Project

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Executive Summary

We look at estimate an OLS model, regressing mileage on an automatic/manual dummy. Find a significantly negative effect of automatic on mileage. We redo the estimation as TSLS, using weight as an instument for automatic. These results are even more significant.

Analysis

We start by loading the mtcars data frame and recode am to a logical automatic variable.

```
data( mtcars )
mtcars$automatic <- mtcars$am == 0
attach( mtcars )</pre>
```

We do some exploratory data analysis on the distribution of the automatic variable (Appendix).

We estimate the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model.

```
ols <- lm( mpg ~ automatic, data=mtcars )
summary( ols )</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ automatic, 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)
                   24.392
                               1.360 17.941 < 2e-16 ***
  automaticTRUE
                   -7.245
                               1.764 -4.106 0.000285 ***
##
                   0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Signif. codes:
## 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
```

There is a significant negative effect of automatic on milage.

We redo the estimation using Two-Stage Least Squares (TSLS), using weight (\mathbf{wt}) as an instrument for automatic.

```
tsls.fs <- lm(automatic ~ wt)
tsls <- lm(mpg ~ tsls.fs$fitted.values)
summary(tsls)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ tsls.fs$fitted.values)
##
## Residuals:
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                               3Q
                                      Max
  -4.5432 -2.3647 -0.1252 1.4096
##
##
## Coefficients:
                        Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                          29.076
                                      1.083
                                             26.841 < 2e-16 ***
## tsls.fs$fitted.values -15.133
                                      1.583 -9.559 1.29e-10 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 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 coefficient is even more negative, and even more significant. We finally plot the residuals for both estimations (Appendix).

The residuals of the OLS estimation appear to be normally distibuted, the TSLS somewhat less, though \mathbf{n} is too small to make any real claims.

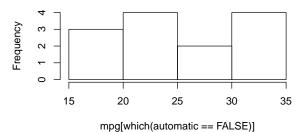
Appendix: Figures

```
par( mfrow=c(1,2) )
hist( mpg[which(automatic == TRUE)] )
hist( mpg[which(automatic == FALSE)] )
```

Histogram of mpg[which(automatic == TRUE)]

10 15 20 25 mpg[which(automatic == TRUE)]

Histogram of mpg[which(automatic == FALSE)]



We plot the residuals of the OLS and TSLS estimations.

```
par( mfrow=c(1,3) )
hist( ols$residuals )
hist(tsls.fs$residuals)
hist( tsls$residuals )
```

