Assignment 2

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

[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) Comapred to the model in task B we can se 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>.