

CHAPTER 2

Displaying Descriptive Statistics

2.1

- a) $2^7 = 128 > 100$ therefore use 7 classes.
 b) $2^9 = 512 > 300$ therefore use 9 classes.
 c) $2^{10} = 1,024 > 1,000$ therefore use 10 classes.
 d) $2^{11} = 2,048 > 2,000$ therefore use 11 classes.

2.2 $2^6 = 64 > 50$ therefore use 6 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{74-16}{6} = 9.7 \approx 10$$

- a) 16-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66-75
 b) 16 to under 26, 26 to under 36, 36 to under 46,
 46 to under 56, 56 to under 66, 66 to under 76

2.3

Number	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
1	6	0.250	0.250
2	6	0.250	0.500
3	5	0.208	0.708
4	4	0.167	0.875
5	3	0.125	1.00
Total	24	1.00	

2.4 $2^5 = 32 > 30$ therefore use 5 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{42.8-13.9}{5} = 5.8 \approx 6$$

2-2 Chapter 2

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
13 to less than 19	6	0.200	0.200
19 to less than 25	11	0.367	0.567
25 to less than 31	4	0.133	0.700
31 to less than 37	7	0.233	0.933
37 to less than 43	2	0.067	1.0
Total	30	1.00	

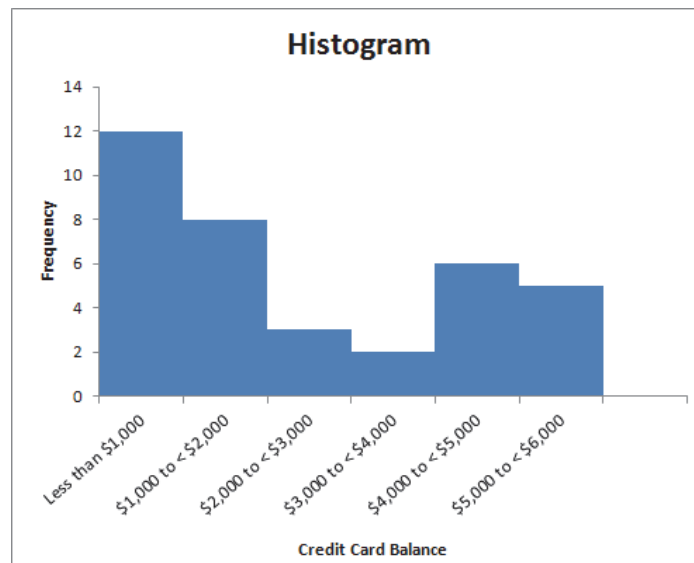
2.5 $2^6 = 64 > 36$ therefore use 6 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{\$5,927 - \$162}{6} = \$960 \approx \$1,000$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Less than \$1,000	12	0.333	0.333
\$1,000 to less than \$2,000	8	0.222	0.555
\$2,000 to less than \$3,000	3	0.083	0.638
\$3,000 to less than \$4,000	2	0.056	0.694
\$4,000 to less than \$5,000	6	0.167	0.861
\$5,000 to less than \$6,000	5	0.139	1.000
Total	36	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins \$999, \$1,999, \$2,999, \$3,999, \$4,999, and \$5,999.



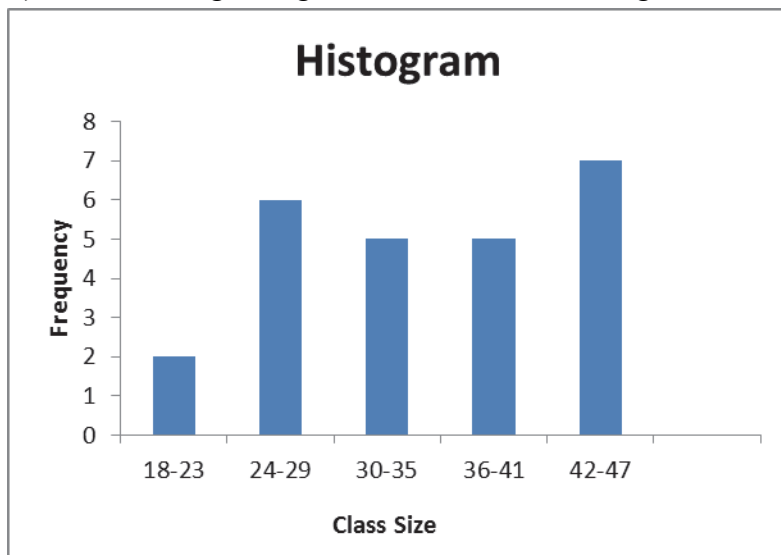
2.6 $2^5 = 32 > 25$ therefore use 5 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{46-18}{5} = 5.6 \approx 6$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
18-23	2	0.08	0.08
24-29	6	0.24	0.32
30-35	5	0.20	0.52
36-41	5	0.20	0.72
42-47	7	0.28	1.00
Total	25	1.00	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 23, 29, 35, 41, and 47.



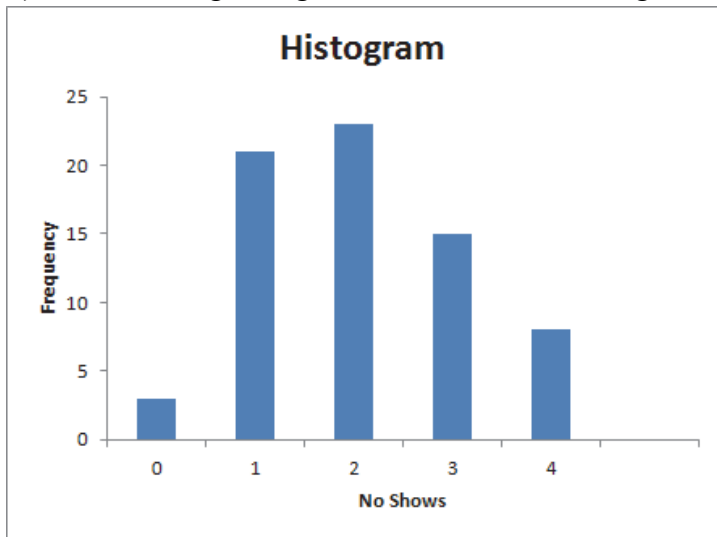
2-4 Chapter 2

2.7

a, b, c)

Number	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	3	0.043	0.043
1	21	0.300	0.343
2	23	0.329	0.672
3	15	0.214	0.886
4	8	0.114	1.000
Total	70	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.



2.8 $2^6 = 64 > 40$ therefore use 6 classes.

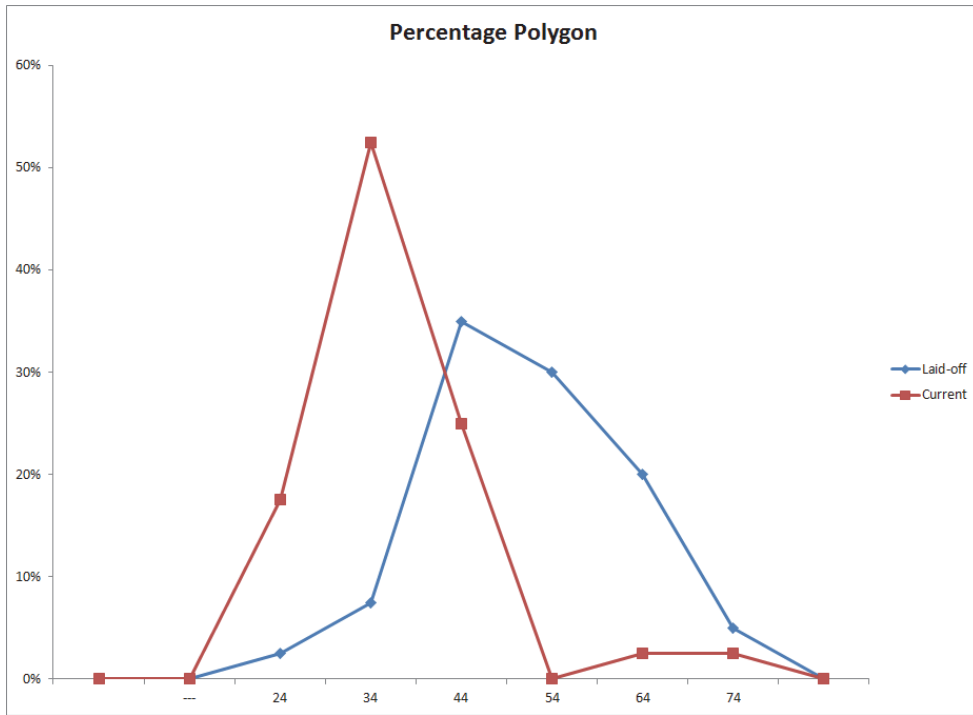
$$\text{Estimated Class Width (Current)} = \frac{76 - 19}{6} = 9.5 \approx 10$$

Results would be similar using the laid-off ages.

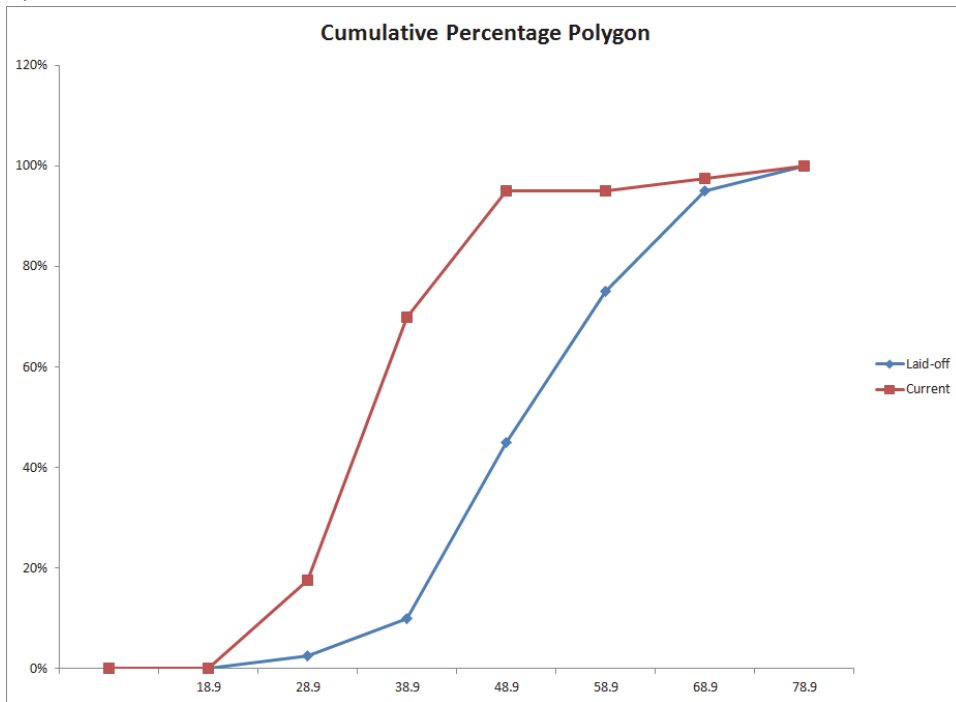
Class	Bins	Midpoint
19 to less than 29	28.9	24
29 to less than 39	38.9	34
39 to less than 49	48.9	44
49 to less than 59	58.9	54
59 to less than 69	68.9	64
69 to less than 79	78.9	74

An extra bin (18.9) was added to Excel to provide the open-ended class required by PHStat.

a)



b)



2-6 Chapter 2

c) According to these polygons, it appears that the current workforce is younger than the laid-off employees. It appears that the laid-off employees may have a case for age discrimination.

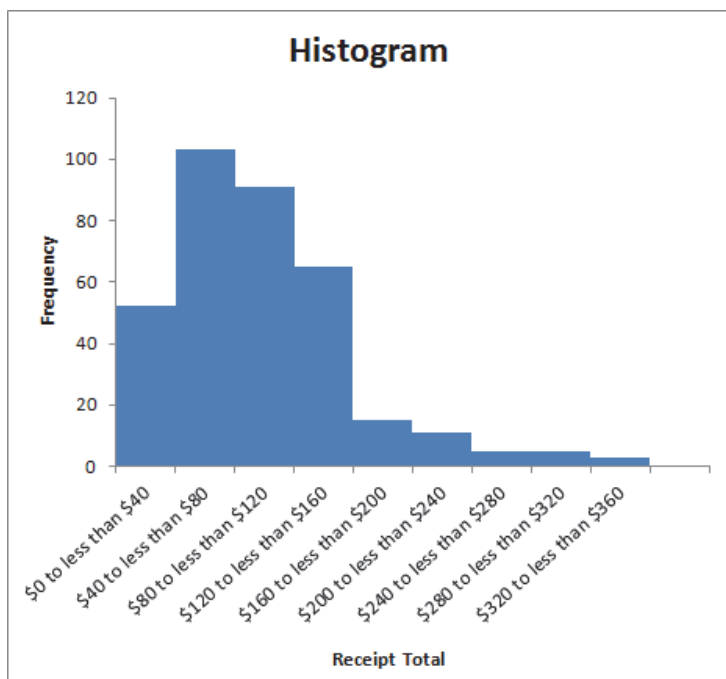
2.9 $2^9 = 512 > 350$ therefore use 9 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{\$349.99 - \$2.19}{9} = \$38.64 \approx \$40$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Less than \$40	52	0.149	0.149
\$40 to less than \$80	103	0.294	0.443
\$80 to less than \$120	91	0.260	0.703
\$120 to less than \$160	65	0.186	0.889
\$160 to less than \$200	15	0.043	0.932
\$200 to less than \$240	11	0.031	0.963
\$240 to less than \$280	5	0.014	0.977
\$280 to less than \$320	5	0.014	0.991
\$320 to less than \$360	3	0.009	1.000
Total	350	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 39.999, 79.999, 119.999, 159.999, 199.999, 239.999, 279.999, 319.999, and 359.999.



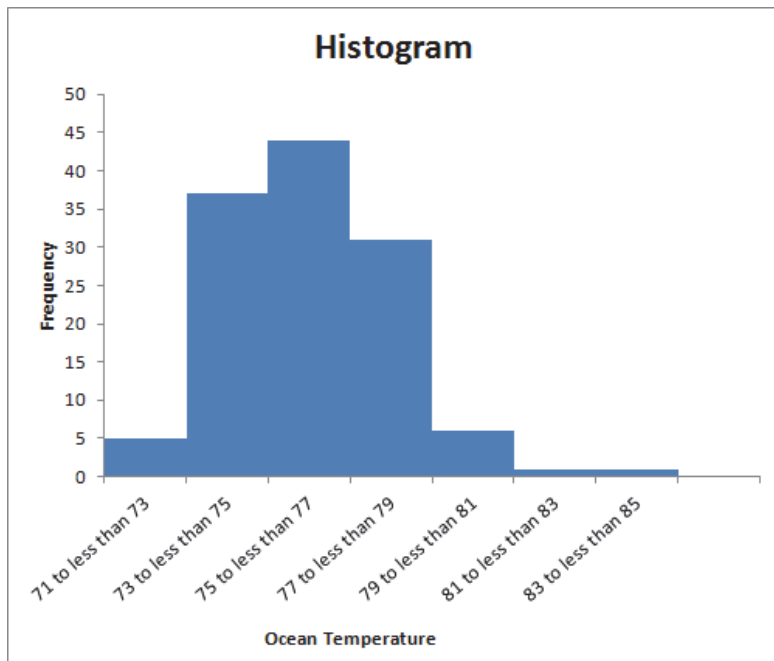
2.10 $2^7 = 128 > 125$ therefore use 7 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{83.2 - 71.0}{7} = 1.7 \approx 2$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
71 to less than 73	5	0.040	0.040
73 to less than 75	37	0.296	0.336
75 to less than 77	44	0.352	0.688
77 to less than 79	31	0.248	0.936
79 to less than 81	6	0.048	0.984
81 to less than 83	1	0.008	0.992
83 to less than 85	1	0.008	1.000
Total	125	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 72.99, 74.99, 76.99, 78.99, 80.99, 82.99, and 84.99.



e) For 68.8% of the days, ocean temps were lower than 77 degrees.

