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The aim of this project to use dummies variable to answer a lot of questions by using R packages.so, I have sample of 300 from dataset named car which is talking about used cars of general motors in 2005. To explain how qualities of cars effect on price.

Model 1:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{4i} + \beta_5 D_{5i} + u_i$$

$$Y = 7.0626 - 2.0346 D_{1i} + 1.1339 D_{2i} + 0.3141 D_{3i} - 1.2103 D_{4i} + 1.4917 D_{5i}$$

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = 0$$

H_1 : at least one of them not equal zero

```
> model1<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make, data= sample_car)
> model1

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make, data = sample_car)

Coefficients:
      (Intercept)  sample_car$MakeCadillac  sample_car$MakeChevrolet  sample_car$MakePontiac
           7.0626          -2.0346           1.1339           0.3141
 sample_car$MakeSAAB  sample_car$MakeSaturn
          -1.2103           1.4917

> summary(model1)

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make, data = sample_car)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-3.5870 -0.4141 -0.0306  0.4783  2.5625

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    7.0626     0.1556  45.392 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeCadillac -2.0346     0.2200  -9.247 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeChevrolet  1.1339     0.1762   6.437 4.95e-10 ***
sample_car$MakePontiac    0.3141     0.1916   1.639  0.102
sample_car$MakeSAAB     -1.2103     0.2041  -5.929 8.51e-09 ***
sample_car$MakeSaturn     1.4917     0.2329   6.406 5.92e-10 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.8663 on 294 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.6326,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.6263 
F-statistic: 101.2 on 5 and 294 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Assume $\alpha = 0.05$, Estimators are significant so, they effect on price of cars except beta 3 which is equal 0.102 and it is greater than alpha, we also know model as all is significant, now I interpret each beta

Beta 1: the expected price in make Cadillac is less than the expected price of make Buick by 2.0346 , Beta 2: the expected price in make Chevrolet is more than the expected price of make Buick by 1.1339, Beta 3: no difference significant between expected price in make Pontiac and make Buick, Beta 4: the expected price in make saap is less than the expected price of make Buick by 1.2103 and Beta5: the expected price in make Saturn is more than the expected price of make Buick by 1.4917

Model2:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{4i} + \beta_5 D_{5i} + \beta_6 D_{6i} + \beta_7 D_{7i} + \beta_8 D_{8i} + \beta_9 D_{9i} + \beta_{10} D_{10i} + \beta_{11} D_{11i} + u_i$$

$$Y = 5.247 - 1.2181 D_{1i} + 0.275 D_{2i} + 0.1582 D_{3i} - 2.3992 D_{4i} + 0.1819 D_{5i} + 0.5553 D_{6i} + 1.2936 D_{7i} + 0.77 D_{8i} + 0.3027 D_{9i} + 2.544 D_{10i} + 1.0456 D_{11i}$$

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = \beta_6 = \beta_7 = \beta_8 = \beta_9 = \beta_{10} = \beta_{11} = \text{zero}$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one of them not equal zero}$$

```
> model2<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make+sample_car$Type+sample_car$cylinder, data= sample_car)
> model2

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make + sample_car$Type +
    sample_car$cylinder, data = sample_car)

Coefficients:
            (Intercept)      sample_car$MakeCadillac      sample_car$MakeChevrolet      sample_car$MakePontiac
              5.2470              -1.2181              0.2750              0.1582
sample_car$MakeSAAB      sample_car$MakeSaturn      sample_car$TypeCoupe      sample_car$TypeHatchback
       -2.3992              0.1819              0.5553              1.2936
sample_car$TypeSedan      sample_car$Typewagon      sample_car$cylinderlow      sample_car$cylindermoderate
       0.7700              0.3027              2.5440              1.0456

> summary(model2)

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make + sample_car$Type +
    sample_car$cylinder, data = sample_car)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.05940 -0.36604 -0.04014  0.33037  1.92298

