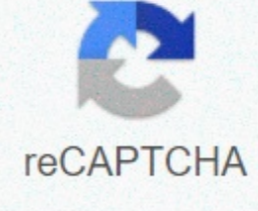




I'm not robot



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## A particular brand of dishwasher soap is sold in three sizes

The method used in choosing a sample is important. Here's a conventional method of retaking that makes finding the sampling distribution of statistics easier. Let  $X_1, X_2$  be the observations of one estate-sized sample. In fact, how we go about sampling can have a great impact on both the values and accuracy of the observations. The way a statistician would demonstrate a population is very important. This concept is called the sampling method, and this is just that: the method you use when sampling. Over the years, the guru has found a sampling method that allows easier identification of the appropriate sampling distribution. Setting:  $X_1$  of the trailer,  $X_2, \dots, X_n$  are a random sample of size  $n$  if:  $X_i$ 's are random variables independent each  $X_i$  has the same probability distribution that can be agreed in stat parlance by saying: sample observations are independent and distributed in the same way (iid). The above setting is provided exactly if each of the following settings are correct: the sample is done with a replacement (explanation of why) the sample is done from an infinite conceptual population (explain why) the above setting is roughly satisfied with the following situation: sampling is done idly. In this case the  $n$  sample size must be much smaller than the size of the  $N$  population. Under convention if  $n/N \leq .05$  (no more than 5% of the population is sampled), we can act as if we are dealing with SRS (explain why) the logic behind the definition first and foremost: junk in, trash out. So, we're a bad sample, we get bad results. Hence the prevailing use of the sampling method above. Why are  $X_i$ 's conditions (1) independent random variables, and (2) each  $X_i$  has the same probability distribution? The gift must be independent. This means that knowing the value of one observation (or any number)

