

## Confidence Intervals for Means Worksheet using [http://istats.shinyapps.io/Inference\\_mean/](http://istats.shinyapps.io/Inference_mean/)

**Example.** A sample of 24 public high school students found that the students studied an average of 6.5 hours per week with a standard deviation of 2.3 hours. Assume that the distribution of hours spent studying is near normal.

1. Find a 99% confidence interval for the mean number of hours spent studying by public high school students
2. Give your interpretation of the interval.
3. Find a 90% confidence interval for the mean number of hours spent studying by public high school students.
4. Compare your results in part 1 with your results in part 3, and complete the sentences:

When created from the same sample data, a 90% confidence interval is \_\_\_\_\_ (wider or narrower?) than a 99% confidence interval.

When created from the same sample data, the margin of error for a 90% confidence interval is \_\_\_\_\_ (bigger or smaller?) than the margin of error for a 99% confidence interval.

5. With everything else remaining unchanged, how **large of a sample size** would be needed to estimate the population mean within  $\pm 1$  hour with 99% confidence? (Use trial-and-error in the given web app.)

## Confidence Intervals for Means Worksheet using [http://istats.shinyapps.io/Inference\\_mean/](http://istats.shinyapps.io/Inference_mean/)

**Example.** A sample of 24 public high school students found that the students studied an average of 6.5 hours per week with a standard deviation of 2.3 hours. Assume that the distribution of hours spent studying is near normal.

1. Find a 99% confidence interval for the mean number of hours spent studying by public high school students.

**Inference for a Population Mean** | Confidence Interval & Significance Test | Find Sample Size

**Enter Data:**  
Summary Statistics ▾  
Sample Mean: 6.5

**Sample Size:**  
24  
**Sample Std. Dev.:**  
2.3

**Type of Inference:**  
Confidence Interval  
**Confidence Level (in %):**  
90 99 100  
**Interval, Lower or Upper Bound?**  
☒ Interval ☐ Lower ☐ Upper

**Descriptive Statistics:**

Sample Size	Sample Mean	Sample Standard Deviation
24	6.5	2.3

**Estimate of Population Mean:**

Point Estimate	Standard Error	t-score (df = 23)	Margin of Error
6.5	0.4695	2.8073	± 1.318

**Confidence Interval:**

Population Parameter	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Confidence Level
Mean $\mu$	5.182	7.818	99%

2. Give your interpretation of the interval.

From this data, we are 99% confidence that the mean number of hours spent studying by all public high school students is between 5.18 and 7.82 hours.

3. Find a 90% confidence interval for the mean number of hours spent studying by public high school students.

**Enter Data:**  
Summary Statistics ▾  
Sample Mean: 6.5

**Sample Size:**  
24  
**Sample Std. Dev.:**  
2.3

**Type of Inference:**  
Confidence Interval  
**Confidence Level (in %):**  
90 100  
**Interval, Lower or Upper Bound?**  
☒ Interval ☐ Lower ☐ Upper

**Descriptive Statistics:**

Sample Size	Sample Mean	Sample Standard Deviation
24	6.5	2.3

**Estimate of Population Mean:**

Point Estimate	Standard Error	t-score (df = 23)	Margin of Error
6.5	0.4695	1.7139	± 0.8046

**Confidence Interval:**

Population Parameter	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Confidence Level
Mean $\mu$	5.695	7.305	90%

4. Compare your results in part 1 with your results in part 3, and complete the sentences:

When created from the same sample data, a 90% confidence interval is narrower than a 99% confidence interval.

When created from the same sample data, the margin of error for a 90% confidence interval is smaller than the margin of error for a 99% confidence interval.

5. With everything else remaining unchanged, how **large of a sample size** would be needed to estimate the population mean within  $\pm 1$  hour with 99% confidence? **Using trial and error, it looks like  $n = 38$  or  $n = 39$  gives the desired margin of error.**

**Enter Data:** Summary Statistics  $\downarrow$

**Sample Size:** 39

**Sample Mean:** 6.5

**Sample Std. Dev.:** 2.3

**Type of Inference:** Confidence Interval  $\downarrow$

**Confidence Level (in %):** 90 99 100

Interval, Lower or Upper Bound?

**Descriptive Statistics:**

Sample Size	Sample Mean	Sample Standard Deviation
39	6.5	2.3

**Estimate of Population Mean:**

Point Estimate	Standard Error	t-score (df = 38)	Margin of Error
6.5	0.3683	2.7116	$\pm 0.9987$

**Confidence Interval:**

Population Parameter	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Confidence Level
Mean $\mu$	5.501	7.499	99%