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)      5.2470     0.1990  26.368 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeCadillac -1.2181     0.1559  -7.814 1.05e-13 ***
sample_car$MakeChevrolet  0.2750     0.1228   2.240 0.02584 *
sample_car$MakePontiac    0.1582     0.1191   1.329 0.18506
sample_car$MakeSAAB      -2.3992     0.1509 -15.897 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeSaturn     0.1819     0.1612   1.129 0.25996
sample_car$TypeCoupe      0.5553     0.1699   3.268 0.00121 **
sample_car$TypeHatchback  1.2936     0.1929   6.707 1.05e-10 ***
sample_car$TypeSedan      0.7700     0.1506   5.114 5.77e-07 ***
sample_car$Typewagon      0.3027     0.1789   1.692 0.09181 .
sample_car$cylinderlow    2.5440     0.1350  18.847 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$cylindermoderate 1.0456     0.1242   8.420 1.80e-15 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5102 on 288 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8751,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8704
F-statistic: 183.5 on 11 and 288 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Assume alpha equal 0.05, estimators are significant so they effect on price of car except beta 3, beta 5 and beta 9. Model as all is significant by p-value. Now, I interpret each beta

Beta 1: the expected price of make Cadillac is less than the expected price of make Buick by 1.2181, holding cylinder and type constant, Beta 2: the expected price of make Chevrolet is more than the expected price of make Buick by 0.2750, holding cylinder and type constant, Beta 3: no difference significant between expected price in make Pontiac and make Buick, holding cylinder and type constant, Beta 4: the expected price of make saap is less than the expected price of make Buick by 2.3992, holding cylinder and type constant, Beta 5: no difference significant between expected price in make Saturn and make Buick, holding cylinder and type constant, Beta 6: the expected price of type coupe is more than expected price of type Convertible by 0.5553, holding make and cylinder constant, Beta 7: the expected price of type hatchback is more than expected price of type Convertible by 1.2936, holding make and cylinder constant, Beta 8: the expected price of type sedan is more than expected price of type Convertible by 0.7700, holding make and cylinder constant, Beta 9: no difference significant between expected price in type wagon and type convertible, holding cylinder and make constant, Beta 10: the expected price of cylinder low is more than expected price of cylinder high by 2.544, holding make and type constant, and Beta 11: the expected price of cylinder moderate is more than expected price of cylinder high by 1.0456, holding make and type constant.

Model 3:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{4i} + \beta_5 D_{5i} + \beta_6 D_{6i} + \beta_7 D_{7i} + \beta_8 D_{1i} D_{6i} + \beta_9 D_{2i} D_{6i} + \beta_{10} D_{3i} D_{6i} + \beta_{11} D_{4i} D_{6i} + \beta_{12} D_{5i} D_{6i} + \beta_{13} D_{1i} D_{7i} + \beta_{14} D_{2i} D_{7i} + \beta_{15} D_{3i} D_{7i} + \beta_{16} D_{4i} D_{7i} + \beta_{17} D_{5i} D_{7i}$$

$$Y = 5.99755 - 1.13485 D_{1i} - 0.82638 D_{2i} + 0.23339 D_{3i} - 2.03775 D_{4i} + 0.73044 D_{5i} + 1.8925 D_{6i} + 1.06502 D_{7i} + 1.90533 D_{2i} D_{6i} - 0.04142 D_{3i} D_{6i} - 0.49586 D_{1i} D_{7i} + 1.19614 D_{2i} D_{7i}$$

