

1) What is the sampling distribution of the mean?

2) What does the standard error of the mean,  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$ , measure?

3) Evaluate the finite population correction factor  $\sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$  for each of the following. Show all work and calculate to 4 decimal digits.

N	n	FPCF $\sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$
1000	1	
1000	5	
1000	100	
1000	500	
1000	1000	

4) When can the finite population correction factor be waived (ignored)?

5) When does the sampling distribution of the mean resemble a Normal (z) distribution? Be specific.

6) Suppose a population is Normally distributed with  $\mu=100$ ,  $\sigma=10$ ,  $N=500$ .

a) Describe the possible values for the sample mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) when  $n=16$ .

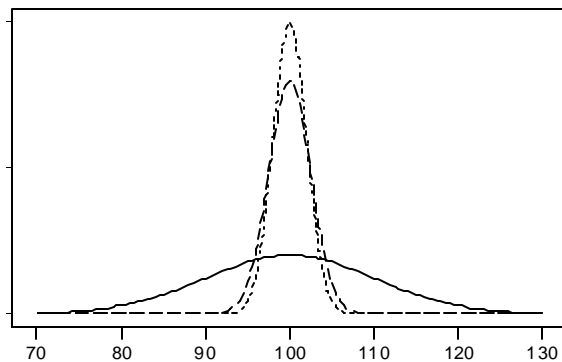
b) Describe the possible values for the sample mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) when  $n=25$ .

c) Refer to the plot. Identify which distribution is which.

i) Normally distributed population  $\mu=100$ ,  $\sigma=10$ .

ii) SDOM when  $n=16$ .

iii) SDOM when  $n=25$ .



d) If many people each take a sample of  $n=25$  from this population, what proportion of them will have a sample mean between 98 and 102?

e) When  $n=25$ , inside what interval will the *middle 90%* of sample means be?

f) What's the probability your sample is so biased that the sample's mean exceeds 103?

g) What is the probability an *individual* item exceeds 103?