**Linear Regression model:**

* Regression model equation:

**Life expectancy = 56.75 + (0.94 \* Schooling)**

Which means for each additional year in schooling, will increase the Life expectancy by 0.94.

* R^2 value is 0.704, which means the 70.4% of the change in Life expectancy is explained by the predictor (Schooling). The model fit is good.
* Mean Squared Error Value (MSE) is 25.68, which shows how far the mean is deviated from the actual value.

**Multiple Regression model:**

* Regression model equation:

**Life expectancy = 56.75 + (0.94 \* Schooling) + (11.22 \* Income composition of resources) + (-0.04 \* Adult Mortality)**

Which means for each additional year of schooling, life expectancy increases by 0.94 years. which also indicates that education has a positive impact on life expectancy.

Which means for every one unit increase in the income composition of resources will increase the life expectancy increases by 11.22 years. Which shows the economic resources have high impact on life expectancy and is a significant predictor.

Which means for every additional unit increase in adult mortality, life expectancy decreases by 0.04 years. Which shows that higher adult mortality rates negatively impact life expectancy.

* R^2 value is 0.704, which means the 70.4% of the change in Life expectancy is explained by the predictor (Schooling). The model fit is good.
* Mean Squared Error Value (MSE) is 25.68, which shows how far the mean is deviated from the actual value.