

## SET UP.

$X_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Poisson}(\lambda) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, 10$

From the data, we compute  $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}_{10} = \underline{8.2}$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\lambda}) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{10}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

using the  
plug-in principle

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}(\bar{X}_{10}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\text{sd}}(\bar{X}_{10}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## CHALLENGE

Find a 95% confidence interval for  $\lambda$

1. Identify the sampling distribution:

By the CLT,  $Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. Form interval for that distribution:

$$P(a < Z < b) = 0.95$$

But  $Z$  is symmetric, so

$$P(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} < Z < \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > a) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$\Rightarrow a = 1.96$  from normal table.

$$\Rightarrow P(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} < Z < \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = 0.95$$

3. Back transform

$$P(-1.96 < \frac{\bar{X}_n - E(\bar{X}_n)}{\widehat{\text{sd}}(\bar{X}_n)} < 1.96)$$

$$= P( \underline{\hspace{2cm}} < \lambda < \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$$

4. Write as an interval:

$$\mu \in ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$$

5. Plug in estimates.

$$\mu \in ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \in ( \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} )$$