

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
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HGT 311 Kaedah Kuantitatif Dalam Geografi

Masa: [3 jam]

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI MENGANDUNGI ENAM [6] SOALAN DI DALAM DUA BELAS [12] HALAMAN.

Jawab EMPAT [4] soalan. DUA [2] soalan daripada setiap Bahagian A dan B.

BAHAGIAN A - Jawab DUA [2] soalan

1. Berikut ialah data hipotetikal satu sampel rawak 60 daerah di Semenanjung Malaysia. Kadar kematian kasar dan juga Negeri telah diteliti dan maklumat ini diperturunkan dalam Jadual 1.

Jadual 1

Taburan Kekerapan Kadar Kematian Kasar,
Semenanjung Malaysia, Mengikut Negeri
dan Mengikut Kadar Kematian Kasar

Kadar Kematian Kasar (%)

Negeri	5.0 dan ke bawah	5.1 dan ke atas	Jumlah
Johor	5	1	6
Kedah	4	5	9
Kelantan	2	5	7
Melaka	1	1	2
Negeri Sembilan	4	2	6
Pahang	6	1	7
Pulau Pinang	1	3	4
Perak	1	6	7
Selangor	5	2	7
Terengganu	2	3	5
Jumlah	31	29	60

.../2

[a] Berdasarkan Jadual 1, huraikan dengan ringkas pola kadar kematian kasar di Semenanjung Malaysia.

[2 markah]

[b] Apakah kaedah yang boleh anda gunakan untuk mengetahui sama ada kadar kematian kasar bebas daripada negeri?

[1 markah]

[c] Buktikan bahawa tiada perkaitan di antara kadar kematian kasar dengan negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia.

[20 markah]

[d] Nyatakan kelemahan-kelemahan kaedah yang telah anda pilih.

[2 markah]

2. Jadual 2 memperlihatkan [a] maklumat mengenai peratus penduduk di 10 buah negeri di Amerika Syarikat yang keluar mengundi pada pilihanraya 1980 dan [b] kadar kemiskinan di negeri-negeri yang berkenaan.

Jadual 2

Penduduk Yang Keluar Mengundi dan Kadar Kemiskinan di 10 buah negeri di Amerika Syarikat

Negeri	% Keluar Mengundi	% Penduduk Miskin
Alabama	49.0	18.9
California	49.5	11.4
Connecticut	61.2	8.0
Florida	49.6	13.5
Georgia	41.7	16.6
Illinois	57.8	11.0
Indiana	57.7	9.7
Iowa	62.9	10.1
Kentucky	50.0	17.6
Louisiana	53.7	18.6

[a] Buktikan bahawa peratus penduduk keluar mengundi di setiap negeri berkorelasi dengan peratus penduduk miskin di negeri-negeri berkenaan.

[20 markah]

[b] Apakah pekali korelasi signifikan pada $\alpha = .05$?

[3 markah]

[c] Apakah kaedah yang boleh anda gunakan untuk meramalkan peratus yang akan keluar mengundi di pilihanraya umum yang akan diadakan pada masa hadapan (dan kadar kemiskinan diketahui)?

[2 markah]

3. [a] Bezakan statistik pemerihalan dengan statistik inferens.

[5 markah]

[b] Nyatakan ukuran-ukuran statistik pemerihalan yang perlu anda kira untuk mengukur tahap taburan data dalam dua set data seperti dalam Jadual 3.

[2 markah]

Jadual 3

Hasil Tanaman (kg/ha) 10 Sampel Ladang
di Dua Buah Daerah di Sarawak

Daerah	Hasil Tanaman (kg/ha)									
A	65	42	78	83	51	61	69	48	66	59
B	45	44	87	52	33	29	62	43	12	74

[c] Berdasarkan Jadual 3, buktikan tahap taburan hasil tanaman dengan mengira Pekali Ubahan ("Coefficient of Variation").

