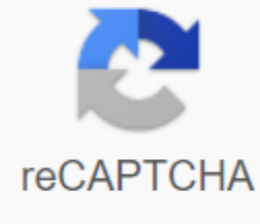




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City Frequency Relative Frequency Indianapolis 100 0.05 St. Louis 450 .225 Chicago 1300 0.65 Milwaukee 150 0.075 Solutions Guide to Statistical Methods in Business and Economics 16th Edition of Lind Full Load: methods-in-business-and-economy-16th edition of Lind Full Boot: 2 Describing data: Frequency tables, Frequency distribution and graphic presentation 1. Pepsi-Cola has a market share of 25%, which is 90/360. (LO2-2) 2. Three classes are required, one for each player. (LO2-1) 3. Season Frequency Frequency Winter 100 0.1 Spring 300 0.3 Summer Autumn 400 200 0.4 0.2 Total 1000 1.0 4. (LO2-1) (LO2-1) 5. a. a. Color Frequency Relative Frequency Bright White 130 0.10 Metallic Black 104 0.08 Magnetic Lime 325 0.25 Mandarin Orange 455 0.35 Fusion Red 286 0.22 Total 1300 1.00 b. 2. Sales c. d. Wellstone Inc. must produce 350,000 orange; 250,000 limes; 220,000 reds; 100,000 white and 80,000 black. These numbers can be found by multiplying the relative frequency of each color by 1,000,000 production level. (LO2-2) 6. Maxwell Heating and air conditioning far outperform other corporations in sales. Mancell Electrical and Plumbing and Mizelle Roof and Sheet Metal are the two corporations with the fewest fourth-quarter sales. (LO2-2) Sales Chart 25,000 20,000 15,000 10,000 5000 0 Hoden J and R Long Bay Mancell Maxwell Mizelle Corporation 7. 25 Nos. 32 38 64 and 26, so 6 classes 8. 25 x 32 45 64 and 26 offers 6 classes. i \$29 \$0 4.47 Use Interval 5. (LO2-3) 6.9. 27 x 128 230 256 y 28 offers 8 grades I 567 235 41.5 Using the interval of 45. (LO2-3) 8.3. 10. a. 25 - 3253 - 64 and 26 26 6th grade. b. i 129 42 14.5 6 Using interval 15 and starting first class at 40. (LO2-3) 4. 0 to 3 17.65 3 to 6 41.18 6 to 9 25.49 9 to 12 7.84 12 to 15 5.88 15 to 18 1.96 Total 100.00 (LO2-3) 11. a. 24 No16 assumes 5 classes b. i 3125 1.2 5 Use interval 1.5 c. 24 d. f Relative frequency 24 to 25.5 2 0.125 25.5 to 27 4 0.. 250 27 to 28.5 8 0.500 28.5 to 30 0.000 30 to 31.5 2 0.125 Total 16 1,000 e. The number of units produced in the last 16 days is 24 to 31 units. The largest concentration is in 27 to 28.5 grade (8). (LO2-3) 12. a. 24 Nos. 16 20 32 and 25 offer 5 classes b. i 98 51 9.4 5 Use interval 10. c. 50 d. f Relative frequency 50 to 60 4 0.20 60 to 70 5 0.25 70 to 80 6 0.30 80 to 90 2 0.10 90 to 100 3 0.15 Total 20 1.00 e. Few number is about 50, the highest is about 100. The highest concentrations are in grades 60 to 70 and 70 to 80. (LO2-3) Visits f 13. a. 0 to 3 9 3 to 6 21 6 to 9 13 9 to 12 4 12 to 15 3 15 to 18 1 Total 51 b. Largest group of shoppers (21) shop on BiLo 3, 4 or 5 times during the month. Some customers visit the store only once during the month, but others shop more than 15 times. C. Number of percentage visits Total 5. 14. a. Rule 2k would offer six classes like 25 and 32 40 and 64 and 26. With six classes the interval will be longer than $(84 - 18) / 6$ and 11, but as we sum up the cash observations class interval 10 is more convenient to work with. Distribution of frequency using 10: f 15 to 25 1 25 to 35 2 35 to 45 5 55 55 to 65 15 65 to 75 4 75 to 85 3 Total 40 b. Data is usually grouped in classes 45 to 55 and 55 to 65. C. Based on the distribution, the youngest person taking a Caribbean cruise is 15 years old (actually 18 of the raw data). The oldest person was less than 85 years old (actually 84 years old according to raw data). The highest concentration of ages is between 45 and 65 years old. d. Age Percentage of total 15 to 25 2.5 25 to 35 5.0 35 to 45 12.5 45 to 55 25.0 x 55 to 65 37.5 65 to 75 10.0 75 to 85 7.5 Total 100.0 (LO2-3) 15. a. b. Histogram 100 c. 5 d. 28 e. 0.28 f. 12.5 g. 13 (LO2-4) 16. a. 3 b. about 26 c. 2 d. frequency range (LO2-4) 6. 