1. If *age* increase from 25 to 26 when all other variables are the same we have an increase of *ahe* of 0.31. The same for 33 to 34.

2. If *age* increase from 25 to 26 when all other variables are the same we have an increase of *ahe* of 2%. The same for 33 to 34.

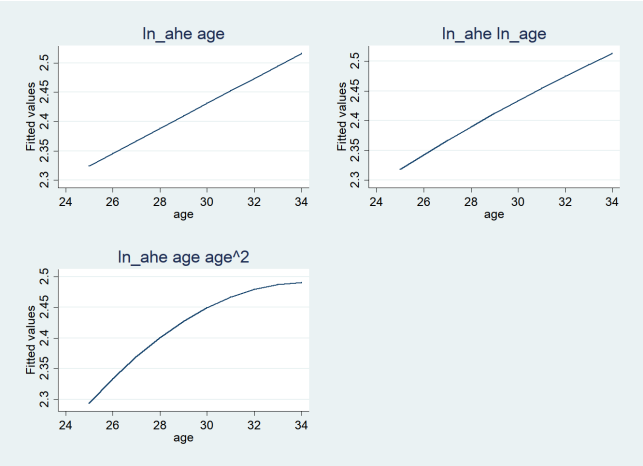
3. In this case has no sense explain the *age* increase from 25 to 26 because we used a log-log scale that explain the increase by 1% of age and not by 1 unit. If we want to interpreter the coefficient before *age* we can say that if age increase by 1%, *ahe* increase by 0.006369

4. Since when *age* increase by one the variable age^2 also increase we cannot interpreter the coefficient before *age*

5. Between the 3 and 2 we prefer the 2 because the explain the increase of *age* by 1 *unit* instead of 1%

6. We prefer the 2 because the 4 with age^2 doesn't explain anything more than 2

7. We prefer the 3 for the same reason of the point 5 of this exercise



8.