**Basic Statistics for Business and Economics Canadian 4th Edition Lind Solutions Manual** 

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## CHAPTER 1

## WHAT IS STATISTICS?

- 1. a. Interval
  - b. Ratio
  - c. Ratio
  - d. Nominal
  - e. Ordinal
  - f. Ratio
  - g. Nominal
  - h. Ordinal
  - i. Nominal
  - j. Ratio (LO5)
- 2. a. Ratio
  - b. Ratio
  - c. Ratio
  - d. Ratio
  - e. Ratio
  - f. Ratio (LO5)
- 3. Answers will vary (LO5)
- 4. a. Sample
  - b. Population
  - c. Population
  - d. Sample (LO2)
- 5. Qualitative data are not numerical, whereas quantitative data are numerical. Examples will vary by student. (LO3)
- 6. A population is the entire group which you are studying. A sample is a subset taken from a population. (LO2)
- 7. Nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio. Examples will vary. (LO4)
- 8. a. A sample is used because it is difficult to locate every student.
  - b. A population is employed because the information is easy to find.
  - c. A population is used because the information is easy to find.
  - d. A sample works because it is difficult to locate every musical. (LO2)
- 9. a. continuous, quantitative, ratio
  - b. discrete, qualitative, nominal
  - c. discrete, quantitative, ratio
  - d. discrete, qualitative, nominal
  - e. continuous, quantitative, interval
  - f. continuous, quantitative, interval
  - g. discrete, qualitative, ordinal
  - h. discrete, qualitative, ordinal
  - i. discrete, quantitative, ratio (LO3,4&5)

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- 10. The cell phone provider is nominal level data. The minutes used are ratio level. Satisfaction is ordinal level. (LO5)
- 11. If you were using the Ridgedale Mall store as typical of all Gap stores then it would be sample data. However, if you were considering it as the only store of interest, then the data would be population data. (LO2)
- 12. Various answers. (LO5)
- 13. Based on these findings, we can infer that 270/300 or 90 percent of the executives would move. **(LO2)**
- 14. The clear majority of customers tested (400/500, or 80%) believe this take-out service is excellent. Based on these findings, we can expect a similar proportion of all customers to feel the same way. **(LO2)**
- 15. a 2010 total sales = 1 000 772; 2011 total sales = 942 973; total sales declined about 6% from 2010 to 2011.
  - b. Hockey (Men's Finals) and Hockey Women's experienced losses of 17 and 19 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, Hockey (Women's Finals) gained 9.5 percent and Figure Skating Juniors about 9 percent. So it would appear that there has been a significant shift within the market from 2010 to 2011. (LO5)

## a. Qualitative: type Quantitative: list price, number of bedrooms, full baths and half baths and total square feet. b. Type is pominal: the rest are ratio (LO38:5)

- b. Type is nominal; the rest are ratio. (LO3&5)
- 17. a. Type is a qualitative variable; dollars is quantitative.
  - b. Type is a nominal level variable; dollars is ratio level. (LO3&5)
- 18. a. Women and men are qualitative variables; the others are quantitative.
  b. Year is interval; women and men are nominal; earnings ratio is ratio. (LO3&5)
- 19. a. Region is a qualitative variable; average house price is quantitative.
  - b. Region is nominal; average house price is ratio. (LO3&5)