

Course_Project_7

YYC

May 28, 2017

Executive Summary

- 1) From my analysis, the manual transmission is better for MPG.
- 2) If we didn't consider other variables and just model the am with linear regression, the cars with manual transmissions have on average 7.224 miles higher MPG than cars with automatic transmissions. If we consider the influence of major variables cyl, disp, hp and wt, the cars with manual transmissions have on average 1.556 miles higher MPG than cars with automatic transmissions

Data Exploration

Load the dataset and know the data structure and first 6 columns

```
library(datasets)
```

```
data("mtcars")
```

```
str(mtcars)
```

```
## '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 ...
```

```
head(mtcars)
```

##	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
## Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
## Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
## Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
## Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
## Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
## Valiant	18.1	6	225	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1

Data Visualization

```
# plot the pairwise plot  
pairs(mpg~.,data=mtcars)
```

See Figure 1

```
# plot the mpg~am  
plot(as.factor(mtcars$am),mtcars$mpg,col=c("blue","red"),xlab="0-  
automatic transmission, 1-manul transmission", ylab="Miles per gallon  
(MPG)", main="Transmission type vs mpg")
```

See Figure 2

Statistic Inference_Hypothesis Test

Null hypothesis: The transmission type has no significant influence on the mpg.

```
t.test(mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am==0],mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am==1])  
  
##  
## Welch Two Sample t-test  
##  
## data: mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am == 0] and mtcars$mpg[mtcars$am == 1]  
## 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
```

Conclusion: since the p-value=0.001374<0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significance different between the two transmission types on the mpg.

Regression Analysis

```
# simple linear regression  
fit1=lm(mtcars$mpg~mtcars$am)  
summary(fit1)  
  
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = mtcars$mpg ~ mtcars$am)  
##  
## 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)    17.147      1.125   15.247 1.13e-15 ***
## mtcars$am       7.245      1.764    4.106 0.000285 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 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
```

Conclusion: The estimate mean for automatic type is 17.1 MPG while that for manual is 24.392. But the fit1 can only explain ~36% of the variance, so other variables also should be involved and the multivariate linear regression model should be employed.

```
cor(mtcars)[1,]
```

```
##          mpg          cyl          disp          hp          drat          wt
##  1.0000000 -0.8521620 -0.8475514 -0.7761684  0.6811719 -0.8676594
##          qsec          vs          am          gear          carb
##  0.4186840  0.6640389  0.5998324  0.4802848 -0.5509251
```

Conclusion: The variables cyl, disp, hp and wt can influence the model significantly.

```
# multivariate linear regression
fit2=lm(mpg~am+cyl+disp+hp+wt,data=mtcars)
summary(fit2)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mpg ~ am + cyl + disp + hp + wt, data = mtcars)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.5952 -1.5864 -0.7157  1.2821  5.5725
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  38.20280    3.66910   10.412 9.08e-11 ***
## am           1.55649    1.44054    1.080  0.28984
## cyl          -1.10638    0.67636   -1.636  0.11393
## disp         0.01226    0.01171    1.047  0.30472
## hp           -0.02796    0.01392   -2.008  0.05510 .
## wt           -3.30262    1.13364   -2.913  0.00726 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.505 on 26 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8551, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8273
## F-statistic: 30.7 on 5 and 26 DF,  p-value: 4.029e-10
```

Conclusion: The new model could explain ~86% of the variance. It could be concluded that the estimate mean for automatic type is 38.2 MPG while that for manual is 1.56 MPG higher than that of automatic type.

Analysis of the Residuals

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(fit2)
```

See Figure 3 Conclusion: 1) The residuals "bounce randomly" around the 0 line. This suggests that the assumption that the relationship is linear is reasonable. 2) The residuals are normally distributed. 3) Scale-Location plot shows the residuals are spread equally along the ranges of predictors, indicating the assumption of equal variance. 4) There seems to be no influential case considering all the cases are well inside of the Cook's distance lines.

Appendix of Figures

Figure 1

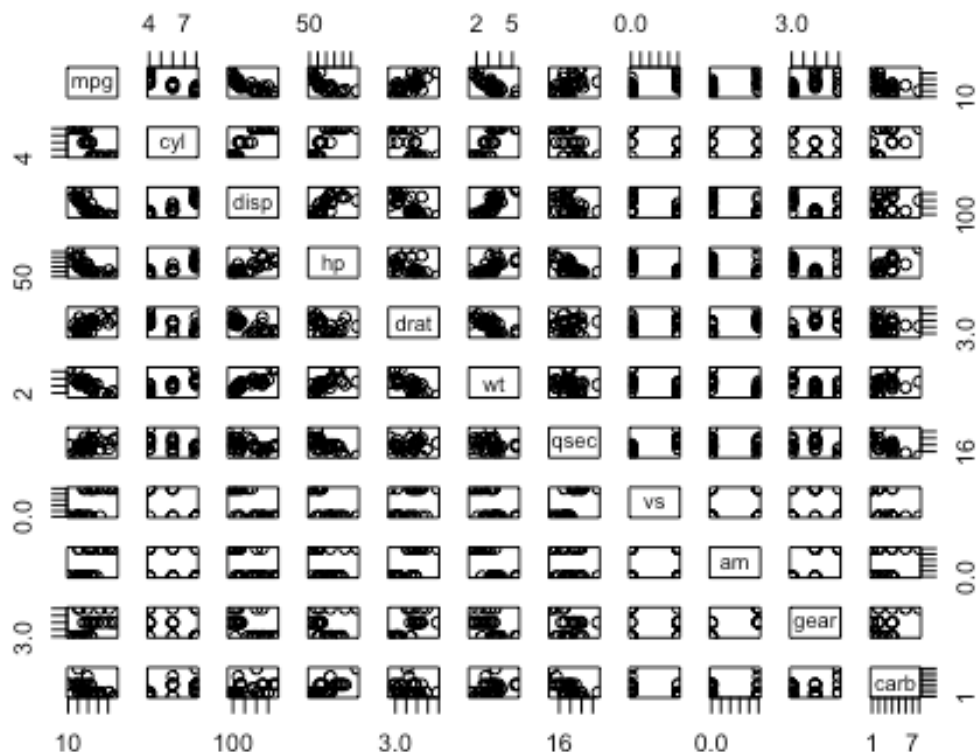


Figure 2

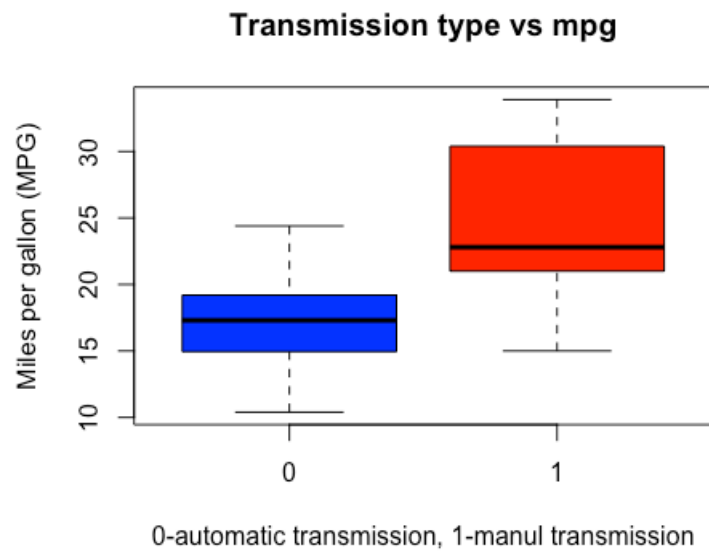


Figure 3

