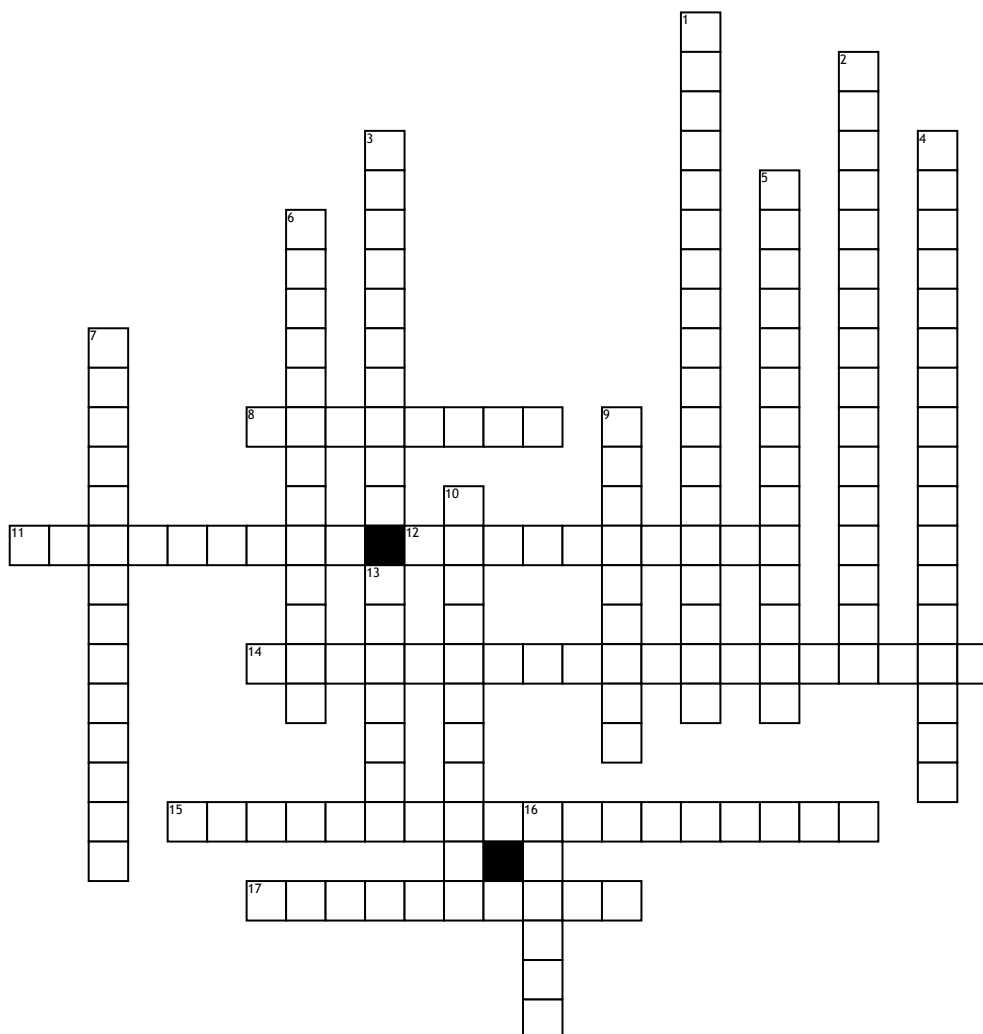


6.1 Confidence Intervals for the Mean (Large Samples)



Across

8. The validity of an estimation method is increased if a sample statistic is _____ the wider the interval.

11. What is the effect on the width of the confidence interval when the sample size is increased?

12. Which statistic is the best unbiased estimator for population mean?

14. A statistic is unbiased if it does not overestimate or underestimate the _____

15. You know from the Central Limit Theorem that when the sampling distribution of sample means is a _____

17. Given the same sample statistics, which level of confidence would produce the widest confidence interval?

Down

1. n interval estimate of a population parameter such as population mean. This interval estimate is called a _____

2. _____ is an interval, or range of values, used to estimate a population parameter.

3. If the population is normally distributed and the population standard deviation is known, you may use the normal sampling distribution for any

4. when the same sample data are used, the greater the _____,

5. When you compute a confidence interval for a _____, the general round-off rule is to round off to the same number of decimal places given for the sample mean.

6. Given a level of confidence c, the _____ E is the greatest possible distance between the point estimate and the value of the parameter it is estimating.

7. The level of confidence c is the area under the standard normal curve between the _____

9. using sample statistics to estimate the value of an unknown population parameter. Is an important technique of statistical

10. Low _____, increases the validity of an estimation method

13. Critical values are values that separate sample statistics that are probable from sample statistics that are improbable, or _____

16. If is unknown, you can estimate it using provided you have a preliminary sample with at least _____ members.

Word Bank

level of confidence
normal distribution
population parameter
inference
decreases

Thirty
ninety nine
sample size
variability

confidence interval
interval estimate
sample mean
unusual

population mean
margin of error
critical values
unbiased