

- Wheel base and price seem to follow a parabolic relationship of the kind $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ from the plot shape. From both histograms we can see the majority of the cars having a wheel base of 95 matching with the mode of the price, being the cheapest.

- The length of the car and price follow an exponential growth equation of the kind $f(x) = a \exp(bx)$. The length of the cars seems to be normally distributed. The priciest cars are longer, while cheapest are shorter. The majority of cars, from the histogram, have medium length.

- The width and price follow a parabolic relationship of the kind $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ from the plot shape. The priciest cars are wider, while cheapest are narrower. The majority of cars, from the histogram, have medium width.

- No dependency a priori.

- Curb weight and price seem to follow a parabolic relationship of the kind $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ from the plot shape. Expensive cars are heavier than cheap cars. The majority of the cars have a 2000-2500 pounds weight, remaining in the cheap range prices, by comparing histograms and plots.

- Already commented.

- Bore and price seem to follow a parabolic relationship of the kind $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ from the plot shape. Most of the cars have mid values of bore from the histogram.

- No dependency a priori.

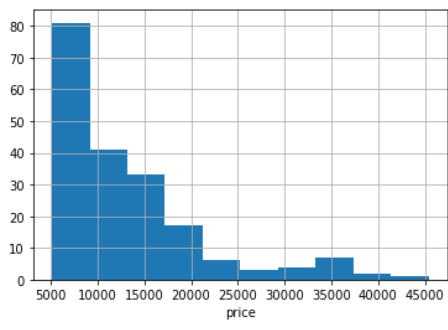
- No dependency a priori.

- Horsepower and price seem to follow a parabolic relationship of the kind $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ from the plot shape. Most of the cars have low horsepower, which coincides with the majority of cars being the cheapest. Histograms of price and horsepower shape similar.

- No dependency a priori.

- Already commented.

- Similarly to the above dependency, the highway consumption and price follow an exponential decay of the kind $f(x) = a \exp(-bx)$. The most expensive cars, like supercars, consume the most in city or highway, while cheaper cars have a more optimal fuel consumption.



Reference histogram of the target variable.

