```
In [69]: %config IPCompleter.greedy=True
```

In [73]: model = LinearRegression()

model.fit(X train, Y train)

In a solar panel efficiency study, researchers want to investigate the relationship between the temperature and the efficiency of solar panels. They collected data on the temperature (in Celsius) and the corresponding efficiency (in percentage) of solar panels over a period of time. The dataset contains measurements from 50 different days.

- Using Simple Linear Regression, can you develop a model to predict the efficiency of solar panels based on the temperature?
- Perform an F-test to determine whether temperature significantly predicts the efficiency of solar panels.
- Conduct a t-test to assess the significance of the regression coefficient for temperature.

```
import pandas as pd
In [70]:
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         from sklearn.metrics import r2 score, mean squared error, accuracy score
In [71]: | df = pd.read csv("datasets/solar efficiency temp.csv")
         df.head()
            temperature efficiency
Out[71]:
         0
              27.440675
                          65.188987
         1
              35.759468
                          87.633611
         2
              30.138169
                          72.520823
         3
              27.244159
                          71.431708
              21.182740
                          64.327393
In [72]: X = df[["temperature"]]
         Y = df["efficiency"]
         X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.25,
         random_state=42, shuffle=True)
```

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```
Out[73]: ▼ LinearRegression (i) ?

LinearRegression()
```

Out[75]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7c151fa76990>

## Test Data vs Model Prediction Data 85 test data points model prediction 80 Solar Panel Efficiency (%) 75 70 65 60 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 Temperature (Celsius)

```
In [76]: reg_coefficient = model.coef_
    reg_intercept = model.intercept_

In [77]: mse = mean_squared_error(Y_pred, Y_test)
    r2 = r2_score(Y_pred, Y_test)

In [78]: print(f"Regression Coefficient for Temperature = {reg_coefficient[0]}")
    print(f"Regression Intercept = {reg_intercept}")
```

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```
print(f"Mean Squared error = {mse}")
         print(f"Coefficient of Determination = {r2}")
        Regression Coefficient for Temperature = 0.4474046341979206
        Regression Intercept = 60.233643218029265
        Mean Squared error = 13.184913541739215
        Coefficient of Determination = 0.5033578742139719
In [79]: import statsmodels.api as sm
In [80]: model = sm.OLS(Y, X).fit()
         X = sm.add constant(X)
In [81]: | t stat = model.tvalues["temperature"]
         p value t = model.pvalues["temperature"]
         f stat = model.fvalue
         p value f = model.f pvalue
         if p value t < 0.05:
             print("Temperature is a significant predictor of Solar Panel
         efficiency.")
         else:
             print("Temperature is NOT a significant predictor of Solar Panel
         efficiency.")
         if p value f < 0.05:
             print("The overall model and the regression coefficient are
         statistically significant")
             print("The overall model and the regression coefficient are NOT
         statistically significant")
```

Temperature is a significant predictor of Solar Panel efficiency. The overall model and the regression coefficient are statistically significant

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