

# A comparative analysis of manual vs. automatic transmission in cars

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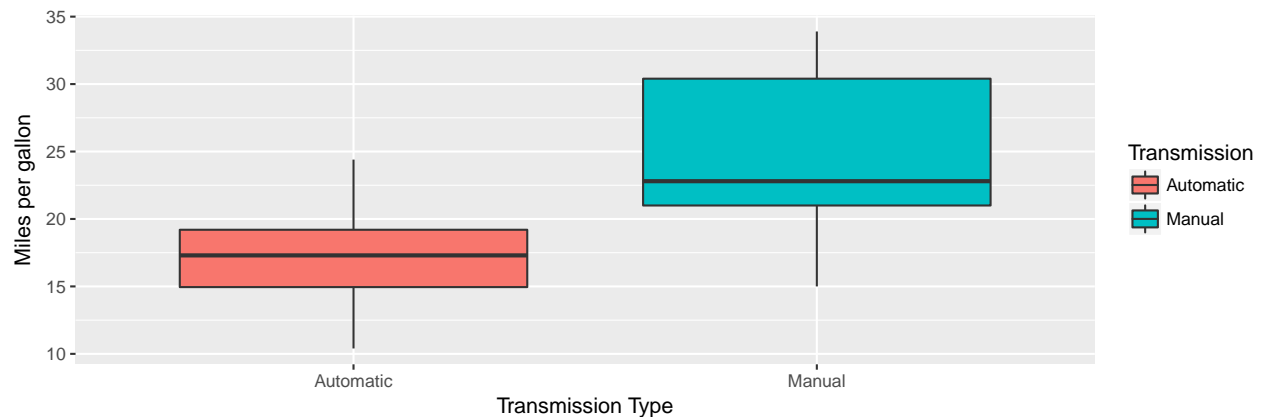
## Executive Summary

Recently, Motor Trend commissioned an analysis of automatic vs. manual transmission for cars. We were interested in answering the following two questions: -

- Is an automatic or manual transmission better for MPG? - We find that manual transmission is generally better for car mileage, holding all other variables constant (see Appendix 2 for a zone between 2500-3500 lbs where automatic transmission sometimes performs better than manual transmission).
- What is the MPG difference between automatic and manual transmissions? - Miles per gallon difference between automatic and manual transmission is about 1.21 mpg holding all other variables constant, with 95% confidence interval as (-5.70, 8.06). Given the interval crosses 0, we cannot reject the null hypothesis, that transmission type has no impact on miles per gallon.

## Effect of transmission type on miles per gallon

The data used below is extracted from the 1974 Motor Trend US magazine, and comprises fuel consumption and 10 aspects of automobile design and performance for 32 automobiles (1973–74 models). Their transmission systems and their MPG are shown in Appendix 1. Plotting the MPG vs. Transmission type would suggest that Manual transmission seems to go further in miles per gallon, than Automatic transmission.



## Simple linear regression of mpg vs. transmission type

Fitting a linear model with mpg as the outcome, and transmission (am in the dataset mtcars) as the predictor,  $\text{mpg} = b_0 + b_1 * \text{am}$ , shows that mpg is strongly correlated to transmission.

```
##           Estimate Std. Error  t value    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 17.147368   1.124603 15.247492 1.133983e-15
## am1         7.244939   1.764422  4.106127 2.850207e-04
```

## Digging deeper

We need to understand whether one or many of the variables have a correlation to miles per gallon, and are confounding this analysis. Fitting a linear model including all variables shows the following: -

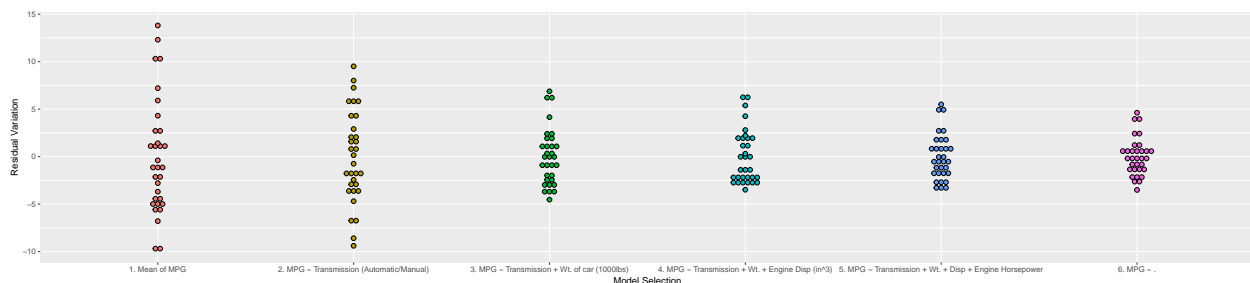
##		Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
##	(Intercept)	23.87913244	20.06582026	1.19004018	0.25252548
##	cyl6	-2.64869528	3.04089041	-0.87102622	0.39746642
##	cyl8	-0.33616298	7.15953951	-0.04695316	0.96317000
##	disp	0.03554632	0.03189920	1.11433290	0.28267339
##	hp	-0.07050683	0.03942556	-1.78835344	0.09393155
##	drat	1.18283018	2.48348458	0.47627845	0.64073922
##	wt	-4.52977584	2.53874584	-1.78425732	0.09461859
##	qsec	0.36784482	0.93539569	0.39325050	0.69966720
##	vs	1.93085054	2.87125777	0.67247551	0.51150791
##	am1	1.21211570	3.21354514	0.37718957	0.71131573
##	gear4	1.11435494	3.79951726	0.29328856	0.77332027
##	gear5	2.52839599	3.73635801	0.67670068	0.50889747
##	carb2	-0.97935432	2.31797446	-0.42250436	0.67865093
##	carb3	2.99963875	4.29354611	0.69863900	0.49546781
##	carb4	1.09142288	4.44961992	0.24528452	0.80956031
##	carb6	4.47756921	6.38406242	0.70136677	0.49381268
##	carb8	7.25041126	8.36056638	0.86721532	0.39948495

