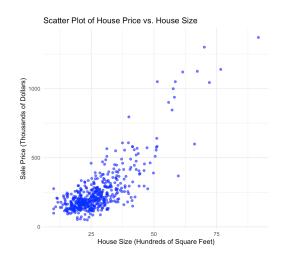
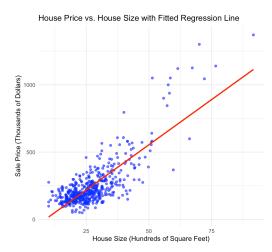
Q 2.17

a.

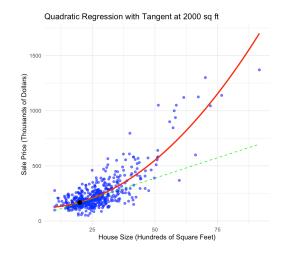


b. 回歸方程式:PRICE = -115.4236 + 13.4029 * SQFT

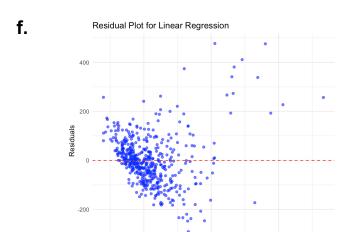


c. $PRICE = 93.5659 + 0.1845 * SQFT^2$ $marginal\ effect = 2 \times 0.1845 \times 20 = 7.38\ (千元)$ 在房屋總面積為 2000平方英尺的情況下 額外增加 100 平方英尺 的居住空間,預期房價上升 \$7,380.80

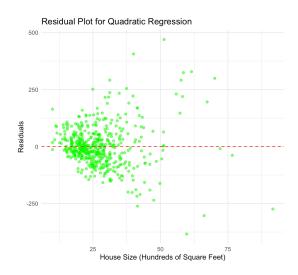
d.



e. elasticity=0.8819511



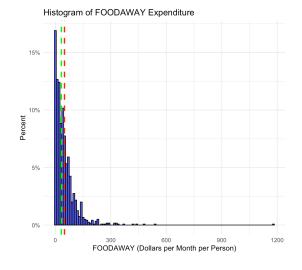
House Size (Hundreds of Square Feet)



g. 線性關係的殘差平方和為 5,262,846.9,而二次關係的殘差平方和為 4,222,356.3。 二次模型的 SSE 較低,表示數據點與二次模型的擬合線更接近,和線性模型的擬合 線相比,誤差較小,代表二次模型能更好地解釋數據的變異性。

Q 2.25

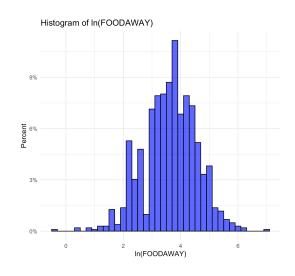
a.



平均值 (Mean): 49.27085 25th 百分位數 (Q1): 12.04 中位數 (Median): 32.555 75th 百分位數 (Q3): 67.5025 b.

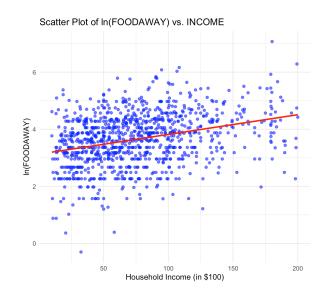
	N	Mean Median	
Advanced=1	257	73.2	48.2
College=1	369	48.6	36.1
None	574	39.01	26.0

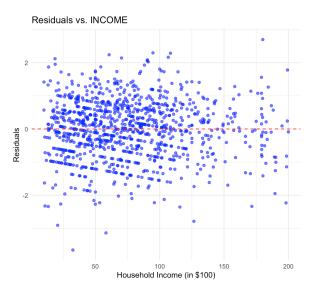
C.



d. ln(FOODAWAY) = 3.1293 + 0.0069INCOME 每增加 \$100 的家庭收入,每人的外出用餐支出將增加約 0.69%

e. f.

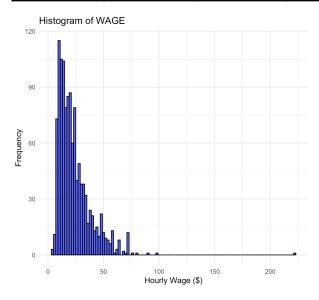




Q 2.28

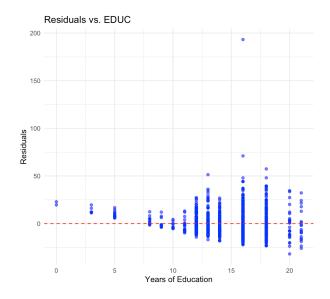
a.

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu	Max.
WAGE	3.94	13.00	19.30	23.64	29.80	221.10
EDUC	0.0	12.0	14.0	14.2	16.0	21.0



b.
$$WAGE = -10.4 + 2.3968EDUC$$

C.



d.

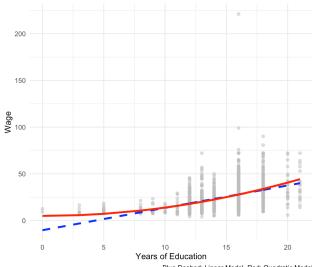
男性 回歸方程: $wage = -8.2849 + 2.3785 \times educ$ 女性 回歸方程: $wage = -16.6028 + 2.6595 \times educ$ 黑人 回歸方程: $wage = -6.2541 + 1.9233 \times educ$ 白人 回歸方程: $wage = -10.4747 + 2.4178 \times educ$

e.

邊際影響(EDUC = 12): 2.139216 邊際影響(EDUC = 16): 2.852288

f.

Comparison of Linear and Quadratic Regression Models



Blue Dashed: Linear Model, Red: Quadratic Model