

Statistics

Lecture 20



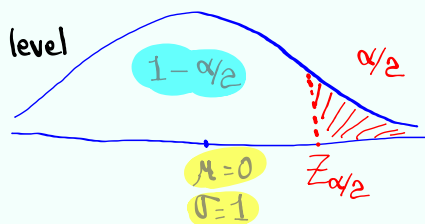
Feb 19-8:47 AM

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ is a critical value such that the area to its right is $\alpha/2$.

α Significance level

α Alpha

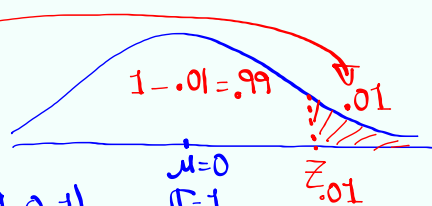
$$0 < \alpha < 1$$



How to find $Z_{\alpha/2}$

use `invNorm(left Area, μ , σ)`

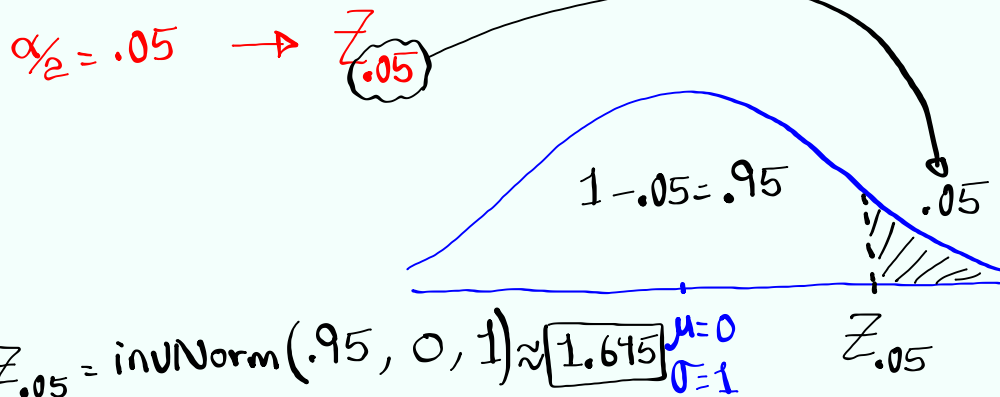
Find $Z_{.01}$
 $\frac{\alpha}{2} = .01$



$$Z_{.01} = \text{invNorm}(.99, 0, 1) \approx 2.326$$

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find $Z_{\alpha/2}$ for $\alpha = .1$.



