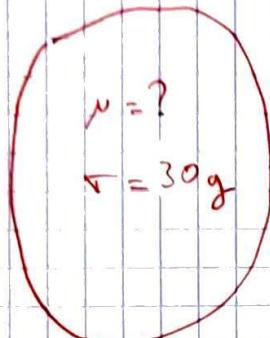


Exemple A :



population



$$m = 100$$
$$m = 420 \text{ g}$$

échantillon

$$\boxed{t = 0,05} \rightarrow P(-t \leq X \leq t) = 0,95$$

$$2P(X \leq t) - 1 = 0,95$$

$$P(X \leq t) = \frac{1,95}{2} = 0,975$$

↳ avec la table $t = 1,96$.

Donc,

$$\left[420 - 1,96 \cdot \frac{30}{\sqrt{100}} ; 420 + 1,96 \cdot \frac{30}{\sqrt{100}} \right]$$

$$\left[414,12 ; 425,88 \right]$$