

(I) $n=52 \rightarrow$ sufficiently large!

$$\bar{X} = 90.9$$

$$s = 3.8$$

$$\textcircled{A} \begin{cases} 99\% \Rightarrow \alpha = .01 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = .005 \\ df = n-1 \\ = 52-1 \\ = 51 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2} = 2.676$$

$$s.e. = \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad d.f. = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 90.9 \pm (2.676) \left(\frac{3.8}{\sqrt{52}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90.9 \pm (2.676) (.527)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{90.9 \pm 1.410} \Rightarrow \text{Remember, there is never a penalty for rounding difference as long as you SHOW YOUR WORK!}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \begin{cases} 90\% \Rightarrow \alpha = .10 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = .05 \\ df = 51 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2} = 2.008$$

$$\text{so we have: } \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad d.f. = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 90.9 \pm (2.008) \left(\frac{3.8}{\sqrt{52}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 90.9 \pm (2.008) (.527)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{90.9 \pm 1.058}$$

II $n=49 \rightarrow$ sufficiently large!

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &= 54.6 \\ s &= 8.2 \\ \alpha &= .05 \\ \alpha/2 &= .025 \\ \text{d.f.} &= n-1 \\ &= 49-1 \\ &= 48 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2} = 2.011$$

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$$\stackrel{\text{so}}{\Rightarrow} \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} s/\sqrt{n} \text{ d.f.} = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 54.6 \pm (2.011) \left(\frac{8.2}{\sqrt{49}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 54.6 \pm (2.011) (1.171)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{54.6 \pm 2.356}$$

III $n=8 \Rightarrow$ "Normally Distributed"

NOTE:

is given, so any
sample size is
sufficiently large.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= .05 \\ \alpha/2 &= .025 \\ \text{d.f.} &= n-1 \\ &= 8-1 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2} = 2.365$$

$$\bar{X} = 2958.75$$

$$s = 39.26$$

$$\stackrel{\text{so}}{\Rightarrow} \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} s/\sqrt{n} \text{ d.f.} = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2958.75 \pm (2.365) \left(\frac{39.26}{\sqrt{8}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2958.75 \pm (2.365) (13.881)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2958.75 \pm 13.881}$$

III $n=15 \Rightarrow$ "Normally Distributed"
is given, so any
sample size is
sufficiently large

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &= 186 \\ s &= 4.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= .05 \\ \alpha/2 &= .025 \\ \text{d.f.} &= n-1 \\ &= 15-1 \\ &= 14 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow t_{\alpha/2} = 2.145$$

$$\stackrel{\text{so}}{\Rightarrow} \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} s/\sqrt{n} \text{ d.f.} = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 186 \pm (2.145) \left(\frac{4.3}{\sqrt{15}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 186 \pm (2.145) (1.110)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{186 \pm 2.381}$$