If α not given \Rightarrow use .05

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α Significance level

$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

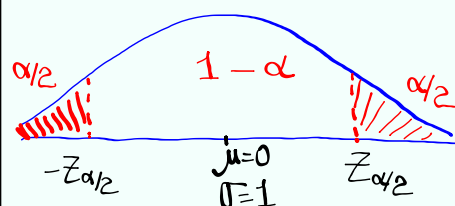
$\alpha/2$ is the area of each tail

$(1 - \alpha) \cdot 100\%$ Confidence level

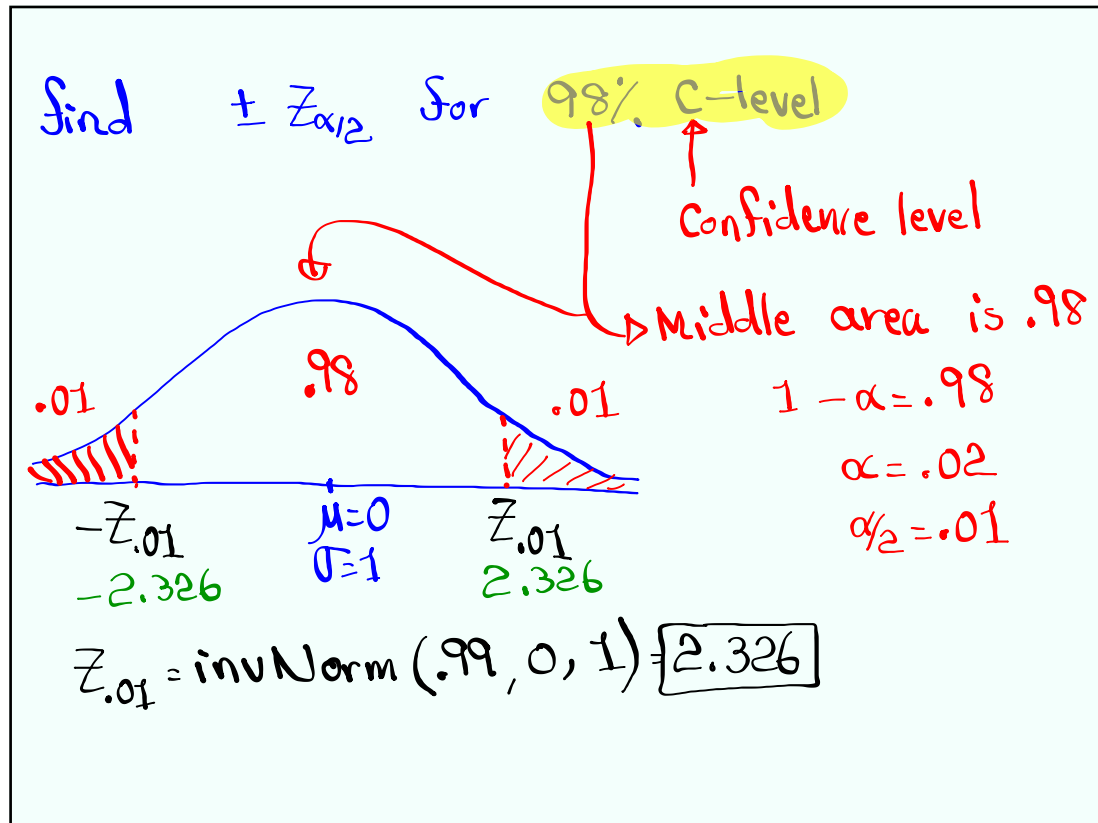
$$\alpha = .02$$

$$1 - \alpha = .98 = 98\% \text{ Confidence level}$$

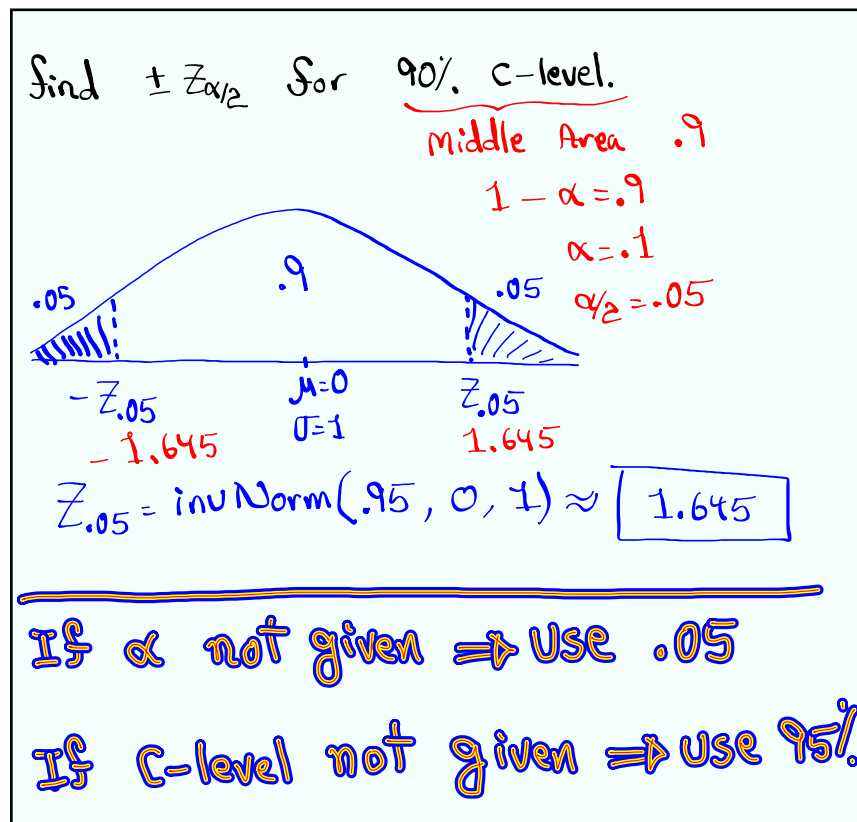
think of Conf. level as
the middle area under the Curve



