



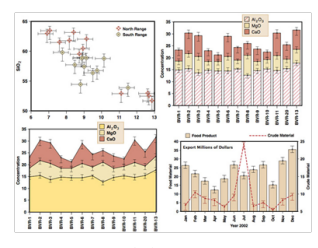
Samplings Distributions | 7

7.3 How Can We Make Inferences About a Population?

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Learning Objectives

- Using the CLT to Make Inferences
- Standard Errors in Practice
- Sampling Distribution for a Proportion



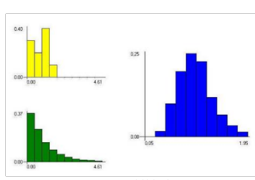
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Using the CLT to Make Inferences

Implications of the CLT:

- For large n , sampling distribution of \bar{x} s approximately normal despite population shape
- When approximately normal, \bar{x} is within 2 standard errors of μ 95% of the time and almost certainly within 3



lehigh.edu

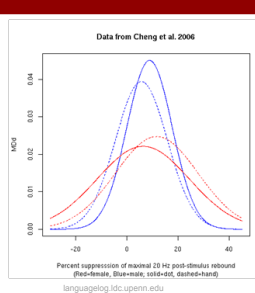
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Standard Errors in Practice

Standard error have exact values depend on parameters:

- $\sqrt{\mu(1-p)/n}$
- σ/\sqrt{n}

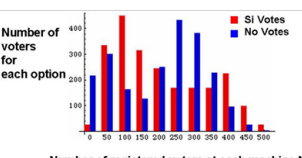
In practice, parameters are unknown so we approximate with p -hat and s



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Sampling Distribution for a Proportion



Number of registered voters at each machine N

blags.saloon.com

- Binomial probability distribution with x as # of successes and y as probability
- Sample *proportion* (not #) of successes is usually reported

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Sampling Distribution for a Proportion

Mean and Standard Deviation of Sampling Distribution of a Proportion

For a binomial random variable with n trials and probability p of success for each, the sampling distribution of the *proportion* of successes has

$$\text{Mean} = p \quad \text{standard error} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

To obtain these values, take the mean np and standard deviation $\sqrt{np(1-p)}$ for the binomial distribution of the *number* of successes and divide by n .

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