

Mathematics Applications Units 3 & 4 Test 3 2017

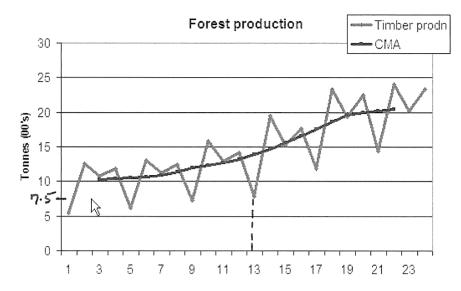
Section 1 Calculator Free

Time Series Analysis

| STU | DENT'S | NAME: | (SOLUT | FONS | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| DAT | Γ E : Mond | lay 15 th Ma reh | TIME | : 15 minutes | | MARKS: 18 | | | | | |
| INS | TRUCTI | ONS: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stand | dard Items | : Pens, per Formula | ncils, pencil sharper, eraser Sheet. | , correction fluid | /tape, ruler, highlig | hters, | | | | | |
| Ques | tions or pa | arts of questions w | orth more than 2 marks rec | quire working to | be shown to receive | e full marks. | | | | | |
| 1. | (3 mai | ks) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Consid | ler the following | media report on the like | ly improvemen | t in employment. | | | | | | |
| | | 8 MAY 2017 - 12:26PM | | | | | | | | | |
| | | April job | ads lift sugge | sts | | | | | | | |
| | | strength: ANZ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Job ads in April grew at a stronger rate than they did in March, suggestin that employment could strengthen further in coming months, says the A Bank. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Source: AAP | ▼ Tweet | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8 MAY 2017 - 12:26 PM UPD/ | ATED YESTERDAY 12:26 PM | | Recommend 0 | | | | | | |
| | | A solid rise in the nu suggests that emplo | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Jobs advertisements 0.8 per cent in March | ssurpassing a rise of | | | | | | | | |
| | | Annual growth in job | ads jumped to 10.1 per cent, fro | m 7.1 per cent in Mar | rch. | | | | | | |
| | (a) | (a) State the: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (i) explanat | tory (independent) variab | ole: Time. | | [1] | | | | | |
| | | (ii) response | cory (independent) variable: | Number of | jobs advert | ised [1] | | | | | |
| | (b) | Circle the phras component. | se in the report which sug | gests the respo | nse variable conta | ins a cyclic [1] Page 1 of 4 | | | | | |

2. (6 marks)

Consider the following *Time Series* graph showing Forest Timber Production.



(a) Is the underlying production trend on the increase, stable or decreasing?

Increasing /

(b) One graph shows a cyclic component in the data. State the length of the cycle. [1]

4

(c) State the actual timber production when t = 13.

 $= \frac{7.5 \times 100}{750}$ tonnes

(d) In the ledger key, what does CMA stand for?

Centred Moving Average (CMA)

(e) Two graphs are shown. How do the two graphs relate?

the cma graph is a smoothing, of the actual timber production, using CMA's.

[1]

[1]

[1]

[2]

3. (5 marks)

Complete the following statements:

• A seasonal index is a measure of how a season compares with the

average for the season!

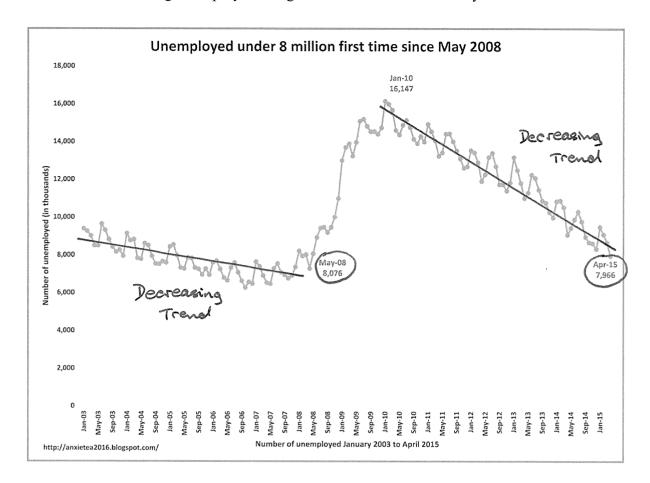
- Seasonal indices are calculated so that their average is 100% or 1
- If a seasonal index is 1.15, this means that this season is 15% _____above than the average.
- Deseasonalising is the process that is used to remove the seasonal effects from a set of data. This allows any underlying trends to be made clearer.

 [1]
- To calculate deseasonalised data, each actual figure is appropriate seasonal index.

 [1]

4. (4 marks)

Consider the following unemployment figures for an unknown country.



(a) Provide numerical evidence to support the graph's title.

May 2008 8076000 / April 2015 7966000 < 8 million.

