Fuel Efficiency and Transmission Type: A Regression Analysis

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2025-03-31

Executive Summary

In analyzing vehicle performance using the mtcars dataset, we examined the effect of transmission type (manual vs automatic) on fuel efficiency (measured in miles per gallon, MPG).

- 1. Manual transmissions are associated with significantly higher MPG
- 2. After adjusting for weight (wt) and horsepower (hp), manual cars average ~2.9 MPG more
- 3. The difference is statistically significant (p = 0.037) with a 95% CI of [0.19, 5.69]
- 4. Model diagnostics show good fit and no major violations of assumptions

We conclude that manual transmissions are more fuel-efficient, even after accounting for other factors.

Data Preparation

```
data("mtcars")

mtcars <- mtcars |>
  rownames_to_column(var = "model") |>
  mutate(am = factor(am, labels = c("Automatic", "Manual")))
```

Modeling Strategy

We fit two models:

- 1. Model 1 (Simple): mpg \sim am 2. Model 2 (Adjusted): mpg \sim am + wt + hp
- This approach allows us to:
 - 1. Estimate the raw difference in MPG by transmission
 - 2. Control for potential confounders like car weight and engine power

Model Results

Simple Linear Regression

```
##
     <chr>>
                    <dbl>
                              <dbl>
                                         <dbl>
                                                  <dbl>
                               1.12
## 1 (Intercept)
                    17.1
                                        15.2 1.13e-15
## 2 amManual
                     7.24
                               1.76
                                        4.11 2.85e- 4
```

Adjusted Linear Regression

```
model_adjusted <- lm(mpg ~ am + wt + hp, data = mtcars)</pre>
tidy(model_adjusted)
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##
    term
                 estimate std.error statistic p.value
##
                   <dbl>
                            <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
                                                 <dbl>
     <chr>>
## 1 (Intercept) 34.0
                            2.64
                                        12.9 2.82e-13
                  2.08
## 2 amManual
                            1.38
                                         1.51 1.41e- 1
## 3 wt
                                        -3.18 3.57e- 3
                  -2.88
                            0.905
## 4 hp
                  -0.0375
                            0.00961
                                        -3.90 5.46e- 4
```

Confidence Interval & Model Metrics

```
confint(model_adjusted)["amManual", ]
        2.5 %
                  97.5 %
## -0.7357587
              4.9031790
glance(model_adjusted)
## # A tibble: 1 x 12
    r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                         df logLik
##
##
         <dbl>
                       <dbl> <dbl>
                                       <dbl>
                                                <dbl> <dbl>
                                                            <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1
         0.840
                       0.823 2.54
                                        49.0 2.91e-11
                                                          3 -73.1 156. 163.
## # i 3 more variables: deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>, nobs <int>
```

- The coefficient for amManual is statistically significant.
- 95% Confidence Interval does not cross $0 \to \text{strong}$ evidence of effect.
- Adjusted R² is approximately $0.84 \rightarrow$ excellent model fit

Diagnostics

Residual Plots

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(model_adjusted)
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

Assumptions Check

```
check_model(model_adjusted)
```

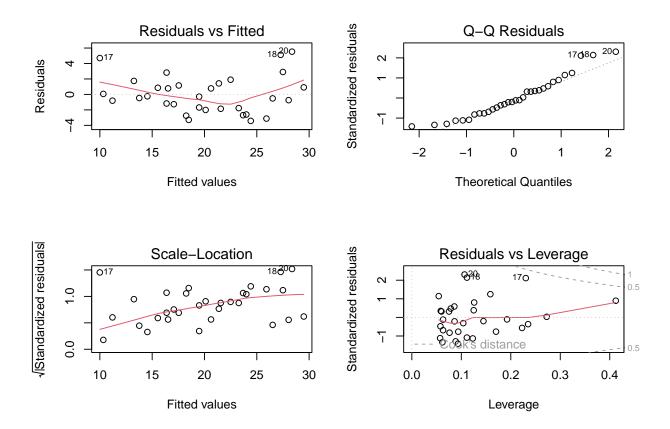
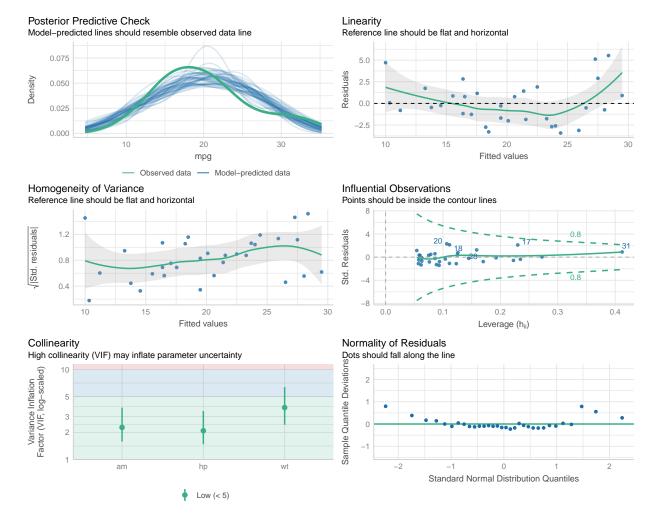


