**CSUSM**

**BUS 324**

**Fall 2022**

**Quiz 2 Class Notes**

as of 10/18/22

**Target Population:** The population for which statistical inferences such as point estimates are made. It is important for the target population to correspond as closely as possible to the sampled population. There can be an unlimited number of target populations. There is just one point estimate for each population. It is the population for which statistical inferences are derived.

**Simple Random Sample:** A sample selected so that each item or person in the population has the same chance of being included.

**Systematic Random Sample:** A random starting point is selected, and then every kth member of the population is selected.

**Stratified Random Sample:** A population is divided into subgroups, called strata, and a sample is randomly selected from each stratum.

**Cluster Sample:** A population is divided into clusters using natural occurring geographic or other boundaries. Then, clusters are randomly selected, and a sample is collected by randomly selecting from each cluster.

**Convenience Sampling:** A non-probability method of sampling whereby elements are selected for the sample on the basis of convenience.

**Judgment Sampling:** A non-probability method of sampling whereby elements are selected for the sample based on the judgement of the person doing the study.

**Census:** Collection of data from every parameter in the population of interest.

**Statistical Inference:** The process of making estimates and drawing conclusions about one or more characteristics of a population (the value of one or more parameters.) through the analysis of sample data drawn from the population. It is a synonym of Inferential Statistics. Selection and use of sample data to produce information about the larger population from which the sample was selected.

**Sampling Error:** The difference between a sample statistic and its corresponding population parameter. It occurs because a random sample is used to estimate the population parameter.

**Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean:** a probability distribution of all possible sample means of a given sample size. It is selected from the population of interest. For a large enough sample size, the shape of the sampling distribution will be approximately normal. This distribution is centered at the mean of the population. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution can be computed as the population standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size. It is selected from the population of interest.

**Central Limit Theorem:** A theorem stating that when enough independent random variables are added, the resulting sum is normally distributed random variable. This result allows one to use the normal probability distribution to approximate sampling distributions of the sample mean and sample proportion for sufficiently large sample size.

**Parameter:** A numerical characteristic of a population, such as a population mean, population standard deviation, a population proportion. A measurable factor that defines a characteristic of a population, process, or system.

**Sampled Population:** The population from which the sample is taken.

**Frame:** A listing of the elements that the sample will be selected from.

**Target Population:** The population for which statistical inferences such as point estimates. It is important for the target population to correspond as closely as possible to the sampled population. There can be an unlimited number of target populations, but each will have just one point estimate.

**Sampling Distribution:** A probability distribution consisting of all possible values of a sample statistic. The sample mean is unbiased because the mean of all possible sample means (of a given sample size) is equal to the population mean.

**Unbiased:** A property of a point estimate that is present when the expected value of the point estimator is equal to the population parameter it estimates.

**Point Estimate:** The statistic, computed from sample information, which is used to estimate the population parameter. It is a parameter computed from sample information.

**The Point Estimator:** is the sample statistic, such as , that provides the point estimate of the population parameter.

**Standard Error:** The standard deviation of a point estimator. It is a range of point estimators.

**Confidence Interval:** A range of values constructed from sample data so that the population parameter is likely to occur within that range at a specified probability. The specified probability is called the level of confidence. Another name for an interval estimate. It has the upper and lower boundaries, the point estimate.

**Confidence Level:** The confidence associated with an interval estimate. For example, if an interval estimation procedure provides intervals such that 95% of the intervals formed using the procedure will include the population parameter, the interval estimate is said to be constructed at 95% confidence level. It is the percentage of all possible confidence intervals that will contain the true population parameter.

**Confidence Coefficient:** The confidence level expressed as a It is the percentage decimal value. For example, 0.95 is the confidence coefficient for a 95% confidence level.

**Proportion:** The fraction, ratio, or percent indicating the part of the sample or the population having a particular trait of interest.

**Margin of Error:** The +/- value added to and subtracted from a point estimate in order to develop an interval estimate of a population parameter. It is a measure of how close we expect the point estimate to be to the population parameter with the specific level of confidence.