We see that the effect of manual transmission (am1) on mpg reduces from 7.24 to 1.21 confirming our hypothesis that other variables were confounding the analysis.

## Parsimonious model

However, how are we assured that the standard errors are not being inflated, due to throwing in uncorrelated variables into the model? We form a hypothesis that weight of the car, the displacement and horsepower of the engine are covariates in addition to the transmission type in predicting the miles per gallon for the car. We will create 3 additional linear models: -

1.  $\text{mpg} = b_0$  (showing the variance of the mean of the miles per gallon)
2.  $\text{mpg} = b_0 + b_1 * \text{am}$  (add transmission type - this is what is shown above)
3.  $\text{mpg} = b_0 + b_1 * \text{am} + b_2 * \text{wt}$  (add weight of the car in 1000's of pounds)
4.  $\text{mpg} = b_0 + b_1 * \text{am} + b_2 * \text{wt} + b_3 * \text{disp}$  (add displacement in cubic in.)
5.  $\text{mpg} = b_0 + b_1 * \text{am} + b_2 * \text{wt} + b_3 * \text{disp} + b_4 * \text{hp}$  (add engine horsepower)
6.  $\text{mpg} \sim .$  (add all variables as predictors)



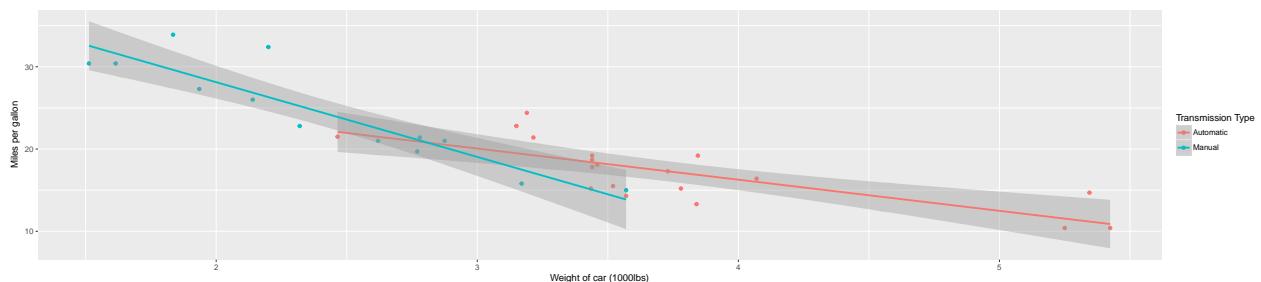
Taking weight, displacement, horsepower, and transmission type into account, we are able to parsimoniously explain the total variation in miles per gallon almost completely, comparing r-squared of model 6 (0.8930749) vs. model 5 (0.8402309). So, in summary, if we hold all other variables constant, moving from automatic to manual transmission type will result in a 1.21 mpg increase in mileage of the car. The confidence interval around this estimate is: -

```
##          2.5 %    97.5 %
## am1 -5.637394 8.061625
```

