|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| EGC_Black | Student Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    **Eastern Goldfields College**  Mathematics Applications U3&4 2016  Test 4 1– Calculator Free Section |
| **Working Time: 20 minutes** | **Total Marks: 23 marks** |

**Question 1 [3 marks: ½, ½, ½, ½, ½, ½]**

Which of the following situations involve time series data?

1. Comparing the average price of petrol each day by recording the average price and the day of the week for three consecutive weeks.

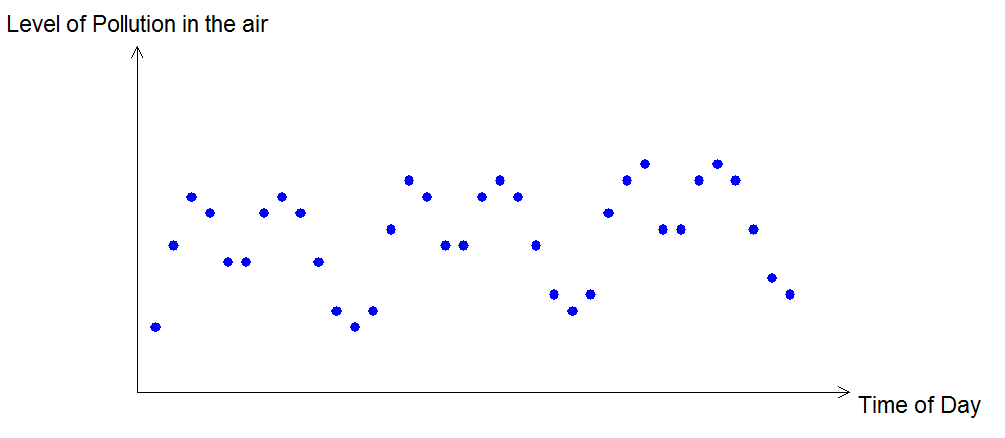
*Time Series Yes | No (Circle your answer)*

1. Recording data on the size of the ocean’s tides at 6 hour intervals by recording the level of the tide and the time of day for 5 consecutive days.

*Time Series Yes | No (Circle your answer)*

1. Comparing the fastest running time for each student in the class by recording their fastest time each day for 3 consecutive days.

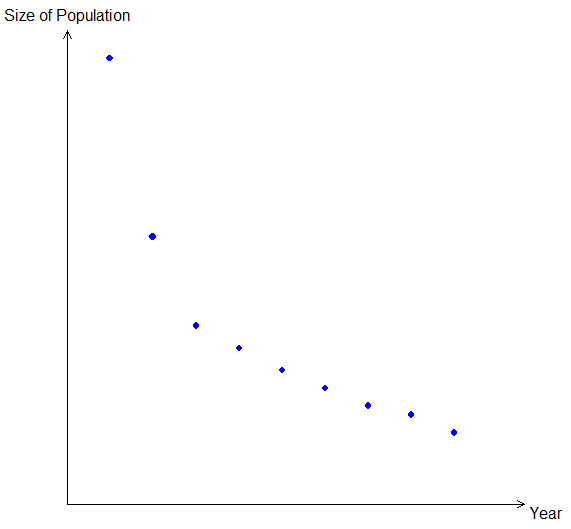
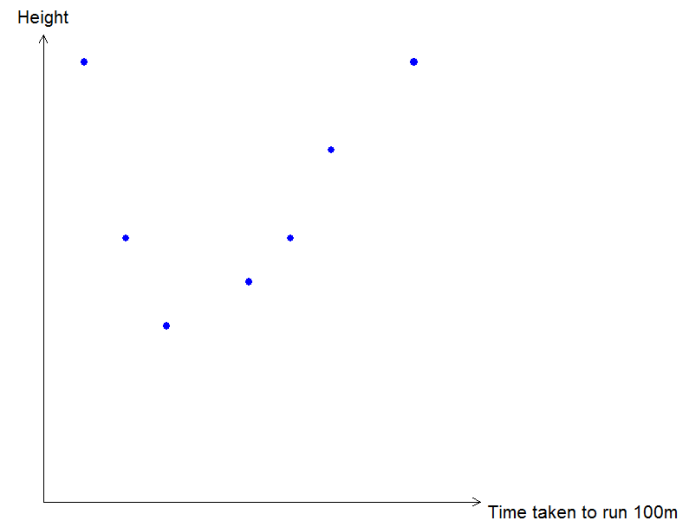
*Time Series Yes | No (Circle your answer)*

1. 

