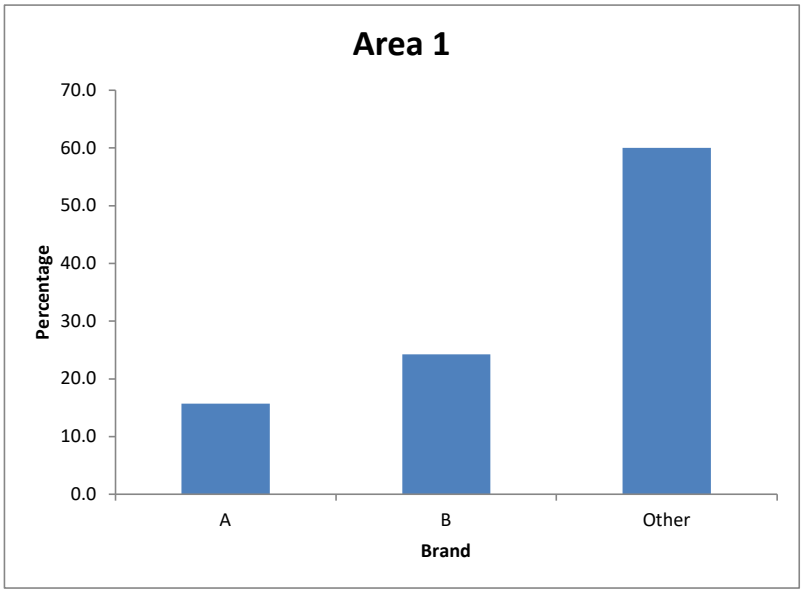
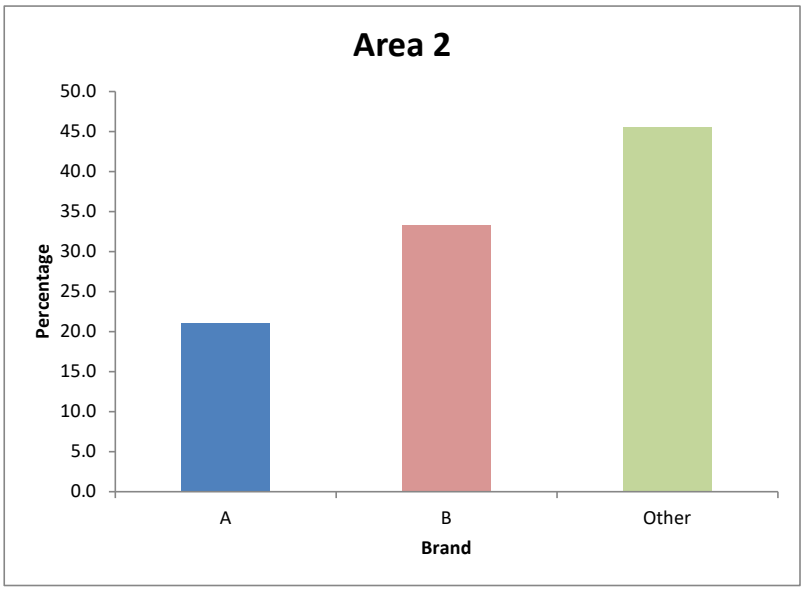
Exe 9.1D:

Frequencies		
	Area 1	**Area 2**
A	11	19
B	17	30
Other	42	41
Total	**70**	**90**

Percentages		
	Area 1	**Area 2**
A	15.7	21.1
B	24.3	33.3
Other	60.0	45.6
Total	**100**	**100**



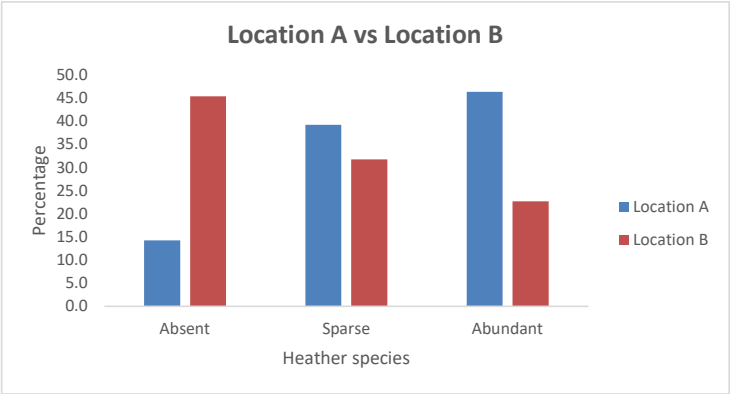
It is clear from the chart that in both Areas, Brand A is least preferred, followed by Brand B, However, it is now very clear that Brand A and Brand B preferences were both higher in Area 2 than in Area 1, whilst the percentage of respondents who preferred other brands was lower in Area 2



