Solution Manual for Basic Business Statistics 13th Edition Berenson Levine Szabat 0321870026 9780321870025

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CHAPTER 2

2.1   (a)
Category	Frequency	Percentage
A	13	26%
B	28	56
C	9	18

(b)   Category "B" is the majority.

2.2   (a)   Table frequencies for all student responses

Student Major Categories
Gender	A	C	M	Totals
Male	14	9	2	25
Female	6	6	3	15
Totals	20	15	5	40

(b)   Table percentages based on overall student responses

Student Major Categories
Gender	A	C	M	Totals
Male	35.0%	22.5%	5.0%	62.5%
Female	15.0%	15.0%	7.5%	37.5%
Totals	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%	100.0%

Table based on row percentages
Student Major Categories
Gender	A	C	M	Totals
Male	56.0%	36.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Female	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Totals	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%	100.0%

Table based on column percentages
Student Major Categories
Gender	A	C	M	Totals
Male	70.0%	60.0%	40.0%	62.5%
Female	30.0%	40.0%	60.0%	37.5%
Totals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2.3   (a)   You can conclude that Android, iOS, Microsoft and Bada smartphones have seen steady increase in market shares since 2011. Android, iOS and Symbian dominated the market in 2011; Android and iOS smartphones dominated in 2012; Android, iOS and Microsoft smartphones dominated the market in 2013.

(b)   The iOS smartphones have overtaken Symbian and RIM smartphones and owned the second largest market share since 2012. The Microsoft smartphones have arisen to the third place in terms of market share in 2013 from the fifth place position it shared with Bada smartphones in 2011 while the Symbian smartphones have dropped from the second place that it shared with iOS smartphones in 2011 to the last place in 2013.

2.4   (a)   The percentage of complaints for each automaker:

Automaker	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pct.
General Motors	551	18.91%	18.91%
Other	516	17.71%	36.62%
Nissan Motors Corporation	467	16.03%	52.64%
Ford Motor Company	440	15.10%	67.74%
Chrysler LLC	439	15.07%	82.81%
Toyota Motor Sales	332	11.39%	94.20%
American Honda	169	5.80%	100.00%

(b)   General Motors has the most complaints, followed by Other, Nissan Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Chryler LLC, Toyota Motor Sales and American Honda.

(c)   The percentage of complaints for each category:

Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pct.
Powertrain	1148	42.82%	42.82%
Steering	397	14.81%	57.63%
Interior Electronics/Hardware	279	10.41%	68.03%
Fuel/Emission/Exhaust System	240	8.95%	76.99%
Airbags and Seatbelts	201	7.50%	84.48%
Body and Glass	182	6.79%	91.27%
Brakes	163	6.08%	97.35%
Tires and Wheels	71	2.65%	100.00%

(d)   Powertrain has the most complaints, followed by steering, interior electronics/hardware, fuel/emission/exhaust system, airbags and seatbelts, body and glass, brakes, and, finally, tires and wheels.

2.5   (a)   The percentage of values for each factor:

Most Important Factor	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pct.
Product	464	35.80%	35.80%
Leadership	400	30.86%	66.67%
Marketing	346	26.70%	93.36%
Technology	86	6.64%	100.00%

(b)   Product is the most influencing factor in successful start-ups, followed by Leardership, Marketing and Technology.

2.6   (a)

Region	Oil Consumption (millions of barrels a day)	Percentage
Iran	3.53	4.00%
Saudi Arabia	9.34	10.58%
Other OPEC countries	22.87	25.91%
Non-OPEC countries	52.52	59.51%
Total	88.26	100.00%

(b)   More than half the oil produced is from non-OPEC countries. More than 25% is produced by OPEC countries other than Iran and Saudi Arabia..

2.7   (a)   The percentage of values for each response need:

Needs	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pct.
Easier-to-use analytic tools	127	30.98%	30.98%
Improved ability to present and interpret data	123	30.00%	60.98%
Improved ability to predict impacts of my actions	49	11.95%	72.93%
Faster access to data	41	10.00%	82.93%
Improved relationships to the business line organizations	37	9.02%	91.95%
Improved ability to plan actions	33	8.05%	100.00%

(b)   "Easier-to-use analytic tools" is the most frequently mentioned need, followed by "Improved ability to present and interpret data", "Improved ability to predict impacts of my actions", "Faster access to data", "Improved relationships to the business line organizations" and "Improved ability to plan actions".

2.8   (a)   Table of total percentages

ENJOY SHOPPING FOR CLOTHING FOR YOURSELF	GENDER		
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	22%	25%	47%
No	28%	25%	53%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table of row percentages

ENJOY SHOPPING FOR CLOTHING FOR YOURSELF	GENDER		
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	46%	54%	100%
No	53%	47%	100%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table of column percentages

ENJOY SHOPPING FOR CLOTHING FOR YOURSELF	GENDER		
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	44%	51%	47%
No	56%	49%	53%
Total	100%	100%	100%

(b)   A higher percentage of females enjoy shopping for clothing for themselves.

2.9   (a)
Table of total percentages:

	Shift		
	Day	Evening	
Nonconforming	1.6%	2.4%	4%
Conforming	65.4%	30.6%	96%
Total	67%	33%	100%

Table of row percentages:

	Shift		
	Day	Evening	
Nonconforming	40%	60%	100%
Conforming	68%	32%	100%
Total	67%	33%	100%

Table of column percentages:

	Shift		
	Day	Evening	
Nonconforming	2%	7%	4%
Conforming	98%	93%	96%
Total	100%	100%	100%

(b)   The row percentages allow us to block the effect of disproportionate group size and show us that the pattern for day and evening tests among the nonconforming group is very different from the pattern for day and evening tests among the conforming group. Where 40% of the nonconforming group was tested during the day, 68% of the conforming group was tested during the day.

(c)   The director of the lab may be able to cut the number of nonconforming tests by reducing the number of tests run in the evening, when there is a higher percent of tests run improperly.

2.10   Social recommendations had very little impact on correct recall. Those who arrived at the link from a recommendation had a correct recall of 73.07% as compared to those who arrived at the link from browsing who had a correct recall of 67.96%.

2.11   Ordered array: 63 64 68 71 75 88 94

2.12   Ordered array: 73 78 78 78 85 88 91

2.13   (a) $(2 + 4) / 89 = 6.74\%$ of small businesses pay less than 26% of the employee monthly health-care premium.

(b) $(16 + 21) / 89 = 41.57\%$ of small businesses pay between 26% and 75% of the employee monthly health-care premium.

(c) $(23 + 23) / 89 = 51.69\%$ of small businesses pay more than 75% of the employee monthly health-care premium.

2.14   (a)   0 but less than 5 million, 5 million but less than 10 million, 10 million but less than 15 million, 15 million but less than 20 million, 20 million but less than 25 million, 25 million but less than 30 million.

(b)   5 million

(c)   2.5 million, 7.5 million, 12.5 million, 17.5 million, 22.5 million, and 27.5 million.

2.15   (a)   Ordered array: Cost($)146, 151, 152, 153, 160, 166, 172, 172, 174, 176, 184, 184, 185, 187, 196, 198, 213, 217, 223, 224, 224, 225, 225, 230, 233, 242, 257, 300, 324, 337

   (b)   PHStat output:

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage
140 but less than 170	6	20.00%
170 but less than 200	10	33.33%
200 but less than 230	7	23.33%
230 but less than 260	4	13.33%
260 but less than 290	0	0.00%
290 but less than 320	1	3.33%
320 but less than 350	2	6.67%

   (c)   The costs of attending a baseball game is concentrating around $200 for twenty-three of the teams have costs between $140 and $230.

2.16   (a)

Electricity Costs	Frequency	Percentage
$80 to $99	4	8%
$100 to $119	7	14
$120 to $139	9	18
$140 to $159	13	26
$160 to $179	9	18
$180 to $199	5	10
$200 to $219	3	6

   (b)

Electricity Costs	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
$99	4	8%	8%
$119	7	14%	22%
$139	9	18%	40%
$159	13	26%	66%
$179	9	18%	84%
$199	5	10%	94%
$219	3	6%	100%

   (c)   The majority of utility charges are clustered between $120 and $180.

2.17   (a), (b) Annual Time Sitting in Traffic (hours)

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.
15 but less than 20	1	3.23%	3.23%
20 but less than 25	4	12.90%	16.13%
25 but less than 30	4	12.90%	29.03%
30 but less than 35	2	6.45%	35.48%
35 but less than 40	7	22.58%	58.06%
40 but less than 45	3	9.68%	67.74%
45 but less than 50	4	12.90%	80.65%
50 but less than 55	2	6.45%	87.10%
55 but less than 60	1	3.23%	90.32%
60 but less than 65	1	3.23%	93.55%
65 but less than 70	0	0.00%	93.55%
70 but less than 75	2	6.45%	100.00%

Cost of Sitting in Traffic($)

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.
300 but less than 450	4	12.90%	12.90%
450 but less than 600	6	19.35%	32.26%
600 but less than 750	6	19.35%	51.61%
750 but less than 900	5	16.13%	67.74%
900 but less than 1050	6	19.35%	87.10%
1050 but less than 1200	2	6.45%	93.55%
1200 but less than 1350	1	3.23%	96.77%
1350 but less than 1550	0	0.00%	96.77%
1550 but less than 1650	1	3.23%	100.00%

(c)   The annual time sitting in traffic is concentrated around 37.5 hours with a few spending as much as around 72.5 hours.

(d)   The cost of sitting in traffic per year is concentrated around $675 with one costing as much as $1,575.

2.18   (a), (b)

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.
695 but less than 705	3	2.10%	2.10%
705 but less than 715	12	8.39%	10.49%
715 but less than 725	12	8.39%	18.88%
715 but less than 735	19	13.29%	32.17%
735 but less than 745	18	12.59%	44.76%
745 but less than 755	24	16.78%	61.54%
755 but less than 765	22	15.38%	76.92%
765 but less than 775	20	13.99%	90.91%
775 but less than 785	10	6.99%	97.90%
795 but less than 795	3	2.10%	100.00%

(c)   The average credit scores are concentrated around 750.

2.19   (a), (b)

Bin	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
-0.00350 but less than -0.00201	13	13.00%	13.00%
-0.00200 but less than -0.00051	26	26.00%	39.00%
-0.00050 but less than 0.00099	32	32.00%	71.00%
0.00100 but less than 0.00249	20	20.00%	91.00%
0.00250 but less than 0.00399	8	8.00%	99.00%
0.004 but less than 0.00549	1	1.00%	100.00%

(c)   Yes, the steel mill is doing a good job at meeting the requirement as there is only one steel part out of a sample of 100 that is as much as 0.005 inches longer than the specified requirement.

2.20   (a), (b)

Bin	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative %
8.310 -- 8.329	3	6.12%	6.12%
8.330 -- 8.349	2	4.08%	10.20%
8.350 -- 8.369	1	2.04%	12.24%
8.370 -- 8.389	4	8.16%	20.41%
8.390 -- 8.409	4	8.16%	28.57%
8.410 -- 8.429	15	30.61%	59.18%
8.430 -- 8.449	7	14.29%	73.47%
8.450 -- 8.469	5	10.20%	83.67%
8.470 -- 8.489	5	10.20%	93.88%
8.490 -- 8.509	3	6.12%	100.00%

(c)   All the troughs will meet the company's requirements of between 8.31 and 8.61 inches wide.

2.21   (a),(b)

Strength	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1500 -- 1549	1	3.33%	3.33%
1550 -- 1599	2	6.67%	10.00%
1600 -- 1649	2	6.67%	16.67%
1650 -- 1699	7	23.33%	40.00%
1700 -- 1749	5	16.67%	56.67%
1750 -- 1799	7	23.33%	80.00%
1800 -- 1849	3	10.00%	90.00%
1850 -- 1899	3	10.00%	100.00%

(c)   The strength of all the insulators meets the company's requirement of at least 1500 lbs.

2.22   (a), (b)   Manufacturer A:

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.
6,500 but less than 7,500	3	7.50%	7.50%
7,500 but less than 8,500	5	12.50%	20.00%
8,500 but less than 9,500	20	50.00%	70.00%
9,500 but less than 10,500	9	22.50%	92.50%
10,500 but less than 11,500	3	7.50%	100.00%

Manufacturer B:

Bin Cell	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.
7,500 but less than 8,500	2	5.00%	5.00%
9,500 but less than 9,500	8	20.00%	25.00%
9,500 but less than 10,500	16	40.00%	65.00%
10,500 but less than 11,500	9	22.50%	87.50%
11,500 but less than 12,500	5	12.50%	100.00%

(c)   Manufacturer B produces bulbs with longer lives than Manufacturer A. The cumulative percentage for Manufacturer B shows 65% of its bulbs lasted less than 10,500 hours, contrasted with 70% of Manufacturer A's bulbs, which lasted less than 9,500 hours. None of Manufacturer A's bulbs lasted more than 11,499 hours, but 12.5% of Manufacturer B's bulbs lasted between 11,500 and 12,499 hours. At the same time, 7.5% of Manufacturer A's bulbs lasted less than 7,500 hours, whereas all of Manufacturer B's bulbs lasted at least 7,500 hours

2.23   (a)

Amount of Soft Drink	Frequency	Percentage
1.850 – 1.899	1	2%
1.900 – 1.949	5	10
1.950 – 1.999	18	36
2.000 – 2.049	19	38
2.050 – 2.099	6	12
2.100 – 2.149	1	2

Amount of Soft Drink	Frequency Less Than	Percentage Less Than
1.899	1	2%
1.949	6	12
1.999	24	48
2.049	43	86
2.099	49	98
2.149	50	100

(b)   The amount of soft drink filled in the two liter bottles is most concentrated in two intervals on either side of the two-liter mark, from 1.950 to 1.999 and from 2.000 to 2.049 liters. Almost three-fourths of the 50 bottles sampled contained between 1.950 liters and 2.049 liters.

2.24   (a)

Bar Chart

Pie Chart
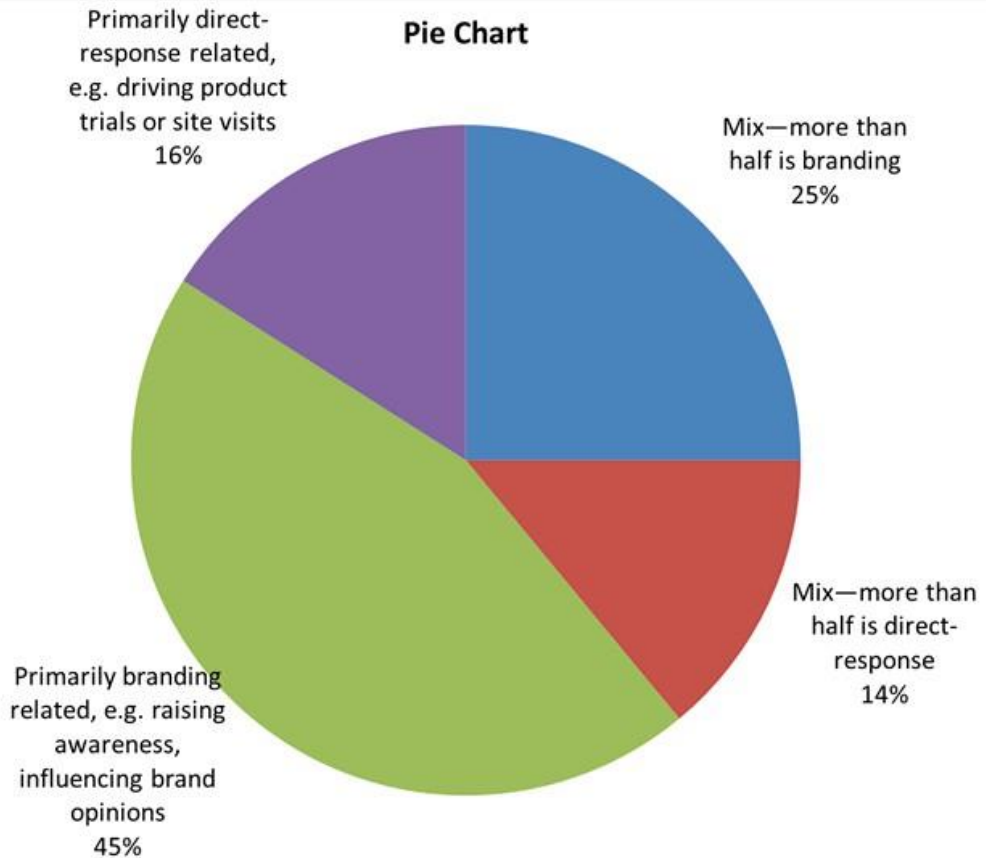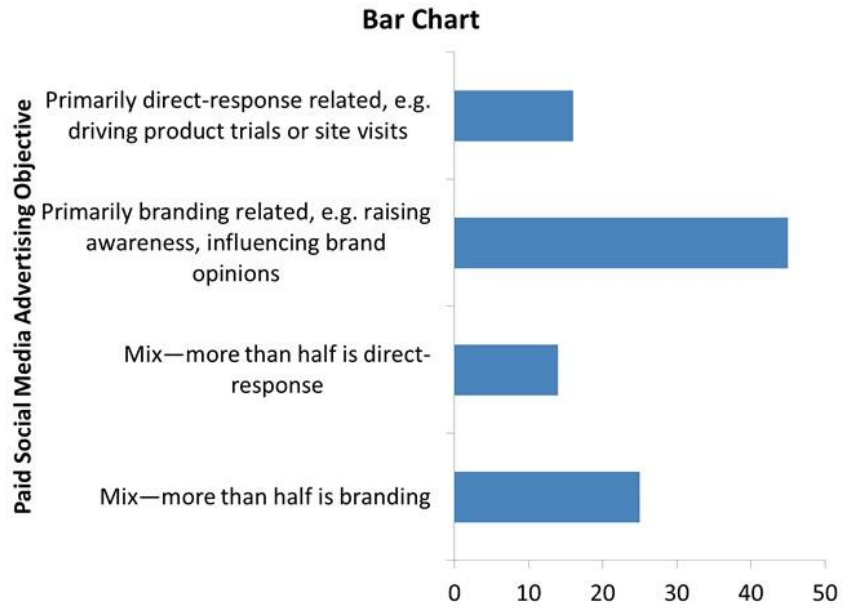
2.24   (a)
cont.
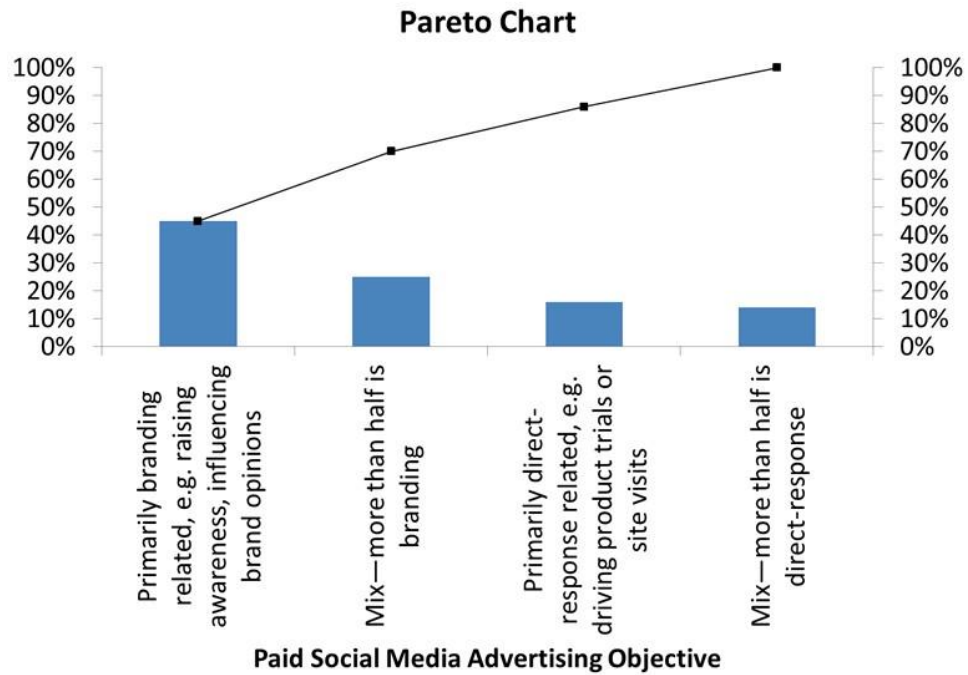
Pareto Chart

(b)   The Pareto diagram is better than the pie chart to portray these data because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order, it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

(c)   You can conclude that the "primarily branding related" objective accounts for the largest percentage of 45%. When a mix of branding and direct response is added to primarily branding, this accounts for 84%.

2.25   (a)
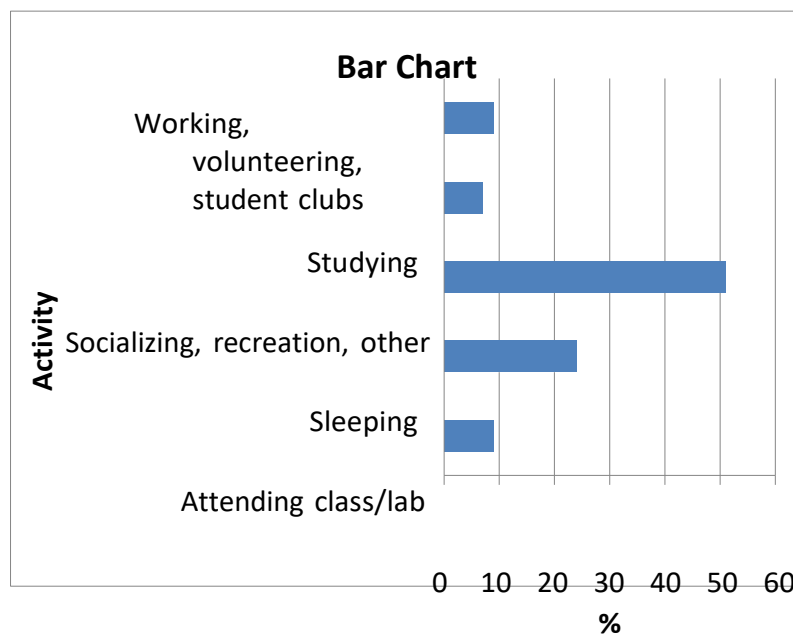
Bar Chart

2.25   **(a)**
cont.
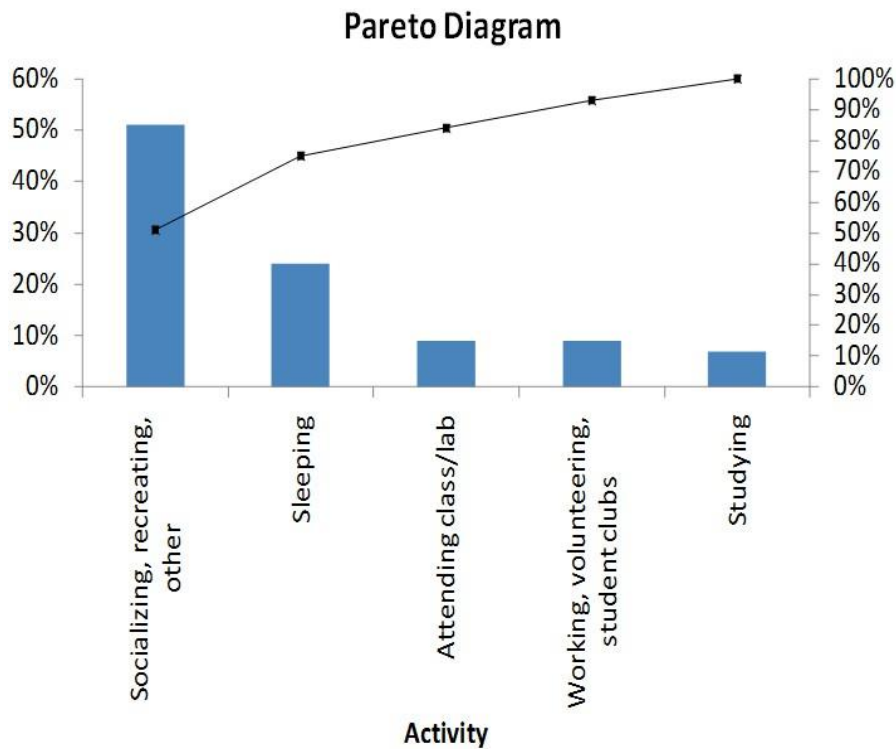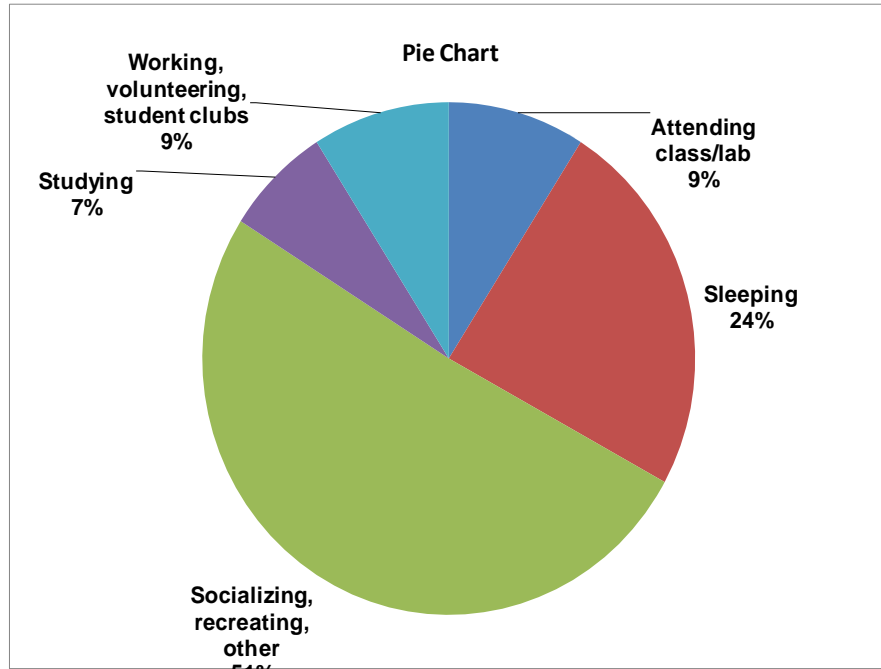
(b)   The Pareto diagram is better than the pie chart or the bar chart because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order, it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

(c)   From the Pareto diagram, it is obvious that slightly more than 50% of them were socializing, recreating or performing other activities.

2.26   (a)

Pareto Chart

Source of Electricity Percentage
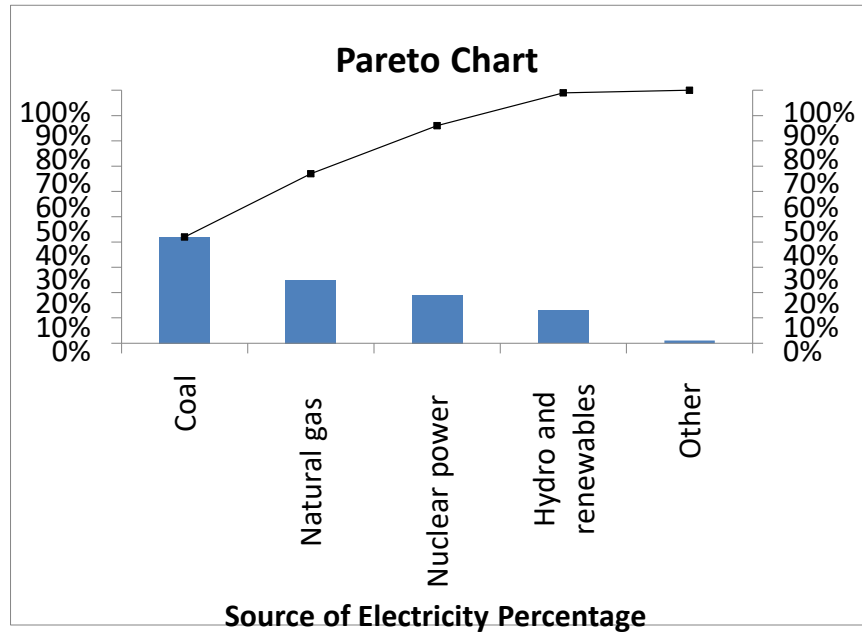
(b)   Eighty-six percent of power is derived from coal, nuclear power, or natural gas.

(c)

Pie Chart

Other 1%

Nuclear power 19%

Coal 42%

Natural gas 25%

Hydro and renewables 13%
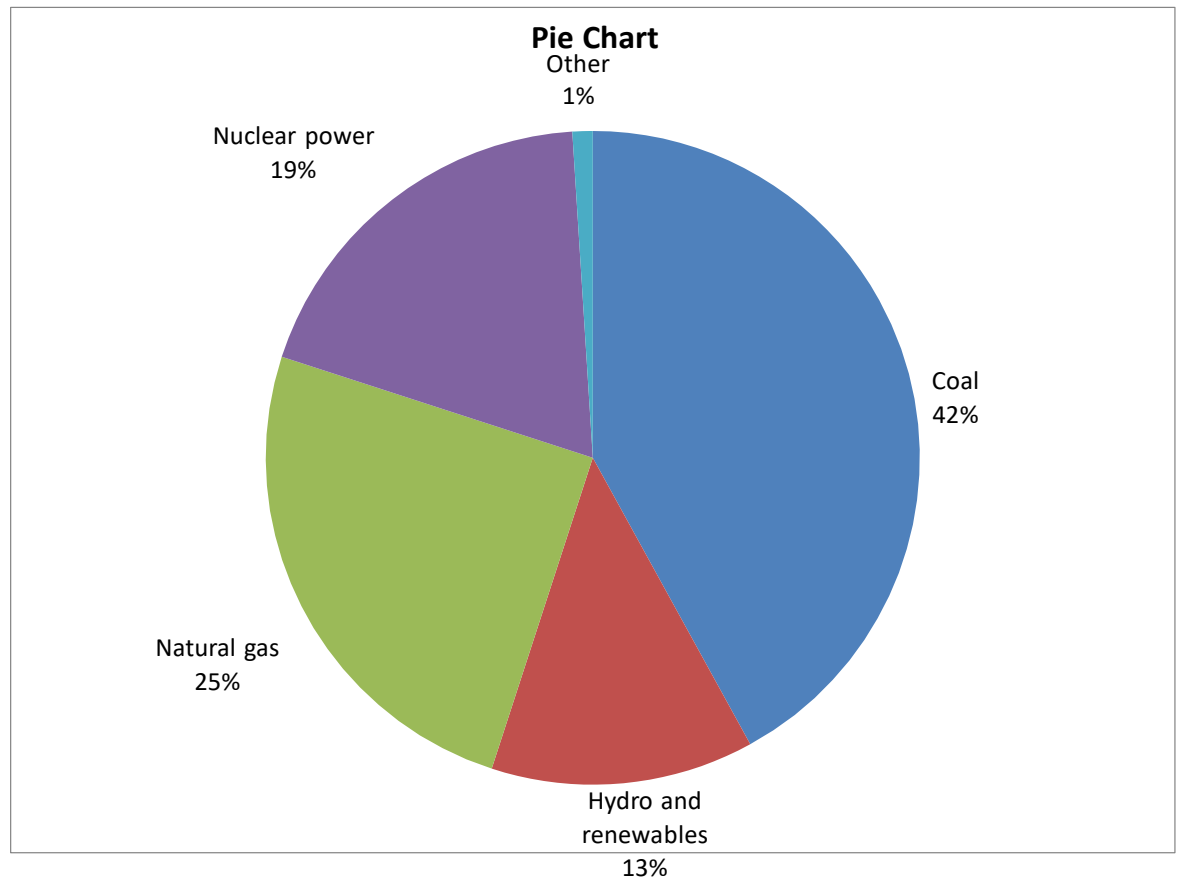
(d)   The Pareto diagram is better than the pie chart because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order, it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

2.27   (a)

Bar Chart

Automaker	
Toyota Motor Sales	
Other	
Nissan Motors Corporation	
General Motors	
Ford Motor Company	
Chrysler LLC	
American Honda	

0   100   200   300   400   500   600

Pie Chart

Toyota Motor Sales 11%
American Honda 6%
Chrysler LLC 15%
Other 18%
Ford Motor Company 15%
Nissan Motors Corporation 16%
General Motors 19%
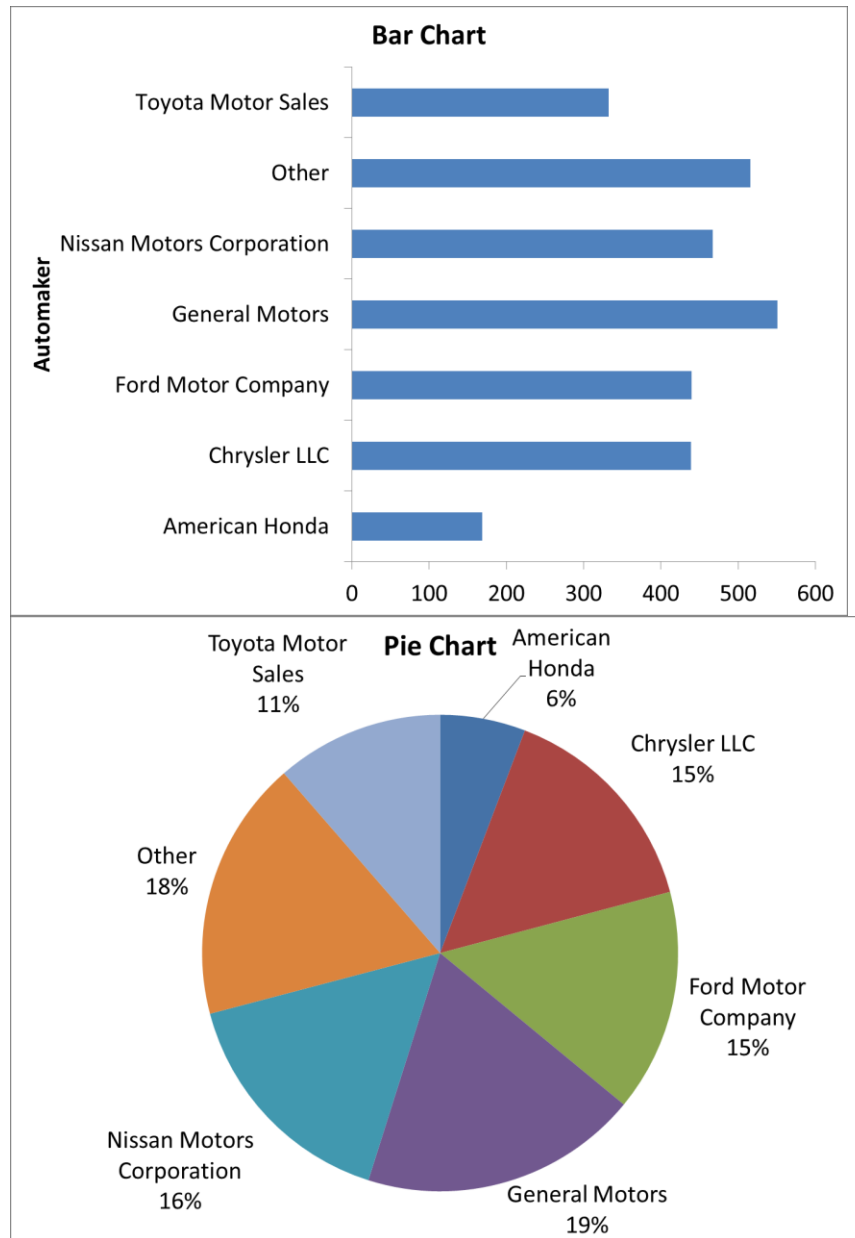
(b)   The bar chart is more suitable if the purpose is to compare the categories. The pie chart is more suitable if the main objective is to investigate the portion of the whole that is in a particular category. *
* Note: This is one of the many possible solutions for the question.

