

Discussion
 section:
 week of
 21-25 May

Disc. Sec. 6 #1:

AMS 7
 21 May 18

R-63

$$\frac{26.0 \text{ kg} - 25.1 \text{ kg}}{25.1 \text{ kg}} = \frac{-2.1 \text{ kg}}{25.1 \text{ kg}}$$

the mean weight has declined 7.5% in 5 years: 1.5% decline each year

this diff. is large in practical terms

this is a 1-sample problem with a quant. continuous outcome: like the intertidal crab study

Inf. summary

↑ pop.	unknown pop. quantity of main interest	μ = mean weight of all sea urchins in this area, now
↑ sample	estimate of μ	$\bar{y} = 26.0 \text{ kg}$
↑	give or take for \bar{y} as est. of μ	$SE(\bar{y}) = 0.6 \text{ kg}$
↓ I.D.	95% CI for μ	$\bar{y} \pm t_{n-1}^{0.95} \cdot SE(\bar{y}) = 26.0 \text{ kg} \pm 2.021 (0.62 \text{ kg}) = (26.0 \pm 1.2) \text{ kg}$

all adult E.S.
sea otters, now

sample
the observed
otter

stat.
inf.

inference (2)
all possible \bar{y}_s

weight (kg.)
N = 600

actual
i.i.d.

weight (kg.)
n = 42

mean $\bar{y} = 26.0$ kg
s.d. $s = 4.0$ kg

26.0 kg
27.1
...
M → 0

mean $\mu = ?$
s.d. $\sigma = ?$
biology

hyp. i.i.d.
pop. hist.

sample
hist.

long run
mean
EV of \bar{y}
= μ

est. long run
s.d. \hat{SE} of \bar{y}
= 0.62 kg

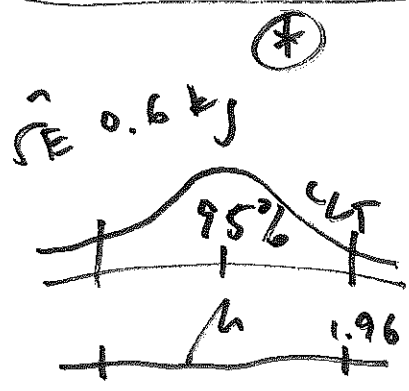
EV of
 $\bar{y} =$

mean $\bar{y} = ?$
ex. 27.1

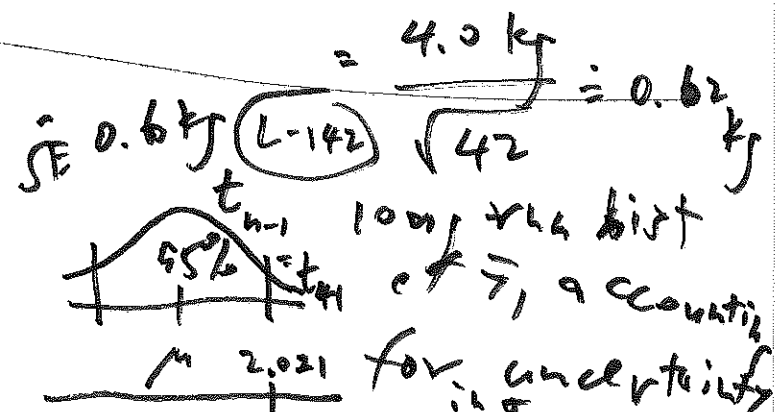
long run
hist. (*)

$$E_{i.i.d.}(\bar{y}) = \mu$$

$$\hat{SE}(\bar{y}) = \hat{SE}_{i.i.d.}(\bar{y}) = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$



long-run
hist. of \bar{y}

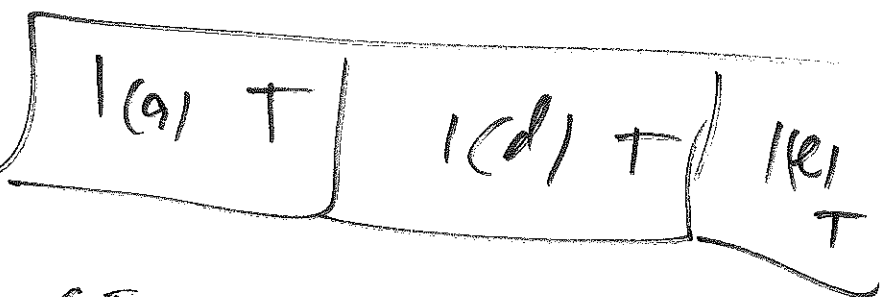


95% CI
 (| for μ)
 24.8 26.0 27.2 kg 28.1 μ_0

theory: offers
 of us for us
 weight is concerned
 ($\mu = \mu_0 = 28.1$ kg)

28.1 (not) in 95% CI, so
 diff. between $\bar{y} = 26.0$ kg
 & $\mu_0 = 28.1$ kg (is)

statistic \leftrightarrow hard to
 attribute diff (28.1 vs. 26.0) to
 unlucky random sampling \leftrightarrow
 probably real (if you did census
 of all 600 offers, mean weight would
 not be 28.1)



1(c) F, because CI says nothing
 about individual offers in sample;
 to make 1(c) T, ~~only 4.0 kg~~
 (95%) $\rightarrow 26.0 \pm 2(4.0 \text{ kg})$