

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MSDS 6370 Final Exam Part I**  
**Summer 2017, 08/08/2017**

1. Select the most suitable answer to each question below (4 points for each):

- i) A probability sample is: \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) A sample in which the probability of selection of every individual is the same.
  - (b) A sample in which the probability of selection of every sample of a given size is the same.
  - (c) A sample in which the probability of selection of every individual is known and nonzero.
  - (d) A sample selected from a sampling frame.
- ii) The advantage of a probability sample over a non-probability sample is: \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) That its estimates will always be closer to the parameter than those of a non-probability sample.
  - (b) It is easier to implement and typically costs less.
  - (c) A measure of uncertainty can be made from a probability sample.
  - (d) It can be guaranteed to be more representative.
- iii) For what reason do sample designers use a stratified sampling design? \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) To reduce the standard error of the estimates of population means and totals.
  - (b) So that they don't have to know as much about the population in advance.
  - (c) So that they do not need to obtain a sampling frame.
  - (d) So that data collection will be cheaper.

2 a). What is the difference between stratified design and cluster design? (2 points)

b) An intern for a telemarketing company is asked to estimate the average amount of successful sales calls made daily per employee for the entire company. There is a total of 8,768 employees in 14 different call centers. The intern can sample the records of 200 employees. Should the intern use a simple random sample or a stratified random sample? Explain (3 points)  
(Assume that intern has all the information to conduct SRS and stratified)

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c) A population of people has 4 members: a, b, c, and d. You would like to estimate the proportion of these people who own a dog. Let  $y = 1$  if the person owns a dog and  $y = 0$  if he or she does not. Suppose that a and b own dogs, but c and d do not.

A sample of size 3 is selected based on SRS (without replacement). Calculate the sampling distribution of  $\bar{y}$ . (10 points)

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3. A simple random sample of 100 students are chosen from the student body of SMU (Assume a student body of 10,000 students). They were each asked the total price of their books for the current semester. A summary of the data from the sample is shown below.

<i>Cost of books</i>	
Mean	341.2969
Standard Error	7.5996
Median	330.3424
Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	75.996
Sample Variance	5775.392
Kurtosis	-0.10356
Skewness	0.267759
Range	353.4464
Minimum	189.8438
Maximum	543.2902
Sum	34129.69
Count	100

(a) Construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean price paid for books. (You may use the z-value of 1.96 for the 95% confidence interval). (4 points)

(b) Construct a 95% confidence interval for the total price paid by all students for books. (4 points)

(c) Now suppose that a margin of error of \$10 is desired. How large a sample size would be needed to achieve this margin of error? (Show your work.) (5 points)