In a simple random sample of size $n$ from a large population, the sample mean $\bar{x}$ has a probability distribution called the sampling distribution. You need to know these three things about the sampling distribution for $\bar{x}$.

1. Shape. It gets more normal as $n$ increases.
2. Center. Same as the population mean $\mu$ for individuals.
3. Spread. Smaller than the population standard deviation $\sigma$ :

$$
\sigma_{\bar{x}}=\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} .
$$

The numbers racket was an illegal lottery run by mobsters that was popular in big cities before states started running their own lotteries. It cost $\$ 1$ to play and players could pick any three digit number from 000 to 999 . The winning number was selected the next day, and a player who picked the right number would win $\$ 600$.

1. Make a table showing the (two) possible outcomes and their probabilities if you buy one numbers ticket.
2. What is the theoretical average payoff for one numbers game?
3. Some people played the numbers game every day. If someone played 350 games a year for 40 years, that would be 14,000 games. The theoretical standard deviation in the return from one game is $\sigma=\$ 18.964$. Use this to describe the shape, center, and spread of the sampling distribution for the average winnings (per game) over this person's lifetime.
4. Could someone win more money playing numbers than they lost? What is the probability of that happening if they played numbers 14,000 times? Use the normal distribution to find out.
5. Some mobsters took around 350,000 numbers bets every week. For the people running the numbers racket, the theoretical average profit per bet was $\mu=\$ 0.40$ with a standard deviation of $\sigma=\$ 18.964$. Draw and label a graph of the sampling distribution for their weekly average profit.
6. A mobster taking 350,000 bets per week can be $95 \%$ sure that they will have a weekly average profit (per bet) between what two numbers?


A typical newspaper article about the numbers racket. From the Baltimore Afro-American, Dec. 14, 1929.

