An Empirical Analysis of the Practical Value of Art Practice Based on the Development of Art Education Concepts

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Abstract: As the third largest art market in the world, my country has many drawbacks in its overall development. Therefore, in the continuous development of the concept of art education, empirical analysis of the use value of art practice has become the focus of self-cultivation space. During the period 2019-2020, the development speed of my country's art education concept has been steadily improved, but because it does not constitute a complete art education concept system, actual value evaluation has become the main factor restricting the innovation of art education concept. Based on the understanding of the development trend of the concept of art education, this article provides a new idea for accurately grasping the value connotation and value changes of the concept of art education based on the evaluation model of the concept value of art education and the actual influencing factors. Mainly use the Hedonic regression model to explore the influencing factors of the value of the art education concept, and conduct empirical research. The final result proves that it is effective to build a unified third-party appraisal agency, standardize the basis of the art education concept, and provide financial support for the art education concept with higher intrinsic value. Controlling the level of development of information asymmetry can reduce the gap between the concept of art education and intrinsic value.

Key words: Art education; Use value; Hedonic regression model; The market price
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1.Hedonic regression model

This regression model refers to the characteristic price method, which mainly solves the characteristics of heterogeneous products and the relationship between them and prices. The core idea of commodity as a collection of a series of characteristic attributes is that the price paid by consumers will be affected by the utility level of the characteristic attributes of the commodity, in other words, the commodity price will be determined by the utility of each characteristic. This model is widely used in pricing evaluation and

analysis of heterogeneous products, and the corresponding linear model formula is shown as follows[1]:

$$P_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\beta_i^t X_i^t\right) + \varepsilon_t (t = 1,2,...,T)$$

In the above formula, Pi represents the commodity value of a certain commodity in the period t, Xti represents the i-th feature of a certain commodity in this period, β0 represents the intercept constant term, and εt represents the random error. The actual average value is 0. It has a certain degree of independence than other characteristic variables. βti represents the hidden value of the feature, which can directly show the change of the impact of each change unit on the value of the product feature: the continuous increase of the actual product feature variable will inevitably increase the product value; conversely, the decline of the product feature variable will also reduce the product value. The application of this linear model is very simple, and it is also the basic content of other models. In the use value analysis of artistic practice, this model means that if the regression coefficient does not change, the increase of one unit of a certain characteristic variable will cause the value of the commodity to rise by one unit, which means that the marginal utility does not change, and the marginal performance The law of decline is not consistent, so the actual application range is narrow, but it has a positive effect on the use value analysis of the concept of art education. There are other classic forms of this model analysis:

$$\ln P_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\beta_{it} X_{it}\right) + \varepsilon_t (t = 1,2,...,T)$$

On the other hand, it refers to the form of double logarithm, the specific formula is as follows:

$$\ln P_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\ln \beta_{it} X_{it}\right) + \varepsilon_t (t = 1,2,...,T)$$

At present, the function form of Hedonic regression model is changed mainly to achieve approximate normal or normal demand. After the change, the corresponding form of the characteristic price model used by researchers is shown as follows:

$$P^{\gamma} = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\beta_i X_i\right) + \varepsilon$$

In the above formula, the above conditions are met:

$$P^{\gamma} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{P^{\gamma} - 1}{\gamma}, \gamma \neq 0 \\ \ln P, \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

If the requirement is met =0, it is a semi-logarithmic model; when satisfying the condition is not equal to 0, the data needs to form a more complex function form.In real life, many of the feature variables are virtual variables, the corresponding value is either 0 or 1, usually at this time =0 needs to add interactive effects in practice, to solve the contribution of the feature variables.According to the above theory, the

model construction affects the concept of painting and calligraphy art education studied in this paper, and the corresponding theoretical model formula is shown as follows:

$$\ln P_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i X_{it} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \beta_j I_{jt} + \varepsilon_t$$

In the above formula, lnPt represents the value logarithm produced by different art educational ideas during the t period, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i X_{it}$ represents the value factor affecting the artwork price, $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \beta_j I_{jt}$ It represents the factors affecting art education concept on identity cognition at a certain time.A 0 refers to the constant term, ai refers to the estimated value of the value factor regression coefficient corresponding to the concept of art education, and j refers to the influence value of the identity cognition.From the economic point of view, the above model involves not only the influencing factors of practical value, but also the relevant impact of other concept collision, which is mainly used to evaluate the value of art education concept.[2]

