

## Linear Regression for Business Statistics

**I:**  $Price = -797.81 - 6.96OpCost + 76.50CoolSize + 213.88FreezeSize$   
 $+ 37.94Shelves + 23.76Features$

**II:**  $Price = -797.81 - 6.96OpCost + 76.50RefSize + 137.38FreezeSize$   
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When *FreezeSize* increases 1 cubic feet

All other variables at the same level

- *CoolSize* maintained at same level
- *RefSize* increases 1 cubic feet

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# Linear Regression for Business Statistics

## Regression I

Increase in *FreezeSize* increases *RefSize*, because *CoolSize* needs to be kept at the same level.

## Regression II

Increase in *FreezeSize* is at the cost of reducing *CoolSize*, so that *RefSize* remains the same.

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Trading off Cooler size for Freezer size

# Linear Regression for Business Statistics

## Regression I

Increase in *FreezeSize* increases *RefSize*, because *CoolSize* needs to be kept at the same level.

Increasing overall size of Refrigerator

## Regression II

Increase in *FreezeSize* is at the cost of reducing *CoolSize*, so that *RefSize* remains the same.

Trading off Cooler size for Freezer size



# Linear Regression for Business Statistics

## Example (Cars.xlsx)

The file contains mileage data in Miles per gallon of gasoline of a few car models from sometime back. The file also has data on two engine characteristics, the engine displacement in cubic inches and the number of cylinders in the engine for that car model.

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Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.80989358					
R Square	0.6559276					
Adjusted R Square	0.63626632					
Standard Error	3.94870705					
Observations	38					
ANOVA						
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression	2	1040.360731	520.1804	33.36139	7.787E-09	
Residual	35	545.7300585	15.59229			
Total	37	1586.090789				
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	40.6162798	3.187176157	12.74366	1.05E-14	34.1459682	47.08659
Displacement	-0.0182092	0.021457446	-0.84862	0.401861	-0.0617701	0.025352
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