             OLS Adj. R-squared: 0.610

Least Squares F-statistic: 312.1

Fri, 14 Mar 2014 Prob (F-statistic): 1.47e-42
Model:
Method:
Date:
                  17:28:29 Log-Likelihood:
Time:
                                                  -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
______
                      0.531 Durbin-Watson:
Omnibus:
                      0.767 Jarque-Bera (JB):
Prob(Omnibus):
                                                    0.669
                      -0.089 Prob(JB):
Skew:
                                                    0.716
                      2.779 Cond. No.
Kurtosis:
```

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