## Homework Solutions

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## Exercise 30

(a) The population mean is 4 .
(b) First, find SSX.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{SSX} & =\sum(x-\mu)^{2} \\
& =(2-4)^{2}+(4-4)^{2}+(6-4)^{2} \\
& =4+0+4 \\
& =8 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the variance is $\sigma^{2}=\frac{\mathrm{SSX}}{N}=\frac{8}{3}=2.6667$.
(c)

| Observed sample <br> of size $n=2$ | Sample <br> Mean | Sample Variance <br> (using $n$ in denominator) | Sample Variance <br> (using $n-1$ in denominator) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2,6 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 4,2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 4,4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,6 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 6,2 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 6,4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 6,6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

(d) The average is $\frac{0+1+4+1+0+1+4+1+0}{9}=\frac{12}{9}=1.3333$. It is only half as large as $\sigma^{2}$.
(e) The average is $\frac{0+2+8+2+0+2+8+2+0}{9}=\frac{24}{9}=2.6667$. It is equal to $\sigma^{2}$.
(f) The formula with $n-1$ gives an unbiased estimator of $\sigma^{2}$.