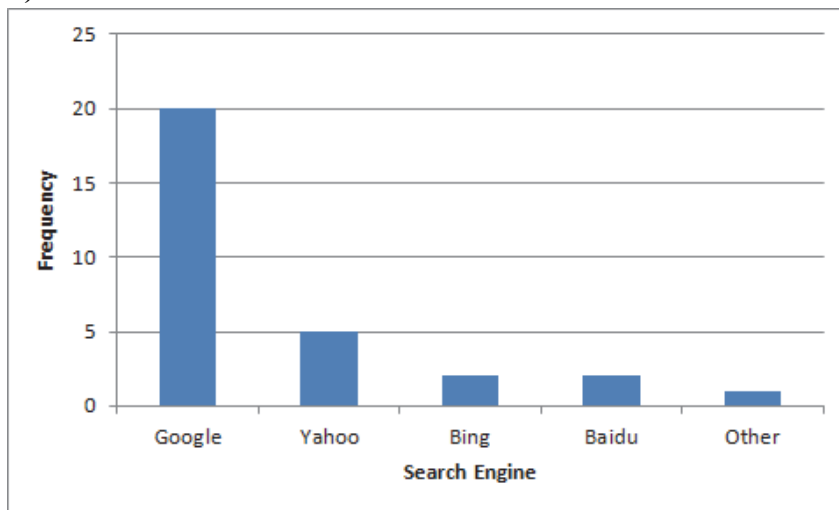
2-8 Chapter 2

2.11

a, b, c)

Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Google	20	0.667	0.667
Yahoo	5	0.167	0.833
Bing	2	0.067	0.900
Baidu	2	0.067	0.967
Other	1	0.033	1.000
Total	30	1.000	

d)

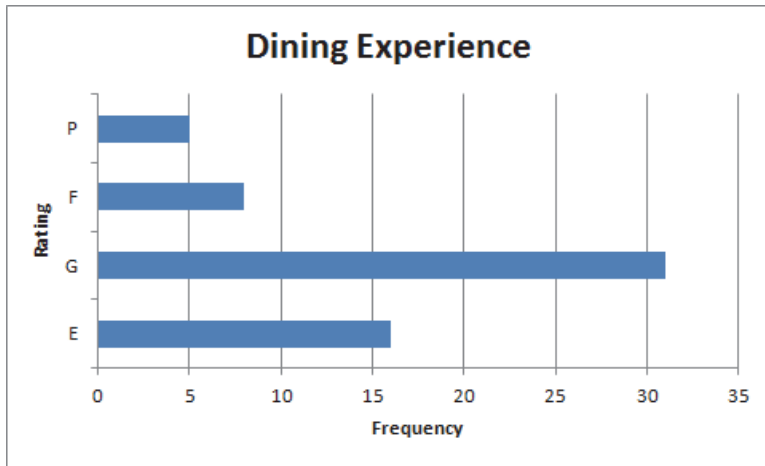


2.12

a, b, c)

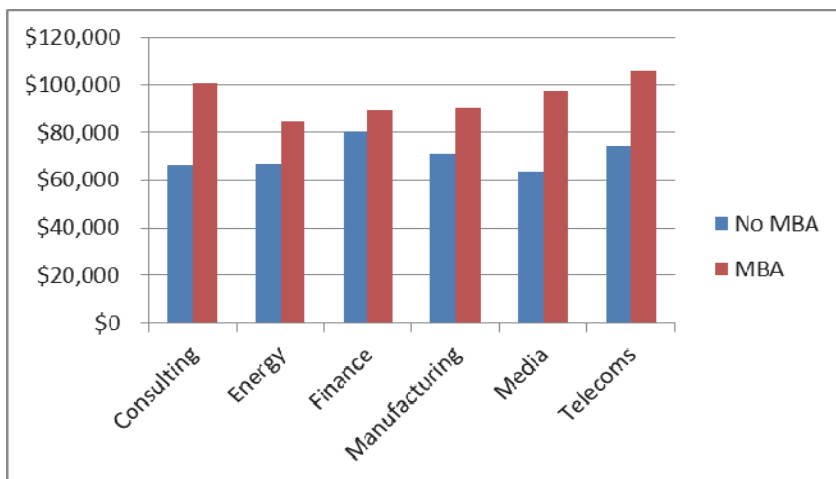
Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Excellent	16	0.267	0.267
Good	31	0.517	0.783
Fair	8	0.133	0.917
Poor	5	0.083	1.000
Total	60	1.000	

d)



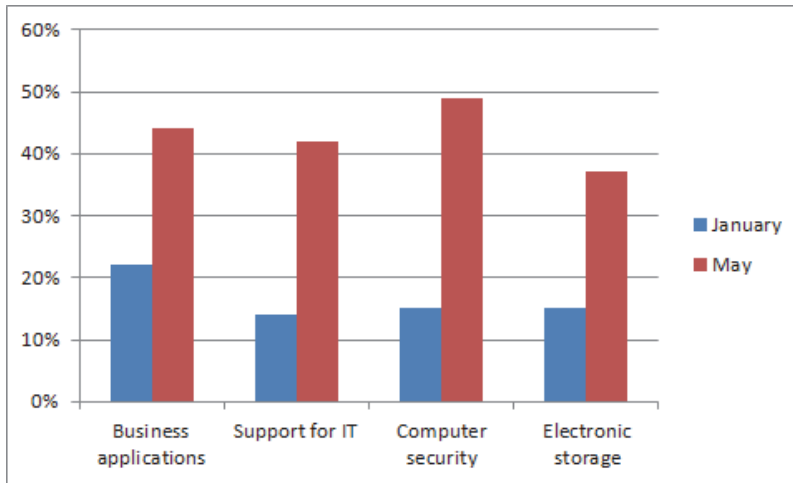
e) 78.3% rated their dining experience as either Excellent or Good.

2.13

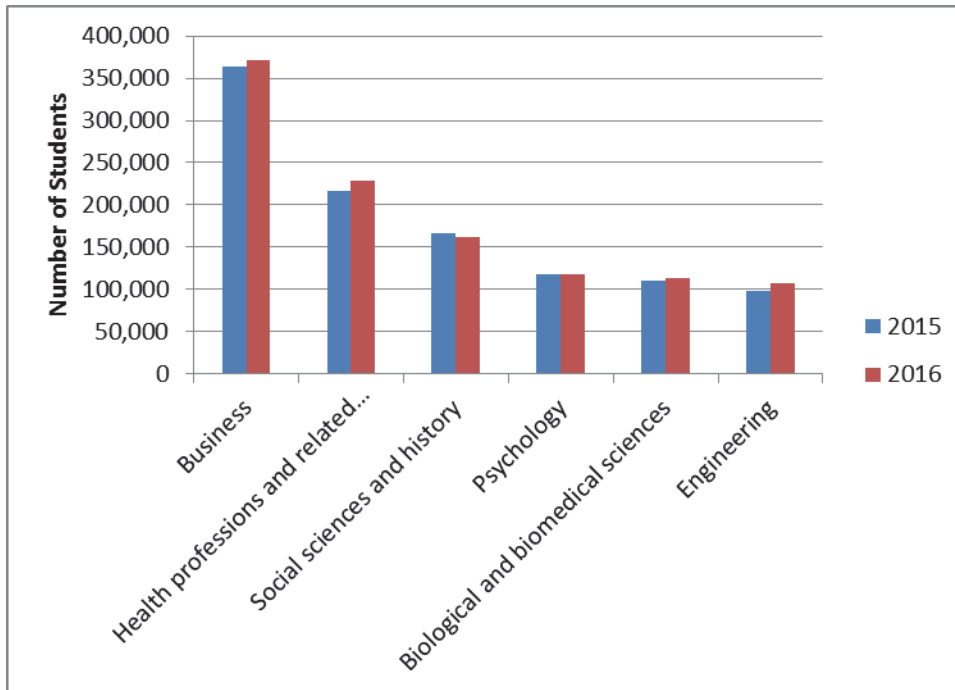


2-10 Chapter 2

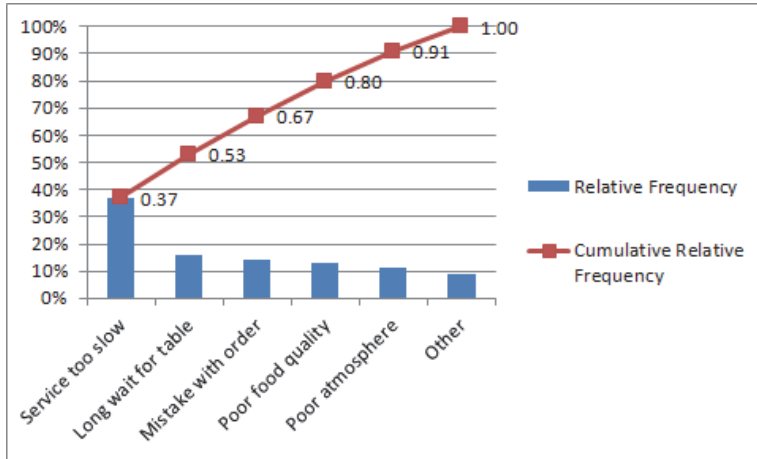
2.14



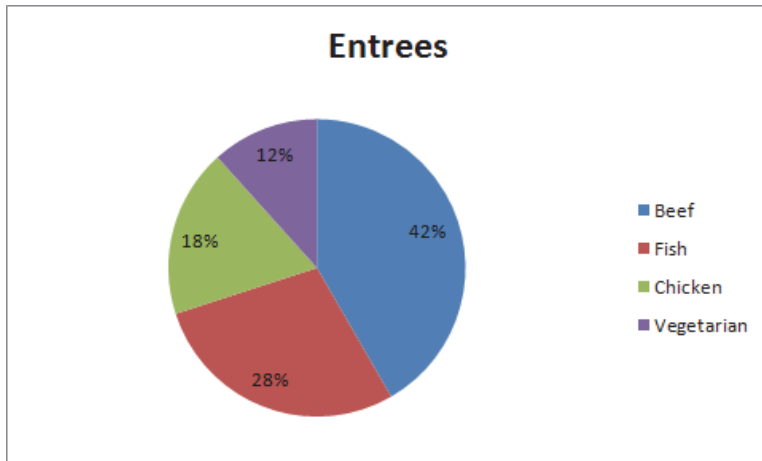
2.15



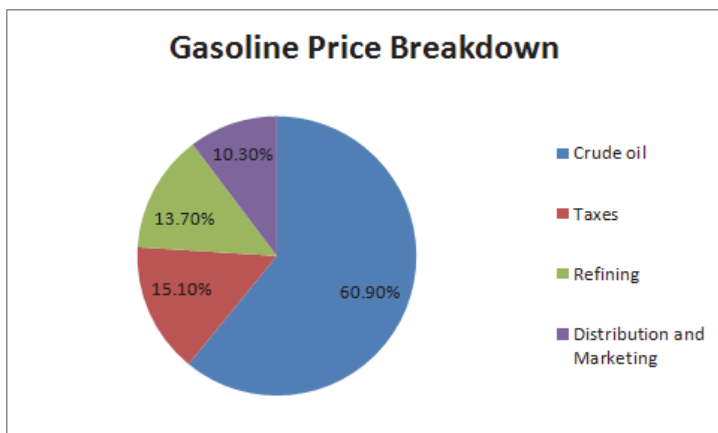
2.16



2.17

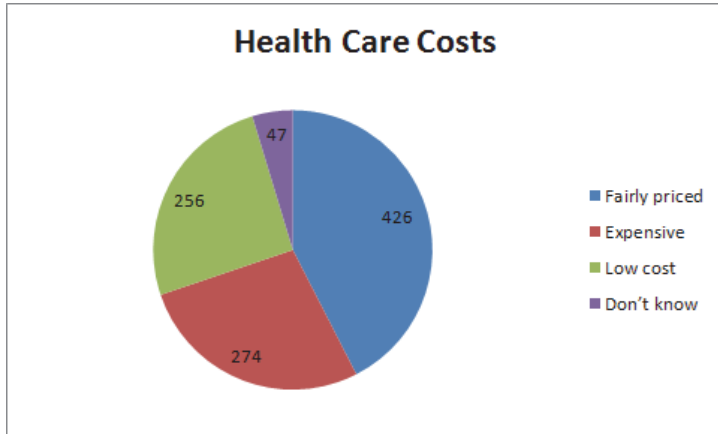


2.18

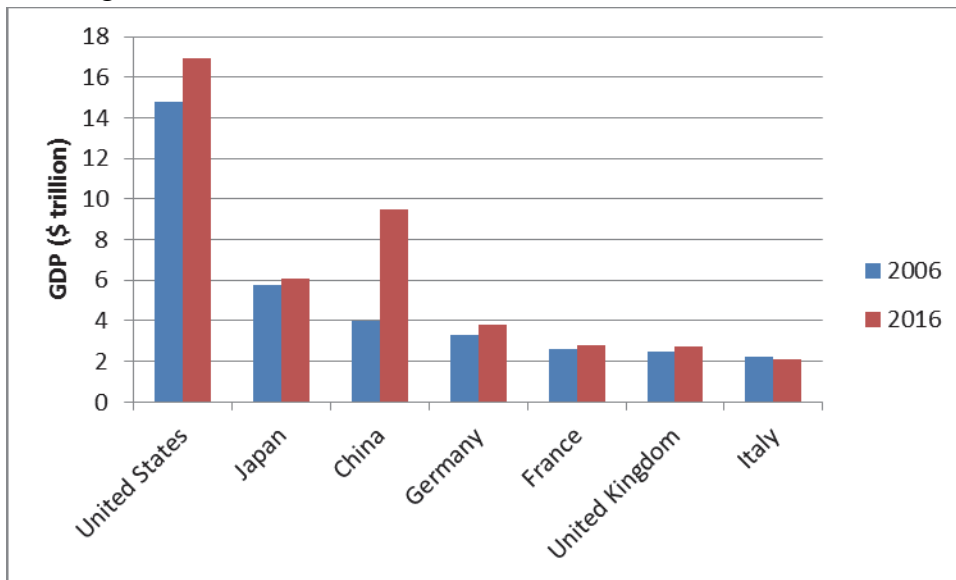


2-12 Chapter 2

2.19 Because all the possible categories appear to be included in the data, a pie chart would be a good choice to display this data.



2.20 Because we are comparing data from a sample of countries over different time periods, a clustered bar chart would be a good choice to display this data. A stacked bar chart would not be the best choice because adding the GDPs for 2 time periods that are 10 years apart is not very meaningful.



