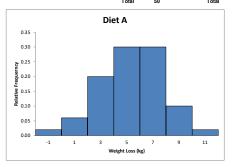
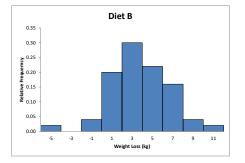
444444444444444444444444444444444444444	3.709 (6.754) (7.087) (8.754)

Diet A	n	50	UCB	Frequency	Class Mark	Relative Frequency
	Mean	5.341	0	1	-1	0.02
	SD	2.536	2	3	1	0.06
			4	10	3	0.20
	Min	-1.715	6	15	5	0.30
	Max	10.062	8	15	7	0.30
	Range	11.777	10	5	9	0.10
			12	1	11	0.02
			Total	50	Total	1



Diet B	n Mean	50.00 3.71	UCB -4	Frequency 1	Mark -5	Frequency 0.02
	SD	2.77	-2 0	0 2	-3 -1	0.00 0.04
	Min Max	-4.148 10.539	2 4	10 15	1 3	0.20
	Range	14.687	6 8	11 8	5 7	0.22 0.16
			10 12 Total	2 1 50	9 11 Total	0.04 0.02 1



DATA SET B (Diets.xlsx)

These data relate to the weight losses achieved by two separate samples of 50 human subjects, each of whom undertook one of two different weight reducing diets (A or B).

Variable Description
Diet The diet undertaken (A or B)
The individual's weight loss (in kg) following a fixed period on the relevant diet Note that a *negative* value of Willoss indicates that the individual's weight *increased* over the study period.

The data are as follows:

Diet	Wtloss
A	3.709
A	7.087
Α	6.754
-:	:
В	-1.087
В	1.819
В	0.074
-:	- :

Diet A yields a somewhat higher average weight loss, and its distribution looks fairly balanced around the centre, suggesting that most participants experienced a moderate and similar degree of weight reduction. Although there is a slight till towards the lower end, negative or large positive outliers do not appear frequent.

Diet B, on the other hand, has a slightly lower average weight loss and a wider overall range, indicating that results under this regimen can vary more from one individual to the next. Some participants may even have gained weight (indicated by negative values). Overall, Diet A appears to produce a more consistent outcome, while Diet B shows both modest and more extreme weight-loss values.