

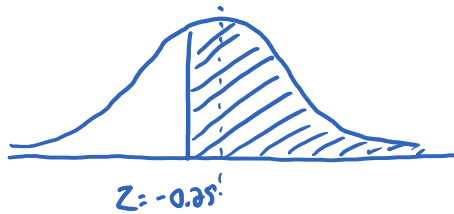
Section 5.2: cont'd

Monday, February 26, 2018 8:30 AM

example: The dean of admissions in a large university has determined that the scores of the first-year class on a math test are normally distributed with a mean of 82 and a standard deviation of 8.

- a) what is the probability that any one student drawn at random from the class has a score of at least 80?
- b) what is the probability that the mean score of a random sample of 64 students is at least 80?

a)

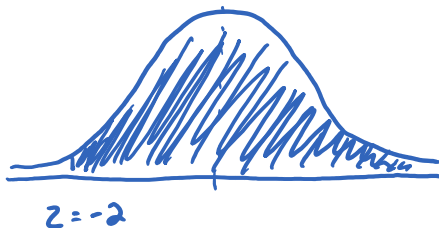


area = 0.0987

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{80 - 82}{8} = -0.25$$

$$P(Z > -0.25) = 0.5 + 0.0987 = 0.5987 \approx 60\%$$

b)



area = 0.054

$$\mu_{group} = 82$$

$$\sigma_{group} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{64}} = 1$$

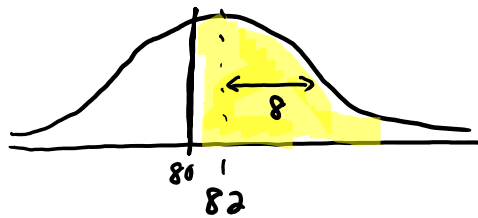
$$Z_{group} = \frac{x_{group} - \mu_{group}}{\sigma_{group}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{area} \\ &= 0.4772 \end{aligned}$$

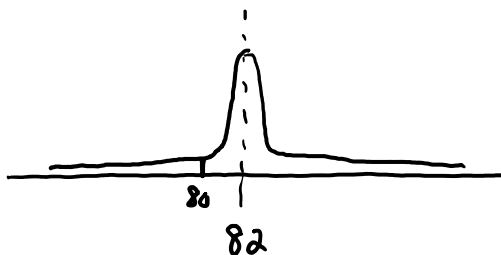
$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{group}} &= \frac{x_{\text{group}} - \mu_{\text{group}}}{\sigma_{\text{group}}} \\ &= \frac{80 - 82}{1} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z > -2) &= 0.5 + 0.4772 \\ &= 0.9772 \\ &\approx 97\% \end{aligned}$$

what is actually happening?



individual scores



average score of
group of 64
students

nitpicker's note:

(don't bother to use this)

for finite populations, should really use a correction factor

$$\sigma_{\text{group}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$$

↗
or N?
need to
look up

N = population size
n = sample size

summary: will the means/sums of a group be normally distributed with

$$\mu_{\text{group}} = \mu$$

$$\sigma_{\text{group}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\mu_{\text{sum}} = n\mu$$

$$\sigma_{\text{sum}} = \sigma\sqrt{n}$$

?

	size of group	
	$n < 30$	$n \geq 30$
individuals normally distributed	✓	✓
not normally distributed	maybe?	✓

standard error: standard deviation of a statistic used as an estimator of a population parameter

→ if you are using samples to predict things about a population, you use this standard error as a measure of

the variability of your prediction

for large populations with continuous variables

$$SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑

we use this in the next chapter