*Time Series Yes | No*

*(Circle your answer)*

1. f)



*Time Series Yes | No*

*(Circle your answer)*

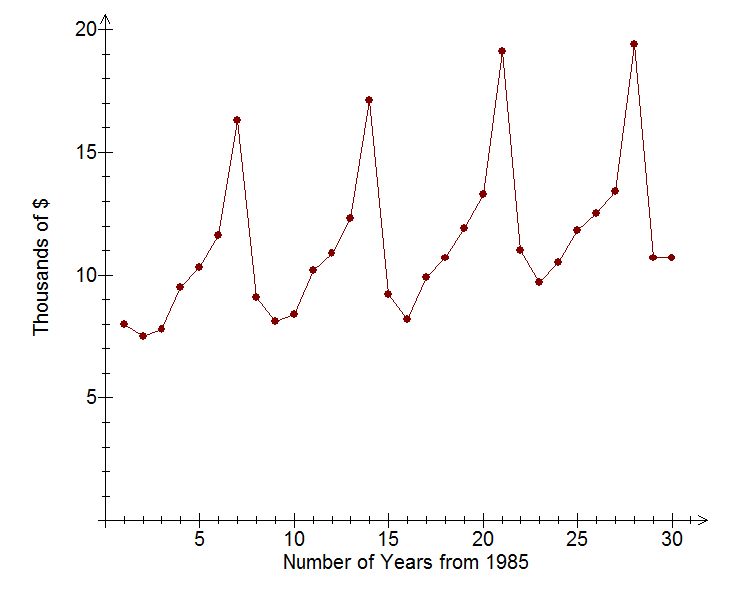
*Time Series Yes | No*

*(Circle your answer)*

**Question 2 [6 marks: 3, 3]**

Describe the trend for or each of the scenario’s described in the graph and table below.

1. A company’s sales figures.



Increasing

Moderate

Seasonal / cyclic

With 7 seasons per cycle

Cycle length = 7 years

1. Attendance in a weekly course.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Attendance (100s of people) | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 12 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 6.3 |

**Question 3 [4 marks: 2, 2]**

1. Joe Blog wants to buy shares, there are several shares which today cost the same price. Suggest a way in which he might be able to decide which share to buy.
2. How can collecting prices of properties be analysed as time series data?

