

1) Explain how the Central Limit Theorem facilitates the construction of a confidence interval on mean.

→ states that as $n \uparrow$, \bar{x} is normally distributed
 ∴ C.I. is range for μ representing some area under normal distribution w/ mean \bar{x}

+2

2) The B+ power supply voltage in a tube guitar amplifier may vary according to a number of factors, including AC line voltage, winding tolerances of the power transformer, bias currents of the tubes, and thermal drift. A sample of 41 voltage measurements was taken and the results are $\bar{x} = 441.2$ V and $s = 7.23$ V, with unknown population variance. Write a 95% confidence interval on the population mean B+ power supply voltage. Please include a unit with your answer.

$n > 30$; ∴ use Z distribution

+1

(No penalty for using $t_{\alpha/2, n-1} = t_{.025, 40}$)
 95% C.I. → $\alpha = 0.05$

∴ $Z_{\alpha/2} = Z_{.025} = 1.960$

+1

$$\mu: \bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 441.2 \pm 1.960 \frac{7.23}{\sqrt{41}}$$

+1

$$439.0 < \mu < 443.4$$

+1
V

Now write a 95% prediction interval on the ^{42nd} measured power supply voltage. Please include a unit.

$$t_{\alpha/2, n-1} = t_{.025, 40} = 2.021$$

+1

$$X_{42}: \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1} s \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$441.2 \pm 2.021 \cdot 7.23 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{41}}$$

$$426.4 < X_{42} < 456.0$$

+1

+1
V

Write an upper 95% confidence bound on the standard deviation of B+ power supply voltage. Why would an upper confidence bound be appropriate for this parameter?

Because we would mostly be concerned with how much the voltage could vary; not how little. (+)

Upper 95% bound: need $\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}$ ^{not $\chi^2_{1/2}$!} (+)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &\leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}} \rightarrow \sigma^2 \leq \frac{40 \cdot 7.23^2}{26.51} \\ \sigma^2 &\leq 78.87 \text{ V}^2 \quad (+) \\ \therefore \sigma &\leq 8.881 \text{ V} \quad (+) \end{aligned}$$

If six out of the 41 voltage measurements are out of specification according to the manufacture, write a 95% confidence interval on the proportion of out-of-spec voltages. Also determine the minimum sample size needed for the width of this C.I. to be $\pm 1\%$.

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{6}{41} = 0.1463 \quad (+)$$

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = Z_{.025} = 1.960 \quad (+)$$

$$P: \hat{p} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \quad (+) \text{ eqn}$$

$$0.1463 \pm 1.960 \sqrt{\frac{.1463(1-.1463)}{41}}$$

$$0.0381 < p < 0.254 \quad (+)$$

$$n = 0.25 \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2 = 0.25 \left(\frac{1.960}{.01} \right)^2$$

$$n = 9604 \quad (+)$$

(ludicrous)