

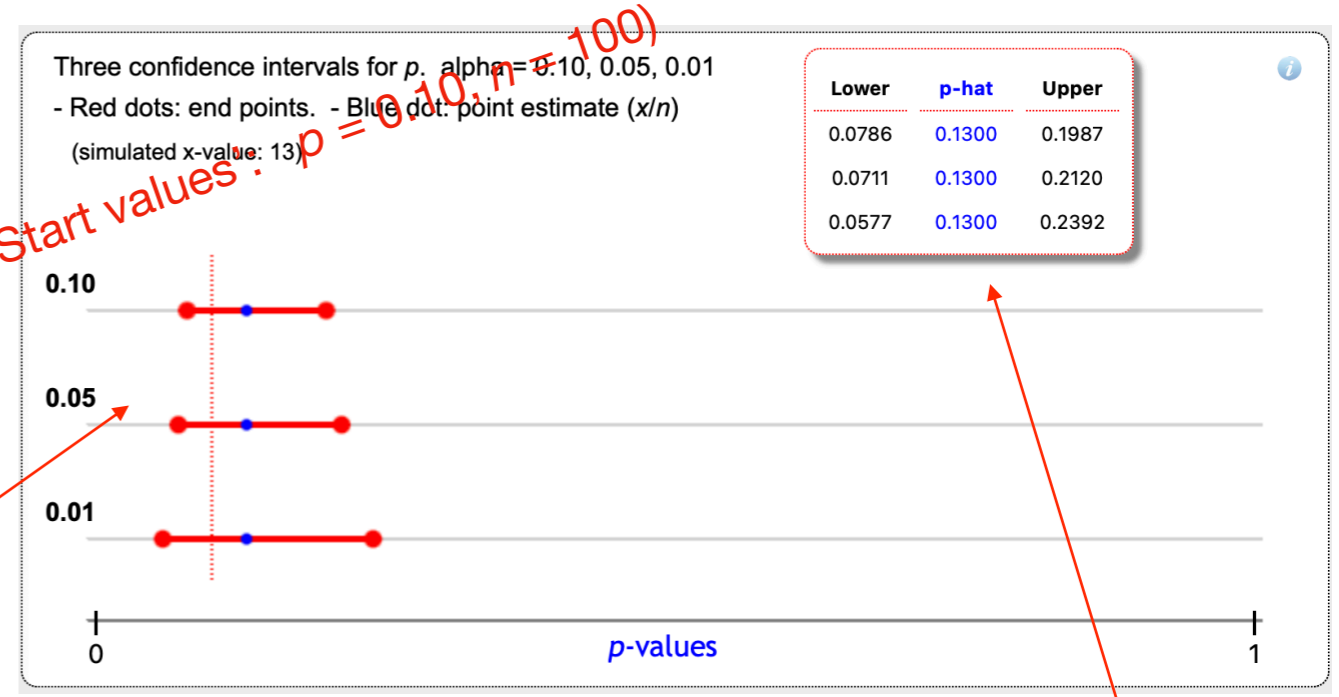
Confidence interval for p ('Start values': $p = 0.10, n = 100$)

General

A confidence for an unknown parameter (here p) is constructed using numerical data, here x (number of faults) and n (sample size).

The interval covers the true parameter value by a predesigned probability ('confidence'). The diagram shows three intervals, 90%, 95% and 99%. Higher confidence requires a longer interval.

The vertical dotted line is the true but unknown value of the parameter (here $p = 0.10$).



Confidence interval for p

Three intervals

A list of all calculated values

p (0 - 1): 0.10

n (10 - 400): 100

Limits X-axis: 0.00 to 1.00

Repeate simulation

Own data:

x	n	alpha
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Calculate own input

