Question 15 (15 marks)

(a) The table below shows some time series data where t represents time.

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x	14	17	18	24	21	19	16	13

Calculate at t = 4

(i) the 3-point moving average.

(1 mark)

(ii) the 6-point centred moving average.

(2 marks)

(b) A retailer in a shopping centre sells mobile phones. The data of its quarterly sales, together with some calculations, are shown in the table below.

Year	Data number (n)	Quarter	Mobile phone sales	Quarterly mean	Percentage of quarterly mean	Deseasonalised figure (<i>D</i>)
2013	1	March	901		99.56	915
	2	June	802	005	88.62	914
	3	September	A	905	97.68	900
	4	December	1033		114.14	894
2014	5	March	973		98.83	988
	6	June	863	0045	C	984
	7	September	964	984.5	97.92	981
	8	December	1138		115.59	985
2015	9	March	1049		98.45	1065
	10	June	932	4005.5	87.47	E
	11	September	1049	1065.5	98.45	1068
	12	December	1232		115.63	1066
2016	13	March	1119		97.01	1136
	14	June	1006		87.21	1147
	15	September	1142	В	99.00	1162
	16	December	1347		116.78	1166

(i) Determine the value of A, B and C in the table in part (b) on the previous page. (3 marks)

(ii) Complete the Seasonal Index table below.

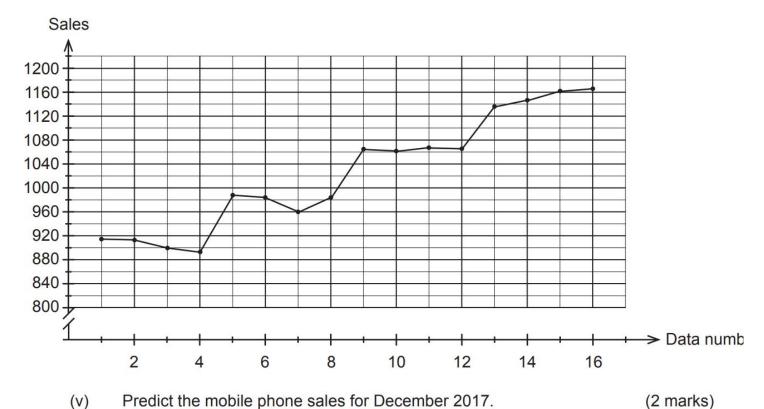
(1 mark)

Quarter	March	June	September	December
Seasonal Index	0.9846	0.8774	0.9826	

(iii) Determine the value of E in the table in part (b) on the previous page. (2 marks)

The equation of the least-squares line for deseasonalised figure against data number is D = 19.37n + 862.4.

(iv) The graph below shows the deseasonalised figures. Draw, on the graph, the least-squares line. (2 marks)



(vi) Comment on the reliability of your prediction made in part (v). (2 marks)