



DOGGO 8
Spring 2022

Lecture 28

Designing Experiments

Announcements 🐾🐾

- Doggework 9 released today, due 4/7
- Dogect 2 released today, checkpoint due 4/8
- Labbo 5 due @ 5pm on Gradescope
- Check out the [Confidence Interval Guide](#)!
- Start coming to lecture! [Here's why](#).



Weekly Goals 🍗

- Monday
 - The bell shaped curve and its relation to large random samples
 - Wednesday
 - Central limit theorem
 - The variability in a random sample average
 - **Today**
 - Constructing confidence intervals for sample means
 - Choosing the size of a random sample
-

Distribution of the Average of a Large Sample

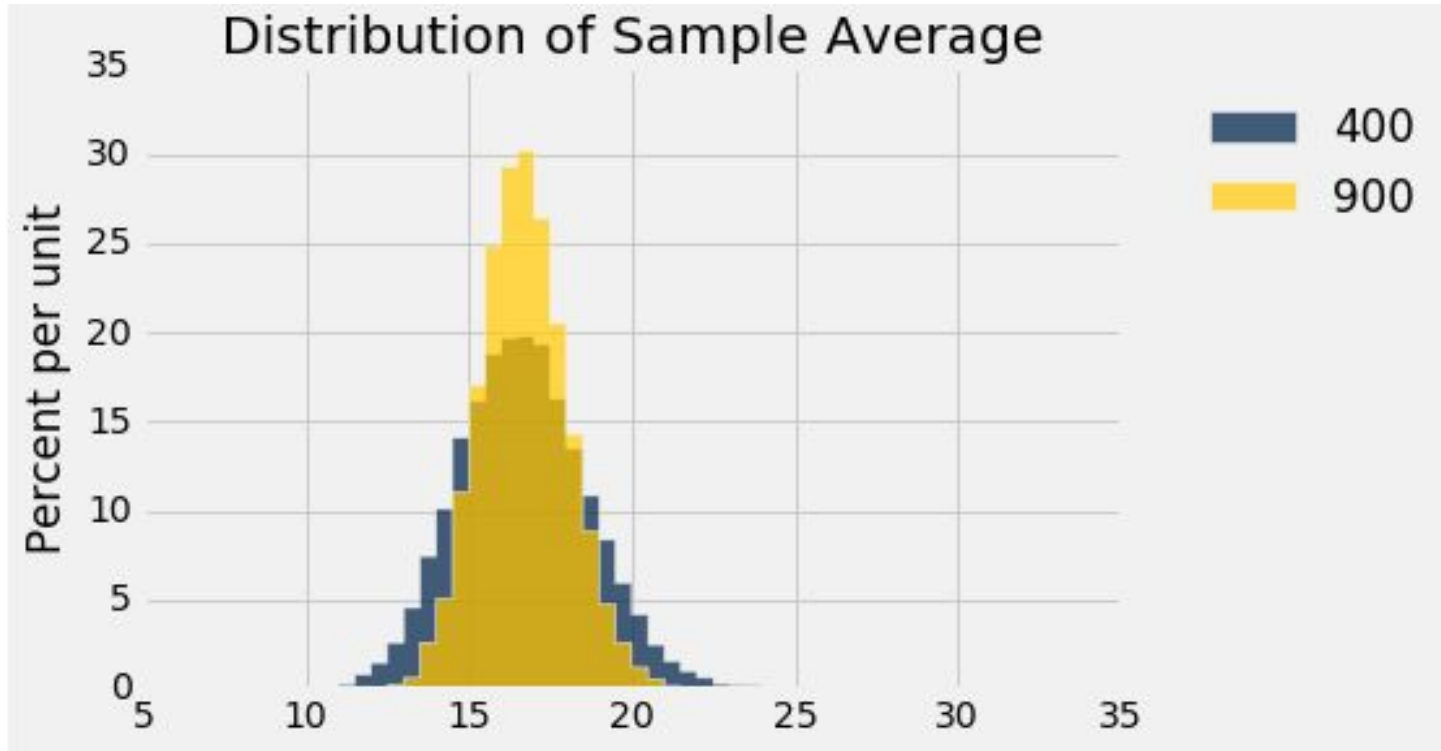
CLT with More Details

If the sample is large and drawn at random with replacement:

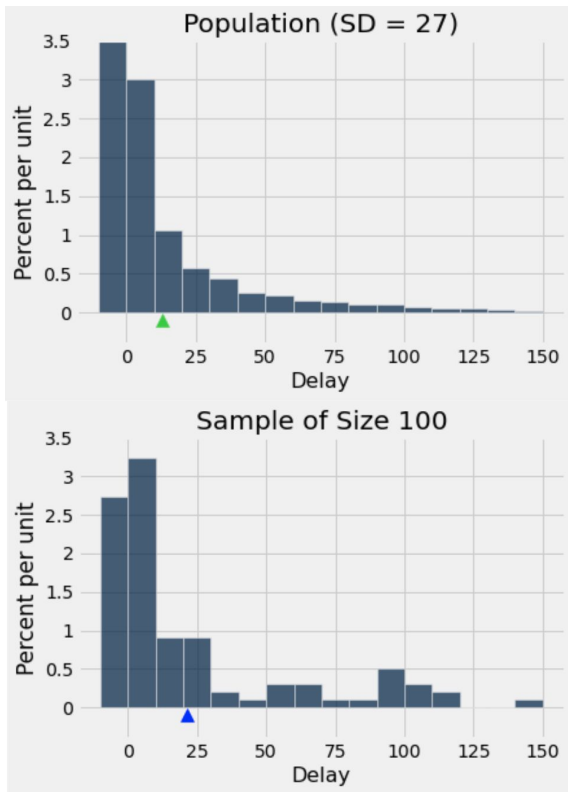
Then, *regardless of the distribution of the pawpulation,*

- **the probability distribution of the sample average**
 - is roughly normal
 - mean = pawpulation mean
 - $SD = (\text{pawpulation SD}) / \sqrt{\text{sample size}}$
-

Increasing Sample Size



Three Different SDs



Population of flight delays

- Population mean: ▲
- **Population SD**: 27 minutes

Random sample of 100 flights

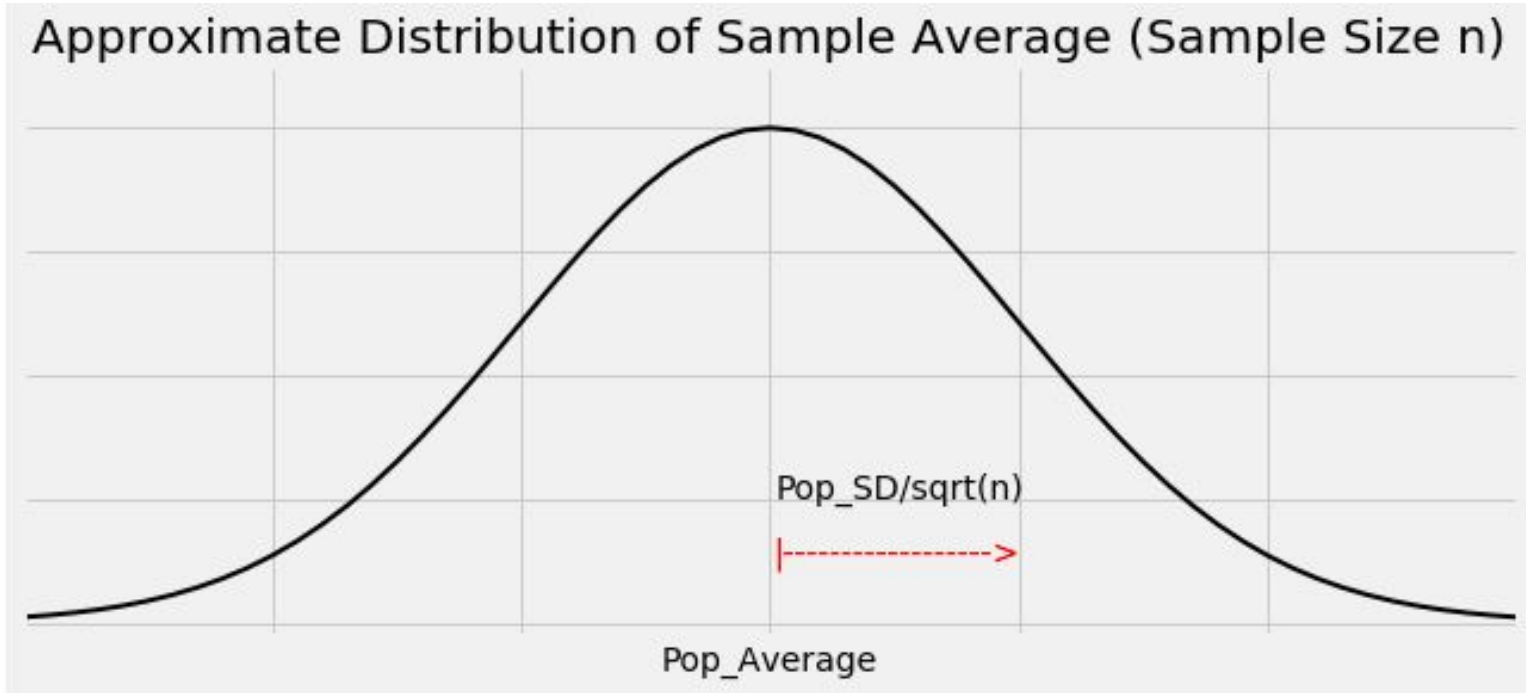
- Sample mean: ▲ (estimate of ▲)
- **Sample SD**: estimate of population SD