- (b) Draw on the graph two trend lines that indicate, except for a brief period, that unemployment was generally reducing over time.
- (c) During which two years did unemployment rise sharply? [1]

2008 and 2009

[2]

[1]



Mathematics Applications Units 3 & 4 Test 3 2017

Section 2 Calculator Assumed

Time Series Analysis

| STUDENT'S NAME: | | (SOLUTIONS) | |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| DATE : Monday 15 th INSTRUCTIONS : | Mareh | TIME: 35 minutes | MARKS: 37 |
| Standard Items: | | pencil sharper, eraser, correction fluid/tape, ru retained from Section 1. | ller, highlighters, |
| Special Items: | | ments, templates, three calculators, notes on obe handed in with this assessment). | one side of a single A4 page |
| Ouestions or parts of gr | uestions worth m | ore than 2 marks require working to be show | n to receive full marks. |

5. (5 mark)

The Seasonal Indices for the first 3 quarters of a company's sales figures are:

Q1: 127% Q2: 71% Q3: 114%

(a) Determine the seasonal index for Q4

$$1.27 + 0.71 + 1.14 + \times = 4$$

$$\therefore Q4 \leq I \text{ is } 0.88 = 88\%$$
[1]

(b) If the Q2 actual sales figures are 1240, calculate the deseasonalised value. [2]

$$\frac{1240}{0.71} = 1746 \quad (nearest unit)$$

(c) A fitted trend line to the smoothed data, indicates that the seasonally adjusted figure for Q2 of the following year, is 1820. Determine a prediction for the <u>actual</u> sales figures. [2]

$$1820 \times 0.71$$
= 1292.2
= 1292 (nearest unit.)

6. (19 mark)

The school canteen records icecream sales quarterly. The data is detailed below:

| Year | Quarter | t | Sales | CMA | Seasonally Adjusted Sales |
|------|---------|----|----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | 1 | 1 | 300 | | 265 |
| 2014 | 2 | 2 | 250 | | 252 |
| 2014 | 3 | 3 | 200 | 286.25 | 288 |
| | 4 | 4 | 320 | B 322.50 | 272 |
| | 1 | 5 | 450 | 342.88 | 397 |
| 2015 | 2 | 6 | 390 | 360.50 | 393 |
| 2015 | 3 | 7 | 223 | 384.88 | 329 |
| | 4 | 8 | 438 | 407.00 | 372 |
| | 1 | 9 | 527 | 436.88 | 465 |
| 2017 | 2 | 10 | 490 | 470.63 | 493 |
| 2016 | 3 | 11 | 362 | | 521 |
| | 4 | 12 | A 569 | | 483 |

(a) State the moving average used in the table above and explain the reason. [2]

4 pt. CmA; it best smooths data when

the cycle is 4 (quarters)

(b) Comment on the trend of the data.

It is increasing.

[1]

$$B = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(250) + 200 + 320 + 450 + \frac{1}{2}(390)}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(438) + 527 + 490 + 362 + \frac{1}{2}A}{4}$$
The table below shows the seasonal indices for the above data: $A = \frac{569}{4}$

| Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Average |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|
| 2014 | 300 | 250 | 200 | 320 | 267.5 |
| 2015 | 450 | 390 | 223 | 438 | 375.25 |
| 2016 | 527 | 490 | 362 | 569 | 487 |
| Seasonal Indices | 1.1342 | 0.9933 | 0.6951 | 1.1773 | check 3.9999 ≈ 4 as expected |

Calculate the missing seasonal indices in the table above. (d)

The least squares line of regression, using the CMA, is $\hat{y} = 24.754t + 215.542$

Using the CMA line of regression, and the seasonal indices, predict the sales for Q2, (e) [2] Q = 24.754 (4)+215.542 = 562.098

Determine the least squares line of regression $\hat{y} = at + b$ using the Deseasonalised Data. (f)

| 9.00 | Calculation X |
|---|------------------|
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | H 4 = KM · 133 C |

Using the Deseasonalised line of regression, predict the sales for Q2, 2017 and explain (g) why your prediction is different from that of part (e).

[3] +216.591

7. (13 mark)

The data in the table below shows Year 12 mean daily attendance for the term over three years:

| Year | Terms | t | Mean Daily Attendance | Yearly Average | Attendance as a % of the Yearly Average | Adjusted Attendance |
|------|-------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1 | 1 | 178 | 178+150+179 | 178 = 105.33 % 169 = 105.33 % | 178: 1.0546 = /69 |
| 2013 | 2 | 2 | 150 | = 169 | 88-76% | 150÷0.8826 = 170 |
| | 3 | 3 | 179 | | 105.92% | 179÷1.0629 = 168 |
| | 1 | 4 | 175 | | 106.06% | 166 |
| 2014 | 2 | 5 | 145 | 165 | 87 .88% | 164 |
| | 3 | 6 | 175 | | 106.06 % | 165 |
| | 1 | 7 | 168 | | 105% | 159 |
| 2015 | 2 | 8 | 141 | 160 | 88.137 | 160 |
| | 3 | 9 | 171 | // | 106.8876 | 161 |

(a) Complete the tables above and below to deseasonalise the attendance figures.

T1 T2 T3

2013 1.0533 0.8876 1.0592

2014 1.0606 0.8788 1.0606

2015 1.05 0.8813 1.0688

Seasonal Index 1.0546 0.8826 1.0629

(b) Comment on the reliability of using this time series data to predict Term 2 attendance in 2017.

72 2017 is beyond one future cycle, thus not reliable. [2]

End of Questions

[11]