

# Motor Trend Data Analysis

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## Synopsis

You work for Motor Trend, a magazine about the automobile industry. Looking at a data set of a collection of cars, they are interested in exploring the relationship between a set of variables and miles per gallon (MPG) (outcome). They are particularly interested in the following two questions:

1. “Is an automatic or manual transmission better for MPG”
2. “Quantify the MPG difference between automatic and manual transmissions”

## Install packages

```
library(ggplot2)
```

## Load data

```
data(mtcars)
head(mtcars)
```

```
##           mpg  cyl  disp  hp  drat    wt   qsec vs  am  gear  carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0   1    4    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0   1    4    4
## Datsun 710      22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1   1    4    1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1   0    3    1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0   0    3    2
## Valiant         18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1   0    3    1
```

Summary on data to understand the predictors and outcome

```
summary(mtcars)
```

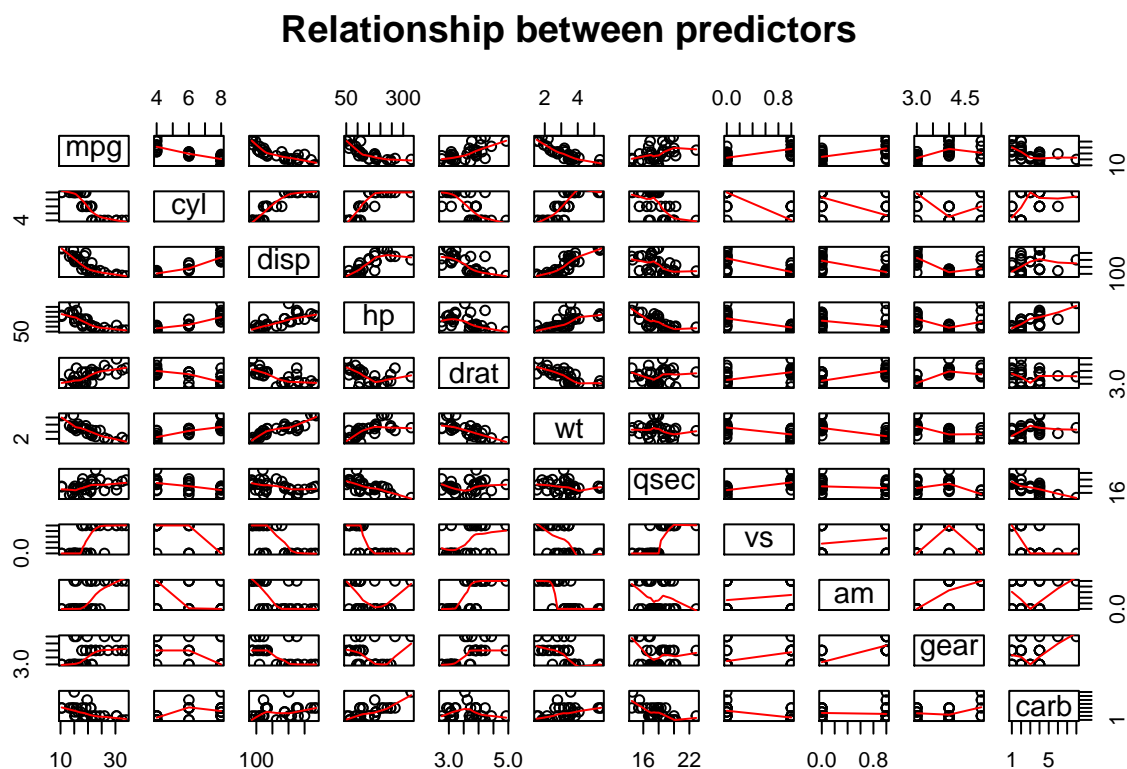
```
##           mpg           cyl           disp           hp
##  Min.      :10.40   Min.      :4.000   Min.      : 71.1   Min.      : 52.0
## 1st Qu.:15.43   1st Qu.:4.000   1st Qu.:120.8   1st Qu.: 96.5
## Median :19.20   Median :6.000   Median :196.3   Median :123.0
## Mean      :20.09   Mean      :6.188   Mean      :230.7   Mean      :146.7
## 3rd Qu.:22.80   3rd Qu.:8.000   3rd Qu.:326.0   3rd Qu.:180.0
## Max.      :33.90   Max.      :8.000   Max.      :472.0   Max.      :335.0
##           drat           wt           qsec           vs
##  Min.      :2.760   Min.      :1.513   Min.      :14.50   Min.      :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:3.080   1st Qu.:2.581   1st Qu.:16.89   1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :3.695   Median :3.325   Median :17.71   Median :0.0000
## Mean      :3.597   Mean      :3.217   Mean      :17.85   Mean      :0.4375
## 3rd Qu.:3.920   3rd Qu.:3.610   3rd Qu.:18.90   3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.      :4.930   Max.      :5.424   Max.      :22.90   Max.      :1.0000
```

```
##           am           gear           carb
## Min.      :0.0000   Min.    :3.000   Min.     :1.000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:3.000   1st Qu.:2.000
## Median :0.0000   Median :4.000   Median :2.000
## Mean      :0.4062   Mean    :3.688   Mean     :2.812
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:4.000   3rd Qu.:4.000
## Max.      :1.0000   Max.    :5.000   Max.     :8.000
```

