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IE 522 HW01	
Q1 2 Points	
Specify whether the following data are nominal, ordinal, interatio:	rval or
<b>Q1.1</b> 0.5 Points	
Stock prices	
O Nominal	
O Ordinal	
O Interval	
• Ratio	
Save Answer Last saved on Aug 24 at 12:54 PM	
<b>Q1.2</b> 0.5 Points	
Credit scores (which are between 300 and 850)	
O Ordinal	
<ul><li>Interval</li></ul>	
O Nominal	
O Ratio	

Save Answer

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<b>Q1.3</b> 0.5 Points
Choose Files No file chosen Stock sectors (e.g., energy, utilities, healthcare, etc.)
O Ordinal
Nominal
O Interval
O Ratio
Save Answer Last saved on <b>Aug 24 at 12:54 PM</b>
<b>Q1.4</b> 0.5 Points
Socio economic status of mortgage applicants (low income, middle income, high income)
Ordinal
O Ratio
O Nominal
O Interval
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Q2 1.5 Points
The mean and standard deviation of company A's stock price are 266 and 165, respectively. The mean and standard deviation of company B's stock price are 128 and 105, respectively.
<b>Q2.1</b> 0.5 Points
What's the coefficient of variation for stock price A?
0.62

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## Q2.2

0.5 Points

What's the coefficient of variation for stock price B?

0.82

Save Answer

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# Q2.3

0.5 Points

In terms of coefficient of variation, which stock price exhibits larger variability?

Stock price B

O Stock price A

Save Answer

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## **Q**3

2 Points

Consider a data set {1,2,4,6,9,12}.

## Q3.1

1 Point

Compute the 0.65-quantile by using the method described on p.15 of lecture notes. Show your computational details. You can type your solution in the box or upload a file (pdf or picture). To type math on gradescope directly, see

https://help.gradescope.com/article/3vm6obxcyf-latex-guide.

6.75. n = 6, p = 0.65, c = p(n-1)+1 = 4.25j is the integer part of c, which is 4.

r is the decimal part of c, which is 0.25.  $X_p = (1-r)X_4 + rX_5$ , so  $X_p$  will be 6\*0.75 + 9\*Choose Files No file chosen Please select file(s) Select file(s) Save Answer Last saved on Aug 24 at 1:27 PM Q3.2 1 Point Draw a graph as the one on p.17 to illustrate your solution. Upload a file with your solution. **CURRENTLY UPLOADED FILES ▲** Download **★** Remove ▶ Yu-Ching Liao\_PLOT.pdf Please select file(s) Select file(s) Last saved on Aug 24 at 3:00 PM Save Answer **Q4** 

4.5 Points

Stock prices of Tesla from 8/24/2017 to 8/23/2022 can be downloaded from canvas. Compute the daily log returns using the Adj Close prices. Finish the following questions.

# Q4.1

0.5 Points

Estimate the mean of Tesla's daily log return. Report a decimal (not percentage) and keep 3 digits after the decimal point.

0.002 Last saved on Aug 25 at 1:27 PM Save Answer

#### Q4.2

0.5 Points

Choose Files No file chosen Estimate the standard deviation of Tesla's daily log return. Report a decimal and keep 2 digits after the decimal point.

0.04

Save Answer

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### Q4.3

1 Point

Estimate the correlation coefficient for Tesla's daily log return in two consecutive days. What does it say about the strength of the linear relationship between Tesla's daily log returns in two consecutive days?

-0.02552153. The linear relationship between two consecutive days is weak

Save Answer

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### Q4.4

1 Point

Estimate the correlation coefficient of the adjusted close price and the volume. When the stock price is low, what tends to happen to the volume?

-0.2953522.

If the stock price is low, the volume tends to be high (since they are negatively correlated).

Save Answer

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### Q4.5

0.5 Points

• Skewed to the	ne left
O Skewed to the	ne right
O Symmetric	
Save Answer	Last saved on Aug 25 at 3:01 PM
Q4.6	
	rtosis of Tesla's daily log return. How do the tails
Estimate the ku the distribution	rtosis of Tesla's daily log return. How do the tails of Tesla's daily log return compare to the tails of ion?
Estimate the ku the distribution normal distribut 7.228553.	of Tesla's daily log return compare to the tails of ion?  excess kurtosis > 0. As a result, it is fatter than
the distribution normal distribut 7.228553. 7.228553 - 3	of Tesla's daily log return compare to the tails of ion?  excess kurtosis > 0. As a result, it is fatter than
Estimate the ku the distribution normal distribut 7.228553. 7.228553 - 3 = normal distrib	of Tesla's daily log return compare to the tails of ion?  excess kurtosis > 0. As a result, it is fatter than ution.