

# Assignment 2

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abstract: | This article evaluates novel approaches to do some really important things.

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```
[1] "R commands read into memory"
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
  filter, lag
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
  intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

## Introduction

We are going to take a look at a data analysis assignment. we are going to look at different factors and see how they affect the price of a car. # Chapter A We can separate them as b2 for age, b3 for model, b4 for transmission, b5 for mileage and b6 for fuel type. If we are describing b3 we can say that if b3 increases with one then b1(price) increases with 129,750 if everything else stays the same. We can describe the rest of the coefficient using the same method. # Chapter B 2) Compared to the model in task B we can see that the age of the car has more effect on the price this is probably caused by the fact that now we have many more variables that effect the scale of how each variable effects the price." # Chapter C 3) The final model is more accurate because it contains multiple different values that effect the price of the car instead of just using age. Because as we know the price of the car is not just chosen by the age but many different factors and that's why i think this is a better model.

According to (Knuth 1984)

## Conclusions

We see that the final model is better suited for calculating the estimated price of the car. because it includes multiple different factors. # References

## appendix

Model 2: OLS, using observations 1-41

Dependent variable: price

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-ratio	p-value
const	26467,2	4612,99	5,738	<0,0001 ***
age	-2775,40	569,005	-4,878	<0,0001 ***
model	129,750	292,802	0,4431	0,6604
transmission	-1300,10	1035,10	-1,256	0,2174
mileage	-0,0720754	0,0381195	-1,891	0,0670 *
fuelType	8566,78	1595,05	5,371	<0,0001 ***

  

Mean dependent var	15849,34	S.D. dependent var	6500,945
Sum squared resid	5,68e+08	S.E. of regression	4027,254
R-squared	0,664206	Adjusted R-squared	0,616235
F(5, 35)	13,84611	P-value(F)	1,75e-07
Log-likelihood	-395,2673	Akaike criterion	802,5347

Schwarz criterion	812,8161	Hannan-Quinn	806,2786
}			

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. "Literate Programming." *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.