## First visualise the data

Run the pair plots to have a first glance on the correlation between input.

```
pairs(mtcars, panel=panel.smooth, main="Relationship between predictors")
```



## Run statistical inference

We first run the correlation between the MPG and other predictors.

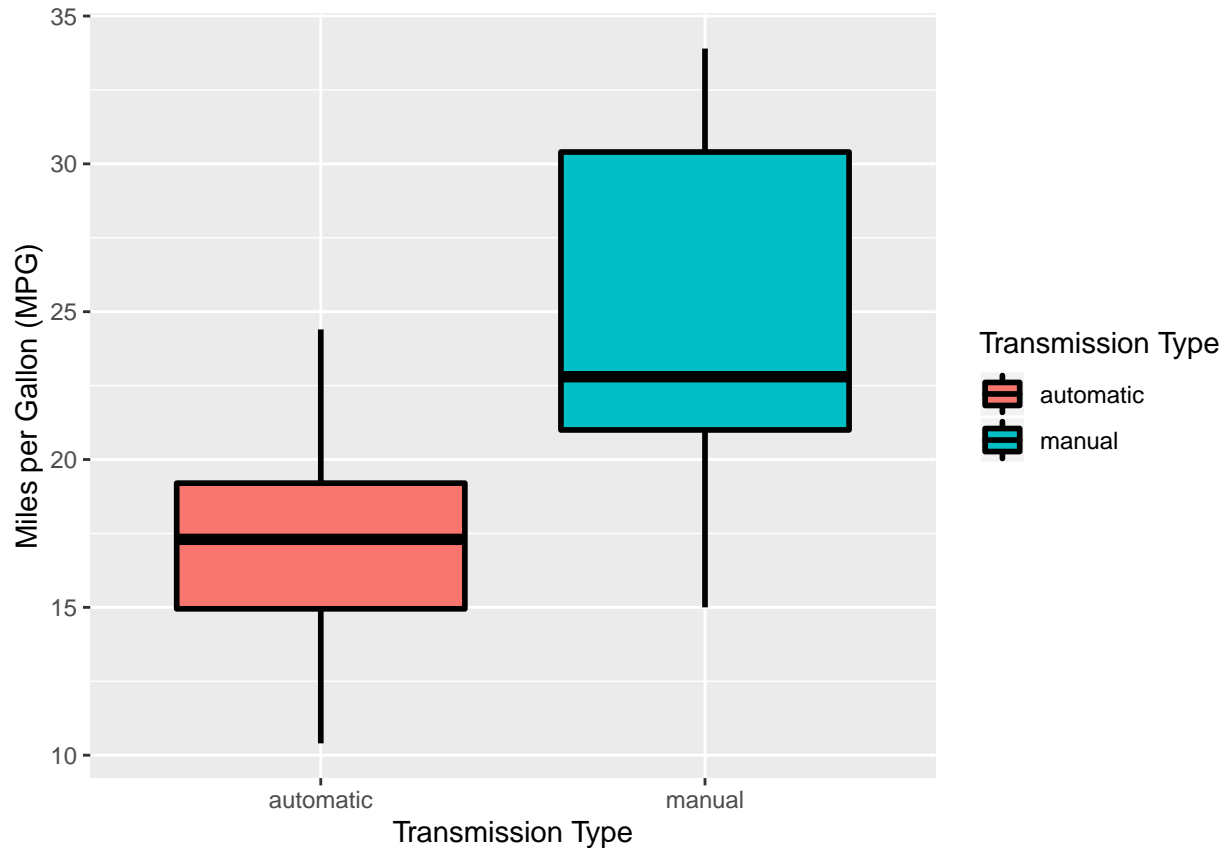
```
cor(mtcars$mpg,mtcars[,-1])
```

```
##           cyl           disp           hp           drat           wt           qsec
## [1,] -0.852162 -0.8475514 -0.7761684 0.6811719 -0.8676594 0.418684
##           vs           am           gear           carb
## [1,] 0.6640389 0.5998324 0.4802848 -0.5509251
```

We can see that the transmission type has a positive correlation (0.5998), so that answers the first question: "Is an automatic or manual transmission better for MPG". The manual is better than automatic in term of mpg. We can check by plotting the am vs mpg.

