

STATDISK also provides sample sizes. With STATDISK, select **Analysis, Sample Size Determination**, and then **Estimate St Dev**. If using Minitab Release 16 or later, select **Stat**, then **Power and Sample Size**. Excel, StatCrunch, and the TI-83/84 Plus calculator do not provide such sample sizes.

### Example 3 Finding Sample Size for Estimating $\sigma$

We want to estimate the standard deviation  $\sigma$  of all IQ scores of people with exposure to lead. We want to be 95% confident that our estimate is within 10% of the true value of  $\sigma$ . How large should the sample be? Assume that the population is normally distributed.

#### Solution

From Table 7-2, we can see that 95% confidence and an error of 10% for  $\sigma$  correspond to a sample of size 192. We should obtain a simple random sample of 192 IQ scores from the population of subjects exposed to lead.

## using TECHNOLOGY

### For Confidence Intervals

**STATDISK** First obtain the descriptive statistics and verify that the distribution is normal by using a histogram or normal quantile plot. Next, select **Analysis** from the main menu, then select **Confidence Intervals**, and **Population StDev**. Enter the required data.

**MINITAB** Click on **Stat**, click on **Basic Statistics**, and select **1 Variance**. In the Data box, select the option of using a column containing the list of sample data or enter the value of the sample standard deviation or sample variance. Click on the **Options** button and enter the confidence level, such as 95.0. Click **OK** twice. The results will include a confidence interval for the standard deviation and a confidence interval for the variance.

**EXCEL** Neither Excel nor XLSTAT has a function for generating a confidence interval estimate of standard deviation or variance.

**TI-83/84 PLUS** The TI-83/84 Plus calculator does not provide confidence intervals for  $\sigma$  or  $\sigma^2$  directly, but the program **S2INT** can be used. That program was written by Michael Lloyd of Henderson State University, and it is on the CD included with this book, or it can be downloaded from [www.aw.com/triola](http://www.aw.com/triola). The program **S2INT** uses the program **ZZINEWT**, so that program must also be installed. After storing the programs on the calculator, press **PRGM**, select **S2INT**, and enter the sample variance  $s^2$ , the sample size  $n$ , and the confidence level (such as 0.95). Press **ENTER**, and wait a while for the display of the confidence interval limits for  $\sigma^2$ . Find the square root of the confidence interval limits if an estimate of  $\sigma$  is desired.

**STATCRUNCH** Click on **Open StatCrunch**. Click on **Stat**, then select **Variance**. Select **One sample**, then select **with data** (for a list of sample data) or **with summary** (for summary statistics). Click on **Next**, then select **Confidence Interval** and click on **Calculate**.

## 7-4 Basic Skills and Concepts

### Statistical Literacy and Critical Thinking

**1. LDL Cholesterol** Using the 40 LDL cholesterol levels of women listed in Data Set 1, we get this 95% confidence interval estimate:  $916.591 < \sigma^2 < 2252.119$ , and the units of measurement are  $(\text{mg/dL})^2$ . Identify the corresponding confidence interval estimate of  $\sigma$  and include the appropriate units. Given that the original values are whole numbers, round the limits using the round-off rule given in this section. Write a statement that correctly interprets the confidence interval estimate of  $\sigma$ .