

Problem Set – Lesson 7

Q1:-

The Central Limit Theorem tells us which of the following about the distribution of sample means?

- The predicted shape of the distribution
- The expected value of the mean of the distribution
- The standard deviation of the distribution (standard error)
- All of the above

Q2:-

We can best describe the location of a sample mean in a sampling distribution in terms of:

- The population standard deviation
- The absolute difference between the sample mean and the population mean
- The standard error

Q3:-

A random sample of size 36 is selected from a population with parameters $\mu=100$ and $\sigma=18$. On average, how much difference would you expect between the mean of this sample and the population mean? (I.e. What is the standard error of a sampling distribution composed of means taken from samples of size 36?)

- o 0
- o 3
- o 6
- o 18

Q4:-

When the sample size increases, the standard error:

- o increases
- o decreases
- o stays the same
- o is equal to sigma

Q5:-

For a particular population, the sampling distribution that results from samples of size 4 has a standard error of 10. For the same population, the sampling distribution that results from samples of size 16 would have a standard error of :

- o 5
- o 20
- o 2.5
- o 10

Q6:-

Which of the following sample sizes taken from a population with standard deviation σ would result in a sampling distribution with a standard error of 4 units?

- o $n=5$ and $\sigma=20$ units
- o $n=25$ and $\sigma=20$ units
- o $n=4$ and $\sigma=64$ units
- o $n=4$ and $\sigma=16$ units

Q7:-

A sample is obtained from a population with $\mu=100$ and $\sigma=20$. Which of the following samples, when plotted on the sampling distribution of other samples of the same size, has a mean whose z-score is closest to 0?

- o $n=25$ $\bar{x}=104$
- o $n=100$ $\bar{x}=104$
- o $n=100$ $\bar{x}=102$
- o $n=25$ $\bar{x}=102$

Q8:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

What is the mean of the distribution of sample means from samples of size $n=4$?

Q9:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

What is the standard error for the sampling distribution from samples of size 4?

Q10:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

What is the z-score of a sample mean of 110, taken from a sample of size 4?

Q11:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

What is the probability of randomly selecting a sample of size 4 that has a mean greater than 110?

(You may estimate based on what you learned in Lesson 4.)

_____ (or _____%)
 ↑ ↑
proportion percent

Q12:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

If we increase the sample size to 25, what is the mean of the distribution of sample means?

Q13:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

If we increase the sample size to 25, what is the standard error of the distribution of sample means?

Q14:-

A normally distributed population has a mean of $\mu=100$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=20$.

What is the probability of randomly selecting a sample of size 25 with a mean greater than 110?

_____ (or _____%)

Q15:-

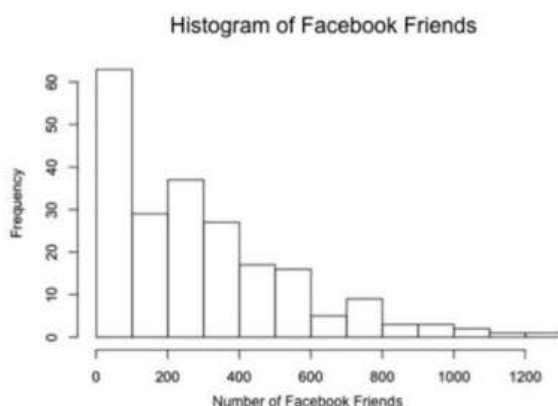
Why did the probability of randomly selecting a sample mean greater than 110 decrease when we used a sample of size 25 rather than a sample of size 4? (Check all that apply.)

- The bigger sample size resulted in a bigger z-score for that sample mean
- The bigger the sample size, the larger the standard error.
- The bigger the z-score, the less the proportion of sample means greater than that sample mean.
- Bigger sample sizes result in skinnier sampling distributions.

Q16:-

This question refers to the data on the number of Facebook friends Udacity students have (link below).

Here is a histogram of the data. This distribution is :



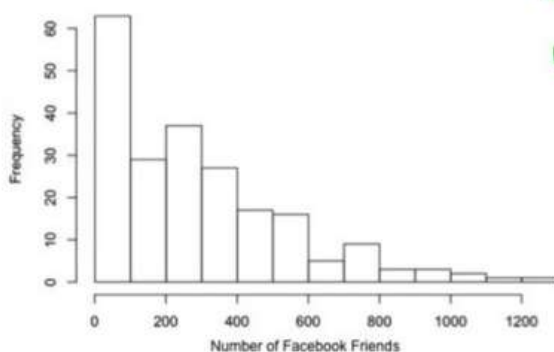
Positively skewed
Negatively skewed
Normal
Uniform

Q17:-

This question refers to the data on the number of Facebook friends students have (link below).

