

Model 1: $\log(\text{PRICE}) \sim \log(\text{PROPERTYSQFT}) + \text{BEDS} + \text{BATH}$

This model explains about 58.9% of the variance in housing prices (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.5884$).

- Property size (log-transformed) is strongly and positively associated with price ($\beta = 1.081$, $p < 0.001$).
 - Beds show a small but negative effect on price ($\beta = -0.050$, $p < 0.001$).
 - Baths have a positive effect on price ($\beta = 0.068$, $p < 0.001$).
- Residuals are fairly tight ($SE \approx 0.27$), and all predictors are statistically significant.

```
> summary(mod1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = log10(PRICE) ~ log10(PROPERTYSQFT) + BEDS + BATH,  
    data = nydataset)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.99063	-0.18610	-0.03317	0.17488	0.97089

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	2.535254	0.075273	33.68	<2e-16 ***
log10(PROPERTYSQFT)	1.081017	0.026741	40.43	<2e-16 ***
BEDS	-0.049919	0.003742	-13.34	<2e-16 ***
BATH	0.068009	0.005707	11.92	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2715 on 3120 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.5888, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5884

F-statistic: 1489 on 3 and 3120 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Model 2: $\log(\text{PRICE}) \sim \log(\text{PROPERTYSQFT}) + \text{BEDS}$

This simpler model explains about 57.0% of the variance (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.5699$).

- Property size remains highly significant ($\beta = 1.240$, $p < 0.001$).
- Beds is again negative ($\beta = -0.031$, $p < 0.001$), but its effect size is smaller.
The model fit is slightly weaker than Model 1, with a higher residual error ($SE \approx 0.28$).

```
summary(mod2)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = log10(PRICE) ~ log10(PROPERTYSQFT) + BEDS, data = nydataset)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.14827	-0.19379	-0.03883	0.18404	0.88413