17. a. 50 b. 1.5 thousand frequent flyer miles c. d. X y 1.5, Y and 5 e. f. For 50 workers, about half earn between 6 and 9,000 frequent flyer miles. Five earn less than 3,000 miles of frequent flyers, and two earn more than 12,000 miles of frequent flyers. (LO2-4) 18. a. 40 b. 2.5 days c. 2.5, 6 d. 7. e. e. f. Judging by the charts, the shortest time is 0 days, the longest 25 days. The concentration of lead is 10-15 days. (LO2-4) 19. a. 40 b. c. d. e. f. 5 11 or 12 about \$18 per hour about \$9 per hour about 78% (LO2-4) 20. a. b. c. d. e. 200 50 or \$50,000 about \$180,000 about 60 houses about 145 houses (LO2-4) 21. a. b. 5 miles CF 8. Less than 3 5 Less than 6 17 Less than 9 40 Less than 12 48 Less than 15 50 c. d. about 8.7 thousand miles of frequent flyer (LO2-4) 9. 22. a. 13, 25 b. Time time x/d CF less than 5 6 Less than 10 13 Less than 15 25 Less than 20 33 Less than 25 40 c. d. 14 (LO2-4) 23. A. High-quality variables are usually nominal measurement levels, but some of them are orderly. The quantitative variables usually have an interval or coefficient level of measurement. (LO1-5) b. Yes, both types depict patterns and populations. (LO1-3) 24. The frequency table requires quality data. On the other hand, the distribution of frequencies includes quantitative data. (LO2-1 and 2-3) 25. A. Frequency table. b. 10. c. d. The pie scheme may be easier to understand, as the percentage of potential customers is probably more important than the number of potential customers. (LO2-2) 26. A. Scale is orderly, and variable quality. b. Performance Frequency Start 22 On-time 67 Late 9 Lost 2 C. Performance Relative Frequency Early .22 On-time .67 Late .09 Lost .02 d. 11. 15 to 22 3 22 to 29 8 29 to 36 7 36 to 43 5 43 to 50 2 Total 25 e. Based on frequency distribution, we see that the data is quite symmetrical with most values between 22 and 36 and minimum 15 and maximum 50. (LO2-3) 30. a. 6, because the 25 and 32 45 64 and 26 b. 100 offered as an interval should be larger than i 570 41 88.17 6 c. 0 d. Class 0 to 100 Frequency 3 100 to 200 12 200 to 300 16 300 to 400 10 400 to 500 3 500 up to 600 1 Total 45 (LO2-3) e. Delivery Performance Early 22.0% Late 9.0% Lost in time 2.0% 67.0% f. 89% packages either early or on time and 2% packages are lost. So they are missing both of their goals. They should eliminate all lost packages and reduce the late percentage to below 1%. (LO2-2) 27. Rule 2k would suggest using 7 classes like 26 and 64 - 83 and 128 and 27. (LO2-3) 28. 27 - 128 - 145 - 256 - 28 offers 8 classes. (LO2-3) 29. a. 5, because 24 and 16 x 25 - 32 - 25 i 490 56 54.25 8 Use interval 60. b. i 48 16 6.4 involves an interval of 7. 5 c. 15 d. Class 12 frequency. Class 0 to 2 1 2 to 4 5 4 to 6 12 6 to 8 17 8 to 10 8 10 to 12 2 Total 45 31. a. 6, because 25 x 32 45 x 64 and 26. B. The width of the interval should be at least 1.5 as I am (10-1) /6. Use 2 for convenience. c. 0 d. e. The distribution is quite symmetrical or bell-shaped, with most observations occurring in middle two grades from 4 to 8. (LO2-3) 32. a. 6, because 25 x 32 36 x 64 and 26. B. The width of the interval should be at least 2 as I am (15-3) /6. Use 2.2 for convenience and make sure there are only 6 c classes. 2.2 d. Frequency of Class 2.2 to 4.4 2 4.4 to 6.6 7 6.6 to 8.8 11 8.8 to 11.0 7 11.0 to 13.2 7 13.2 to 15.4 2 Total 36 e. or bell-shaped with a peak in the middle class from 6.6 to 8.8. (LO2-3) 33. Class frequency 0 to 200 19 200 to 400 1 400 to 600 4 600 to 800 1 800 to 1000 2 Total 27 This distribution is positively skewed with a large tail to the right or positive values. Note that the top 7 tunes accounted for 4,342 plays out of a total of 5,968 or about 73 percent of all plays. (LO2-3) 13. 