

Motor Trend Regression

James Whedee

October 15, 2015

Executive Summary

On the surface, it appears that mpg of cars is related to the transmission. However, when accounting for the weight of cars we see the relationship vanish. It happens that most light cars are both more fuel efficient and manual, while most heavy cars are neither fuel efficient nor manual.

After accounting for the effects of weight, there is no significant MPG difference between automatic and manual transmissions.

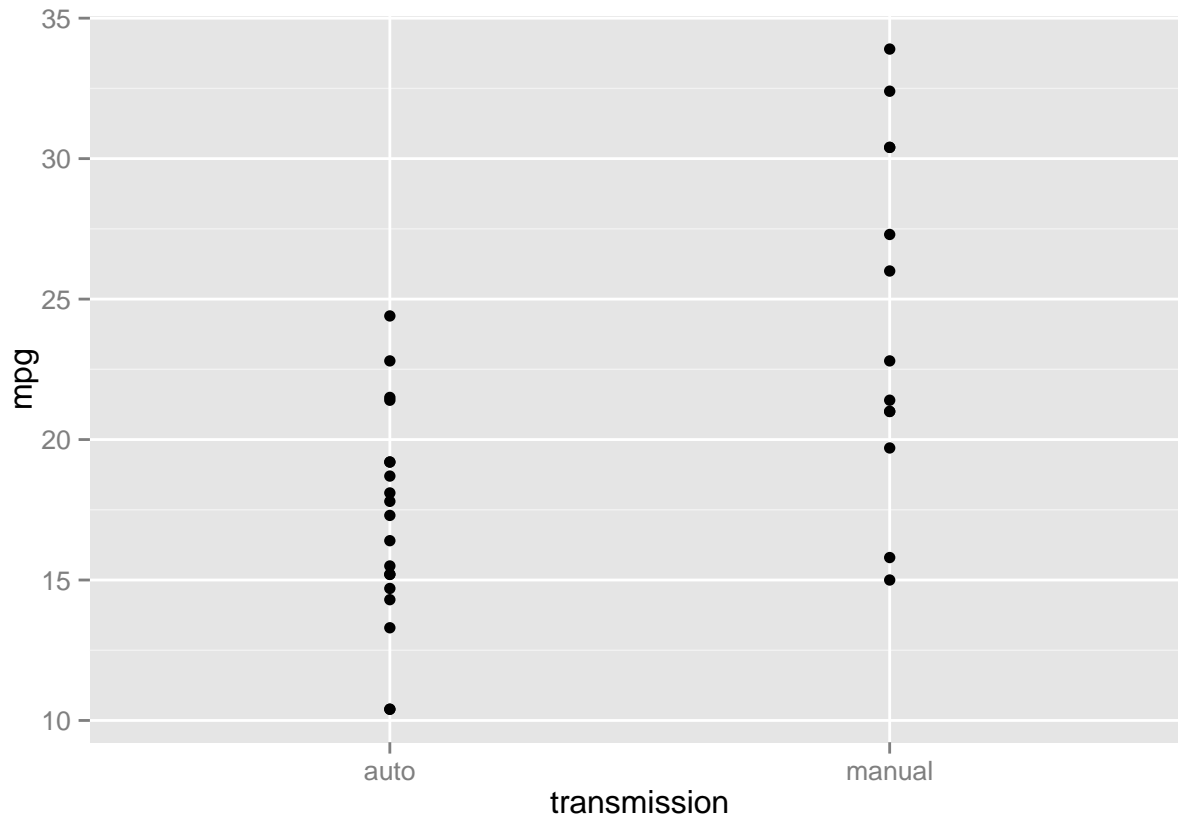
Exploratory Analysis

Here is a quick overview of the mtcars dataset and which variables are most correlated with mpg in the mtcars dataset.

```
## '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 ...

##           wt           cyl           disp           hp           drat           vs
## -0.8676594 -0.8521620 -0.8475514 -0.7761684  0.6811719  0.6640389
##           am           carb           gear           qsec
##  0.5998324 -0.5509251  0.4802848  0.4186840
```

With a scatterplot we can see that cars with manual transmissions tend to have higher MPG than cars with automatic transmission.