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	2.124750	0.068423	31.053	<2e-16 ***
log10(PROPERTYSQFT)	1.240209	0.023682	52.369	<2e-16 ***
BEDS	-0.031000	0.003464	-8.949	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2775 on 3121 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.5701, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5699

F-statistic: 2070 on 2 and 3121 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Model 3: $\log(\text{PRICE}) \sim \text{BEDS} + \text{BATH}$

This model explains only 37.3% of the variance (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.3731$).

- Beds are not significant ($\beta \approx 0$, $p = 0.948$).
- Baths are strongly positive ($\beta = 0.183$, $p < 0.001$).
Model 3 fits the data noticeably worse than the other two, with the largest residual error ($SE \approx 0.34$).

```
> summary(mod3)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = log10(PRICE) ~ BEDS + BATH, data = nydataset)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.29091	-0.21116	-0.04134	0.17962	1.39373

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	5.5513224	0.0123299	450.232	<2e-16 ***
BEDS	-0.0002832	0.0043627	-0.065	0.948
BATH	0.1832649	0.0061018	30.034	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

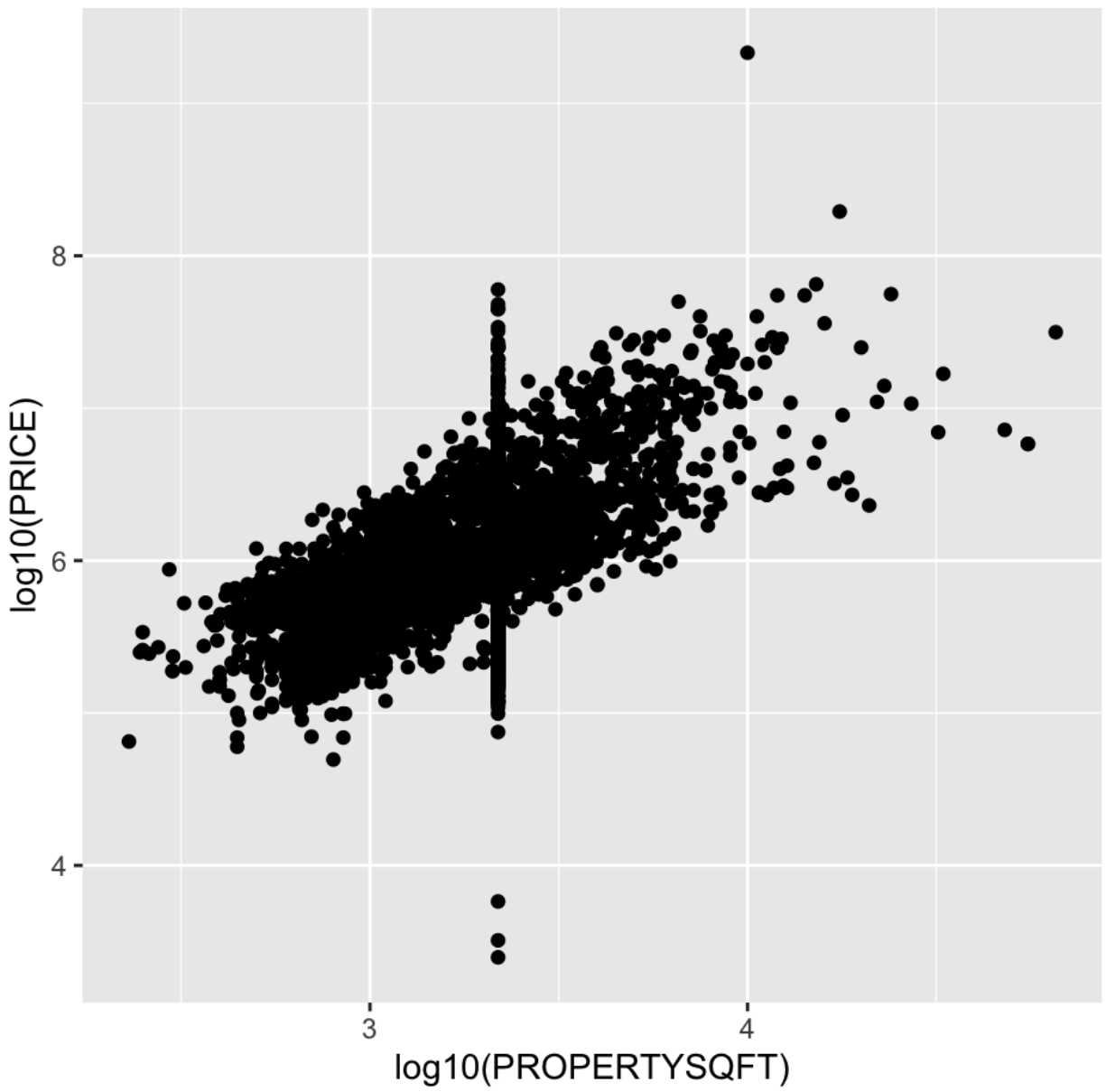
Residual standard error: 0.3351 on 3121 degrees of freedom

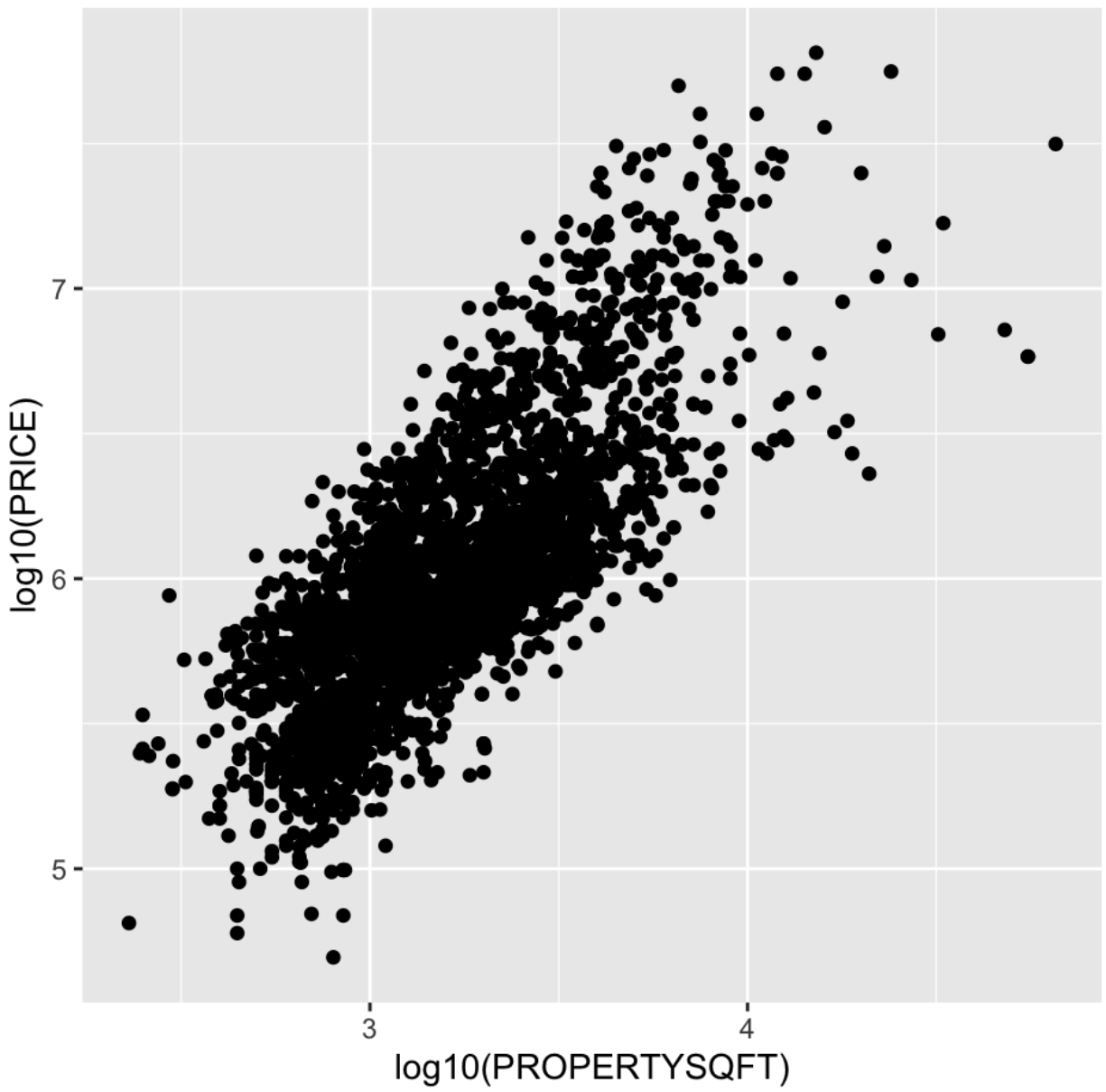
Multiple R-squared: 0.3735, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3731

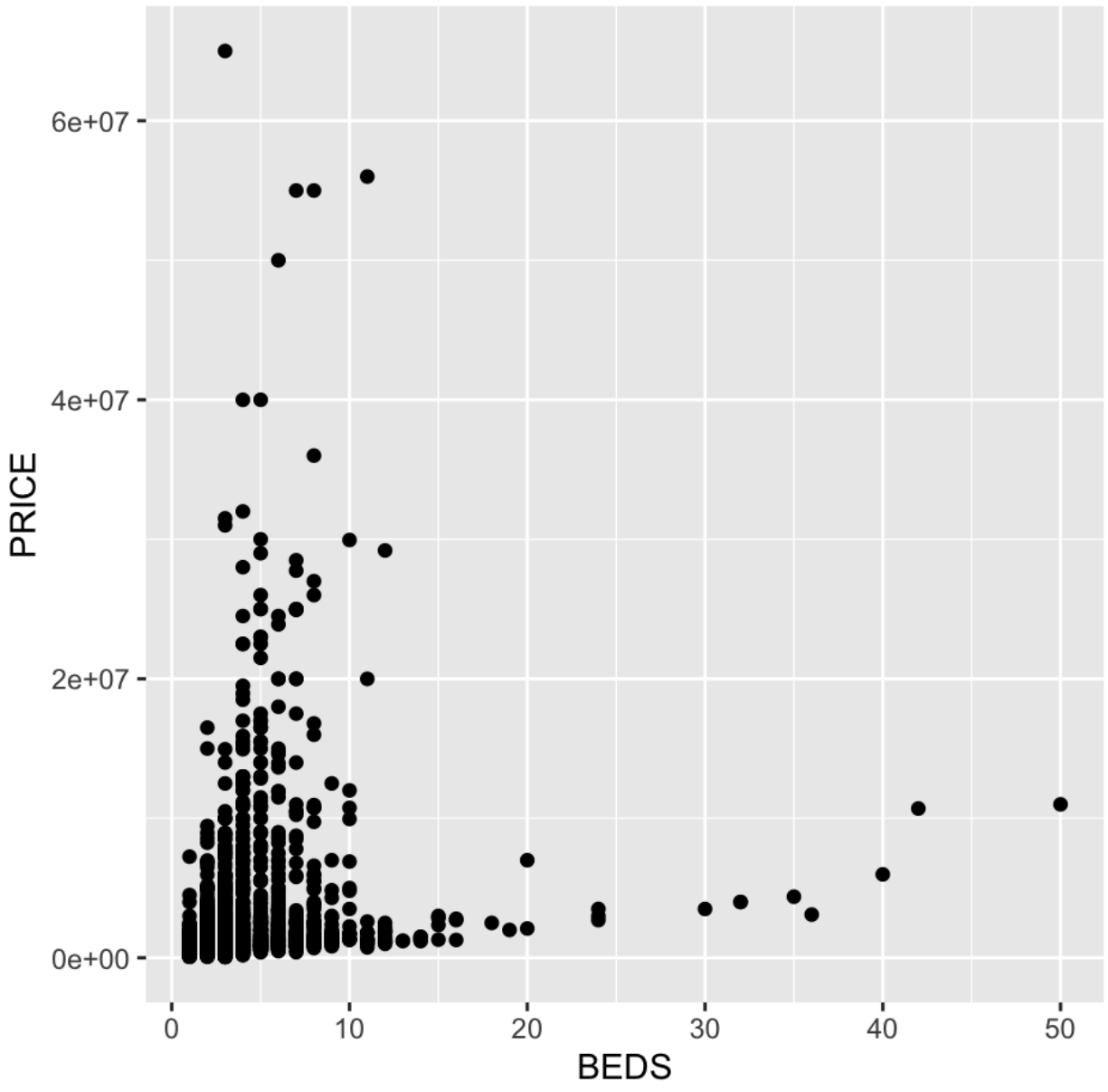
F-statistic: 930.2 on 2 and 3121 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Comparison:

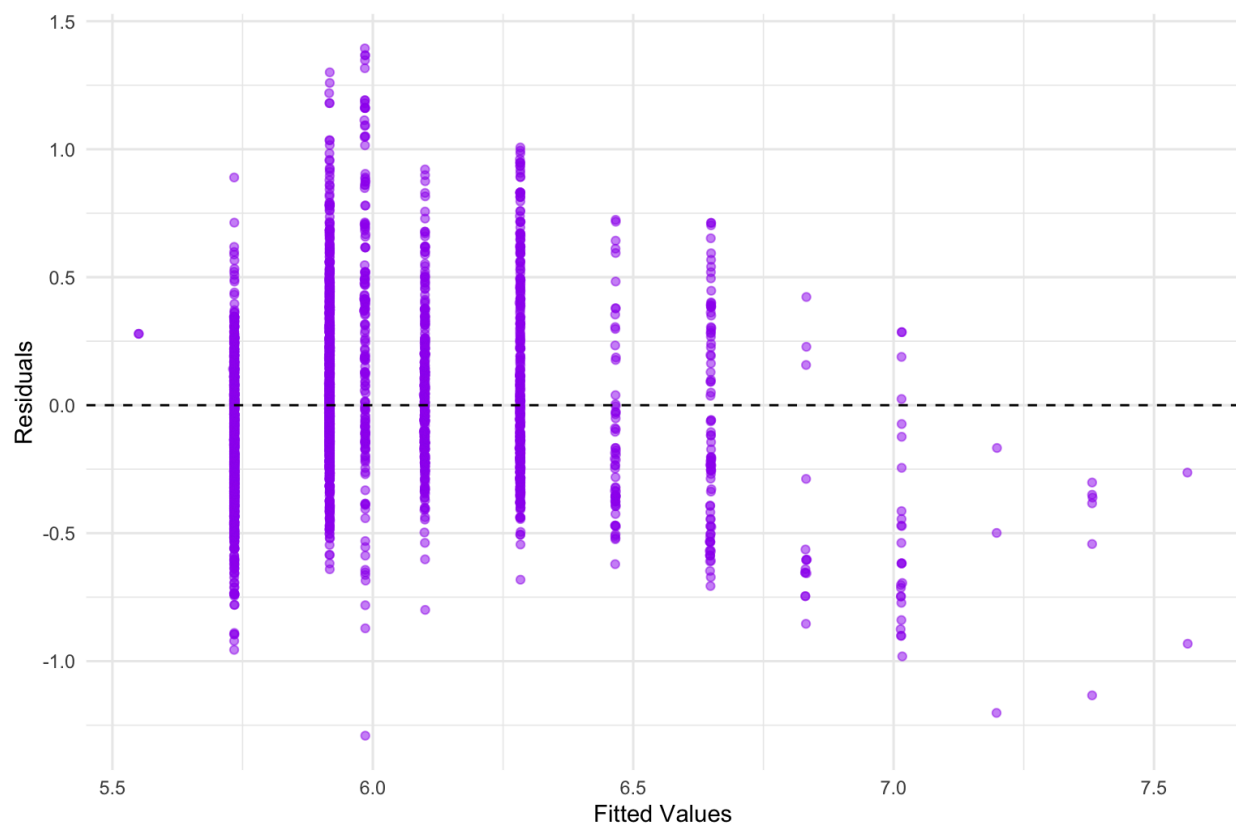
- Model 1 provides the best overall fit, balancing predictors and explaining the most variance.
