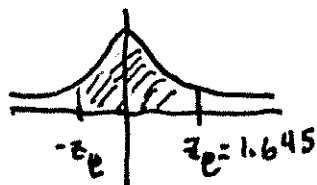


§6.1 #29 $\left[\begin{array}{l} c = 0.90 \\ \sigma = 6.8 \\ E = 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \boxed{n = \left(\frac{z_c \sigma}{E} \right)^2}$

From $c = 0.90$, we get $z_c = 1.645$



Therefore

$$n = \left(\frac{(1.645)(6.8)}{1} \right)^2 = 125.126$$

So, we need ~~125~~ sample size of $n = 126$ to estimate μ .

§6.1 #37 $\left[\begin{array}{l} n = 50 \\ \bar{x} = 2650 \\ \sigma = 425 \\ c = 0.95 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow z_c = 1.96$



$$\boxed{E = z_c \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{425}{\sqrt{50}} = 60.1040$$

Thus,

$$E = (1.96)(60.1040) = 117.80384$$

So our confidence interval is

$$\bar{x} - E < \mu < \bar{x} + E$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2650 - 117.80384 < \mu < 2650 + 117.80384$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2532.1961 < \mu < 2767.80384$$

§6.2 #20

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} n=7 \\ \bar{x}=110 \\ s=44.50 \\ c=0.95 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow d.f.=6 \\ \\ \\ \rightarrow t_c=2.447 \end{array}$$

$$E = t_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = (2.447) \frac{(44.50)}{\sqrt{7}} = 41.157$$

interval:

$$\bar{x} - E < \mu < \bar{x} + E$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$110 - 41.157 < \mu < 110 + 41.157$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$68.843 < \mu < 151.157$$

§6.3 #13

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} n=3110 \\ c=0.99 \\ \hat{p} = \frac{1435}{3110} = 0.4614 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow z_c = 2.756 \\ \\ \rightarrow \hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p} = 0.5386 \end{array}$$

$$E = z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}} = (2.756) \sqrt{\frac{(0.4614)(0.5386)}{3110}}$$
$$= 0.0246$$

Confidence interval:

$$\hat{p} - E < p < \hat{p} + E$$

$$0.4614 - 0.0246 < p < 0.4614 + 0.0246$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$0.4368 < p < 0.486$$