$$H_0: \beta_8 = \beta_9 = \beta_{10} = \beta_{11} = \beta_{12} = \beta_{13} = \beta_{14} = \beta_{15} = \beta_{16} = \beta_{17} = \text{zero}$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one of them not equal zero}$$

```
> model3<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make*sample_car$cylinder,data=sample_car)
> model3

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make * sample_car$cylinder,
    data = sample_car)

Coefficients:
              (Intercept)              sample_car$Makecadillac
              5.99755              -1.13485
sample_car$Makechevrolet              sample_car$MakePontiac
              -0.82638              0.23339
              sample_car$MakeSAAB              sample_car$MakeSaturn
              -2.03775              0.73044
              sample_car$cylinderlow              sample_car$cylindermoderate
              1.89250              1.06502
sample_car$Makecadillac:sample_car$cylinderlow              sample_car$Makechevrolet:sample_car$cylinderlow
              NA              1.90533
              sample_car$MakePontiac:sample_car$cylinderlow              sample_car$MakeSAAB:sample_car$cylinderlow
              -0.04142              NA
              sample_car$MakeSaturn:sample_car$cylinderlow              sample_car$Makecadillac:sample_car$cylindermoderate
              NA              -0.49586
sample_car$Makechevrolet:sample_car$cylindermoderate              sample_car$MakePontiac:sample_car$cylindermoderate
              1.19614              NA
              sample_car$MakeSAAB:sample_car$cylindermoderate              sample_car$MakeSaturn:sample_car$cylindermoderate
              NA              NA
```

```
> summary(model3)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make * sample_car$cylinder,
    data = sample_car)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.12007 -0.33382 -0.04743  0.34197  1.78995

Coefficients: (6 not defined because of singularities)
(Intercept)              5.99755      0.21714  27.621 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$Makecadillac    -1.13485      0.24225  -4.685 4.33e-06 ***
sample_car$Makechevrolet   -0.82638      0.28878  -2.862 0.00452 **
sample_car$MakePontiac      0.23339      0.12423   1.879 0.06130 .
sample_car$MakeSAAB        -2.03775      0.38985  -5.227 3.31e-07 ***
sample_car$MakeSaturn       0.73044      0.36749   1.988 0.04780 *
sample_car$cylinderlow      1.89250      0.42055   4.500 9.87e-06 ***
sample_car$cylindermoderate 1.06502      0.19740   5.395 1.43e-07 ***
sample_car$Makecadillac:sample_car$cylinderlow      NA      NA      NA      NA
sample_car$Makechevrolet:sample_car$cylinderlow     1.90533      0.46584   4.090 5.60e-05 ***
sample_car$MakePontiac:sample_car$cylinderlow       -0.04142      0.40009  -0.104 0.91762
sample_car$MakeSAAB:sample_car$cylinderlow           NA      NA      NA      NA
sample_car$MakeSaturn:sample_car$cylinderlow         NA      NA      NA      NA
sample_car$Makecadillac:sample_car$cylindermoderate -0.49586      0.28052  -1.768 0.07818 .
sample_car$Makechevrolet:sample_car$cylindermoderate 1.19614      0.28616   4.180 3.87e-05 ***
sample_car$MakePontiac:sample_car$cylindermoderate   NA      NA      NA      NA
sample_car$MakeSAAB:sample_car$cylindermoderate      NA      NA      NA      NA
sample_car$MakeSaturn:sample_car$cylindermoderate    NA      NA      NA      NA
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5037 on 288 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8783,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8737
F-statistic: 189 on 11 and 288 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Beta 10 is insignificant so, no interaction between pontiac and cylinder low and beta 13 is also insignificant so, no interaction between Cadillac and cylinder moderate. Beta 9 is significant so, interaction between Chevrolet and cylinder low is exist. Beta 14 is significant so, interaction between Chevrolet and cylinder moderate is exist.

Model 4:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{4i} + \beta_5 D_{5i} + \beta_6 X_{1i} + \beta_7 X_{2i} + u_i$$

$$Y = 4.869 - 1.0819 D_{1i} + 1.361 D_{2i} + 0.4891 D_{3i} - 0.9539 D_{4i} + 1.811 D_{5i} + 0.00003246 X_{1i} + 0.3753 X_{2i}$$

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = 0$$

H_1 : at least one of them not equal zero

```
> model4<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make+sample_car$Mileage+sample_car$Doors, data= sample_car)
> model4
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make + sample_car$Mileage +
    sample_car$Doors, data = sample_car)
```

```
Coefficients:
      (Intercept)  sample_car$MakeCadillac  sample_car$MakeChevrolet  sample_car$MakePontiac
      4.869e+00      -1.819e+00      1.361e+00      4.891e-01
sample_car$MakeSAAB  sample_car$MakeSaturn  sample_car$Mileage  sample_car$Doors
 -9.539e-01      1.811e+00      3.246e-05      3.753e-01
```

```
> summary(model4)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$Make + sample_car$Mileage +
    sample_car$Doors, data = sample_car)
```

```
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-2.84278 -0.42279 -0.01095  0.35171  2.20856
```

```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)   4.869e+00  3.102e-01  15.696 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeCadillac -1.819e+00  2.017e-01  -9.016 < 2e-16 ***
sample_car$MakeChevrolet  1.361e+00  1.628e-01   8.362 2.55e-15 ***
sample_car$MakePontiac   4.891e-01  1.752e-01   2.791  0.0056 **
sample_car$MakeSAAB     -9.539e-01  1.879e-01  -5.076 6.88e-07 ***
sample_car$MakeSaturn    1.811e+00  2.153e-01   8.413 1.81e-15 ***
sample_car$Mileage       3.246e-05  5.909e-06   5.494 8.57e-08 ***
sample_car$Doors        3.753e-01  5.877e-02   6.385 6.74e-10 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 0.7858 on 292 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.6998,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.6926
F-statistic: 97.22 on 7 and 292 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Assume $\alpha = 0.05$, Model as all is significant and Estimators also are significant so, I show how make of cars, mileage and doors effect on price of the cars.