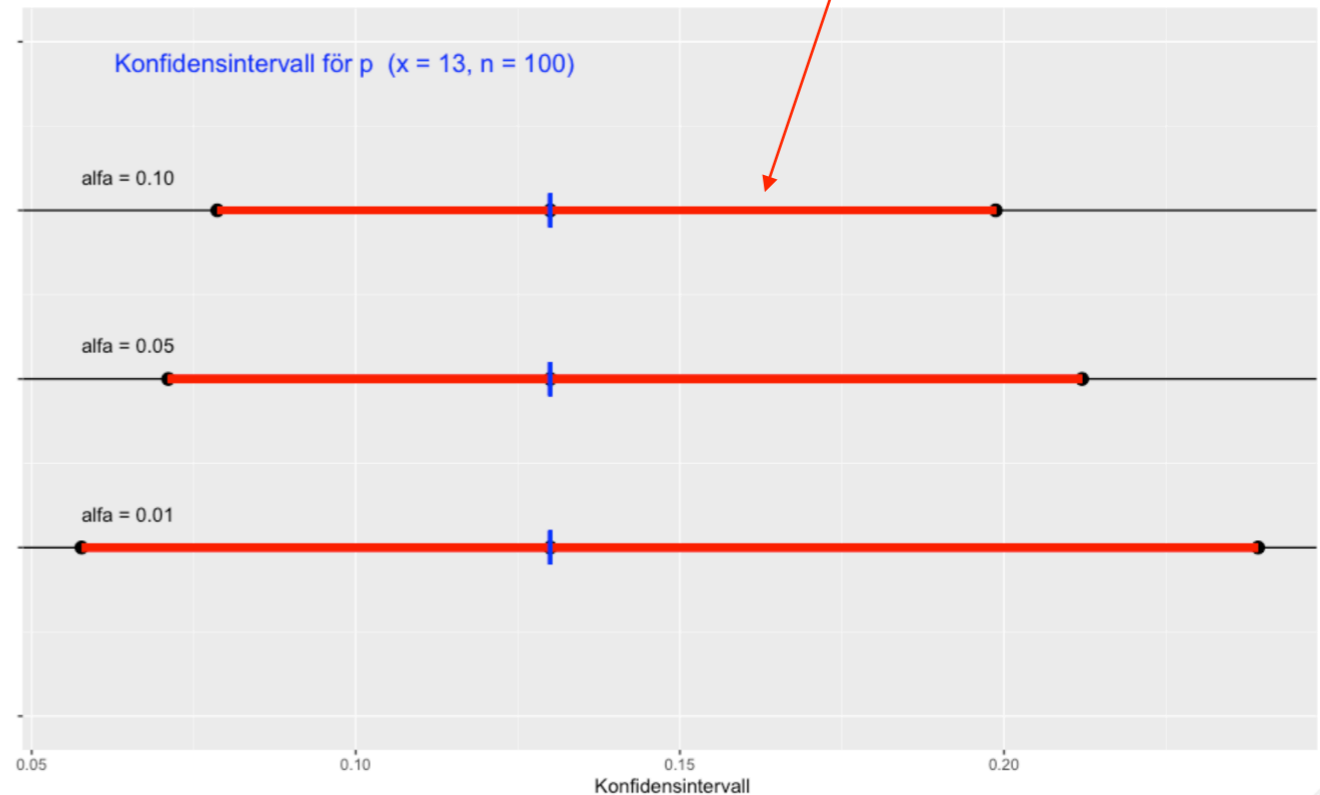
Slides to change parameters

Changes the X-axis

Repeats a simulation with the current parameter values

It is possible to calculate an interval for arbitrary data

Interval calculated using R-commands (n.b. not the same data)



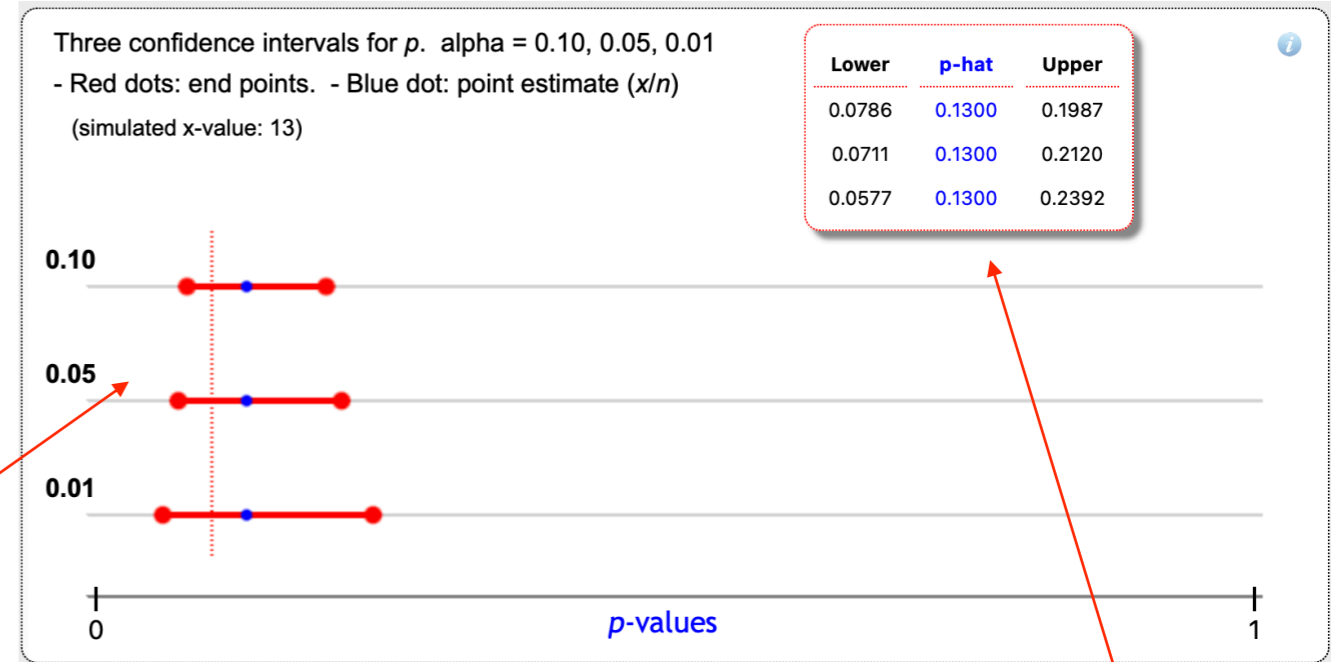
General

A confidence for an unknown parameter (here p) is constructed using numerical data, here x (number of faults) and n (sample size).

The interval covers the true parameter value by a predesigned probability ('confidence'). The diagram shows three intervals, 90%, 95% and 99%. Higher confidence requires a longer interval.

The vertical dotted line is the true but unknown value of the parameter (here $p = 0.10$).

Standard values: $p = 0.10, n = 100$



p (0 - 1): 0.10

n (10 - 400): 100

Limits X-axis: 0.00 to 1.00

Repeate simulation

Own data:

x	n	alpha
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