2. Builds the index system

Combined with the above analysis of Hedonic regression model, ahp was used to evaluate the corresponding index system, and the hierarchical structure of the problem should be clarified first. At the same time, combining the characteristics of the problem to be solved and the goal to be achieved, the empirical analysis of the value of artistic practice is divided into several basic elements. According to the membership relationship and influence relationship between indicators, they are divided into multiple levels. Indicators at all levels can be used as evaluation criteria for indicators at the next level, and will be dominated by indicators at the next level. It should be noted that this matching relationship is not complete, in other words, indicators at a certain level will not dominate all indicators at the next level. According to this index system to construct a multi-level index structure model, not only easy to operate, but also can intuitively show the changes of ranking, the impact of different levels of index ranking composition. The specific construction process is as follows:

First, compare multiple indicators at the same level and make clear their importance relative to the dominant indicators at the next level. Assuming that the n-order matrix is A= (aij) n×n, aij represents the dominant index D relative to index Ej and Ei, and the specific degree that index EI is more important than ej. Through comparative analysis of the scale and its meaning as shown in the following table, the relevant properties of matrix A can be determined, as shown below:

$$\begin{cases} a_{ij} > 0 \\ a_{ii} = 1 \ \ (i = 1,2,\ldots,n;\ j = 1,2,\ldots,n) \\ a_{ij} = \dfrac{1}{a_{ji}} \ \ (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

Table 1 Description of indicators

Importance level	The corresponding value of a_{ij}	Instructions
e_i is more important than e_j	9	The judgment difference of the two indexes reached the maximum possible range
e_i is more important than e_j	7	There was a strong difference between the two indexes
e_i is obviously more important than e_j	5	The judgment difference between the two indexes is obvious
e_i is a little bit more important than e_j	3	There was a slight difference between the two indicators
e_i is more important than e_j	1	There was no difference between the two indexes
e_i is less important than e_j	$\frac{1}{3}$	There was a slight difference between the two indicators
e_i is obviously less important than e_j	$\frac{1}{5}$	The judgment difference between the two indexes is obvious
It doesn't matter that e_i is stronger than e_j	$\frac{1}{7}$	There was a strong difference between the two indexes
e_i is far less important than e_j	$\frac{1}{9}$	The judgment difference of the two indexes reached the maximum possible range
If the degree of difference between e_i and e_j is between one of the above two adjacent grades		
The corresponding value of a_{ij} is 2,4,6,8, $\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{6},\frac{1}{8}$		

If the matrix A meets the requirements of the above formula, it is proved that the matrix A belongs to the reciprocal matrix.

Second, combined with the judgment matrix A obtained from the above analysis, the specific weight of each indicator relative to the upper level of the dominant indicator is determined. During the actual calculation, it should be made clear that matrix A is consistent and meets the following conditions:

$$a_{ij} \cdot a_{jk} = a_{ik}$$

Then the maximum eigenvalue and corresponding eigenvector of the judgment matrix A meet the following conditions:

$$A\omega' = \lambda_{\max}\omega' \quad \omega', among \quad them \quad \omega' = (\omega_1', \omega_2', ..., \omega_n')$$

$$\omega_j = \frac{\omega_j'}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \omega_j'}, (j = 1,2,...,n)$$

At this time

$$is(\omega_1, \omega_2, ..., \omega_n) to \quad e_1, e_2, ..., e_n$$

Then the relative weight value for criterion D. Combined with Perron theorem analysis of positive reciprocal matrix, it can be seen that the maximum eigenvalue of judgment matrix A is unique, and the components of actual eigenvectors are all positive.

First, the above study assumes that the judgment matrix A is consistent, and considers the maximum feature quality and planning feature vector as index weight. The consistency test of matrix A is proposed in practical application, and the specific formula is as follows:

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{\max} - n}{n-1}$$

According to the above analysis, the maximum characteristic root change of the judgment matrix A can be used to evaluate the consistency level of the judgment matrix. The larger the actual calculation result is, the lower the consistency level shown by judgment matrix A is; otherwise, the smaller the deviation degree between matrix A and consistency degree is proved.

