

F2

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4.2.1

a.

```
pnorm(1.96, mean=0, sd=1) - pnorm(-1.96, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.9500042
```

b.

$x = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{(p(1-p))/n} + p$

4.2.2

a. 4

b. $\hat{p} = 0.2$ $SE_{\hat{p}} = 0.056$

c. 0.10976 95% lies between 0.09 and 0.31 0.23 lies in that interval

d.

```
steak_survey=sample(c("YES", "NO"), 50, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.23, 0.77))
print(length(which(steak_survey=="YES")))
```

```
## [1] 19
```

e. $\hat{p} = 0.24$ $SE_{\hat{p}} = 0.06$ $C95\% = 0.118, (0.13, 0.35)$ Yes it includes 0.23

f. This confidence interval

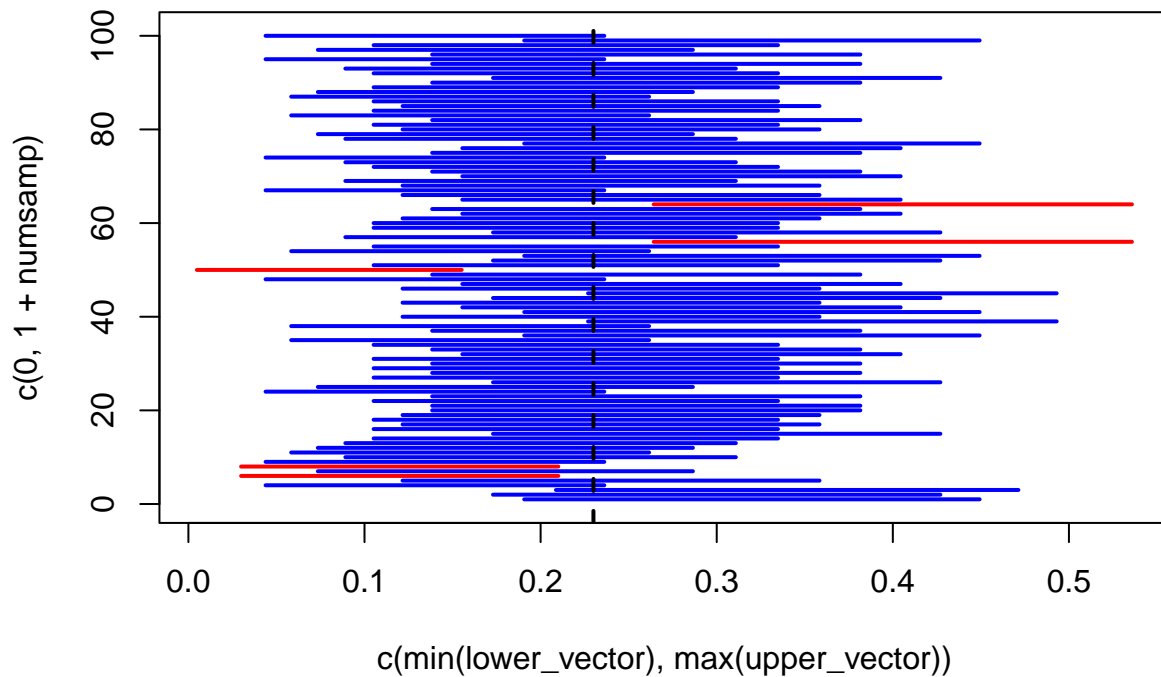
g.

```
numsamp=100
n=50
p=0.23

samp_phat = rep(NA, numsamp)
samp_SE = rep(NA, numsamp)
color_vec=rep(NA, numsamp)
```


[illegible]

```
abline(v = p, lwd = 2, lty = 2)
```



Only a few, which makes sense.

4.2.3

- Wider
- Narrower

4.2.4 SKIP

4.2.5

```
military = read.csv("https://github.com/TienChih/tbil-stats/raw/main/data/military.csv")
names(military)
```

```
## [1] "grade" "branch" "gender" "race" "hisp" "rank"
```

-

```
n=50
index = sample(1:nrow(military), n)
samp=military[index,]
```

b.

```
length(which(samp$branch=="army"))
```

```
## [1] 15
```

$\text{phat} = 19/50 = 0.38$

c. $\text{SEp} = 0.0686$ C95% = 0.13 = (0.25, 0.51)

d.

e.

```
length(which(military$branch=="army"))/nrow(military)
```

```
## [1] 0.3929392
```

This is within the confidence interval