



**$\sigma$  is known:**

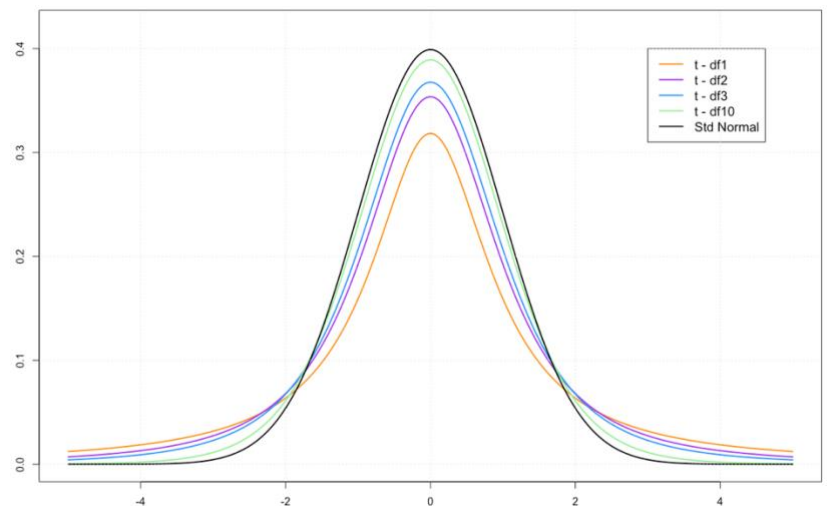
A confidence interval for the population mean  $\mu$  with confidence level  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$ :

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**$\sigma$  is unknown:**

A confidence interval for the population mean  $\mu$  With confidence level  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$ :

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



**Rules for computing CIs:**

Case 1:  $\sigma$  is known

- Normal population
- Unknown population

Case 2:  $\sigma$  is unknown

- Normal population
- Unknown population

**Example 1:**

Suppose the lifetime of a particular brand of light bulbs is normally distributed with standard deviation of  $\sigma = 75$  hours and unknown mean.

a) Suppose the sample average lifetime of  $n = 49$  bulbs is  $\bar{x} = 843$  hours. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the overall average lifetime for light bulbs of this brand.

b) Construct a 90% confidence interval for the overall average lifetime for light bulbs of this brand.

c) Construct a 99% confidence lower bound for the overall average lifetime for light bulbs of this brand.

**Lower Bound:**

A  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$  lower bound for  $\mu$ :

$$\bar{x} - z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bar{x} - t_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Upper Bound:**

A  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$  upper bound for  $\mu$ :

$$\bar{x} + z_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bar{x} + t_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**Example 2:**

A manufacturer of TV sets wants to find the average selling price of a particular model. A random sample of 25 different stores gives the mean selling price as \$342 with a sample standard deviation of \$14. Assume the prices are normally distributed.

Construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean selling price of the TV model.

---

**Sample Size Calculation**

The minimum required sample size in estimating the population mean  $\mu$  to within  $\varepsilon$  with  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$  confidence is

$$n = \left[ \frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{\varepsilon} \right]^2$$

**Always round  $n$  up!**

---

**Example 3:**

How many test runs of an automobile are required for determining its average miles-per-gallon rating on the highway to within 0.5 miles per gallon with 95% confidence, if a guess is that the variance of the population of miles per gallon is about 6.25 miles?

---

**To-do:**

- Finish [Lab 09](#), commit and push the lab using git commands!
- Get started with HW 8 on Prairie Learn!