2.27   (c)
cont.

Pareto Chart
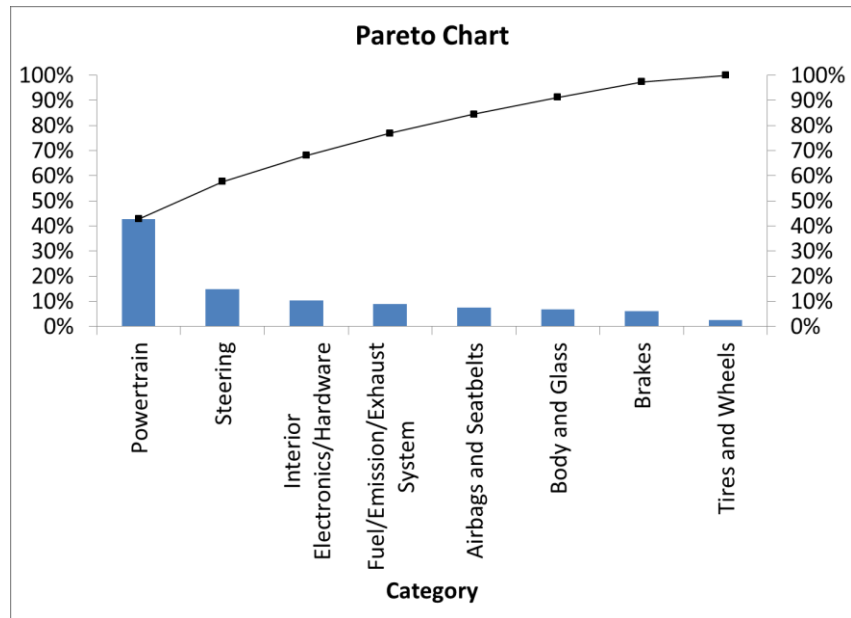
(d)   The "vital few" reasons for the categories of complaints are "powertrain", "steering", and "interior electronics/hardware" which account for more than 68% of the complaints. The remaining reasons are the "trivial many" which make up less than 32% of the complaints.

2.28   (a)
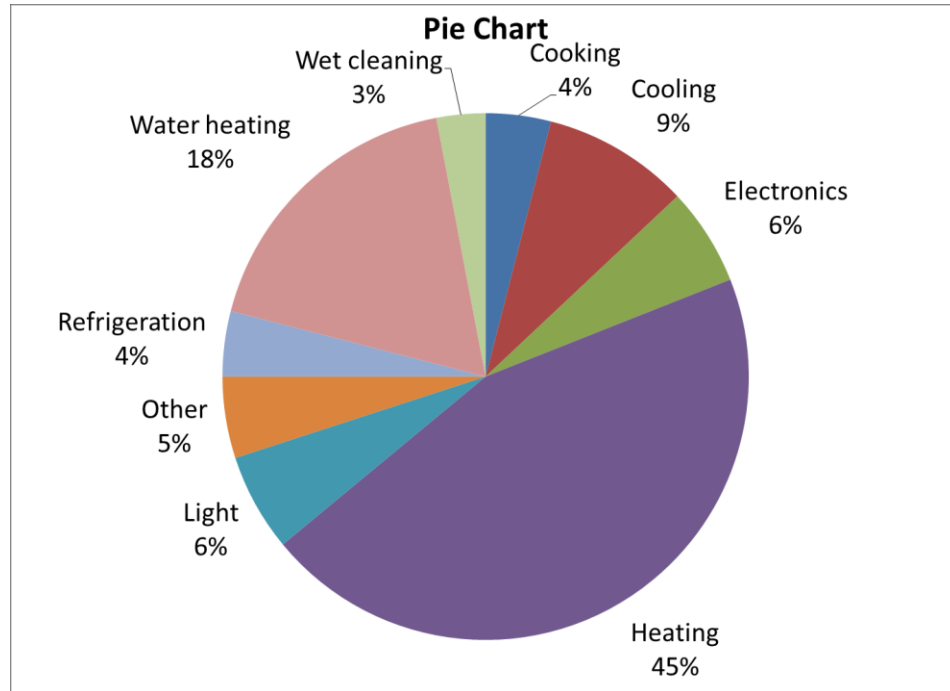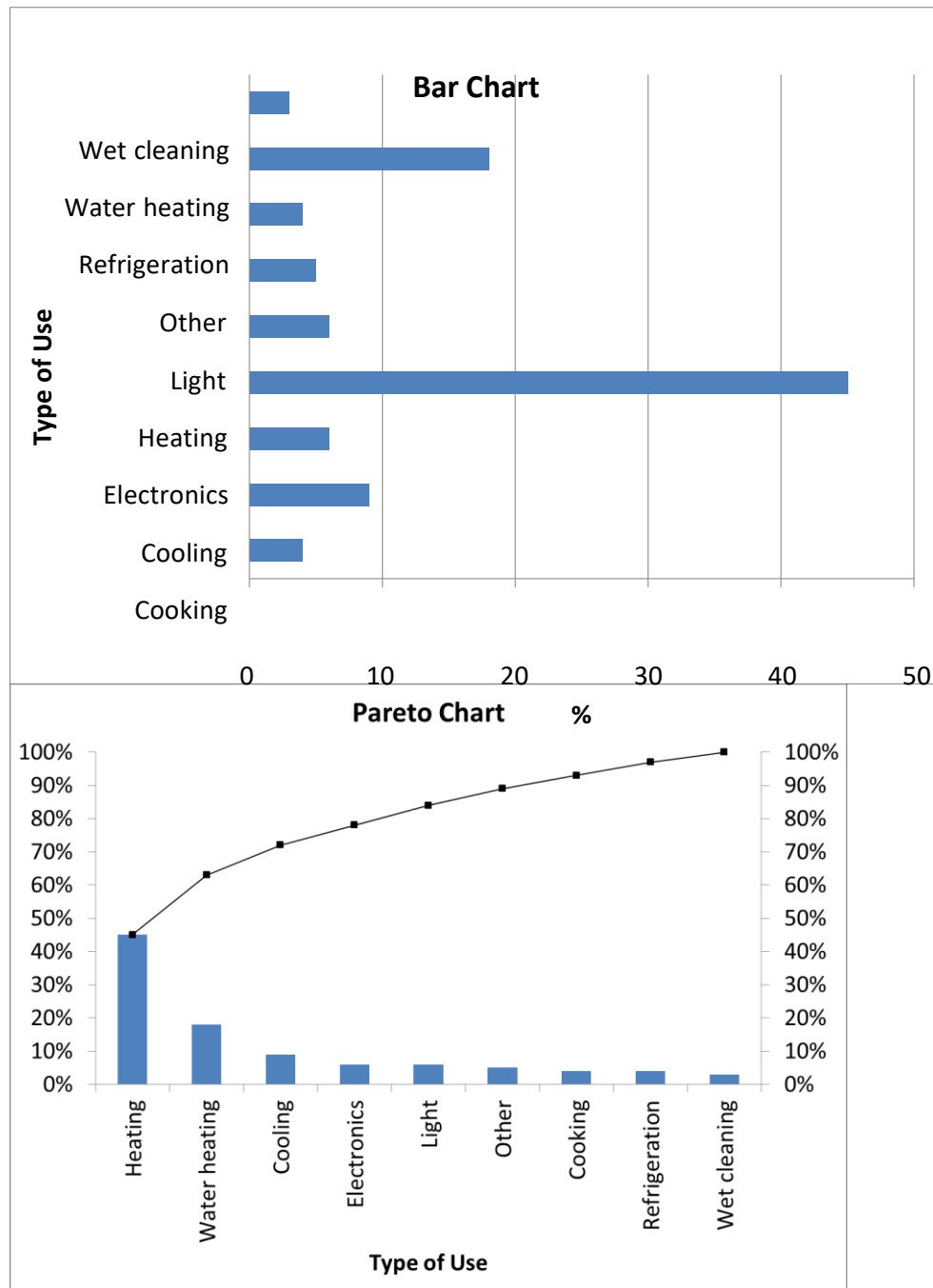
Pie Chart

2.28   (a)
cont.

(b)   The Pareto diagram is better than the pie chart and bar chart because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order; it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

(c)   Heating, water heating, and cooling accounted for 72% of the residential energy use in the United States.

2.29   (a)

Bar Chart

Pie Chart
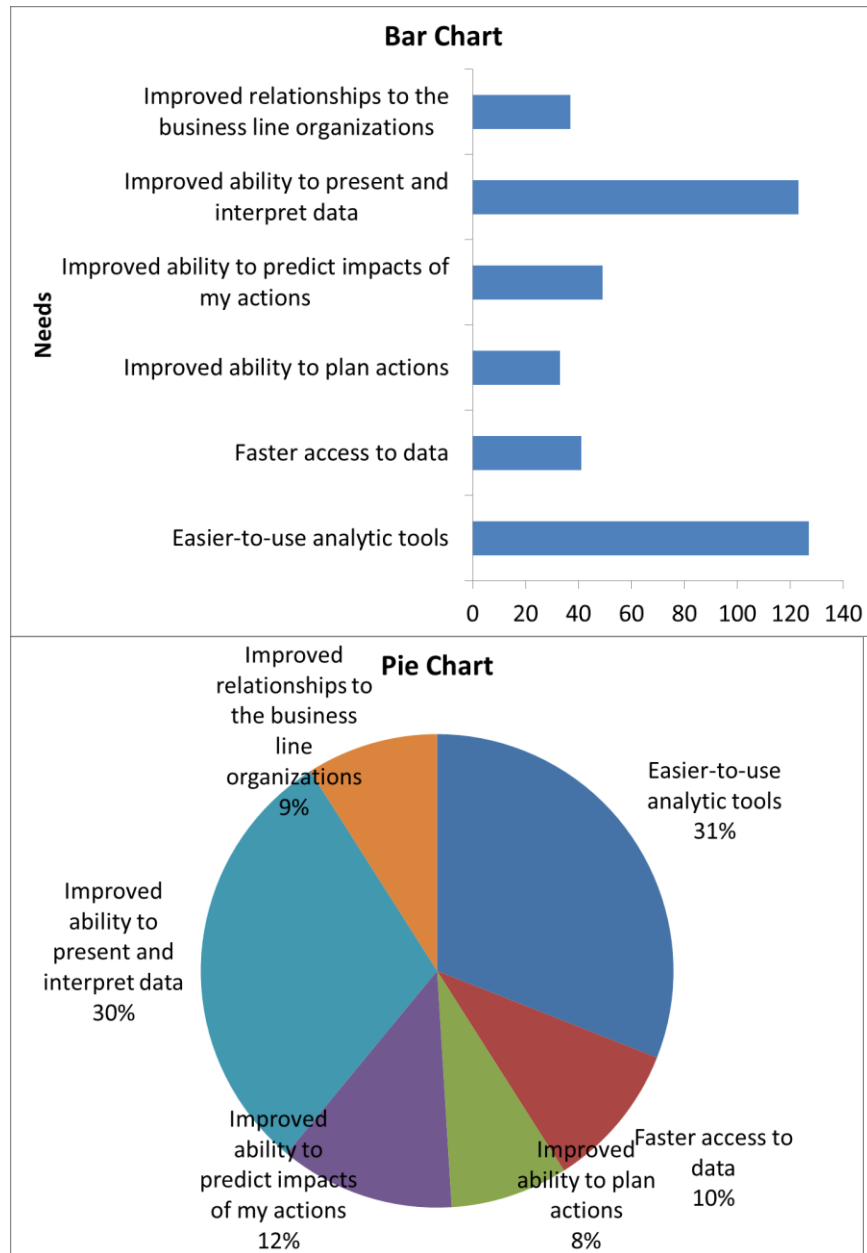
(b)   The highest percentage of needs for employer success with human resource metrics and reports comes from "easier-to-use analytic tools" at 30.98%, followed by "improved ability to present and interpret data" at 30%, "improved ability to predict impacts of my actions" at 11.95%, "faster access to data" at 10%, "improved relationships to the business line organizations" at 9.02% and "improved ability to plan actions" at 8.05%.

2.30   (a)

Side-by-side Bar Chart

(b)   A higher percentage of females enjoy shopping for clothing.

2.31   (a)

Side-by-side Bar Chart
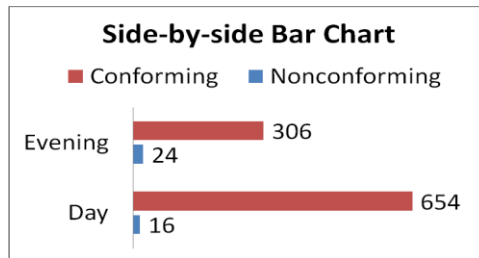
(b)   The director of the lab may be able to cut the number of nonconforming tests by reducing the number of tests run in the evening, when there is a higher percent of tests run improperly.

2.32   (a)

Side-by-side Bar Chart
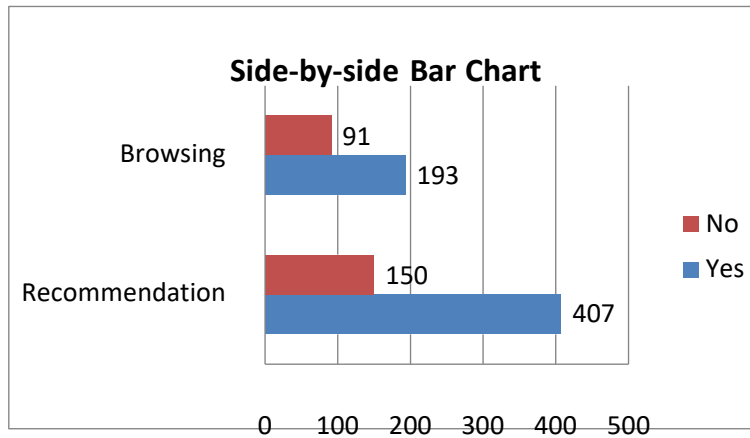
(b)   Social recommendations had very little impact on correct recall.

2.33   Stem-and-leaf of Finance Scores
5	34
6	9
7	4
9	38

2.34   Ordered array: 50 74 74 76 81 89 92

2.35   (a)   Ordered array: 9.1 9.4 9.7 10.0 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.8 11.1 11.2
                                11.5 11.5 11.6 11.6 11.7 11.7 11.7 12.2 12.2 12.3
                                12.4 12.8 12.9 13.0 13.2

        (b)   The stem-and-leaf display conveys more information than the ordered array. We can
                more readily determine the arrangement of the data from the stem-and-leaf display than
                we can from the ordered array. We can also obtain a sense of the distribution of the data
                from the stem-and-leaf display.

        (c)   The most likely gasoline purchase is between 11 and 11.7 gallons.

        (d)   Yes, the third row is the most frequently occurring stem in the display and it is located in the
                center of the distribution.

2.36   (a)

Stem-and-Leaf Display		
		Stem unit 10
Statistics		14 | 6
Sample Size	30	15 | 1 2 3
Mean	207.6667	16 | 0 6
Median	197	17 | 2 2 4 6
Std. Deviation	48.81516	18 | 4 4 5 7
Minimum	146	19 | 6 8
Maximum	337	20 |
		21 | 3 7
		22 | 3 4 4 5 5
		23 | 0 3
		24 | 2
		25 | 7
		26 |
		27 |
		28 |
		29 |
		30 | 0
		31 |
		32 | 4
		33 | 7

        (b)   The costs are concentrated between $172 and $225.

2.37   (a)   Ordered array: 1.5, 3.2, 4.6, 7.1, 8.9, 9.0, 9.4, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1, 10.8, 11.5, 11.7, 11.8, 13.8,
                14.0, 14.0, 16.1, 17.7, 26.3, 31.2, 32.5, 74.5, 91.6, 113.3, 127.4

2.37   (b)
cont.

			Stem-and-Leaf Display	
			Stem unit 10	
Statistics			0	2 3 5 7 9 9 9
Sample Size	26		1	0 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 4 4 6 8
Mean	26.61154		2	6
Median	11.75		3	1 3
Std. Deviation	34.42669		4	
Minimum	1.5		5	
Maximum	127.4		6	
			7	5
			8	
			9	2
			10	
			11	3
			12	7

(c)   The stem-and-leaf display conveys more information than the ordered array. We can more readily determine the arrangement of the data from the stem-and-leaf display than we can from the ordered array. We can also obtain a sense of the distribution of the data from the stem-and-leaf display.

(d)   The amount of caffeine in energy drinks is concentrated around 1.0 mg/oz.

2.38   (a)

Histogram

2.38   (a)
cont.

Percentage Polygon

(b)

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
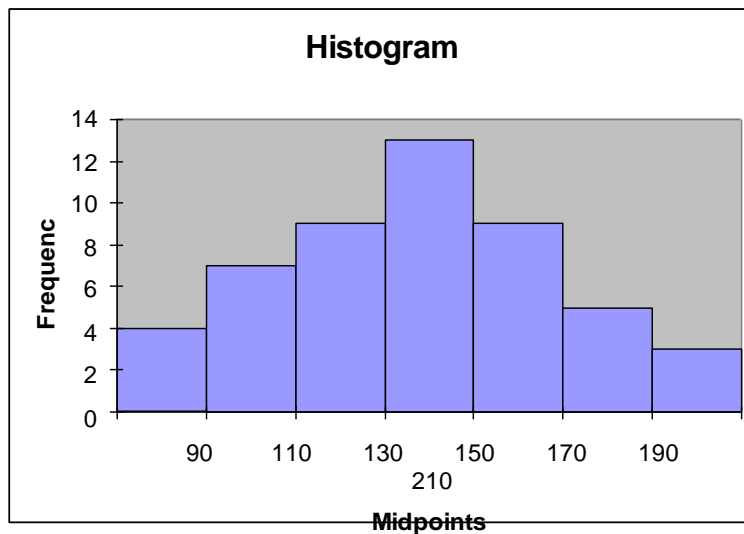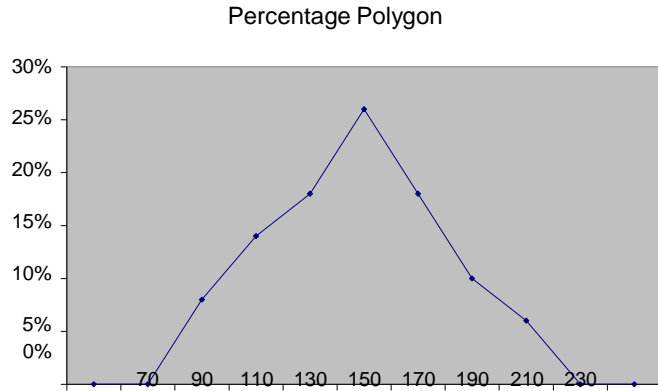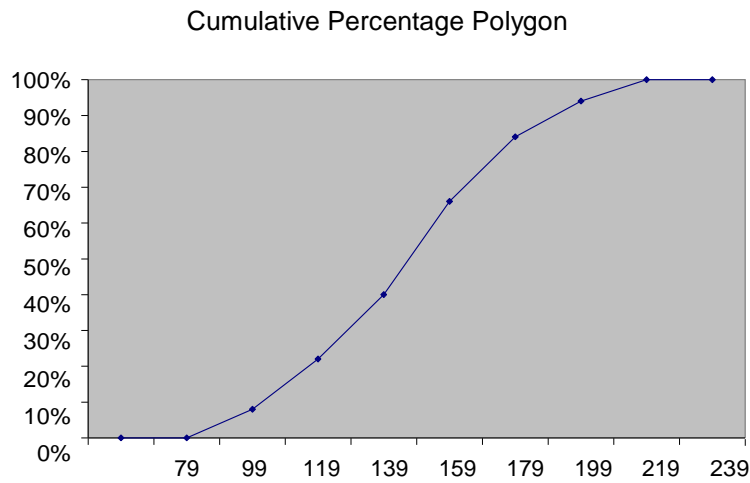
(c)   The majority of utility charges are clustered between $120 and $180.

2.39   The costs of attending a baseball game is concentrating around $200. There are a few outliers in the right tail with two teams having a cost higher than $320.

2.40   Property taxes seem concentrated between $1,000 and $1,500 and also between $500 and $1,000 per capita. There were more states with property taxes per capita below $1,500 than above $1,500.

2.41   (a)

        (b)
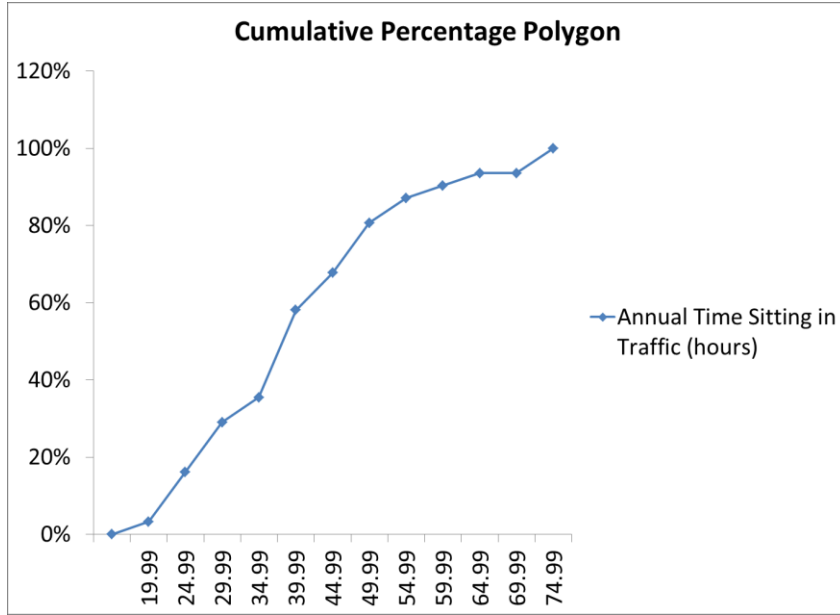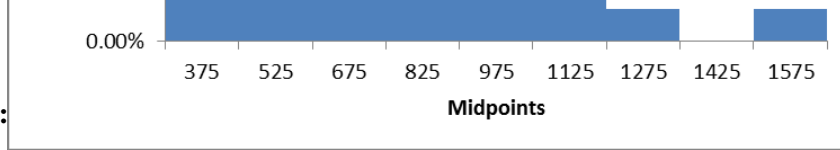
2.41   (b)
cont.
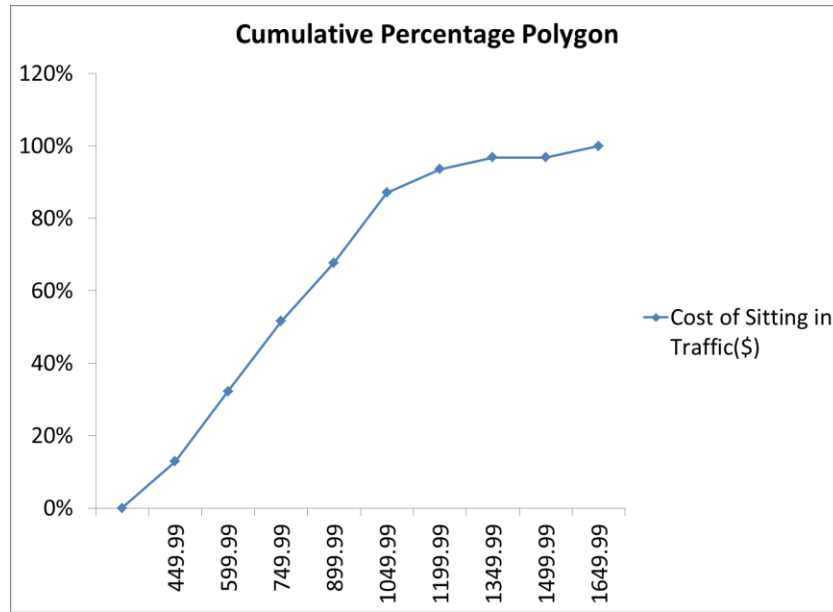
(c)   The annual time sitting in traffic is concentrated around 37.5 hours with a few spending as much as around 72.5 hours.

(d)   The cost of sitting in traffic per year is concentrated around $675 with one costing as much as $1,575.

2.42   (a)

2.42   (b)
cont.

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
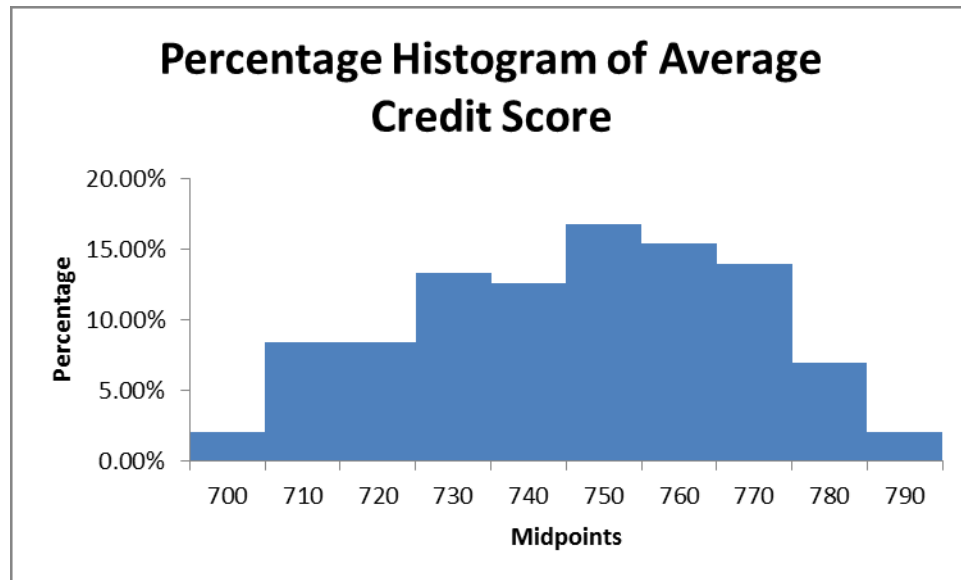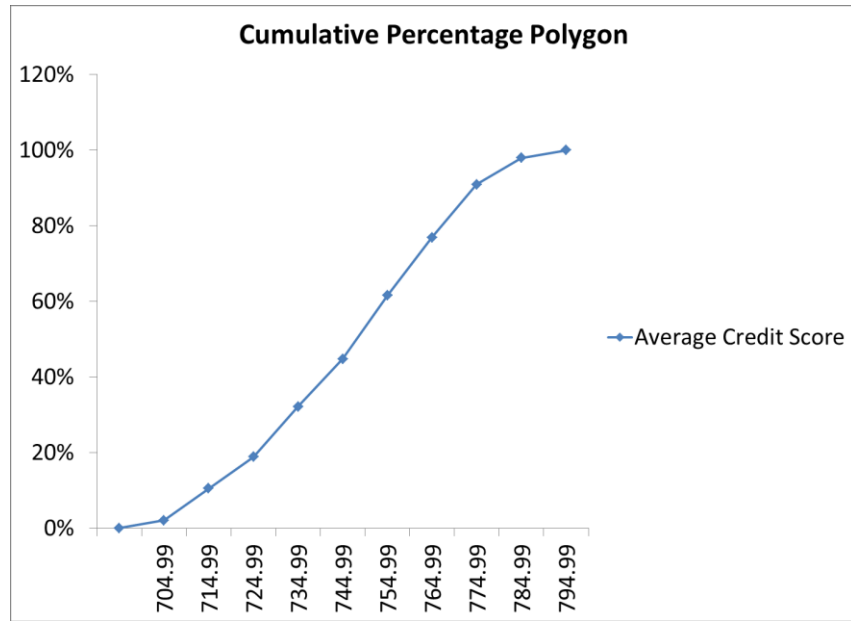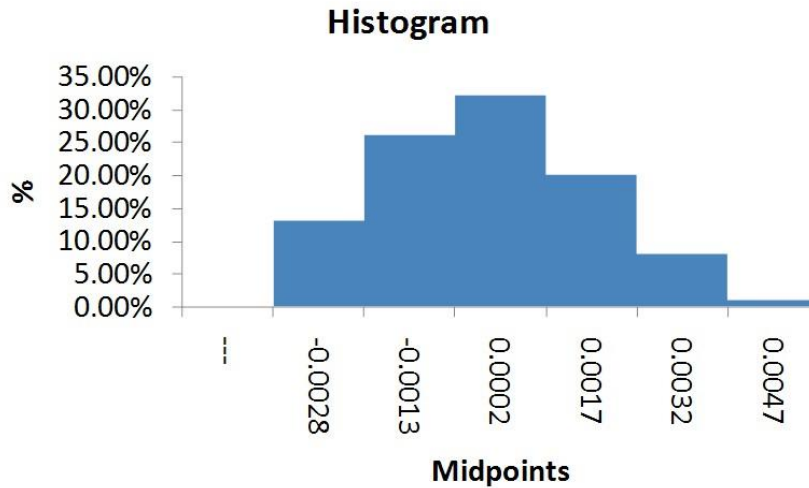
(c)   The average credit scores are concentrated around 750.

2.43   (a)

Histogram

(b)   Yes, the steel mill is doing a good job at meeting the requirement as there is only one
         steel part out of a sample of 100 that is as much as 0.005 inches longer than the specified
         requirement.

2.44   (a)

Histogram

Percentage Polygon

(b)

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
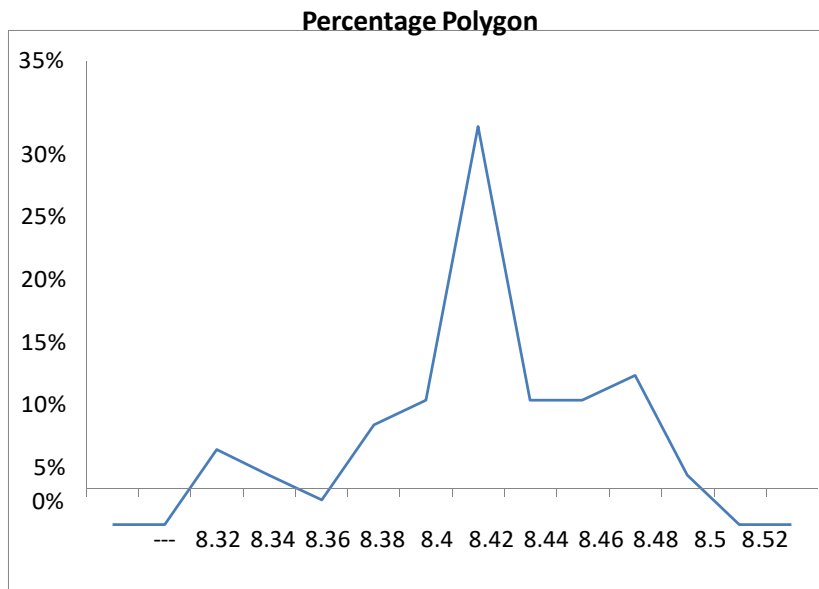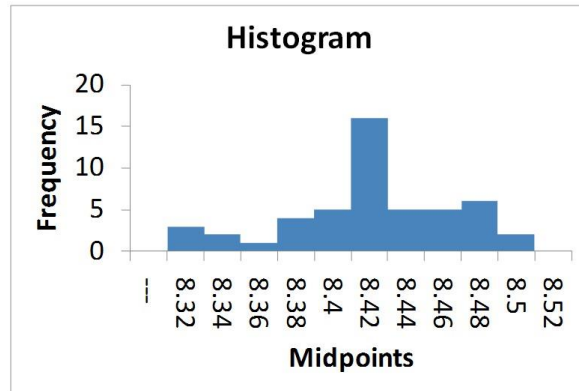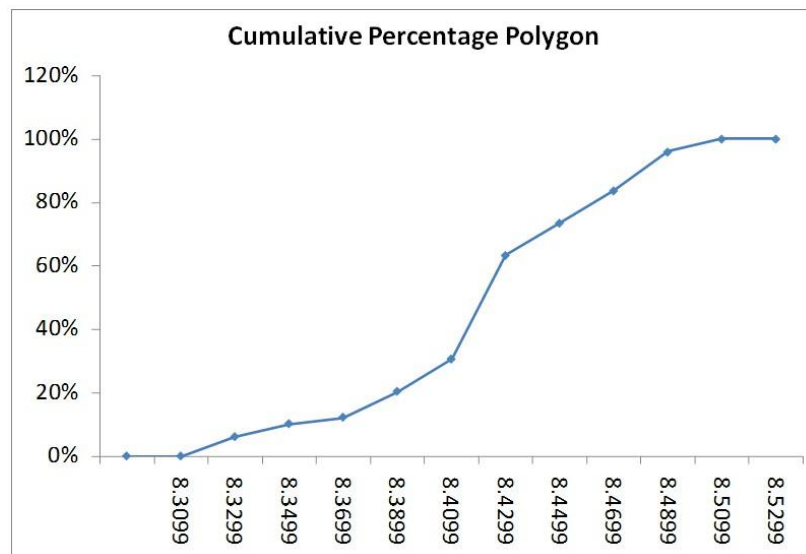
(c)   All the troughs will meet the company's requirements of between 8.31 and 8.61 inches wide.

