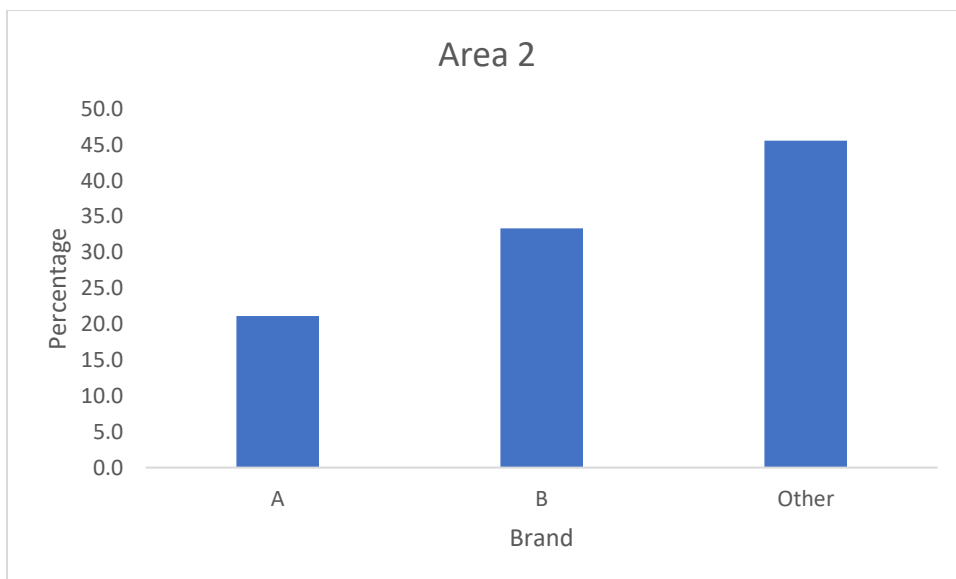
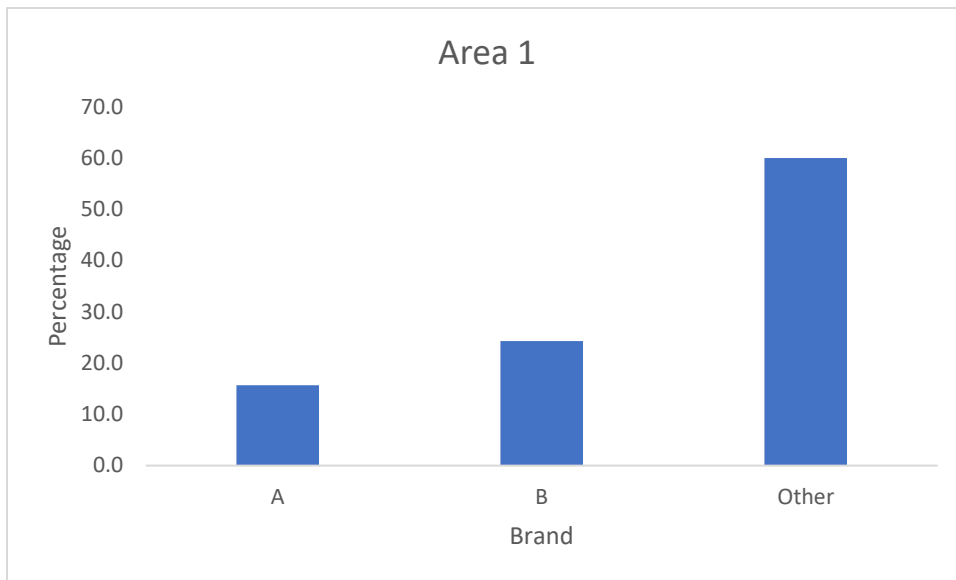


Exercise 9.1



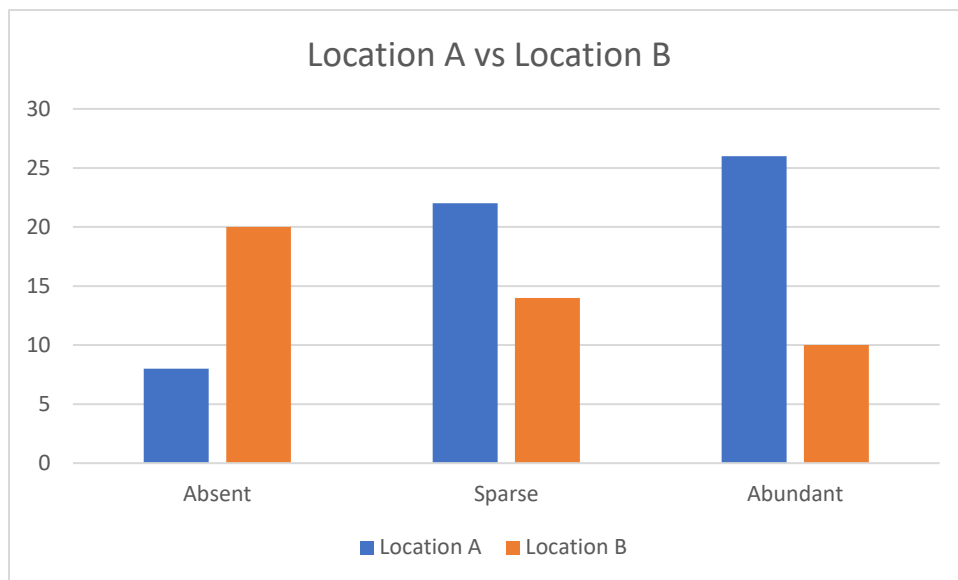
Note: Data Excel Workbook for Exercise 9.1 is extracted from Exe 9.1D.xlsx. The two summary table findings are based on the analysis of this data.

