Regression Models: Transmission Type Effect on MPG

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Executive Summary

Motor Trend is an automobile magazine interested in exploring the factors that affect the miles per gallon or MPG. In particular, in this report, we look at the impact of transmission type (automatic and manual) to MPG and quantify the difference if any. To summarize the findings, we note that manual transmission cars show 2.94 MPG lead over automatics when considering the confounding variables weight and acceleration capacity.

Exploratory Analysis

Loading the Data

We will be using a built in dataset mtcars.

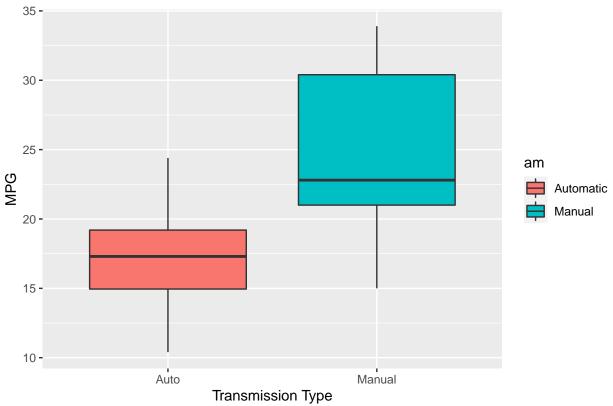
```
data(mtcars)
head(mtcars,3)
                   mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                               wt qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4
                             160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46
                  21.0
## Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0
                             160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02
                                                                        4
## Datsun 710
                  22.8
                             108
                                   93 3.85 2.320 18.61
                                                                        1
The columns are interpreted as follows:
mpg Miles per Gallon
cyl Number of cylinders
disp Displacement
qsec 1/4 mile time
am Type of transmission where 0 = automatic and 1 = manual
wt Weight
To make use of the am column as factor, we do a conversion and rename the levels to make it more intuitive.
```

```
mtcars$am <- as.factor(mtcars$am)</pre>
levels(mtcars$am)<-c("Auto", "Manual")</pre>
```

To get a general idea of what the MPG trend is based on transmission type, we can look at the below boxplot.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = am, y = mpg))+
  geom boxplot(aes(fill =am))+
  labs(x ="Transmission Type",
       y = "MPG",
       title = "Manual vs Automatic Transmission: MPG")+
  scale_fill_discrete(labels = c("Automatic", "Manual"))
```

Manual vs Automatic Transmission: MPG



Visually, the difference seems significant. We can use the t test to formalize that the difference is significant. We let our null hypothesis be that the two means are not significantly different.

```
t.test(mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am=="Auto"],mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am=="Manual"])

##

## Welch Two Sample t-test

##

## data: mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am == "Auto"] and mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am == "Manual"]

## t = -3.7671, df = 18.332, p-value = 0.001374

## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0

## 95 percent confidence interval:

## -11.280194   -3.209684

## sample estimates:

## mean of x mean of y

## 17.14737   24.39231
```

With the p-value 0.00134 < 0.05, we can conclude that at 95% confidence, we can reject the null hypothesis and that the means are significantly different.

Regresion Analysis

Now that we know there is significant difference in MPG between transmission types, we want to assign a number to quantify that difference. To do this, we'll be using various methods: simple linear regression and multivariable linear regression. We then check for the significance of the varibles considered in the multivariable regression in predicting MPG.

Simple Linear Regression

We want to see the slope of the line generated by a linear model to see how much difference is made by shifting from automatic to manual.

```
lmFit <- lm(mpg ~ am,mtcars)
summary(lmFit)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)
##
## Residuals:
##
      Min
                1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
##
   -9.3923 -3.0923 -0.2974
                           3.2439
                                    9.5077
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                17.147
                            1.125 15.247 1.13e-15 ***
## (Intercept)
## amManual
                  7.245
                             1.764
                                     4.106 0.000285 ***
##
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 4.902 on 30 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.3598, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3385
## F-statistic: 16.86 on 1 and 30 DF, p-value: 0.000285
```

From the results above, we see that from automatic to manual we have a 7.245 change in MPG. The R^2 value, however, tells us that this model explains only 36 of the variance in MPG. The change, therefore, can be attributed to other variables correlated with transmission type.

Multi-Variable Linear Regression

We want to see which variables do we have to consider in order to get the full picture of the effect of transmission type. To do this we do a step linear regression to find the other variables that contribute to change in MPG.