2.21

Grade	Female	Male	Total
A	5	2	7
B	5	7	12
C	2	3	5
Total	12	12	24

71% (5/7) of the As were earned by females even though they comprise of 50% (12/24) of the students in the class. The females appear to have done better grade-wise than the males.

2.22

Rating	Darby	Exton	Media	Total
1	0	2	3	5
2	2	3	8	13
3	6	7	7	20
4	7	3	2	12
Total	15	15	20	50

Darby received 58% (7/12) of the 4-star ratings even though they were only 30% (15/50) of the surveyed customers. Darby appears to have higher customer satisfaction when compared to the other two locations.

2.23

```

7 | 1 2 3 4 5 8 8 9
8 | 0 3 6 6 7 7
9 | 0 0 4 7 9
10 | 0 1 7 7
11 | 0 1 1 2 5 6 8
12 | 0 0 2 5 6
13 | 0 4 4 7 9
    
```

2.24

```

10 | 0 2 5 8 8 9
11 | 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 5
12 | 1 1 1 2 3 3 5 6 7 7 9
13 | 0 2 2 6 7 7 7 9
14 | 0 0 2 5 6
15 | 0
    
```

2.25 a)

```

1 | 3 6
2 | 1 2 3 4 7 9
3 | 5 7 7 7 8
4 | 0 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 8 8 9
5 | 0 0 1 1 2 2 4 5 8 9
6 | 4 7
    
```

2-14 Chapter 2

b)

1 (0) | 3
1 (5) | 6
2 (0) | 1 2 3 4
2 (5) | 7 9
3 (0) |
3 (5) | 5 7 7 7 8
4 (0) | 0 0 1 2 3 3 4 4
4 (5) | 5 5 7 8 8 9
5 (0) | 0 0 1 1 2 2 4
5 (5) | 5 8 9
6 (0) | 4
6 (5) | 7

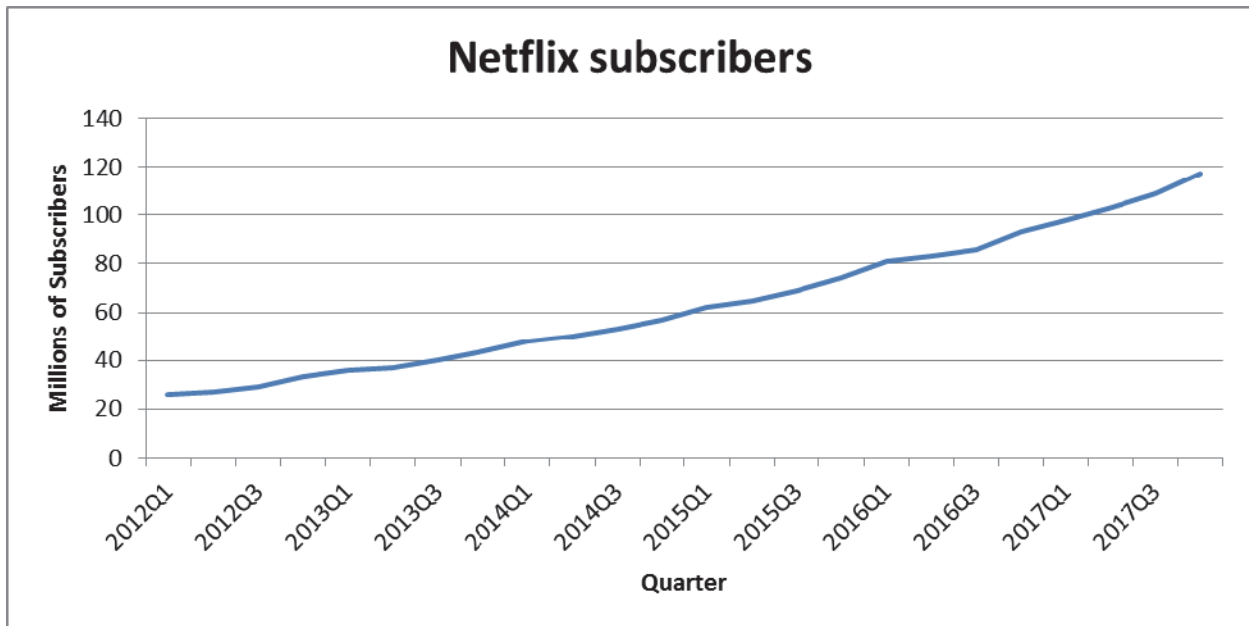
2.26 a)

1 | 7 8 8
2 | 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 9
3 | 0 1

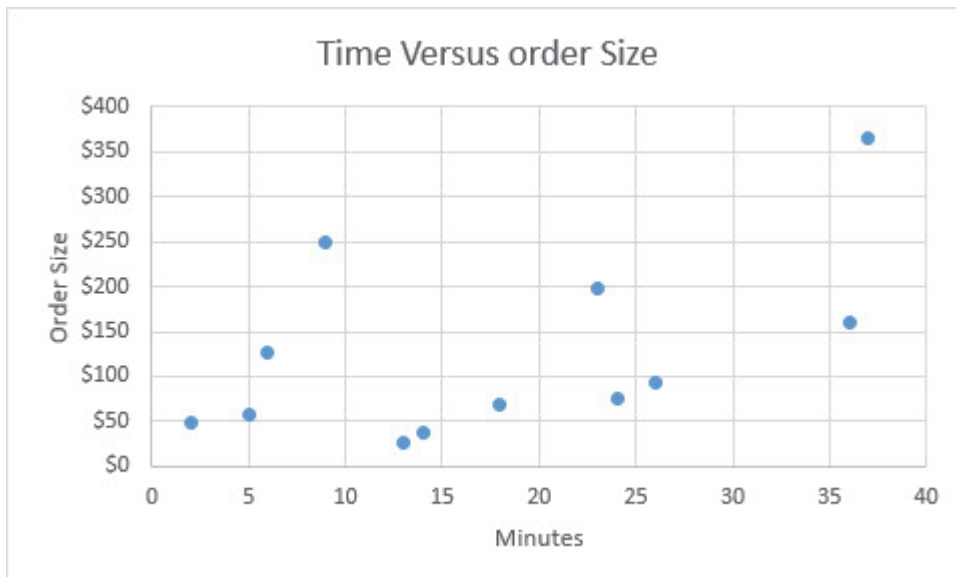
b)

1 (5) | 7 8 8
2 (0) | 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 4
2 (5) | 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 9
3 (0) | 0 1

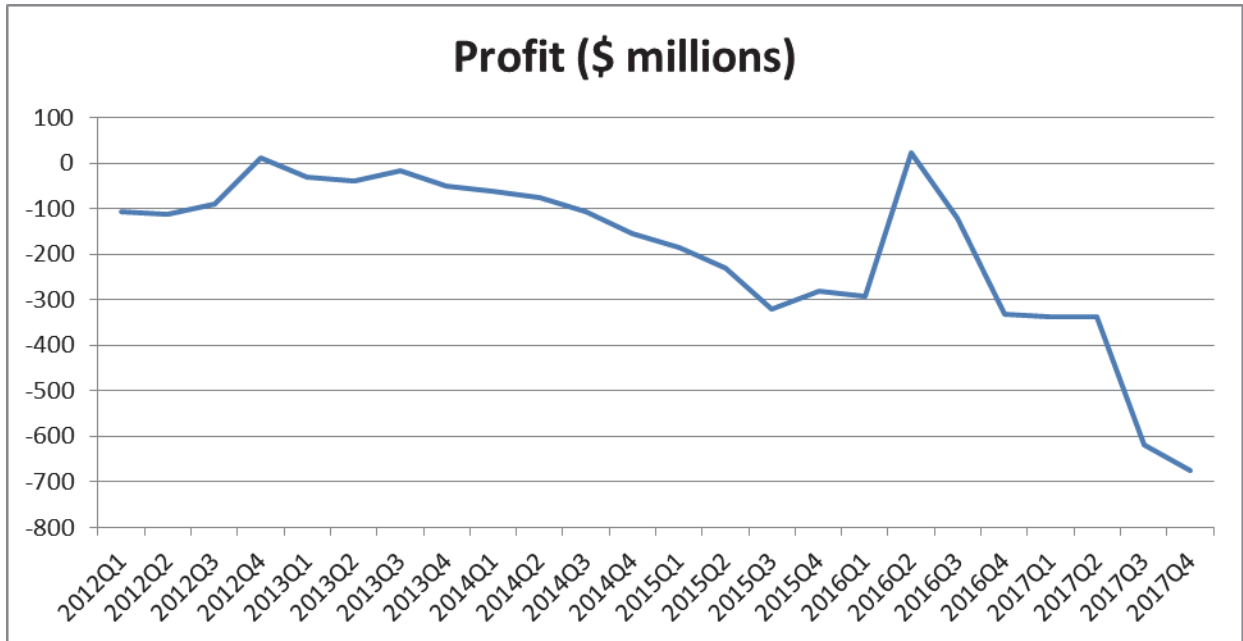
2.27 It appears that the number of Netflix subscribers is increasing during this time period.



2.28 There does not appear to be a consistent relationship between the amount of time on the web site and the order size.



2.29



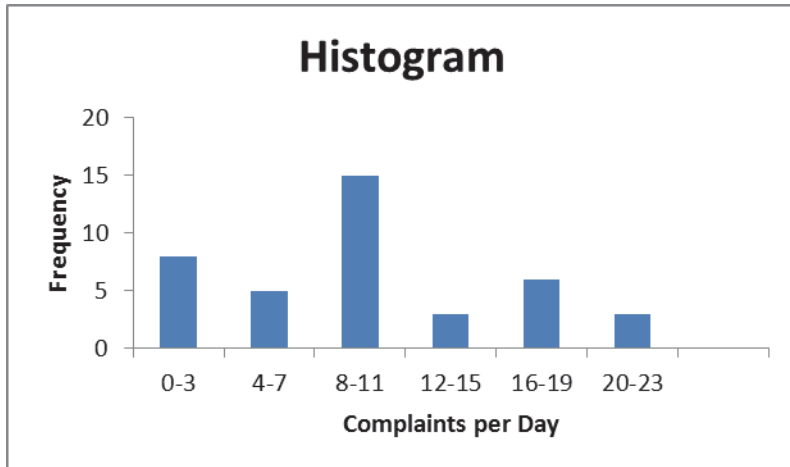
2.30 $2^6 = 64 > 40$ therefore use 6 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{23 - 0}{6} = 3.8 \approx 4$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0-3	8	0.200	0.200
4-7	5	0.125	0.325
8-11	15	0.375	0.700
12-15	3	0.075	0.775
16-19	6	0.150	0.925
20-23	3	0.075	1.000
Total	40	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, and 23.

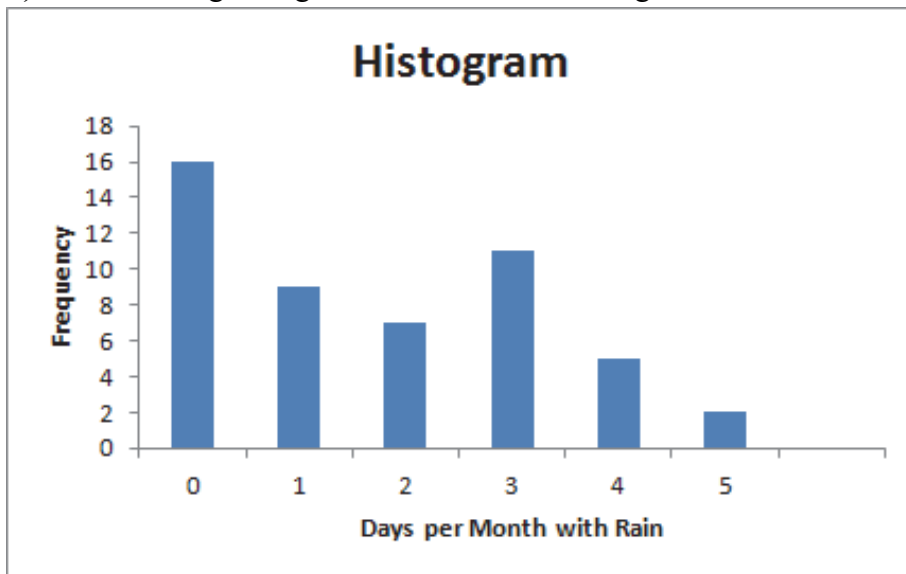


2.31

a, b, c)

Number	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	16	0.32	0.32
1	9	0.18	0.50
2	7	0.14	0.64
3	11	0.22	0.86
4	5	0.10	0.96
5	2	0.04	1.00
Total	50	1.00	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.



2-18 Chapter 2

e) 50%

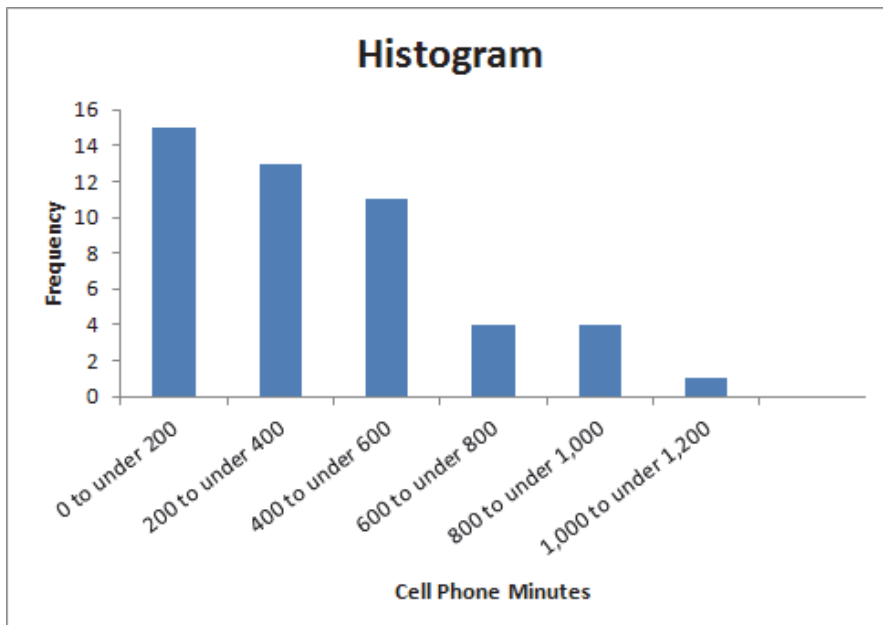
2.32 $2^6 = 64 > 48$ therefore use 6 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{1,187 - 43}{6} = 190.7 \approx 200$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0 to under 200	15	0.313	0.313
200 to under 400	13	0.271	0.584
400 to under 600	11	0.229	0.813
600 to under 800	4	0.083	0.896
800 to under 1,000	4	0.083	0.979
1,000 to under 1,200	1	0.021	1.000
Total	48	1.000	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 199.9, 399.9, 599.9, 799.9, 999.9, and 1,199.9.



