## Problem Set for Chapter 2: Graphical Descriptive Techniques Eco249 Statistics Queens College K. Matsuda

### **Excel Assignments (You need to hand in these.)**

You solve the following problems using Excel and you are required to hand in the print outs (not diskette) of your report by the due Matsuda determines. You should work individually. Don't be a copy of somebody else. Originality and creativity are very important. And the way you present your thoughts matter.

## [2.1](2 points)

### Example 2.1 (page 31)

In the last decade, a number of companies have been created to compete in the longdistance telephone business. As part of a larger study, one such company wanted to acquire information about the monthly bills of new subscribers in the first month after signing with the company. The company's marketing manager conducted a survey of 200 new residential subscribers wherein the first month's bills were recorded. These data are listed below and stored in file Xm02-01. The general manager planed to present his findings to senior executives. What information can be extracted from these data?

# Create the **exactly** same histogram which appears on the page 33 of the required textbook. Refer to the page 33-34 of the required textbook for step by step instructions.

## [2.2](5 points)

The volume of water used by each of a sample of 350 households in Kuwano (where Matsuda was born) was measured (in gallons) and stored in file 'Water'.

- a. Draw a frequency histogram and distribution using Excel. (Frequently asked question is "What is frequency distribution?". We learned it in class.)
- b. What is the shape of the histogram?
- c. What does the histogram tell you?

## [2.3](2 points)

### Example 2.4 (page 49)

The student placement office at a university conducted a survey of last year's business school graduates to determine the general areas in which the graduates found jobs. The placement office intended to use the resulting information to help decide where to concentrate its efforts in attracting companies to campus to conduct job interviews. Each graduate was asked in which area he or she found a job. The areas of employment are:

- 1. Accounting
- 2. Finance
- 3. General management
- 4. Marketing/Sales

#### 5. Other

The data are stored in file Xm02-04 using the codes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively. Summarize the data by producing an appropriate chart.

# Create the **exactly** same bar chart which appears on the page 50 of the required textbook. Refer to the page 50 of the required textbook for step by step instructions.

# Create the **exactly** same pie chart which appears on the page 51 of the required textbook. Refer to the page 51 of the required textbook for step by step instructions.

### [2.4](5 points)

Each year *Forbes* magazine conducts a salary survey of chief executive officers. In addition to salary information, *Forbes* collects and reports personal data on the CEOs, including level of education. Do most CEOs have advanced degrees, such as masters degrees or doctorates? The data in the table represent the highest degree obtained for each of the top 25 best-paid CEOs of 1999.

- a. Create bar and pie charts. Use the following coding: None = 0, Bachelors = 1, Masters = 2, JD = 3, LLB (law) = 4, Doctorate = 5.
- b. What is your opinion about whether most CEOs have advanced degrees?

| CEO                          | Company                     | Degree    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Michael D. Eisner         | Walt Disney                 | Bachelors |
| 2. Mel Karmazin              | CBS                         | Bachelors |
| 3. Stephen M. Case           | America Online              | Bachelors |
| 4. Stephen C. Hilbert        | Conseco                     | none      |
| 5. Craig R. Barrett          | Intel                       | Doctorate |
| 6. Millard Drexler           | GAP                         | Masters   |
| 7. John F. Welch, Jr.        | General Electric            | Doctorate |
| 8. Thomas G. Stemberg        | Staples                     | Masters   |
| 9. Henry R. Silverman        | Cendant                     | JD        |
| 10. Reuben Mark              | Colgate-Palmolive           | Masters   |
| 11. Philip J. Purcell        | Morgan Stanley Dean Witter  | Masters   |
| 12. Scott G. McNealy         | Sun Microsystems            | Masters   |
| 13. Margaret C. Whitman      | eBay                        | Masters   |
| 14. Louis V. Gerstner, Jr.   | IBM                         | Masters   |
| 15. John F. Gifford          | Maxim Integrated Products   | Bachelors |
| 16. Robert L. Waltrip        | Service Corp. International | Bachelors |
| 17. M. Douglas Ivester       | Coca-Cola                   | Bachelors |
| 18. Gordon M. Binder         | Amgen                       | Masters   |
| 19. Charles R. Schwab        | Charles Schwab              | Masters   |
| 20. William R. Steere, Jr.   | Pfizer                      | Bachelors |
| 21. Nolan D. Archibald       | Black & Decker              | Masters   |
| 22. Charles A. Heimbold, Jr. | Bristol-Myers Squibb        | LLB (law) |