Exe 9.2E:

Frequencies		
	Location A	**Location B**
Absent	8	20
Sparse	22	14
Abundant	26	10
Total	**56**	**44**

Percentages		
	Location A	**Location B**
Absent	14.3	45.5
Sparse	39.3	31.8
Abundant	46.4	22.7
Total	**100**	**100**



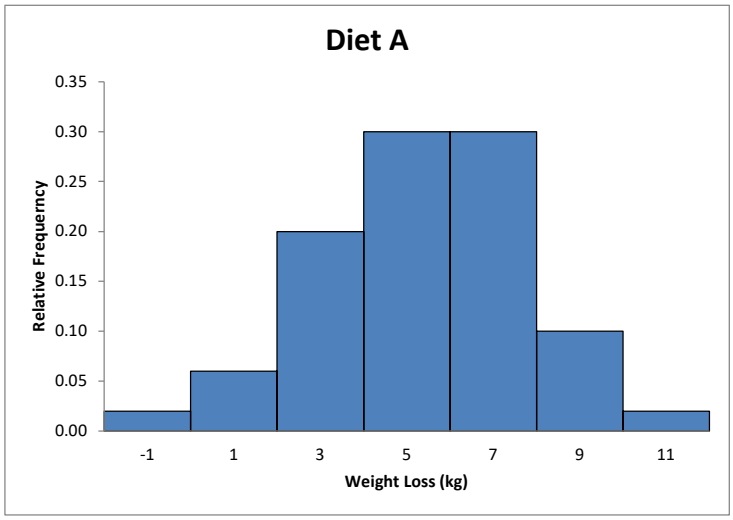
It is clear from the chart that in both locations:
-Location A has lower percentage of heather species absent in comparison it with location B.
-Location A has higher spares in comparison with Location B.
-Location B is lower than Location A for Abundant.

Exe 9.3B:

Diet A	n	50
	Mean	5.341
	SD	2.536
	Min	-1.715
	Max	10.062
	Range	11.777

UCB	Frequency
0	1
2	3
4	10
6	15
8	15
10	5
12	1
Total	**50**

Class Mark	Relative Frequency
-1	0.02
1	0.06
3	0.20
5	0.30
7	0.30
9	0.10
11	0.02
Total	**1**

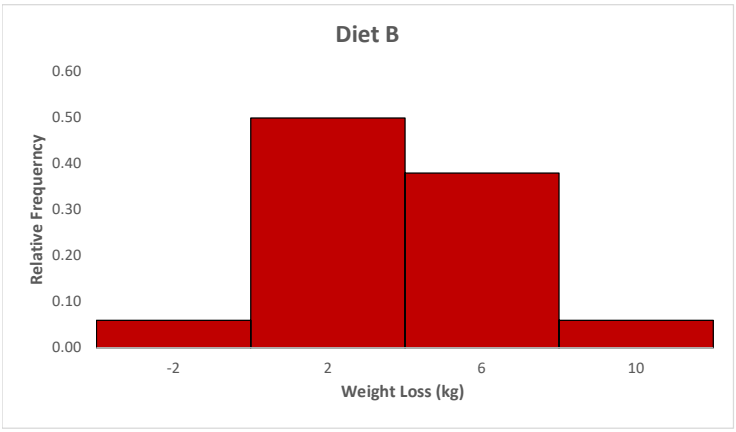


For those individuals who underwent diet A, the weight loss distribution is unimodal and fairly symmetrical, with perhaps a hint of negative skewness.

Diet B	n	50.00
	Mean	3.71
	SD	2.77
	Min	-4.148
	Max	10.539
	Range	14.687

UCB	Frequency
0	3
4	25
8	19
12	3
Total	50

Class Mark	Relative Frequency
-2	0.06
2	0.50
6	0.38
10	0.06
Total	1.00



For those individuals who underwent diet B, the weight loss distribution is not fairly symmetrical, with perhaps negative skewness.