TYPES OF INFERENCES

- 1. IDENTIFYING THE POPULATION MEAN
 - 2. IPENTIFYINGTHE POPULATION %
- 3. VERIFYING WHETHER THE POPULATION MEAN IS EQUAL TO A CERTAIN VALUE
- 4. VERIFYING WHETHER THE POPULATION % IS EQUAL TO A CERTAIN VALUE
- 5. VERIFYING WHETHER 2 POPULATION MEANS ARE DIFFERENT
 - 6. VERIFYING WHETHER 2 POPULATION % ARE DIFFERENT

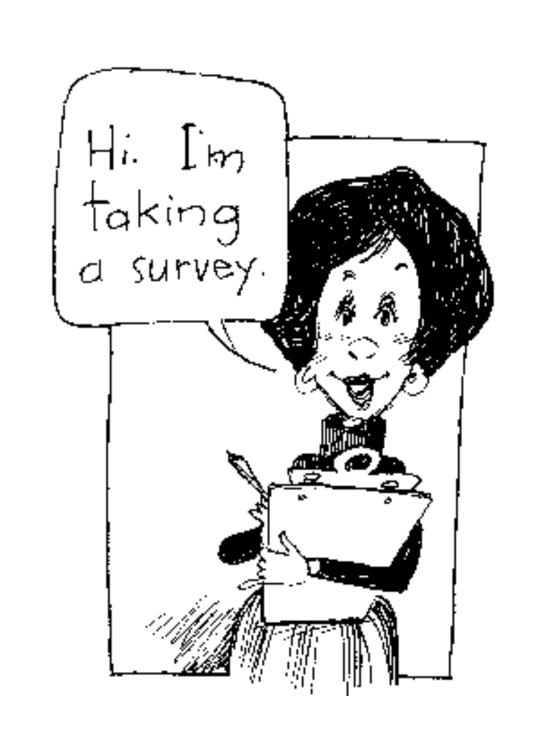
2. IDENTIFYING THE POPULATION % CASE STUDY: ELECTION POLLING



MR. TIS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

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HE HIRES A POLLSTER TO FIND OUT HIS CHANCES OF WINNING



THERE ARE 230 MILLION VOTERS IN THE COUNTRY

THE POLLSTER CAN'T GO AROUND ASKING EVERY ONE OF THEM WHETHER THEY'LL VOTE FOR MR. T

STEP: 1 THE POLLSTER PICKS A SAMPLE OF 2,000 VOTERS

STEP: 2 CALCULATE THE SAMPLE STATISTICS

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SAMPLE % = % OF VOTERS IN THE SAMPLE WHO FAVOR MR. T = 1100 2000
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= 55%

STEP: 2

CALCULATE THE SAMPLE STATISTICS

SAMPLE SD =
$$\int \frac{p(1-p)}{n} = \int \frac{55\% * 45\%}{2000}$$

STEP: 2 CALCULATE THE SAMPLE STATISTICS

SAMPLE % = 55% SAMPLE SP = 0.01

STANDARD ERROR = SAMPLE SD = 0.01 = 1 % PT

STEP: 2 CALCULATE THE SAMPLE STATISTICS SAMPLE % = 55% SAMPLE SD = 0.01 STANDARD ERROR = 0.01

SAMPLE % = 55%

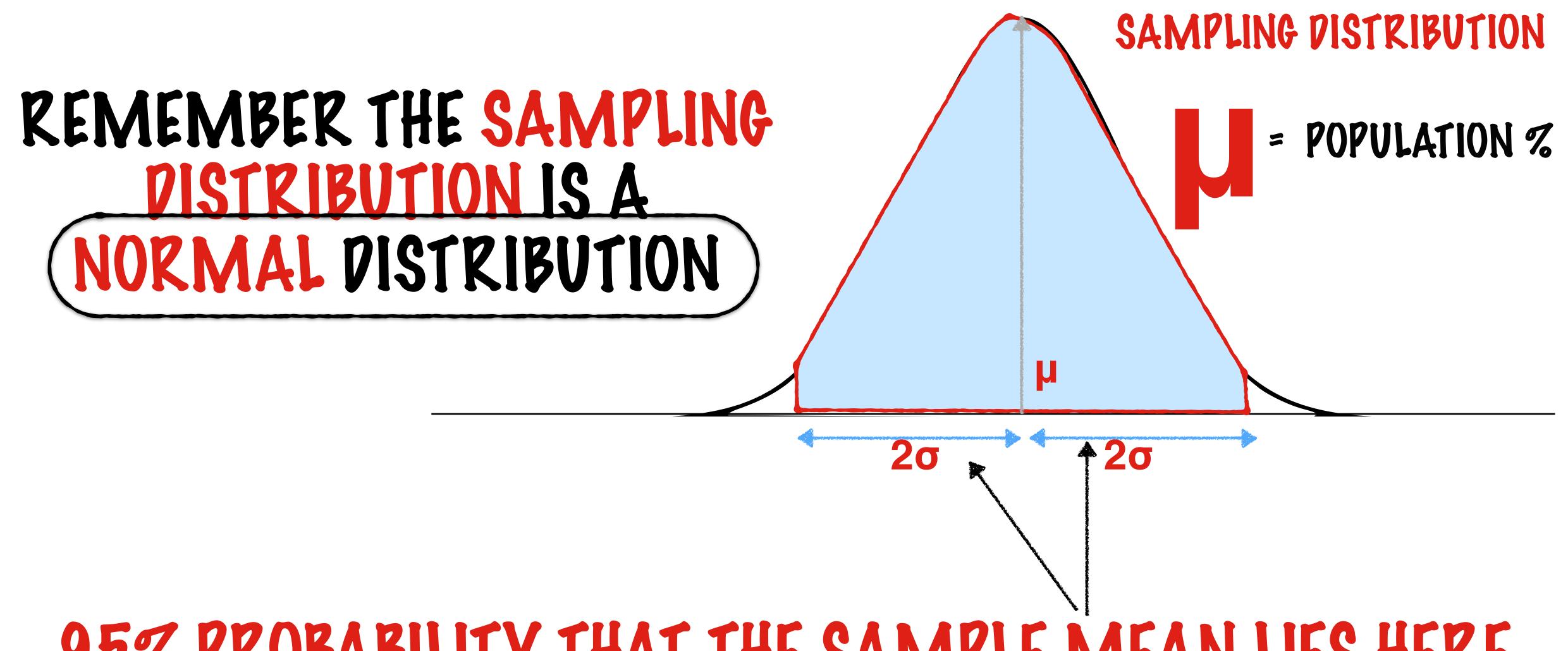


"BUT WAIT, THAT'S Hi. I'm taking Survey. SAMPLE"

WELL THEN, WHAT'S THE % OF THE POPULATION?

STEP: 3

ESTIMATE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SAMPLE MEAN AND POPULATION MEAN



95% PROBABILITY THAT THE SAMPLE MEAN LIES HERE

95% PROBABILITY THAT SAMPLE MEAN LIES BETWEEN μ - 2 σ , μ + 2 σ

95% PROBABILITY THAT 55% LIES BETWEEN μ - 2σ, μ + 2σ

= STANDARD ERROR = 1 % PT

95% PROBABILITY THAT 55% LIES BETWEEN µ-2, µ+2

"55% OF THE PEOPLE FAVOR YOU, AND I HAVE 95% CONFIDENCE THAT THIS NUMBER IS OFF BY AT MOST 2% POINTS"

"55% OF THE PEOPLE FAVOR YOU, AND I HAVE 95% CONFIDENCE THAT THIS NUMBER IS OFF BY AT MOST 2% POINTS"

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