2.45   (a)

%Histogram

Percentage Polygon

(b)
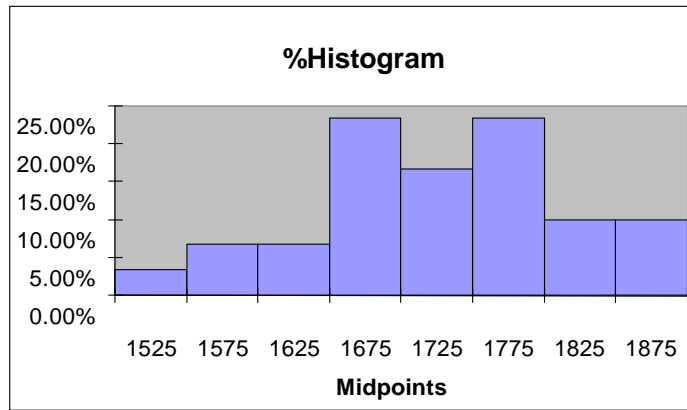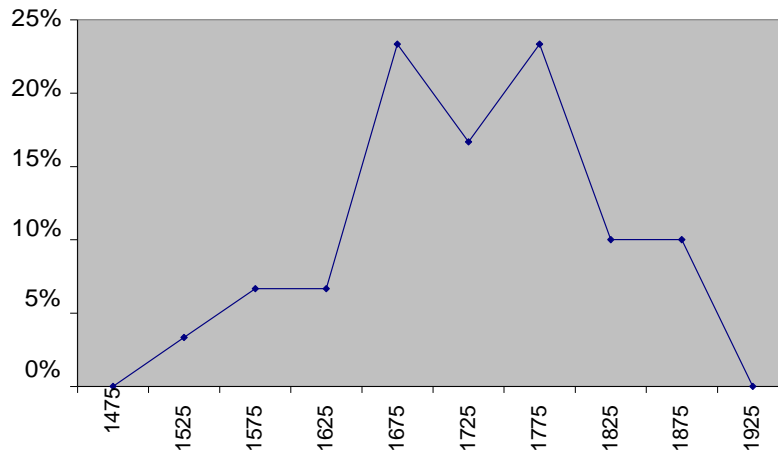
Cumulative Percentage Polygon
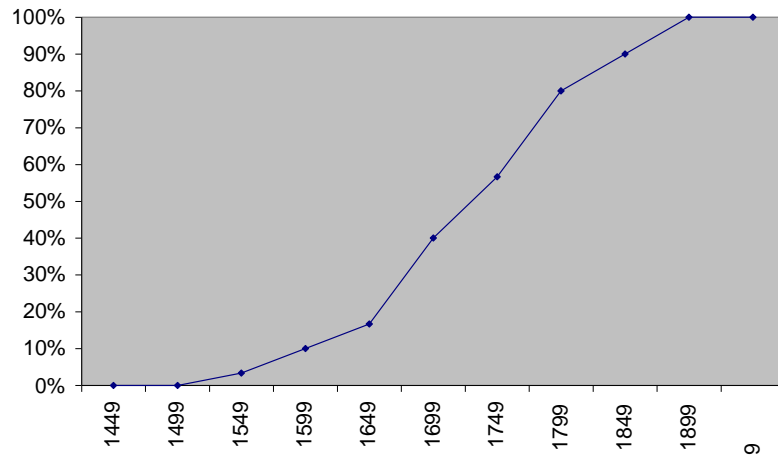
(c)   The strength of all the insulators meets the company's requirement of at least 1500 lbs.

2.46   (a)
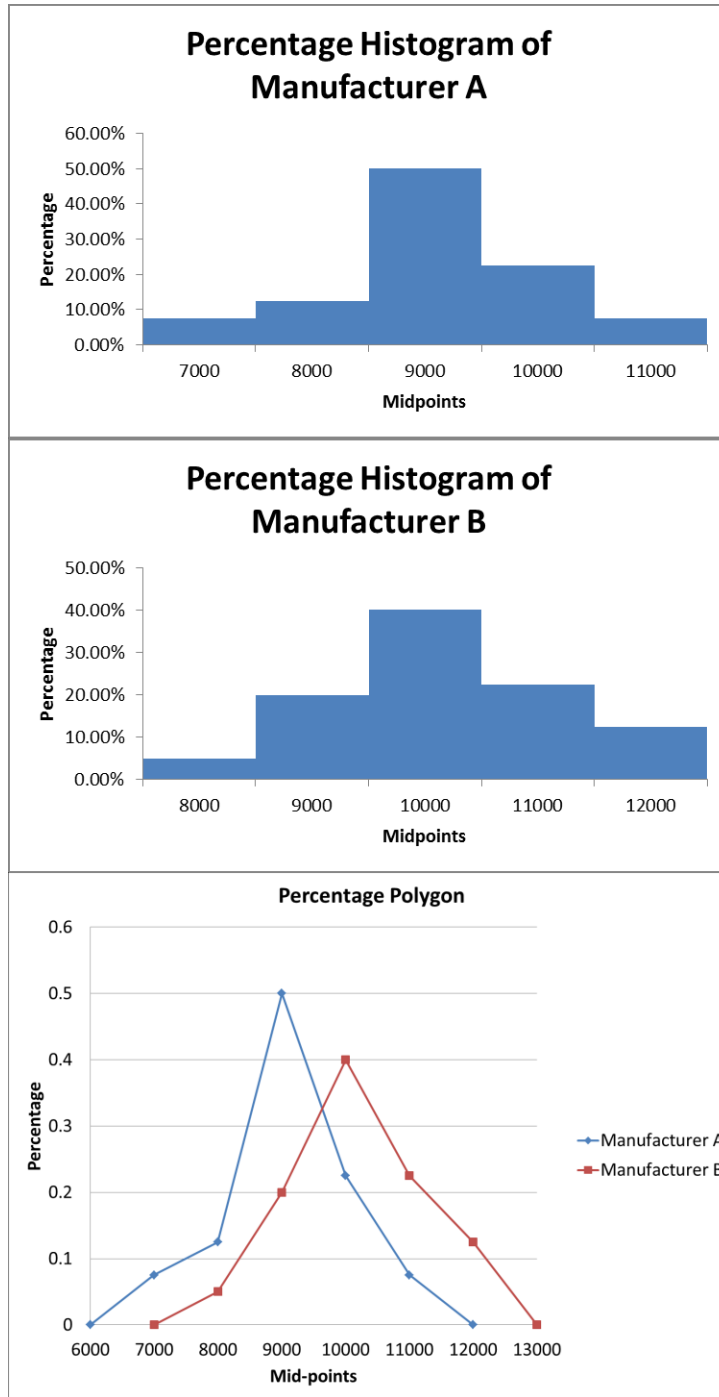
2.46   (b)
cont.
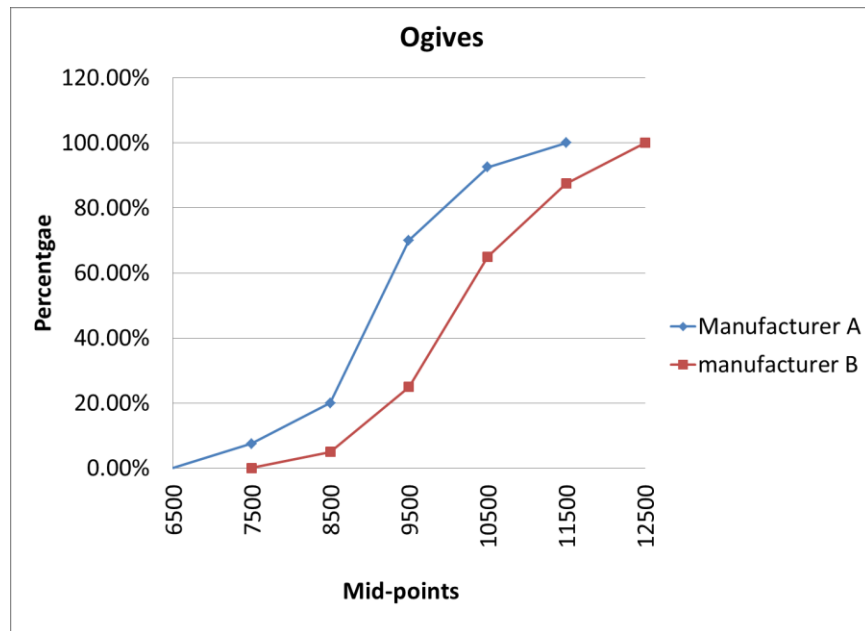
Ogives

(c)   Manufacturer B produces bulbs with longer lives than Manufacturer A. The
         cumulative percentage for Manufacturer B shows 65% of their bulbs lasted 10499 hours
         or less contrasted with 70% of Manufacturer A's bulbs which lasted 9499 hours or less.
         None of Manufacturer A's bulbs lasted more than 11499 hours, but 12.5% of
         Manufacturer B's bulbs lasted between 11500 and 12499 hours. At the same time, 7.5%
         of Manufacturer A's bulbs lasted less than 7500 hours, while all of Manufacturer B's
         bulbs lasted at least 7500 hours.
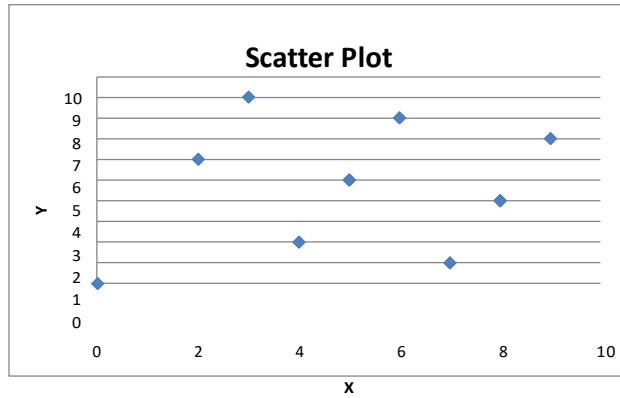
2.47   (a)

Histogram

Percentage Polygon

(b)

Amount of Soft Drink	Frequency Less Than	Percentage Less Than
1.899	1	2%
1.949	6	12
1.999	24	48
2.049	43	86
2.099	49	98
2.149	50	100

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
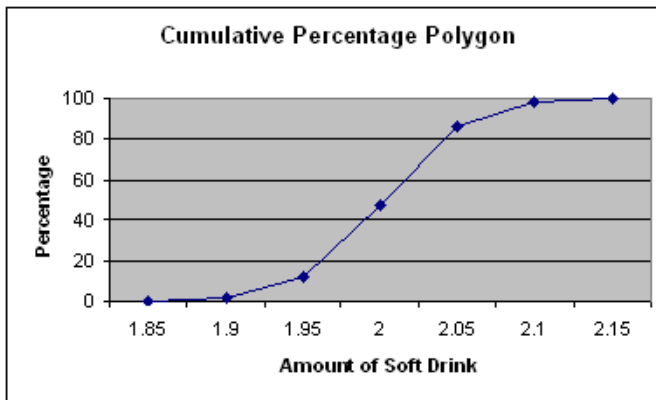
(c)   The amount of soft drink filled in the two liter bottles is most concentrated in two intervals on either side of the two-liter mark, from 1.950 to 1.999 and from 2.000 to
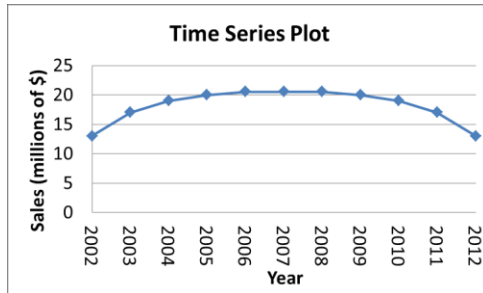
2.049 liters. Almost three-fourths of the 50 bottles sampled contained between 1.950 liters and 2.049 liters.

2.48   (a)

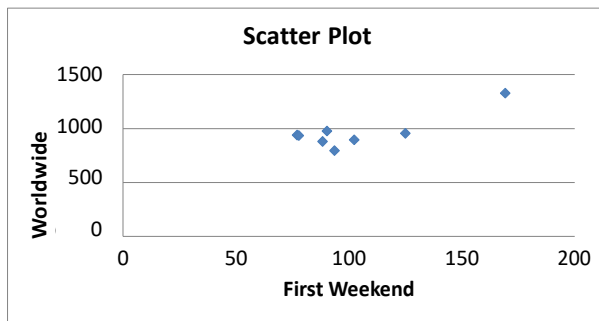Scatter Plot

(b)   There is no relationship between *X* and *Y*.

2.49   (a)

Time Series Plot

(b)   Annual sales appear to be increasing in the earlier years before 2006 but start to decline after 2008.

2.50   (a)

Scatter Plot

(b)

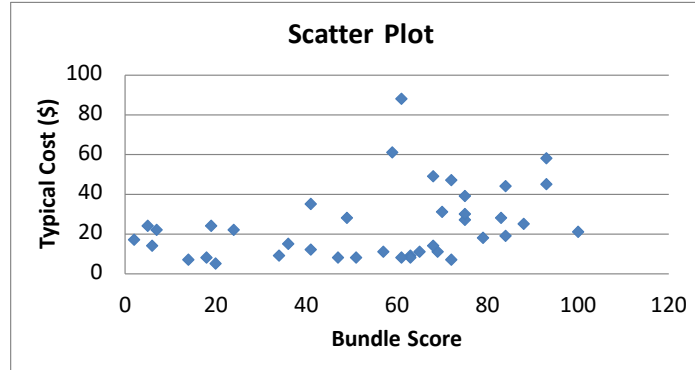Scatter Plot

2.50   (c)   There appears to be a linear relationship between the first weekend gross and either
cont.   the U.S. gross or the worldwide gross of Harry Potter movies. However, this relationship
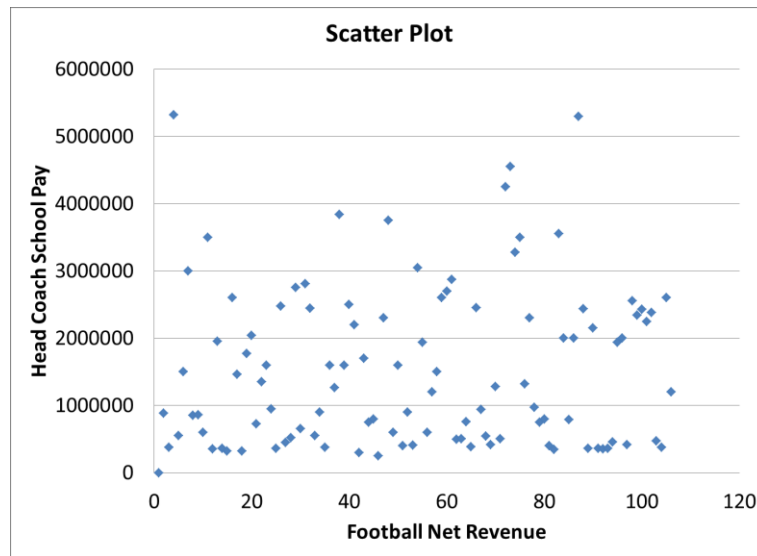   is greatly affected by the results of the last movie, *Deathly Hallows*, *Part II*.

2.51   (a)

Scatter Plot

Typical Cost ($) vs Bundle Score

         (b)   There appears to be a positive relationship between Bundle score and typical cost.

2.52   (a)   Yes, schools with higher revenues will also have higher coaches' total pay.
         (b)

Scatter Plot

Head Coach School Pay vs Football Net Revenue
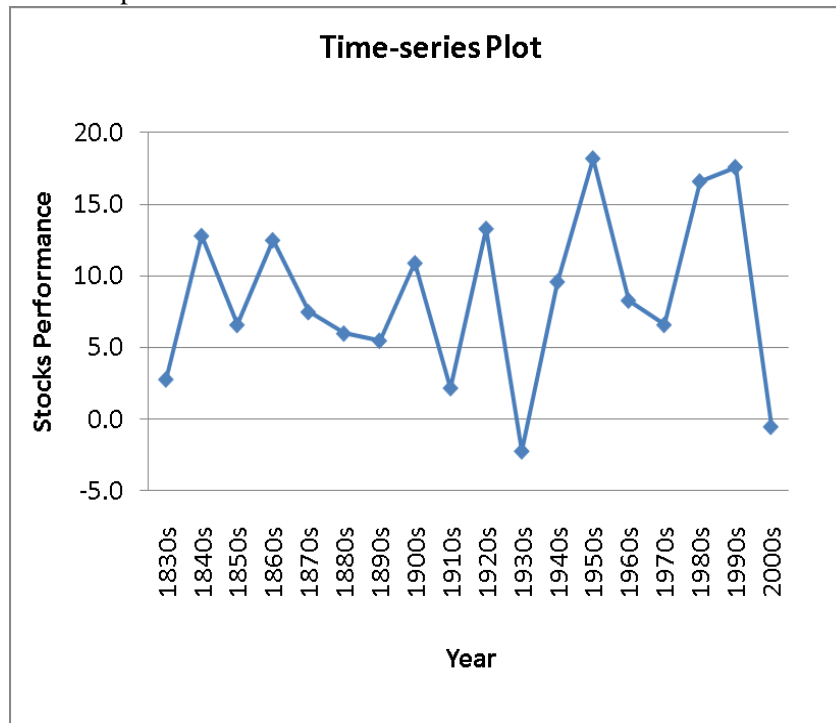
         (c)   The scatter plot contradicts your answer to (a).

2.53   (a)
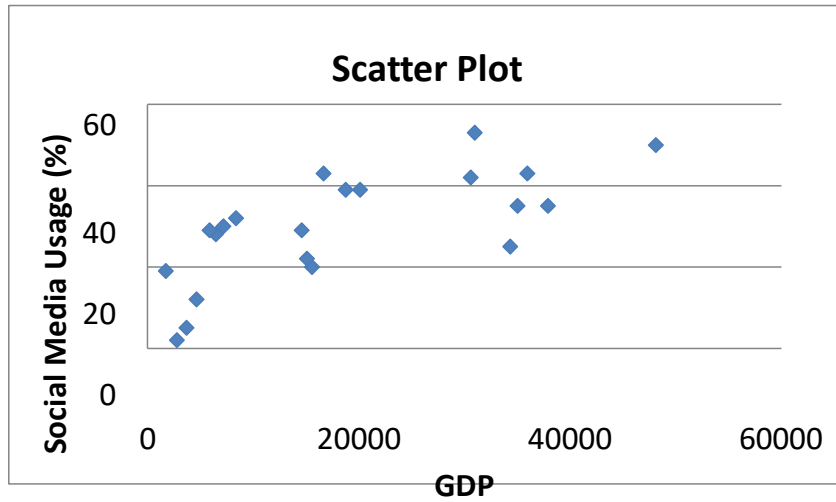
(b)   There is a positive relationship between GDP and social media usage.

2.54   (a)   Excel output:

(b)   There is a great deal of variation in the returns from decade to decade. Most of the returns are between 5% and 15%. The 1950s, 1980s, and 1990s had exceptionally high returns, and only the 1930s and 2000s had negative returns.

2.55   (a)

Time-Series Plot

*(chart: Home Sales Price vs. Period, Jan-2000 through Jul-2012)*
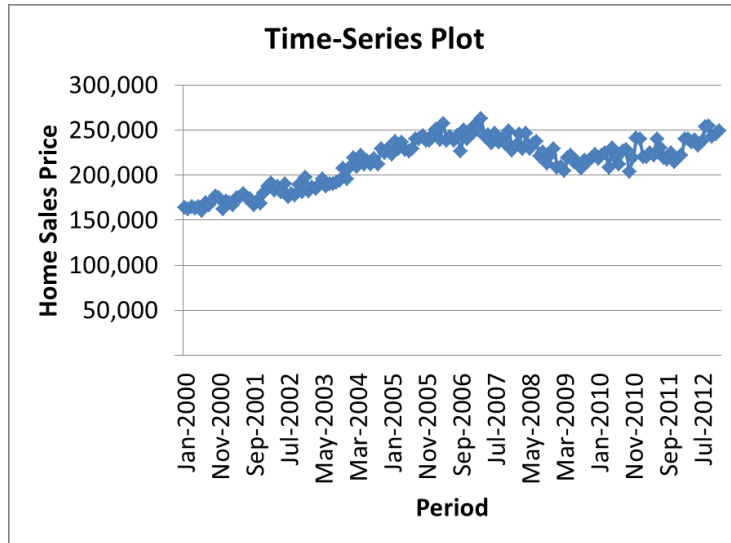
(b)   There is an upward trend on the home sales price till 2007 and the sales price started a downward trend from then on till 2009 when it started to trend up again.

2.56   (a)

Time-Series Plot

(chart: Attendance vs. Year, 2001 through 2012)
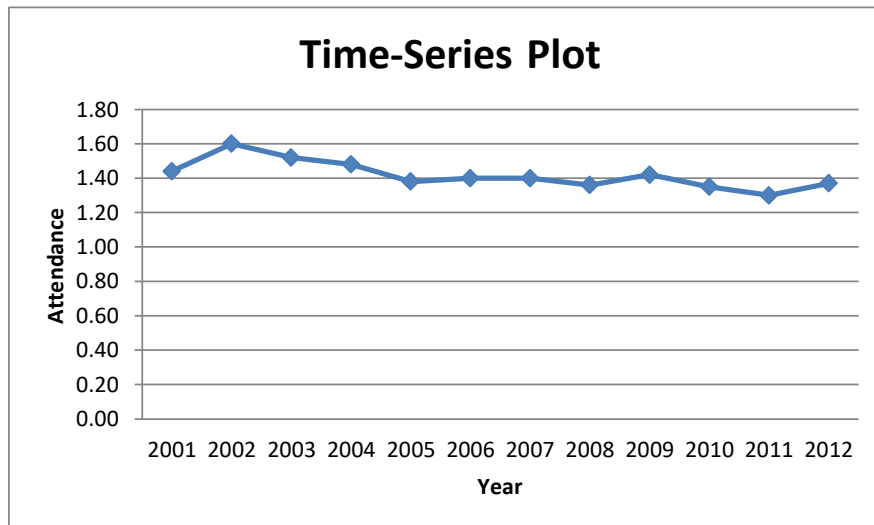
(b)   There was a slight decline in movie attendance between 2001 and 2012. During that time, movie attendance increased from 2001 to 2002 but then after 2004 began decreasing to levels below that in 2001.

2.57   (a)

Time-Series Plot
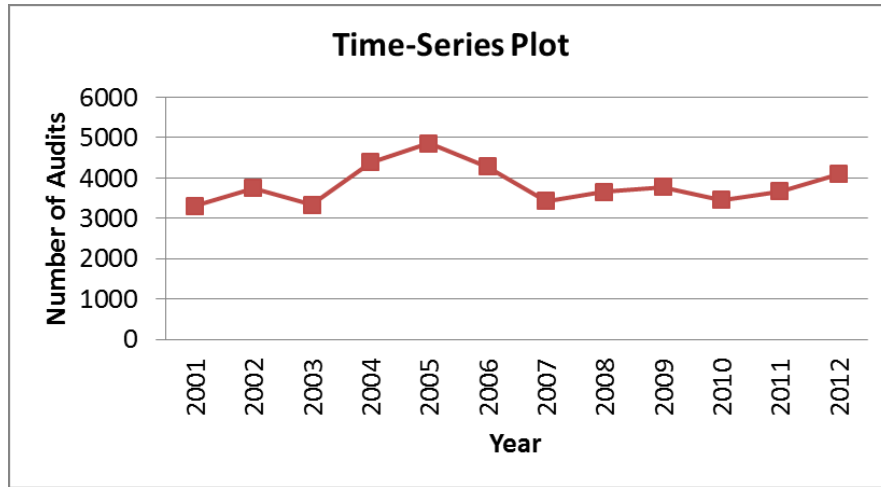
(b)   The number of audits increased from 2001 to 2005, then declined back to the 2001 level in 2007 and hover around the same level from then on.

2.58   (a)   Pivotal table of tallies in terms of counts:

Count of 3YrReturn%	Star Rating					
Type	**Five**	**Four**	**One**	**Three**	**Two**	**Grand**
Growth	**18**	**76**	**16**	**74**	**43**	
Large	9	31	5	37	21	103
Mid-Cap	7	28	4	20	13	72
Small	2	17	7	17	9	52
Value	**5**	**22**	**7**	**36**	**19**	**89**
Large	2	13	5	21	9	50
Mid-Cap	1	4		9	5	19
Small	2	5	2	6	5	20
Grand Total	**23**	**98**	**23**	**110**	**62**	

Pivotal table of tallies in terms of % of grand total:

Count of 3YrReturn%	Star Rating					
Type	**Five**	**Four**	**One**	**Three**	**Two**	**Grand Total**
Growth	**5.70%**	**24.05%**	**5.06%**	**23.42%**	**13.61%**	**71.84%**
Large	2.85%	9.81%	1.58%	11.71%	6.65%	32.59%
Mid-Cap	2.22%	8.86%	1.27%	6.33%	4.11%	22.78%
Small	0.63%	5.38%	2.22%	5.38%	2.85%	16.46%
Value	**1.58%**	**6.96%**	**2.22%**	**11.39%**	**6.01%**	**28.16%**
Large	0.63%	4.11%	1.58%	6.65%	2.85%	15.82%
Mid-Cap	0.32%	1.27%	0.00%	2.85%	1.58%	6.01%
Small	0.63%	1.58%	0.63%	1.90%	1.58%	6.33%
Grand Total	**7.28%**	**31.01%**	**7.28%**	**34.81%**	**19.62%**	**100.00%**

2.58   (b)   Patterns of star rating conditioned on market cap:
cont.   For the growth funds as a group, most are rated as four-star, followed by three-star, two-
                 star, five-star and one-star. The pattern of star rating is similar across the different
                 market cap within the growth funds with most of the mid-cap funds receiving a four-star
                 rating, followed by three-star, two-star, five-star and one-star, most of the small-cap
                 funds receiving a four-star or three-star rating, followed by two-star, one-star and five-
                 star while most of large cap funds receiving a three-star rating, followed by two-star,
                 five-star and one-star.
                 For the value funds as a group, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-
                 star, one-star and five-star. Within the value funds, the large-cap funds follow the same
                 pattern as the value funds as a group. Most of the mid-cap funds are rated as three-star,
                 followed by two-star, four-star, five-star and one-star while most of the small-cap funds
                 are rated as three-star, followed by either two-star or four-star, and either one-star or five
                 star.
                 Patterns of market cap conditioned on star rating:
                 Most of the growth funds are large-cap, followed by mid-cap and small-cap. The pattern
                 is similar among the five-star, four-star, three-star and two-star growth funds but among
                 the one-star growth funds, most are small-cap, followed by large-cap and mid-cap.
                 The largest share of the value funds is large-cap, followed by small-cap and mid-cap. The
                 pattern is similar among the four-star and one-star value funds. Among the three-star
                 value funds, most are large-cap, followed by mid-cap and then small-cap while most are
                 large-cap, followed by equal portions of mid-cap and small-cap among the two-star value
                 funds and most are either large-cap or small-cap followed by mid-cap among the five-star
                 value funds.

2.59   (a)   Pivotal table of tallies in terms of counts:

Count of 3YrReturn%	Star Rating					
Market Cap	Five	Four	One	Three	Two	Grand
⊟Large	11	44	10	58	30	
Average	1	2	3	4	4	14
High			1		3	4
Low	10	42	6	54	23	135
⊟Mid-Cap	8	32	4	29	18	91
Average	2	7	3	13	14	39
Low	6	25	1	16	4	52
⊟Small	4	22	9	23	14	72
Average	1	6	3	18	10	38
High		1	6	1	1	9
Low	3	15		4	3	25
Grand Total	**23**	**98**	**23**	**110**	**62**	

2.59   (a)   Pivotal table of tallies in terms of % of grand total:
cont.

Count of 3YrReturn% Star Rating	Four	One	Three	Two	Grand Total
⊟**Large**	**3.48%**	**3.16%**	**18.35%**	**9.49%**	**48.42%**
Average	0.32%	0.95%	1.27%	1.27%	4.43%
High	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.95%	1.27%
Low	3.16%	1.90%	17.09%	7.28%	42.72%
⊟**Mid-Cap**	**2.53%**	**1.27%**	**9.18%**	**5.70%**	**28.80%**
Average	0.63%	0.95%	4.11%	4.43%	12.34%
Low	1.90%	0.32%	5.06%	1.27%	16.46%
⊟**Small**	**1.27%**	**2.85%**	**7.28%**	**4.43%**	**22.78%**
Average	0.32%	0.95%	5.70%	3.16%	12.03%
High	0.00%	1.90%	0.32%	0.32%	2.85%
Low	0.95%	0.00%	1.27%	0.95%	7.91%
Grand Total	**7.28%**	**7.28%**	**34.81%**	**19.62%**	**100.00%**

(b)   Patterns of star rating conditioned on risk:
For the large-cap funds as a group, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, five-star and then one-star. The pattern of star rating is the same among the low-risk large-cap funds. The pattern is different among the high-risk and average-risk large-cap funds. Among the high-risk large-cap funds, most are rated as two-star, followed by one three-star with no three-star, four-star or five-star rating. Among the average-risk large-cap funds, most are two-star and three-star, followed by one-star, four-star and five-star rating.
For the mid-cap funds as a group, most are rated as four-star, followed by three-star, two-star, five-star and then one-star. The pattern of star rating is different among the average-risk mid-cap funds with the largest portion of two-star, followed by three-star, four-star, one-star and five-star. Among the low-risk mid-cap funds, most are rated as four-star, followed by three-star, five-star, two-star and one-star.
For the small-cap funds as a group, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, one-star and then five-star. Among the average-risk small-cap funds, most are three-star, followed by two-star, four-star, one-star and five-star. Among the high-risk small-cap funds, most are rated as one-star, followed by equal portions of two-star, three-star and four-star and no five-star. Among the low-risk small-cap funds, most are four-star, followed by three-star and equal portions of two-star and five-star with none rated as one-star.
Patterns of risk conditioned on star rating:
Among the large-cap funds, most are low-risk, followed by average-risk and finally high-risk. The pattern is the same among the one-star, two-star, three-star, four-star and five-star large-cap funds. Among the mid-cap funds, most are low-risk, followed by average-risk with no high-risk. The pattern is the same among the five-star, four-star and three-star mid-cap funds.
Among the small-cap funds, most are average-risk, followed by low-risk and finally high-risk. The pattern is the same for the two-star and three-star small-cap funds. Among the one-star small-cap funds, most are high-risk, followed by average-risk with no low-risk. Among the four-star and five-star small-cap funds, most are low-risk, followed by average-risk and high-risk.

2.60   (a)   Pivotal table of tallies in terms of counts:

Count of 3YrReturn% Star Rating						
Type Five	Four	One	Three	Two	Grand Total
Growth	**18**	**76**	**16**	**74**	**43**	**227**
Average	3	15	6	28	22	74
High		1	5	1	3	10
Low	15	60	5	45	18	143
Value	**5**	**22**	**7**	**36**	**19**	**89**
Average	1		3	7	6	17
High			2		1	3
Low	4	22	2	29	12	69
Grand Total	**23**	**98**	**23**	**110**	**62**	**316**

Pivotal table of tallies in terms of % of grand total:

Count of 3YrReturn% Star Rating						
Type Five	Four	One	Three	Two	Grand Total
Growth	**5.70%**	**24.05%**	**5.06%**	**23.42%**	**13.61%**	**71.84%**
Average	0.95%	4.75%	1.90%	8.86%	6.96%	23.42%
High	0.00%	0.32%	1.58%	0.32%	0.95%	3.16%
Low	4.75%	18.99%	1.58%	14.24%	5.70%	45.25%
Value	**1.58%**	**6.96%**	**2.22%**	**11.39%**	**6.01%**	**28.16%**
Average	0.32%	0.00%	0.95%	2.22%	1.90%	5.38%
High	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.32%	0.95%
Low	1.27%	6.96%	0.63%	9.18%	3.80%	21.84%
Grand Total	**7.28%**	**31.01%**	**7.28%**	**34.81%**	**19.62%**	**100.00%**

(b)   Patterns of star rating conditioned on risk:
For the growth funds as a group, most are rated as four-star, followed by three-star, two-star, five-star and one-star. The pattern of star rating is the same among the low-risk growth funds. The pattern is different among the high-risk and average-risk growth funds. Among the high-risk growth funds, most are rated as one-star, followed by two-star, equal portions of three-star and four-star with no five-star. Among the average-risk growth funds, most are rated as three-star, followed by two-star, four-star, one-star and five-star.
For the value funds as a group, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, one-star and five-star. Among the average-risk value funds, most are three-star, followed by two-star, one-star, and five-star with no four-star. Among the high-risk value funds, most are one-star, followed by two-star with no three-star, four-star or five-star. Among the low-risk value funds, most are three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, five-star and one-star.
Patterns of risk conditioned on star rating:
Most of the growth funds are rated as low-risk, followed by average-risk and then high-risk. The pattern is the same among the three-star, four-star and five-star growth funds. Among the one-star growth funds, most are average-risk, followed by equal portions of high-risk and low-risk. Among the two-star growth funds, most are average-risk, followed by low-risk and high-risk.
Most of the value funds are rated as low-risk, followed by average-risk and then high-risk. The pattern is the same among the two-star, three-star and five-star value funds. Among the one-star value funds, most are average-risk, followed by equal portions of high-risk and low-risk. Among the four-star value funds, all are low-risk with no average-risk or high-risk.