Fourthly, after defining the weight value of a group of indicators relative to the upper dominant indicators, the weight value of all indicators relative to the upper dominant indicators can be obtained according to this method. Finally, the weight value of the lowest index relative to the highest index can be determined by weighting the corresponding index weights combined with the dominance relationship. Assuming that the weight vector of NK -1 indicator at the k-1 layer relative to the highest indicator is $(\theta_1, \theta_2, ...\theta_{n_{i-1}})$, then the weight vector of NK indicators at the k-1 layer relative to the JTH indicator at the K-1 layer is $(p_{1j}, p_{2j}, ...p_{n_i j}$, where the weight of the undominated indicator is 0. The weight vector formula of the index at the k-1 layer relative to the highest indicator is as follows:

$$\beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i-1}} p_{ij}\theta_j \quad (i = 1,2,\ldots,n_k)$$

Based on this reasoning analysis, we can get the overall index weight value of all low-level indexes relative to high-level indexes. Finally, according to the original data and weight value obtained from the above analysis, the merits and demerits of each target can be accurately evaluated.

Assuming that the system contains m evaluated objects, there are n indicators at the bottom whose weight value relative to the overall index is wj, and it conforms to j= 1,2... , n, then the corresponding index value can be expressed in the matrix form as follows:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11}r_{12}\ldots r_{1n} \\ r_{21}r_{22}\ldots r_{2n} \\ \cdots \\ r_{m1}r_{m2}\ldots r_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the values of each indicator are not in the same order of magnitude, dimensionless processing is required for the original data in order to facilitate comparative analysis. In the original study, the method of maximization was adopted, and the optimal values of each column in R were regarded as the following matrix:

$$r_j^* = \begin{cases} \max\limits_i r_{ij}, J \ \ index \ \ is \ \ the \ \ profitability \ \ index \\ \min\limits_i r_{ij}, J \ \ index \ \ is \ \ the \ \ \mathrm{cost} \ \ index \end{cases}$$

Where the condition $S = (s_{ij})_{m*n}$ is met, it can be made clear that:

$$s_{ij} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{r_{ij}}{r_j^*}, J \ \ index \ \ is \ \ the \ \ profitability \ \ index \\ \dfrac{r_j^*}{r_{ij}}, J \ \ index \ \ is \ \ the \ \ \mathrm{cost} \ \ index \end{cases}$$

So the evaluation of the ith object is going to be. Accurately judge the superiority of the evaluated target according to the numerical variation. If the value is larger, then the i-th object is getting better and better.

At the same time, the grey correlation analysis method is used to build the corresponding evaluation model of the index system, which needs to assume that it contains N evaluation indicators and M evaluation objectives, so the actual evaluation target numerical matrix formula is shown as follows:[3.4]

$$R=\begin{bmatrix} r_{11}r_{12}...r_{1n} \\ r_{21}r_{22}...r_{2n} \\ \cdots \\ r_{m1}r_{m2}...r_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Firstly, it is clear that the ideal object is R0. Generally speaking, the optimal value of the JTH index in the target can be regarded as the value of R0j, as shown below:

$$r_{0j}=\begin{cases} \max\limits_{i} r_{ij}, J \quad index \quad is \quad the \quad profitability \quad index \\ \min\limits_{i} r_{ij}, J \quad index \quad is \quad the \quad \cos t \quad index \end{cases}$$

Secondly, according to the theoretical knowledge of the above study, to ensure that the original data meet the dimensionless requirements, extreme value method should be selected for processing, the specific form is as follows:

$$s_{ij}=\begin{cases} \dfrac{r_{ij}}{r_{0j}}, J \quad index \quad is \quad the \quad profitability \quad index \\ \dfrac{r_{0j}}{r_{ij}}, J \quad index \quad is \quad the \quad \cos t \quad index \end{cases} \qquad (i=0,1,...,m;\ j=1,2,...,n)$$

The processed data should be combined with the ideal object data for analysis, thus obtaining a new matrix equation:

$$S=\begin{bmatrix} 11...1 \\ s_{11}s_{12}...s_{1n} \\ s_{21}s_{22}...s_{2n} \\ \cdots \\ s_{m1}s_{m2}...s_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Finally, $S_i=(s_{i1},s_{i2},...,s_{in}), i=0,1,...,m, S_0$ assumes that S0 represents the reference sequence and studies the correlation coefficient between the JTH index of Si and the JTH index of S0. The specific formula is as follows:

$$\beta_i(j)=\frac{\min\limits_{I}\min\limits_{J}\left|s_{0j}-s_{ij}\right|+\rho\max\limits_{I}\max\limits_{J}\left|s_{0j}-s_{ij}\right|}{\left|s_{0j}-s_{ij}\right|+\rho\max\limits_{I}\max\limits_{J}\left|s_{0j}-s_{ij}\right|}$$

$$\rho\in[0,1], usually \quad take \quad \rho=0.5$$

The above formula satisfies the condition of .