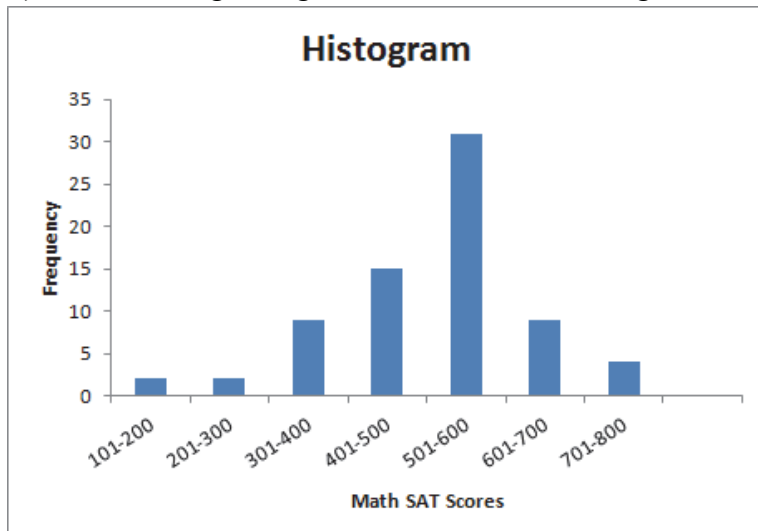
2.33 $2^7 = 128 > 72$ therefore use 7 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{795 - 190}{7} = 86.4 \approx 100$$

a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
101-200	2	0.028	0.028
201-300	2	0.028	0.056
301-400	9	0.125	0.181
401-500	15	0.208	0.389
501-600	31	0.431	0.820
601-700	9	0.125	0.945
701-800	4	0.056	1.001
Total	72	1.001	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800.



2.34 $2^5 = 32 > 30$ therefore use 5 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width (Day)} = \frac{100 - 66}{5} = 6.8 \approx 7$$

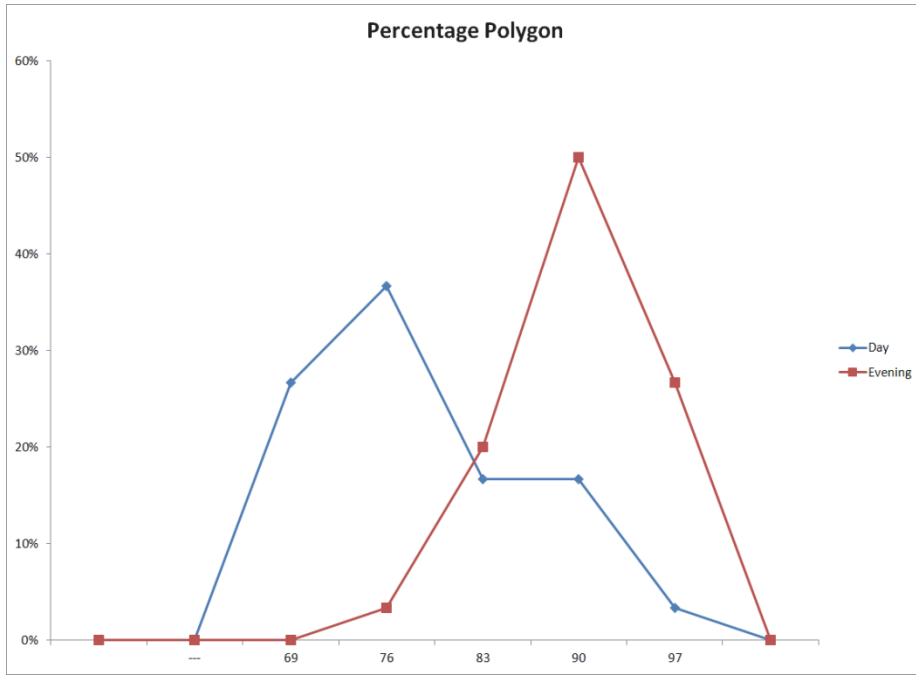
Results would be similar using the evening grades.

Class	Bins	Midpoint
66-72	72	69
73-79	79	76
80-86	86	83
87-93	93	90
94-100	100	97

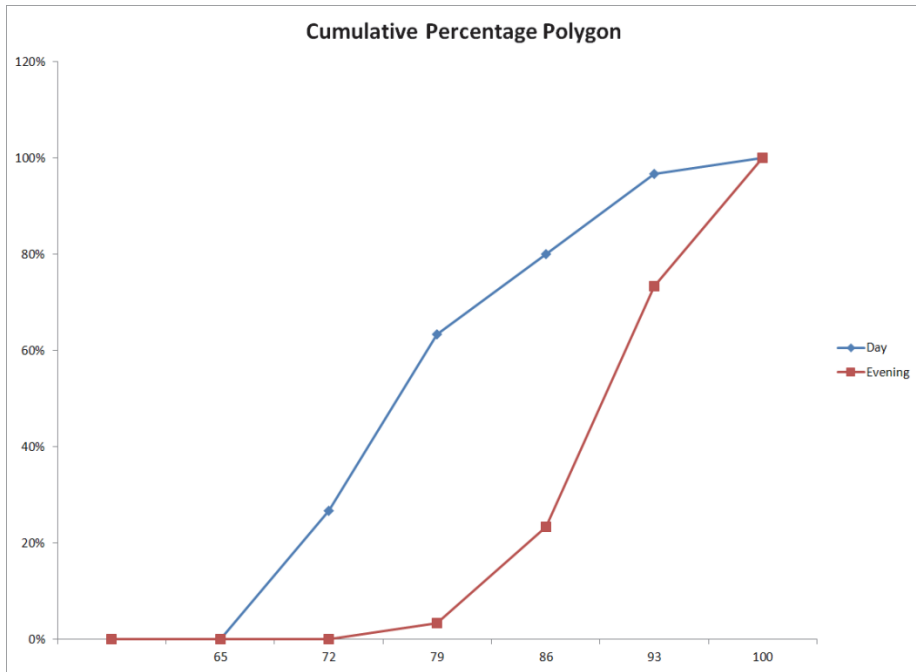
2-20 Chapter 2

An extra bin (65) was added to Excel to provide the open-ended class required by PHStat.

a)



b)



c) The evening class grades appear to be noticeably higher than the day class grades.

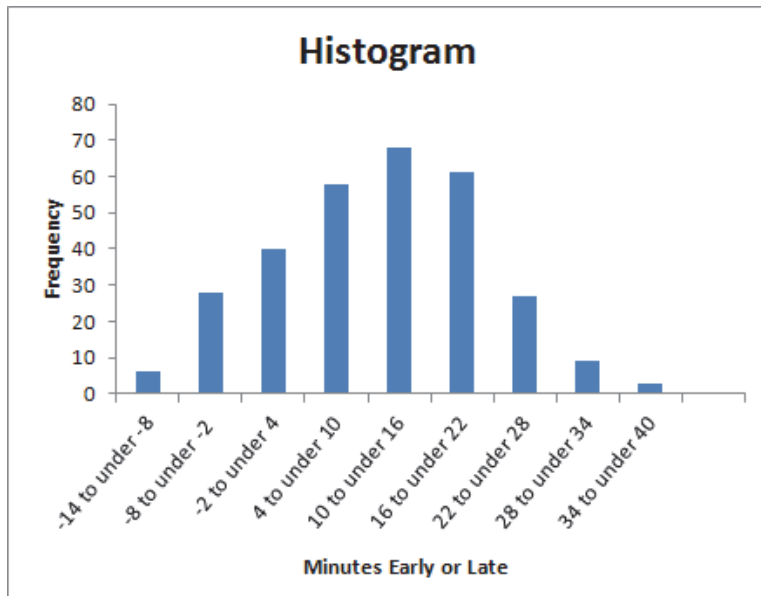
2.35 $2^9 = 512 > 300$ therefore use 9 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{39 - (-14)}{9} = 5.9 \approx 6$$

a, b, c)

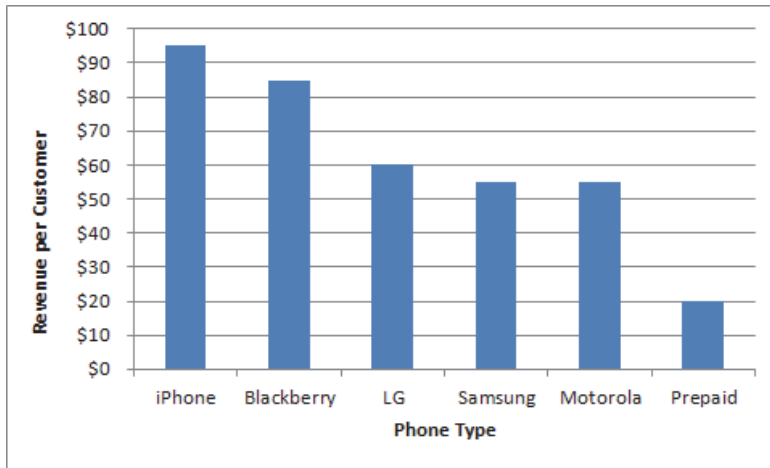
Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Relative Cumulative Frequency
-14 to under -8	6	0.020	0.020
-8 to under -2	28	0.093	0.113
-2 to under 4	40	0.133	0.246
4 to under 10	58	0.193	0.439
10 to under 16	68	0.227	0.666
16 to under 22	61	0.203	0.869
22 to under 28	27	0.090	0.959
28 to under 34	9	0.030	0.989
34 to under 40	3	0.010	0.999
Total	300	0.999	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins -8.1, -2.1, 3.9, 9.9, 15.9, 21.9, 27.9, 33.9, and 39.9.

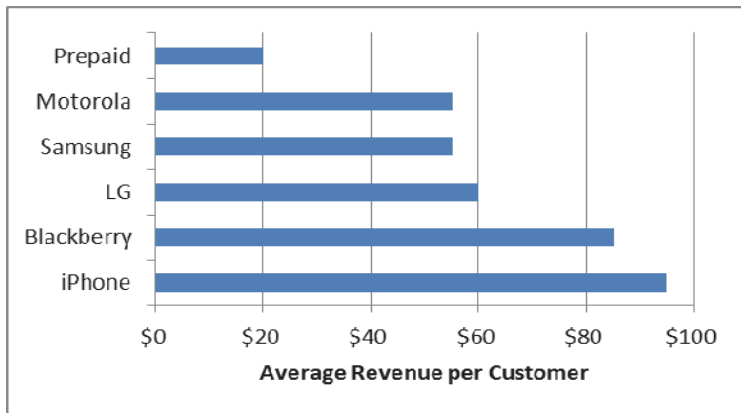


e) Approximately 226 out of 300 flights were not late (75.3%).

2.36 a)



b)



2.37 $2^7 = 128 > 100$ therefore use 7 classes.

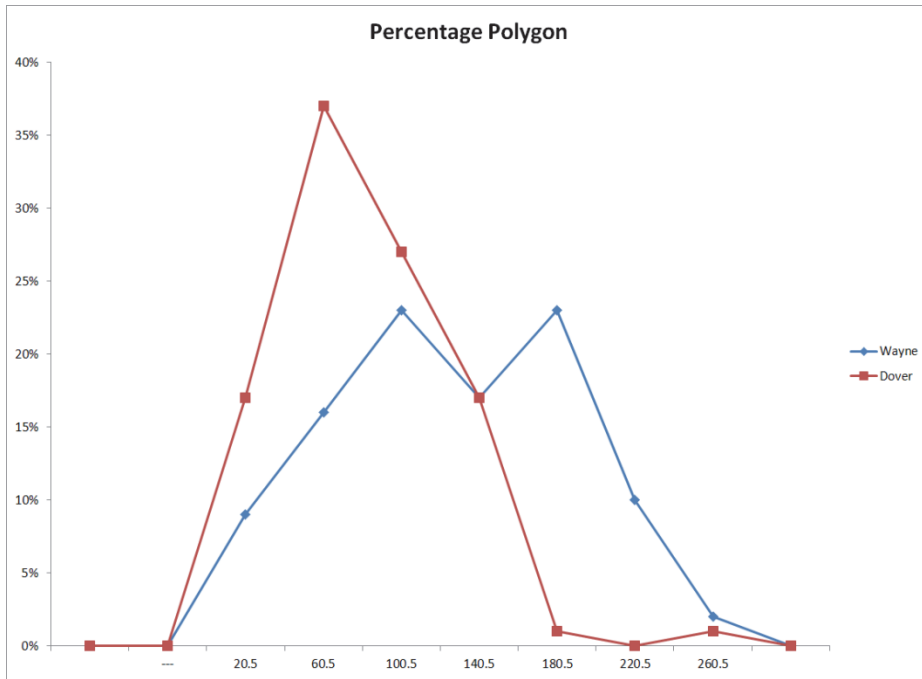
$$\text{Estimated Class Width (Wayne)} = \frac{259 - 12}{7} = 35.3 \approx 40$$

Results would be similar using the Dover data.

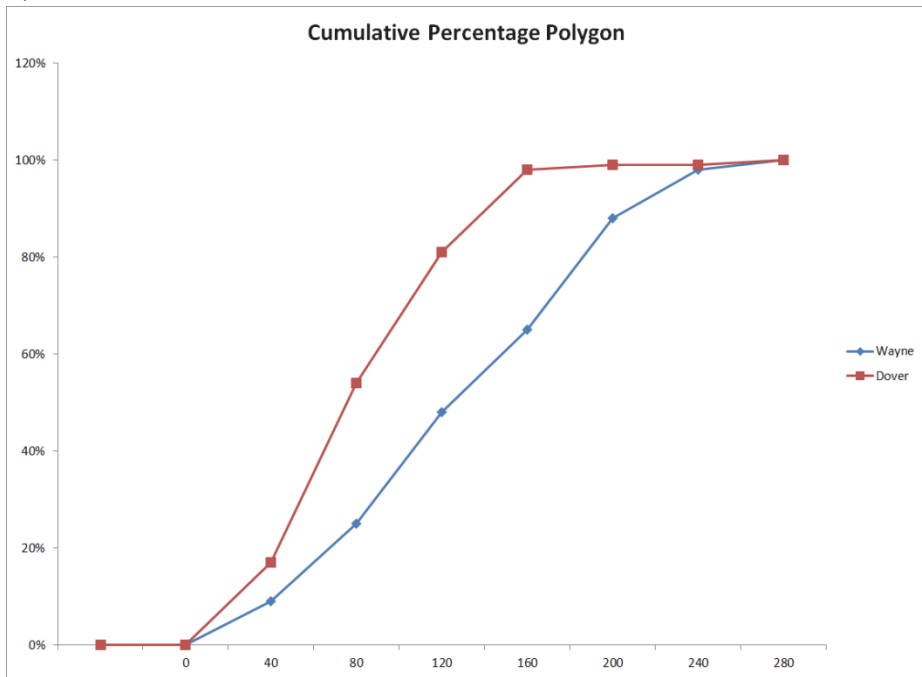
Class	Bins	Midpoint
1-40	40	20.5
41-80	80	60.5
81-120	120	100.5
121-160	160	140.5
161-200	200	180.5
201-240	240	220.5
241-280	280	260.5

An extra bin (0) was added to Excel to provide the open-ended class required by PHStat.

a)

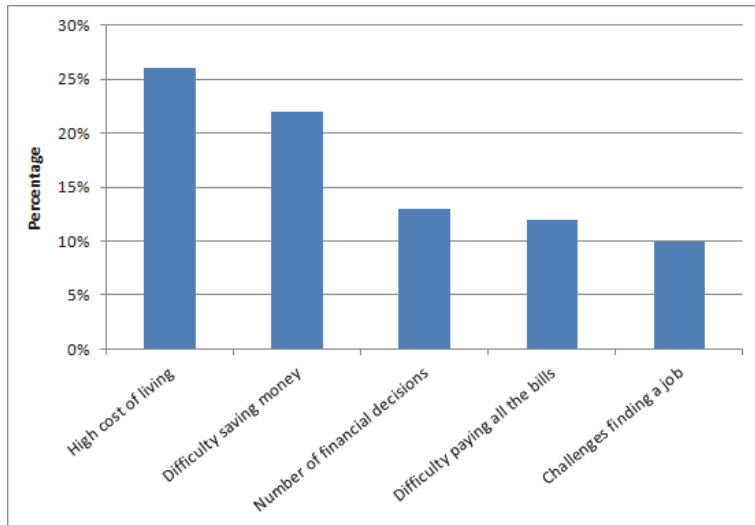


b)

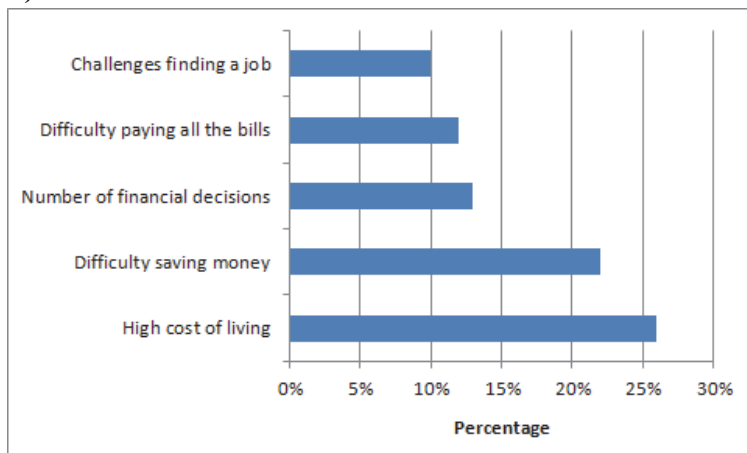


c) It appears that the days on the market for homes sold in Wayne are longer than for homes sold in Dover.