SD of sample average: $27/\sqrt{100} = 2.7$

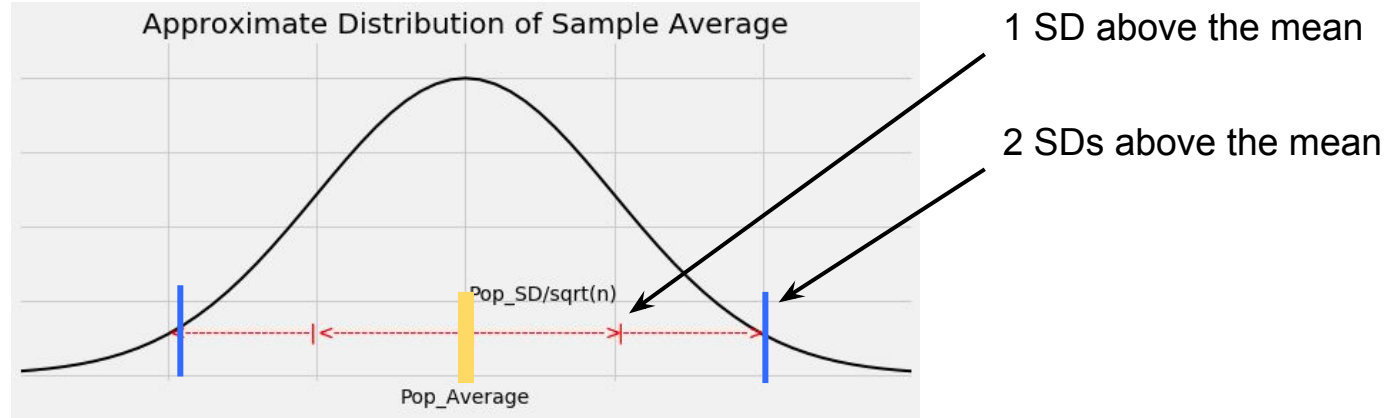
- If we calculated ▲ from 10,000 samples, their SD would be ~ 2.7

Confidence Intervals

Graph of the Distribution



The Key to 95% Confidence



- For about 95% of all samples, the sample average and population average are within **2 SDs** of each other.
- **SD** = SD of sample average
= (population SD) / $\sqrt{\text{sample size}}$