## Plots

```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(y=mpg, x=factor(am, labels = c("automatic", "manual")), fill=factor(am)))+  
  geom_boxplot(colour="black", size=1)+  
  xlab("Transmission Type") + ylab("Miles per Gallon (MPG)") +  
  scale_fill_discrete(name = "Transmission Type", labels = c("automatic", "manual"))
```



## Run regression model

We run linear model between all predictors vs outcome (mpg) and we examine parameters in the model.

```
fullModel <- lm(mpg ~ ., mtcars)  
summary(fullModel)
```

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max   
## -3.4506 -1.6044 -0.1196  1.2193  4.6271   
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)      
## (Intercept)  12.30337    18.71788   0.657   0.5181      
## cyl         -0.11144     1.04502  -0.107   0.9161      
## disp         0.01334     0.01786   0.747   0.4635    
```

```
## hp          -0.02148    0.02177   -0.987    0.3350
## drat         0.78711    1.63537    0.481    0.6353
## wt          -3.71530    1.89441   -1.961    0.0633 .
## qsec         0.82104    0.73084    1.123    0.2739
## vs           0.31776    2.10451    0.151    0.8814
## am           2.52023    2.05665    1.225    0.2340
## gear         0.65541    1.49326    0.439    0.6652
## carb        -0.19942    0.82875   -0.241    0.8122
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.65 on 21 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.869, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8066
## F-statistic: 13.93 on 10 and 21 DF,  p-value: 3.793e-07
```

From the results, we can see that only wt is significant to the model because p-value < 0.1 (theoretically, p-values should be smaller than 0.05). We run the model again with only 1 predictor wt.

```
lm1 <-lm(mpg~wt,mtcars)
summary(lm1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.5432 -2.3647 -0.1252  1.4096  6.8727
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  37.2851     1.8776  19.858 < 2e-16 ***
## wt          -5.3445     0.5591  -9.559 1.29e-10 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.046 on 30 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7528, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7446
## F-statistic: 91.38 on 1 and 30 DF,  p-value: 1.294e-10
```

This is a good model with very low p-value (0.001). It makes sense because the car efficiency (i.e., measured in mpg) heavily depending on its weight. We can further visualize by plotting.

```
mtcars$tran=ifelse(mtcars$am == 0,"automatic","manual")
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg, group=tran, color=tran, height=3, width=3)) + geom_point() +
scale_colour_discrete(name = "Transmission Type",labels=c("Automatic", "Manual")) +
xlab("Weight") + ggtitle("Weight vs MPG by Transmission Type")
```



Next we can try to run the model with one more predictor (i.e., the Transmission `am`) because predictor `am` has the lowest p-value among the remaining predictors.

```
lm2 <- lm(mpg~wt+am,mtcars)
summary(lm2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ wt + am, data = mtcars)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.5295 -2.3619 -0.1317  1.4025  6.8782
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  37.32155    3.05464   12.218 5.84e-13 ***
## wt          -5.35281    0.78824   -6.791 1.87e-07 ***
## am           -0.02362    1.54565   -0.015  0.988
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.098 on 29 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7528, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7358
## F-statistic: 44.17 on 2 and 29 DF,  p-value: 1.579e-09
```

The predictor `wt` is significant (p-value less than 0.001) but `am` is not significant (p-value is too high 0.988) in

the model.

Next, we might want to run a linear model with only predictor `am` to exam it independently.

```
lm3 <-lm(mpg~am,mtcars)
summary(lm3)
```

```
##
## 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|)
## (Intercept)   17.147      1.125   15.247 1.13e-15 ***
## am              7.245      1.764    4.106 0.000285 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 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
```

This model seems to answer the question. The car efficiency (i.e., measured in mpg) depends on the transmission type.

The answer for the second question: “Quantify the MPG difference between automatic and manual transmissions” is: the cars with manual transmission is 7.245 mpg better than the automatic cars.