34. a. 25 - 32 - 33 - 64 - 26. Thus, 6 classes are recommended. B. The width of the interval should be at least 1253 as I am (7829-312) /6. Use 1500 for convenience. c. 0 d. Class frequency 0 to 1500 1 1 1500 to 3000 2 3000 to 4500 0 4500 to 6000 7 6000 to 7500 20 7500 to 9000 3 Total 33 e. This distribution is negatively distorted with a few very small values that probably correspond to the launch phase of this launch. The distribution crest is in a class of 6000 to 7500, which contains most or 20 of 33 months. (LO2-3) 35. a. b. d. 56 10 (found 60 - 50) 55 17 (LO2-4) 36. a. b. c. d. e. Cumulative frequency range 250 50 (found at 100 - 50) \$240,000 \$230,000 (LO2-4) 37. b. 25 x 32 Nos. 33, 64 and 26. Thus, 6 classes are recommended. The minimum class interval size will be \$30.50 as I am (265 - 82)/6, so the interval of 35 will work. Class frequency \$70 to \$105 4, 105 to 140 17, 140 to 175 14, 175 to 210 210 to 245 6 245 to 280 1 Total 44 c. Based on frequency distribution, purchases ranged from a minimum of about \$70 to a maximum of about \$280. Concentration in \$105 to \$175 grades. (LO2-3) 14. 38. a. 24 and 16 - 24 - 32 - 25. Therefore, 5 classes are recommended. The class interval is at least 387 as I am (1957 - 22)/5. The size of the interval will be 400. Outstanding Shares (Millions) Number of companies from 0 to 400 10 400 to 800 8 800 to 1200 4 1200 to 1600 1 1600 to 2000 1 Total 24' b. c. Outstanding Shares (Millions) Number of Companies Less Than 400 10 Less Than 800 18 Less Than 1200 22 Less Than 1600 23 Less than 2000 24 15. \$d. e. About 800 million shares are outstanding for the lowest 75% of companies. This can be found by drawing a line to the curve of 75% and citing the value on the X. F. The number of outstanding shares varies from 0 to 2 billion, with the largest number of companies (10 out of 24) having less than 400 million outstanding shares. Only 2 companies have more than 1200 million shares. (LO2-4) 39. This data is of good quality and can be represented by either a bar chart or a pie chart. Bar charts are preferable when the goal is to compare the actual amount in each category. (LO2-2) Amount 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 Fuel Interest Repair Item Insurance Amortization 40. Balance f CF 0 to 100 9 9 100 to 200 6 15 200 to 300 6 21 300 to 400 6 27 400 to 500 5 5 32 500 to 600 2 34 600 to 700 1 35 16. up to 800 3 38 800 to 900 1 39 900 to 1000 1 40 Total 40 Likely class interval \$200 would be better. b. c. Based on the cumulative frequency of the landfill it seems that about 67% have less than a \$400 balance. Thus, about 33% would be considered preferable. Less than \$100 will be a convenient cutoff point. (LO2-3) 41. South Carolina AGI 3% 2% 3% 8% 8% 11% Salary dividends, interest and capital gains IRA and taxable pension Business Income Social Security pension 73% Other sources To date are the most, nearly three-quarters of South Carolina's regulated gross income from wages and wages. Dividends and IRA each contribute about another ten percent to AGI with eight percent of business income pensions, social security and other sources. (LO2-2) 42. A. From 25 32 60 64 26, 6 classes are recommended. The interval should be at least like me (10.1 0.4)/6 and 1.6, with 2 being a convenient value. Hours spent on a personal computer (per week) Number of individuals from 0 to 2 7 2 to 4 11 4 to 6 19 17. 6 to 8 12 8 to 10 10 10 to 12 1 Total 60 b. A typical person used a computer about 5 hours a week and each for about five hours of that amount. (LO2-4) 43. a. From 26 64 70 128 27, 7 grades are recommended. The interval should be at least (1002.2 3.3)/7 and 142.7 to use 150 as a convenient value. (LO2-4) 18. Frequency b. 30 20 10 0 75 225 375 525 675 825 975 Value 44. (LO2-2) Percentage ABC audience 5.9% CBS 7.6% Fox 5.5% NBC 6.0% WB 2.0% UPN 2.2% Other 70.8% 19. Amount 45. a. Pie chart b. 700, found 0.70 (1000) c. Yes, ninety percent either through networks and connections (70%) or websites for job placement (20%). (LO2-2) 46. 