- Model 2 is nearly as good but omits Baths, which appear to be an important predictor.
- Model 3 is weakest, as it excludes property size, which is clearly the dominant factor.



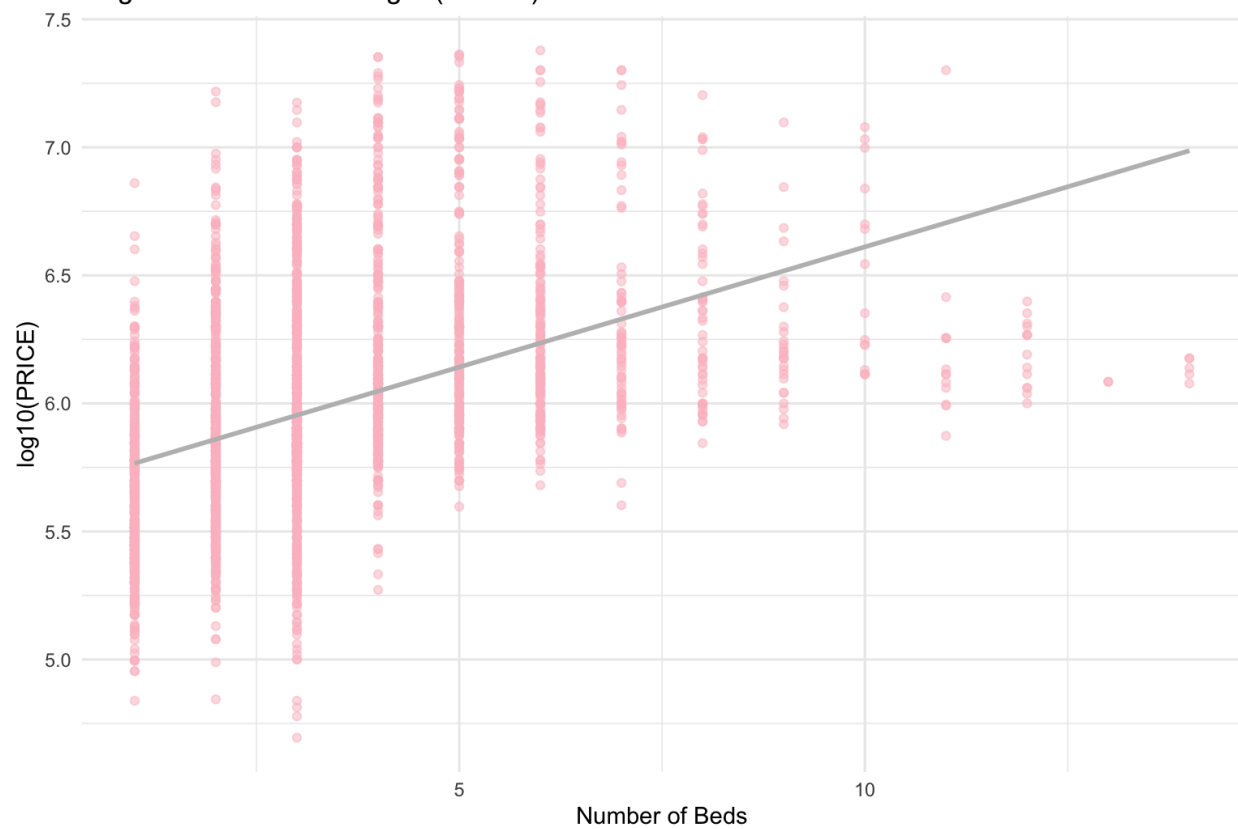




Residuals vs Fitted - Model mod3



Regression: BEDS vs log10(PRICE) - Model mod3



Residuals vs Fitted - Model mod3

