

Sampling Distributions and the Central Limit Theorem

Name: _____

Date: _____

Concepts

- Random Samples, Statistics and Unbiased Estimators (theory)
 - Mean and Variance of a Sum of Independent Variables (theory)
 - The Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean
 - The Central Limit Theorem
 - The Sampling Distribution of a Sample Proportion
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Random Samples, Statistics and Unbiased Estimators

1. A population consists of the three values 1, 4 and 7. Its mean is μ and its variance is $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3} \sum (x - \mu)^2$, the average squared deviation over the whole population. A random sample of size $n = 2$ is drawn *with replacement*, so the two draws are independent and each of the 9 ordered samples is equally likely.

a) Find μ and σ^2 .

b) List the 9 samples with the sample mean $\bar{x}$ of each, and give the sampling distribution of $\bar{X}$ as a table. Show that $E[\bar{X}] = \mu$.

c) For each sample compute the sample variance $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$. Show that the average of s^2 over the 9 samples equals σ^2 , and say what would happen to that average if the divisor were n instead of $n - 1$.

Mean and Variance of a Sum of Independent Variables

2. At a small ferry terminal, the time a car spends boarding, B , has mean 18 minutes and standard deviation 5 minutes, and the crossing time C has mean 40 minutes and standard deviation 12 minutes. B and C are independent.

- a) Find the mean and the standard deviation of the total time $B + C$.
- b) Find the mean and the standard deviation of the difference $C - B$.

The Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean

3. The mass of jam in a jar from a filling line is normally distributed with mean 250 g and standard deviation 20 g; we write this $N(250, 20^2)$, where the second argument of $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ is the *variance*. Use $P(Z < -0.25) = 0.4013$ and $P(Z < -1.00) = 0.1587$.

- a) Find the probability that one randomly chosen jar holds less than 245 g.
- b) A random sample of 16 jars is taken. Give the mean and the standard deviation of the sample mean $\bar{X}$, and the distribution of $\bar{X}$.
- c) Find the probability that the sample mean of the 16 jars is less than 245 g.

4. Resting heart rates of adults in a large fitness program follow $N(70, 10^2)$, in beats per minute, where the second argument is the variance. Use $z_{0.025} = 1.960$, the value with $P(Z > 1.960) = 0.025$.
- a) Find the interval, symmetric about 70, that contains the heart rate of one randomly chosen participant with probability 0.95.
 - b) Find the interval, symmetric about 70, that contains the mean heart rate $\bar{X}$ of a random sample of 25 participants with probability 0.95.

The Central Limit Theorem

5. The duration of a call to a software help desk has mean 8 minutes and standard deviation 6 minutes, and its distribution is moderately skewed to the right: most calls are short, a few are much longer. A random sample of 36 calls is taken, independently.

The **central limit theorem** says: if $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are independent observations from one population with mean μ and finite standard deviation σ , then for n large enough the distribution of $\bar{X}$ is approximately $N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ (second argument the variance), whatever the shape of the population; the more skewed the population, the larger n must be, and $n \geq 30$ is a common working guide for a moderately skewed one. Use $P(Z < 1.50) = 0.9332$.

- a) Give the approximate distribution of the sample mean duration $\bar{X}$, and say which condition of the theorem the sample size is there to satisfy.
- b) Find the approximate probability that the 36 calls average more than 9.5 minutes.
- c) Can the same method give the probability that *one* call lasts more than 9.5 minutes? Answer in one sentence.

6. The number of weaving flaws on a bolt of fabric has mean 2.4 and standard deviation 1.5; it is a count, $0, 1, 2, \dots$, and is not normally distributed. An inspector examines a random sample of 100 bolts, whose flaw counts are independent. Use $P(Z < -2.00) = 0.0228$, $P(Z < -1.00) = 0.1587$ and $P(Z < 2.00) = 0.9772$.

- a) Explain why the sample mean number of flaws $\bar{X}$ may be treated as normal, and give its mean and standard deviation.
- b) Find the approximate probability that $\bar{X} < 2.1$.
- c) Find the approximate probability that $2.25 < \bar{X} < 2.7$.

The Sampling Distribution of a Sample Proportion

7. Of the seeds in a large seed lot, a proportion $p = 0.20$ fail to germinate. A random sample of 400 seeds is planted, and $\hat{p}$ is the proportion that fail. The normal model for $\hat{p}$ may be used when $np \geq 10$ and $n(1 - p) \geq 10$; use no continuity correction. Use $P(Z < 2.00) = 0.9772$ and $P(Z < 1.50) = 0.9332$.

- a) Check the condition, and give the mean and standard deviation of $\hat{p}$.
- b) Find the approximate probability that more than 24% of the sample fail.
- c) Find the approximate probability that between 17% and 23% of the sample fail.

8. In a city, 64% of library cardholders borrow at least one e-book a year. The normal model for a sample proportion $\hat{p}$ may be used when $np \geq 10$ and $n(1 - p) \geq 10$; use no continuity correction. Use $P(Z < -1.50) = 0.0668$ and $P(Z < -3.00) = 0.0013$.

- a) For a random sample of 144 cardholders, find the standard deviation of $\hat{p}$ and the approximate probability that fewer than 58% of the sample borrow e-books.
- b) Repeat for a random sample of 576 cardholders.

Synthesis — drawing on several topics in this unit

9. A delivery hub loads 100 parcels onto a van. Parcel masses vary independently, with mean 2.5 kg and standard deviation 1.2 kg, and are skewed to the right. The van's payload limit is 268 kg. Use $P(Z < 1.50) = 0.9332$ and $z_{0.025} = 1.960$, the value with $P(Z > 1.960) = 0.025$.

- a) Find the mean and standard deviation of the total mass T of the 100 parcels.
- b) Explain why T is approximately normal, and find the approximate probability that the load exceeds the payload limit.
- c) Find the load that is exceeded with probability only 0.025.

Want the harder problems and the worked solutions?

The *Challenge Problems* set and the *Answer Keys* for Sampling Distributions and the Central Limit Theorem — with the reasoning written out in full — are available at tutorinmontreal.ca.