2.61   (a)   Presented below are just one of the $4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$ possible pivotal tables of tallies in terms of counts:

Count of 3YrReturn% Star ra	Five		Five Total	Four			Four Total	One			One Total	Three			Three Total	Two			Two Total	Grand Total
Type	Average	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		
Growth	3	15	18	15	1	60	76	6	5	5	16	28	1	45	74	22	3	18	43	227
Large	1	8	9	2		29	31	1		4	5	2		35	37	4	3	14	21	103
Mid-Cap	2	5	7	7		21	28	3		1	4	12		8	20	11		2	13	72
Small		2	2	6	1	10	17	2	5		7	14	1	2	17	7		2	9	52
Value	1	4	5			22	22	3	2	2	7	7		29	36	6	1	12	19	89
Large		2	2			13	13	2	1	2	5	2		19	21			9	9	50
Mid-Cap		1	1			4	4					1		8	9	3		2	5	19
Small	1	1	2			5	5	1	1		2	4		2	6	3	1	1	5	20
Grand Total	4	19	23	15	1	82	98	9	7	7	23	35	1	74	110	28	4	30	62	316

possible pivotal tables of tallies in

Presented below are just one of the $4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$
terms of % of grand total:

Count of 3YrReturn% Star ra	Five		Five Total	Four			Four Total	One			One Total	Three			Three Total	Two			Two Total	Grand Total
Type	Average	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		Average	High	Low		
Growth	0.95%	4.75%	5.70%	4.75%	0.32%	18.99%	24.05%	1.90%	1.58%	1.58%	5.06%	8.86%	0.32%	14.24%	23.42%	6.96%	0.95%	5.70%	13.61%	71.84%
Large	0.32%	2.53%	2.85%	0.63%	0.00%	9.18%	9.81%	0.32%	0.00%	1.27%	1.58%	0.63%	0.00%	11.08%	11.71%	1.27%	0.95%	4.43%	6.65%	32.59%
Mid-Cap	0.63%	1.58%	2.22%	2.22%	0.00%	6.65%	8.86%	0.95%	0.00%	0.32%	1.27%	3.80%	0.00%	2.53%	6.33%	3.48%	0.00%	0.63%	4.11%	22.78%
Small	0.00%	0.63%	0.63%	1.90%	0.32%	3.16%	5.38%	0.63%	1.58%	0.00%	2.22%	4.43%	0.32%	0.63%	5.38%	2.22%	0.00%	0.63%	2.85%	16.46%
Value	0.32%	1.27%	1.58%	0.00%	0.00%	6.96%	6.96%	0.95%	0.63%	0.63%	2.22%	2.22%	0.00%	9.18%	11.39%	1.90%	0.32%	3.80%	6.01%	28.16%
Large	0.00%	0.63%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	4.11%	4.11%	0.63%	0.32%	0.63%	1.58%	0.63%	0.00%	6.01%	6.65%	0.00%	0.00%	2.85%	2.85%	15.82%
Mid-Cap	0.00%	0.32%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	2.53%	2.85%	0.95%	0.00%	0.63%	1.58%	6.01%
Small	0.32%	0.32%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	1.58%	1.58%	0.32%	0.32%	0.00%	0.63%	1.27%	0.00%	0.63%	1.90%	0.95%	0.32%	0.32%	1.58%	6.33%
Grand Total	1.27%	6.01%	7.28%	4.75%	0.32%	25.95%	31.01%	2.85%	2.22%	2.22%	7.28%	11.08%	0.32%	23.42%	34.81%	8.86%	1.27%	9.49%	19.62%	100.00%

(b)   Patterns of star rating conditioned on type, market cap and risk:

From Problem 2.58 (b), we know that the growth funds as a group, most are rated as four-star, followed by three-star, two-star, five-star and one-star. The pattern of star rating is the same across the different market cap within the growth funds with most of the funds receiving a four-star rating, followed by three-star, two-star, five-star and one-star with the exception of small-cap funds with most of the funds receiving a four-star or three-star rating, followed by two-star, one-star and five-star. If we want to bore further down into the subsets of star-rating among the large-cap growth funds, we see that similar pattern does not hold for the various risk ratings. For example, among the large-cap growth funds with an average-risk rating, most are rated as two-star, followed by equal shares of three-star and four-star, and then equal shares of one-star and five-star. Among the large-cap growth funds with a low-risk rating, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, five-star and one-star.

For the value funds as a group, most are rated as three-star, followed by four-star, two-star, one-star and five-star. Within the value funds, the large-cap funds follow the same pattern as the value funds as a group. If we want to bore further down into the subsets of star-rating among the large-cap value funds, we see that similar pattern does not hold through for the various risk ratings. For example, among the large-cap value funds with an average-risk rating, most are rated as one-star or three-star with none rated as two-star, four-star or five-star.

Patterns of market cap conditioned on type, risk and star-rating:

Again, from Problem 2.58 (b), we know that most of the growth funds are large-cap, followed by mid-cap and small-cap. The pattern is similar among the five-star, four-star, three-star and two-star growth funds but among the one-star growth funds, most are small-cap, followed by large-cap and mid-cap. If we bore further down into the subsets of risk-rating, we see that for all the star-ratings, the low-risk growth funds have the most

large-cap, followed by mid-cap and then small-cap. However, similar pattern does not hold through among the average-risk and high-risk funds with one-star through five-star ratings.
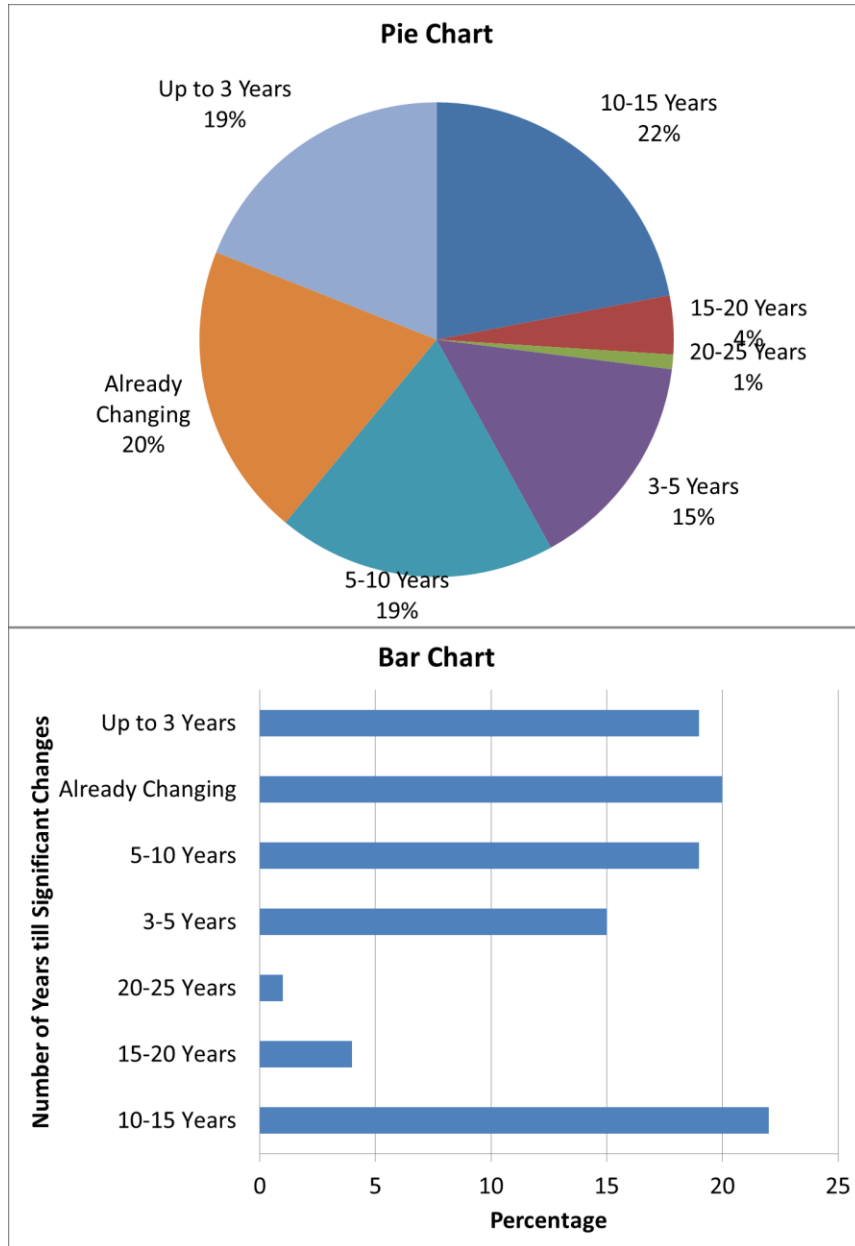
2.65   (a)   There is a title.
        (b)   None of the axes are labeled.
        (c)

Time-Series Plot

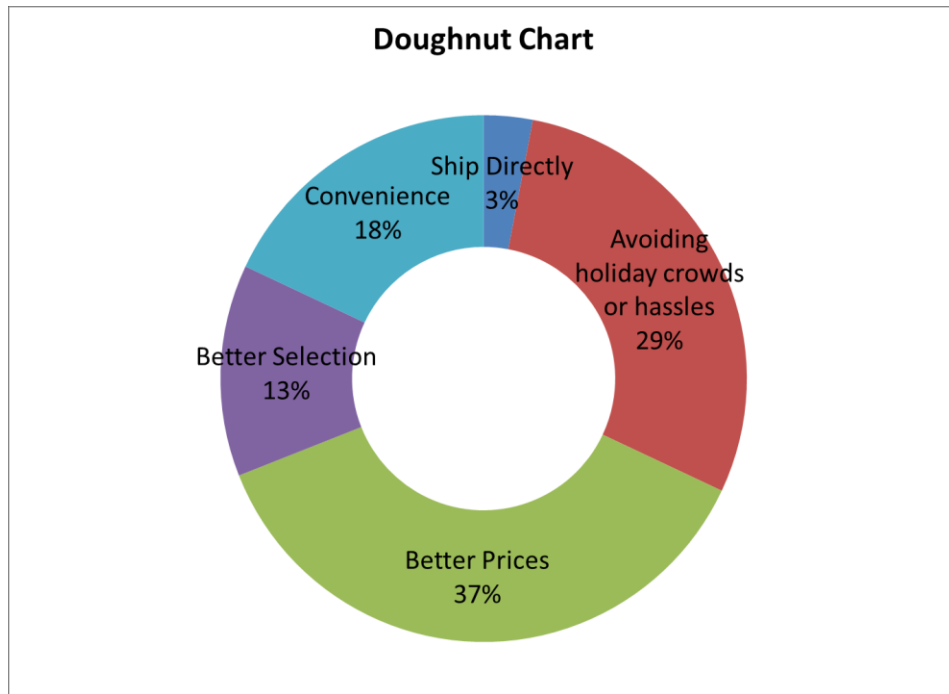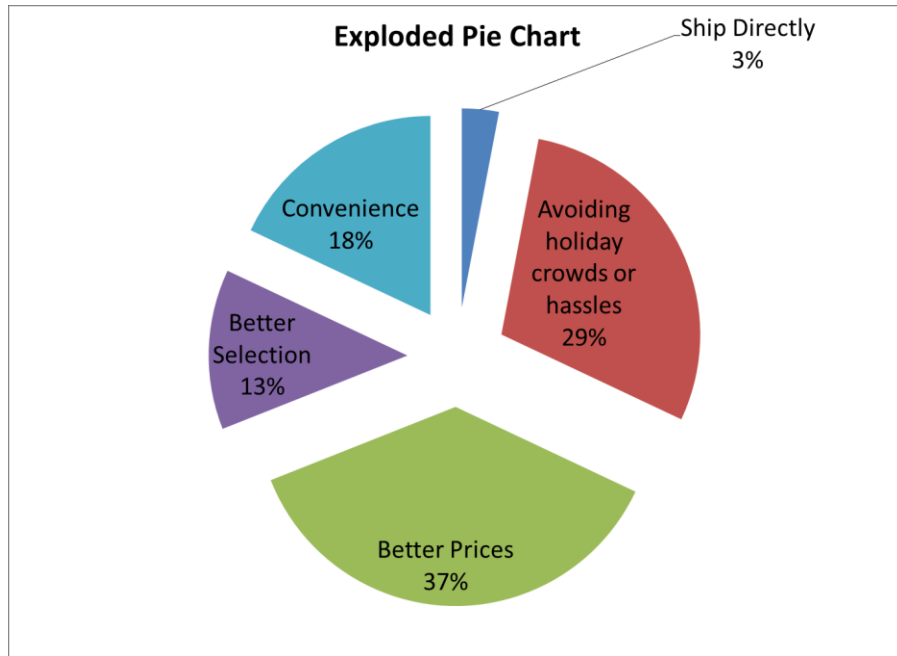**Time-Series Plot of M-Commerce Sales**
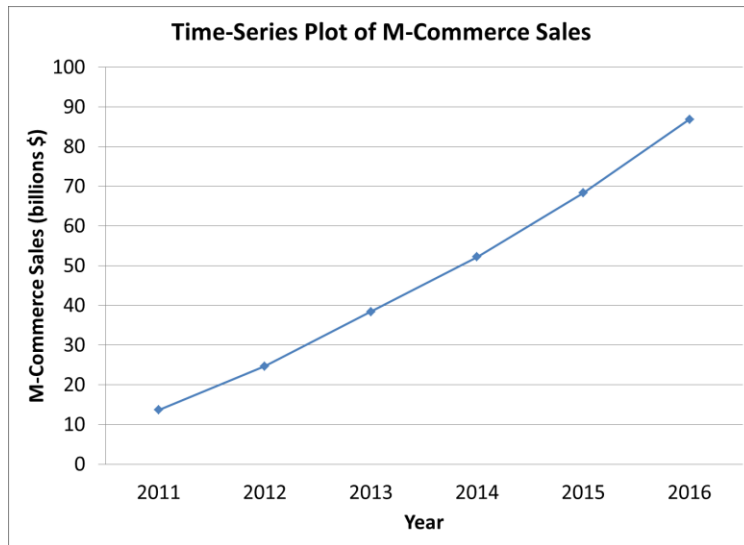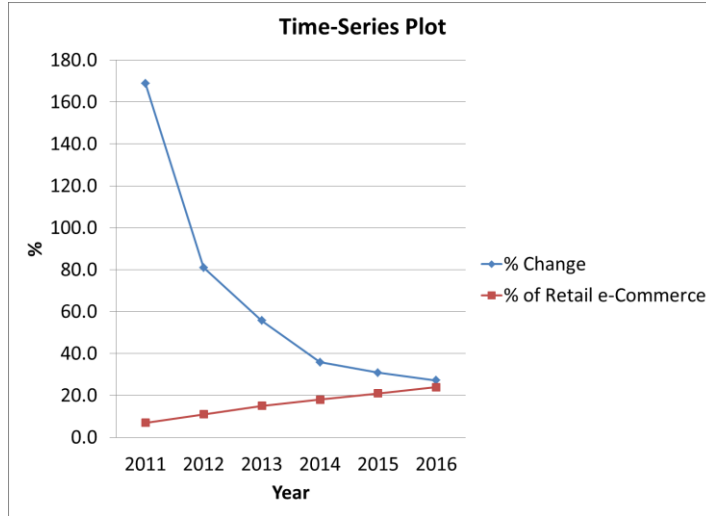
2.66   (a)   There is a title.
       (b)   The simplest possible visualization is not used.
       (c)

Bar Chart of Facebook Comic Book Fans Age

Pareto Chart of Facebook Comic Book Fans Age
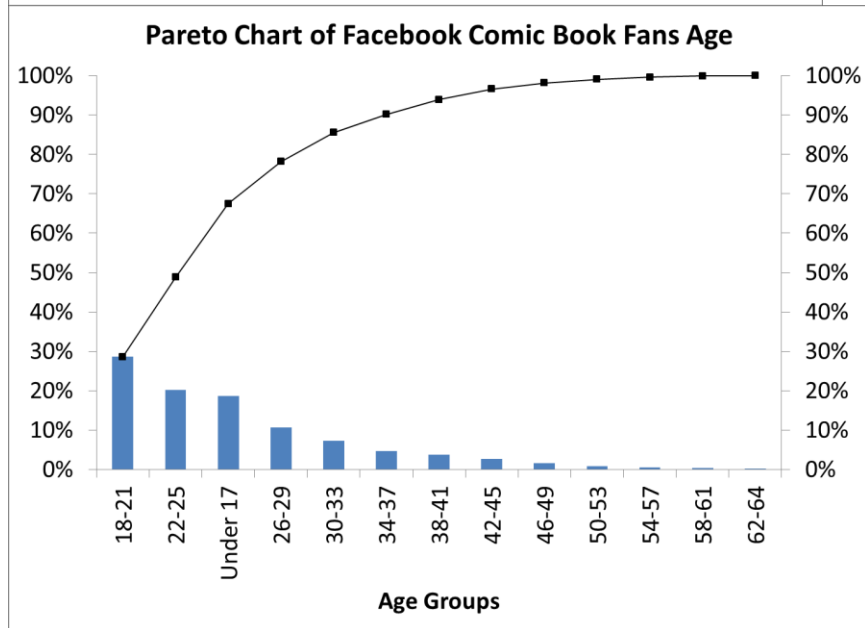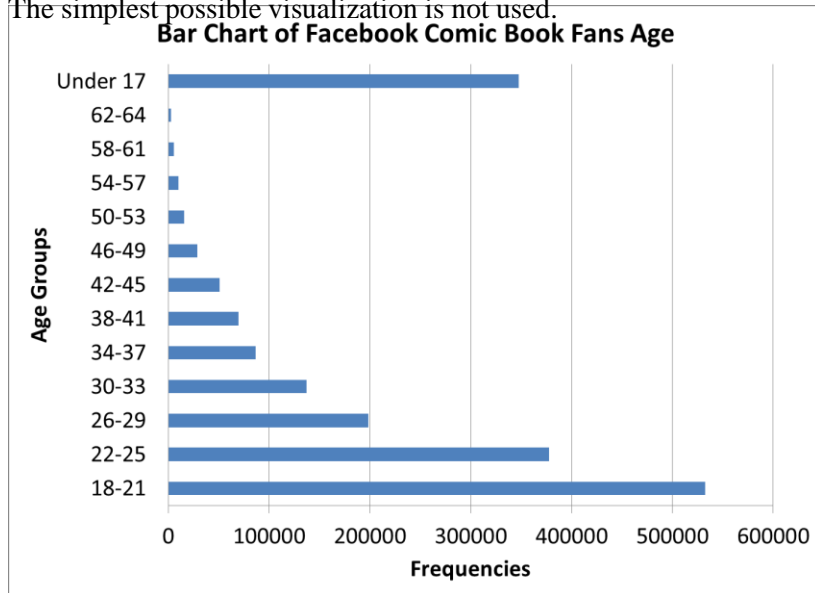
2.67   (a)   None.
          (b)   The use of chartjunk.
          (c)

2.69   (a)

Exploded Pie Chart

- Ship Directly 3%
- Convenience 18%
- Avoiding holiday crowds or hassles 29%
- Better Selection 13%
- Better Prices 37%

Doughnut Chart

- Ship Directly 3%
- Convenience 18%
- Avoiding holiday crowds or hassles 29%
- Better Selection 13%
- Better Prices 37%

2.69   (a)
cont.

Cone Chart

Percentage

40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Ship Directly

Avoiding holiday crowds or hassles

Better Prices

Better Selection

Convenience

Reasons

Pyramid Chart

Percentage

40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Ship Directly

Avoiding holiday crowds or hassles

Better Prices

Better Selection

Convenience

Reason

(b)   The bar chart and the pie chart should be preferred over the exploded pie chart, doughnut chart, the cone chart and the pyramid chart since the former set is simpler and easier to interpret.

2.70   (a)

Exploded Pie Chart

Average
29%

Low
67%

High
4%

Doughnut Chart

Average
29%

Low
67%

High
4%

Cone Chart

Percentage

70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

Average   High   Low

Level of Risks

2.70   (a)
cont.
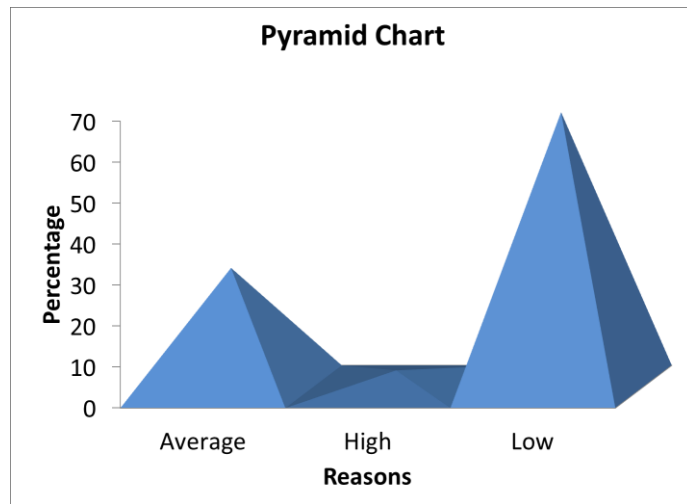
Pyramid Chart

(b)   The bar chart and the pie chart should be preferred over the exploded pie chart, doughnut chart, the cone chart and the pyramid chart since the former set is simpler and easier to interpret.

2.71   A histogram uses bars to represent each class while a polygon uses a single point. The histogram should be used for only one group, while several polygons can be plotted on a single graph.

2.72   A summary table allows one to determine the frequency or percentage of occurrences in each category.

2.73   A bar chart is useful for comparing categories. A pie chart is useful when examining the portion of the whole that is in each category. A Pareto diagram is useful in focusing on the categories that make up most of the frequencies or percentages.

2.74   The bar chart for categorical data is plotted with the categories on the vertical axis and the frequencies or percentages on the horizontal axis. In addition, there is a separation between categories. The histogram is plotted with the class grouping on the horizontal axis and the frequencies or percentages on the vertical axis. This allows one to more easily determine the distribution of the data. In addition, there are no gaps between classes in the histogram.

2.75   A time-series plot is a type of scatter diagram with time on the x-axis.

2.76   Because the categories are arranged according to frequency or importance, it allows the user to focus attention on the categories that have the greatest frequency or importance.

2.77   Percentage breakdowns according to the total percentage, the row percentage, and/or the column percentage allow the interpretation of data in a two-way contingency table from several different perspectives.

2.78   A contingency table contains information on two categorical variables whereas a multidimensional table can display information on more than two categorical variables.

2.79   The multidimensional PivotTable can reveal additional patterns that cannot be seen in the contingency table. One can also change the statistic displayed and compute descriptive statistics which can add insight into the data.

2.80   (a)

Bar Chart
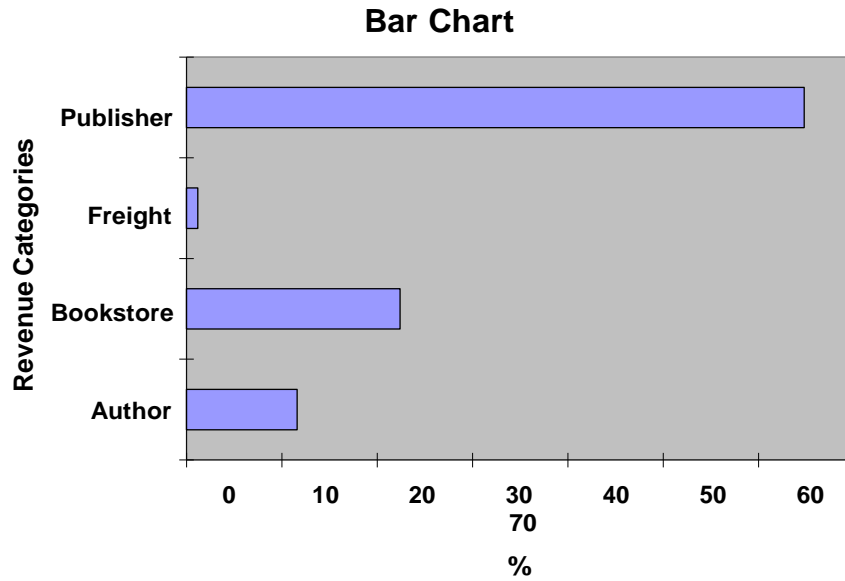
2.80   (a)
cont.

Pie Chart
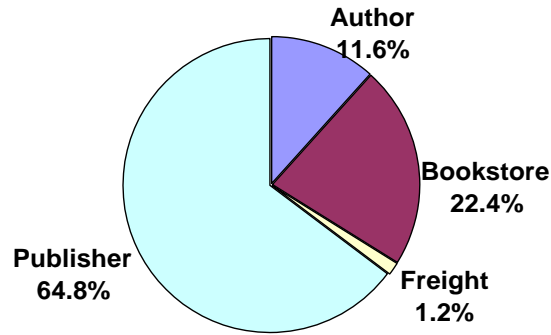
Pareto Diagram

2.80   (b)
cont.

Pareto Diagram
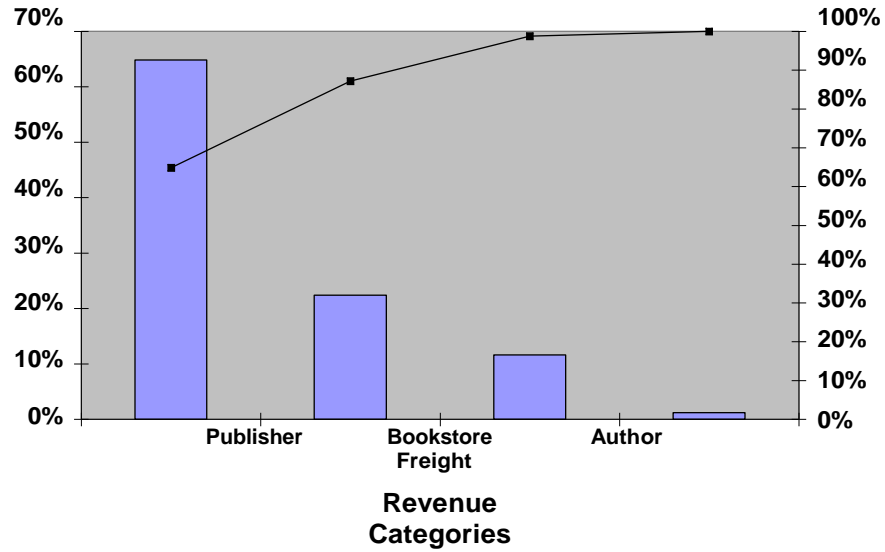
**Revenue
Categories**
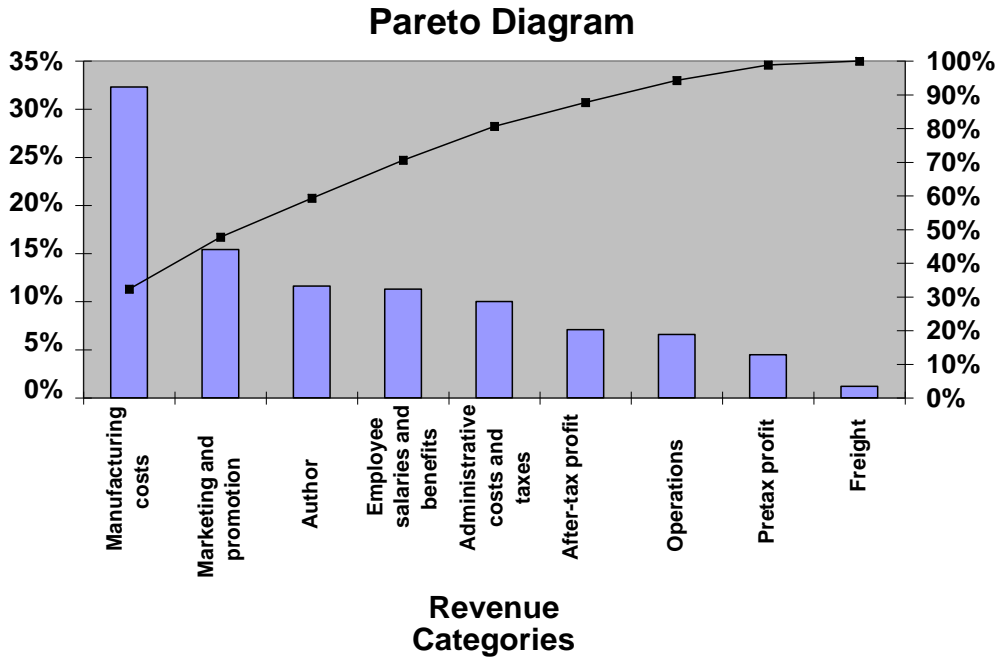
(c)   The publisher gets the largest portion (64.8%) of the revenue. About half (32.3%) of the revenue received by the publisher covers manufacturing costs. The publisher's marketing and promotion account for the next largest share of the revenue, at 15.4%. Author, bookstore employee salaries and benefits, and publisher administrative costs and taxes each account for around 10% of the revenue, whereas the publisher after-tax profit, bookstore operations, bookstore pretax profit, and freight constitute the "trivial few" allocations of the revenue. Yes, the bookstore gets twice the revenue of the authors.

2.81   (a)   **Number of Movies:**

Bar Chart

Pie Chart

2.81   (a)
cont.

Pareto Chart

Gross (in $millions):

Bar Chart

2.81   (a)
cont.