```
stepLM <- step(lm(mpg~.,data=mtcars),direction="both")
summary(stepLM)</pre>
```

```
##
## lm(formula = mpg ~ wt + qsec + am, data = mtcars)
##
## Residuals:
##
                                3Q
      Min
                1Q Median
                                       Max
## -3.4811 -1.5555 -0.7257 1.4110 4.6610
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                9.6178
                            6.9596
                                     1.382 0.177915
                            0.7112 -5.507 6.95e-06 ***
## wt
                -3.9165
                 1.2259
                            0.2887
                                     4.247 0.000216 ***
## qsec
## amManual
                 2.9358
                            1.4109
                                     2.081 0.046716 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Residual standard error: 2.459 on 28 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8497, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8336
## F-statistic: 52.75 on 3 and 28 DF, p-value: 1.21e-11
```

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

This shows us taht we want wt and qsec along with am to predict mpg. The 85% R^2 value we have with the multivariable regression suggests that this model is a better predictor of mpg than just the transmission type. Since we currently have different values for the transmission type coefficient, we can run an ANOVA test on the two models.

Let our null hypothesis be that adding wt and qsec to our model will not change it significantly enough.

```
simpleLM <- lm(mpg ~ am, mtcars)
multiLM <- lm(mpg ~ am + wt + qsec, mtcars)
anova(simpleLM, multiLM)

## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: mpg ~ am
## Model 2: mpg ~ am + wt + qsec
## Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)
## 1 30 720.90
## 2 28 169.29 2 551.61 45.618 1.55e-09 ***
## ---
```

With the p-value so close to 0, the ANOVA tells us that we should reject the null hypothesis and take the model with wt and qsec included.

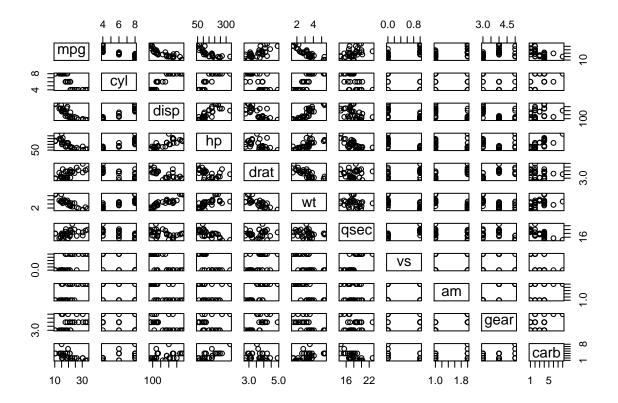
Conclusion

From the tests above, when we hold the weight and acceleration capacity of a car constant, manual transmission cars offer a 2.94 MPG lead over automatics.

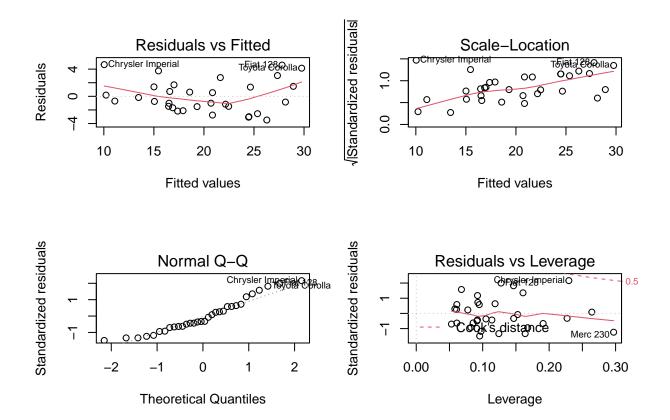
Appendix

Correlation Plot of Variables

```
pairs(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
```



Diagnostic Plots



Step on Linear Model

```
stepLM <- step(lm(mpg~.,data=mtcars),direction="both")</pre>
## Start: AIC=70.9
## mpg ~ cyl + disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec + vs + am + gear + carb
##
##
          Df Sum of Sq
                           RSS
                0.0799 147.57 68.915
## - cyl
           1
                0.1601 147.66 68.932
## - vs
           1
                0.4067 147.90 68.986
## - carb
           1
## - gear
                1.3531 148.85 69.190
           1
## - drat
           1
                1.6270 149.12 69.249
                3.9167 151.41 69.736
## - disp
           1
                6.8399 154.33 70.348
## - hp
           1
## - qsec
                8.8641 156.36 70.765
## <none>
                        147.49 70.898
   - am
           1
               10.5467 158.04 71.108
##
   - wt
           1
               27.0144 174.51 74.280
## Step: AIC=68.92
## mpg ~ disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec + vs + am + gear + carb
##
##
          Df Sum of Sq
                           RSS
                                  AIC
```

