Analysis

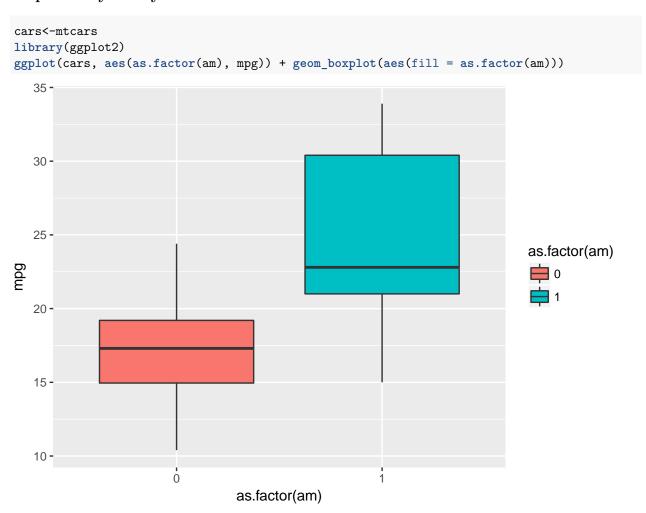
Thiloshon Nagarajah 4/25/2017

Synopsis

This analysis explores the relationship between a set of variables and miles per gallon (MPG) (outcome) of motor cars. We 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"

Exploratory Analysis



From this plot we can get a rough idea the Transmission mode has correlation with MPG. But this is not enough to quantify or conclude this is the only correlation.

Analysis

In order to quantify how correlated Transmission mode is, we need to first find what are the other variants that are correlated. To find that we can use correlation function.

```
correlation <-cor(cars$mpg, cars)</pre>
order <- correlation[,order(abs(correlation), decreasing = T)]</pre>
order
##
                        wt
                                   cyl
                                              disp
                                                            hp
                                                                      drat
           mpg
##
    1.0000000 -0.8676594 -0.8521620 -0.8475514 -0.7761684
                                                                0.6811719
##
                        am
                                  carb
                                              gear
                                                          qsec
    0.6640389
                0.5998324 -0.5509251
                                       0.4802848 0.4186840
Now, lets select only the variables that are as or more correlated than Transmission mode.
variates <- names(order)[1:8]</pre>
relavantData<-cars[,names(cars) %in% variates]</pre>
head(relavantData)
##
                       mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                                   wt vs am
## Mazda RX4
                                  160 110 3.90 2.620
## Mazda RX4 Wag
                       21.0
                                 160 110 3.90 2.875
                              6
## Datsun 710
                       22.8
                                 108
                                       93 3.85 2.320
                              4
## Hornet 4 Drive
                       21.4
                              6
                                 258 110 3.08 3.215
```

Model Selection

Valiant

Hornet Sportabout 18.7

Now we have subsetted the data, lets fit a linear regression model.

8

6

18.1

```
basicFit <- lm(mpg ~ am, relavantData)
summary(basicFit)</pre>
```

360 175 3.15 3.440

225 105 2.76 3.460

```
##
## lm(formula = mpg ~ am, data = relavantData)
##
## Residuals:
##
                1Q Median
                                3Q
      Min
                                       Max
## -9.3923 -3.0923 -0.2974 3.2439
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                17.147
                             1.125
                                  15.247 1.13e-15 ***
                                     4.106 0.000285 ***
## am
                 7.245
                             1.764
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 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
```

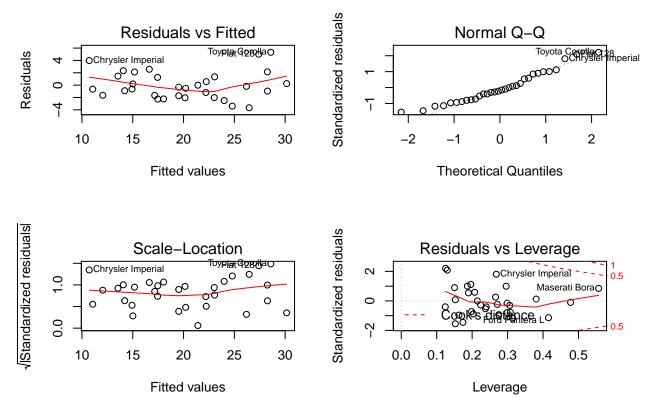
Here the R-squared value is 35. So our besic fit only explains 35% of the varience. Lets model a multi variate regression.

```
multiFit <- lm(mpg ~ ., relavantData)</pre>
summary(multiFit)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ ., data = relavantData)
##
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                            3Q
                                 Max
## -3.660 -1.678 -0.417 1.371 5.312
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 32.45671
                          9.02383
                                    3.597 0.00145 **
## cyl
              -0.63992
                          0.89674 -0.714 0.48235
## disp
               0.01348
                          0.01212
                                    1.112 0.27695
              -0.03032
                          0.01469
                                   -2.063 0.05005
## hp
               0.54696
                          1.51009
                                    0.362 0.72037
## drat
              -3.24531
                          1.16754
                                   -2.780 0.01041 *
## wt
## vs
                                    0.756 0.45694
               1.39761
                          1.84843
## am
               1.95201
                           1.75665
                                     1.111 0.27749
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 2.571 on 24 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8591, Adjusted R-squared: 0.818
## F-statistic: 20.91 on 7 and 24 DF, p-value: 9.089e-09
```

Now, the R-squared value has increased significantly. 86% of the varience is explained in this model which is considerably good. This model shows the Transmission mode from automatic to manual has increased 1.96 MPG.

Lets also check the Residuals plots.

```
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(multiFit)
```



The residuals show mostly homoskedastic behaviour, thus can conclude its a fairly good model.

Summary

The analysis build one by one from basic exploratory analysis to get a rough idea to a fairly complex multivariate model with 86% variance explained by the choosen variates. The analysis answers the questions we had quantitatively.