

- ❖ Error:  $\epsilon$
- ❖ Confidence:  $1 - \delta$
- ❖ Sample size:  $n$



❖ Error:  $\epsilon$ <sup>0.03</sup>

❖ Confidence:  $1 - \delta$  <sup>$0.95 = 1 - 0.05$</sup>

❖ Sample size:  $n$



- ❖ Error:  $\epsilon$ 
  - 0.01
  - 0.03
  - $0.99 = 1 - 0.01$
  - $0.95 = 1 - 0.05$
- ❖ Confidence:  $1 - \delta$
- ❖ Sample size:  $n$



- ❖ Error:  $\epsilon$ 
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  - 0.01
  - 0.03
  - $0.90 = 1 - 0.10$
  - $0.99 = 1 - 0.01$
  - $0.95 = 1 - 0.05$
- ❖ Confidence:  $1 - \delta$
- ❖ Sample size:  $n$



What sample size  $n$  yields an error no more than  $\epsilon$  with a confidence at least  $1 - \delta$ ?

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What sample size  $n$  yields an error no more than  $\epsilon$  with a confidence at least  $1 - \delta$ ?

The desired relation

$$\mathbf{P}\left\{p - \epsilon \leq \frac{s_n}{n} \leq p + \epsilon\right\} \geq 1 - \delta$$

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— or —

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— or —

$$\mathbf{P}\left\{\left|\frac{s_n}{n} - p\right| > \epsilon\right\} \leq \delta$$

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$$\mathbf{P}\left\{\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - p\right| > \epsilon\right\} \leq \delta$$



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How are the **error**  $\epsilon$ , the **confidence**  $1 - \delta$ , and the **sample size**  $n$  related?

