

Mrs. Logan Advanced Math
Week 25- February 19-23

Module 6: Probability and Statistics
Topic C: Random Sampling

	Monday February 19th	Tuesday February 20th	Wednesday February 21st	Thursday February 22nd	Friday February 23rd
Lesson	Lesson 10: Populations and Samples	Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample	Lesson 12: Sampling Variability when Estimating a Population Mean	Lesson 13: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size	Lesson 14: Sampling Variability when Estimating a Population Proportion
Pages	149-161	163-174	175-191	193-211	213-225
We will...	look at ways we can gather data about groups we cannot measure completely.	learn ways to find data sets that are random.	look at several samples and examine how we can use them to estimate population mean.	look at the relationship between sample size and sampling variability.	look at what impact sample size has on sampling variability.
Bell Ringer	Population vs. Sample	Selecting a Sample	Selecting a Sample	Different Sample Sizes	Sample and Population Proportions
Exit Ticket	Sample Statistic or Population Characteristic	Random Sample or Population	Random Number Table	Sample Mean and Population Mean	Sampling Distribution
I will...	distinguish populations and their characteristics from samples and their statistics.	take a random sample from a population and describe the importance of the random sample in drawing conclusions.	describe sampling variability in the context of estimating population mean.	observe that increasing the sample size decreases the sampling variability of the sample mean.	observe that increasing the sample size decreases the sampling variability of the sample proportion.
Reminders					Topic C Quiz next Tuesday, February 27th.

State Standards

- 7.SP.C.5 Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.
- 7.SP.C.6 Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability.
- 7.SP.C.7.a Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events.
- 7.SP.C.8.a Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.

7.SP.C.8.b Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams.

7.SP.C.7.b Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process.

7.SP.C.8.c Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events.