



SEARCH



RESOURCES

CONCEPTS

- ✓ 15. Video: Potential Problems
- ✓ 16. [Optional] Text: Linear Model ...
- ✓ 17. Screencast: Multicollinearity & ...
- ✓ 18. Video: Multicollinearity & VIFs
- ✓ 19. Notebook + Quiz: Multicollinea...
- ✓ 20. Video: Higher Order Terms
- ✓ 21. Text: Higher Order Terms
- ✓ 22. Screencast: How to Add Highe...
- ✓ 23. Video: Interpreting Interactions
- ✓ 24. Text: Interpreting Interactions
- ✓ 25. Notebook + Quiz: Interpreting ...
- ✓ 26. Video: Recap



Mentor Help

Ask a mentor on our Q&A platform



Peer Chat 2

Chat with peers and alumni



Note: at 0:33 the unit in the video should be ft^2 not ft^3

In this video, the coefficients had positive and negative values. Therefore, we can interpret a coefficient as the **predicted increase or decrease in the response for every one unit increase in the explanatory variable, holding all other variables in the model constant**.

However, in general, coefficients might be positive or negative. Therefore, each coefficient represents the predicted **change** in the response for every one unit increase in the explanatory variable, holding all other variables in the model constant.

This interpretation is very similar to what you saw in the last lesson with the phrase **"holding all other variables constant"** meaning only the variable of interest changes, while all other variables stay the same.