

Daily Agenda

Learning Targets:
 I can distinguish sample from population.
 I can explain the different sampling types and methods.

Homework Assessments

10.8 WS Unit 10 B Test - 5/23

The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time.
 -Thomas Edison

Nov 15-8:24 PM

10.8 Samples and Surveys

Population
 All the members of a set

Sample
 Part of a population

If you determine a sample carefully, the statistics for the sample can be used to make general conclusions about the larger population. You can get good statistical information about a population by studying a sample of the population.

Feb 9-11:33 AM

Use the scenario to identify populations and samples.

Before a nation wide election, a polling place was trying to see who would win.

Which choice **best** represents a sample?

- A. A selection of voters over age 50.
- B. A selection of male voters.
- C. A selection of voters of different ages.
- D. All voters.

Apr 21-10:58 AM

Use the scenario to identify populations and samples.

A beverage company wanted to see if people in the United States liked their new logo.

Which choice **best** represents a population?

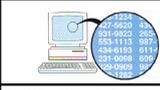
- A. A selection of logo artists.
- B. Every person in the United States.
- C. A selection of shoppers from different states.
- D. 3,800 children age 5 - 15

Apr 21-10:56 AM

Sampling Methods Activity

-take notes

May 16-8:14 AM

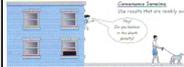
Sampling Method	Definition	Population:
 1. Random	Members of the population are selected in such a way that each has an equal chance of being selected.	All students in our class
 2. Stratified Random	Classify the population into at least two subpopulations that share the same characteristics, then draw a sample from each. ("Some from each")	Choose 5 students using a random generator
		Separate into gender then pull 3 names from each

May 16-10:06 AM

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<p>3. Systematic</p> 	<p>Order the population in some way, then select from it at regular intervals (every "nth" member).</p>	<p>Alphabetize; select every 5th person</p>
<p>4. Cluster</p> 	<p>Divide the population into sections, randomly select a few of those sections, and then choose all members from those selected clusters. ("All from some")</p>	<p>Give each table a number; then pick one group from the random generator</p>

May 16-10:06 AM

<p>5. Convenience</p> 	<p>Use results that are readily available.</p>	<p>Pick those closest to me.</p>
<p>6. Self-Selected</p> 	<p>Select only members of the population who volunteer.</p>	<p>Have students volunteer.</p>

May 16-10:06 AM

<p>Identify the <i>sampling method</i> for the following descriptions:</p>	
<p>1. Apple selects every 100th iPad from the assembly line and conducts a quality assurance test. <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>2. Dr. McBride randomly selects 50 boys and 50 girls from each class house to do a NVHS survey. <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>3. During his option period, John interviews 10 fellow students at his table in the cafeteria to get their opinions about the finals. <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>4. Katie does a phone survey on 30 households by using a random phone number generator. <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>5. Mrs. Nash randomly chooses 8 Math classes at Neuqua and has every student in those classes give ideas on "end of the year" activities at Neuqua for seniors. <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>6. The Echo asks readers to express their opinions on final exams. <input type="text"/></p>	

May 3-7:47 PM

Samples vary in how well they reflect a population. A sample has a *bias* when a part of a population is over or under represented. A *bias* is a systematic error introduced by the sampling method.

May 3-8:46 PM