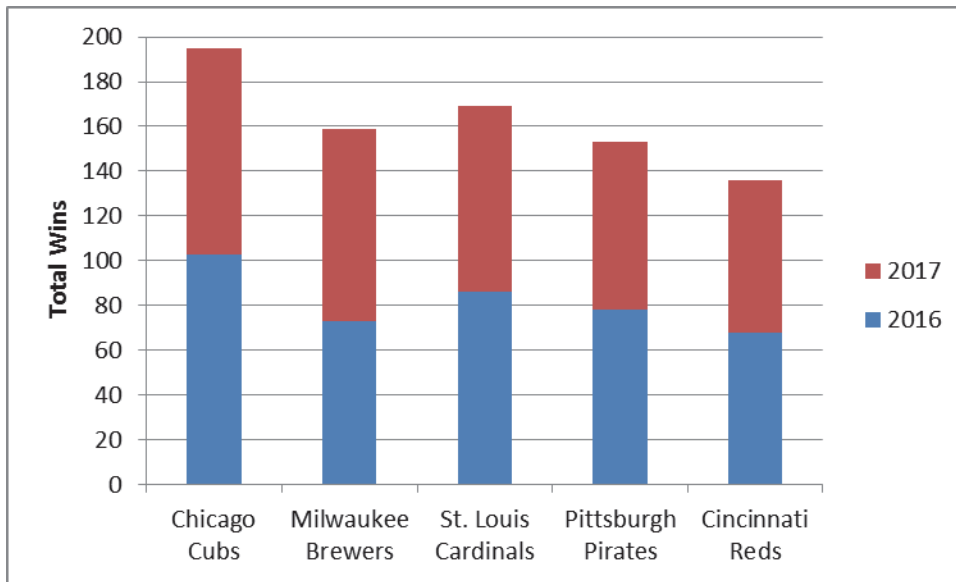
2.38 a)



b)

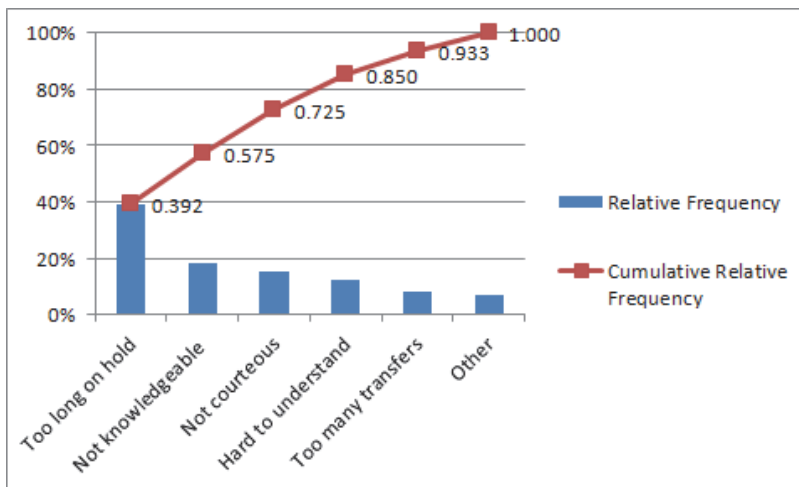


2.39



2.40

Reason	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Too long on hold	47	0.392	0.392
Not knowledgeable	22	0.183	0.575
Not courteous	18	0.150	0.725
Hard to understand	15	0.125	0.850
Too many transfers	10	0.083	0.933
Other	8	0.067	1.000
Total	120		

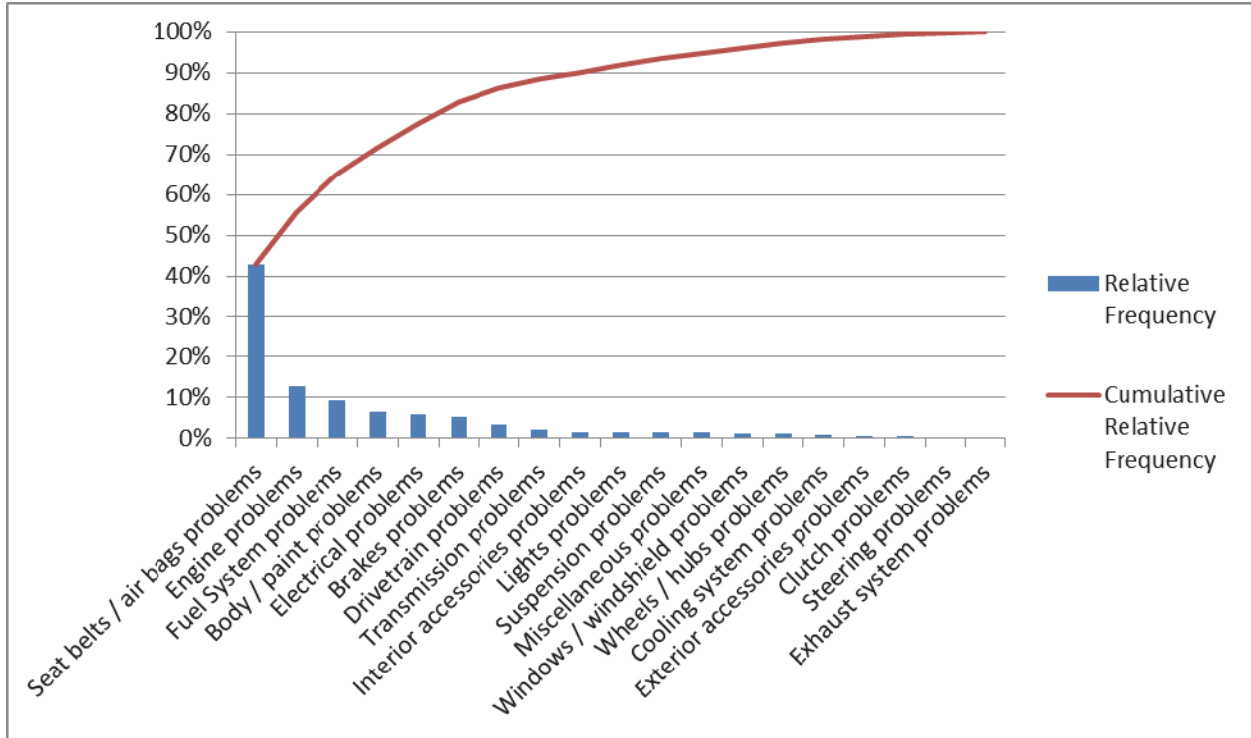


2-26 Chapter 2

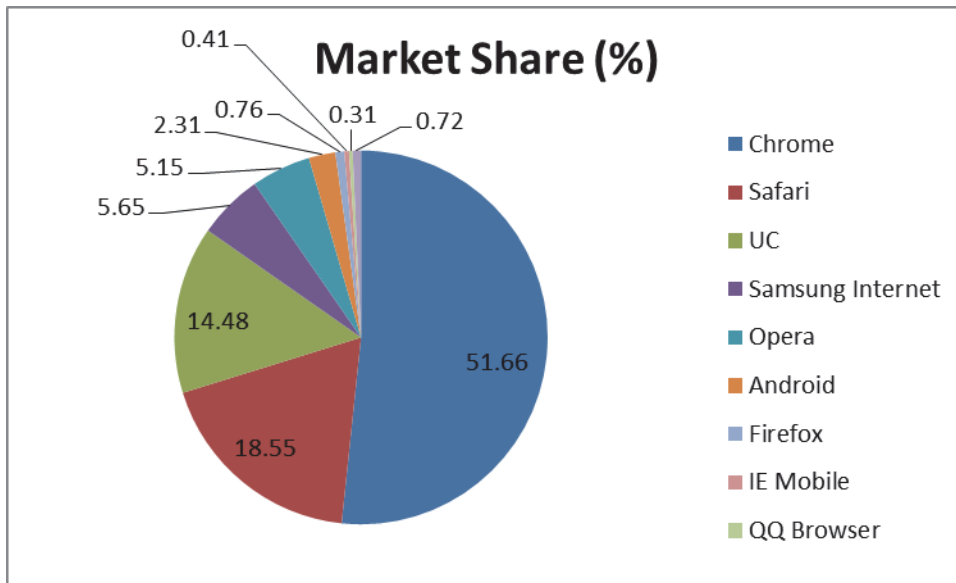
2.41

Complaint	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Seat belts / air bags problems	182	0.428	0.428
Engine problems	54	0.127	0.555
Fuel System problems	40	0.094	0.649
Body / paint problems	28	0.066	0.715
Electrical problems	25	0.059	0.774
Brakes problems	23	0.054	0.828
Drivetrain problems	15	0.035	0.864
Transmission problems	9	0.021	0.885
Interior accessories problems	7	0.016	0.901
Lights problems	7	0.016	0.918
Suspension problems	7	0.016	0.934
Miscellaneous problems	6	0.014	0.948
Windows / windshield problems	5	0.012	0.960
Wheels / hubs problems	5	0.012	0.972
Cooling system problems	4	0.009	0.981
Exterior accessories problems	3	0.007	0.988
Clutch problems	3	0.007	0.995
Steering problems	1	0.002	0.998
Exhaust system problems	1	0.002	1.000