[18 markah]

BAHAGIAN B - Jawab DUA [2] soalan

4. [a] Terangkan pernyataan-pernyataan berikut:

- [i] @SUM(b6..b25)
- [ii] @MAX(B6..B25) - @MIN(B6..b25)
- [iii] @COUNT(C4.,C20)
- [iv] @STD(B6..B40)
- [v] SQRT((B6-C6)/F6))
- [vi] PROC PRINT DATA=OLD;
- [vii] INFILE 'B:HGT311';
- [viii] PROC REG;
- [ix] PROC FREQ DATA=NEW; TABLES VI*V2/CHISQ;
- [x] FILENAME KEDUA 'EXER1.DAT';

[10 markah]

[b] Jadual 4 menunjukkan data penduduk negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia bagi tahun 1991. Sediakan satu lembaran kerja LOTUS 1-2-3 yang lengkap bagi mencari data statistik pemerihalalan berikut:

- [i] jumlah kes
- [ii] min
- [iii] julat
- [iv] nilai minimum dan maksimum
- [v] sisihan piawai

[15 markah]

Jadual 4

Penduduk Negeri-Negeri Di Semenanjung Malaysia 1991

Negeri	Jumlah Penduduk
Johor	2,074,297
Kedah	1,304,800
Kelantan	1,181,680
Melaka	504,502
Negeri Sembilan	691,150
Pahang	1,036,724
Pulau Pinang	1,880,016
Perak	1,065,075
Perlis	184,070
Selangor	2,289,236
Terengganu	770,931
Kuala Lumpur	1,145,075

Sumber: Jab. Perangkaan Malaysia, 1992

5. [a] Jadual 5 menunjukkan satu jadual bersilang dari output SAS. Terangkan maksud output tersebut .

[10 markah]

Jadual 5
Jadual Bersilang Umur Dan Jantina

UMUR	JANTINA		
	FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	PEREMPUAN	LELAKI
11	1 5.26 50.0 11.11	1 5.26 50.0 10.0	2 10.53
12	2 10.53 49.00 22.22	3 15.79 60.0 30.0	5 26.3
13	2 10.53 66.67 22.22	1 5.26 33.33 10.00	3 15.79
14	2 10.53 50.0 22.22	2 10.53 50.0 20.0	4 21.05
15	2 10.53 50.00 22.22	2 10.53 50.00 20.00	4 21.05
16	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 5.26 100.00 10.00	1 5.26
TOTAL	9 47.37	10 52.63	19 100.00

Sumber: SAS(1978).

[b] Jadual 6 menunjukkan data air larian, keluasan, perimeter, ketinggian, kecerunan, peratusan gunatanah hutan dan intensiti hujan sebuah lembangan saluran. Tuliskan satu [1] program SAS yang lengkap bagi melihat perkaitan antara air larian dengan keluasan, perimeter, ketinggian, kecerunan, peratusan gunatanah hutan dan intensiti hujan.

[15 markah]

Jadual 6

Ciri-Ciri Lembangan Saliran Sampel

Kes	Keluasan	Panjang	Ketinggian	% Hutan	Air Larian	Hujan	Cerun
1	11.71	4.1	1080	100	1156	1605	16
2	31.82	5.2	1756	100	1378	2202	17
3	18.57	3.8	2006	73	1560	2036	12
4	7.74	2.1	1257	68	947	1868	18
5	15.20	3.0	486	4	356	1520	8
6	2.31	1.5	1070	88	454	1276	11
7	4.95	3.3	1600	75	654	1710	10
8	11.06	4.0	1380	48	473	1510	10
9	12.23	2.8	335	2	127	1285	5
10	8.16	2.3	1195	50	651	1522	14
11	17.07	4.0	955	10	485	1585	10
12	24.35	3.6	946	100	750	1682	16
13	24.10	4.8	1806	93	978	1984	18
14	9.08	3.3	780	50	641	1594	11
15	3.42	1.2	600	50	757	1693	10

6. [a] Betul dan jelaskan dengan ringkas kesilapan-kesilapan yang terdapat dalam pernyataan berikut:

```

[i] PROC AVERAGE(b6..b25);
[ii] @SUM(B6..B30) - @MAX(B6..B30)
[iii] /*SEMUA INI ADALAH KOMEN SAHAJA /*; RUB;
[vi] NISBAH=@MIN/@MAX;
[v] PROC REG MODEL A**y; RUN;

