**Topics: Confidence Intervals**

1. For each of the following statements, indicate whether it is True/False. If false, explain why.
2. The sample size of the survey should at least be a fixed percentage of the population size in order to produce representative results.

**False, it is recommended to have probability sample because it allows to make valid statistical inferences about the population.**

1. The sampling frame is a list of every item that appears in a survey sample, including those that did not respond to questions.

**False, it is the list of all the elements that are generated by the population.**

1. Larger surveys convey a more accurate impression of the population than smaller surveys.

**True**

1. *PC Magazine* asked all of its readers to participate in a survey of their satisfaction with different brands of electronics. In the 2004 survey, which was included in an issue of the magazine that year, more than 9000 readers rated the products on a scale from 1 to 10. The magazine reported that the average rating assigned by 225 readers to a Kodak compact digital camera was 7.5. For this product, identify the following:
2. The population : **more than 9000**
3. The parameter of interest : **7.5**
4. The sampling frame : **All readers were included**
5. The sample size :**225 readers**
6. The sampling design :**Simple Random sampling**(Voluntary sampling)
7. Any potential sources of bias or other problems with the survey or sample

**Since the data is very less the inference from the analysis cannot be accurate. It is possible that only those who were particularly pleased or only who are displeased with the product participated in the survey which can makes the results unreliable.**

1. For each of the following statements, indicate whether it is True/False. If false, explain why.
2. If the 95% confidence interval for the average purchase of customers at a department store is $50 to $110, then $100 is a plausible value for the population mean at this level of confidence.

**True**

1. If the 95% confidence interval for the number of movie goers who purchase concessions is 30% to 45%, this means that fewer than half of all movie goers purchase concessions.

**False.**

**We have evidence in that direction but we cannot confirm 100% based on this data. We have to consider the values out of this range(i.e. more than 95% confidance interval).**

1. The 95% Confidence-Interval for *μ* only applies if the sample data are nearly normally distributed.

**False.**

**We should have a moderately large sample(usually at least larger than 30 for many cases), the central limit theorem implies that the sampling distribution is normal regardless of the data itself.**

1. What are the chances that ?
2. ¼
3. **½**
4. ¾
5. 1
6. In January 2005, a company that monitors Internet traffic (WebSideStory) reported that its sampling revealed that the Mozilla Firefox browser launched in 2004 had grabbed a 4.6% share of the market.
7. If the sample were based on 2,000 users, could Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market?

**X ̅=0.046, n=2000, Z\_95= 1.96, q= 0.954**

**95% confidence interval for the proportion of web users using Mozilla is**

**X ̅± Z√(((X ) ̅q)/n) = 0.046± 1.96√((0.046\*0.954)/2000) =0.046±0.00918 = 0.0368- 0.0551.**

1. WebSideStory claims that its sample includes all the daily Internet users. If that’s the case, then can Microsoft conclude that Mozilla has a less than 5% share of the market?

**In this case, we have data on the entire population and the sample value accurately reflects the population number. Thus we can conclude that the share is less than 5%.**

1. A book publisher monitors the size of shipments of its textbooks to university bookstores. For a sample of texts used at various schools, the 95% confidence interval for the size of the shipment was 250 ± 45 books. Which, if any, of the following interpretations of this interval are correct?
2. All shipments are between 205 and 295 books.
3. 95% of shipments are between 205 and 295 books.
4. **The procedure that produced this interval generates ranges that hold the population mean for 95% of samples. Correct**
5. If we get another sample, then we can be 95% sure that the mean of this second sample is between 205 and 295.
6. We can be 95% confident that the range 160 to 340 holds the population mean.
7. Which is shorter: a 95% *z*-interval or a 95% *t*-interval for *μ* if we know that σ =s?
8. **The z-interval is shorter**
9. The t-interval is shorter
10. Both are equal
11. We cannot say

Questions 8 and 9 are based on the following: To prepare a report on the economy, analysts need to estimate the percentage of businesses that plan to hire additional employees in the next 60 days.

1. How many randomly selected employers (minimum number) must we contact in order to guarantee a margin of error of no more than 4% (at 95% confidence)?
2. **600**
3. 400
4. 550
5. 1000

**n = number of employers,**

**Assume p’ = 0.5 , q’ = 0.5; Margin of Errors (ME) = 0.04, Critical value of Z= 1.96**

**ME = Z ×**

**0.04 = 1.96 × => n = 600**

1. Suppose we want the above margin of error to be based on a 98% confidence level. What sample size (minimum) must we now use?
2. 1000
3. 757
4. **848**
5. 543

**n = number of employers,**

**Assume p’ = 0.5 , q’ = 0.5; Margin of Errors (ME) = 0.04, Critical value of Z= 2.576**

**ME = Z ×**

**0.04 = 2.576 × => n = 845.35**