```
0.2685 147.84 66.973
## - vs
          1
## - carb 1
             0.5201 148.09 67.028
## - gear 1
             1.8211 149.40 67.308
## - drat 1
             1.9826 149.56 67.342
## - disp 1
              3.9009 151.47 67.750
## - hp
          1
             7.3632 154.94 68.473
## <none>
                    147.57 68.915
## - qsec 1
             10.0933 157.67 69.032
## - am
         1
             11.8359 159.41 69.384
## + cyl
             0.0799 147.49 70.898
        1
## - wt
        1
              27.0280 174.60 72.297
##
## Step: AIC=66.97
## mpg ~ disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec + am + gear + carb
##
         Df Sum of Sq
                        RSS
                               AIC
## - carb 1
             0.6855 148.53 65.121
## - gear 1
              2.1437 149.99 65.434
## - drat 1
             2.2139 150.06 65.449
## - disp 1
              3.6467 151.49 65.753
## - hp
          1
             7.1060 154.95 66.475
## <none>
                     147.84 66.973
            11.5694 159.41 67.384
## - am
          1
## - qsec 1
             15.6830 163.53 68.200
             0.2685 147.57 68.915
## + vs 1
## + cyl 1
            0.1883 147.66 68.932
## - wt
         1
              27.3799 175.22 70.410
## Step: AIC=65.12
## mpg ~ disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec + am + gear
##
##
         Df Sum of Sq
                        RSS
                               AIC
            1.565 150.09 63.457
## - gear 1
## - drat 1
              1.932 150.46 63.535
## <none>
                     148.53 65.121
## - disp 1
             10.110 158.64 65.229
## - am
          1
             12.323 160.85 65.672
## - hp
          1
             14.826 163.35 66.166
## + carb 1
             0.685 147.84 66.973
              0.434 148.09 67.028
## + vs 1
## + cyl 1
              0.414 148.11 67.032
## - qsec 1
             26.408 174.94 68.358
          1
              69.127 217.66 75.350
## - wt
##
## Step: AIC=63.46
## mpg \sim disp + hp + drat + wt + qsec + am
##
##
         Df Sum of Sq
                        RSS
                               AIC
## - drat 1
             3.345 153.44 62.162
               8.545 158.64 63.229
## - disp 1
## <none>
                  150.09 63.457
             13.285 163.38 64.171
## - hp
          1
## + gear 1
             1.565 148.53 65.121
## + cyl 1
              1.003 149.09 65.242
```

```
0.645 149.45 65.319
## + vs 1
## + carb 1
             0.107 149.99 65.434
## - am 1 20.036 170.13 65.466
## - qsec 1 25.574 175.67 66.491
## - wt 1
            67.572 217.66 73.351
##
## Step: AIC=62.16
## mpg ~ disp + hp + wt + qsec + am
       Df Sum of Sq RSS
## - disp 1 6.629 160.07 61.515
## <none>
               153.44 62.162
            12.572 166.01 62.682
## - hp 1
## + drat 1 3.345 150.09 63.457
## + gear 1
            2.977 150.46 63.535
            2.447 150.99 63.648
## + cyl 1
## + vs
         1 1.121 152.32 63.927
## + carb 1
             0.011 153.43 64.160
## - qsec 1 26.470 179.91 65.255
            32.198 185.63 66.258
## - am 1
## - wt 1 69.043 222.48 72.051
##
## Step: AIC=61.52
## mpg \sim hp + wt + qsec + am
##
      Df Sum of Sq RSS
## - hp 1 9.219 169.29 61.307
## <none>
              160.07 61.515
## + disp 1
           6.629 153.44 62.162
## + carb 1
           3.227 156.84 62.864
## + drat 1
            1.428 158.64 63.229
## - qsec 1
            20.225 180.29 63.323
## + cyl 1 0.249 159.82 63.465
## + vs
             0.249 159.82 63.466
         1
             0.171 159.90 63.481
## + gear 1
## - am 1 25.993 186.06 64.331
## - wt 1 78.494 238.56 72.284
##
## Step: AIC=61.31
## mpg ~ wt + qsec + am
## Df Sum of Sq RSS
                            AIC
## <none> 169.29 61.307
## + hp 1
            9.219 160.07 61.515
## + carb 1 8.036 161.25 61.751
            3.276 166.01 62.682
## + disp 1
## + cyl 1
            1.501 167.78 63.022
## + drat 1
            1.400 167.89 63.042
## + gear 1
            0.123 169.16 63.284
             0.000 169.29 63.307
## + vs
         1
## - am 1
            26.178 195.46 63.908
## - qsec 1 109.034 278.32 75.217
## - wt 1 183.347 352.63 82.790
```