```

[10 markah]

[b] Jadual 7 menunjukkan satu hasil analisis regrasi berbagai ("multiple regression") untuk melihat perkaitan antara pendapatan petani (INCOME) dengan bilangan lembu (LEMBU) yang dipelihara dan keluasan ladang yang dimiliki (LADANG). [15 markah]

Jadual 7

Output Analisis Regrasi SAS

SAS 22:35 Wednesday, February 23, 1994

Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: INCOME

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Prob>F
Model	2	141220707.63	70610353.813	15.592	0.0001
Error	17	76987292.373	4528664.2573		
C Total	19	218208000.00			

Root MSE	2128.06585	R-square	0.6472
Dep Mean	17440.00000	Adj R-sq	0.6057
C.V.	12.20221		

Parameter Estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	T for H0: Parameter=0	Prob > T
INTERCEP	1	8222.312718	2053.9770258	4.003	0.0009
LEMBU	1	354.463365	63.47571878	5.584	0.0001
LADANG	1	29.570404	9.42780706	3.137	0.0060

.../LAMPIRAN 1

.../9

LAMPIRAN 1

Formula

1. Min

a. Sampel

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$$

b. Populasi

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N}$$

2. Varians

a. Sampel

$$s^2 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n(n-1)}$$

b. Populasi

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}$$

3. Sisihan Piawai

a. Sampel $S = \sqrt{s^2}$

b. Populasi $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$

4. Pekali Ubahan

$$CV = \frac{s}{\bar{X}} \times 100 \quad \text{atau} \quad CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100$$

5. $r_s = \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2-1)}$

$$r = \frac{\frac{\sum XY - \bar{X}\bar{Y}}{n}}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

6. Ujian Keertian t

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n - 2}}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}$$

8. Persamaan anggaran bagi regresi X dan Y

$$Y_i = a + bX_i$$

9. Cerun garisan regresi

$$b = \frac{\Sigma XY - \bar{X}(\Sigma Y)}{\Sigma X^2 - \bar{X}(\Sigma X)}$$

10. Nilai "intercept" a

$$a = \bar{Y} - b\bar{X}$$

11. Ujian "Chi-Square"

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{k (f_o - f_E)^2}{1 f_E}$$

.../LAMPIRAN 2

.../11

LAMPIRAN 2

For given degrees of freedom and for specified values of a α .
 $P(\chi^2_{30} \leq 31.410) = \alpha_{05}$



Chi-Square (χ^2) Distribution

df	Value of P															df					
	.999	.995	.99	.98	.975	.95	.90	.80	.75	.70	.50	.30	.25	.20	.10		.05	.025	.02	.01	.005
1	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157	0.157
2	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
3	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343	0.343
4	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008	0.9008
5	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
6	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81
7	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89
8	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87
9	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52
10	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79
11	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34	18.34
12	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14	22.14
13	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17
14	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.41
15	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93	34.93
16	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67
17	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61	44.61
18	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80	49.80
19	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34	55.34
20	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19	61.19
21	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33	67.33
22	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79	73.79
23	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59	80.59
24	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79	87.79
25	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42	95.42
26	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57	103.57
27	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32	112.32
28	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67
29	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64	131.64
30	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33	142.33

For values of df) 30, approximate values for χ^2 may be obtained from the expression

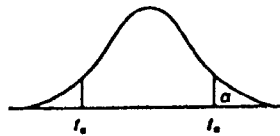
$$df \left[1 - \frac{2}{9 df} \pm \frac{x}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{9 df}} \right]$$

where x/σ is the normal deviate cutting off the corresponding tails of a normal distribution. If x/σ is taken at the 0.02 level, so that 0.01 of the normal distribution is in each tail, the expression yields χ^2 at the 0.99 and 0.01 points. For very large values of df, it is sufficiently accurate to compute $\sqrt{2X^2}$, the distribution of which is approximately normal around a mean of $\sqrt{2df}$ and with a standard deviation of 1. Source: Croxson, Cowden and Klein (1967:672).

