P & E #8-50 page 378
Given the attributes for STORE, EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT and SCHEDULE.
We can show the attributes for each of these stated in P & E #8-50 on page 378 to have the following schema:

STORE

Store_ID	Region	ManagerID	SquareFeet

EMPLOYEE

EmployeeID	WhereWork	EmployeeName	EmployeeAddress

DEPARTMENT

DepartmentID	ManagerID	SalesGoal

SCHEDULE

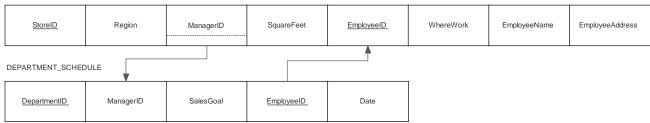| DepartmentID	EmployeeID	Date

3 Cases for Denormalization :

CASE 1: STORE_EMPLOYEE and DEPARTMENT_SCHEDULE

CASE 2: STORE_DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE_SCHEDULE

CASE 3: STORE_SCHEDULE and EMPLOYEE_DEPARTMENT

CASE 1:

STORE_EMPLOYEE

StoreID	Region	ManagerID	SquareFeet	EmployeeID	WhereWork	EmployeeName	EmployeeAddress

DEPARTMENT_SCHEDULE

DepartmentID	ManagerID	SalesGoal	EmployeeID	Date

Case 1 does not make sense for a large retail chain that this problems states this decomposition is to be applied to.
The DEPARTMENT_SCHEDULE does not indicate which store the DEPARTMENT_SCHEDULE is intended for

CASE 2:

STORE_DEPARTMENT

StoreID	Region	MangerID	SquareFeet	DepartmentID	SalesGoal

EMPLOYEE_SCHEDULE

EmployeeID	WhereWork	EmployeeName	EmployeeAddress	DepartmentID	Date

Case 2 makes sense for denormalization because STORE and DEPARTMENT are matched. This would satisfy Rule 2 on page 345 for a "many-to-many" relationship (associative entity) with non-key attributes

CASE 3:

STORE_SCHEDULE

StoreID	Region	ManagerID	SquareFeet	DepartmentID	EmployeeID	Date

EMPLOYEE_DEPARTMENT

EmployeeID	WhereWork	EmployeeName	ManagerID	EmployeeAddress	DepartmentID	Date

Case 3 does not make sense as some large retail chains are open 24/7, and the EMPLOYEE_DEPARTMENT schema has no Date as an identifier.