According to the above calculation, the correlation coefficient matrix β can be defined as follows:

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1(1)\beta_1(2)...\beta_1(n) \\ \beta_2(1)\beta_2(2)...\beta_2(n) \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \beta_n(1)\beta_n(2)...\beta_n(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

Meanwhile, assuming $x_i = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\beta_i(j)$, xi represents the correlation between the ith evaluated target and the ideal object. Based on this numerical variation, the merits and demerits of the target can be evaluated.

3. Research design

This paper analyzes the value of art practice and learns from Anderson, Adrew C.The characteristic value model constructed in the study by Worthington, Helen et al., and incorporating cross-cultural background variables, finally obtained the regression equation as follows:

$$\ln(p_i) = \beta_{author} + \sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k \ln(x_{k,i}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m dum_{m,i} + \sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w \ln(1+x_{w,i}) + \varepsilon_i$$

In the above formula, it is not a fixed constant, which changes with cross-cultural artistic background.When setting this parameter, we mainly solve two problems, on the one hand, the goodness of fit through the small problem caused by missing variables, on the other hand, it refers to the system endogenous problem.In order to better define the actual use value of art, this article mainly analyzes the characteristics of art practice on the creation of unique personal identity and inclusiveness and the concept of art education itself.According to the analysis of the processing method of individual fixed effect in the panel, this paper should adjust the characteristic value model using the fixed method within the artist group, which can fully show the influence of art education and identity cognition composition in the cross-cultural background, obtain the number of unbiased estimates, and reduce the error caused by the system operation.

By effectively processing the regression equation above, the simplified equation can be obtained as follows:

$$\ln(P_i) = \beta_a + \sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k \ln(X_{k,i}) + \sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m Dum_{m,i} + \sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w \ln(1+X_{w,i}) + E_i$$

$$\beta_{author} = \beta_a + \sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m\left(dum_{m_m} - dum_{m_{m,a}}\right) + \sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w\left[\ln(1+x_w)_m - \ln(1+x_w)_{m.a}\right]$$

$$+\sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k\left[\ln(x_k)_m - \ln(x_k)_{m,a}\right] - \ln(p)_m + \ln(p)_{m,a}$$

OLS regression analysis for the above equation can define the number of unbiased estimates of the feature variables on value impact factors.

Meanwhile, after clarifying the time of the equation, the identity exploration as a virtual variable is integrated into the equation analysis, and the actual formula is as follows:

$$\ln(p_i)=\beta_a+\sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k\ln(X_{k,i})+\sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m Dum_{m,i}+\sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w\ln(1+X_{w,i})+\sum_{t=1}^{T}\beta_t time+E_i$$

In the case of art education concept is mostly consistent, the same category of art education concept is similar, so the quantitative analysis can get the regression equation as follows:

$$\ln(p_i)=\beta_s+\sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k\ln(x_{k,i})+\sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m dum_{m,i}+\sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w\ln(1+x_{w,i})+\varepsilon_i$$

Using the similar group fixation method to simplify, the following formula can be obtained:

$$\ln(p_t^s)=\beta_A+\sum_{k=1}^{K}\beta_k\ln(X_{k,i}^s)+\sum_{m=1}^{M}\beta_m Dum_{m,i}^s+\sum_{w=1}^{W}\beta_w\ln(1+X_{w,i}^s)+\sum_{t=1}^{T}\beta_t time+E_i$$

In the above formula, e^{β_s} It represents the quantitative influence of the consistency of art education concepts on values, and i represents the concrete form of expression of the influence of the individual heterogeneity of art education concepts on value.

