

Referred Solution to Assignment 01

- 1.1. Target population: Parade readers
 Sample frame: Parade readers or readers of June 12 issue
 Sample/Observation unit: one reader
- 1.4. Target population: potential jurors chosen from a list of county residents who are registered voters or licensed drivers over age 18
 Sample frame: a list of residents in Maricopa county, Arizona
 Sample/Observation unit: one person
- 1.6. Target population: women readers of Prevention
 Sample frame: readers or readers of September 1992
 Sample/Observation unit: one reader
- 1.7. Target population: cows in a region
 Sample frame: a list of farms
 Sample unit: a farm
 Observation unit: a cow
- 1.8. Target population: boarding homes for the elderly in Washington state
 Sample frame: a list of boarding homes
 Sample unit: one home
 Observation unit: one menu

2.1. (a) $\bar{y}_U = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i = 142.$

(b) Plan 1:

Sample Number	Sample, S	\bar{y}_S	$P(S)$
1	$\{1, 3, 5\}$	$\frac{98+154+190}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	$\{1, 3, 6\}$	$\frac{98+154+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
3	$\{1, 4, 5\}$	$\frac{98+133+190}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
4	$\{1, 4, 6\}$	$\frac{98+133+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
5	$\{2, 3, 5\}$	$\frac{102+154+190}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
6	$\{2, 3, 6\}$	$\frac{102+154+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
7	$\{2, 4, 5\}$	$\frac{102+133+190}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
8	$\{2, 4, 6\}$	$\frac{102+133+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Plan 2:

Sample Number	Sample, S	\bar{y}_s	$P(S)$
1	$\{1, 4, 6\}$	$\frac{98+133+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\{2, 3, 6\}$	$\frac{102+154+175}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\{1, 3, 5\}$	$\frac{98+154+190}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

- (i) $E(\bar{y}) = \sum_S \bar{y}_s P(S)$;
(ii) $V(\bar{y}) = \sum_S [\bar{y}_s - E(\bar{y})]^2 P(S)$;
(iii) $\text{bias}(\bar{y}) = E(\bar{y}) - \bar{y}_U$;
(iv) $\text{MSE}(\bar{y}) = V(\bar{y}) + [\text{bias}(\bar{y})]^2$.

	$E(\bar{y})$	$V(\bar{y})$	$\text{bias}(\bar{y})$	$\text{MSE}(\bar{y})$
Plan 1	142	18.94	0	18.94
Plan 2	142.5	19.36	0.5	19.61

- (c) Plan 1 is better because it has smaller variance and unbiased mean.

2.2. (a)

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
π_i	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$

(b)

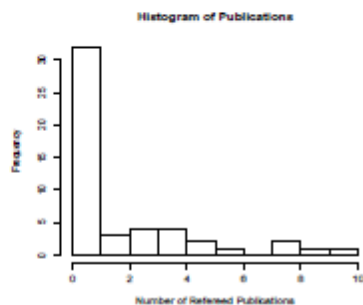
S	\bar{y}_s	$\hat{t}_s = 8\bar{y}_s$	$P(S)$
$\{1, 3, 5, 6\}$	$\frac{1+4+7+7}{4}$	38	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\{2, 3, 7, 8\}$	$\frac{2+4+7+8}{4}$	42	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\{1, 4, 6, 8\}$	$\frac{1+4+7+8}{4}$	40	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\{2, 4, 6, 8\}$	$\frac{2+4+7+8}{4}$	42	$\frac{3}{8}$
$\{4, 5, 7, 8\}$	$\frac{4+7+7+8}{4}$	52	$\frac{1}{8}$

So, we can obtain the sampling distribution of $\hat{t} = 8\bar{y}$:

\hat{t}	38	40	42	52
$P(\hat{t})$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

2.6. In this case, we assume that this is a finite population.

- (a) The shape of the data is highly right-skewed.



- (b) $\bar{y} = 1.78$; $SE_{\bar{y}} = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) \frac{s^2}{n}} \approx 0.3674$.
- (c) It will approximate normal distribution according to C.L.T.
- (d) (i) $\hat{p} = \frac{28}{50} = 0.56$.
- (ii) 95% confidence interval for p :

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) \frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.4254, 0.6946).$$

2.11. In this case, we assume that there is an infinite population.

- (a) The shape of the data is right-skewed.



The sampling distribution of the sample average will approximate normal distribution according to C.L.T.

- (b) (i) $\bar{y} = 12.07917$; $SE_{\bar{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}} \approx 0.1242$.
- (ii) 95% confidence interval for μ :

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (11.8356, 12.3227).$$

- (c) $0.5 = \frac{(1.96)(1.9248)}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow n \approx 56.93$. So, we need to take sample size 57.