Here is a histogram of the data. If we take all samples of size 10, find the average of each, and create a distribution

Histogram of Facebook Friends



of sample means, this distribution will be :

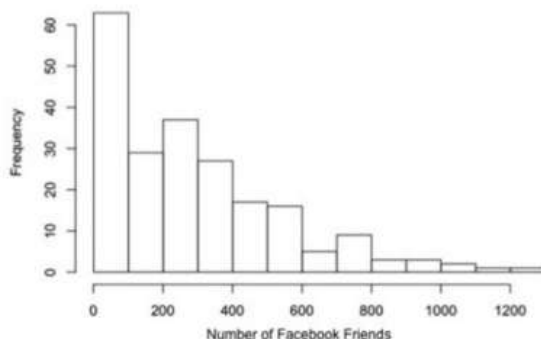
- ☐ Positively skewed
- ☐ Negatively skewed
- ☐ Normal
- ☐ Uniform

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ufyIMk4QiExkPiNl9axmCZuPx aE7Ea5ZPigrqM0D74/edit?usp=sharing>

Q18:-

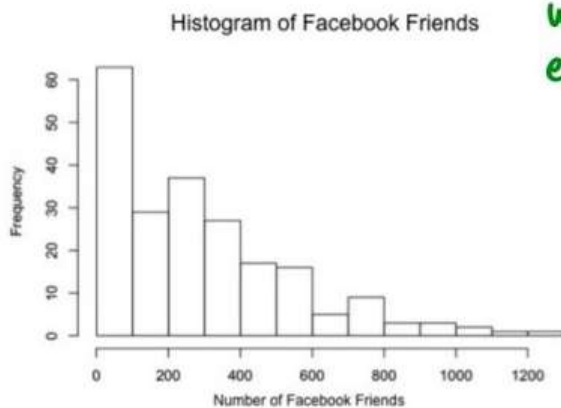
If we take all samples of size 10, find the average of each, and create a distribution of sample means, this distribution will have a mean equal to:

Histogram of Facebook Friends



Q19:-

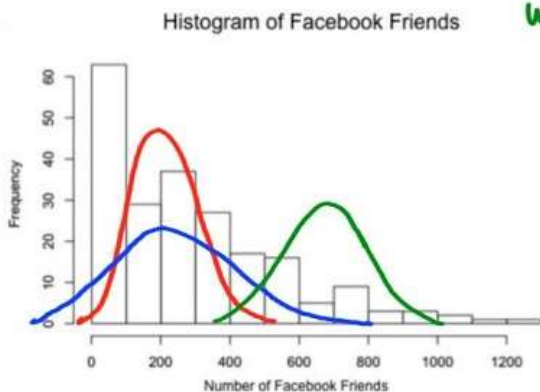
If we take all samples of size 10, find the average of each, and create a distribution of sample means, this distribution will have a standard deviation equal to:



Q20:-

This question refers to the data on the number of Facebook friends students have

If we take all samples of size 10, find the average of each, and create a distribution of sample means, this distribution will look like which of the following?

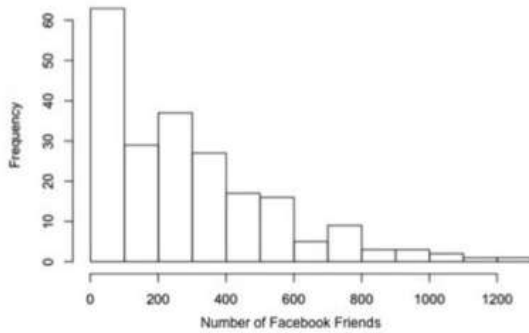


Q21:-

This question refers to the data on the number of Facebook friends students have

If we take all samples of size 50, find the average of each, and create a distribution of sample means, this distribution will have a standard deviation

Histogram of Facebook Friends



- Greater than that of the sampling distribution from means of samples of size 10.
- Less than that of the sampling distribution from means of samples of size 10.

Q22:-