87.88%, by 44.54% and 43.34% b. Corporate taxes (8.31%) more than license fees (2.9%) c. 2.81 billion, found (0.4454) (6.3), in sales taxes and 2.73 billion, found (0.4334) (6.3), in individual taxes (LO2-2) 47. a. Top 5 U.S. Exports to Canada 2011 50 40 30 20 10 0 Product b. 23.2%, found (18.4 - 46.9)/281 s. 43.8%, found (18.4 and 46.9)/ (46.9 - 44.2 - 27.1 and 18.4 - 12.6) (LO2-2) 48. There are 50 observations, so the recommended number of classes is 6. However, there are several states that have many more farms than others, so it may be helpful to have an open class. One possible distribution of frequencies is. Farms in the U.S. Frequency 0 to 20 15 20 to 40 11 40 to 60 10 60 to 80 7 80 to 100 5 100 or more 2 Total 50 Twenty Six of 50 states, or 52 percent, have less than 40,000 farms. There are two states that have more than 100,000 farms. (LO2-3) 20. Cum.Freq. 49. M s Green 7% Blue 12% Orange 8% Red 22% Brown 29% yellow 22% Brown, yellow and red make up almost 75 percent of the nod. The remaining 25 percent are blue, and green. (LO2-2) 50. A. The cumulative frequency of classes is less than 1 Less than 30 6 Less than 45 15 Less than 60 26 Less Than 75 30 b. The cumulative frequency of the Minneapolis YWCA day care range 30 25 20 15 10 0 0 20 20 40 50 60 Upper limit 70 80 c. 6 days seen less than 30. 21. Sale Price Count d. The highest 80 percent of the days had at least 30 families. (LO2-3) 51. i 345.3 125.0 31.47 Use interval 35. 7 Selling price F CF 110 to 145 3 3 145 to 180 19 22 180 to 215 31 53 215 to 2 2 2 250 25 78 250 to 285 14 92 285 to 320 10 102 320 to 355 3 105 a. Most homes (53%) said they would like to have a home in the uk. range from 180 to 250. B. The highest value is about 355; the smallest, about 110. c. 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 110 145 180 215 250 285 320 355 Selling price 1.2 1 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 About 42 homes sold in less than 200. About 55% of homes sold in less than 220. Thus, 45% sold more. Less than 1% of homes sold in less than 125. D. Chart Twntship 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 1 2 3 4 5 Twntship Townships 3 and 4 have more sales than average and townships 1 and 5 have slightly less than average. (LO2-3) 22. Cum.Freq. 52. From 24 16 30 32 25, use 5 classes. The interval should be at least (198 55.2)/5 and 28.56 (in millions of dollars). Use 30. As a result, the distribution of frequencies: Class F 50 to 80 10 80 to 110 111 110 to 140 5 140 to 170 1 170 to 200 3 a. The typical salary of the team is 90 million dollars. It ranges from about \$50 to 200 (in millions). B. The distribution is positively distorted. Teams with higher salaries are further from the center than teams with lower salaries. The Yankees seem pretty unusual! c Cumulative salary distribution frequency of teams 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 50 75 100 125 Amounts 150 175 200 Forty percent of teams have a salary of less than \$85,000,000. Ten teams pay less than \$80,000,000. (LO2-3) 53. Starting from 26 and 64 and 80 and 128 and 27, use 7 classes. The interval must be at least (1008.741)/7 and 38.14 miles. Use 40. As a result, frequency distribution: Class F 730 to 770 5 770 to 810 17 810 to 850 37 850 to 890 18 890 to 930 1 930 to 970 0 970 to 1010 2 a. Typical driving amount is 830 miles. The range is between 740 and 1,010 miles. (LO2-3) b. Distribution of bell shape about 830. However, there are two ejections about 1,000 miles away. (LO2-3) 23. Cum.Freq. c. Total frequency of miles operated per month 90 80 70 50 40 30 20 10 700 750 850 850 Mile 900 950 1000 Forty percent of buses were driven less than 820 miles. Fifty-nine buses traveled less than 850 miles. (LO2-3) d. Pie Chart Bus Type Diesel Petrol 33.8% Diesel 66.3% Pie Chart Places Category 6 14 42 55 The first graph shows that the majority (66%) Diesel. The second chart shows that almost three-quarters of buses have 55 seats. (LO2-2) 24. 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