

A. 繪製房屋大小與價格的散布圖。



B. 估計線性歸模型 $PRICE = \beta_1 + \beta_2 SQFT + \epsilon$

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. eststo: reg price sqft
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	500
Model	9409837.57	1	9409837.57	F(1, 498)	=	890.41
Residual	5262846.95	498	10567.9658	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	14672684.5	499	29404.1774	R-squared	=	0.6413
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6406
				Root MSE	=	102.8

price	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sqft	13.40294	.4491636	29.84	0.000	12.52045	14.28543
_cons	-115.4236	13.08815	-8.82	0.000	-141.1384	-89.70881

```
(est1 stored)
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β_1	-115.4
β_2	12.3

畫出結果



斜率 > 0 ，表示隨著面積越大，房價就越貴

C. 估計二次歸模型 $PRICE = \beta_1 + \beta_2 SQFT^2 + \epsilon$

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. eststo: reg price c.sqft#c.sqft
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	500
Model	10450328.2	1	10450328.2	F(1, 498)	=	1232.55
Residual	4222356.35	498	8478.62721	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.7122
				Adj R-squared	=	0.7117
Total	14672684.5	499	29404.1774	Root MSE	=	92.079

price	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
c.sqft#c.sqft	.184519	.0052558	35.11	0.000	.1741927	.1948453
_cons	93.56585	6.072226	15.41	0.000	81.63552	105.4962

(est2 stored)

β_1	0.184
β_2	93.56

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. margin, dydx(*) at(sqft=20)
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Conditional marginal effects	Number of obs	=	500
Model VCE : OLS			
Expression : Linear prediction, predict()			
dy/dx w.r.t. : sqft			
at : sqft	=	20	

	Delta-method					
	dy/dx	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sqft	7.38076	.210232	35.11	0.000	6.967709	7.793811

兩回歸比較

	(1)	(2)
	price	price
sqft	13.40*** (29.84)	
c.sqft#c.sqft		0.185*** (35.11)
_cons	-115.4*** (-8.82)	93.57*** (15.41)
N	500	500

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$