**Section 7.2 - Sample Proportions** (pp. 440-449)

**1. The Sampling Distribution of** $\hat{p}$

Let’s turn once again to the hyena experiment on the first day of the course. Suppose a team took one sample and found the proportion of males to be $\hat{p}$ =0.20. Since another random sample would likely result in a different estimate, we can only say that “about” 20% of the population of hyenas in the Croatan NF are males. In this section, we are going to use sampling distributions to clarify what “about” means.**Activity**

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| --- | --- |
| Suppose a team performed the hyena experiment again. First they chose repeated samples of size 5. The distribution of sample proportions is shown at the right.Describe the distribution: |  |
| The team then took repeated samples of size 10. The distribution of sample proportions is shown at the right.Describe the distribution: |  |
| Finally, the team took repeated samples of size 20. The distribution of sample proportions is shown at the right.Describe the distribution: |  |

Summarize what happened to the center, shape and spread as the sample size was increased from 5 to 20.

**Binomial Distribution** - Is the hyena experiment binomial? Let X = the number of males obtained in each sample. Is X a binomial random variable?

**B:**

**I:**

**N:**

**S:**

This means that $\hat{p}$ =

From Chapter 6, we know that the mean and standard deviation of a binomial random variable X are:

 $μ\_{X}$ = and $σ\_{X}$ =

|  |
| --- |
| **Sampling Distribution of a Sample Proportion**Choose an SRS of size *n* from a population of size *N* with proportion *p* of successes. Let $\hat{p}$ be the sample proportion of successes. Then:* The **mean** of the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ is
* The **standard deviation** of the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ is

as long as the *10% condition* is satisfied: *n*≤(1/10)*N*. |
| * As *n* increases, the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ becomes **approximately Normal**. Before you perform Normal calculations, check that the *Normal condition* is satisfied: *np* ≥ 10 and *n(1-p)≥10*.
 | F7.14.jpg |

**Check Your Understanding** - About 75% of young adult internet users (ages 18-29) watch online video. Suppose that a sample survey contacts an SRS of 1000 young adult internet users and calculates the proportion $\hat{p}$ in this sample who watch online video.

(a) What is the mean of the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ ? Explain.

(b) Find the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ . Check that the 10% condition is met.

(c) Is the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ approximately Normal? Check that the Normal condition is met.

(d) If the sample size were 9000 instead of 1000, how would this change the sampling distribution of $\hat{p}$ ?

**2. Using the Normal Approximation of**  $\hat{p}$

**Example** - The superintendent of a large school district wants to know what proportion of middle school students in her district are planning on attending a four-year college or university. Suppose that 80% of all middle school students in her district are planning to attend a four-year college or university. What is the probability that an SRS of size 125 will give a result within 7 percentage points of the true value?

HW: read pp. 440-447; do problems: p. 439 - 21-24; pp. 447 - 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 47\*, 48\*.