**Question 4 [10 marks: 2, 2, 4, 2]**

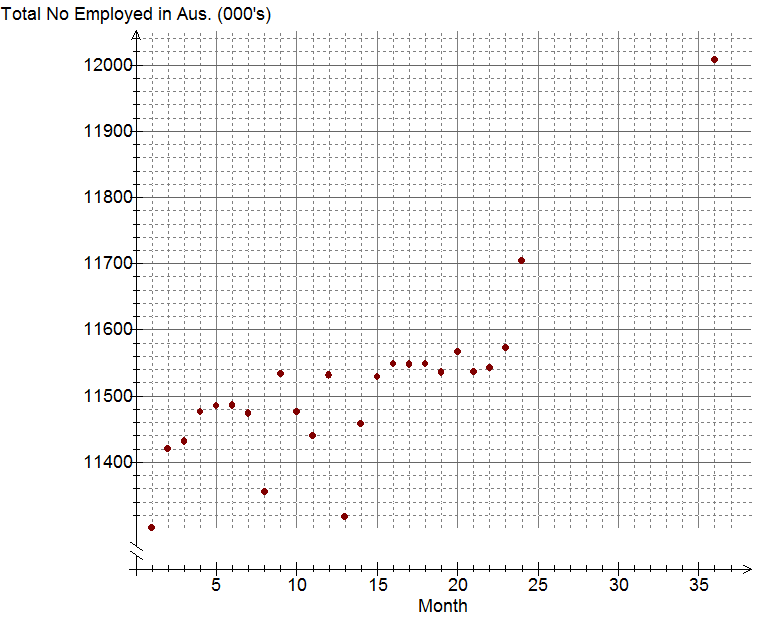
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Month-Year** | **Total number of employed persons in Australia 000’s** |
| Jan-2013 | 11301.0 |
| Feb-2013 | 11420.1 |
| Mar-2013 | 11431.5 |
| Apr-2013 | 11475.4 |
| May-2013 | 11485.4 |
| Jun-2013 | 11485.8 |
| Jul-2013 | 11473.8 |
| Aug-2013 | 11355.6 |
| Sep-2013 | 11533.0 |
| Oct-2013 | 11476.5 |
| Nov-2013 | 11439.8 |
| Dec-2013 | 11531.2 |
| Jan-2014 | 11316.8 |
| Feb-2014 | 11457.5 |
| Mar-2014 | 11528.4 |
| Apr-2014 | 11548.0 |
| May-2014 | 11547.6 |
| Jun-2014 | 11548.6 |
| Jul-2014 | 11535.6 |
| Aug-2014 | 11566.6 |
| Sep-2014 | 11535.8 |
| Oct-2014 | 11542.4 |
| Nov-2014 | 11572.7 |
| Dec-2014 | 11703.6 |
| Jan-2015 | 11454.5 |
| Feb-2015 | 11710.2 |
| Mar-2015 | 11684.6 |
| Apr-2015 | 11694.3 |
| May-2015 | 11764.2 |
| Jun-2015 | 11735.1 |
| Jul-2015 | 11743.8 |
| Aug-2015 | 11686.3 |
| Sep-2015 | 11756.9 |
| Oct-2015 | 11849.5 |
| Nov-2015 | 11919.1 |
| Dec-2015 | 12007.5 |

The following data has been provided by the Australian Bureau of statistics and shows the total number of employed persons in Australia in the 1000s. The data was collected monthly and is shown in the table right.

1. What are two ways in which this data may have been collected?
2. List two reasons why collecting this data might be useful?

The first 24 data points have been graphed below.

1. Graph the last 12 data points for employment in Australia over the past three years.



1. Describe the trend.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| EGC_Black | Student Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    **Eastern Goldfields College**  Mathematics Applications U3&4 2016  Test 4 1– Calculator Assumed Section |
| **Working Time: 40 minutes** | **Total Marks: 39 marks** |

**Question 1 [9 marks: 7, 2]**

A company’s quarterly earnings ($000’s) for the past 3 years are listed in the table below.

1. Use the information in the partially completed table below to calculate the values of A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year/Quarter | Company Earnings  ($ 000’s) | 4 Point Centred Moving Average | Average for the Year | Company Earnings as a percentage of Yearly average |
| 2012 – 1 | 38 |  | **B** |  |
| 2012 – 2 | 45 |  | **C** |
| 2012 – 3 | 20 | **A** |  |
| 2012 – 4 | 78 | 44.25 |  |
| 2013 – 1 | **D** | 43.75 | 43 | 80% |
| 2013 – 2 | 43 |  | 100% |
| 2013 – 3 | 18 |  | 41.86% |
| 2013 – 4 | **E** | 41.625 | 176.74% |
| 2014 – 1 | **F** |  | 40.25 |  |
| 2014 – 2 | 40 | 40.375 |  |
| 2014 – 3 |  | 40.125 |  |
| 2014 – 4 |  | 39.75 |  |
| 2015 – 1 | 30 | 39.625 | 38.5 |  |
| 2015 – 2 | 38 | 39.125 |  |
| 2015 – 3 | 16 |  |  |
| 2015 – 4 | **G** |  |  |

1. Why does it make sense to consider a 4 point moving averages for this data?

**Question 2 [7 marks: 2, 2, 3]**

The following table shows the seasonal indices for the weekly sales figures for a particular company.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Day** | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
| **Seasonal Index** | 98% | 80% | 79% |  | 102% | 141% | 70% |

1. Calculate the seasonal index for Thursday.
2. The actual sales figure for Friday is $25 300. Calculate the deseasonalised sale figure for Friday.