Pie Chart

- Based on comic/graphic novel
- Based on factual book/article
- Based on fiction book/short story
- Based on game
- Based on real life events
- Based on TV
- Legend/fairytale
- Original screenplay
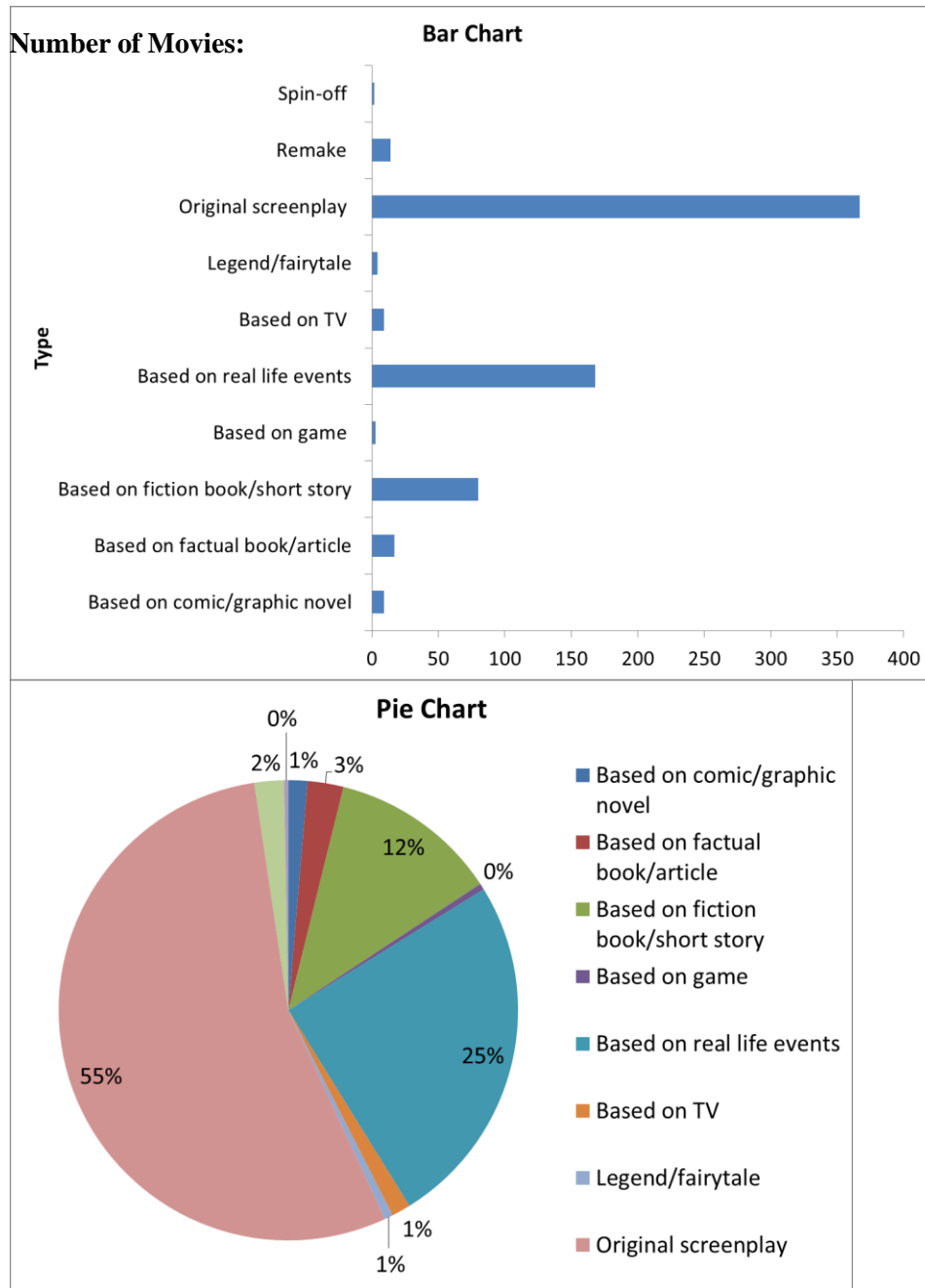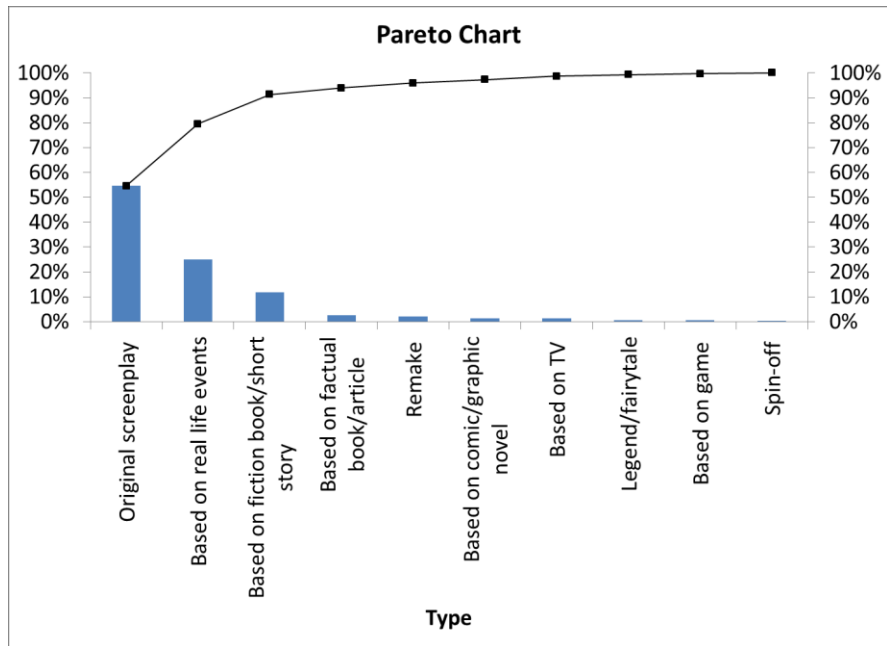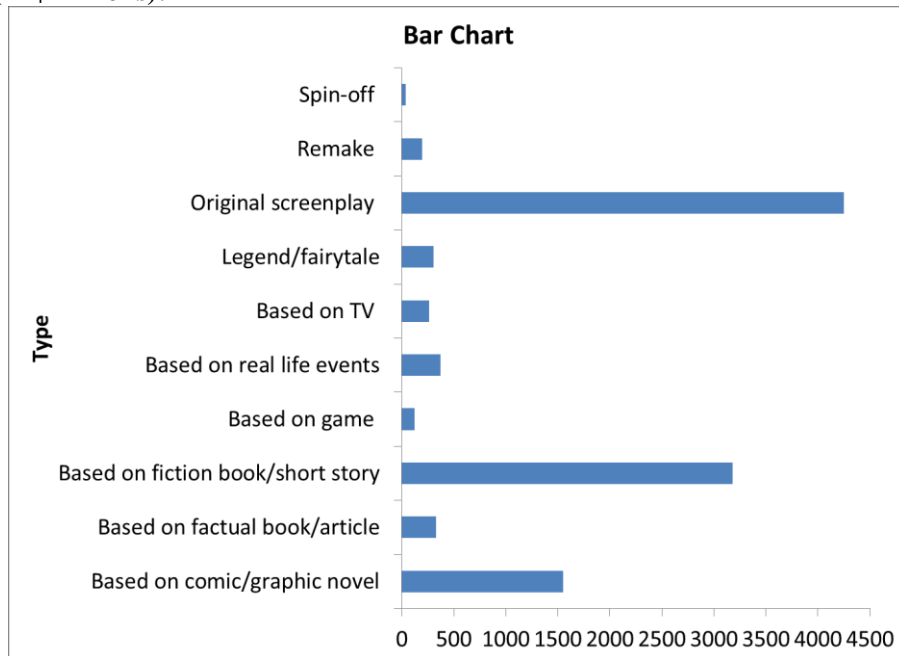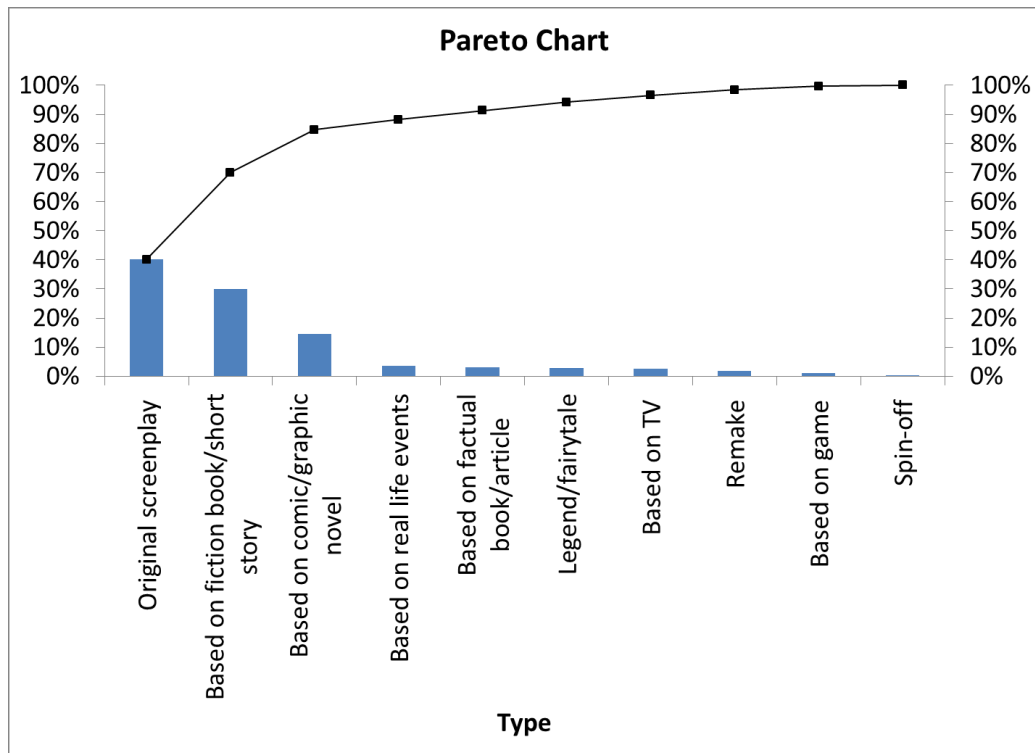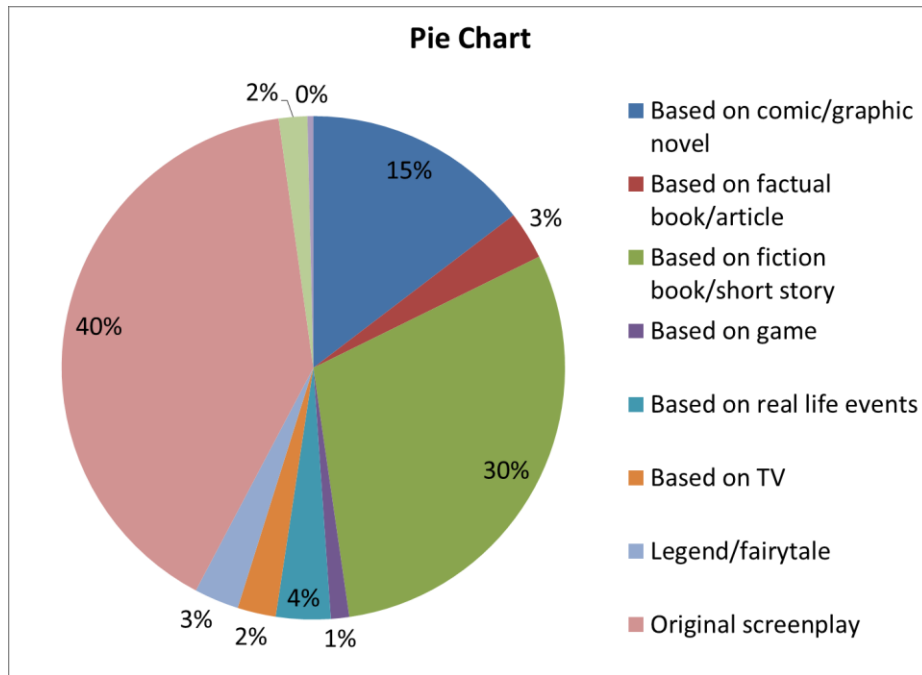
Pareto Chart

2.81   (a)   **Number of Tickets Sold (millions):**
cont.
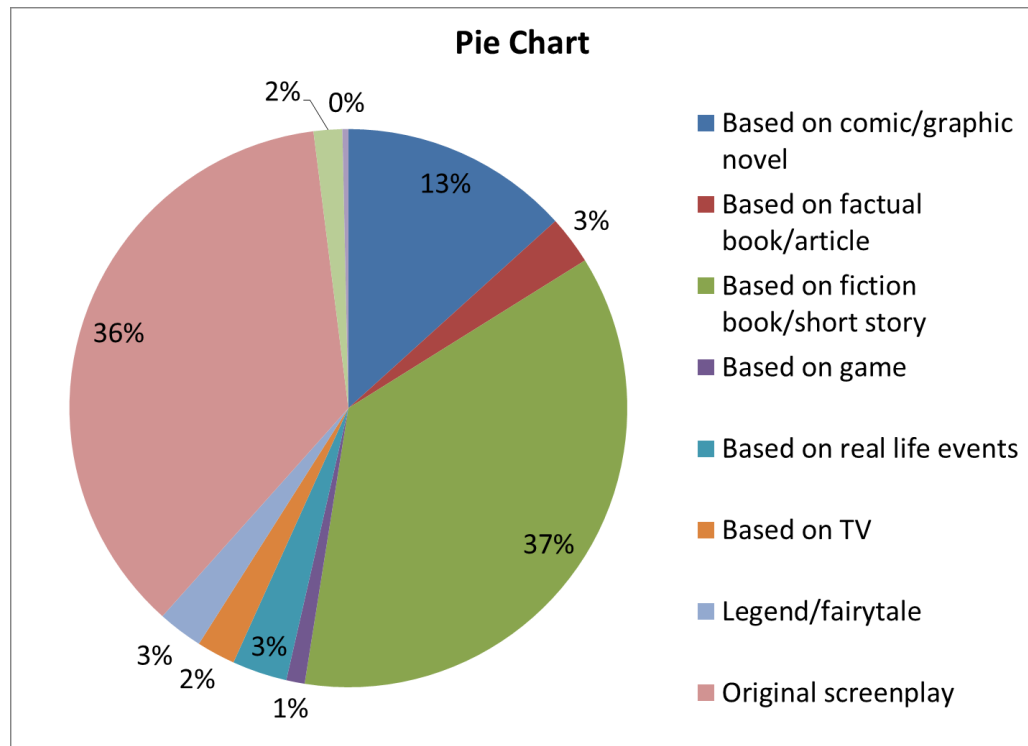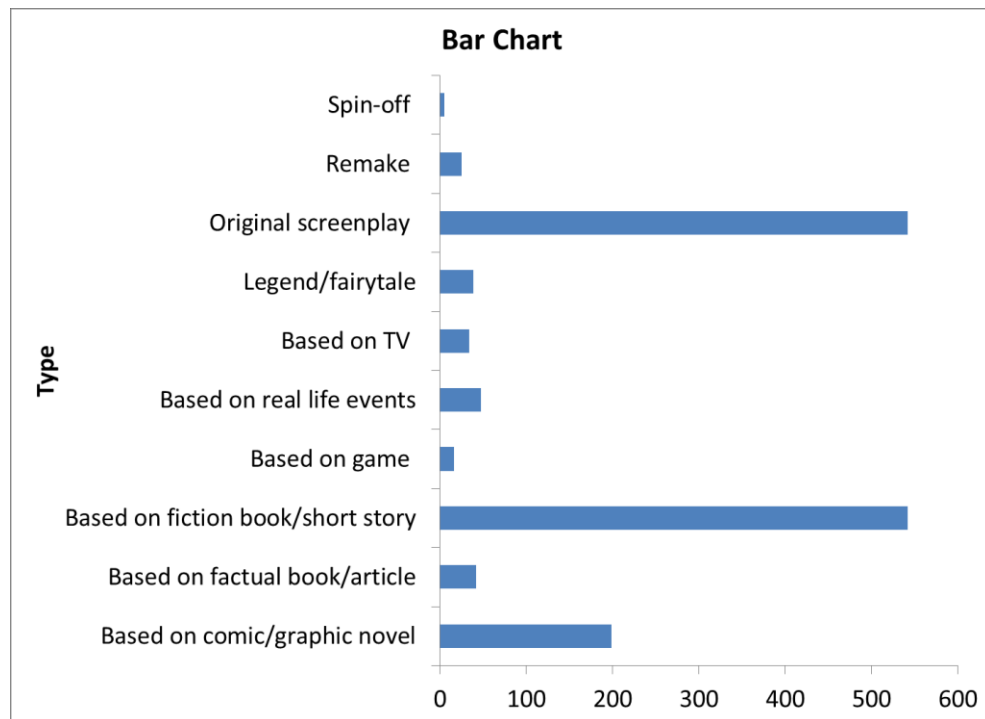
2.81   (a)
cont.
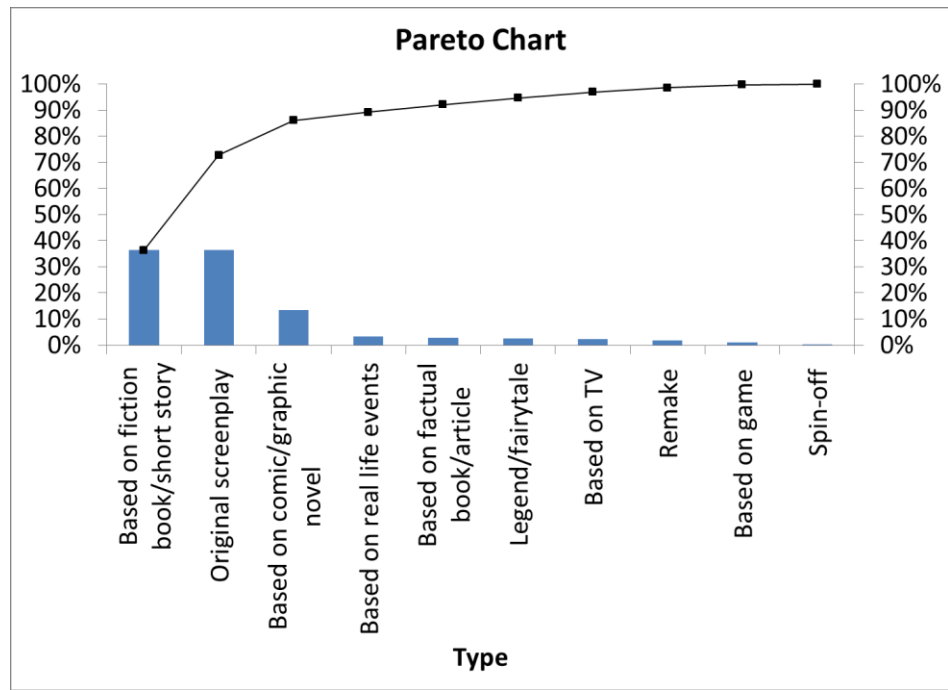
(b)   Based on the Pareto chart for the number of movies, "Original screenplay", "Based on real life events" and "Based on fiction/short story" are the "vital few" and capture about 86% of the market share. According to the Pareto chart for gross (in $millions), "Original screenplay", "Based on fiction book/short story" and "Based on comic/graphic novel" are the "vital few" and capture about 85% of the market share. According to the Pareto chart for number of tickets sold (in millions), "Based on fiction book/short story", "Original screenplay" and "Based on comic/graphic novel" are the "vital few" and capture about 86% of the market share.

2.82   (a)

Bar Chart

Copy-editing as compared to print content

Not copy-edited	
Less rigorous	
As rigorous	

0   10   20   30   40   50   60

Pie Chart

Not copy-edited
11%

As rigorous
41%

Less rigorous
48%
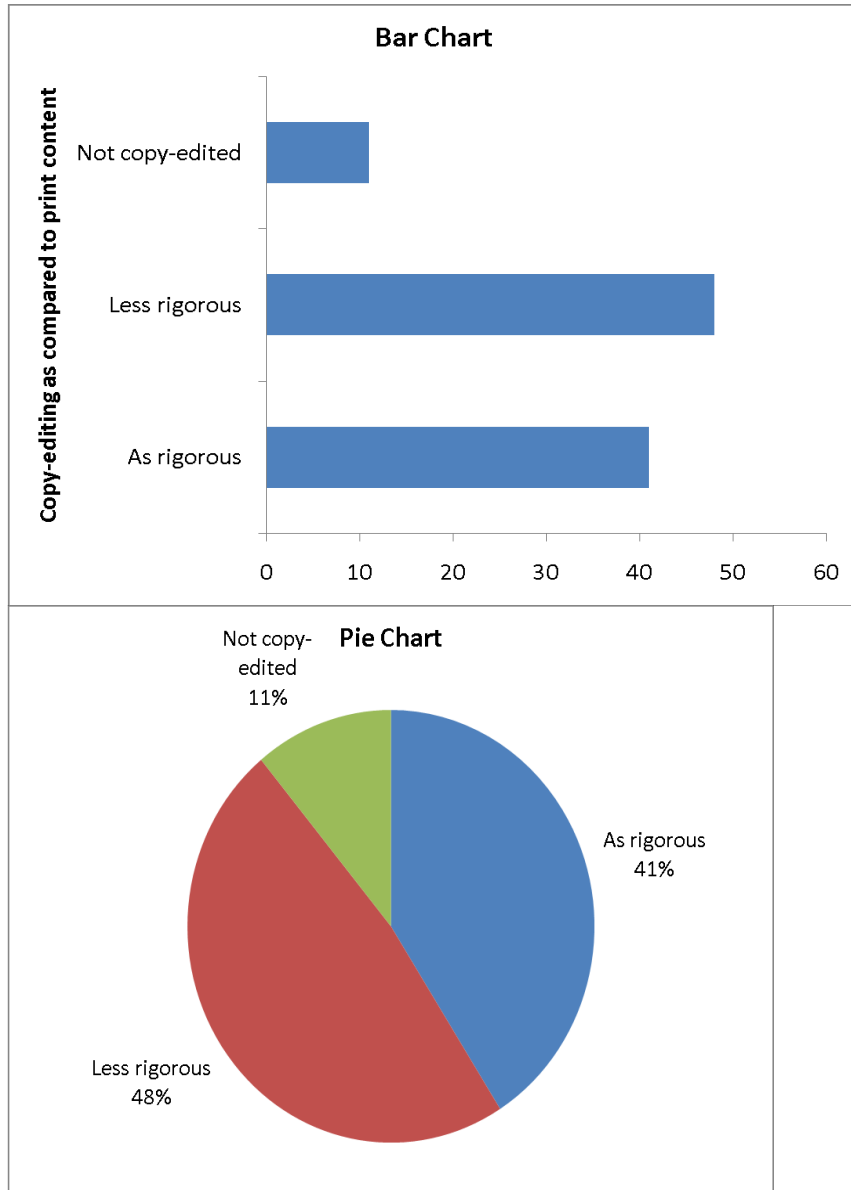
2.82   (a)
cont.
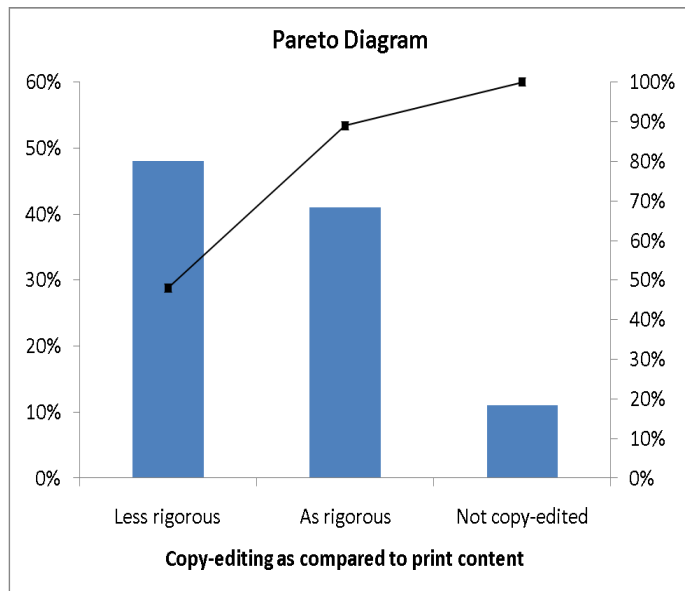
Pareto Diagram

(b)   Since there are only three categories, all the three graphical methods are capable of portraying these data well. The Pareto diagram, however, is better than the pie chart and bar chart because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order, it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

(c)

Bar Chart

2.82   (c)
cont.

Pie Chart

Less rigorous
27%

Same
57%

Neither online
nor print is
fact-checked
8%

Online not fact
checked
8%

Pareto Diagram
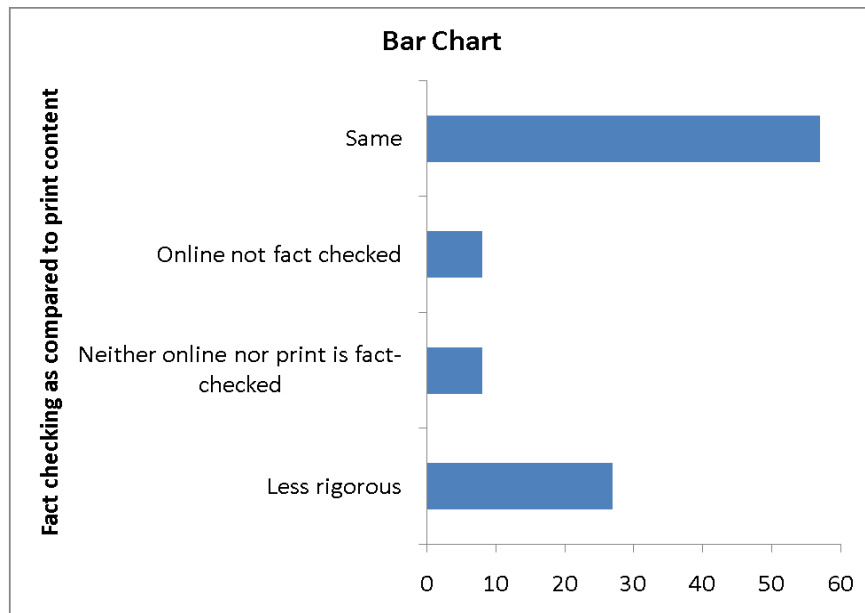
Fact checking as compared to print content
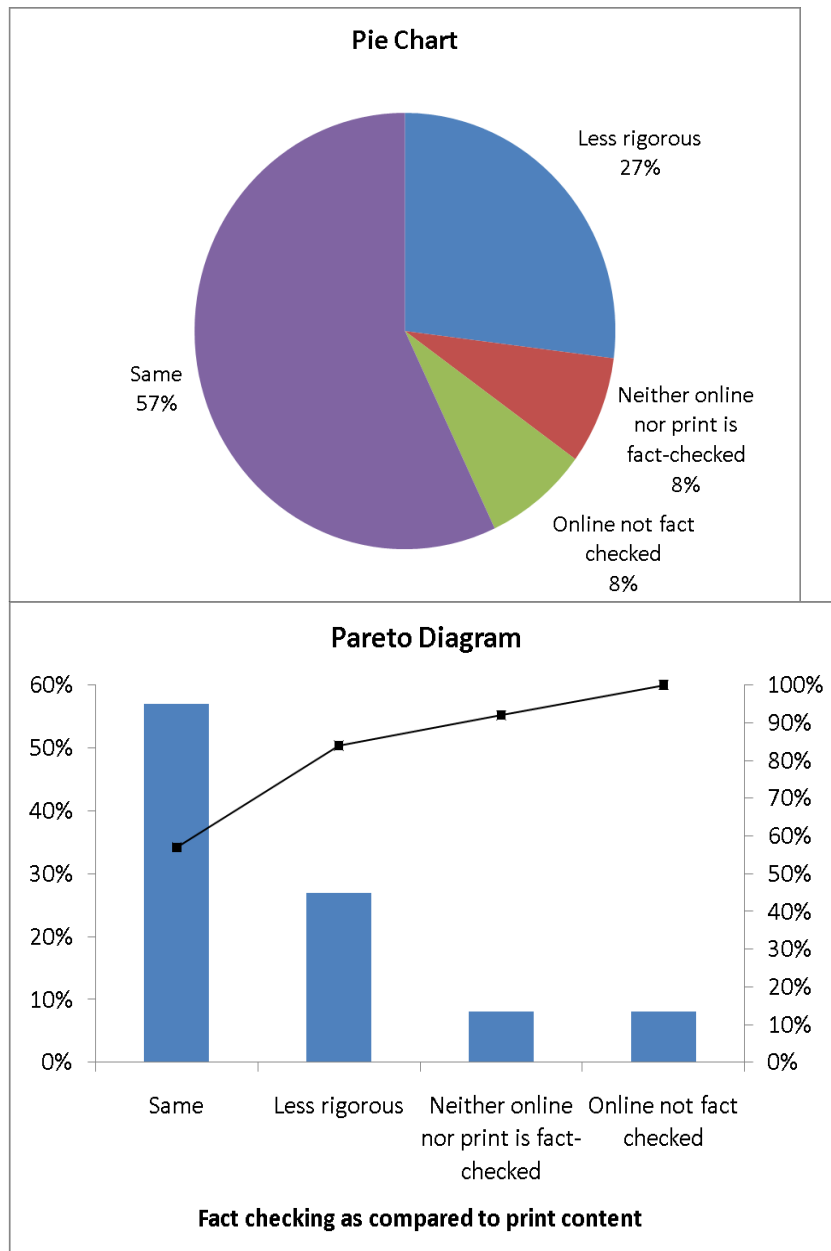
(d)   Since there are only four categories, all the three graphical methods are capable of portraying these data well. The Pareto diagram, however, is better than the pie chart and bar chart because it not only sorts the frequencies in descending order, it also provides the cumulative polygon on the same scale.

(e)   Based on the Pareto chart for copy-editing, about 50% of the contents in online consumer magazines receive less rigorous copy-editing. Based on the Pareto chart for fact-checking, more than 50% of the contents in online consumer magazines receive the same amount of fact-checking.

2.83　(a)

Type of Entrée	%	Number S
Beef	29.68%	187
Chicken	16.35%	103
Mixed	4.76%	30
Duck	3.97%	25
Fish	19.37%	122
Pasta	10.00%	63
Shellfish	11.75%	74
Veal	4.13%	26
Total	100.00%	630

(b)

Bar Chart

Pie Chart
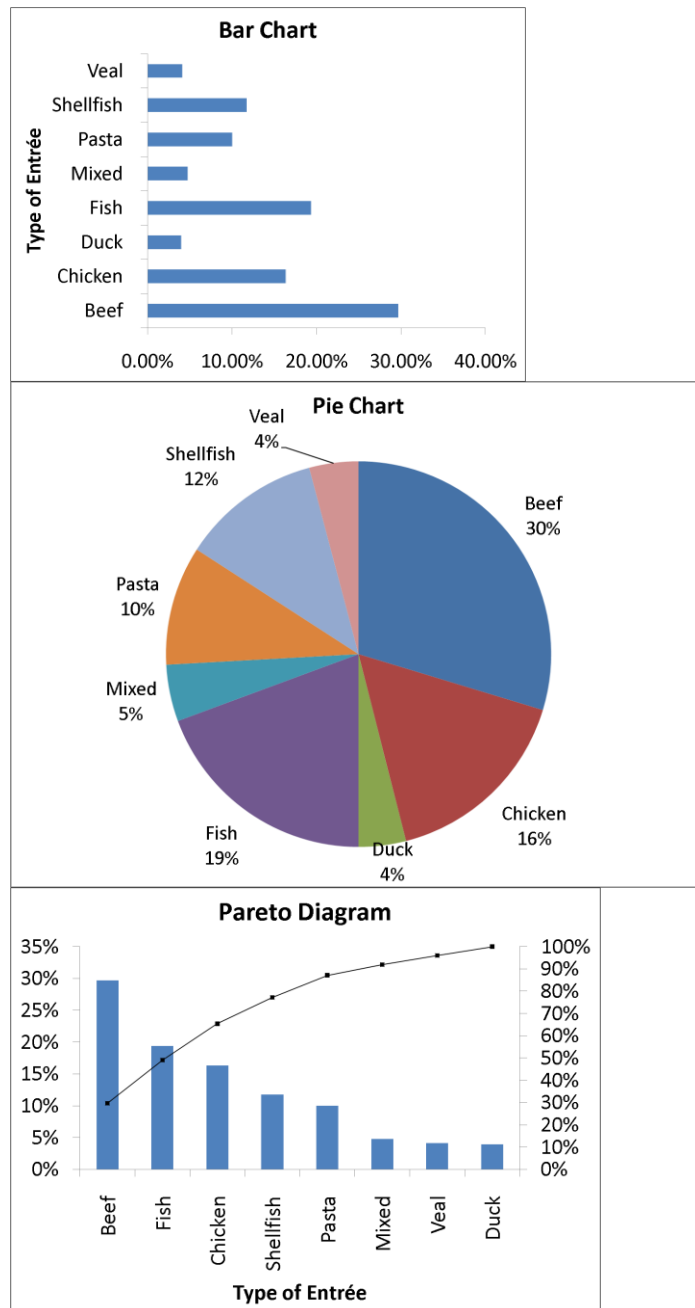
Pareto Diagram

2.83   (c)   The Pareto diagram has the advantage of offering the cumulative percentage view of
cont.   the categories and, hence, enables the viewer to separate the "vital few" from the "trivial
               many".
       (d)   Beef and fish account for nearly 50% of all entrees ordered by weekend patrons
               of a continental restaurant. When chicken is included, nearly two-thirds of the entrees are
               accounted for.

2.84   (a)

Count of Dessert Ordered	Gender		
Desserts Ordered	Male	Female	Grand Total
Yes	34.25%	65.75%	100.00%
No	51.65%	48.35%	100.00%
Grand Total	47.62%	52.38%	100.00%

Count of Dessert Ordered	Gender		
Desserts Ordered	Male	Female	Grand Total
Yes	16.67%	29.09%	23.17%
No	83.33%	70.91%	76.83%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Count of Dessert Ordered	Gender		
Desserts Ordered	Male	Female	Grand Total
Yes	7.94%	15.24%	23.17%
No	39.68%	37.14%	76.83%
Grand Total	47.62%	52.38%	100.00%

Count of Dessert Ordered	Beef Entrée		
Dessert Ordered	Yes	No	Grand Total
Yes	52.11%	47.89%	100.00%
No	25.20%	74.80%	100.00%
Grand Total	31.27%	68.73%	100.00%

Count of Dessert Ordered	Beef Entrée		
Dessert Ordered	Yes	No	Grand Total
Yes	37.56%	15.70%	22.54%
No	62.44%	84.30%	77.46%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Count of Dessert Ordered	Beef Entrée		
Dessert Ordered	Yes	No	Grand Total
Yes	11.75%	10.79%	22.54%
No	19.52%	57.94%	77.46%
Grand Total	31.27%	68.73%	100.00%

2.84   (b)   If the owner is interested in finding out the percentage of joint occurrence of gender
cont.   and ordering of dessert or the percentage of joint occurrence of ordering a beef entrée and
              a dessert among all patrons, the table of total percentages is most informative. If the
              owner is interested in the effect of gender on ordering of dessert or the effect of ordering
              a beef entrée on the ordering of dessert, the table of column percentages will be most
              informative. Since dessert will usually be ordered after the main entree and the owner
              has no direct control over the gender of patrons, the table of row percentages is not very
              useful here.

       (c)   16.67% of the men sampled ordered desserts compared to 29.09% of the women. Women
              are almost twice as likely to order desserts as men. 37.56% of the patrons ordering a beef
              entree ordered dessert compared to less than 15.7% of patrons ordering all other entrees.
              Patrons ordering beef are better than 2.3 times as likely to order dessert as patrons
              ordering any other entree.

2.85   (a)   **United States Fresh Food Consumed:**   Bar Chart

2.85   (a)
cont.

Pareto Diagram

Japan Fresh Food Consumed:

Bar Chart

Pie Chart

2.85   (a)
cont.

