```
title: "R Notebook"
output:
 html_document:
   df_print: paged
 html notebook: default
 pdf document: default
# HW 1
## Piyaporn Puangprasert(pp712) and Steven Panagakos(sap407)
### read the data file
```{r}
dat = read.csv("Auto1a.csv")
names (dat)
. . .
model-1: mpg~horsepower
```{r}
model = lm(mpg~horsepower, data = dat)
**coefficients**
```{r}
model$coefficients
CI
```{r}
confint.lm(model)
**summary**
```{r}
summary (model)
I.Is there a relationship between the predictor and the response? Why?
Answer:
II. How strong is the relationship between the predictor and the response?
Answer:
III. Is the relationship between the predictor and the response positive or negative?
Answer:
IV What is the Predicted mpg with hoursepower of 98%
predict mpg = predict(model, data.frame(horsepower = 98))
predict_mpg
2. mutiple linear regression
Scatterplot matrix that include all the variable in the dataset
```{r}
library(ISLR2)
dat = read.csv("Auto1a.csv")
pairs (Auto)
## Compute the matrix of correlations between the variables using the function
```{r}
cor= cor(dat[,-9])
cor
```

. . .

```
Use the lm() function to perform a multiple linear regression with mpg as the response
and all other variables except name as the predictors. Use the summary() function to print
the results. Comment on the output. For instance:
Is there a relationship between the predictors and the response?
Which predictors appear to have a statistically significant relationship to the
response?
What does the coefficient for the year variable suggest?
model4 = lm(mpg~. - name, data = dat)
summary(model4)
Use the * symbols to fit linear regression models with interaction effects. Do any
interactions appear to be statistically significant?
```{r}
model5 = lm(mpg \sim . * . -name, data = dat)
model5
## model interaction
```{r}
model interaction = lm(mpg ~.*.-name, data=dat)
summary(model interaction)
model-3: interaction
```{r}
interaction_model <- lm(mpg ~ . * . - name, data = dat)</pre>
summary(interaction model)
```