

1.1. There are 9 variables in Table 1A.

h. $70\% \times 800 = 560$

$\therefore 560$ of the 800 women would work.

1.2. There are observations on 11 people.

and it has meaning of ^{measurement} ~~measurement~~

1.24. $12608000 / 5.5\% = 12608000 / 0.055 = 229236364$

1.4. a. This variable is numerical because the shoe size is a ^{measured} number-valued variable.

The total population (of this group) in 2007 is 229236364.

b. This variable is categorical because its value ~~is~~ are categories. Each different eye color is a category.

1.34. This study is an ^{controlled} experiment.

1.12. a. The format of this dataset is unstacked.

1.36. This study is an observational study.

b. The table gives ~~ages of some of the students~~ in two classes.

Age	Meeting Time
18	Noon
20	Noon
20	Noon
21	Noon
24	Noon
31	5 p.m.
37	5 p.m.
46	5 p.m.
47	5 p.m.
50	5 p.m.

2.2. a. There are 21 people in this group with unhealthy cholesterol levels.

b. $21/93 \approx 23\%$ $23\% > 18\%$

The percentage of people with unhealthy cholesterol levels ~~in the~~ is 23%.

This percentage is a little larger than the estimate from 2010.

1.16. a.

$15+65=80$
 $65+28=93$
 $80+13=93$

	Men	Women	Total
Work	15	65	80
Not Work	23	28	51
	38	93	131

b. $15/38 \approx 39\%$
 $\therefore 39\%$ of the men worked.

c. $23/38 \approx 61\%$
 $\therefore 61\%$ of the men did not work.

d. $65/93 \approx 70\%$
 $\therefore 70\%$ of the women worked.

e. $80/131 \approx 61\%$
 $\therefore 61\%$ of the people worked.

f. $65/80 \approx 81\%$
 $\therefore 81\%$ of the worked people were female

g. $15/80 \approx 19\%$
 $\therefore 19\%$ of the worked people were male

2.6. a. The two possible values of the maximum number of hours are ~~18 and 19~~ 18 and 19.

b. 8 people exercised 0 or 1 hour.

c. $3+1+1=5$

$\therefore 5$ people exercised 10 or more hours.

d. $5/50 = 10\%$

$\therefore 10\%$ people exercised 10 or more hours.

2.8. a. In the dotplots, the center ~~is the median~~ are the medians.

The center of Denver: $(650 + 700) \div 2 = 675$

The center of Seattle: $(780 + 800) \div 2 = 790$

The center of Detroit: $(400 + 400) \div 2 = 400$

675

$\therefore 400 < 675 < 790$

\therefore Detroit has the lowest rents.

b. The IQR is used as the spread.

$$\text{IQR of Denver} = \frac{790 + 730}{2} - \frac{580 + 500}{2} = 135$$

$$\text{IQR of Seattle} = \frac{800 + 800}{2} - \frac{700 + 700}{2} = 100$$

$$\text{IQR of Detroit} = \frac{430 + 450}{2} - \frac{370 + 350}{2} = 65$$

According to the graphs, Seattle ~~has~~ has the largest spread.

c. The distribution of rental price in Seattle is skewed to the left.

2.16 a. Both of the distributions are bimodal. The distribution of dollars per month of women is symmetric.

b. The ~~men~~ group tends to spend more.

$$10 \times 1 + 50 \times 1 + 100 \times 5 + 150 + 200 \times 4 + 250 + 350 = 2100, 0 + 4 \times 50 + 8 \times 100 + 150 + 5 \times 200 = 2150, 2150 > 2100$$

c. The women group has more variation.

2.18 a. The shape of the distribution is skewed to the right.

b. The median is 3.

\therefore The typical number of siblings is 3.

c. About 90 people in this survey have no siblings.

$$d. 90/2000 = 4.5\%$$

\therefore 4.5% of the 2000 adults have no siblings.

2.38 a. About 7500 000 preventable deaths result from high blood pressure.

b. About 5000 000 preventable deaths result from tobacco use.

c. No, because according to the graph, instead of overweight and obesity, high blood pressure is the mode.

d. The name is Pareto chart.

2.48. Bar chart would be a better choice, because these data are categorical, and bar chart instead of histogram is suitable to display categorical data.

2.99. 1. CA)

2. CB)

3. CC)