## Third Examination Study Guide

- 1. What is a *standard error* and what is a *margin of error*?
- 2. What is the difference between *point* and *interval* estimation?
- 3. Understand the "anatomy" of a confidence interval (i.e., point estimate, standard score, standard error, and margin of error). Be able to identify each part of a confidence interval.
- 4. Be able to find/compute the point estimate, standard error, margin of error, and confidence interval when estimating p.
- 5. Be able to find/compute the point estimate, standard error, margin of error, and confidence interval when estimating  $\mu$  (also know how to do this when sampling without replacement when N is known).
- 6. Be able to find/compute the point estimate, standard error, margin of error, and confidence interval when estimating  $\tau$  when sampling without replacement.
- 7. What is meant by the *confidence level* of a confidence interval? How do you find the value of z or t for a specified confidence level?
- 8. What effect does increasing the *confidence level* have on the margin of error and the confidence interval? What effect does increasing the *sample size* have on the margin of error and the confidence interval?
- 9. How do you choose the sample size when estimating p with  $\hat{p}$ ?
- 10. How do you choose the sample size when estimating  $\mu$  with  $\bar{x}$ ?
- 11. What is sampling with versus without replacement?
- 12. What do we need to assume when making inferences about  $\mu$ , p, and  $\tau$  using the methods we have discussed?
- 13. What is meant by saying that a statistic is *unbiased*? What does it mean to say that a statistic is *biased*?
- 14. What are the three sources of bias that we discussed in class?
- 15. When is the sampling distribution of  $\bar{x}$  or  $\hat{p}$  approximately normal in shape?
- 16. What is the randomized response method? How does it work? Why is it used?
- 17. As always, be comfortable with symbols/notation (e.g.,  $\mu, \bar{x}, p, \hat{p}, m, n, N, s, \sigma, \tau$ ).

Formulas/expressions you should understand when and how to use.

$$\begin{split} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n} & z\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n} & \hat{p} \pm z\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n} \\ & \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} & t\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} & \bar{x} \pm t\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \\ & \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & t\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & \bar{x} \pm t\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} \\ & N\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & tN\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & N\bar{x} \pm tN\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} \\ & N\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & tN\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} & N\bar{x} \pm tN\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{1-\frac{n}{N}} \\ & n = \frac{z^2p(1-p)}{m^2} & n = \frac{z^2\sigma^2}{m^2} \\ & n-1 & n\hat{p} \ge 15 & n(1-\hat{p}) \ge 15 \end{split}$$