Pareto Diagram
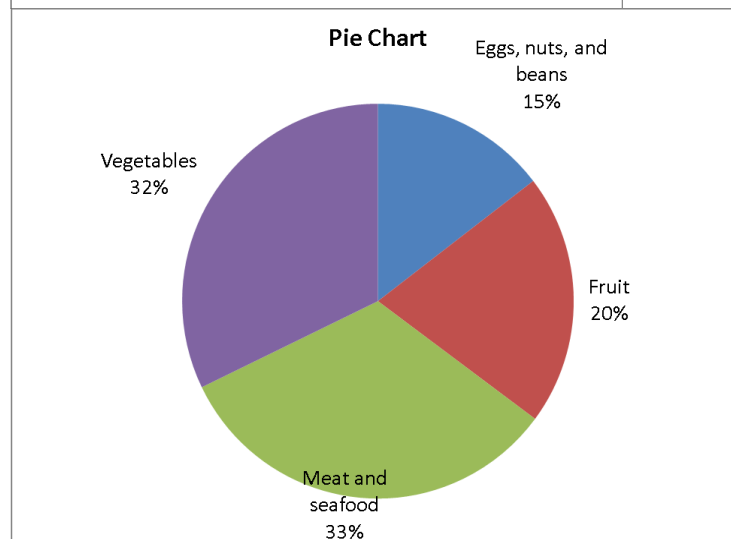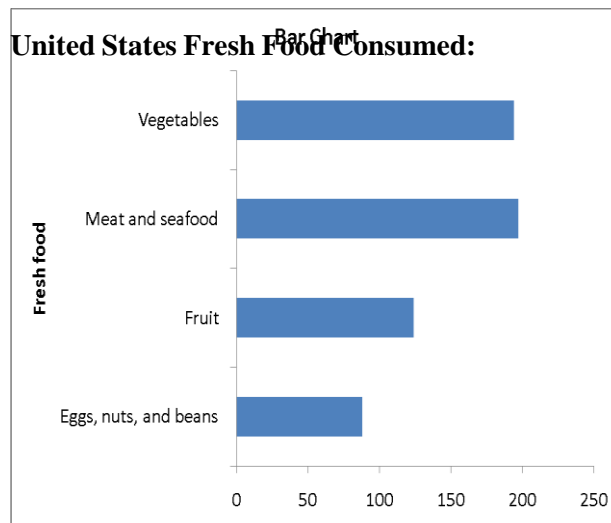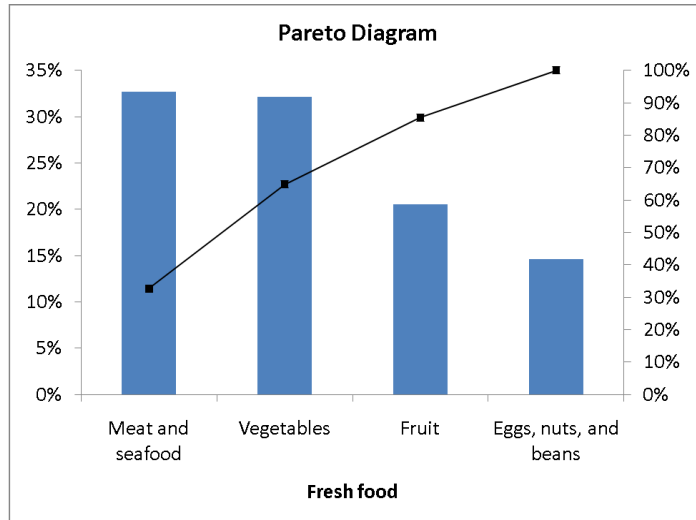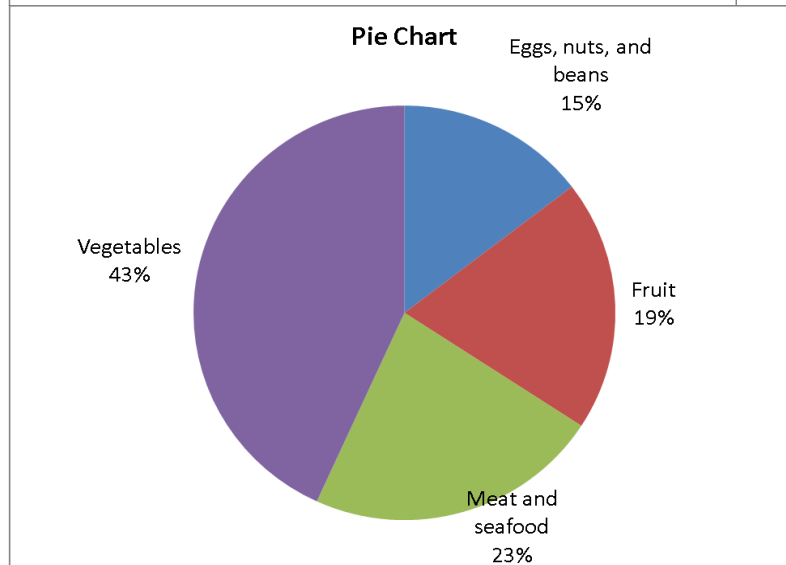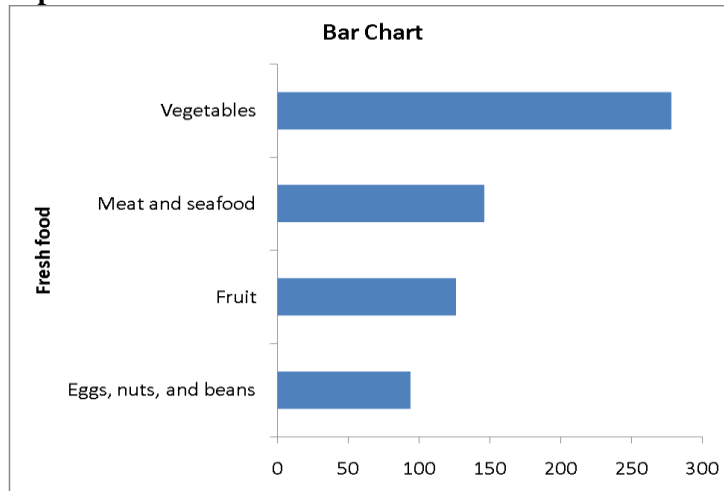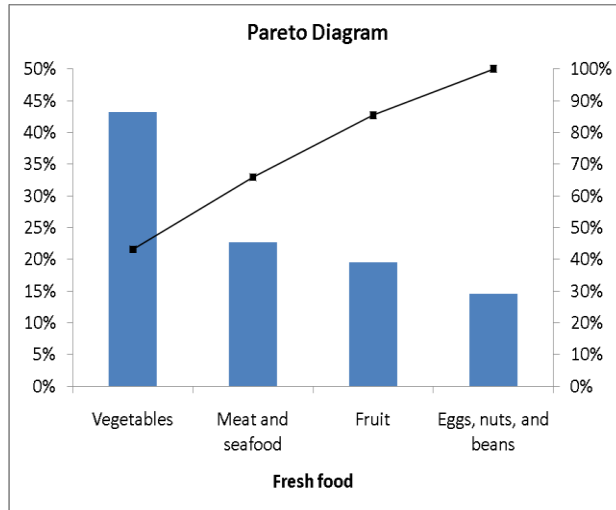
Russia Fresh Food Consumed:

Bar Chart

Pie Chart
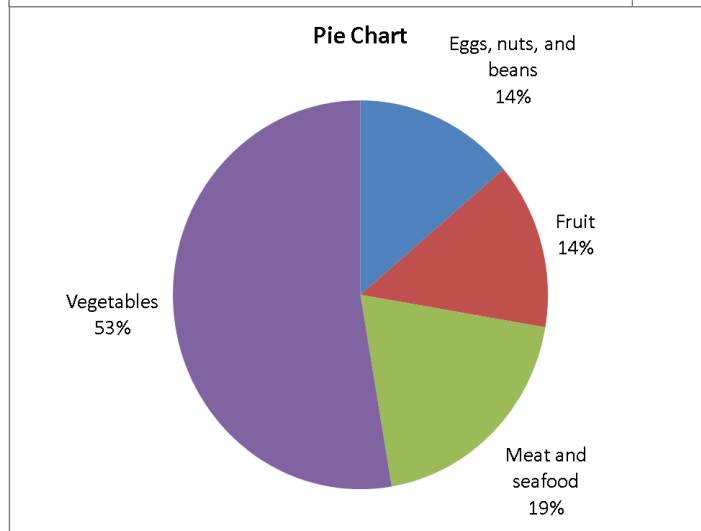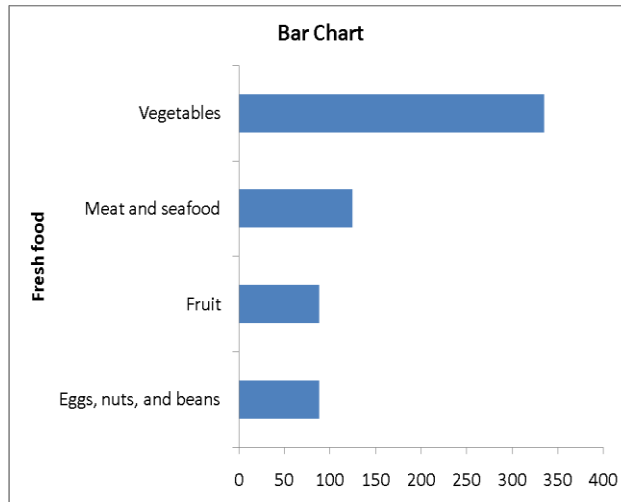
2.85   (a)
cont.
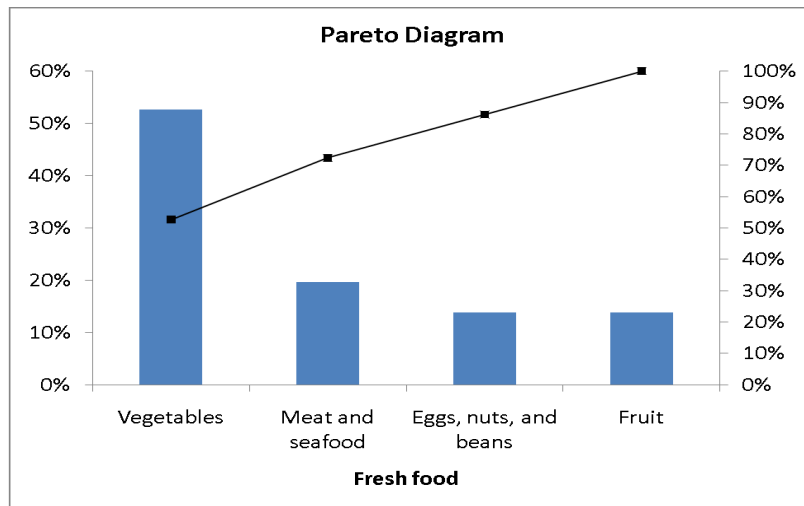
(b)   **United States Packaged Food Consumed:**

2.85   (b)
cont.

Pie Chart

- Soup and canned food 10%
- Snacks and candy 6%
- Sauces, dressings, and condiments 8%
- Processed, frozen, dried and chilled food, and ready-to-eat meals 23%
- Pasta 1%
- Bakery goods 14%
- Dairy products 38%

Pareto Diagram

Packaged food: Dairy products; Processed, frozen, dried and chilled food, and ready-to-eat meals; Bakery goods; Soup and canned food; Sauces, dressings, and condiments; Snacks and candy; Pasta

2.85   (b)   **Japan Packaged Food Consumed:**
cont.

2.85   (b)
cont.

Pareto Diagram

Russian Packaged Food Consumed:

Bar Chart

2.85   (b)
cont.

Pie Chart

- Soup and canned food 5%
- Snacks and candy 5%
- Sauces, dressings, and condiments 11%
- Processed, frozen, dried and chilled food, and ready-to-eat meals 15%
- Pasta 4%
- Bakery goods 32%
- Dairy products 28%

Pareto Diagram

Packaged food: Bakery goods, Dairy products, Processed, frozen, dried and chilled food, and ready-to-eat meals, Sauces, dressings, and condiments, Soup and canned food, Snacks and candy, Pasta

(c)   The fresh food consumption patterns between Japanese and Russians are quite similar with vegetables taking up the largest share followed by meats and seafood while Americans consume about the same amount of meats and seafood, and vegetables. Among the three countries, vegetables, and meats and seafood constitute more than 60% of the fresh food consumption.
For Americans, dairy products, and processed, frozen, dried and chilled food and ready-to-eat meals make up slightly more than 60% of the packaged food consumption. For Japanese, processed, frozen, dried and chilled food, and ready-to-eat meals, and dairy products constitute more than 60% of their packaged food consumption. For the

Russians, bakery goods and dairy products take up 60% of the share of their package food consumption.

2.86   (a)
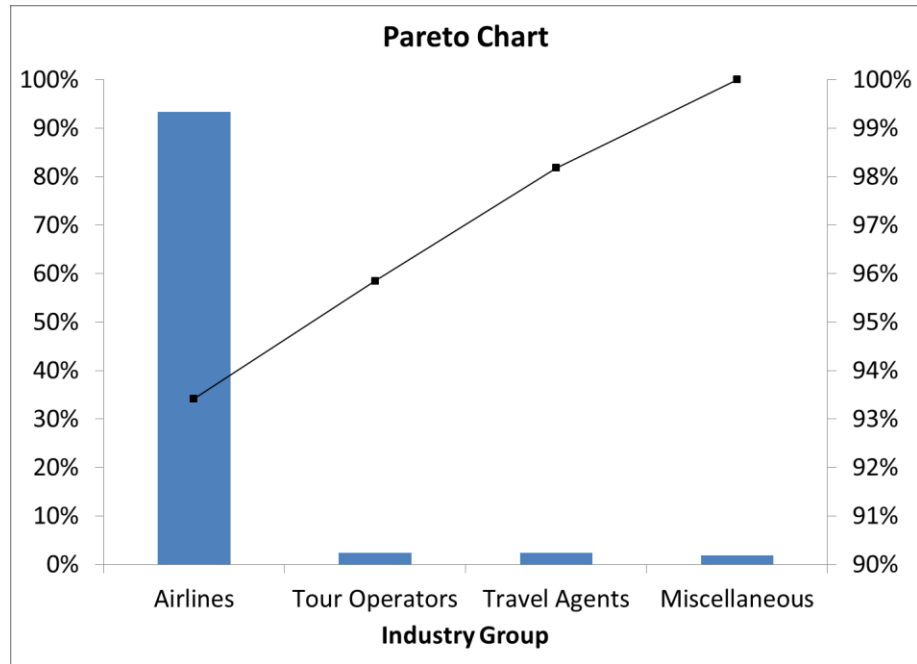
Airlines account for most of the complaints.

(b)
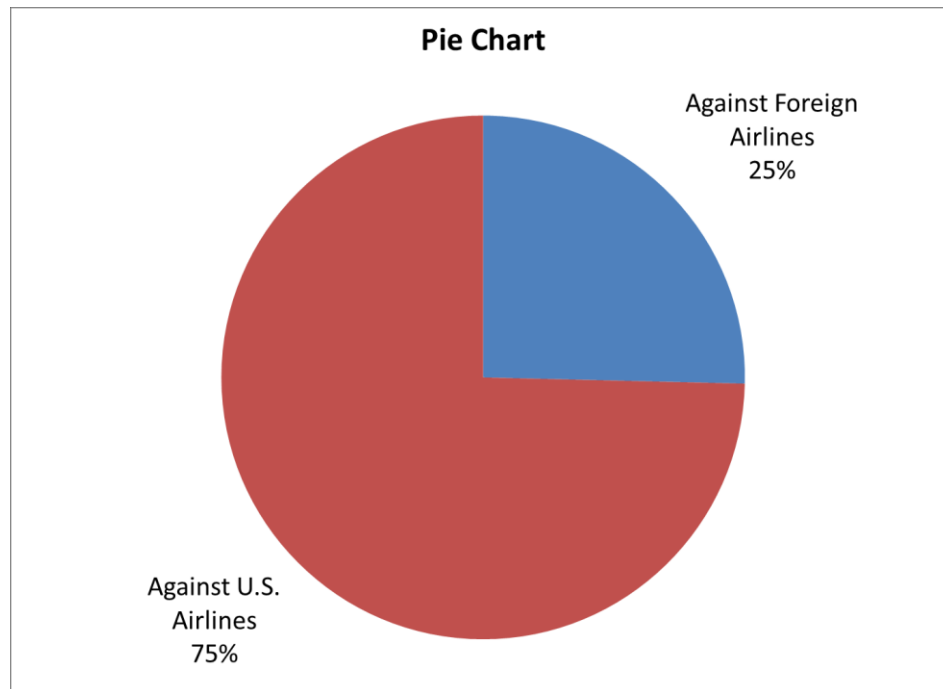
2.86   (c)
cont.
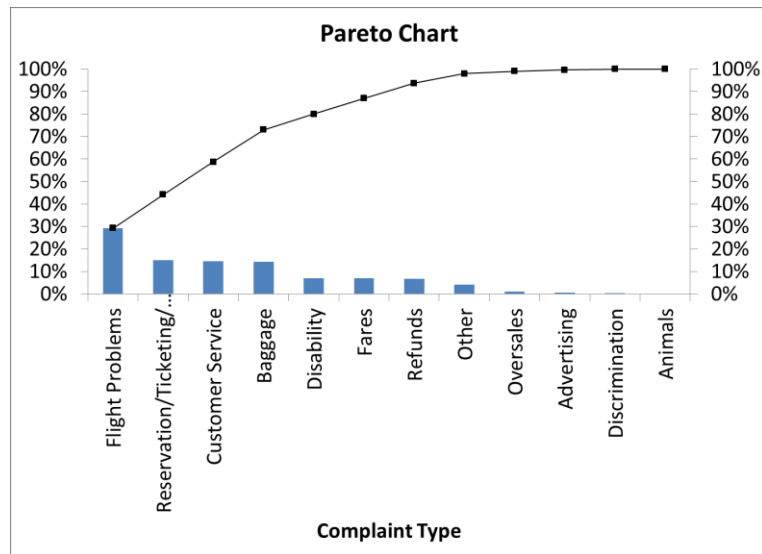
Most of the complaints against U. S. airlines were about flight problems, followed by reservations/ticketing/boarding, customer service, and baggage.

(d)   **Foreign airlines:**
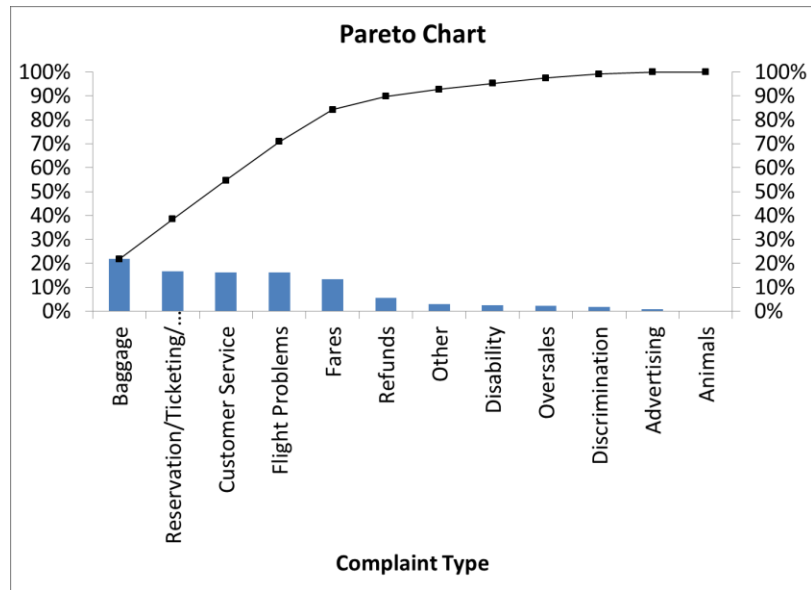
Most of the complaints against foreign airlines were about baggage, then reservations/ticketing/boarding, flight problems, and customer service.

2.87   (a)

Range	Frequency	Percentage
0 but less than 25	17	34%
25 but less than 50	19	38%
50 but less than 75	5	10%
75 but less than 100	2	4%
100 but less than 125	3	6%
125 but less than 150	2	4%
150 but less than 175	2	4%

(b)

Histogram

Percentage Polygon
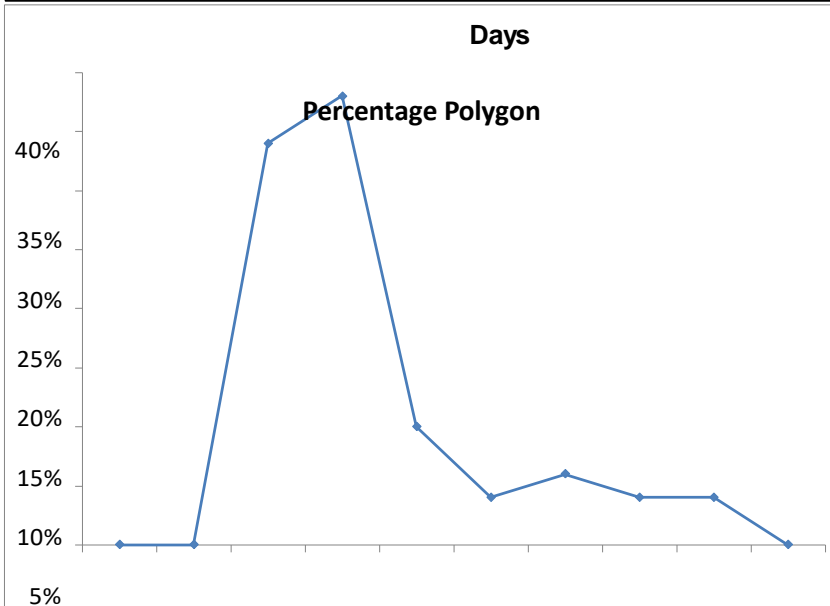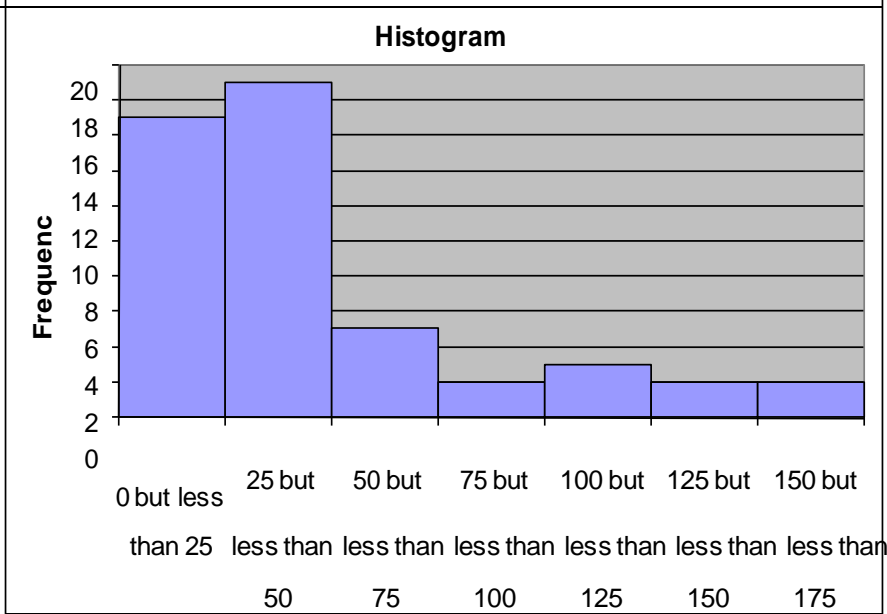
0%

--- 0.53 0.77 0.84 0.89 0.94 0.98 1

2.87   (c)
cont.

Range	Cumulative %
0 but less than 25	34%
25 but less than 50	72%
50 but less than 75	82%
75 but less than 100	86%
100 but less than 125	92%
125 but less than 150	96%
150 but less than 175	100%

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
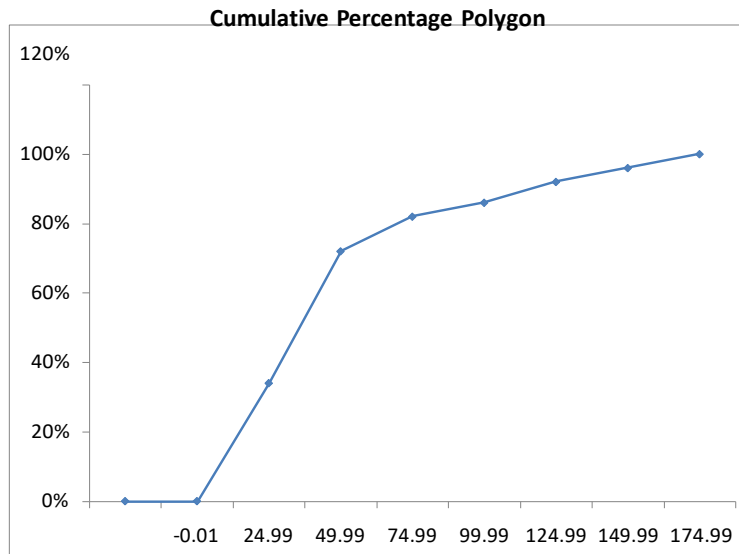
(d)   You should tell the president of the company that over half of the complaints are resolved within a month, but point out that some complaints take as long as three or four months to settle.

2.88   (a)

Percentage Histogram of Alcohol %

2.88   (a)
cont.

Percentage Histogram of Calories

Percentage Histogram of Carbohydrates

(b)

Scatter Plot(Alcohol% vs Calories)

2.88
cont.

(b)

Scatter Plot (Alcohol% vs Carbohydrates)

Scatter Plot (Calories vs Carbohydrates)
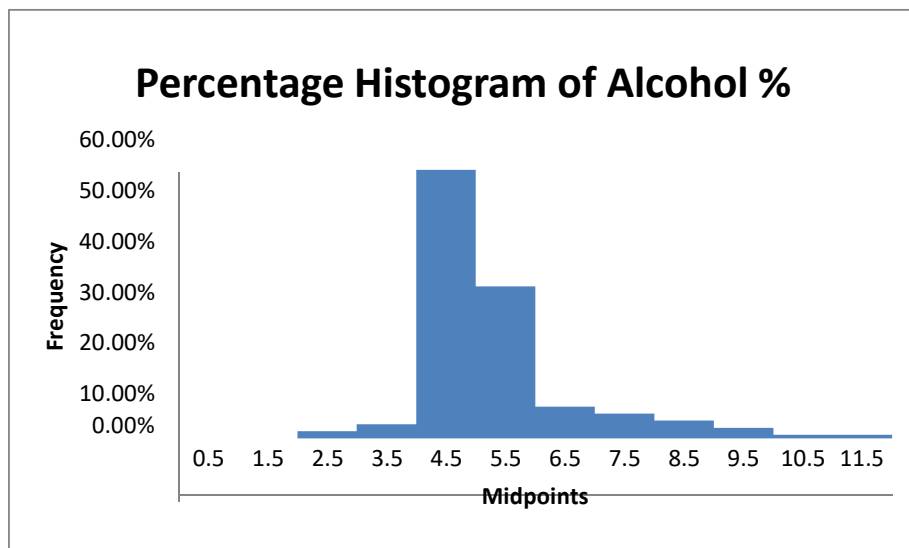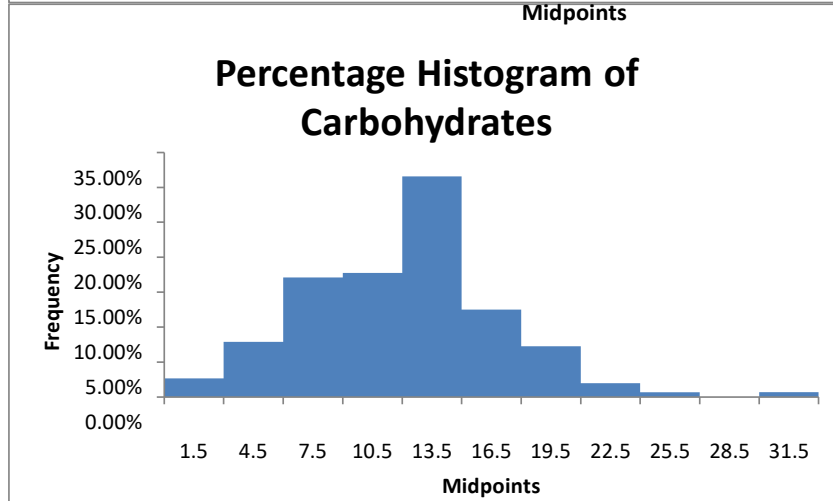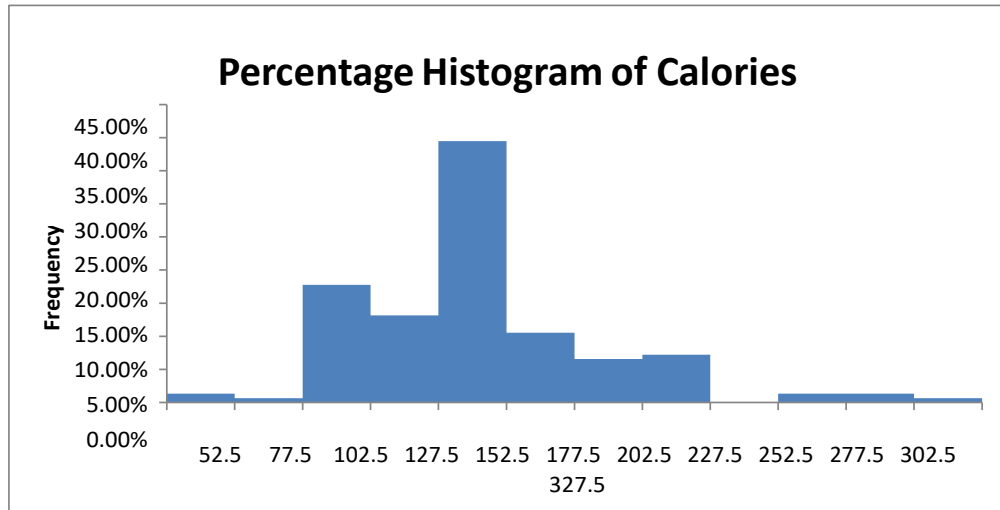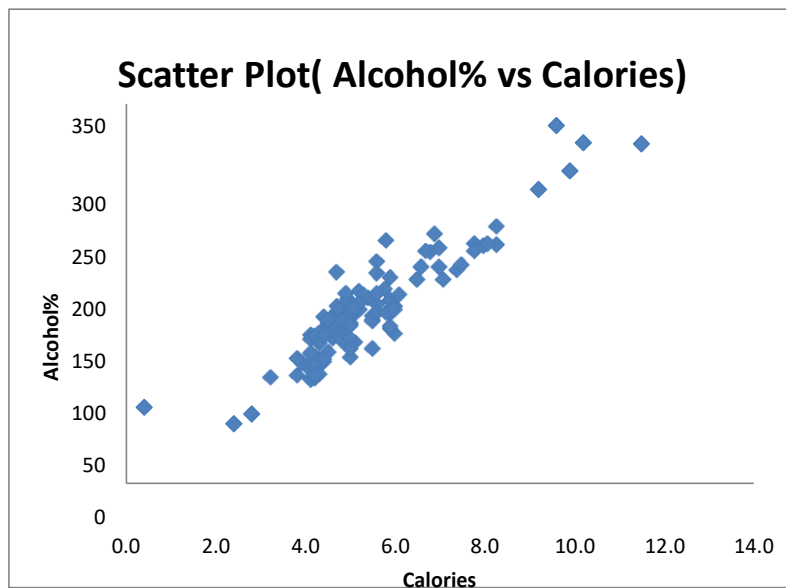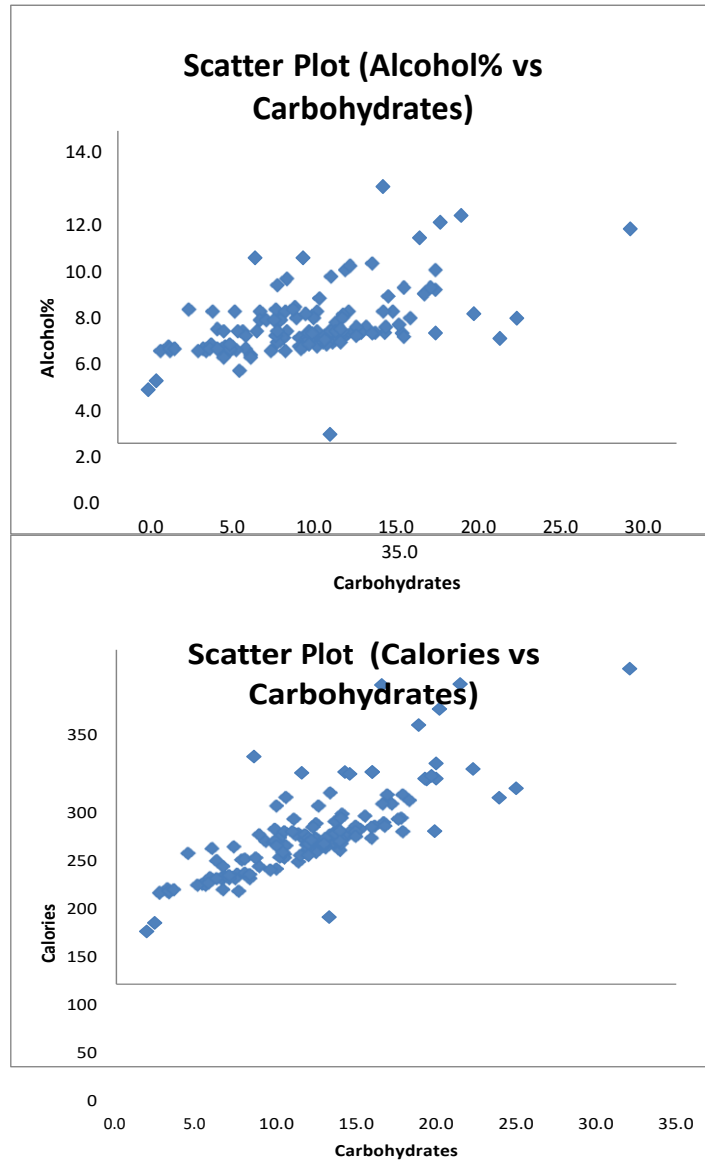
(c)   The alcohol % is concentrated between 4 and 6, with more between 4 and 5. The calories are concentrated between 140 and 160. The carbohydrates are concentrated between 12 and 15. There are outliers in the percentage of alcohol in both tails. The outlier in the lower tail is due to the non-alcoholic beer O'Doul's with only a 0.4% alcohol content. There are a few beers with alcohol content as high as around 11.5%. There are a few beers with calories content as high as around 327.5 and carbohydrates as high as around 31.5.
There is a strong positive relationship between percentage alcohol and calories, and calories and carbohydrates and a moderately positive relationship between percentage alcohol and carbohydrates.

