

What is a Confidence Interval?

Worksheet

A confidence interval is calculated as $CI = \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$, giving a range that is likely, at the chosen confidence level, to contain the true population mean.

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

Questions

1. A 95% confidence interval means

- A) 95% of the data falls in the interval
- B) about 95% of such intervals would contain the true parameter
- C) the sample mean is 95% accurate
- D) there's a 95% chance the interval is wrong

2. Increasing the sample size n

- A) widens the confidence interval
- B) narrows the confidence interval
- C) has no effect
- D) only affects the mean

3. The z-score for a 99% confidence level is approximately

- A) 1.645
- B) 1.96
- C) 2.576
- D) 3.00

4. Margin of error E is calculated as

- A) zn
- B) $z(\sigma/n)$
- C) z/n
- D) σ/z

5. A sample of $n=64$ students has mean test score $\bar{x}=78$, $\sigma=12$. Find the 95% confidence interval ($z=1.96$).

6. A factory samples $n=100$ bolts with mean length $\bar{x}=50.2$ mm, $\sigma=1.5$ mm. Find the 90% CI ($z=1.645$).

7. A poll of $n=400$ voters finds $\bar{x}=52\%$ support, $\sigma=25\%$. Find the 99% CI ($z=2.576$).

8. Define: What is a confidence interval?

9. Define: What does a 95% confidence level mean?

10. Define: What is the margin of error?

Answer Key

1. B) about 95% of such intervals would contain the true parameter - It's about the long-run capture rate of the method, not a single interval's probability.
2. B) narrows the confidence interval - Larger n reduces $1/n$, shrinking the margin of error.
3. C) $2.576 - z$ 2.576 corresponds to 99% confidence (two-tailed).
4. B) $z/(n)$ - $E = z/(n)$, the z-score times the standard error.
5. $E = z/(n) = 1.96(12/64) = 1.96(12/8) = 1.96 \cdot 1.5 = 2.94$ CI = $78 \pm 2.94 = (75.06, 80.94)$
6. $E = 1.645(1.5/100) = 1.645(1.5/10) = 1.645 \cdot 0.15 = 0.247$ CI = $50.2 \pm 0.247 = (49.953, 50.447)$
7. $E = 2.576(25/400) = 2.576(25/20) = 2.576 \cdot 1.25 = 3.22$ CI = $52\% \pm 3.22\% = (48.78\%, 55.22\%)$
8. A range of values, built from sample data, likely to contain the true population parameter.
9. If you repeated the sampling many times, about 95% of the resulting intervals would contain the true parameter.
10. The value added to and subtracted from the sample mean: $E = z/(n)$.

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