

# Regression Models Project 1

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## Evaluating Fuel Economy of Manual vs. Automatic Transmissions using Regression Analysis

### Executive Summary

There is a common belief that cars with a manual transmission are more fuel-efficient than automatics. Using 1974 [data](#) from *Motor Trends* we can analyze this claim using linear regression analysis. Based on the analysis presented below, manual transmission cars get on average 7.24 more miles per gallon than automatic cars. Although tempered, this main effect remains significant at the 5% confidence level, even when controlling for weight and acceleration of the vehicle.

### Research Question

We start our analysis by examining the claim that manual transmission cars have better gas mileage than automatic cars. We can load the data and do some basic analysis in R on this dataset.

```
data(mtcars)
str(mtcars)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   32 obs. of  11 variables:
## $ mpg : num  21 21 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8 19.2 ...
## $ cyl : num   6  6  4  6  8  6  8  4  4  6 ...
## $ disp: num  160 160 108 258 360 ...
## $ hp  : num  110 110 93 110 175 105 245 62 95 123 ...
## $ drat: num   3.9 3.9 3.85 3.08 3.15 2.76 3.21 3.69 3.92 3.92 ...
## $ wt  : num   2.62 2.88 2.32 3.21 3.44 ...
## $ qsec: num   16.5 17 18.6 19.4 17 ...
## $ vs  : num   0  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1 ...
## $ am  : num   1  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 ...
## $ gear: num   4  4  4  3  3  3  3  4  4  4 ...
## $ carb: num   4  4  1  1  2  1  4  2  2  4 ...
```

Specifically, our variables of interest are mpg and am, which is coded to 0 for automatic transmissions, and 1 for manual transmission. We can regress

$$(1) \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

where  $X_i$  is the *am* variable in the *mtcars* dataset. Simple Least Squares regression will give the average mpg for automatics ( $X = 0$ ) and  $\beta_1$  will give the added average miles per gallon of a manual transmission. Looking at just the transmission, we can see that automatic transmission vehicles have an average of 17.15 miles per gallon, and manuals get an additional 7.24 miles per gallon on average (24.39 total).

```
model <- lm(mpg ~ am, data=mtcars)
summary(model)$coef
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error  t value    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 17.147368   1.124603 15.247492 1.133983e-15
## am          7.244939   1.764422  4.106127 2.850207e-04
```

## Correction for Car Weight

Before jumping to the conclusion that manual transmissions are more fuel efficient, we should try to control for other variables in the dataset.

$$(2) \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \sum \beta_j X_{ij} + \epsilon_i$$

where  $\beta_1$  is the coefficient for the dummy variable *as* and the sum of  $\beta_j$  and  $X_j$  includes all other variables.

```
model <- lm(mpg ~ ., data=mtcars)
summary(model)$coef
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error  t value    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 12.30337416 18.71788443  0.6573058 0.51812440
## cyl         -0.11144048  1.04502336 -0.1066392 0.91608738
## disp         0.01333524  0.01785750  0.7467585 0.46348865
## hp          -0.02148212  0.02176858 -0.9868407 0.33495531
## drat         0.78711097  1.63537307  0.4813036 0.63527790
## wt          -3.71530393  1.89441430 -1.9611887 0.06325215
## qsec         0.82104075  0.73084480  1.1234133 0.27394127
## vs          0.31776281  2.10450861  0.1509915 0.88142347
## am          2.52022689  2.05665055  1.2254035 0.23398971
## gear        0.65541302  1.49325996  0.4389142 0.66520643
## carb       -0.19941925  0.82875250 -0.2406258 0.81217871
```

## Model Selection

Using the AIC function in R, we systematically removed variables, one at a time, until we could minimize the AIC output. Below are a subset of the models reviewed:

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + disp + hp + drat + qsec + vs + am + gear + carb,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 163.7098
```

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + disp + hp + drat + qsec + am + gear + carb,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 159.7853
```

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + disp + hp + drat + qsec + am,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 156.2687
```

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + qsec + am,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 154.1194
```

```
#Removing any more raises the AIC
AIC(lm(mpg ~ qsec + am,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 175.6022
```

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + am,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 168.0292
```