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Apr 30-2:12 PM

Estimating Parameters:

Parameters describe Population while
Statistic describe Sample.

we use statistic to guess the
Corresponding Parameter.

we use \hat{p} Sample Proportion to estimate
Population Proportion P .

we use \bar{x} Sample Mean to estimate
Population Mean μ .

we use S Sample Standard deviation to
estimate Population standard deviation σ .

To estimate	we use	
P	\hat{p}	} Point- Estimate
μ	\bar{x}	
σ	S	

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when estimating parameters, the answer
is a range of values.

Confidence interval

Probability that the parameter falls
within Confidence interval is
the Confidence level.

Middle
Area

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Suppose the Conf. interval for **population mean** is 72 to 92 with 95% C-level.

$$P(72 < \mu < 92) = .95$$

Suppose the Conf. interval for **population Proportion** is .38 to .46 with 90% C-level

$$P(.38 < p < .46) = .9$$

C-level is the probability that the Parameter falls in the Confidence interval.

Given $P(12 < \sigma < 20) = .98$

Prob. that pop. standard deviation falls between 12 and 20 is .98

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Estimating Population Proportion

$$\hat{p} - E < p < \hat{p} + E$$

Margin of error
Population Proportion
Sample Proportion Point-estimate

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$$

of favorable responses
Sample Size

$$\hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p}$$

$$E = Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \hat{q}}{n}}$$

is the Critical Value for $(1-\alpha) \cdot 100\%$ C-level.

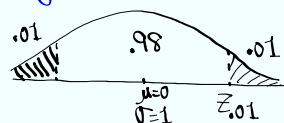
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I randomly selected 100 voters and 80 of them were in support of gun control.

$$n=100 \quad \hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{80}{100} = .8$$

$$x=80 \quad \hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p} = .2 \quad \text{C-level: } .98$$

I want to find 98% Conf. interval for the prop. of all voters in support of gun control.



$$E = Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}} \\ = 2.326 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(.8)(.2)}{100}} \\ \approx .09$$

$$Z_{.01} = \text{invNorm}(.99, 0, 1) = 2.326$$

$$\hat{p} - E < P < \hat{p} + E$$

$$.8 - .09 < P < .8 + .09$$

$$.71 < P < .89$$

we are 98% confident that between 71% and 89% of all voters are in support of gun control.

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Using TI:

[STAT] → [TESTS] [1-PropZInt]

$$.70695 < P < .89305$$

$$.71 < P < .89$$

$$x=80$$

$$n=100$$

$$\text{C-level: } .98$$

[Calculate]

$$\hat{p} = \frac{.89 + .71}{2} = .8$$

$$E = \frac{.89 - .71}{2} = .09$$

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I surveyed 250 students and 32 of them were smokers.
 $n=250$
 $x=32$

Find 99% Conf. interval for the prop. of all students that smoke.

C-level: .99

$.074 < P < .182$

1-Prop Z Int

$x: 32$
 $n: 250$
 C-level: .99

Calculate

I am 99% Confident that between 7% and 18% of all students smoke.

