

2.17
a.b.

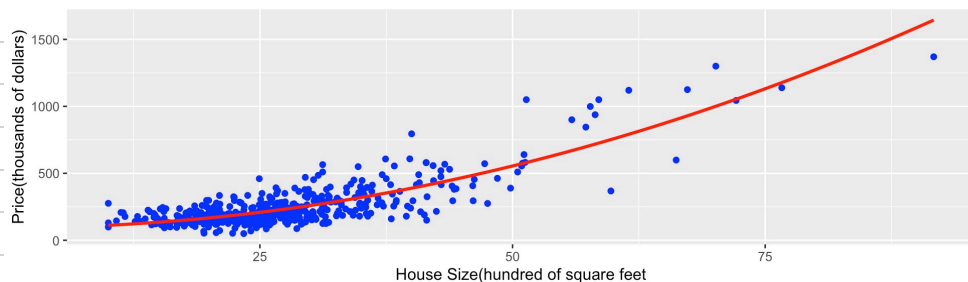
$$\text{Price} = -115.42 + 13.4 * \text{SQFT}$$



$b_2 = 13.4$, 代表當 house size 增加 100 平方呎,
以平均來說, 價格會增加 $13.4 \times 1000 = 13,400$ 元
 $b_1 = -115.42$, 代表當 house size 為 0 時, 以平均來說
房屋價格為 $-115.42 \times 1000 = -115,420$ 元 (無意義可不用解讀)

C.

$$\text{Price} = 93.57 + 0.18 * \text{SQFT}^2$$

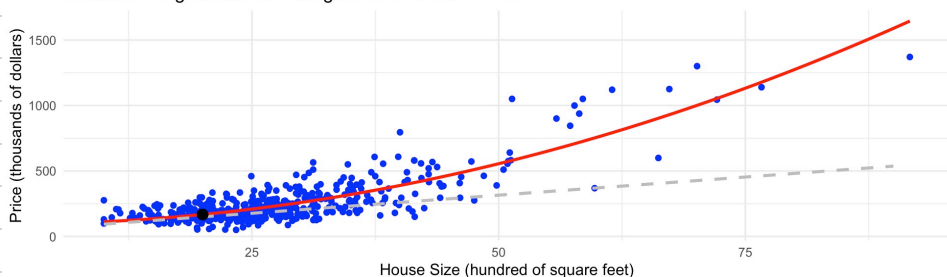


$$\frac{d\text{Price}}{d\text{SQFT}} = 0.18 \times 2 \times 58 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{marginal effect} = 0.18 \times 2 \times 20 = 7.2$$

d.

Quadratic Regression with Tangent Line at SQFT = 20



e.

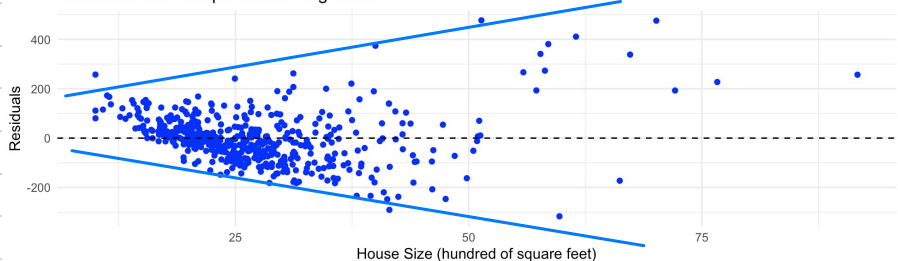
$$\text{當 SQFT} = 200 \text{ 時, Price} = 93.57 + 0.18 \times 20^2 = 165.57$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{elasticity } \epsilon &= \frac{d\text{Price}/\text{Price}}{d\text{SQFT}/\text{SQFT}} \\ &= \frac{d\text{Price}}{d\text{SQFT}} \times \frac{\text{SQFT}}{\text{Price}} \\ &= 0.18 \times 2 \times 20 \times \frac{20}{165.57} = 0.8697\% \end{aligned}$$

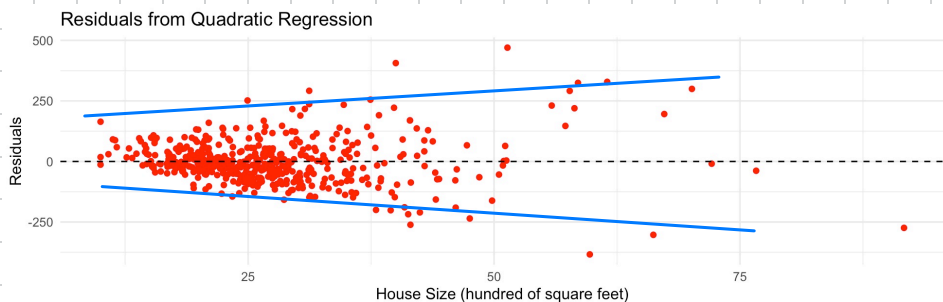
f.

