Model

$$\hat{y} = 11.9524 + 0.0029 \cdot \hat{x}$$
, where $\hat{y} = \ln(\text{price})$ and $\hat{x} = \text{sqft_living}^{0.78}$

Explanation of the Model

The model has the sample intercept of 11.9524 and the slope of 0.0029. To interpret the slope, we have to transform \hat{x} and \hat{y} towards original $sqft_living$ and price. Let $x = sqft_living$ and y = price for the derivation. We have $\hat{x} = x^{0.78}$ and $\hat{y} = \ln(y) \implies y = e^{\hat{y}}$. Suppose the original $sqft_living$ is x_1 and it moved up to x_2 , then we have the following:

$$y_1 = e^{\hat{y}_1} = e^{11.9524 + 0.0029 \cdot x_1^{0.78}} = e^{11.9524} \cdot e^{0.0029 \cdot x_1^{0.78}}$$
$$y_2 = e^{\hat{y}_2} = e^{11.9524 + 0.0029 \cdot x_2^{0.78}} = e^{11.9524} \cdot e^{0.0029 \cdot x_2^{0.78}}$$

To understand the change in *price* in percents we will use the following formula:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_1} \right] = 100 \times \left[\frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \right] = 100 \times \left[\frac{e^{\underbrace{11.9524} \cdot e^{0.0029 \cdot x_2^{0.78}}}{e^{\underbrace{11.9524} \cdot e^{0.0029 \cdot x_1^{0.78}}} - 1 \right]$$
$$= 100 \times \left[e^{0.0029 \left(x_2^{0.78} - x_1^{0.78} \right)} - 1 \right]$$

For example, if the $sqft_living$ is 1000ft and we increase it to 1100, we will get change in price of $100 \times \left[e^{0.0029(1100^{0.78}-1000^{0.78})}-1\right] \approx 5.02\%$. In this particular example 10% change in sqft_living starting from $x_1=1000ft$ forces 5.02% change in price.

Check Statistical Hypotheses of the Regression

Linearity:

The Null Hypothesis: The model is linearly predicted by the feature, The Alternative Hypothesis: The model is not linearly predicted by the feature. Our p-value for this model is $p = 0.877 > 0.05 = \alpha$. Thus, we don't have enough evidence to reject The Null Hypothesis and we conclude that our model satisfies Linearity Assumption.

Normality Assumption for Errors

To check Normality, I used the following checks:

1. QQ-Plot

