Exam 20.12.2023, 09.00 - 13.00

The students can keep the questions.

You can at a maximum get 50 points. You need at least 25 points to pass the exam.

## QUESTIONS

- 1) When you choose a quantitative method for analysis (for example a t-test, ANOVA etc), what commands your choice? (Which are the questions you need to answer in choosing the right method) (5 p)
- 2) You did in the course 23130 Quantitative Research Methods for Business Studies a teamwork based on a quantitative study. You designed a questionnaire, collected data, and made an analysis. What did you learn? Explain,
  - a) What do you think worked well with your questionnaire and what would you do differently and why (the why question is very important to answer) (5 p)
  - b) What do you think worked well with your data sampling method and what would you do differently and why (if you would do a corresponding study)? (5 p)
  - c) In your data analysis and presentation of the findings, what are you satisfied with and why? What could you (the team) have done differently, and why? (5 p)
  - 3) Make an interpretation of the following test results. A product is sold on three (3) markets, Market A, Market B and Market C. You are interested to test if there is PRICE differences.
    - a) Write down the null-hypothesis  $(H_0)$  and the alternative hypothesis  $(H_1)$  (2 p)
    - b) For accepting or rejecting the null-hypothesis, what do you do? (what do you compare, and what is the "rule of thumb" for accepting or rejecting a null-hypothesis (3 p)

      hypothesis (3 p)
    - c) Look at the results presented in both tables, what are the results your conclusion (5 p)

Total 13,50
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PRICE					Sig.
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	5,420	,029
Between Groups	3,102	2	1,551		
Within Groups	2,575	9	,286		
Total	5,677	11			

4) Assume that you are doing a multiple regression analysis.

a) When can you be satisfied with your model, which a) criteria are you looking at and b) what do they (criteria) measure? (10 p)

5) Explain the following:

- a) A metric variable (compared to a non-metric) (2 p)
- Multi-collinearity (in regression analysis) (2 p)
- c) Communality (in factor analysis) (2 p)
- d) Eigen value (in factor analysis) (2 p)
- e) Factor (in factor analysis (2 p)