$\hat{p} = \frac{.18 + .07}{2} = \boxed{.125}$
 Point-estimate

$E = \frac{.18 - .07}{2} = \boxed{.055}$
 Margin of error

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I surveyed 425 LA residents and 60% of them say Lakers are going to win tonight.

$n=425$
 $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$
 $\hat{p} = .6$
 $x = n\hat{p}$
 $x = 425(.6) = 255$
 is decimal → Round-up

Find Confidence interval for the prop. of all LA residents that have same feeling.

.55 < P < .65

No C-level
 ⇒ use .95

1-Prop Z Int

$\hat{p} = \frac{.65 + .55}{2} = \boxed{.6}$
 $x=255$
 $n=425$
 C-level: .95

$E = \frac{.65 - .55}{2} = \boxed{.05}$
Calculate

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How to determine the Sample Size needed:

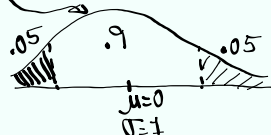
$$E = Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}$$

with some algebra $n = \hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2$

Always round-up to a whole #.

Suppose 80% of students have iPhone.

Find min. Sample Size needed to Construct 90% Conf. interval for the prop. of all students that have iPhone and error not to exceed 4%.



$$Z_{.05} = \text{invNorm}(.95, 0, 1) = 1.645$$

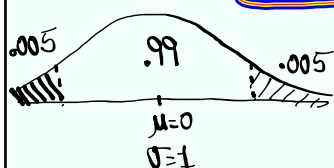
$$n = \hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2 = (.8)(.2) \left(\frac{1.645}{.04} \right)^2 = 270.6025$$

$$n = 271$$

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Find minimum Sample Size needed to Construct 99% Conf. interval for the Prop. of all users of a new app. Called ChatNow and error not exceed 5%.

\hat{p} & \hat{q} are both unknown use .5 for each



$$1 - .99 = .01$$

$$.01 \div 2 = .005$$

$$Z_{.005} = \text{invNorm}(.995, 0, 1) = 2.576$$

$$n = \hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2 = (.5)(.5) \left(\frac{2.576}{.05} \right)^2 = 663.5776$$

$$n = 664$$

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when working with Conf. interval for Proportion

- 1) Use invNorm to find $Z_{\alpha/2}$
- 2) Use 1-PropZInt to find Conf. interval.
- 3) Looking for $x \Rightarrow x = n\hat{p}$
Always round-up
- 4) C-level not given \Rightarrow Use .95
- 5) $\hat{p} = \frac{+}{2}$, $E = \frac{-}{2}$
- 6) Min. Sample Size $n = \hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2$
 $\hat{p} \hat{q}$ not given \Rightarrow use .5 for each Always Round-up

Apr 30-3:30 PM

I surveyed 324 students, 22% of them were fan of online classes.

$$n = 324 \rightarrow x = n\hat{p} = 324(.22) = 71.28 \rightarrow x = 72$$

$$\hat{p} = .22$$

Find 98% Conf. interval for the prop.

of all students that are fan of online classes.

$$.17 < P < .28$$

\rightarrow C-level: .98

1-PropZInt

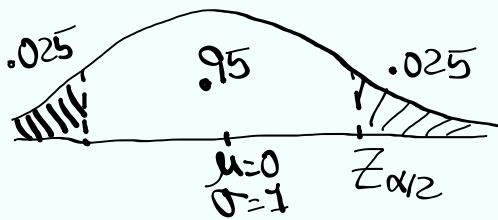
$$\hat{p} = \frac{.28 + .17}{2} = .225$$

$$E = \frac{.28 - .17}{2} = .055$$

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How many should we survey if we wish to be 95% conf. and error to be within 4%?

$$n = \hat{p} \hat{q} \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2$$



$$= (.22)(.78) \left(\frac{1.960}{.04} \right)^2$$

$$= 412.0116$$

$$Z_{.025} = \text{invNorm}(.975, 0, 1) \approx 1.960$$

$$n = 413$$

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