2.89   (a)   Ordered array:
0.170, 0.300, 0.360, 0.370, 0.425, 0.440, 0.450, 0.550, 0.570, 0.570, 0.600, 0.600, 0.620, 0.640, 0.680, 0.790, 0.800, 0.840, 0.870, 1.030, 1.150, 1.180, 1.230, 1.250, 1.339, 1.360, 1.410, 1.530, 1.600, 1.600, 1.660, 1.680, 1.700, 1.700, 1.980, 1.980, 2.000, 2.000, 2.000, 2.000, 2.000, 2.510, 2.520, 2.620, 2.700, 3.025, 3.200, 3.400, 3.500, 4.350

(b)
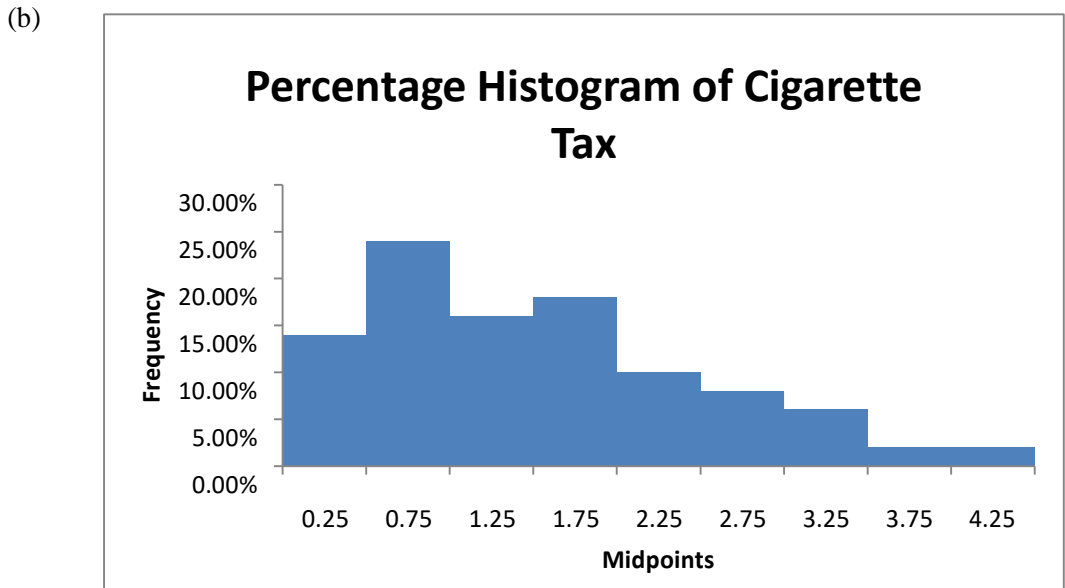
(c)   There is a $4.18 difference in the state cigarette tax between the lowest and highest. The distribution of the cigarette tax is somewhat right-skewed with one state having a cigarette tax higher than $4.0. Majority of the states though have cigarette tax concentrated around $0.75.

2.90   (a)   One-year CD:

		Stem-and-Leaf
		Stem unit 0.1
Statistics		1 0 5
Sample Size	23	2 0 5
Mean	0.645652	3 0 0 5
Median	0.8	4 0
Std. Deviation	0.311051	5
Minimum	0.1	6 5 5
Maximum	1.05	7 1
		8 0 0 0 8 9
		9 0 0 0 0 7
		10 0 5

2.90   (a)   5-year CD
cont.

			Stem-and-Leaf Displa
			Stem unit 0.1
Statistics			3 5
Sample Size	23		4 0
Mean	1.276087		5 0
Median	1.41		6
Std. Deviation	0.408998		7
Minimum	0.35		8
Maximum	1.85		9 5
			10 0 5
			11
			12 0 0 4 5
			13
			14 0 1 5
			15 0 1 2 2 4 5
			16 0 0
			17 6
			18 5

(b)

Scatter Plot (one-year CD vs five-year CD)
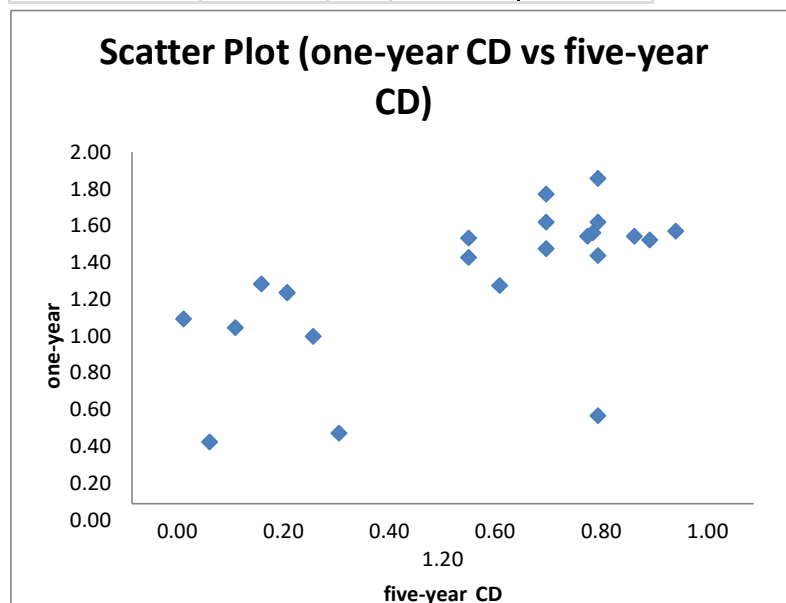
(c)   There appears to be a positive relationship between the yield of the one-year CD and the
        five-year CD.

2.91   (a),(c)

bin	Frequency	Percentage
0 but less than 5	16	9.41%
5 but less than 10	74	43.53%
10 but less than 15	47	27.65%
15 but less than 20	17	10.00%
20 but less than 25	10	5.88%
25 but less than 30	4	2.35%
30 but less than 35	1	0.59%
35 but less than 40	1	0.59%

(b)

2.91   (c)
cont.

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
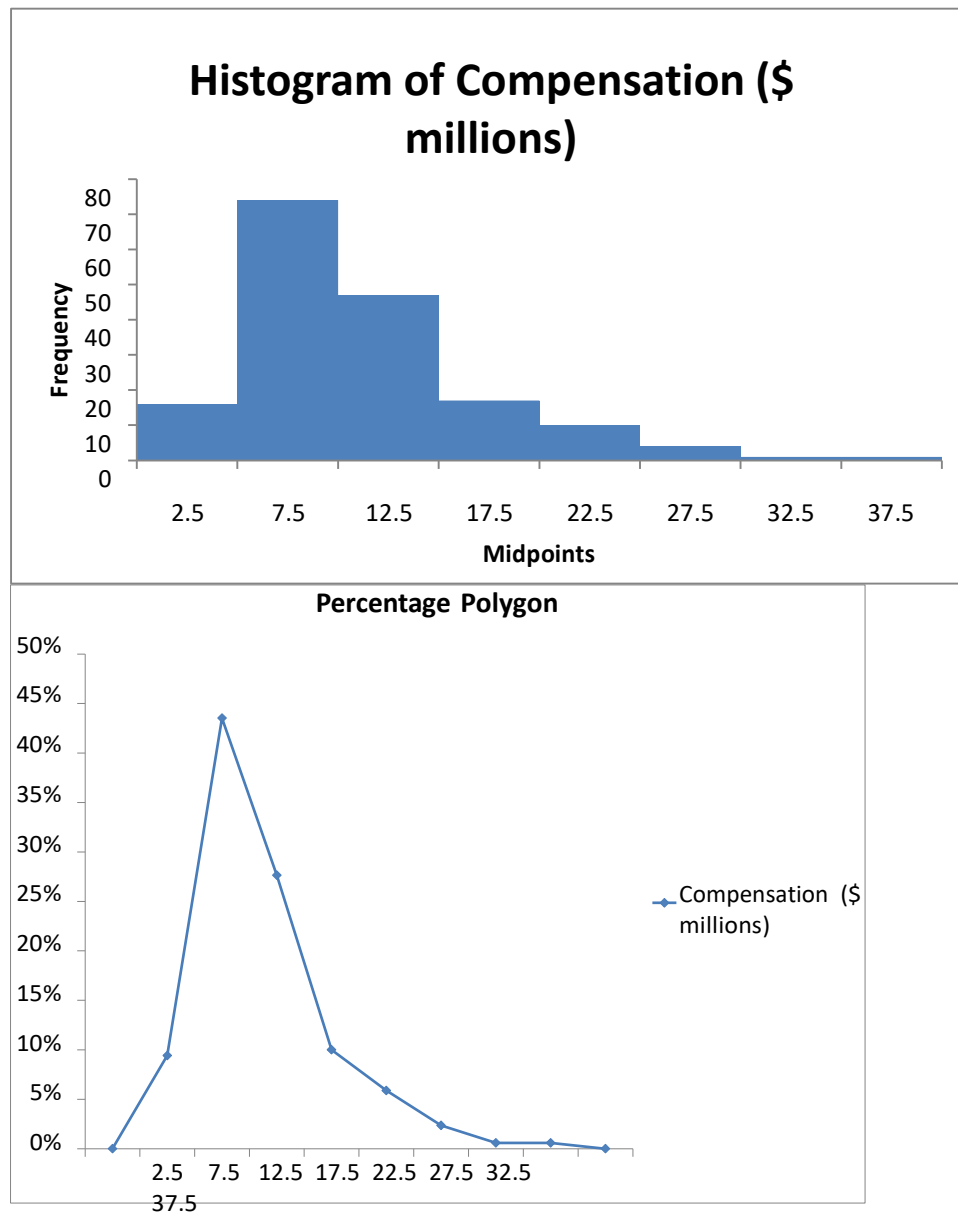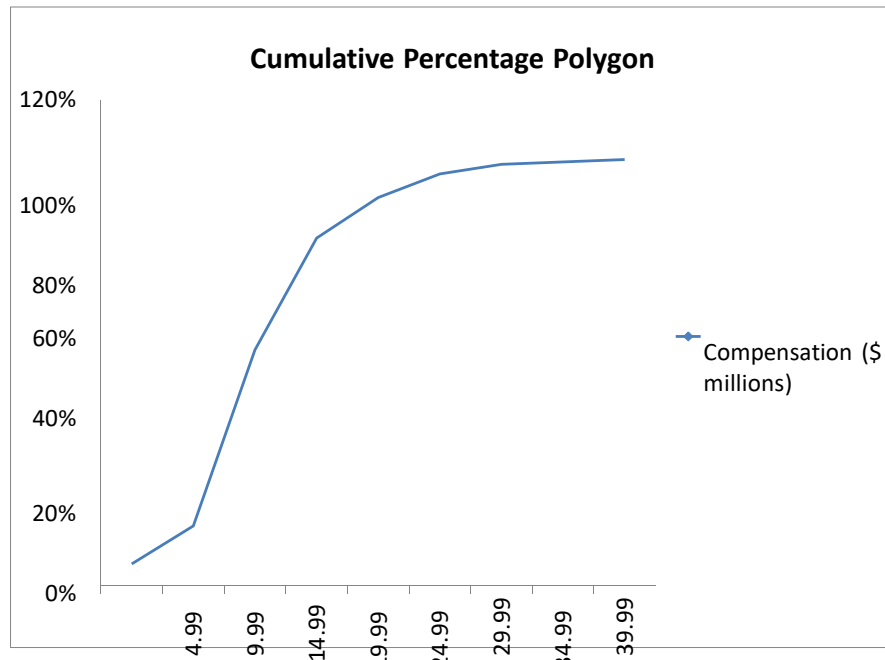
(d)   CEO compensation in 2012 is right skewed. Slightly higher than 80% of the CEOs have compensation lower than $15,000,000

(e)

Scatter Plot (Return in 2012 % vs Compensation)
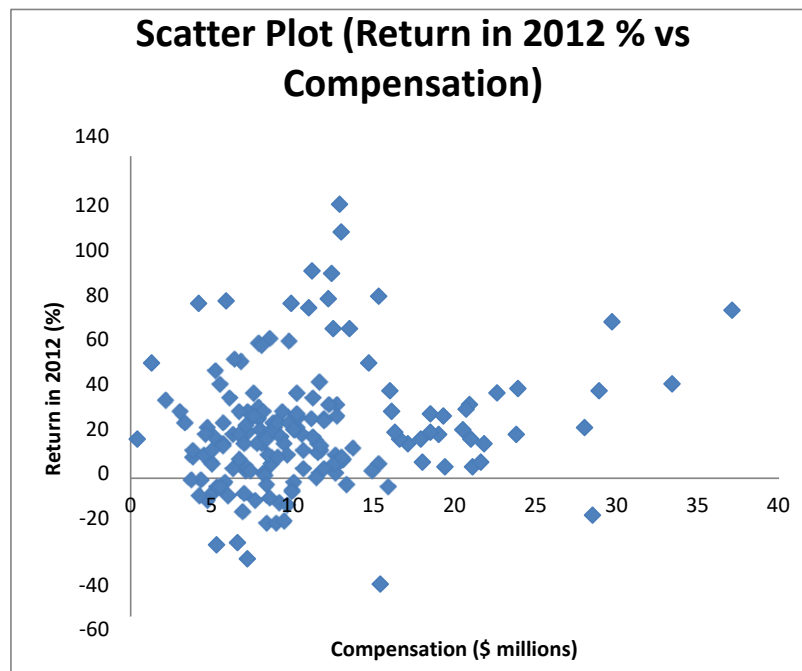
(f)   There is not any obvious relationship between the total compensation and investment return in 2012.

2.92   (a)

Frequencies (Boston)

Weight (Boston)	Frequency	Percentage
3015 but less than 3050	2	0.54%
3050 but less than 3085	44	11.96%
3085 but less than 3120	122	33.15%
3120 but less than 3155	131	35.60%
3155 but less than 3190	58	15.76%
3190 but less than 3225	7	1.90%
3225 but less than 3260	3	0.82%
3260 but less than 3295	1	0.27%

(b)

Frequencies (Vermont)

Weight (Vermont)	Frequency	Percentage
3550 but less than 3600	4	1.21%
3600 but less than 3650	31	9.39%
3650 but less than 3700	115	34.85%
3700 but less than 3750	131	39.70%
3750 but less than 3800	36	10.91%
3800 but less than 3850	12	3.64%
3850 but less than 3900	1	0.30%

(c)
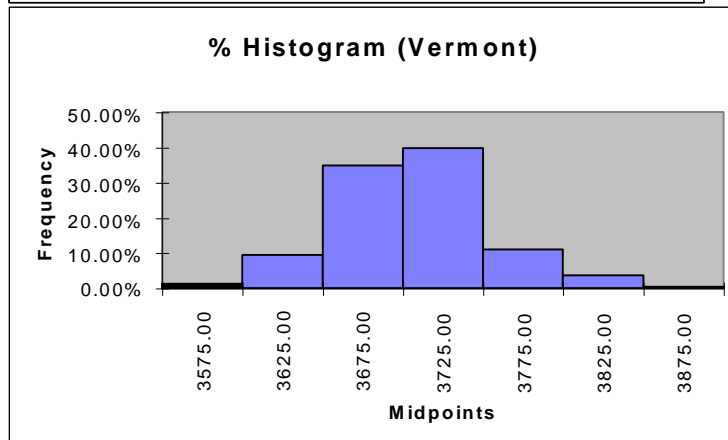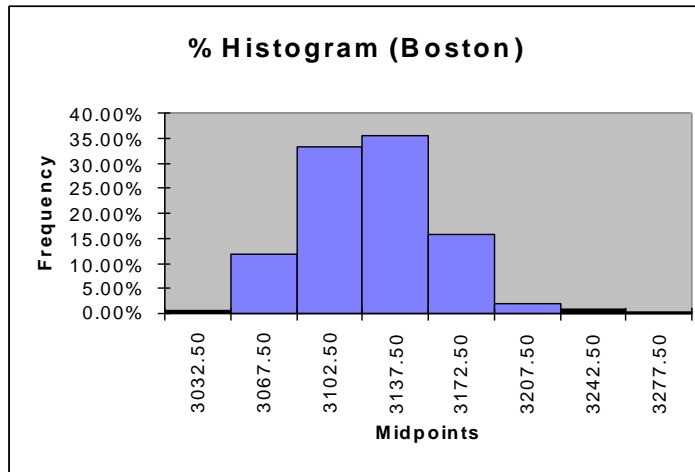
2.92   (d)   0.54% of the "Boston" shingles pallets are underweight while 0.27% are overweight.
cont.   1.21% of the "Vermont" shingles pallets are underweight while 3.94% are overweight.

2.93   (a),(c)   **Two-star:**

bin	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.	Midpts.
15 but less than 25	1	2.33%	2.33%	20
25 but less than 35	2	4.65%	6.98%	30
35 but less than 45	6	13.95%	20.93%	40
45 but less than 55	5	11.63%	32.56%	50
55 but less than 65	5	11.63%	44.19%	60
65 but less than 75	9	20.93%	65.12%	70
75 but less than 85	12	27.91%	93.02%	80
85 but less than 95	1	2.33%	95.35%	90
95 but less than 105	1	2.33%	97.67%	100
105 but less than 115	1	2.33%	100.00%	110

Three-star:

bin	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.	Midpts.
25 but less than 40	1	2.33%	2.33%	32.5
40 but less than 55	3	6.98%	9.30%	47.5
55 but less than 70	8	18.60%	27.91%	62.5
70 but less than 85	7	16.28%	44.19%	77.5
85 but less than 100	9	20.93%	65.12%	92.5
100 but less than 115	10	23.26%	88.37%	107.5
115 but less than 130	3	6.98%	95.35%	122.5
130 but less than 145	1	2.33%	97.67%	137.5
145 but less than 160	1	2.33%	100.00%	152.5

Four-star:

bin	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Pctage.	Midpts.
55 but less than 70	1	2.33%	2.33%	62.5
70 but less than 85	7	16.28%	18.60%	77.5
85 but less than 100	3	6.98%	25.58%	92.5
100 but less than 115	8	18.60%	44.19%	107.5
115 but less than 130	5	11.63%	55.81%	122.5
130 but less than 145	7	16.28%	72.09%	137.5
145 but less than 160	5	11.63%	83.72%	152.5
160 but less than 175	3	6.98%	90.70%	167.5
175 but less than 190	3	6.98%	97.67%	182.5

190 but less than 205	1	2.33%	100.00%	197.5
205 but less than 220	0	0.00%	100.00%	212.5

2.93   (b)   **Two-star:**
cont.

Histogram of Two-Star

Percentage Polygon
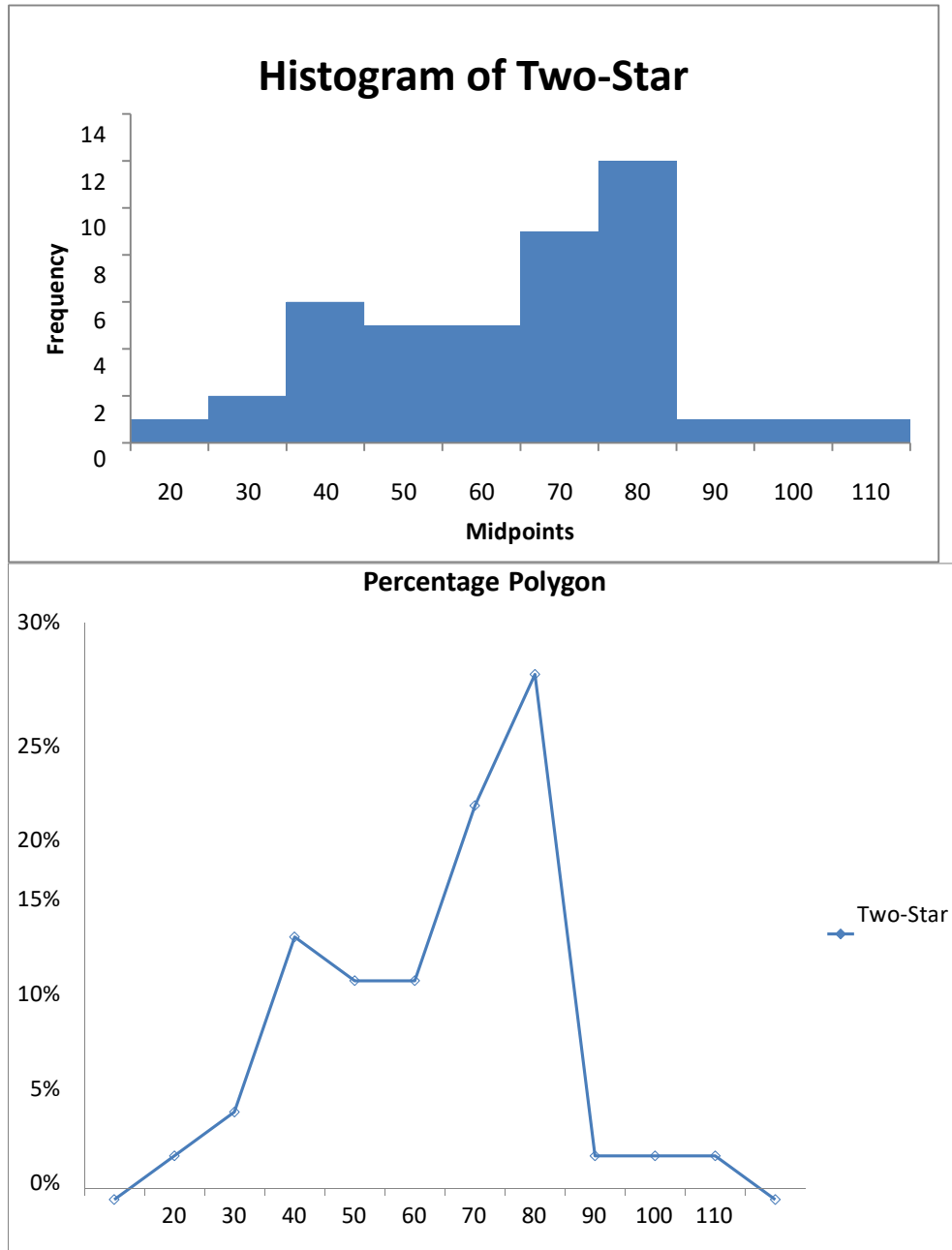
2.93   (b)   **Three-star:**
cont.

2.93   (b)   **Four-star:**
cont.

Histogram of Four-Star

Percentage Polygon

2.93   (c)   **Two-star:**

Three-star:
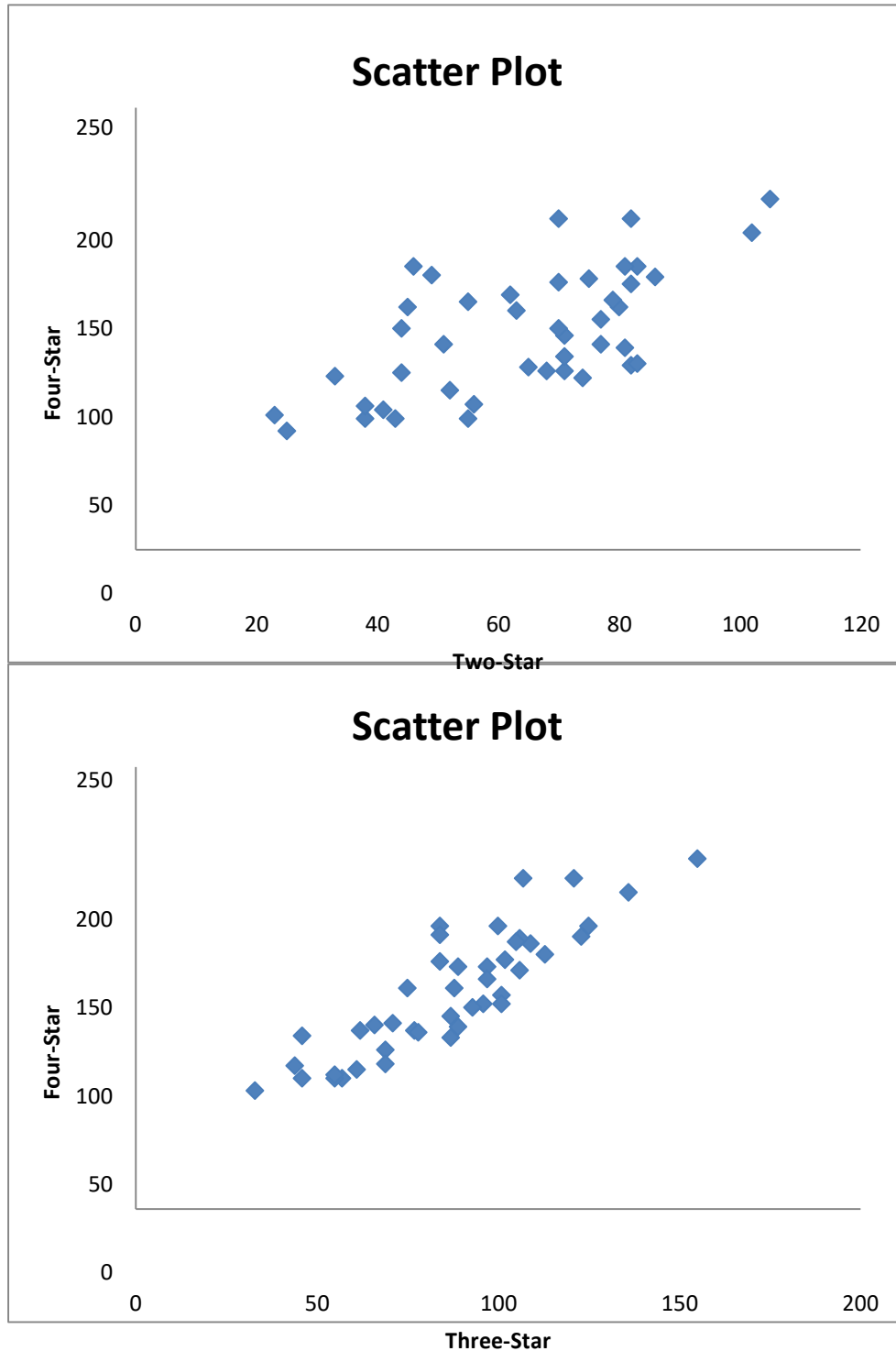
2.93
cont.