**Significance Level:** The probability that the interval estimation procedure will generate an interval that does not contain the value of the parameter of interest. This is also a Type I error. Its symbol is α.

**Interval Estimate:** An estimate of a population parameter that provides an interval believed to contain the value of the parameter. It has the form of point estimate +/- margin of error. It is an element of the process of using sample data to calculate the range of values that is believed to include the unknown value of a population parameter. It has the values of the Upper and the Lower limits.

**t-distribution:** A family of probability distributions that can be used to develop an interval estimate of a population mean whenever the population standard deviation is unknown and is estimated by the sample standard deviation (s.) It is generally bell-shaped and symmetrical and tends to be flatter and broader than the standard normal distribution. Can be used when the sample size is small. It is symmetrical, unimodal, bell-shaped, approaches the z distribution as the degrees of freedom increase.

**Degrees of Freedom:** A parameter of the t-distribution. Calculated as n-1 where the n is the sample size.

**Hypothesis:** A statement about a population parameter subject to verification.

**Hypothesis Testing:** A procedure based on sample evidence and probability theory to determine whether the hypothesis is a reasonable statement. The process of making a conjecture about the value of the population parameter, collecting sample data that can be used to assess this conjecture, measuring the strength of evidence against this conjecture that is provided by the sample, and using these results to draw a conclusion about the conjecture. It is a procedure based on sample evidence and probability theory. It leads to either acceptance or rejection of Ha.

**Null Hypothesis (Ho):** A statement about the value of a population parameter developed for the purpose of testing numerical evidence. The hypothesis that is assumed to be tentatively true in the hypothesis testing procedure. It is the statement that is accepted if the sample data provide sufficient evidence that Ho is true. This is a proposition that is directly challenged by the evidence. It always has the = sign. It can be rejected if there is sufficient evidence to do so.

**Alternate Hypothesis (Ha):** A statement that is accepted if the sample data provide sufficient evidence that the null hypothesis is false. It never has the = sign.

**Type I Error:** Rejecting the Null Hypothesis when it is true. This is a more significant alpha error.

**Type II Error:** Accepting the Null Hypothesis when it is false. This is less severe beta error

**Test Statistic:** A value, calculated from sample information necessary for determining whether there is enough evidence to reject the Ho. This is done by examining the location of the test statistic (in regions of rejection or acceptance of the Ha.) This will always be just one test statistic.

**Critical Value:** The dividing point between the region where the null hypothesis is rejected and the region where it is not rejected. There may be either one or two critical values depending on how many tails are there.

**Summary of the Steps in Hypothesis Testing:**

1. Define the Null hypothesis (Ho)

2. Define the Alternate Hypothesis (Ha)

3. Select the level of significance

4. Formulate the decision rule

5. Calculate critical values

6. Calculate test statistic

7. Formulate findings

8. Decide re: Ho

**One-tailed Test:** A hypothesis test in which rejection of Ho occurs for values of the test statistic in one tail of its sampling distribution. The value of α is located in one of the tails.

**Two-tailed Test:** A hypothesis test in which rejection of Ho occurs for values of the test statistic in either tail of its sampling distribution. It can be used with the z distribution as well as with the t-distribution. The value of α is divided by two.

**Students’ Distribution:** It is a family distribution that is bell-shaped and symmetrical like standard normal distribution. It is another name for the t-distribution renamed by Guinness Brewing Company.”

**Sample Proportion:** is the fraction of items in a sample that have the attribute of interest.

**Simple Random Sampling:** it is a sampling method which ensures that every combination of n parameters of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

**Sampling without Replacement:** it is more efficient than sampling with replacement. In practice, sampling is almost done without replacement.

**Sampling with Replacement:** it is a sampling procedure in which a parameter could be included more than once in the sample.

**Small Sample:** when n<30

**Large sample:** when n ≥30

**Sample Proportion:** is the fraction of statistics in the sample that has the attributes of interest.

**Factors Influencing Sample Size:** confidence level, the acceptable margin of error, the degree of variation in the population values

**Factors Influencing Interval Width:** required confidence, sample size, standard deviation of the population of interest.