

# 6B Small N

## Contents

### 6B When we don't have a large sample size

B.1	When $\sigma$ is known	.....
B.2	Ex: Hydro Turbines 3	.....
B.3	When $\sigma$ is unknown	.....
B.4	Student's t-distribution	.....
B.5	Confidence Interval with t-distribution	.....
B.6	t-distribution on Calculators	.....
B.7	Ex: A/C unit lifetime 2	.....
B.8	Ex: Tire Life	.....
B.9	Ex: Heat Transfer	.....

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## 6B When we don't have a large sample size

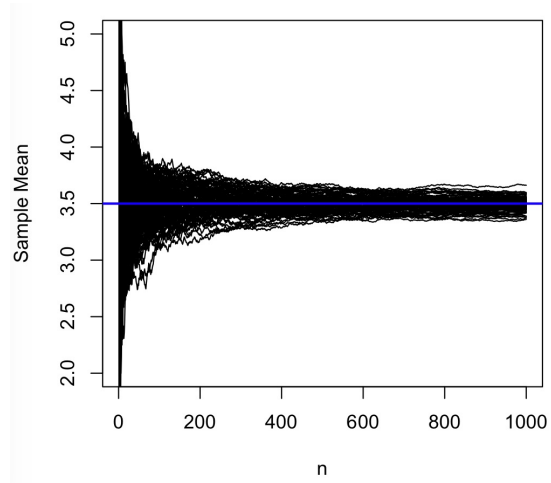
[\[ToC\]](#)

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- When  $n$  is not larger than 40, we must have  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$  to have the result

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

- $\sigma$  may or may not be known.

$X$   
(each experiment)



$\overline{X}$

$$\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$$

## B.1 When $\sigma$ is known

- No change in formula.

## B.2 Ex: Hydro Turbines 3

- Old model of hydroelectric miniturbines averages 25.2 Kwatt output under the lab condition.
- Recently the model design was changed, and that supposed to improve the average output.
- Out of 10 units tested, sample mean 27.1, sigma is known to be 7.2.
- Is this result enough to claim the improvement?

### B.3 When $\sigma$ is unknown

Suppose  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be Random Sample from  $N(\mu, \sigma)$  distribution, but now  $\sigma$  is unknown. Then we still have

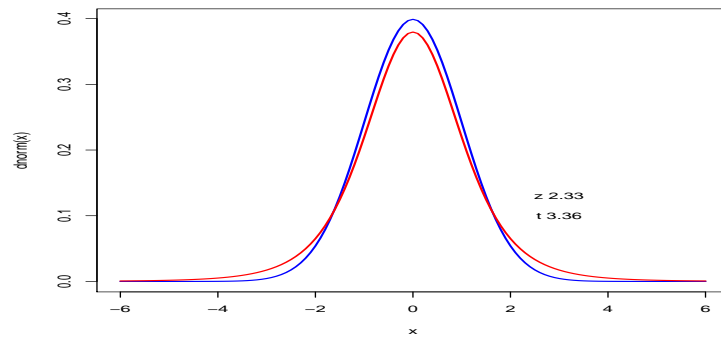
$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1).$$

But do not know  $\sigma$ . Then if we use  $S$  instead of  $\sigma$ , we have slightly different distribution,

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n - 1).$$

Where  $t(n - 1)$  is t-distribution with degrees of freedom  $n - 1$ .

## B.4 Student's t-distribution



```
draw.t <- function(df=5, a=0){  
  
  x <- seq(-6,6,.1)  
  plot(x, dnorm(x), type='l', col="blue", lwd=2)  
  lines(x, dt(x,df), col="red", lwd=2)  
  
  if (a!=0) {  
    c1<- qnorm(1-a); c2 <- qt(1-a,df)  
    text(3, .13, paste("z", round(c1,2)))  
    text(3, .1, paste("t", round(c2,2)))  
  }  
}  
  
draw.t(5)  
draw.t(5, .05)
```



## B.5 Confidence Interval with t-distribution

- $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  (two-sided) Confidence Interval for  $\mu$  is

$$\left( \bar{X} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

- For one-sided upper- or lower- CI, pick one of  $+$  or  $-$  sign above, and change  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$  to  $\alpha$ .

## B.6 t-distribution on Calculators

#--- R

dt(x, df)

pt(x, df)

qt(p, df)

#--- TI-84 (

tpdf(x, df)

tcdf(a, b, df)

invT(p, df)

## B.7 Ex: A/C unit lifetime 2

- Sample of 15 units have averaged in 3.72 years and sd of 4.17.
- Calculate 95% CI for true average of A/C units of same kind.

## B.8 Ex: Tire Life

- The manufacturer of a new fiberglass tire claims that its average life will be at least 40,000 miles.
- To verify this claim a sample of 12 tires is tested, with their lifetimes (in 1,000s of miles) being as follows:
- Sample mean: 38.04. Sample SD: 2.49.

## B.9 Ex: Heat Transfer

- An article in the Journal of Heat Transfer (Trans. ASME, Sec. C, 96. 1974. p. 59) described a new method of measuring the thermal conductivity of Armco iron.
- Using a temperature of 100F and a power input of 550 wtts, 10 measurements of thermal conductivity (in Btu/hr-ft-F) were obtained:
- $\bar{X} = 41.92$   $S = .284$