Simple:

Residuals from Simple Linear Regression



Quadratic:



根據兩張殘差圖可知, 當 house size 愈大, 殘差愈分散
違反同質性假設

9.

SSE for simple regression = 5262846.9471

SSE for quadratic regression: 422356.3493

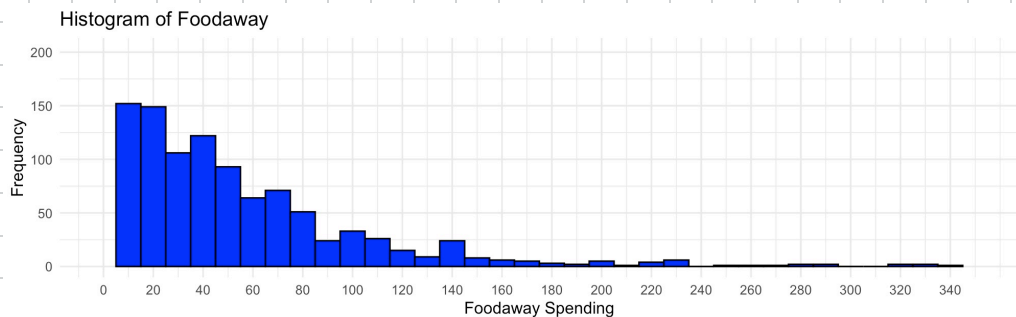
⇒ 二次項的模型具有較小 SSE

⇒ 較佳模型

代表實際的 y 與預測 y 差距較小 (殘差較小)

2.25

a.



mean: 49.27 Median = 32.56

25th percentile (Q1): 12.04

75th percentile (Q3): 67.5

b.

mean - foodaway - advanced: 73.1549

median - foodaway - advanced: 48.15

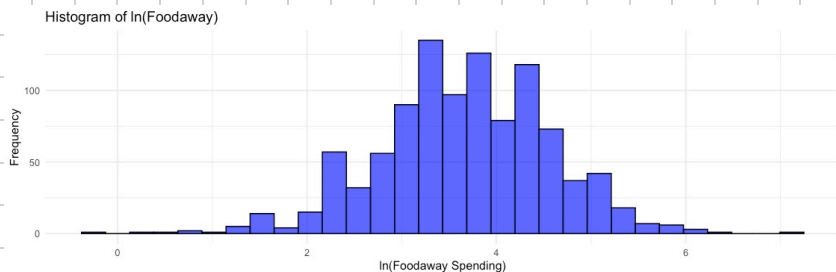
mean - foodaway - college: 48.5972

median - foodaway - college: 36.11

mean - foodaway - others: 39.0102

median - foodaway - others: 26.02

c.



mean: 3.6508 median: 3.6865
 25%(Q1): 3.0759 75%(Q3): 4.2997
 兩觀察值差異是 $\ln 0 = -\infty$, 故在畫圖會排除

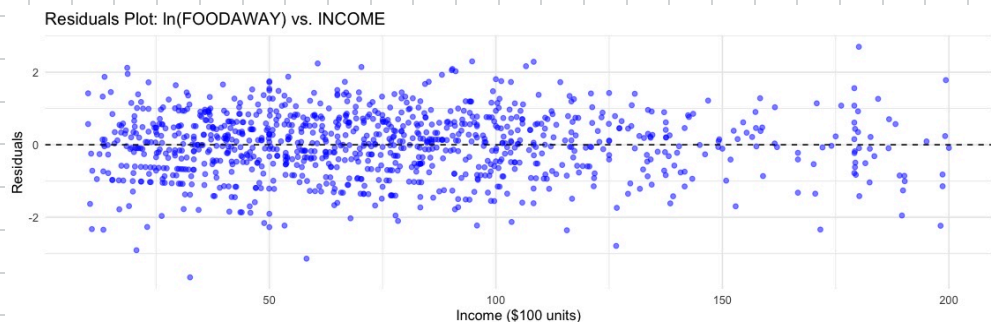
d. e.