Turn to the next page!

| 23. William L. Larson    | Network Association          | JD        |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 24. Maurice R. Greenberg | American International Group | LLB (law) |
| 25. Richard Jay Kogan    | Schering – Plough            | Masters   |

[2.5](2 points)

### Example 2.7 (page 58)

A real estate agent wanted to know to what extent the selling price of a home is related to its size. To acquire this information he took a sample of 12 homes that had recently sold, recording the price in thousands of dollars and the size in hundreds of square feet. These data are listed in the table and are stored in file Xm02-07. Use a graphical technique to describe the relationship between size and price.

| Size | Price (\$000s) |
|------|----------------|
| 23   | 315            |
| 18   | 229            |
| 26   | 355            |
| 20   | 261            |
| 22   | 234            |
| 14   | 216            |
| 33   | 308            |
| 28   | 306            |
| 23   | 289            |
| 20   | 204            |
| 27   | 265            |
| 18   | 195            |

# Create the **exactly** same scatter diagram which appears on the page 59 of the required textbook. Refer to the page 59-60 of the required textbook for step by step instructions.

## [2.6](5 points)

Critics of television often refer to the detrimental effects that all the violence shown has on children. However, there may be another problem. It may be that watching television also reduces the amount of physical exercise, causing weight gains. A sample of 225 10year-old children was taken. The number of pounds each child was overweight was recorded (a negative number indicates the child is underweight). Additionally, the number of hours of television viewing per week was also recorded. Both variables are stored in file 'TV and weight'.

- a. Draw a scatter diagram with a straight line.
- b. What is the direction of the line?
- c. What does the scatter diagram tell you?

### [2.7](2 points)

### Example 2.9 (page 69)

The total amounts of income tax paid by individuals in the United States in the years 1987 to 1999 are listed below and stored in file Xm02-09. Draw a graph of these data and describe the information produced.

| Income Tax (in \$millions) |
|----------------------------|
| 470,585                    |
| 480,710                    |
| 521,287                    |
| 548,198                    |
| 546,810                    |
| 564,555                    |
| 593,752                    |
| 625,483                    |
| 685,528                    |
| 754,877                    |
| 847,761                    |
| 940,402                    |
| 1,031,712                  |
|                            |

# Create the **exactly** same line chart which appears on the page 70 of the required textbook. Refer to the page 70 of the required textbook for step by step instructions.

### [2.8](5 points)

Since 1958, air samples have been collected hourly at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii, for the purpose of determining the carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) concentration. The Mauna Loa atmospheric data constitute the longest continuous record of atmospheric  $CO_2$  concentrations in the world. Since local influences of vegetation or human activity are minimal at Mauna Loa, these data are considered by experts to be a reliable indicator of the trend in atmospheric  $CO_2$  concentrations in the middle layers of the troposphere (Keeling, C.D., and Whorf, T.P., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Aug. 2000). The data stored in file 'CO2' are the average annual  $CO_2$  measurements (in parts per million) during April at Mauna Loa from 1981 to 1999.

- a. Construct a scatter plot for the data, with year on the horizontal axis and  $CO_2$  concentration on the vertical axis.
- b. Do you detect a trend in atmospheric  $CO_2$  concentrations at Mauna Loa? If so, describe the nature of the relationship.

## Exercises for Your Better Understanding (You don't have to hand in these.)

### Exercise 2.4 on page 30 (You can find the solution on the required textbook.)

The placement office at university regularly surveys the graduates 1 year after graduation and asks for the following information. For each, determine the type of data.

- a. What is your occupation?
- b. What is your income?
- c. What degree did you obtain?
- d. What is the amount of your student loan?
- e. How would you rate the quality of instruction?

### Exercise 2.6 on page 30 (You can find the solution on the required textbook.)

A sample of shoppers at a mall was asked the following questions. Identify the type of data each question would produce.

- a. What is your age?
- b. How much did you spend?
- c. What is your marital status?
- d. Rate the availability of parking: excellent, good, fair, or poor
- e. How many stores did you enter?

### Exercise 2.8 on page 30 (You can find the solution on the required textbook.)

Baseball fans are regularly asked to offer their opinions about various aspects of the sport. A survey asked the following questions. Identify the type of data.

- a. How many games do you attend annually?
- b. How would you rate the quality of entertainment? (excellent, very good, good, fair, poor)
- c. Do you have season tickets?
- d. How would you rate the quality of the food? (edible, barely edible, or horrible)

## For further exercises refer to Chapter 2 of the textbook.