(c)   **Four-star:**

Cumulative Percentage Polygon
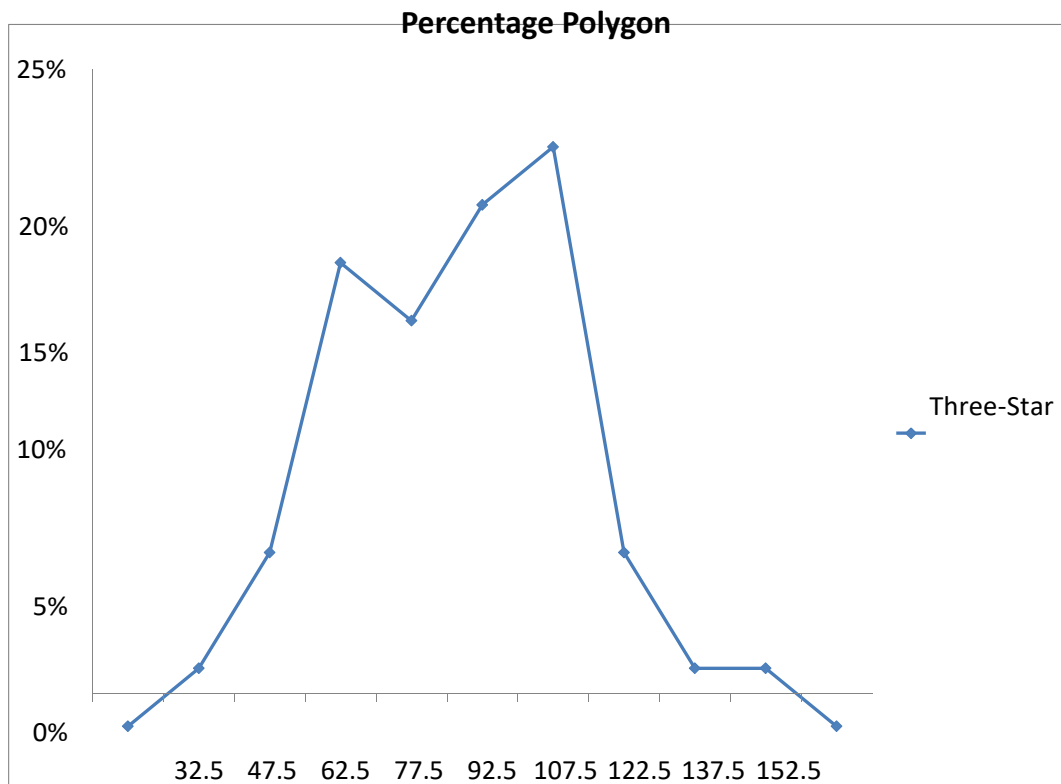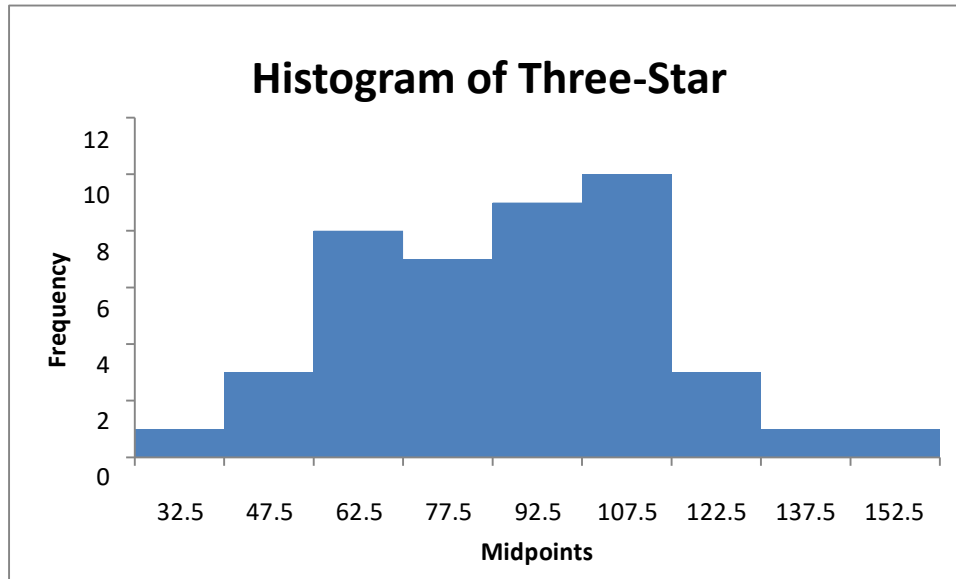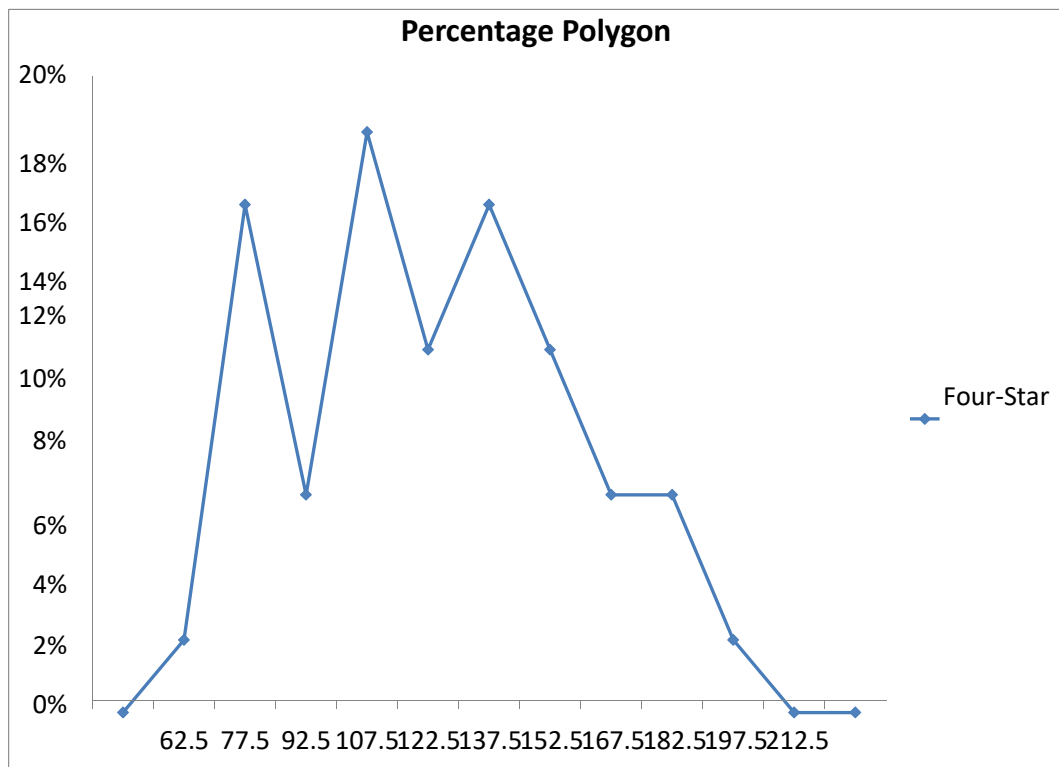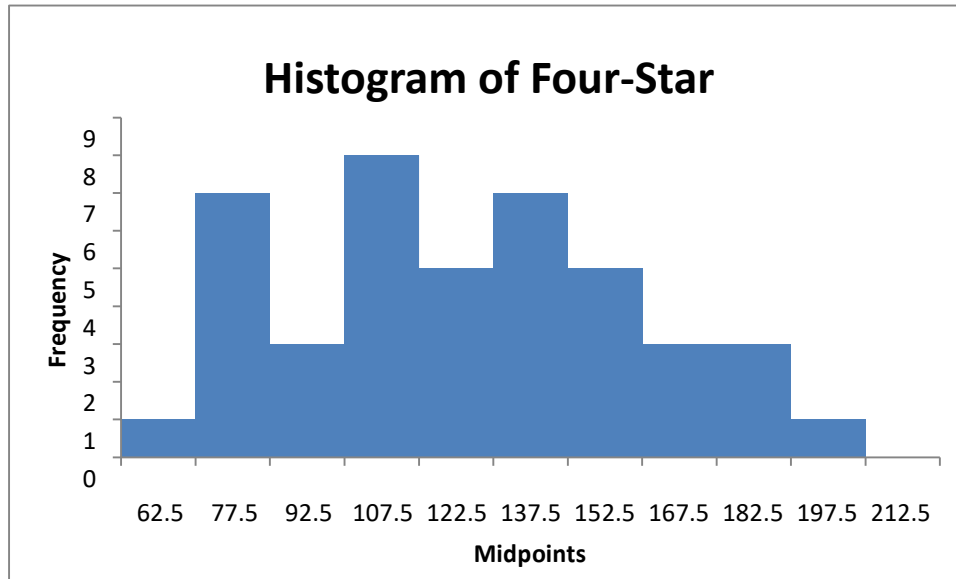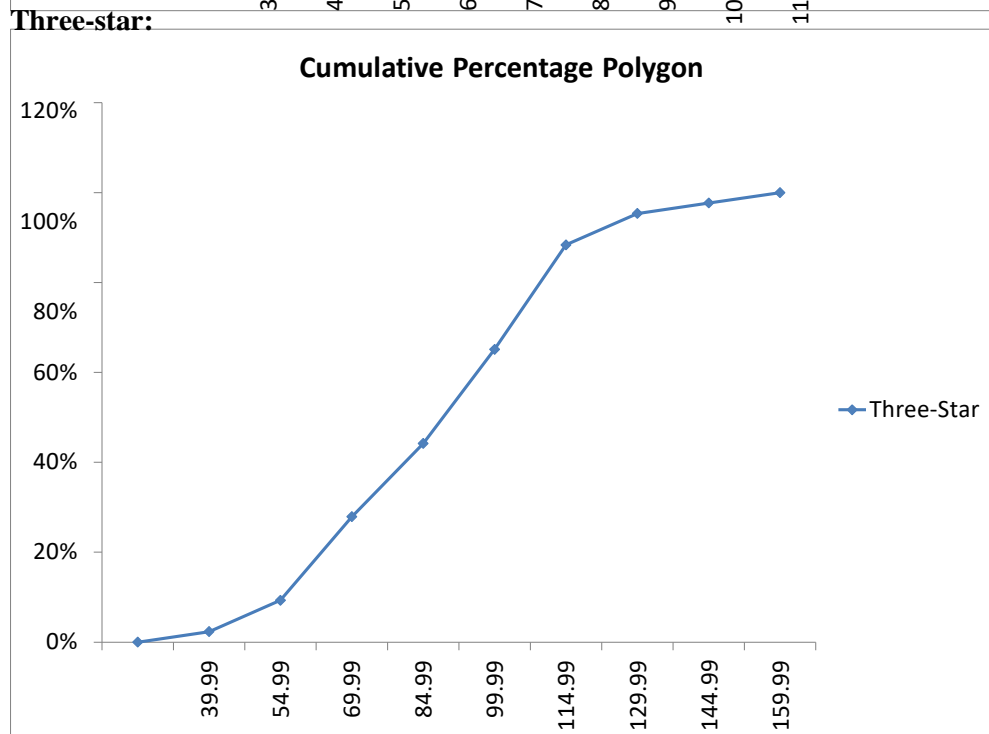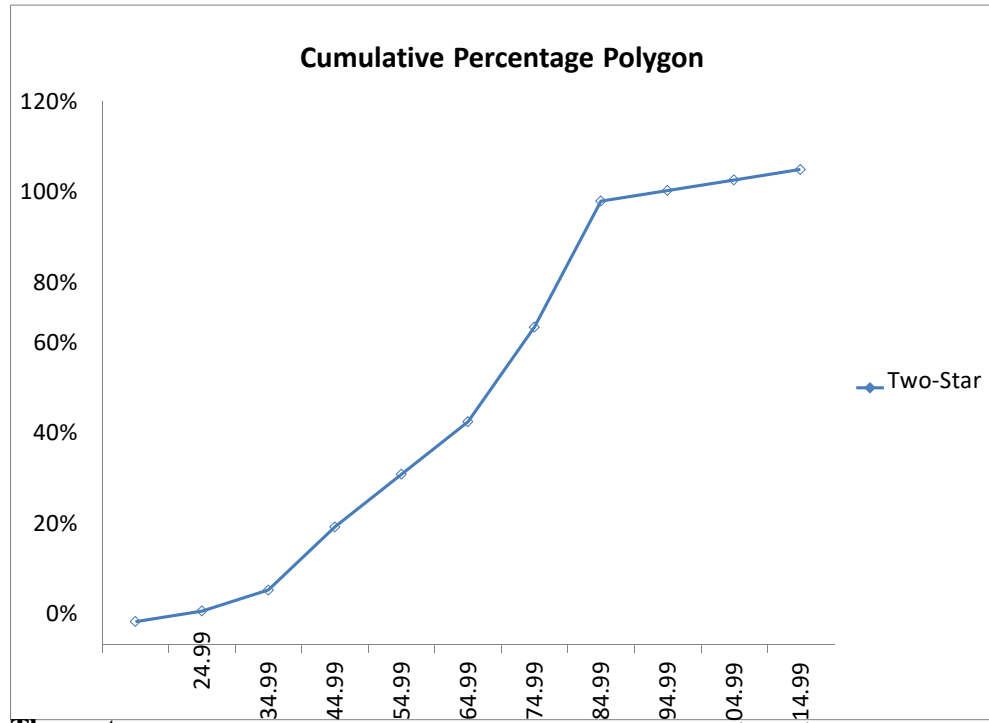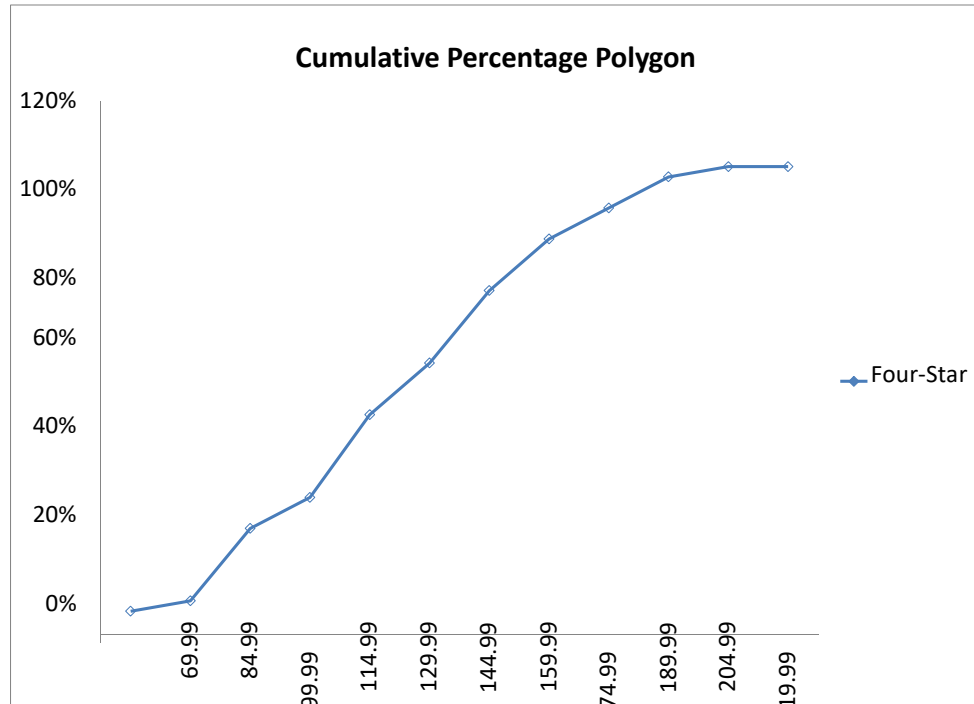
(d)   The price of two-star, three-star and four-star hotels are all right-skewed. The median price of two-star , three-star and four-star hotels is around 65, 85, and 115 English pounds, respectively.

(e)

Scatter Plot

2.93 (e)
cont.

Scatter Plot
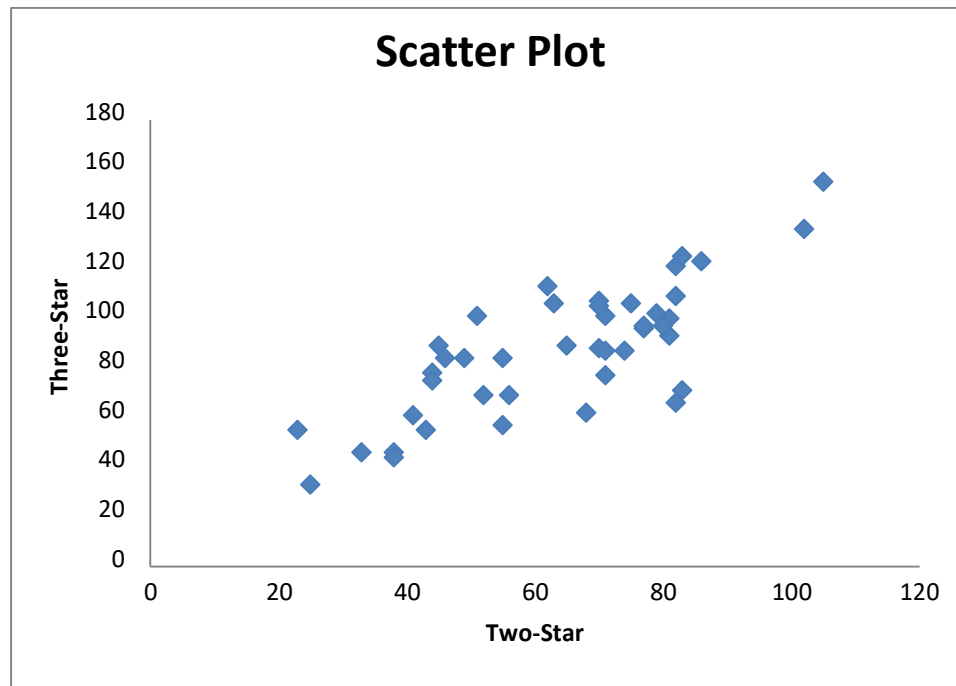
Scatter Plot

(f) The relationship of the price between two-star and three-star, three-star and four-star, and two-star and four-star hotels are all positve.

2.94   (a)

Calories	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage Less Than
50 up to 100	3	12%	12%
100 up to 150	3	12	24
150 up to 200	9	36	60
200 up to 250	6	24	84
250 up to 300	3	12	96
300 up to 350	0	0	96
350 up to 400	1	4	100
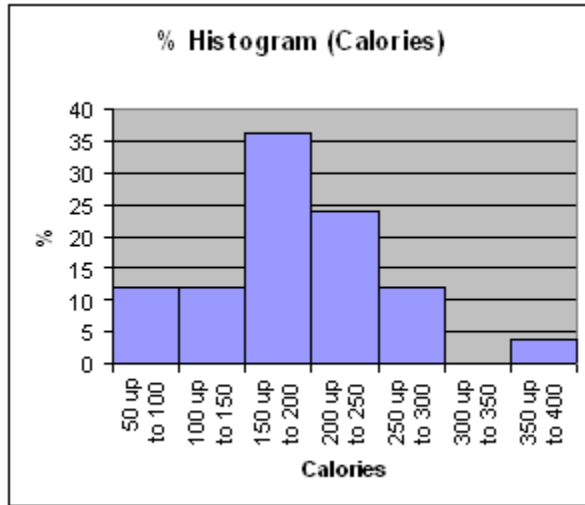
(b)

| Cholesterol	Frequency	Percentage	Percentage Less Than
0 up to 50	2	8	8%
50 up to 100	17	68	76
100 up to 150	4	16	92
150 up to 200	1	4	96
200 up to 250	0	0	96
250 up to 300	0	0	96
300 up to 350	0	0	96
350 up to 400	0	0	96
400 up to 450	0	0	96
450 up to 500	1	4	100

2.94   (b)
cont.
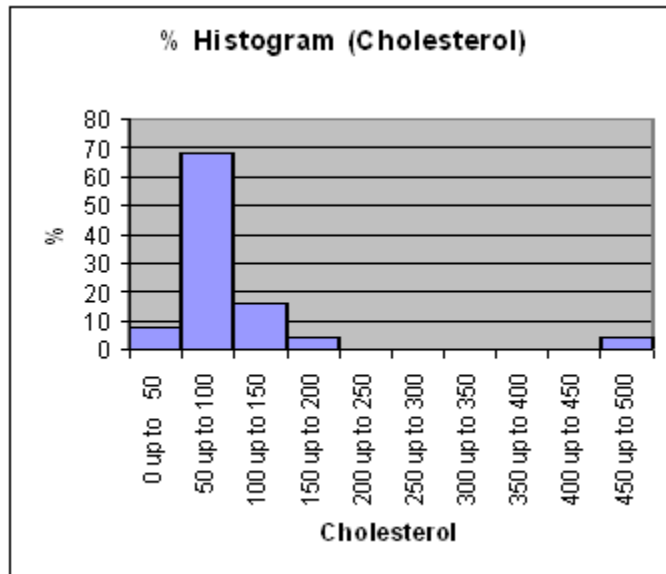
(c)   The sampled fresh red meats, poultry, and fish vary from 98 to 397 calories per serving, with the highest concentration between 150 to 200 calories. One protein source, spareribs, with 397 calories, is more than 100 calories above the next highest caloric food. The protein content of the sampled foods varies from 16 to 33 grams, with 68% of the data values falling between 24 and 32 grams. Spareribs and fried liver are both very different from other foods sampled—the former on calories and the latter on cholesterol content.
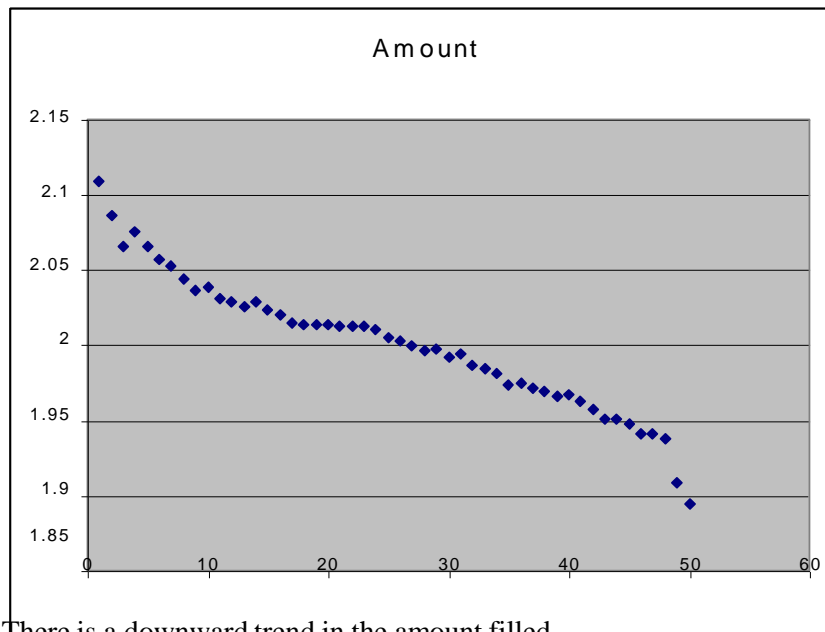
2.95   (a)
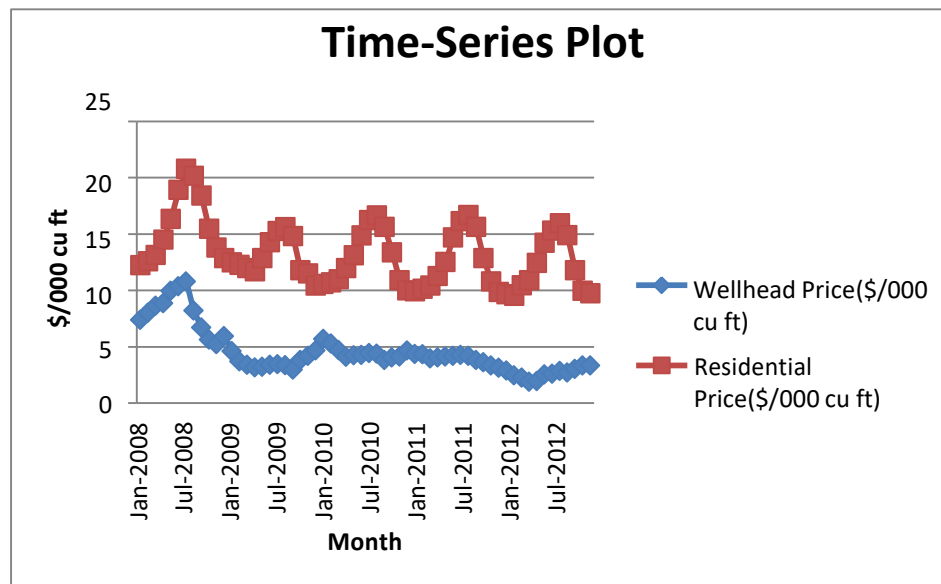
2.95   (b)   The wellhead average price was highest in the summer of 2008 and had since
cont.   declined. The residential average price of gasoline in the United States is higher in the
               summer in general and seems to peak in June.

       (c)
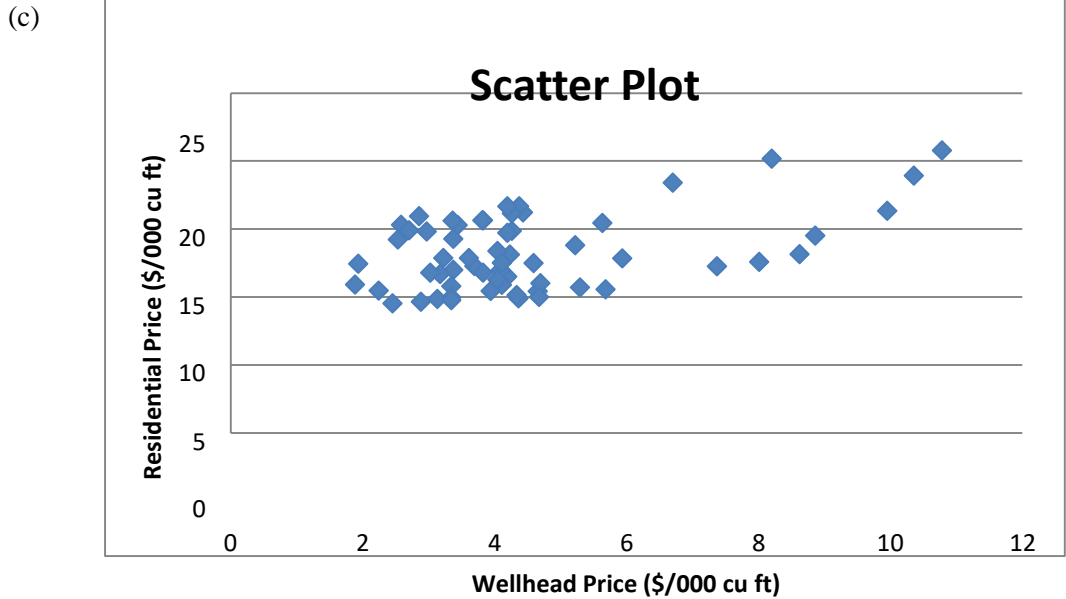
       (d)   There appears to be a slight positive relationship between the wellhead price and
               residential price.

2.96   (a)

       (b)   There is a downward trend in the amount filled.
       (c)   The amount filled in the next bottle will most likely be below 1.894 liter.
       (d)   The scatter plot of the amount of soft drink filled against time reveals the trend of the
               data, whereas a histogram only provides information on the distribution of the data.

2.97   (a)
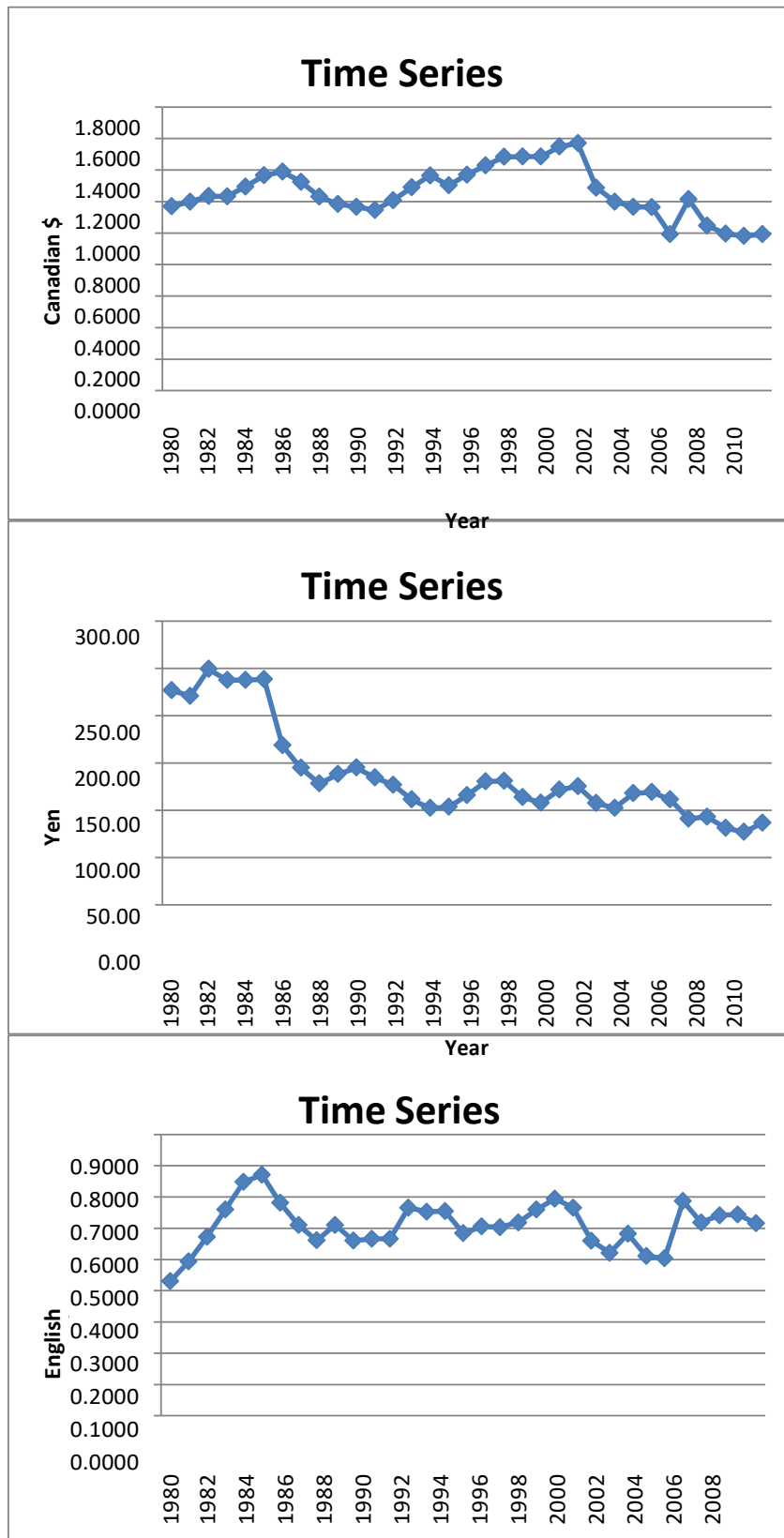
Year

2.97   (b)   The Japanese yen had depreciated against the U.S. dollar since 1982 while the Canadian dollar appreciated gradually from 1980 to 1987 and from 1991 to 2002 and then started to depreciate since. The English pound to U.S. dollar's exchange rate has been quite stable since 1983.

(c)   The U.S. dollar has appreciated against the Japanese yen since 1980 and appreciated against the Canadian dollar since 2001 in general while the exchange rate against the English bound has been stable in general.

(d)
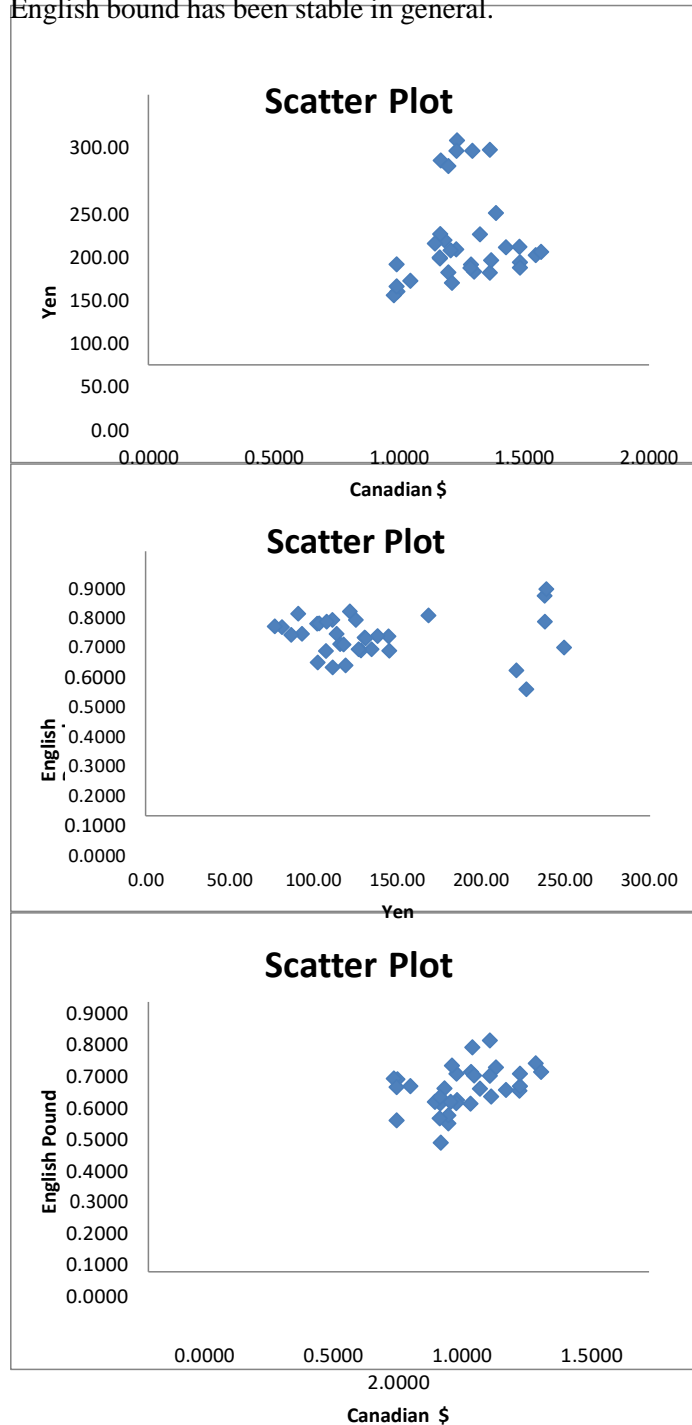
2.97   (e)   There is not any obvious relationship between the Canadian dollar and Japanese yen
cont.   in terms of the U.S. dollar nor any relationship between the Japanese yen and English
               pound. There is a slightly positive relationship between the Canadian dollar and English
               pound which reflects the fact that when the Canadian dollar appreciated against the U.S.
               dollar, so did the English pound.

2.98   (a)

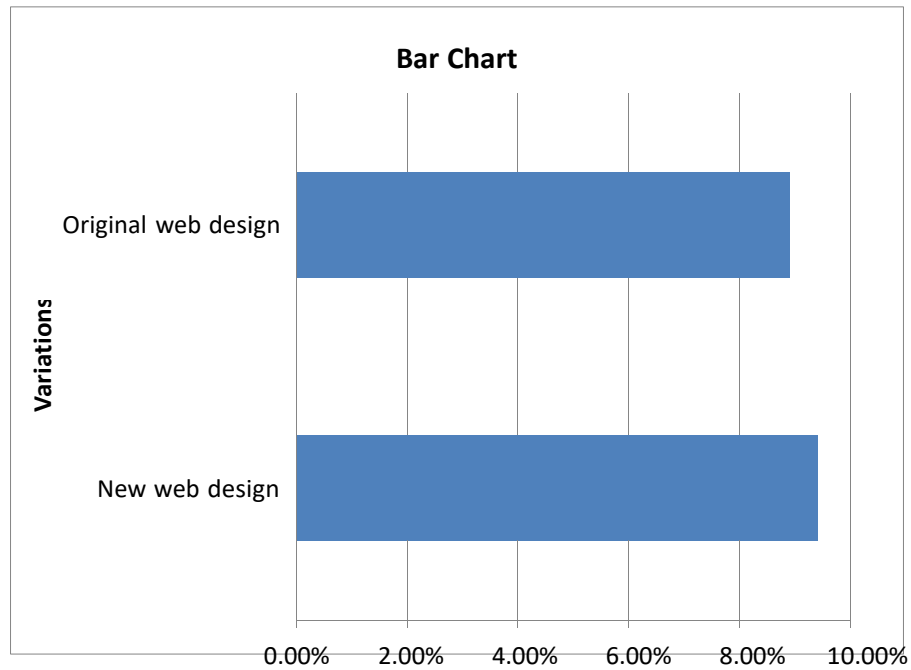| Variations	Percentage of Download
Original Call to Action Button	9.64%
New Call to Action Button	13.64%

(b)

Bar Chart
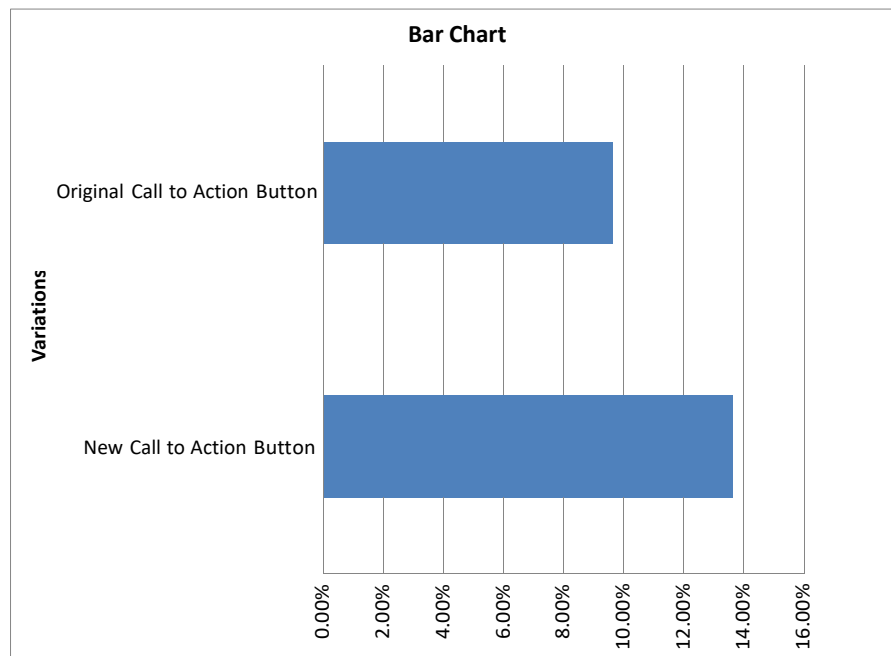
(c)   The New Call to Action Button has a higher percentage of downloads at 13.64% when
       compared to the Original Call to Action Button with a 9.64% of downloads.

(d)

Variations	Percentage of Downloads
Original web design	8.90%
New web design	9.41%

2.98
cont.

(e)

Bar Chart

Original web design

New web design

Variations

0.00%   2.00%   4.00%   6.00%   8.00%   10.00%

(f)   The New web design has only a slightly higher percentage of downloads at 9.41% when
        compared to the Original web design with an 8.90% of downloads.

(g)   The New web design is only slightly more successful than the Original web design while
        the New Call to Action Button is much more successful than the Original Call to Action
        Button with about 41% higher percentage of downloads.

(h)

Call to Action Button	Web Design	Percentage of Downloads
Old	Old	8.30%
New	Old	13.70%
Old	New	9.50%
New	New	17.00%

(i)   The combination of the New Call to Action Button and the New web design results in
        slightly more than twice as high a percentage of downloads than the combination of the
        Old Call to Action Button and Old web design.

(j)   The New web design is only slightly more successful than the Original web design while
        the New Call to Action Button is much more successful than the Original Call to Action
        Button with about 41% higher percentage of downloads. However, the combination of
        the New Call to Action Button and New web design results in more than twice as high a
        percentage of downloads than the combination of the Old Call to Action Button and Old
        web design.