Beta 1: the expected price of make Cadillac is less than expected price of make Buick by 1.0819, holding mileage and doors constant, Beta 2: the expected price of make Chevrolet is more than expected price of make Buick by 1.361, holding mileage and doors constant, Beta 3: the expected price of make Pontiac is more than expected price of make Buick by 0.4891, holding mileage and doors constant, Beta 4: the expected price of make saab is more than expected price of make Buick by 0.9539, holding mileage and doors constant, Beta 5: the expected price of make Saturn is less than expected price of make Buick by 1.811, holding mileage and doors constant, Beta 6: when mileage increase by one unit, the expected price will increase by 0.0000324 ,and Beta 7: when doors increase by one unit, the expected price will increase by 0.3753.

Model 5:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{4i} + \beta_5 X_i + \beta_6 D_{1i} X_i + \beta_7 D_{1i} X_i + \beta_8 D_{1i} X_i + \beta_9 D_{1i} X_i + u_i$$

$$Y = 4.545 + 2.469 D_{1i} + 2.498 D_{2i} + 1.656 D_{3i} + 2.641 D_{4i} + 0.00002761 X_i + 0.000003625 D_{1i} X_i + 0.00005525 D_{1i} X_i + 0.00002686 D_{1i} X_i - 0.00003841 D_{1i} X_i$$

$$H_0: \beta_6 = \beta_7 = \beta_8 = \beta_9 = \text{zero}$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one of them not equal zero}$$

```
> model5<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$type*sample_car$Mileage, data=sample_car)
> model5

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$type * sample_car$Mileage,
    data = sample_car)

Coefficients:
                (Intercept)                sample_car$typeCoupe
                4.545e+00                2.469e+00
sample_car$typeHatchback                sample_car$typeSedan
                2.498e+00                1.656e+00
sample_car$typewagon                sample_car$Mileage
                2.641e+00                2.761e-05
sample_car$typeCoupe:sample_car$Mileage sample_car$typeHatchback:sample_car$Mileage
                3.625e-06                5.525e-05
sample_car$typeSedan:sample_car$Mileage sample_car$typewagon:sample_car$Mileage
                2.686e-05                -3.841e-05
```



```

2.686e-05
-3.841e-05

> summary(model5)

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$type * sample_car$Mileage,
    data = sample_car)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-2.6660 -0.9651  0.0693  1.0030  3.1848

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    4.545e+00  8.964e-01   5.070 7.11e-07 ***
sample_car$typeCoupe    2.469e+00  1.063e+00   2.323  0.0209 *
sample_car$typeHatchback  2.498e+00  1.306e+00   1.912  0.0568 .
sample_car$typeSedan    1.656e+00  9.244e-01   1.791  0.0743 .
sample_car$typeWagon    2.641e+00  1.152e+00   2.292  0.0226 *
sample_car$Mileage      2.761e-05  3.911e-05   0.706  0.4807
sample_car$typeCoupe:sample_car$Mileage  3.625e-06  4.701e-05   0.077  0.9386
sample_car$typeHatchback:sample_car$Mileage  5.525e-05  6.213e-05   0.889  0.3746
sample_car$typeSedan:sample_car$Mileage  2.686e-05  4.057e-05   0.662  0.5085
sample_car$typeWagon:sample_car$Mileage -3.841e-05  5.219e-05  -0.736  0.4623
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.229 on 290 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.2708,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.2481
F-statistic: 11.96 on 9 and 290 DF,  p-value: 4.803e-16

```

Assume the $\alpha = 0.05$, β_6 , β_7 , β_8 and β_9 are insignificant so, no interaction between type of cars and mileage.

β_1 is significant, so expected price of car of type coupe is higher than expected price of type convertible by 2.469 holding mileage constant, β_3 and β_2 is insignificant, no difference between type sedan(hatchback) and convertible, β_4 (significant) the expected price of type wagon is higher than expected price of type convertible by 2.641 holding mileage constant.

