Key Findings Car Sales Regression Analysis in Python.

R-squared: The R-squared value indicates the proportion of variance in the dependent variable ('Selling Price') that is explained by the independent variable(s) ('Condition'). A higher R-squared value indicates a better fit of the model to the data.

1. **Coefficients**: The coefficient for the ' Condition' variable represents the estimated change in the dependent variable ('Selling Price') for a one-unit increase in the independent variable (' Condition').

2. **P-value**: The p-value associated with the coefficient indicates the statistical significance of the relationship between the independent variable (' Condition') and the dependent variable ('Selling Price'). A low p-value (typically less than 0.05) suggests that the relationship is statistically significant.

3. **Intercept**: The intercept term represents the estimated value of the dependent variable ('Selling Price') when all independent variables are equal to zero.

Regression Analysis between Salling price and Car Condition

- R-square (0.129) is greater than F-statistic (0.000825) thus the overall model is statistically significant.

- The coefficient for 'Condition' is 303.79, indicating that for every one-unit increase in the Condition scale, the selling price can be Increased by $303.79.

- The p-value associated with 'Condition' (0.000) is less than 0.05, indicating that the relationship between Condition scale and selling price is statistically significant.

- The intercept term (constant) is 6284.16, representing the estimated selling price when the Condition scale is zero.