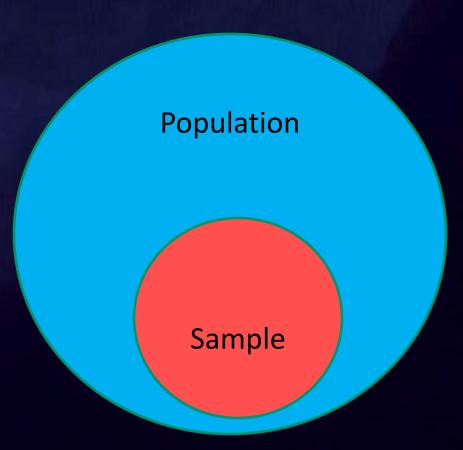


### Announcements

- 1. Assignment #1 is graded. Your grade is on eCampus. I provided feedback on the submitted eCampus assignment, so if you would like to see the feedback, contact the group member who submitted it.
- 2. Assignment #3 is now available on eCampus. It is due in one week (Tuesday, Feb. 26) so start making arrangements with your group of three.

### Sample Size

- Number of samples needed depends on:
  - Type of Sample
  - Degree of precision
  - Level of confidence
- Remember that as sample size increases, time and effort also increase.
- No significant benefit to sampling more than is statistically required!

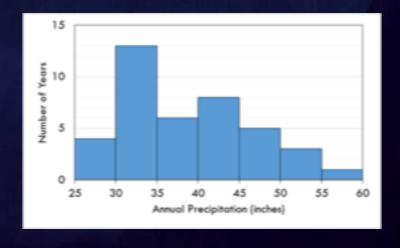


### Sample Size

- How much error (E) are we willing to tolerate in our sample?
  - In our example: Say we want accuracy within 0.5 inches.
  - How may samples do we need?
- What level of confidence (Z) do we want to have?
- What is the standard deviation of the sample?

## Example: Annual Precipitation in Washington, DC over 40 years

Ordered Sample			
26"	35"	39"	45"
26"	35"	40"	46"
28"	35"	40"	47"
29"	36"	41"	47"
32"	36"	41"	48"
32"	36"	41"	50"
33"	36"	41"	51"
33"	38"	41"	51"
34"	39"	43"	54"
35"	39"	43"	57"



Mean = 39.9 inches

Standard Deviation = 7.5 inches

### Sample Size

- How many samples if we want 0.5" inches of error at 90% confidence?
- Standard Deviation = 7.5 inches
- Z = 1.65 (90% confidence)

$$n = \left(\frac{Zs}{E}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.65 * 7.5}{0.5}\right)^2 = 612.5$$

- Our sample does not have enough samples (40 samples < 612.5)</li>
- Only enough if we are willing to tolerate 2 inches of error
- Note: E is independent of confidence intervals

### Strategy: Take a Pre-Sample

- Use a small set of samples to get an idea of the standard deviation
  - If possible, a pre-sample should include at least 30 samples
- Compute error to determine if adequate

# Temperature Data from Assignment #1

# Let's open up R...