The least squares regression line for predicting the deseasonalised sale figure for this week of sales is given by deseasonalised sales figure=20.2+0.89×day number, where day 1 is Monday, day 2 is Tuesday etc and sales are in thousands of dollars.

1. Calculate the actual sales figure for Sunday.

**B**

**A**

**C**

**Question 3 [23 marks – 2, 3, 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2]**

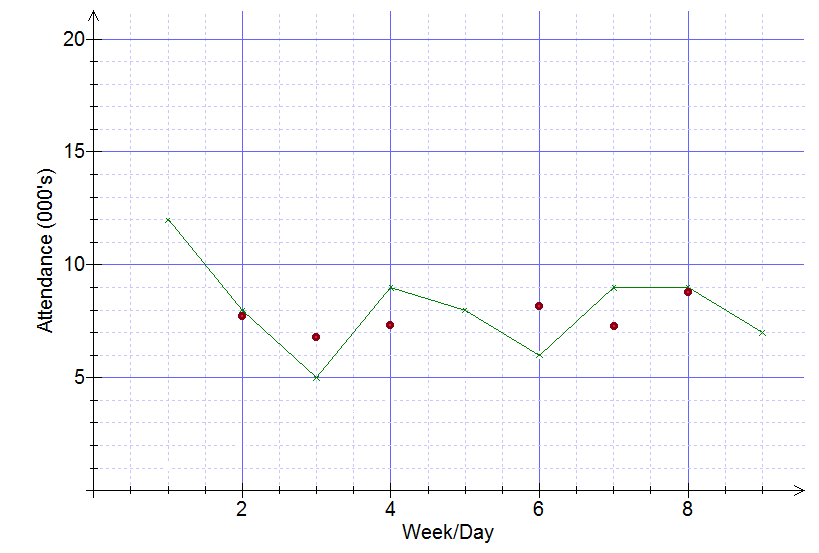
A street market has recently opened. It is open 3 days a week. Attendance is recorded and tracked for the first three weeks of the market opening.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Week/Day** | **Attendance (000’s)** | **Weekly Mean** | **Attendance Percentage of Mean** |
| **Week 1 / 1** | 12 |  | 144% |
| **Week 1 / 2** | 8 | 96% |
| **Week 1 / 3** | 5 | 60% |
| **Week 2 / 1** | 9 |  | 117.39% |
| **Week 2 / 2** | 8 | 104.35% |
| **Week 2 / 3** | 6 | 78.26% |
| **Week 3 / 1** | 9 |  | 108% |
| **Week 3 / 2** | 9 | 108% |
| **Week 3 / 3** | 7 | 84% |

1. The seasonal index for Day 2’s is 102.78%. Explain what this figure means. (2 marks)
2. Calculate the seasonal index for Day 1 and for Day 3. (3 marks)
3. Complete the following table of the deseasonalised data for attendance at the street market.

(2 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Week/Day** | **Deasonalised Attendance (000’s)** |
| 1 /1 |  |
| 1 / 2 | 7.78 |
| 1 / 3 | 6.75 |
| 2 / 1 | 7.31 |
| 2 / 2 |  |
| 2/ 3 | 8.10 |
| 3 / 1 | 7.31 |
| 3 / 2 | 8.76 |
| 3 / 3 |  |

1.  Complete the following graph for the deseasonalised data. (2 marks)
2. State the rule for the least squares regression line for the deseasonalised data and add this line to the scatterplot of the deseasonalised attendance. (4 marks)
3. Compare the scatterplot for the deseasonalised data to that of the actual data shown below and comment on the effect of deasonalising the data. (2 marks)
4. Calculate the deseasonalised attendance figure for each day in the fourth week. (3 marks)
5. Using deseasonalised attendance prediction, estimate the actual attendance for the fourth week.

(3 marks)

1. Explain how reliable your prediction is for the estimated actual attendance for the fourth week.

(2 marks)

**END OF TEST**