

# Explanation of the Model

Before I begin explain the coefficients, I notice that  $P > |t|$  for the *floors* variable is 0.155, which makes *floors* insignificant for the analysis.

- 1. The model has the sample intercept of 10.2082. If we assume that all explanatory variables are zeros, this would mean that the price would be  $e^{10.2082} \approx 27,124$
- 2. 0.3618 is the coefficient for \*waterfront\*. *Waterfront* is a categorical variable coded as 0 or 1, a one unit difference represents switching from one category to the other. 10.2082 is then the average difference in *price* between the category for which *waterfront* = 0 (no waterfront) and the category for which *waterfront* = 1 (the house has a waterfront). So compared to  $\ln(\textit{price})$  of the house with no waterfront, we would expect the  $\ln(\textit{price})$  for the house with waterfront to be 0.3618 higher, on average, if we fix all other explanatory variables.  
Let  $y_2$  = price of the house with waterfront and  $y_1$  = price of the house with no waterfront, then

$$\ln y_2 - \ln y_1 = 0.3618 \implies \ln \frac{y_2}{y_1} = 0.3618 \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} = e^{0.3618}$$

To understand the change in \*price\* in percents, if we switch from the house with no waterfront to the house with waterfront while keeping all other variables the same, will use the following formula:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_1} \right] = 100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times [e^{0.3618} - 1] \approx 43.59\%$$

Thus, switching from the house with no waterfront to the house with waterfront while keeping all other explanatory variables fixed, will increase the price by 43.59%.

- 3. -0.0160 is the coefficient for number of *bedrooms*. Let  $y_2$  = price for the house with  $x_2$  number of bedrooms and  $y_1$  = price for the house with  $x_1$  number of bedrooms, then

$$\ln y_2 - \ln y_1 = -0.016x_2 - (-0.016x_1) = -0.016(x_2 - x_1) \implies \ln \frac{y_2}{y_1} = -0.016(x_2 - x_1) \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} = e^{-0.016(x_2 - x_1)}$$

If we increase the number of bedrooms by 1 while keeping the other variables fixed and use percents, we will get the following

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times [e^{-0.016} - 1] \approx -1.58\%$$

Thus, increasing the number of bedrooms by 1 while keeping the other variables fixed, will decrease the price of the house by 1.58%. Which is a strange result.

- 4. The same explanation we have for -0.0153 which a coefficient for number of bathrooms. If we increase the number of bathrooms by 1 while keeping the other variables fixed, will decrease the price of the house by 1.51%. Which is a strange result.
- 5. 0.1400 is the coefficient for *sqft\_living*. Let  $y_2$  = price for the house with  $x_2$  *sqft\_living* and  $y_1$  = price for the house with  $x_1$  *sqft\_living*, then

$$\ln y_2 - \ln y_1 = 0.1400x_2^{0.3} - 0.1400x_1^{0.3} \implies \ln \frac{y_2}{y_1} = 0.1400(x_2^{0.3} - x_1^{0.3}) \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} = e^{0.1400(x_2^{0.3} - x_1^{0.3})}$$

If we increase the *sqft\_living* from 1000*ft* to 1100*ft* while keeping the other variables fixed, we will get the following change in price in percents:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times [e^{0.1400(1100^{0.3} - 1000^{0.3})} - 1] \approx 3.28\%$$

If the *sqft\_living* is 1000*ft* and we increase it to 1100*ft* while keeping the other variables fixed, we will get the change in price of 3.28%. In this particular example 10% change in *sqft\_living* starting from  $x_1 = 1000\textit{ft}$  forces 3.28% change in price.

- 6. 0.1494 is the coefficient for the \*view\*. The coefficient for the *view* has the same explanation as the *sqft\_living*. If we increase the *view* by 1 unit from 2 to 3 while keeping the other variables fixed, we will get the following:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times [e^{0.1494(3^{0.5} - 2^{0.5})} - 1] \approx 4.86\%$$

In this particular example if the *view* will increase from 2 to 3, the price will increase by 4.86%.

- 7. 0.0105 is the coefficient for the *grade*. The coefficient for the \*grade\* has the same explanation as the *sqft\_living*. If we increase the *grade* by 1 unit from 2 to 3 while keeping the other variables fixed, we will get the following:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times [e^{0.0105(3^2 - 2^2)} - 1] \approx 5.39\%$$

In this particular example if the *grade* will increase from 2 to 3 while other variables stay the same, the price will increase by 5.39%.

- 8. 0.1187 is the coefficient for the *sqft\_living15*. Let  $y_2$  = price for the house with  $x_2$  *sqft\_living15* and  $y_1$  = price for the house with  $x_1$  *sqft\_living15*, then

$$\ln y_2 - \ln y_1 = 0.1187 \ln x_2 - 0.1187 \ln x_1 \implies \ln \frac{y_2}{y_1} = 0.1187 \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} = e^{0.1187 \frac{x_2}{x_1}}$$

The change in price in present will be:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times \left[ e^{0.1187 \frac{x_2}{x_1}} - 1 \right]$$

If we increase the *sqft\_living15* by 100 units from 1000 to 1100 while keeping the other variables fixed, we will get the following:

$$100 \times \left[ e^{0.1187 \times \frac{1100}{1000}} - 1 \right] \approx 23.87\%$$

Thus, 10% increase in *sqft\_living15* will lead to 23.87% increase in *price*.