11.220 Quantitative Reasoning & Statistical Methods for Planners I Spring 2009

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.

Quantitative Reasoning and Statistical Methods

Ezra Glenn

April 24, 2009

Ezra Glenn Quantitative Reasoning and Statistical Methods

Scatterplot Matrix of Boston Home Data





Number of Rooms Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



Fitted Values (Price~Rooms) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

C 1			~	
tormula	=	medv		rm
101111ala		mear		

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-34.6706	2.6498	-13.08	0.0000
rm	9.1021	0.4190	21.72	0.0000

▲□> ▲@> ▲≧> ▲≧> <</p>



Number of Rooms Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



Fitted Values (Price~Rooms) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Residuals

с I			~	
formula	=	medv		rm

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
(Intercept)	-30.0051	2.4886	-12.06	0.0000
rm	8.2686	0.3963	20.86	0.0000

▲□> ▲@> ▲≧> ▲≧> <</p>



Crime Rate Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



log10(Crime Rate+1) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



Fitted Values (Price~log10(Crime+1)) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

formula = medv $\sim \log 10(\operatorname{crim} + 1)$

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
(Intercept)	25.1967	0.3698	68.14	0.0000
$\log 10(\operatorname{crim} + 1)$	-10.1473	0.6514	-15.58	0.0000



log10(Crime+1) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



log10(Crime+1) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Residuals from Median Value ~ Rooms



Fitted Values (Price~Rooms+log10(Crime)) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Residuals

formula = medv \sim rm + log10(crim + 1)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-18.3475	2.2620	-8.11	0.0000
rm	6.8057	0.3509	19.40	0.0000
$\log 10(\operatorname{crim}+1)$	-7.1849	0.5130	-14.01	0.0000



Charles River (dummy) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



Number of Rooms Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.



Fitted Values (Price~Rooms) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Fitted Values (Price~Rooms+Charles) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Residuals

 $\mathsf{formula} = \mathsf{medv} \ \tilde{} \ \mathsf{rm} + \mathsf{chas}$

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-29.9430	2.4870	-12.04	0.0000
rm	8.2447	0.3964	20.80	0.0000
chas	1.4654	1.0961	1.34	0.1819

Number of Rooms Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Fitted Values (Price~Rooms) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Number of Rooms Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

Fitted Values (Price~Rooms) Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1978) Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air.

 $\mathsf{formula} = \mathsf{medv} \ \tilde{} \ \mathsf{rm} + \mathsf{dis}$

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-29.1127	2.3926	-12.17	0.0000
rm	7.6384	0.3924	19.46	0.0000
dis	0.7937	0.1215	6.53	0.0000