Model 6:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{1i} + \beta_2 D_{2i} + \beta_3 D_{3i} + \beta_4 D_{1i} D_{2i} + \beta_5 D_{1i} D_{3i} + \beta_6 D_{2i} D_{3i} + \beta_7 D_{1i} D_{3i} D_{2i} + u_i$$

$$Y = 9.01966 - 1.70432 D_{1i} - 0.34788 D_{2i} + 0.04138 D_{3i} - 0.86119 D_{1i} D_{2i} - 0.37682 D_{1i} D_{3i} - 0.30259 D_{2i} D_{3i} + 1.40748 D_{1i} D_{3i} D_{2i}$$

First-

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$$

H_1 : at least one of them not equal zero

```
> model6<-lm(sample_car$price ~ sample_car$cruise*sample_car$Leather*sample_car$Sound, data=sample_car)
> model6

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$cruise * sample_car$Leather *
    sample_car$Sound, data = sample_car)

Coefficients:
                (Intercept)                sample_car$cruise
                9.01966                -1.70432
                sample_car$Leather                sample_car$Sound
                -0.34788                0.04138
    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Leather    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Sound
                -0.86119                -0.37682
    sample_car$Leather:sample_car$Sound    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Leather:sample_car$Sound
                -0.30259                1.40748

-0.30259

> summary(model6)

Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ sample_car$cruise * sample_car$Leather *
    sample_car$Sound, data = sample_car)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-2.9942 -0.7646 -0.0215  0.6980  3.6374

Coefficients:
                (Intercept)                sample_car$cruise
                9.01966                -1.70432
                sample_car$Leather                sample_car$Sound
                -0.34788                0.04138
    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Leather    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Sound
                -0.86119                -0.37682
    sample_car$Leather:sample_car$Sound    sample_car$cruise:sample_car$Leather:sample_car$Sound
                -0.30259                1.40748

---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.093 on 292 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.4193,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.4054
F-statistic: 30.12 on 7 and 292 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Assume alpha equal 0.05, beta 2 and beta 3 are no significant. Beta 1 is significant, for no leather and no sound difference between cruise or not equal - 1.70432

Second-

$$H_0: \beta_4 = \beta_5 = \beta_6 = \beta_7 = 0$$

H_1 : at least one of them not equal zero

Assume alpha equal 0.05. beta 4, beta 5 and beta 6 are insignificant so, there are no interaction between leather, cruise and sound but beta 7 is significant so, interaction between them with each other is exist.

Model 7:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 (x_i - 15) D_i + u_i$$

$$Y = 6.52 + \beta_1 x_i + 0.00003938 (x_i - 15) D_i$$

$$H_0: \beta_2 = \text{zero}$$

$$H_1: \beta_2 \text{ not equal zero}$$

```
> model7<-lm( sample_car$price~(sample_car$Mileage<15000)*sample_car$Mileage+(sample_car$Mileage>=15000)*sample_car$Mileage)
> model7
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ (sample_car$Mileage < 15000) *
    sample_car$Mileage + (sample_car$Mileage >= 15000) * sample_car$Mileage)
```

```
Coefficients:
              (Intercept)              sample_car$Mileage < 15000TRUE
              6.520e+00              -2.714e-01
              sample_car$Mileage              sample_car$Mileage >= 15000TRUE
              3.938e-05              NA
sample_car$Mileage < 15000TRUE:sample_car$Mileage sample_car$Mileage:sample_car$Mileage >= 15000TRUE
              2.498e-05              NA
```

```
> summary(model7)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sample_car$price ~ (sample_car$Mileage < 15000) *
    sample_car$Mileage + (sample_car$Mileage >= 15000) * sample_car$Mileage)
```

```
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-3.4895 -1.1177  0.1275  1.1078  3.2459
```

```
Coefficients: (2 not defined because of singularities)
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	6.520e+00	4.372e-01	14.913	<2e-16	***
sample_car\$Mileage < 15000TRUE	-2.714e-01	5.750e-01	-0.472	0.6373	
sample_car\$Mileage	3.938e-05	1.840e-05	2.140	0.0331	*
sample_car\$Mileage >= 15000TRUE	NA	NA	NA	NA	
sample_car\$Mileage < 15000TRUE:sample_car\$Mileage	2.498e-05	4.049e-05	0.617	0.5378	
sample_car\$Mileage:sample_car\$Mileage >= 15000TRUE	NA	NA	NA	NA	

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Residual standard error: 1.383 on 296 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.05734,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.04779
F-statistic: 6.002 on 3 and 296 DF,  p-value: 0.0005553
```

assume alpha equal 0.05, beta 2 is significant so, regression model of price and number of miles change after 15 thousands miles