$$\ln(\text{foodaway}) = 3.1293 + 0.0069 \text{ income}$$

當 income 增加一單位, 預期 foodaway spending 增加 0.69%

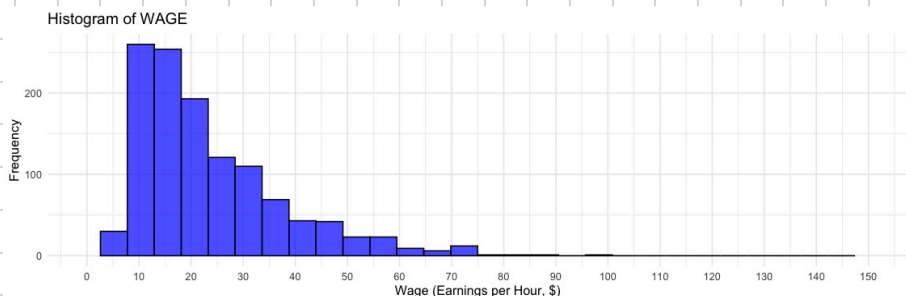
f



由殘差圖可知誤差項應滿足三大假設
常態獨立同質

2.28

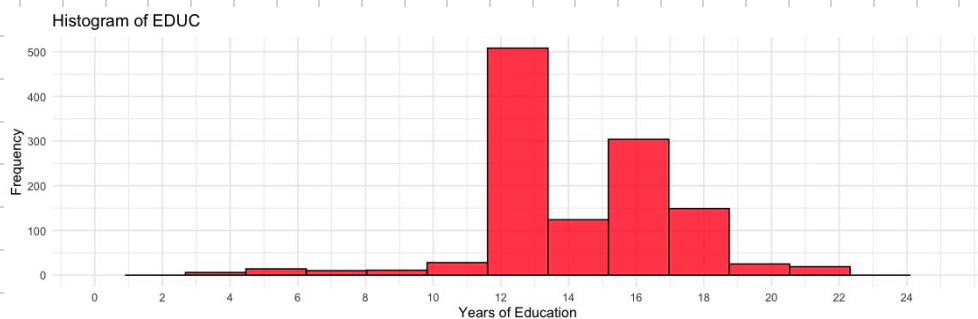
a.



mean: 23.64 median: 19.3 S.D: 15.2166 Min: 3.94

Max: 221.1 Q1: 13 Q3: 29.8

看起來像右尾分配，有極端高所得



mean: 14.2025 median: 14 S.D: 2.8908 Min: 0

Max: 21 Q1: 12 Q3: 16

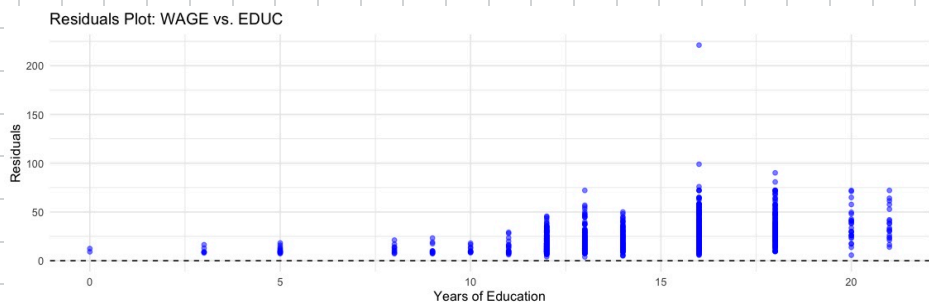
教育年限集中在12年(高中學歷)跟16年(大學學歷)

b.

$$\text{Wage} = -10.4 + 2.3968 \text{ edu}$$

看起來合理，當 $\text{edu} = 12$ (高中學歷)，以平均來說可以賺到 $-10.4 + 2.3968 \times 12 = 18.3616$

c.



由殘差圖可知，應該具有異質變異數，可能要加入 educ^2 有極端值

d.

$$\text{Male: wage} = -8.285 + 2.398 \text{ educ}$$

$$\text{female: wage} = -16.603 + 2.984 \text{ educ}$$

$$\text{black: wage} = -6.254 + 5.554 \text{ educ}$$

$$\text{white: wage} = -10.495 + 2.418 \text{ educ}$$

e. (by R code)

$$\text{quad: wage} = 4.9165 + 0.0891 \text{educ}^2$$

marginal effect at educ for linear regression

$$12 \text{ years: } 2.3968 \times 12 = 28.761$$

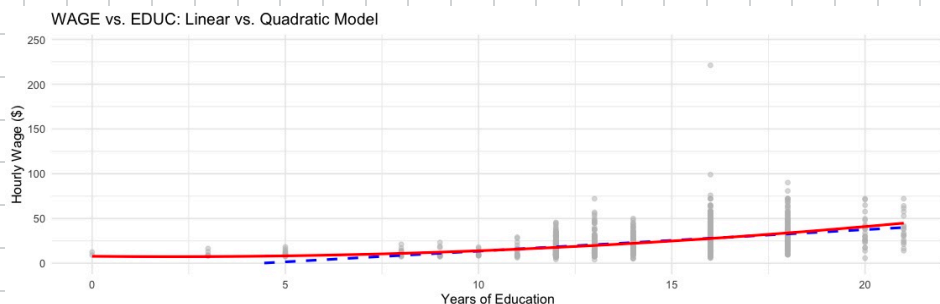
$$16 \text{ years: } 2.3968 \times 16 = 38.348$$

marginal effect at educ for quadratic regression

$$12 \text{ years: } 0.0891 \times 2 \times 12 = 2.139$$

$$16 \text{ years: } 0.0891 \times 2 \times 16 = 2.852$$

f.



by R code:

Adj R^2 for linear regression is 0.2067

Adj R^2 for quadratic regression is 0.2187

ANOVA:

F-value for linear regression is 313.34

F-value for quadratic regression is 336.63

$\therefore \text{Adj-}R^2_{\text{quad}} > \text{Adj-}R^2_{\text{linear}} + F\text{-value}_{\text{quad}} > F\text{-value}_{\text{linear}}$

\therefore quadratic regression is a better model \neq