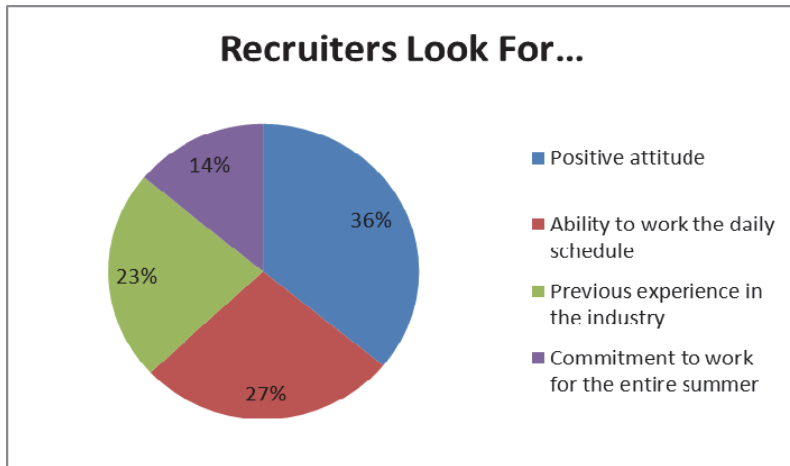
425



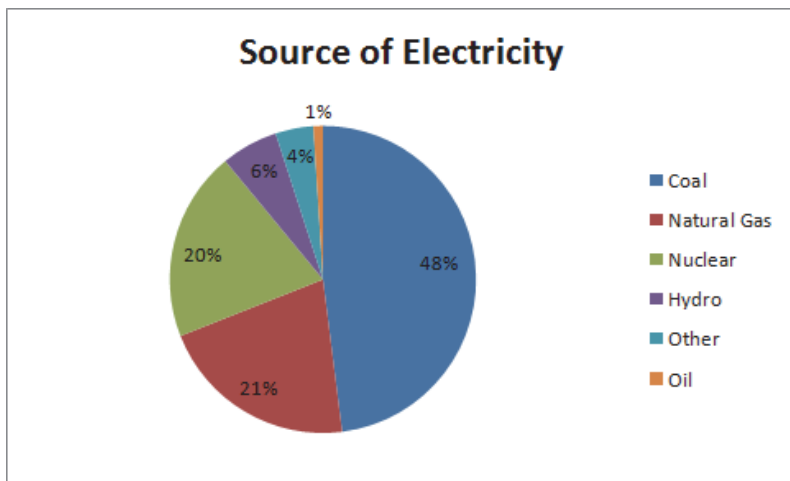
2.42



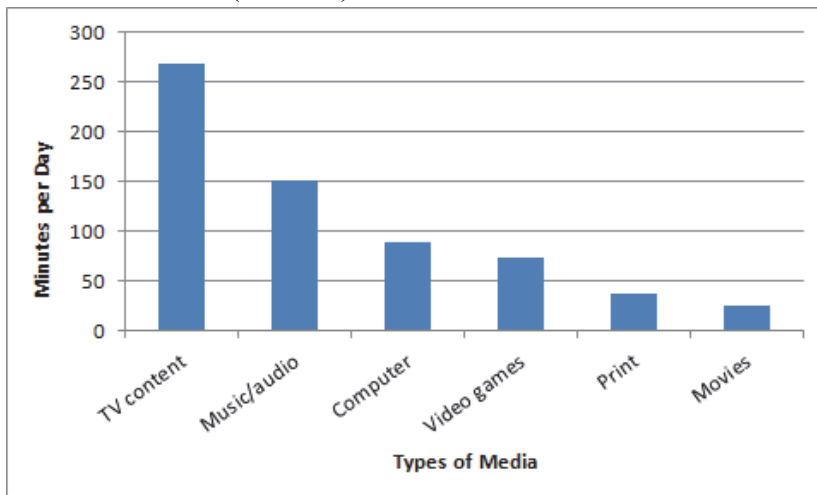
2.43



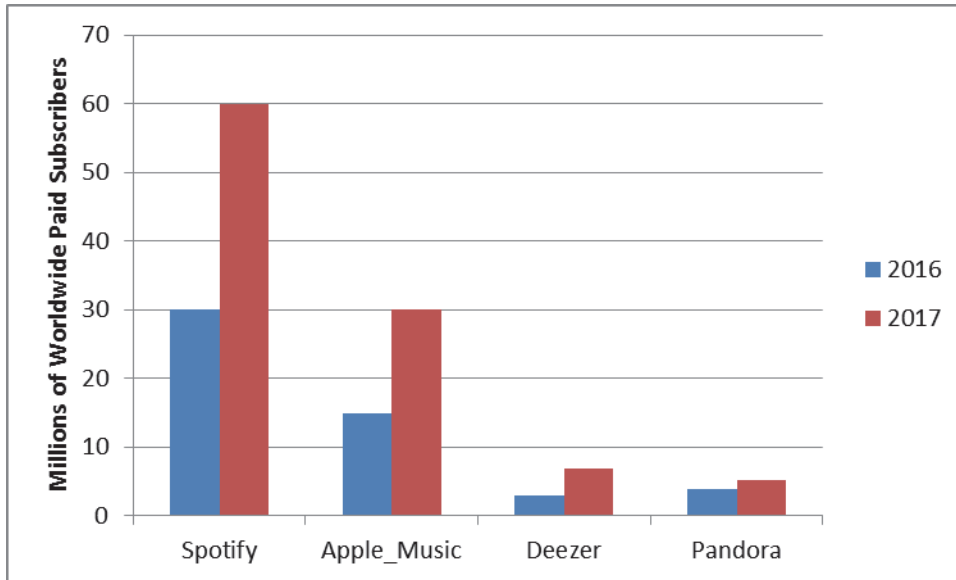
2.44



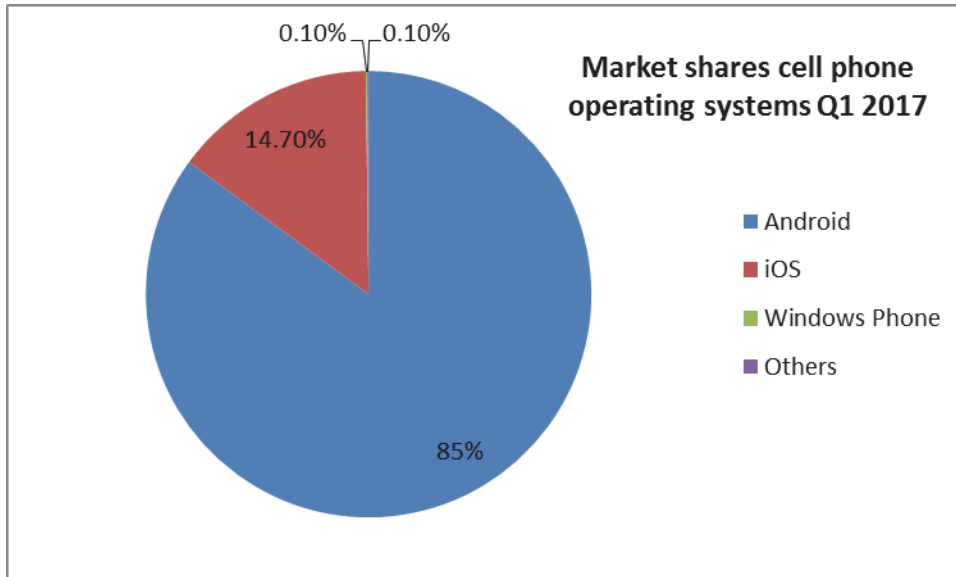
2.45 A bar chart would be appropriate for categorical data. The time data needs to be converted to common units (minutes).



2.46 A clustered bar chart would be appropriate for this data. A stacked bar chart would also be an option.

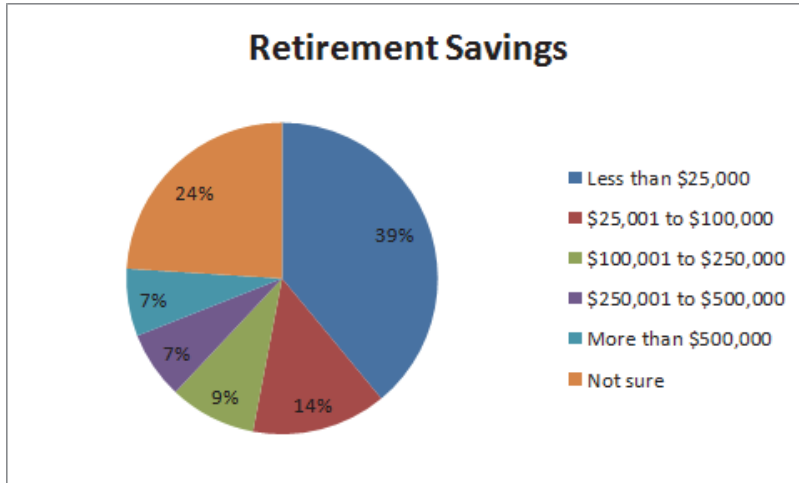


2.47 A pie chart is the best choice for this data. The pie chart best illustrates the dominant position of Android.

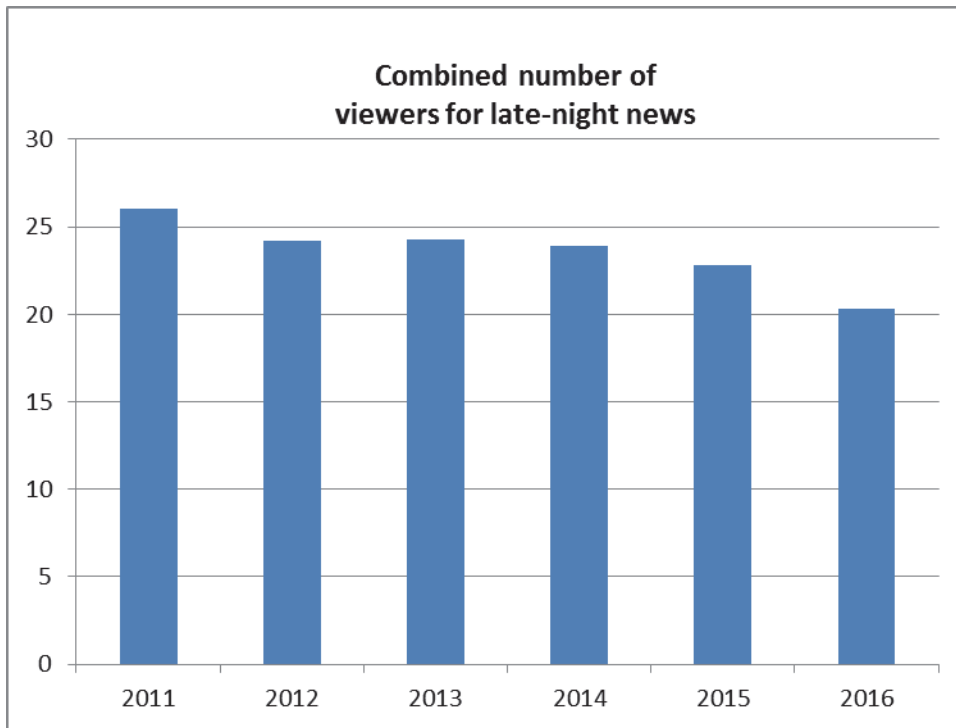


2-30 Chapter 2

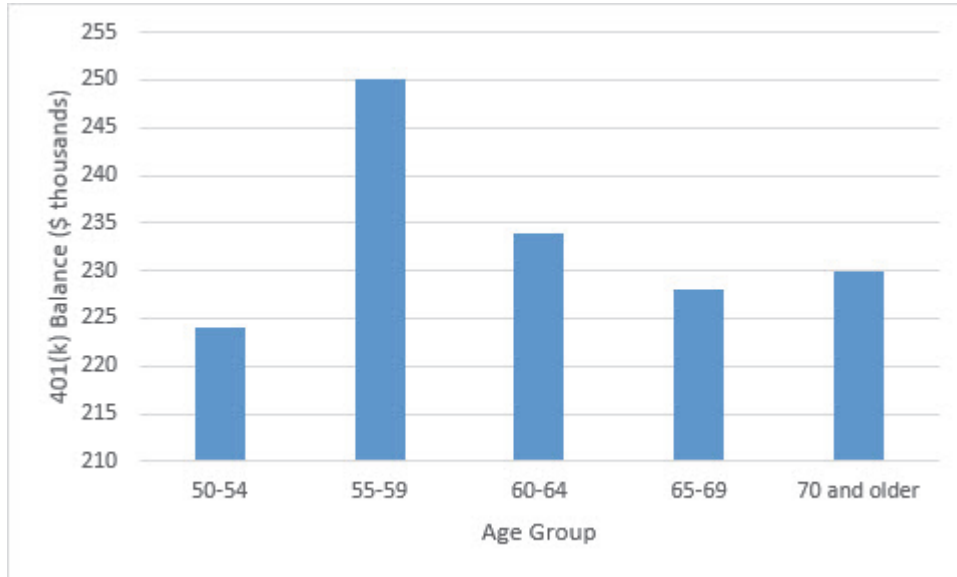
2.48 A pie chart is the best choice because all categories are included and the percentage sums to 100%.



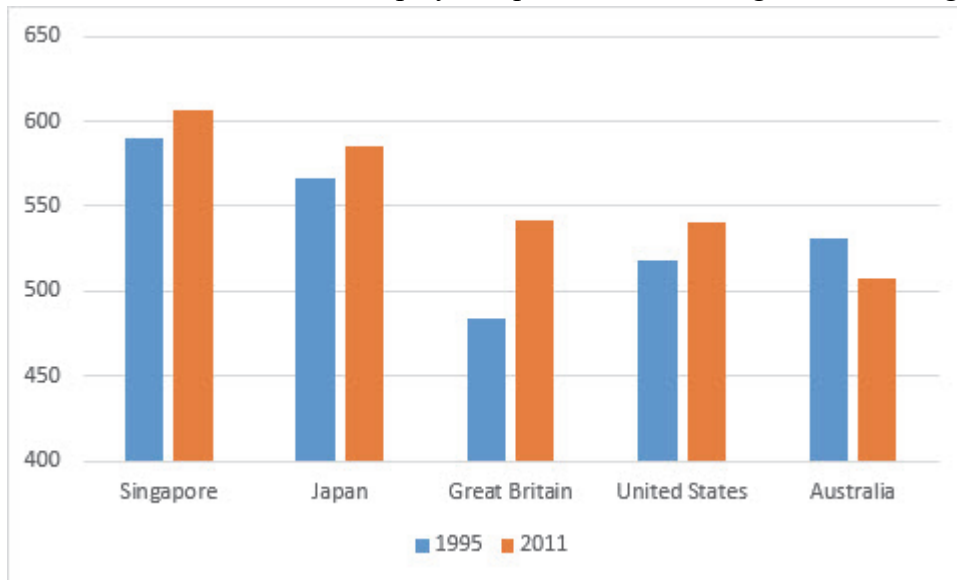
2.49 A bar chart, either horizontal or vertical, is the best choice for this data.



2.50 A bar chart is the best display for qualitative data organized in categories.

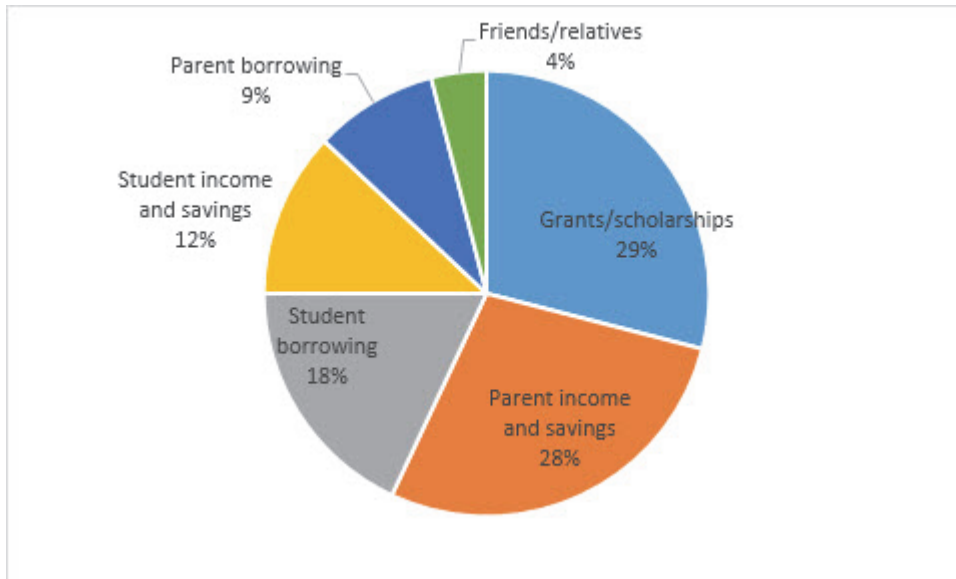


2.51 A bar chart is the best display for quantitative data organized in categories.

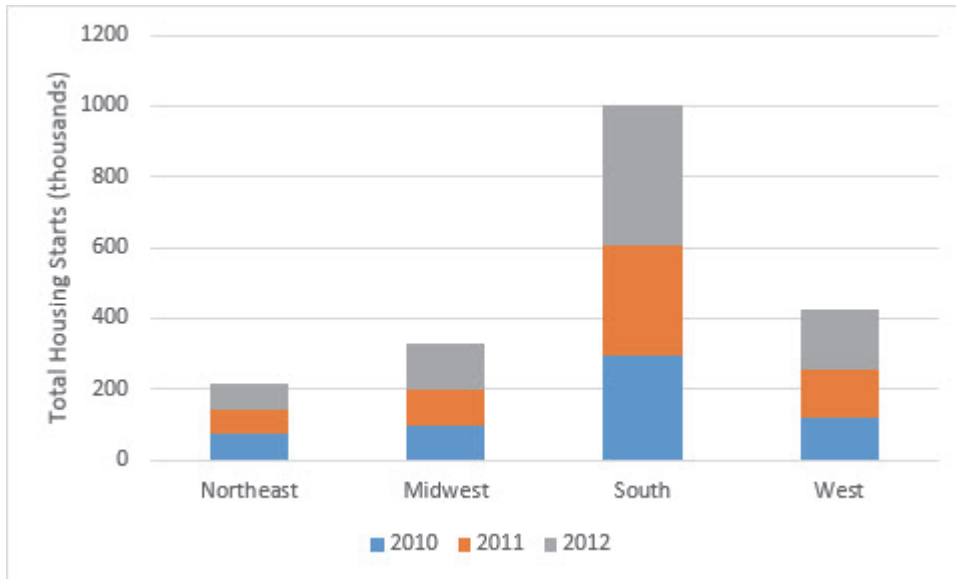


2-32 Chapter 2

2.52 Pie charts are a good choice for displaying qualitative data when the proportions add to 100%.



2.53 A stacked bar chart is the best choice to compare totals from different groups.



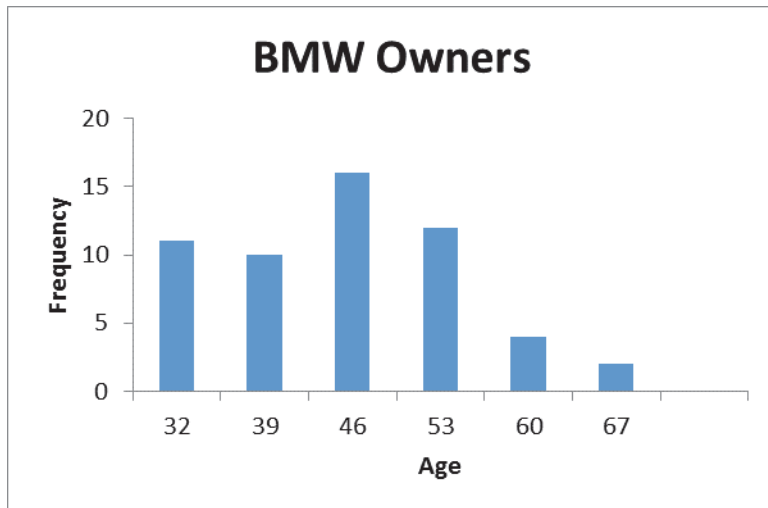
2.54 $2^6 = 64 \geq 55$ therefore use 6 classes.