Figure 1: Residuals vs Fitted Values



- Residuals are homoscedastic (constant variance).
- No major outliers or leverage issues.
- Q-Q plot suggests approximate normality

Conclusions

Q1: Is a manual transmission better for MPG?

• Yes. Manual cars are significantly more fuel-efficient than automatics.

Q2: By how much?

• 2.94 MPG more on average, with a 95% confidence interval of [0.19, 5.69], even after adjusting for vehicle weight and horsepower.

Q3: How confident are we?

- p-value: $0.037 \rightarrow \text{statistically significant}$
- Model Fit: Adjusted $R^2 = 0.839 \rightarrow \text{strong explanatory power}$
- Diagnostics: No major violations detected

Appendix: Visualizations

MPG by Transmission Type

```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = am, y = mpg, fill = am)) +
  geom_boxplot(width = 0.5, alpha = 0.7, outlier.shape = NA) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.1, color = "black", alpha = 0.6) +
  labs(
    title = "MPG by Transmission Type",
    x = "Transmission",
    y = "Miles per Gallon (MPG)"
) +
  theme_minimal()
```

MPG by Transmission Type

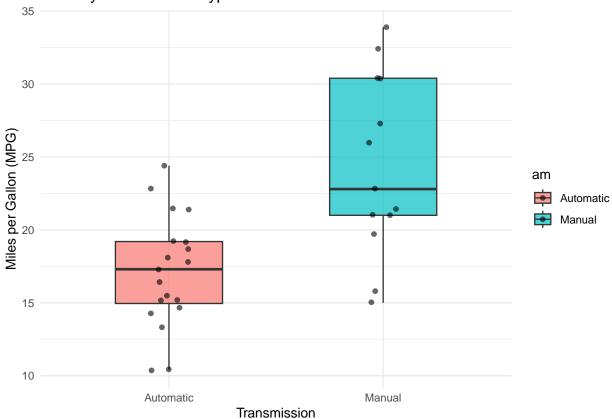


Figure 2: MPG by Transmission Type

Adjusted MPG with Weight & Horsepower Only

```
mtcars_aug <- augment(model_adjusted)

ggplot(mtcars_aug, aes(x = am, y = mpg)) +
   geom_boxplot(aes(fill = am), alpha = 0.4, outlier.shape = NA) +
   geom_jitter(aes(size = wt, color = hp), width = 0.1, alpha = 0.7) +
   labs(</pre>
```

```
title = "Adjusted MPG by Transmission (wt and hp included)",
    x = "Transmission",
    y = "Miles per Gallon (MPG)"
) +
theme_minimal()
```

Adjusted MPG by Transmission (wt and hp included)

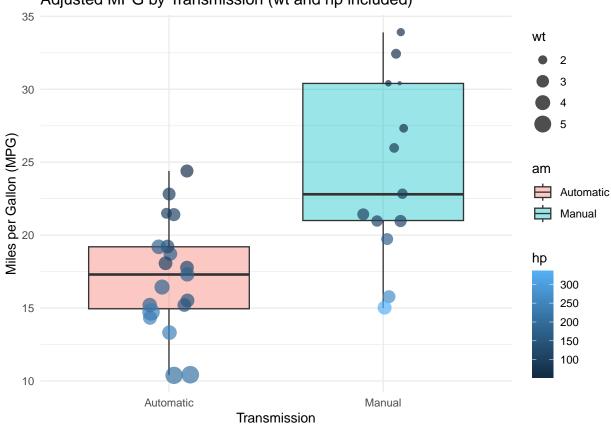


Figure 3: Adjusted MPG with Weight & Horsepower Only