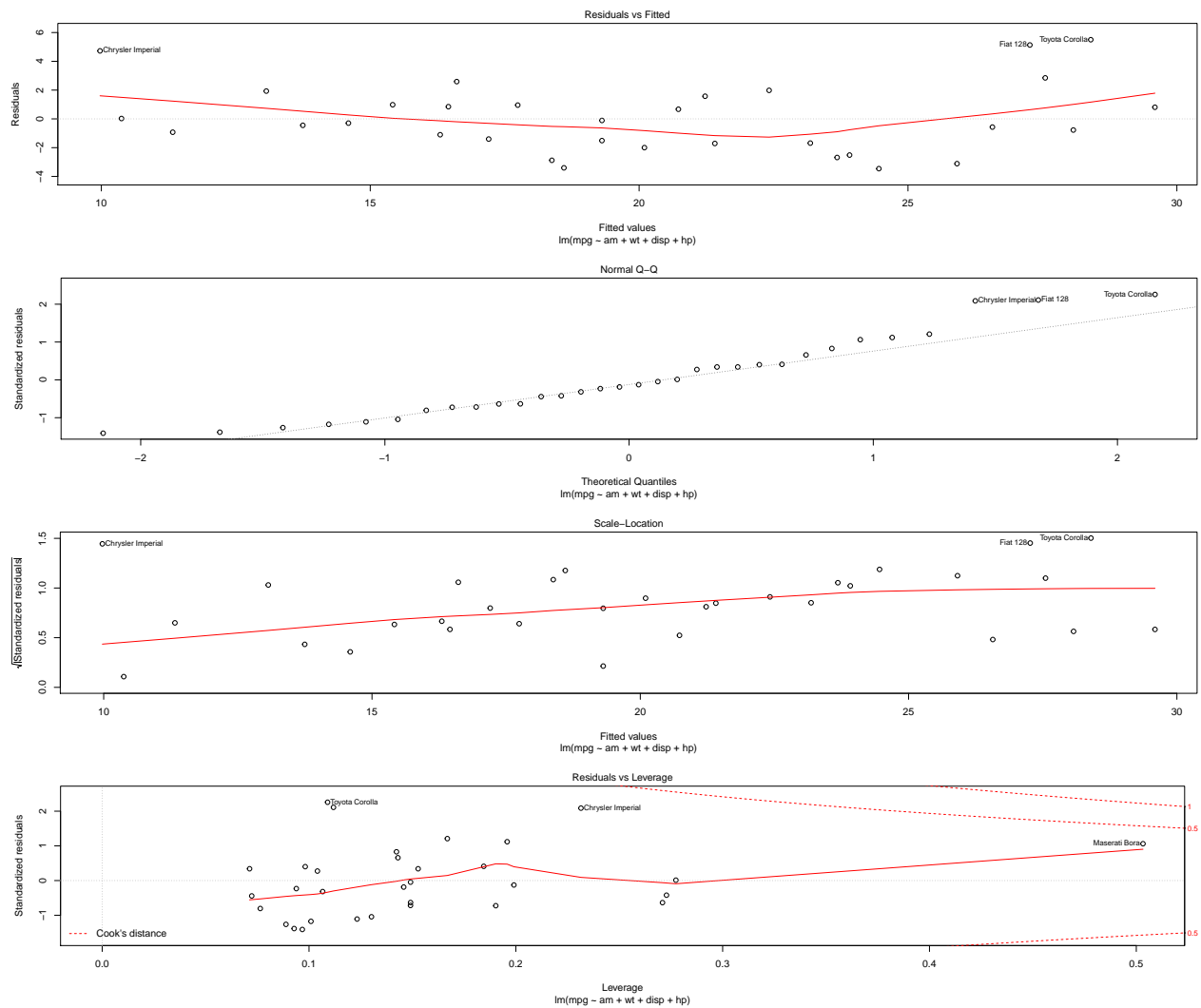
## Appendix 1 - Cars in the sample dataset, with transmission type and miles per gallon

##	Car	Transmission	MPG
## 1	Mazda RX4	Manual	21.0
## 2	Mazda RX4 Wag	Manual	21.0
## 3	Datsun 710	Manual	22.8
## 4	Hornet 4 Drive	Automatic	21.4
## 5	Hornet Sportabout	Automatic	18.7
## 6	Valiant	Automatic	18.1
## 7	Duster 360	Automatic	14.3
## 8	Merc 240D	Automatic	24.4
## 9	Merc 230	Automatic	22.8
## 10	Merc 280	Automatic	19.2
## 11	Merc 280C	Automatic	17.8
## 12	Merc 450SE	Automatic	16.4
## 13	Merc 450SL	Automatic	17.3
## 14	Merc 450SLC	Automatic	15.2
## 15	Cadillac Fleetwood	Automatic	10.4
## 16	Lincoln Continental	Automatic	10.4
## 17	Chrysler Imperial	Automatic	14.7
## 18	Fiat 128	Manual	32.4
## 19	Honda Civic	Manual	30.4
## 20	Toyota Corolla	Manual	33.9
## 21	Toyota Corona	Automatic	21.5
## 22	Dodge Challenger	Automatic	15.5
## 23	AMC Javelin	Automatic	15.2
## 24	Camaro Z28	Automatic	13.3
## 25	Pontiac Firebird	Automatic	19.2
## 26	Fiat X1-9	Manual	27.3
## 27	Porsche 914-2	Manual	26.0
## 28	Lotus Europa	Manual	30.4
## 29	Ford Pantera L	Manual	15.8
## 30	Ferrari Dino	Manual	19.7
## 31	Maserati Bora	Manual	15.0
## 32	Volvo 142E	Manual	21.4

## Appendix 2 - Miles per gallon vs. weight of the car, coloured by transmission type



## Appendix 3 - Plot of the mpg against transmission type, displacement, horsepower and wt



## Appendix 4 - Plot of the mpg against all regressors