$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{66 - 26}{6} = 6.7 \approx 7$$

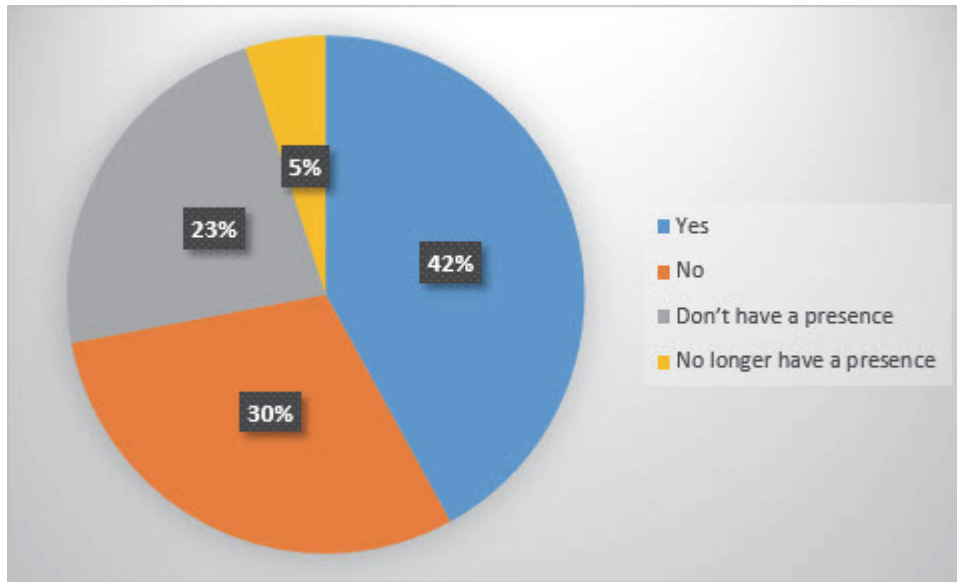
a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
26-32	11	0.200	0.200
33-39	10	0.182	0.382
40-46	16	0.291	0.673
47-53	12	0.218	0.891
54-60	4	0.073	0.964
61-67	2	0.036	1.00
Total	55	1.00	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 32, 39, 46, 53, 60 and 67.



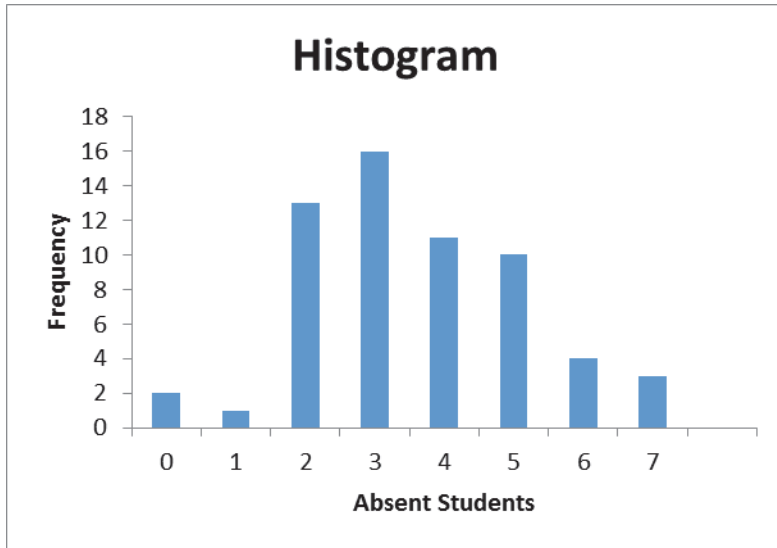
2.55 A pie chart is the best choice because the probabilities add to 100%.



2.56 a, b, c)

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
0	2	0.033	0.033
1	1	0.017	0.050
2	13	0.217	0.267
3	16	0.267	0.554
4	11	0.183	0.717
5	10	0.167	0.884
6	4	0.067	0.951
7	3	0.050	1.001
Total	60	1.001	

d) The following histogram was constructed using bins 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.



2.57 a)

```

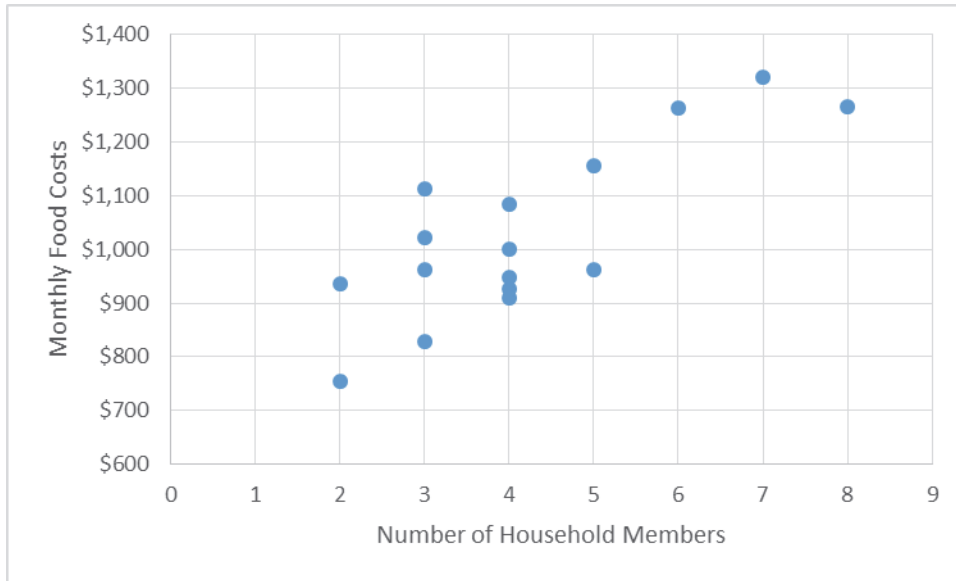
6 | 4 7 7 9 9
7 | 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 5 6 7 7 8
8 | 1 2 3 5 6 7 7 8 9
9 | 0 0 1 5 6 7 8
10 | 2 4
11 | 7
    
```

b)

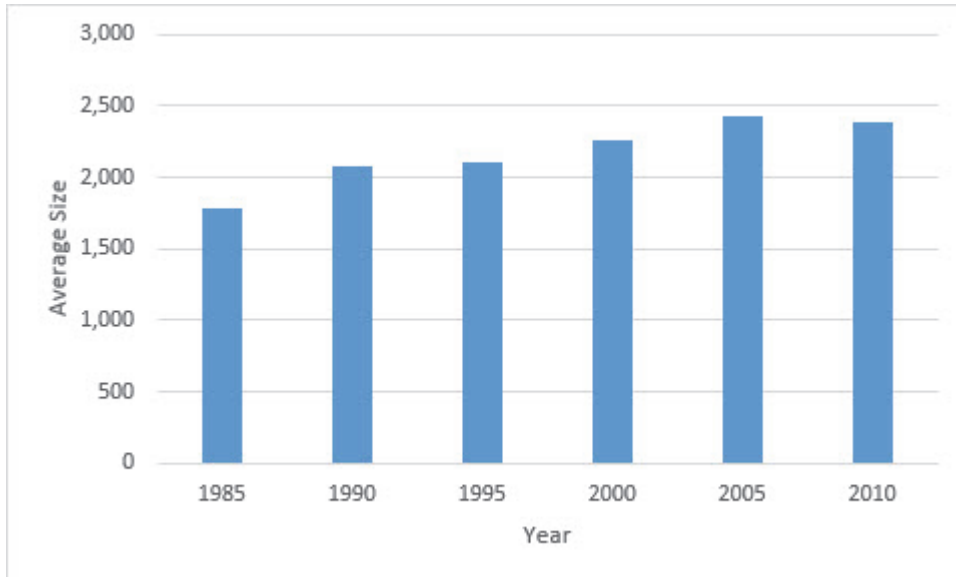
```

6 (0) | 4
6 (5) | 7 7 9 9
7 (0) | 0 0 0 1 1 1 4
7 (5) | 5 6 7 7 8
8 (0) | 1 2 3
8 (5) | 5 6 7 7 8 9
9 (0) | 0 0 1
9 (5) | 5 6 7 8
10 (0) | 2 4
10 (5) |
11 (0) |
11 (5) | 7
    
```

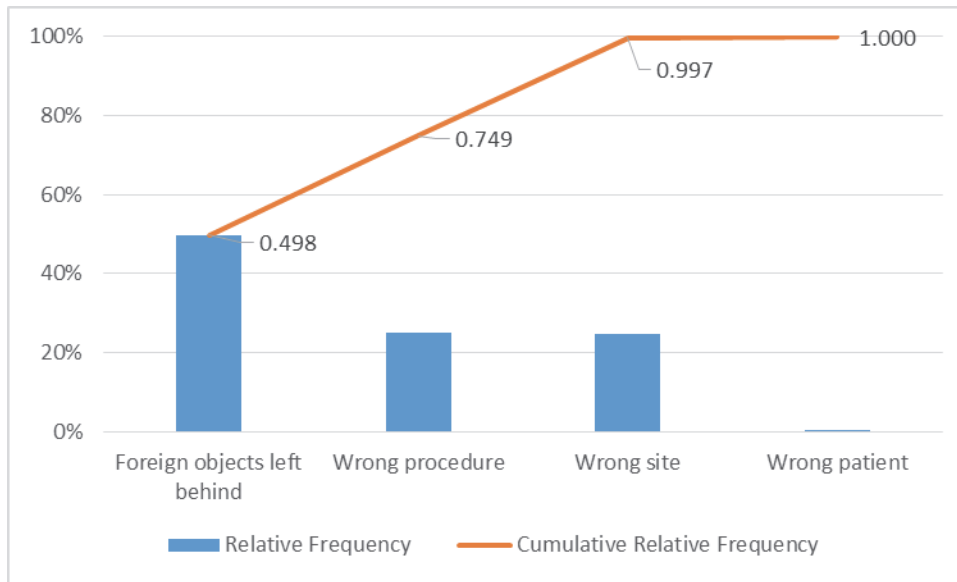
2.58 As the number of household members increase, the average monthly food costs also tend to increase.



2.59



2.60



2.61

a, b, c)

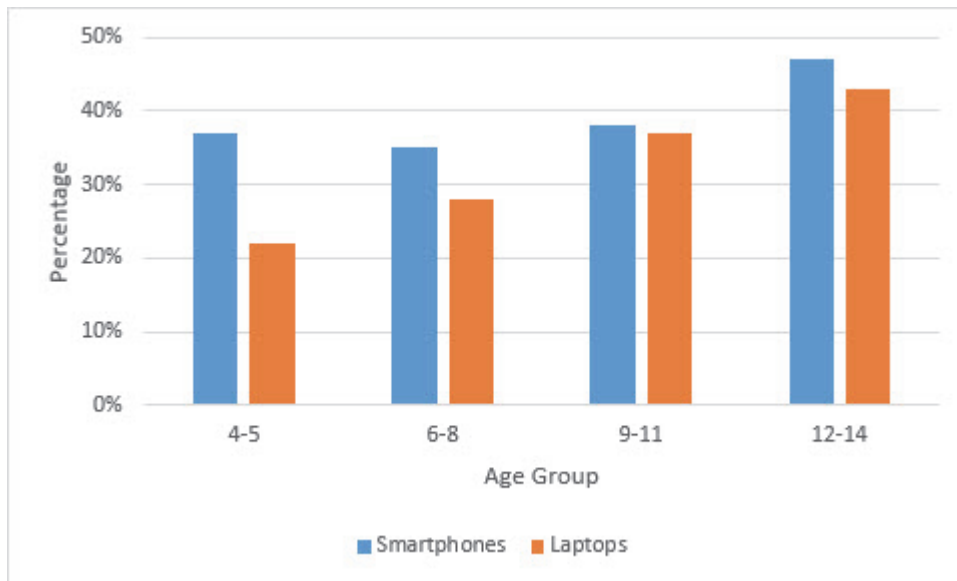
Category	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Relative Frequency
Cheez-Its	16	0.667	0.667
Cheese Nips	5	0.208	0.875
No Prefer	3	0.125	1.000
Total	24	1.000	

2.62

```

1 | 2 3 5 8
2 | 1 1 3 6 6 7 7 8
3 | 0 3 3 5 6 6 9
4 | 0 0 2 2 4 6 7 9
5 | 0 1 7
    
```

2.63



2.64

Brand	Diet	Regular	Total
Coke	6	6	12
Mt. Dew	2	8	10
Pepsi	4	7	11
Total	12	21	33

50% (6/12) of the Coke customers preferred Diet even though only 36% (12/33) of all the customers prefer Diet soda. Coke customers appear to have a higher percentage of customers who prefer diet soda than other brands.

2.65

Age	Callaway	Nike	Taylor Made	Total
20-29	4	2	19	25
30-39	9	15	10	34
40-49	16	6	8	30
50-59	3	3	5	11
Total	32	26	42	100

Younger golfers seem to prefer Taylor Made clubs while older golfers seem to refer Callaway.