A t-test indicates that the difference in means is significant at $p < .05$

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  auto and 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
```

Effect of Transmission on MPG

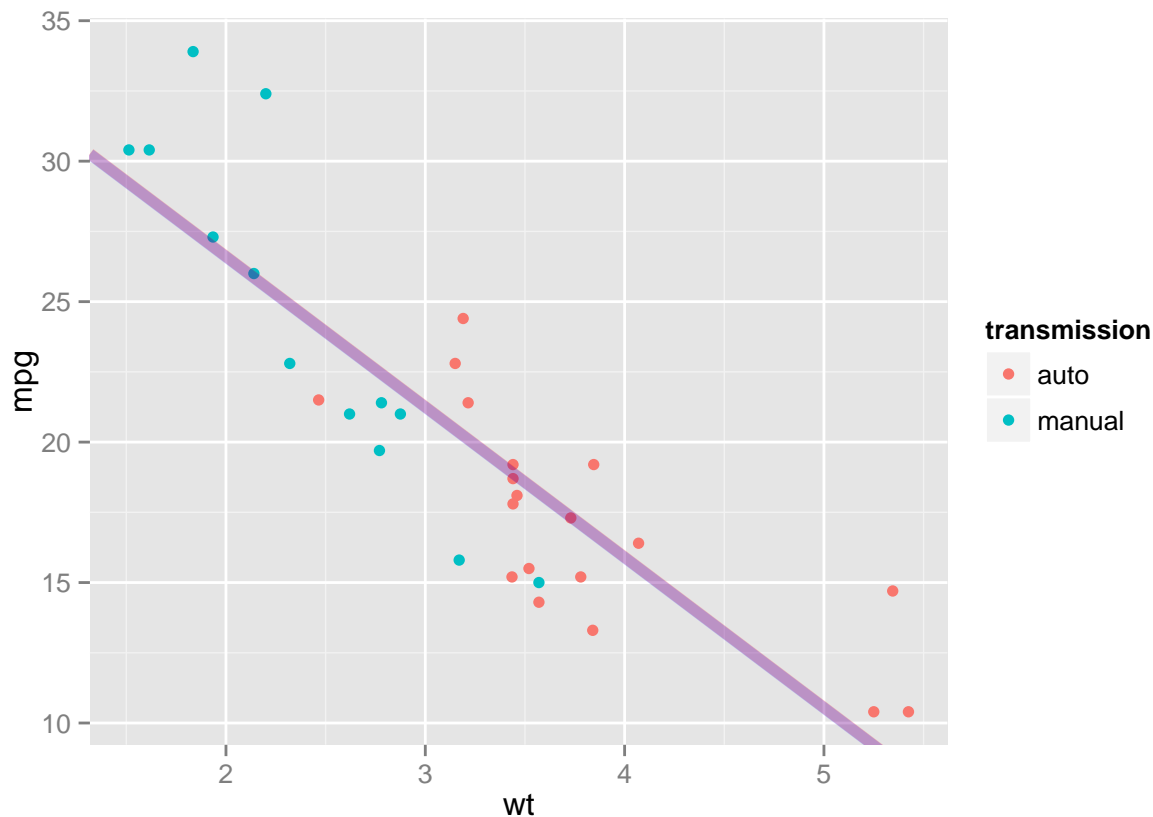
Without accounting for any additional variables, our linear model predicts an increase of 7.245 MPG from 17.147 to 24.392 when switching from automatic to manual transmission. This is expected as these are the means of the two subsets, as seen in the t-test.

```
## (Intercept)          am
##  17.147368    7.244939
```

However, it is worth noting that *wt*, *cyl*, *disp*, and *hp* are all strongly correlated with *mpg*. In order to most accurately describe the relationship between *mpg* and *transmission*, we will need to account for these variables.

Accounting for wt (the most correlated variable), we see the effect of transmission almost completely vanish. The coefficient for transmission, which is interpreted as the difference in intercept of two parallel lines is so small (-.02) that instead of seeing a blue and red line, we see a single overlaid purple line in our plot.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ wt + transmission, 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 ***
## transmission -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
```



Accounting for the interaction between weight and transmission creates two different lines, but the change in slope seems more to do with the non-linear relationship of weight and mpg, as cars asymptotically approach a theoretical baseline MPG. One can imagine that if there were more examples of light manual transmission cars or heavy automatic transmission cars, that the slopes would be more similar.

