

7.4

C.I. and Sample Size for Proportions

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## Confidence Intervals and Sample Size for Proportion

- ex) I interview 100 Century Students, 73 of them own a car. So 73% of Century Students interviewed own a car.
- The 73% is a proportion.

### Symbols Used In Proportion Notation

$p$  = population proportion

$\hat{p}$  = sample proportion (read "p hat")

For a sample proportion,

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} \text{ and } \hat{q} = \frac{n-x}{n} \text{ or } 1 - \hat{p}$$

where  $x$  = # of sample that possess a characteristic  
 $n$  = sample size

ex) from above.

- $n=100$   $x=73$   $\hat{p}=.73$   $\hat{q} = \frac{100-73}{100}$  or  $1-.73 = .27$

$\hat{p}$  will estimate  $p$ . The bigger  $n$ , the better the estimate

Just as before, with means, I can find a C.I. for the Proportion.

### Formula for C.I. for a Proportion

$$\hat{p} - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}} < p < \hat{p} + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}$$

when  $np \geq 5$  &  $nq \geq 5$ .

ex) From above,  $n=100$ ,  $X=73$ . Find 95% C.I. of true proportion of students w/ cars.

$$\hat{p} = .73 \quad \hat{q} = .27 \quad n = 100 \quad \alpha = .05 \quad Z_{.025} = 1.96$$

$$.73 - (1.96)\sqrt{\frac{(.73)(.27)}{100}} < p < .73 + (1.96)\sqrt{\frac{(.73)(.27)}{100}}$$

$$\boxed{.643 < p < .817}$$

## Sample Size for Proportions

to find sample size needed use

Formula for Minimum Sample Size Needed for p.

$$n = \hat{p}\hat{q} \left( \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{E} \right)^2 \quad (\text{round up if necessary})$$

Two Cases:

1. approximation of  $\hat{p}$  is known: use this in formula
2. no approximation is known for  $\hat{p}$ : use  $\hat{p} = .5$ .

ex) I want to be 90% confident that my estimate of proportion of car-owners is w/in 2% of the true proportion.

I have a estimate for  $\hat{p} = .73$ ,  $\alpha = .1$   $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.65$

$$E = .02 \quad \hat{q} = .27$$

so

$$n = (.73)(.27) \left( \frac{1.65}{.02} \right)^2 = 1342$$

ex) I want to know proportion of students w/  
blue car. I want 90% C.I. that I'm w/in  
2%.

$$\hat{p}=? \text{ so use } .5 \quad \hat{q}=.5 \quad Z_{\alpha/2}=1.65 \quad E=.05$$

$$n = (.5)(.5) \left( \frac{1.65}{.02} \right)^2 = 1702$$

## Using Your Calculator

1. STATS  $\rightarrow$  TESTS
2. A-1-PropZInt
3. Enter stuff
4. Calculate