```
AIC(lm(mpg ~ wt + qsec,data=mtcars))
```

```
## [1] 156.7205
```

After controlling for weight and the time to drive one 4th of a mile, manual vs. automatic is still a statistically significant predictor of gas mileage at the 5%, but not at the 1% level, and furthermore, the magnitude is less than the effect of weight once you control for the other two variables. Our final model is

$$(3) \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 wt_i + \beta_2 qsec_i + \beta_3 am_i + \epsilon_i$$

Where *wt* is the car weight (in 1000 lbs), *qsec* is the time to drive one quarter mile, and *am* is a dummy variable where 0=automatic and 1=manual.

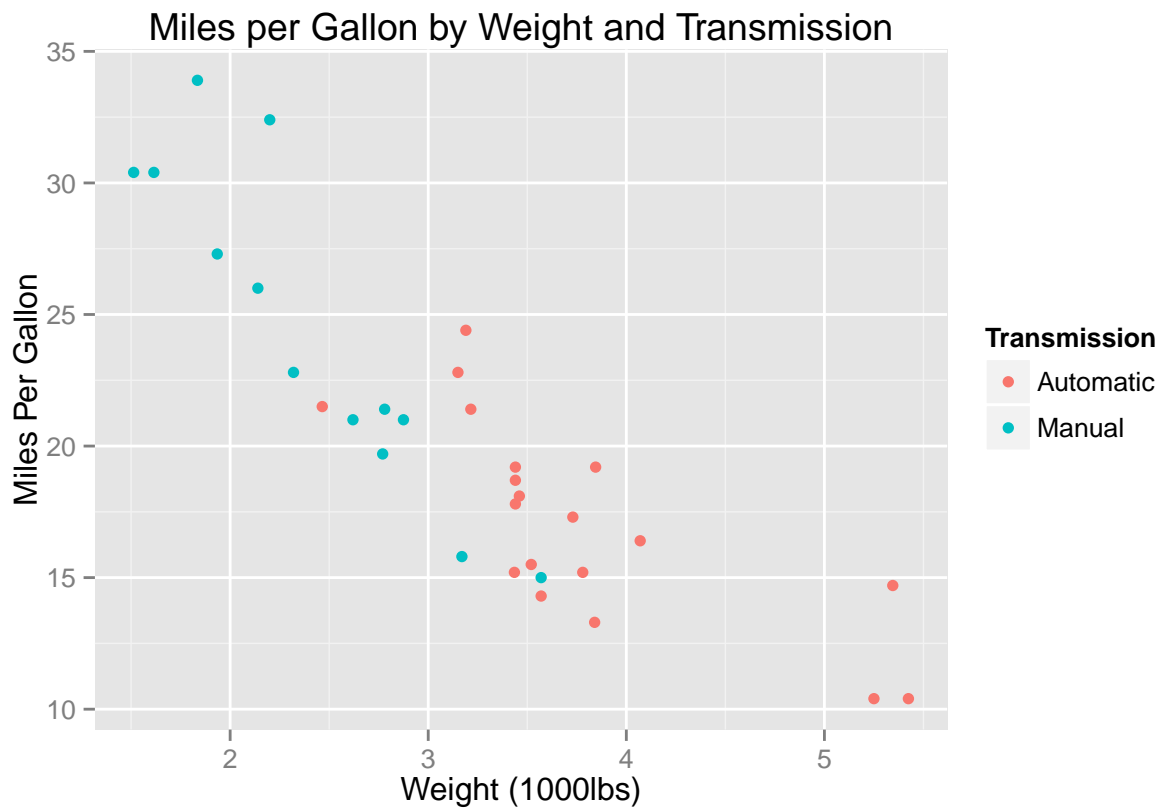
```
summary(lm(mpg ~ wt + qsec + am,data=mtcars))$coef
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error  t value    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  9.617781   6.9595930   1.381946 1.779152e-01
## wt          -3.916504   0.7112016  -5.506882 6.952711e-06
## qsec         1.225886   0.2886696   4.246676 2.161737e-04
## am           2.935837   1.4109045   2.080819 4.671551e-02
```

## Conclusions

After controlling for other factors and validating the model using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), we conclude that manual transmission vehicles do, on average, have a better gas mileage. This relationship between mpg, transmission, and weight is very well illustrated by the following graph.

```
library(ggplot2)
q<-qplot(x=wt,y=mpg,data=mtcars,colour=as.factor(am))
q<-q + scale_color_discrete(name="Transmission",labels=c("Automatic","Manual"))
q<-q + ggtitle("Miles per Gallon by Weight and Transmission")
q<-q + xlab("Weight (1000lbs)") + ylab("Miles Per Gallon")
q
```



So we can see clearly that automatics tend to be both heavier and have a lower gas mileage, but comparably weighted manual transmission vehicles still tend to have slightly better gas mileage, as seen with equation (3).