4. Empirical analysis

It represents the quantitative influence of the consistency of art education concepts on values, and i represents the concrete form of expression of the influence of the individual heterogeneity of art education concepts on value.The results of the model of art education and fixed effects within the group are shown in Table 2:[4.5]

Table 2 Regression results

	HR	HR(Artist's endowment)	HR(Similar group fixation)	Stability test (tail-breaking regression)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
In(size)	0.535*** -124.65	0.738*** -193.08	0.975*** -548.81	0.536*** -123.94	0.738*** -193.09	0.975*** -548.84
In(recorded)	1.535*** -159.25	0.865*** -110.57	0.131*** -34.22	1.537*** -158.87	0.865*** -110.58	0.131*** -34.22
Dumsiign	0.503*** -10.02	0.169*** -5.06	0.022*** -2.09	0.504*** -10.01	0.169*** -5.06	0.010*** -3.79
Duminsci	0.673*** -64.28	0.423*** -52.12	0.010*** -3.79	0.677*** -64.5	0.423*** -52.12	0.0219** -215.41
_Cons	5.492*** -126.71	3.720*** -100.93	3.304*** -215.4	5.483*** -125.82	3.720*** -100.94	3.304*** -215.41
Sigma	--	--	--	1.461***	1.078***	0.350***

	--	--	--	-585.52	-432.22	-182.11
Time effect	Control	Control	Control	Control	Control	Control
Artist personality effect	No control	Control	Control	No control	Control	Control
Individuals in similar groups corresponded	No control	No control	Control	No control	No control	Control
Log Pscudolikelihood	--	--	--	-364920.09	-303175.62	-75187.745
N	204296	202955	202955	202955	202955	202955
R^2	0.297	0.399	0.805	--	--	--
R^2_a	0.297	0.398	0.805	--	--	--
F	4223.9	5908.7	16218.5	--	--	--
Note: *, ** and *** represent significant at 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively, and the values under the coefficient are clustering robust standard error						

Combined with the above analysis, this paper mainly studies the influence of art education concept characteristics on the composition of identity concept, and clearly studies from the perspective of individual, social and collective attributes, how the concept of personal agent, identity transformation and identity exploration affects the process of identity invention. Compared with the overall results, the characteristic model of educational concept is directly affected by identity creation, and overestimate the influence of other qualitative and quantitative characteristics on value composition.For the two regression results obtained from the above study, the results (1) had a higher goodness-of-fit than the results (2), and also produced large changes in the influence coefficient in the traditional sense.Assuming that the characteristics affecting the concept of art education can be deeply studied and summarized, all the characteristics of the influence of the art education concept can be mastered.Table 3 below is the value factors affecting the concept of art education. Table 4 below refers to the relevant analysis results, which finally proves that the influence of cross-cultural factors on the concept of art education is more obvious.[6.7]

Table 3 Value factors influencing the value of art education concept

Model		Unnormalized coefficient		Normalization coefficient	t	Sig
		B	Standard error of	Beta		
1	(Constant)	16.114	1.028		15.672	.000
	×1	.052	.068	.072	.755	.452

	×2	.065	.094	.368	3.698	.037
	×3	.246	.074	.350	3.340	.001
	×4	.111	.079	.138	1.394	.167
	×5	-.120	.034	-.363	-3.523	.001
	×6	.063	.045	.148	1.402	.164
A:The dependent variable： Inprice						

Table 4 Partial correlation analysis results

The independent variables	Partial correlation coefficient	Sig	The independent variables	Partial correlation coefficient	Sig
×1	0.146	0.176	11	0.121	0.261
×2	0.174	0.053	12	0.078	0.469
×3	0.131	0.090	13	0.236	0.027
×4	-0.147	0.173	14	-0.167	0.120
×5	-0.355	0.001	15	0.044	0.684
×6	0.189	0.118	16	0.029	0.790
			17	0.003	0.979

Building the art education concept index can not only predict the realization of cross-cultural value, but also allows art practice to help protect multiple selves, make room for self-dialogue, and promote a sense of control.Using Python to process characteristic value data, repeated transaction data samples can be clarified and grasp the overall income of the market according to the 3SLS regression method.The resulting study for the benchmark index found that the cross-cultural characteristics of the art clearly fit the model, but lower than the index obtained by the repeated exchange, which further verified the cross-cultural reconstruction of individual identity.The characteristic value model studied in this paper can solve the traditional subjective setting deviation and solve the original complex problems of overestimate index and database, which can be used as an effective method to build the index.[7.8.9]

Conclusion

In summary, combined with the development of art education concepts, the empirical analysis of the characteristics of the applied value of art practice is carried out, and the characteristic value model is selected for in-depth discussion. The final result is that the value evaluation of the art education concept is compared with the existence of aesthetic value, artistic value, and historical value. Large differences, the establishment of a scientific evaluation system and data statistical database based on actual development needs, and preferential selection of third-party appraisal institutions for empirical analysis. Educational concepts provide effective support. Therefore, the empirical analysis of art practice combined with the development of art education concepts is the focus of current art development.

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