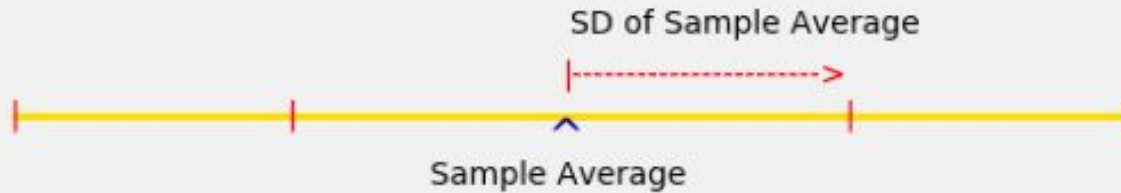
Constructing the Interval

For 95% of all samples,

- If you stand at the pawpulation average and look two **SDs** on both sides, you will find the sample average.
 - Distance is symmetric.
 - So if you stand at the sample average and look two **SDs** on both sides, you will capture the pawpulation average.
-

The Interval

Approximate 95% Confidence Interval for the Population Average



(Demo)

Width of the Interval

Total width of a 95% confidence interval for the pawpulation average

= 4 * SD of the sample average

= 4 * (pawpulation SD) / $\sqrt{\text{sample size}}$

Sample Proportions

Proportions are Averages

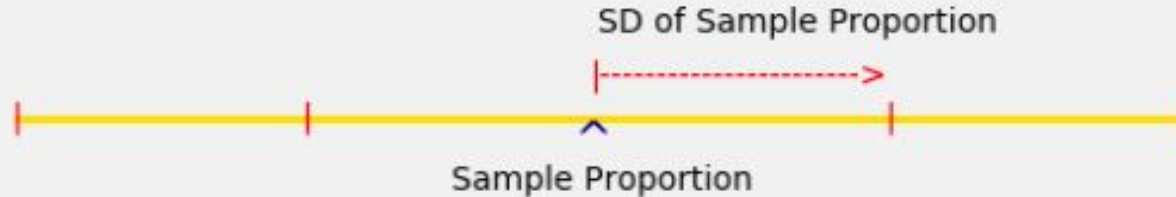
- Data: 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 (10 entries)
- Sum = 4 = number of 1's
- Average = $4/10 = 0.4$ = proportion of 1's

If the pawpulation consists of 1's and 0's (yes/no answers to a question), then:

- the pawpulation average is the proportion of 1's in the pawpulation
 - the sample average is the proportion of 1's in the sample
-

Confidence Interval

Approximate 95% Confidence Interval for the Population Proportion



Controlling the Width

- Total width of an approximate 95% confidence interval for a population proportion

$$= 4 * (\text{SD of 0/1 population}) / \sqrt{\text{sample size}}$$

- The narrower the interval, the more precise your estimate.
 - Suppose you want the total width of the interval to be no more than 1%. How should you choose the sample size?
-

The Sample Size for a Given Width

$$0.01 = 4 * (\text{SD of 0/1 population}) / \sqrt{\text{sample size}}$$

- Left side: 1%, the max total width that you'll accept
- Right side: formula for the total width

$$\sqrt{\text{sample size}} = 4 * (\text{SD of 0/1 pawpulation}) / 0.01$$

(Demo)

“Worst Case” Pawpulation SD

- $\sqrt{\text{sample size}} = 4 * (\text{SD of 0/1 pawpulation}) / 0.01$
 - SD of 0/1 pawpulation is at most 0.5
 - $\sqrt{\text{sample size}} \geq 4 * 0.5 / 0.01$
 - $\text{sample size} \geq (4 * 0.5 / 0.01)^2 = 40000$
 - The sample size should be 40,000 or more
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Discussion Question

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margin of error?**

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/howcan-a-poll-of-only-100/>

Discussion Question

- A researcher is estimating a pawpulation proportion based on a random sample of size 10,000.

Fill in the blank with a decimal:

- With chance at least 95%, the estimate will be correct to within _____.
-

Discussion Question

- I am going to use a 68% confidence interval to estimate a pawpulation proportion.
 - I want the total width of my interval to be no more than 2.5%.
 - How large must my random sample be?
-