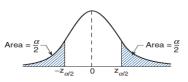
Interval Estimate (Confidence Interval)

Confidence Interval for Normal Mean when the Variance is Known

Summary, for $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence



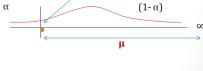
Two-Sided CI

$$\mu \in \left(\overline{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \overline{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

 $(1-\alpha)$

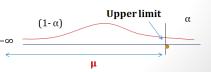
One-Sided Upper CI

$$\mu \in \left(\overline{x} - z_{\alpha} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \infty\right)$$



One-Sided Lower CI

$$\mu \in \left(-\infty, \quad \overline{x} + z_{\alpha} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \qquad (1-\alpha)$$



CI for Normal Mean when the variance is unknown:

$$\mu \in \left(\overline{x} - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \overline{x} + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \qquad s = \text{st}$$
 devia

CI for Normal Variance

$$\sigma^{2} \in \left(\frac{(n-1)s^{2}}{\chi_{\alpha/2,n-1}^{2}}, \frac{(n-1)s^{2}}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2,n-1}^{2}}\right)$$

CI for Mean Difference when the variance are known:

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \in \left(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}, \overline{X} - \overline{Y} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{m}}\right)$$

CI for Mean of Bernoulli RV:

$$p \in \left(\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \, \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}\right)$$

Contoh:

Suppose that when a signal having value μ is transmitted from location **A** the value received at location **B** is normally distributed with mean μ and variance **4**. That is, if μ is sent, then the value received is μ + N where N, representing noise, is normal with mean 0 and variance 4. To reduce error, suppose the same value is sent 9 times. If the successive values received are 5, 8.5, 12, 15, 7, 9, 7.5, 6.5, 10.5, construct: 95% CI for μ (two-sided, one-sided upper/lower CI)

95% CI for
$$\mu$$
 (two-sided, one-sided upper/lower CI)
$$\overline{x} = \frac{81}{9} = 9 \qquad \sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$
 cari di z-table, nilai z yang menghasilkan cdf (0.95+(1-0.95)/2)

 $\left(9 - \underbrace{1.96}_{-\sqrt{9}}, 9 + 1.96 \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}}\right) = (7.69, 10.31)$

cari di z-table, nilai z yang 95% one-sided upper CI for μ is menghasilkan cdf 0.95 $(9 - (1.645) \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}}, \quad \infty) = (7.903, \infty)$

95% one-sided lower CI for μ is

$$\left(-\infty, 9+1.645 \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}}\right) = \left(-\infty, 10.097\right)$$

1.	Diameter logam silinder yang dihasilkan oleh sebuah mesin terdistribusi secara Normal. Sample											
	be	berapa		an diuku		dapatka		ternya se	ebagai b	erikut (da	lam cm):	
		1.01	0.97	1.03	1.04	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.03		
	Ter	ntukan:										
	a. 99% two-sided CI untuk rataan populasi jika diketahui standar deviasi populasi adalah 0.1!											
	b. Pertanyaan a) tetapi untuk one-sided lower!c. 99% two-sided CI untuk rataan populasi!											
	c.	99% tv	vo-sided	CI untu	k rataan	populas	si!					
2.	Rata	a-rata jı	umlah Sk	(S yang o	diambil d	oleh sam	pel seba	nyak 81	mahasi	swa FASIL	KOM adala	h 15,6
	Rata-rata jumlah SKS yang diambil oleh sampel sebanyak 81 mahasiswa FASILKOM adalah 15,6 dengan standar deviasinya adalah 1,8. Buatlah 95% confidence interval untuk rataan jumlah SKS											
	yan	ng diam	bil oleh s	SEMUA r	mahasisv	wa FASIL	KOM!					
	Apa	akah int	erval ya	ng didap	at juga ı	mengan	dung nila	ai rata-ra	ita jumla	ah SKS yar	ng diambil s	semua
	ma	hasiswa	ul den	gan keya	ıkinan 95	5% ?						
											masing me	
					•						mpok sam	•
	_			-					-		siswa dari	
-					-						sampel 1	
		-	2 = 74,5	Tentuk	an 98% (confider	ice inter	val untul	k perbe	daan rataa	ın antara d	ua SMA
ter	sebu	ıt!										