The comparison of brand preferences between the two areas reveals notable differences:

- Brand A is more preferred in Area 2 at 21.1% compared to 15.7% in Area 1. This indicates a stronger brand presence or appeal in Area 2.
- Brand B also shows higher popularity in Area 2 at 33.3% compared to 24.3% in Area 1.
- In contrast, the "Other" category dominates in Area 1 at 60%, but drops significantly to 45.6% in Area 2.

These results suggest that Area 2 has stronger brand loyalty or awareness for Brands A and B. Area 1 residents seem more divided in their brand preferences and rely more on other brands. This could reflect differences in marketing exposure, income levels, or demographic profiles between the two areas.

Exercise 9.2



Note: Data Excel Workbook for Exercise 9.2 is extracted from Exa 9.2E.xlsx. The summary table findings are based on the analysis of this data.

- Absent:

- o Location B has a much higher count in the "Absent" category (about 20) compared to Location A (about 8).

- o This suggests that the subject, perhaps a species or resource, is more often missing in Location B.

- Sparse:

- o Location A has a higher count (about 22) than Location B (about 14) in the "Sparse" category.

- o This means that Location A more commonly has low presence instead of total absence.

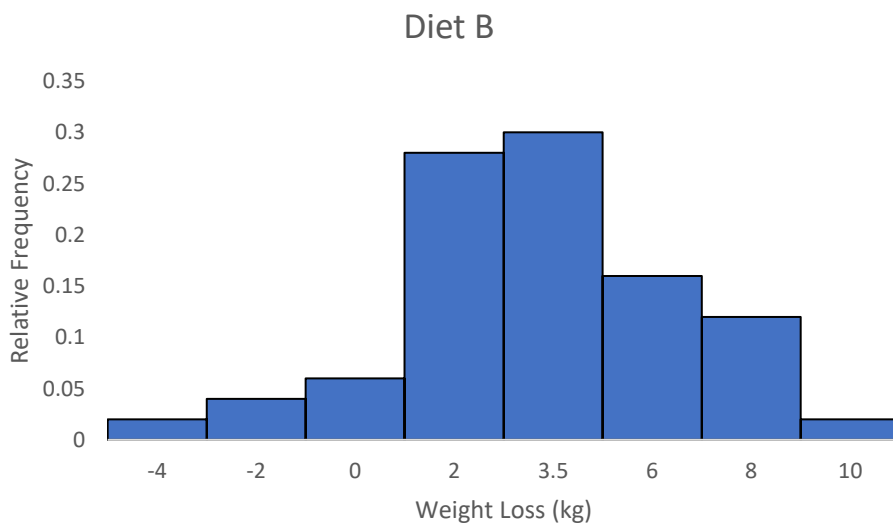
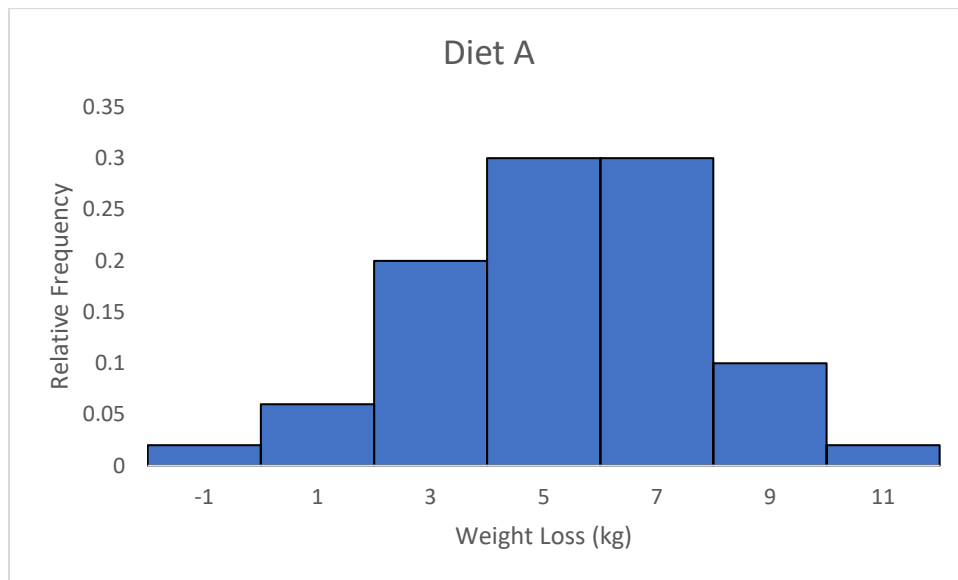
- Abundant:

- o Location A again shows a much higher frequency (about 26) compared to Location B (about 10).

- o This indicates that abundance is more common in Location A, suggesting better conditions or more available resources there.

Overall, the chart suggests that Location A tends to have more presence and abundance, while Location B is more often marked by absence. This pattern could point to differences in the environment, ecology, or resources between the two locations. It might be useful to look into what causes the scarcity in Location B and the abundance in Location A.

Exercise 9.3



Note: Data Excel Workbook for Exercise 6.1 is extracted from Exe 9.3B.xlsx. The summary table findings are based on the analysis of this data.

Diet A:

- The histogram is symmetrical and centered around a weight loss of 5 to 7 kg.
- The highest relative frequency, about 0.3, is in the 5 to 7 kg class.
- Most participants lost between 3 and 9 kg.
- Only a small number of people gained weight (left of 0 kg) or lost more than 9 kg.

Diet B:

- The histogram is slightly skewed to the left, showing that some individuals gained weight (negative values).
- The peak occurs around the 2 to 4 kg weight loss range.
- More individuals lost less weight compared to Diet A.
- Weight loss varies more and is not focused on a single value.