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t Distribution

[Note: This table refers to critical values for both tails of the curve. Therefore, values in the body of the table indicate probabilities for the null hypothesis]



v	Level of significance (P)															v	
	.00	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005		.001
1	.158	.325	.510	.727	1.000	1.376	1.963	2.414	3.078	6.314	12.706	25.452	31.821	63.657	127.32	330.019	1
2	.142	.289	.445	.617	.816	1.061	1.386	1.604	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.205	6.965	9.025	14.089	31.598	2
3	.137	.277	.424	.584	.765	.978	1.250	1.423	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.179	4.541	5.841	7.453	12.941	3
4	.134	.271	.414	.569	.741	.941	1.190	1.344	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.495	3.747	4.604	5.598	8.610	4
5	.132	.267	.408	.559	.727	.920	1.154	1.301	1.470	2.015	2.571	3.103	3.366	4.032	4.773	6.859	5
6	.131	.265	.404	.553	.718	.906	1.134	1.273	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.969	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.959	6
7	.130	.263	.402	.549	.711	.896	1.119	1.254	1.415	1.895	2.385	2.841	2.998	3.499	4.029	5.405	7
8	.130	.262	.399	.546	.706	.889	1.108	1.240	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.752	2.896	3.355	3.832	5.041	8
9	.129	.261	.398	.543	.703	.883	1.100	1.230	1.383	1.833	2.282	2.685	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.781	9
10	.129	.260	.397	.542	.700	.879	1.093	1.221	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.634	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.587	10
11	.129	.260	.396	.540	.697	.876	1.088	1.214	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.593	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.437	11
12	.128	.259	.395	.539	.695	.873	1.083	1.209	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.560	2.681	3.055	3.428	4.318	12
13	.128	.259	.394	.538	.694	.870	1.079	1.204	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.533	2.650	3.012	3.372	4.221	13
14	.128	.258	.393	.537	.692	.868	1.076	1.200	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.510	2.624	2.977	3.326	4.140	14
15	.128	.258	.393	.536	.691	.866	1.074	1.197	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.490	2.602	2.947	3.286	4.073	15
16	.128	.258	.392	.535	.690	.865	1.071	1.194	1.337	1.740	2.120	2.473	2.583	2.921	3.252	4.015	16
17	.128	.257	.392	.534	.689	.863	1.069	1.191	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.458	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.965	17
18	.127	.257	.392	.534	.688	.862	1.067	1.189	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.445	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.922	18
19	.127	.257	.391	.533	.688	.861	1.066	1.187	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.433	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.883	19
20	.127	.257	.391	.533	.687	.860	1.064	1.185	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.423	2.528	2.845	3.163	3.850	20
21	.127	.257	.391	.532	.686	.859	1.063	1.183	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.414	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.819	21
22	.127	.256	.390	.532	.686	.858	1.061	1.182	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.400	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.792	22
23	.127	.256	.390	.532	.685	.858	1.060	1.180	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.398	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.767	23
24	.127	.256	.390	.531	.685	.857	1.059	1.179	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.391	2.492	2.797	3.090	3.745	24
25	.127	.256	.390	.531	.684	.856	1.058	1.178	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.385	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.725	25
26	.127	.256	.390	.531	.684	.856	1.058	1.177	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.379	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.707	26
27	.127	.256	.389	.531	.684	.855	1.057	1.176	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.373	2.473	2.771	3.056	3.690	27
28	.127	.256	.389	.530	.683	.855	1.056	1.175	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.368	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.674	28
29	.127	.256	.389	.530	.683	.854	1.055	1.174	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.364	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.659	29
30	.127	.256	.389	.530	.683	.854	1.055	1.173	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.360	2.457	2.760	3.030	3.646	30
40	.126	.255	.388	.529	.681	.851	1.050	1.167	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.329	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.551	40
60	.126	.254	.387	.527	.679	.848	1.046	1.162	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.299	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.460	60
120	.126	.254	.386	.526	.677	.845	1.041	1.156	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.270	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.373	120
∞	.126	.253	.385	.524	.674	.842	1.036	1.150	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.241	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.291	∞

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