# SOC 4930/5050: Lab-06 - Foundations for Inference Christopher Prener, Ph.D.

October  $2^{nd}$ , 2017

#### Directions

Please complete all steps below. Your your work "by hand" as well as your well-formatted R Notebook source (the .Rmd file) and html output should be uploaded to your GitHub assignment repository by 4:15pm on Monday, October 9<sup>nd</sup>, 2017.

**Use the following scenario:** You are working with census data of Saint Louis University students. Assume that these data are a complete representation of the student body and this represent a *population*. The student body average grade percentage is a 90 with a standard deviation of 10.

### Part 1: Sampling Distributions

- 1. Assume you draw repeated random samples of n=500 students. What is the standard error of these repeated samples?
- 2. Assume you draw repeated random samples of n=1000 students. What is the standard error of these repeated samples?
- 3. If you were to draw repeated random samples of *n*=500 students, what proportion of these samples will have sample means greaterthan or equal to 95?
- 4. If you were to draw repeated random samples of n=500 students, what proportion of these samples will have sample means less-than or equal to 80?
- 5. What sample size would we need to have a sample mean that is within 1 percentage point of the population's?
- 6. What sample size would we need to have a sample mean that is within 3 percentage points of the population's?
- 7. What sample size would we need to have a sample mean that is within 5 percentage points of the population's?

#### Part 2: Predictive Intervals

- 8. Calculate and interpret a 95% predictive interval for x.
- 9. Calculate and interpret a 99.9% predictive interval for x.
- 10. Calculate and interpret a 95% predictive interval for  $\bar{x}$ .
- 11. Calculate and interpret a 99% predictive interval for  $\bar{x}$ .

## Part 3: Confidence Intervals

- 12. Calculate and interpret a 95% confidence interval assuming we draw a random sample of n=500 students.
- 13. Calculate and interpret a 99% confidence interval assuming we draw a random sample of n=500 students.
- 14. Calculate and interpret a 95% confidence interval assuming we draw a random sample of n=1000 students.
- 15. Calculate and interpret a 99% confidence interval assuming we draw a random sample of n=1000 students.