CALIBRATION DOCUMENT
BN 2.6 What’s Simple about an SRS?

Exhibit 1 - Question
1. List two uses of the word “random” from the audio that are different from the technical definition given above. How do you use the term “random” in your own life?

- We went to the most random party
- She met some random guys (from Clueless)

I use it typically just like the examples above.

Exhibit 2 - Questions
1. List all possible distinct samples of size two from this four-person population. Make sure that your notation makes it possible to distinguish all four members of the population.

Samples: (MR, MD), (MR, FR), (MR, FD), (MD, FR), (MD, FD), (FR, FD)

2. For a simple random sample of size 2, all samples of size 2 have the same chance of being chosen. What would the likelihood be of choosing any one of these samples?

If they are samples of size TWO, then that chance has to be 1 in 2 or 1/2.

3. Suppose for a sample of size two to be “representative” of the population, it has to have exactly one man and one woman, and one Democrat and one Republican. What is the chance of selecting a simple random sample of size two from this population that is representative (in this sense of the word?)

Only these two will work. So the chances are 2 in 2 or perfect. Sample will have to be representative.

(MR, FD), (MD, FR)

Exhibit 3 – Questions
1. What is your population?

Population is all people with a Facebook account!
2. Describe in detail how you would select your simple random sample.

*I would just ask all 113 of my friends and then take the first 20 that responded. This is completely random since my friends are very diverse in age, race, etc.*