OLS Regression Results								
Dep. Variable:	a1	 R-squared:	0.412					
Model:	0LS	Adj. R-squared:	0.337					
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	5.501					
Date:	Thu, 01 Feb 2024	<pre>Prob (F-statistic):</pre>	2.45e-08					
Time:	14:19:07	Log-Likelihood:	-557.87					
No. Observations:	134	AIČ:	1148.					
Df Residuals:	118	BIC:	1194.					
Df Model:	15							
Covariance Type:	nonrobust							

Dep. Variable	a1	應變數(y)
Model	OLS	Ordinary Least Square
Method	Least Squares	最小平方法
No. Observations	134	樣本數(n)
Df Residuals	118	為n(samples)-k(features/predictors)-1(intercept)
Df Model	15	為k(=3(season)+2(size)+2(speed)+8(a1~a8)) = 15
Covariance Type	nonrobust	共變異類型: nonrobust 非穩健性
R-squared	0.412	判定係數:越大越好 表示模型可解釋力大 (TSS–RSS)/TSS TSS = $\sum (y_i - \bar{y_i}) ^2$ RSS = $\sum (y_i - \hat{y_i}) ^2$
Adj. R-squared	0.337	調整後的判定係數 為 1-[(n-1)(RSS) / (n-m-1)(TSS)]

F-statistic 5.501 Prob(F-statistic). 2.45e-08

 H_0 :係數全為0 即 $B_0=B_1=\ldots=B_1=0$ 有features 15個 + 1 個 intercept

 H_1 :係數不全為0

因為Prob(F-statistic). 2.45e-08 非常小 接受 H_1 係數 對立假說成立不全為0 虛無假說不成立

Log-Likelihood. -557.87

AIC 1148 BIC. 1194

AIC(Akaike information criterion)

AIC = 2 K-2In(L) 或 2K+nIn(RSS/n)

K:是features L:是概似函數 n:是sample數

BIC(Bayesian information criterion) 公式與AIC非常類似

BIC=-In(L) + mIn(n)

m:features

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	59.0629	25.536	2.313	0.022	8.565	109.561
season	0.7721	1.360	0.568	0.571	-1.917	3.462
size	-5.8083	2.656	-2.187	0.030	-11.061	-0.555
speed	-1.8793	2.779	-0.676	0.500	-7.376	3.617
mxPH	-2.7856	3.180	-0.876	0.383	-9.075	3.503
mnO2	1.0322	0.850	1.215	0.227	-0.648	2.713
C1	-0.0215	0.040	-0.543	0.588	-0.100	0.057
NO3	-1.8588	0.641	-2.901	0.004	-3.126	-0.592
NH4	0.0020	0.001	1.694	0.093	-0.000	0.004
oP04	-0.0149	0.046	-0.328	0.743	-0.105	0.075
P04	-0.0526	0.034	-1.545	0.125	-0.120	0.015
Chla	-0.0691	0.094	-0.734	0.464	-0.255	0.117
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coef: 迴歸係數 即 1 + 3 +8 = 12 $B_0, B_1, \dots B_1$

std err:標準誤差 也稱標準物 即樣本平均數抽樣分佈的標準差(standard deviation) 是描述對應的 樣本平均數抽樣分佈的離散程度及衡量對應樣本平均數抽樣誤差大小的尺度。

t -單一獨立樣本t檢定即

 H_0 : 例如 B_3 係數為0 B_3 係數不為0 H_1 :

P > | t | = 0.022 顯著 接受H₁ B₃係數不為0

0.0975] = -1.917~3.462 包含0 接受虛無假說成立 信賴區間[0.025

Omnibus: 33.679 Durbin-Watson: 1.869 Jarque-Bera (JB): Prob(Omnibus): 58.158 0.000 Skew: 1.166 Prob(JB): 35e-13 Kurtosis: 5.232 Cond. No.

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
 [2] The condition number is large, 5.85e+04. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

Durbin-Watson:用來檢定迴歸模型殘差項是否存在相關性 範圍內為0~4,當值為2表示不相關

$$d = rac{\sum_{i=2}^{n} (e_i - e_{i-1})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i^2}$$

Jarque-Bera(JB):用來檢驗殘差是否為常態分佈,如殘差不符合常態分佈,可能會影響模型的有效性 JB統計量的公式:

JB 统计量的计算公式如下:

$$JB = \frac{n}{6} \left(S^2 + \frac{1}{4} (K - 3)^2 \right)$$

n:樣本數,S(Skew):樣本偏度,K(Kurtosis):樣本峰度

P(JB):測試的p值,如果p值非常小(通常小於顯著水準,通常是0.01, 0.05. 0.1)如p<0.01 拒絕假設, 所以不符合常態分配。

Cond. No.是判斷有沒有共線性