2.66 a)

```

1 | 8 9 9
2 | 0 0 0 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 6 8 8 8 8 9
3 | 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 5 5 5 6 6 9 9
4 | 1 3 3 5 6
5 | 1
    
```

b)

```

1 (5) | 8 9 9
2 (0) | 0 0 0 2 2 3 3
2 (5) | 5 5 5 6 8 8 8 8 9
3 (0) | 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3
3 (5) | 5 5 5 6 6 9 9
4 (0) | 1 3 3
4 (5) | 5 6
5 (0) | 1
    
```

2.67 a)

```

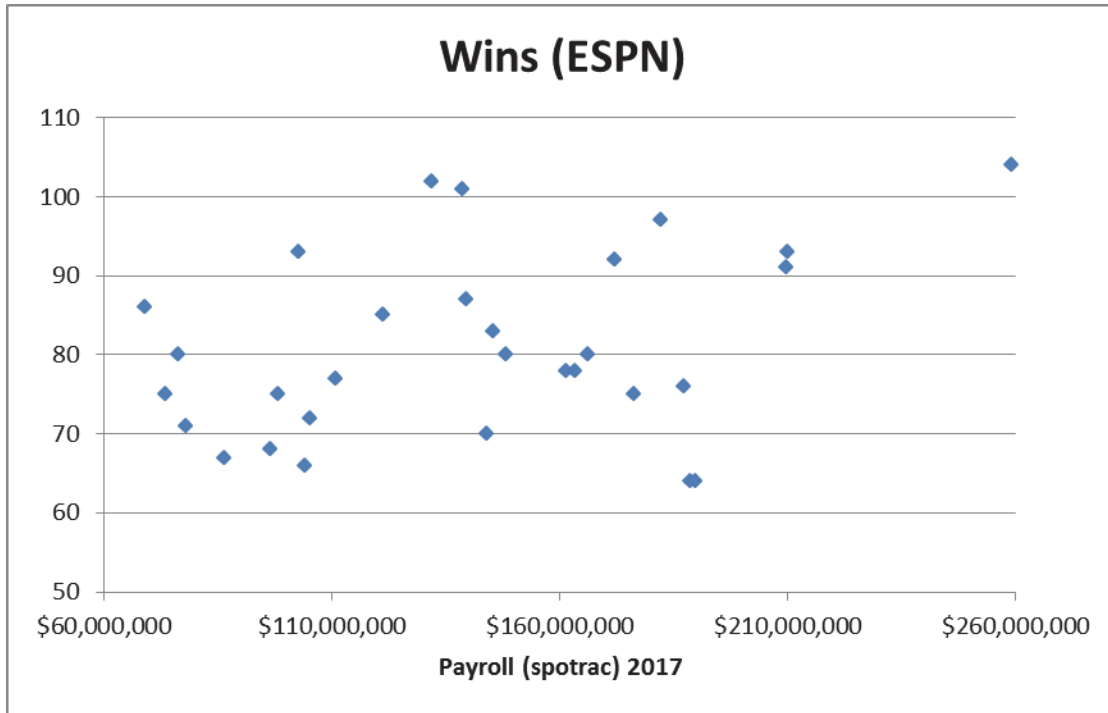
7 | 0 0 2 2 4 5 6 7 7 7
8 | 1 2 5 8
9 | 0 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 7 7 9 9
10 | 0 1 2 4 5
11 | 2 8 9
12 | 5
13 | 0 0 1 8
    
```

b)

```

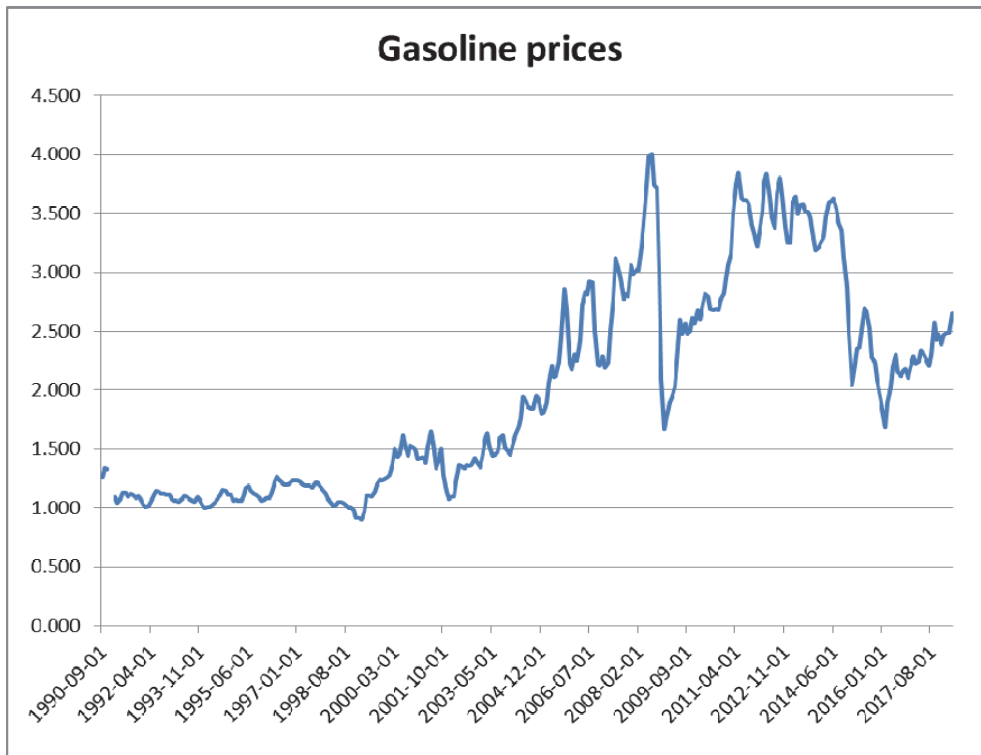
7 (0) | 0 0 2 2 4
7 (5) | 5 6 7 7 7
8 (0) | 1 2
8 (5) | 5 8
9 (0) | 0 1 2 2 3 3 3 4
9 (5) | 5 7 7 9 9
10 (0) | 0 1 2 4
10 (5) | 5
11 (0) | 2
11 (5) | 8 9
12 (0) |
12 (5) | 5
13 (0) | 0 0 1
13 (5) | 8
    
```

2.68



There does appear no more than a very weak, positive relationship between payroll and wins during the 2017 season.

2.69



The trend in gasoline prices was a consistent rise until the crisis in 2008. After that crisis, gasoline prices returned to the high levels of around \$3.5 during 2011 to 2014. In 2014 and 2105, prices fell down to \$2.00, with a modest rise afterwards.

2.70

a)

Airline	Status		Total
	Late	On Time	
Delta	5	38	43
Southwest	5	22	27
United	7	23	30
Total	17	83	100

b)

Airline	Status		Total
	Late	On Time	
Delta	0.05	0.38	0.43
Southwest	0.05	0.22	0.27
United	0.07	0.23	0.30
Total	0.17	0.83	1.00

c) Delta has the highest on-time percentage ($38/43 = 0.88$) while United has the lowest ($23/30 = 0.77$)

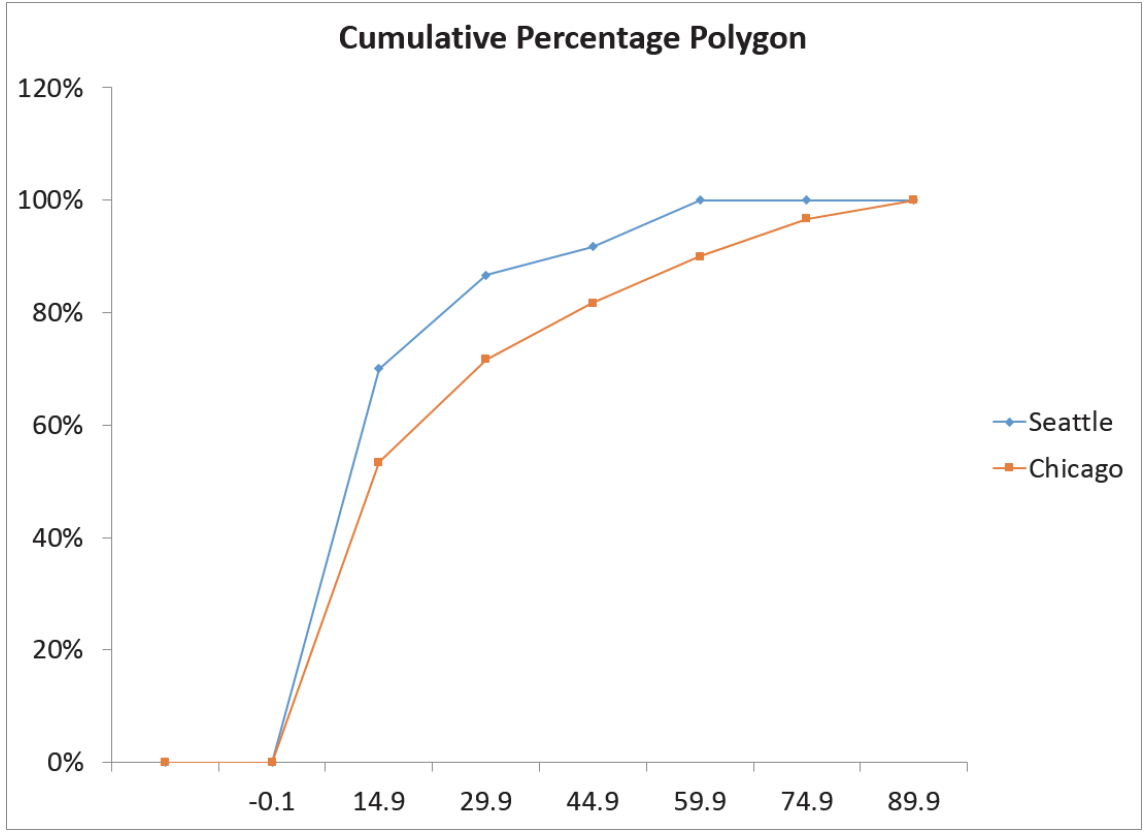
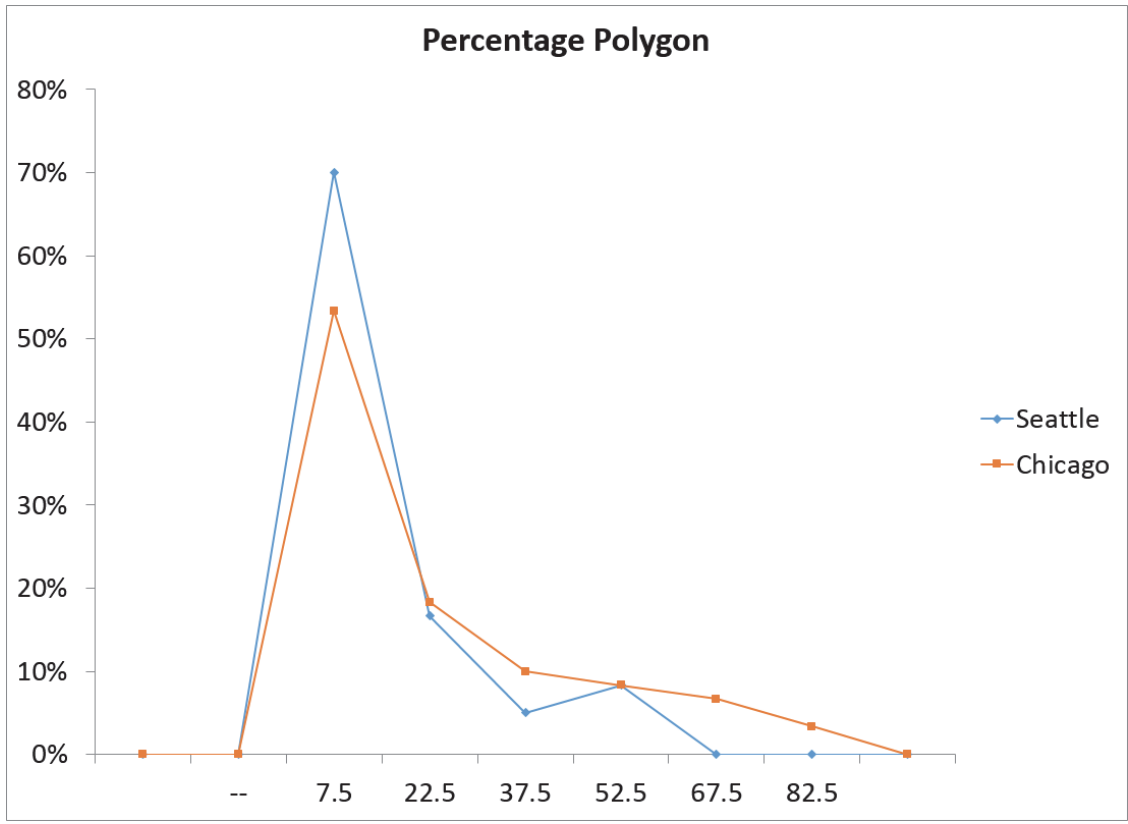
2.71

Using Chicago data, $2^6 = 64 > 60$ therefore use 6 classes.

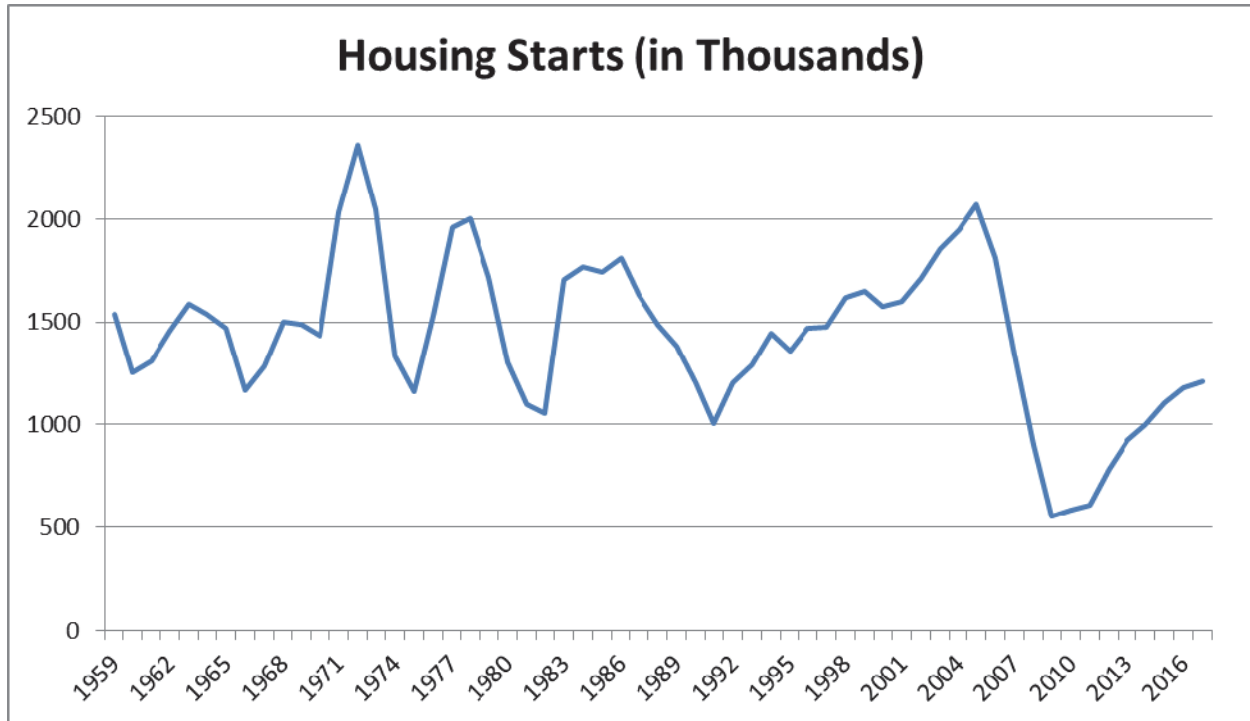
$$\text{Estimated Class Width} = \frac{85-1}{6} = 14.0 \approx 15$$

Class	Bins	Midpoint
0 to less than 15	14.9	7.5
15 to less than 30	29.9	22.5
30 to less than 45	44.9	37.5
45 to less than 60	59.9	52.5
60 to less than 75	74.9	67.5
75 to less than 90	89.9	82.5

An extra bin (-0.1) was added to Excel to provide the open-ended class required by PHStat.



2.72 A line chart would be the best display for these data.



Note: the data set runs from 1959 to 2017, not 1970 to 2017