# Shuttle Failure Analysis

## Bhuvnesh Kochhar

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## 1 Introduction

This report analyzes the ex2011 dataset (Sleuth3 library in R), which contains 24 observations of space shuttle launch temperatures (in Fahrenheit) and information on O-ring failure (Yes/No) at those temperatures. The objective is to investigate the relationship between launch temperatures and the likelihood of O-ring failure, using Logistic Regression (GLM).

## 2 Objectives

The aim of this report is:

- a) To determine if a relationship exists between the likelihood of O-ring failures and the temperature at launch time.
- b) To predict the probability of failure at 31°F.

## 3 Methodology

The **ex2011** dataset was imported from the **Sleuth3** library in R. The data was then modeled using a **Generalized Linear Model (GLM)** with a binomial family parameter, commonly, referred to as **Logistic Regression** to investigate the relationship between the probability of O-ring failure (Y-axis) and the launch temperature (X-axis).

## 4 Results

After fitting the GLM (log.temp), the analysis showed an **inverse relationship** between failure status and launch temperature. The temperature coefficient was **-0.17132**, which is statistically significant (**p-value: 0.04**). The resulting equation is:

```
log(Failure) = 10.87535 - 0.17132 * Temperature
```

Using this model, the probability of failure at 31°F was calculated to be 99.6%.

## 5 Discussion

The analysis demonstrates a **high likelihood of failure at 31°F (99.6%)**. Furthermore, the temperature coefficient indicates that the odds of O-ring failure **increase by 18.7% for every 1°F drop** in temperature, underlining the sensitivity of the O-rings to low temperatures.

#### Limitations:

- 1. Small sample size of only 24 observations.
- 2. As shown in Figure 1, the prediction at 31°F falls outside the range of fitted values, making extrapolation potentially unreliable.
- 3. The curvature suggests a **non-linear relationship**, indicating that the true failure range at lower temperatures may be more complex than this model captures.

## 6 Appendix

## 6.1 Import and Load Data

```
library(Sleuth3)
data.temp <- ex2011
summary(data.temp)
##
    Temperature
                   Failure
## Min.
          :53.00
                   No :17
                   Yes: 7
## 1st Qu.:67.00
## Median:70.00
## Mean
          :69.92
## 3rd Qu.:75.25
## Max. :81.00
```

## 6.2 Fitting the Generalized Linear Model (log.temp)

```
log.temp<-glm(Failure~Temperature,data = data.temp,family = 'binomial')
summary(log.temp)
##
## Call:</pre>
```

```
## glm(formula = Failure ~ Temperature, family = "binomial", data = data.temp)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min 1Q Median
                                 3Q
                                         Max
## -1.2125 -0.8253 -0.4706 0.5907
                                      2.0512
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 10.87535
                         5.70291
                                  1.907
                                           0.0565 .
## Temperature -0.17132
                         0.08344 -2.053
                                           0.0400 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
      Null deviance: 28.975 on 23 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 23.030 on 22 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 27.03
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

## 6.3 Calculating Rate of Change (Rate\_of\_change)

```
exp(-log.temp$coefficients)

## (Intercept) Temperature
## 0.0000189189 1.1868710813

rate_of_change <- (exp(-log.temp$coefficients)[2] - 1) * 100
rate_of_change

## Temperature
## 18.68711</pre>
```

## 6.4 Probability of Failure at 31°F

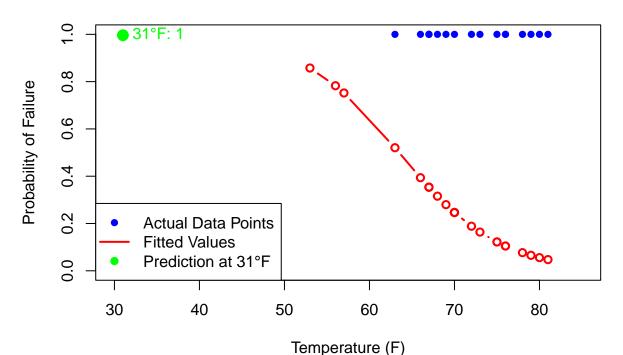
```
# Predict the probability of failure at 31°F
temp_31 <- 31
log_odds <- 10.87535 - (0.17132 * temp_31)
probability <- exp(log_odds) / (1 + exp(log_odds))
probability
## [1] 0.9961829</pre>
```

## 6.5 Figure 1: Temperature vs. Probability of Failure

```
# Plot for Temperature vs. Probability of O-Ring Failure
plot(data.temp$Temperature, data.temp$Failure,
     ylab = "Probability of Failure",
     xlab = "Temperature (F)",
     col = "blue",
    pch = 16,
    xlim = c(30, 85),
    ylim = c(0, 1),
    main = "Temperature vs. Probability of O-Ring Failure",
     sub = "Blue: Actual Data Points | Red: Fitted Values")
# Add fitted values curve
lines(data.temp$Temperature, fitted.values(log.temp),
      col = "red",
     lwd = 2,
      type = "b")
# Highlight the predicted value at 31°F
points(31, probability, col = "green", pch = 19, cex = 1.5)
text(31, probability, labels = paste0("31°F: ", round(probability, 2)), pos = 4, col = "green")
# Add a legend
legend("bottomleft",
```

```
legend = c("Actual Data Points", "Fitted Values", "Prediction at 31°F"),
col = c("blue", "red", "green"),
pch = c(16, NA, 19),
lty = c(NA, 1, NA),
lwd = c(NA, 2, NA),
bg = 'white')
```

## Temperature vs. Probability of O-Ring Failure



Blue: Actual Data Points | Red: Fitted Values