

# Sampling Distributions

STAT 240 - Fall 2025

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You remind me of 2010s Adam Levine



# Motivation

You're a head brewing chemist at a large scale brewery.  
You've been tasked to develop a new product that  
minimizes costs, maximizes quality, and appeals to a broad  
audience.



# Brewing

- Low cost, high quality, and unoffensive to the masses?
  - That's a German beer
- Barley, hops, and water
- Barley and hop flavor notes are a lie, focus on yield
- Water is the only thing that matters for quality



# Cost Reduction

To develop this beer we have to run an experiment.

- Samples can get *very* expensive

In as few samples as possible we need to determine:

- The highest yield crop varieties
- The location with the highest quality water source



# In-class Activity

Take 5 minutes and pair up into groups.

- Think about what skills your group members will need
- Each group *at least* needs someone **ready to speak up** at the end



# Challenge 1

- You have \$85000 of company funds at your disposal
- Every sample has a cost to it:
  - \$500 per sample for Barley experiments
  - \$800 per sample for Hop experiments
  - \$2000 per sample for water testing
- The head brewer will only use the recipe you suggest if the data **AND** your explanation justify its use



# Challenge 1

- For each “correct” ingredient, you’ll see a 150% return on investment
  - “Second best” ingredients see 80% return
  - “Third best” see 20%
  - Anything else results in a 30% loss
- You’ll have 2 minutes with each data source to make your decisions
- You’ll have 5 minutes to develop your “defense” of your recipe

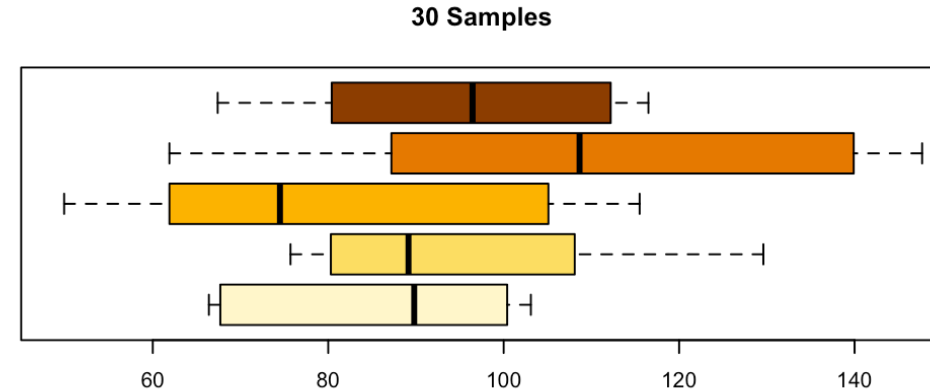
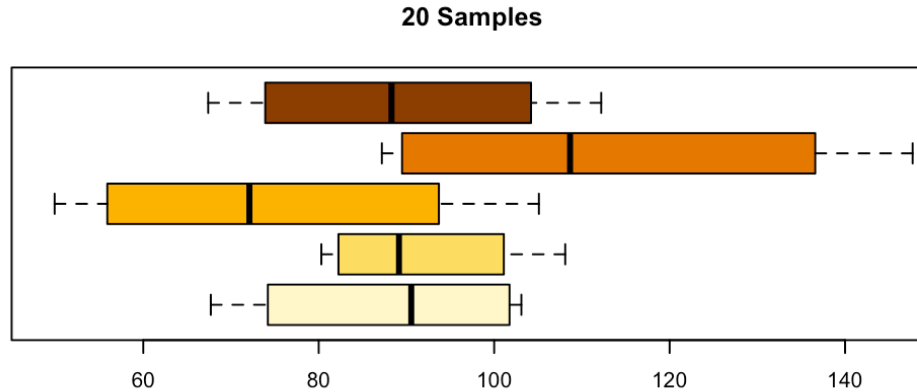
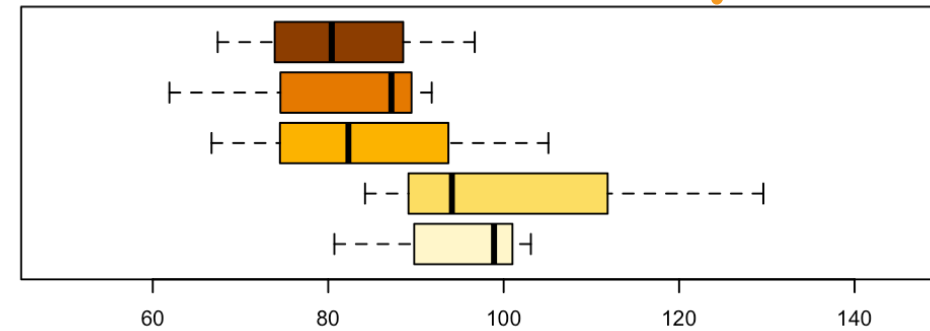
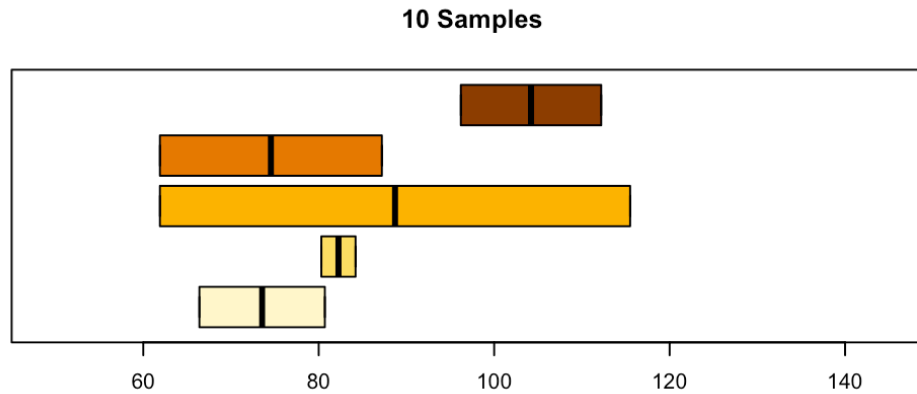


# Barley

1 150% -130%

2 80%

3 15 Samples 20%



Variety

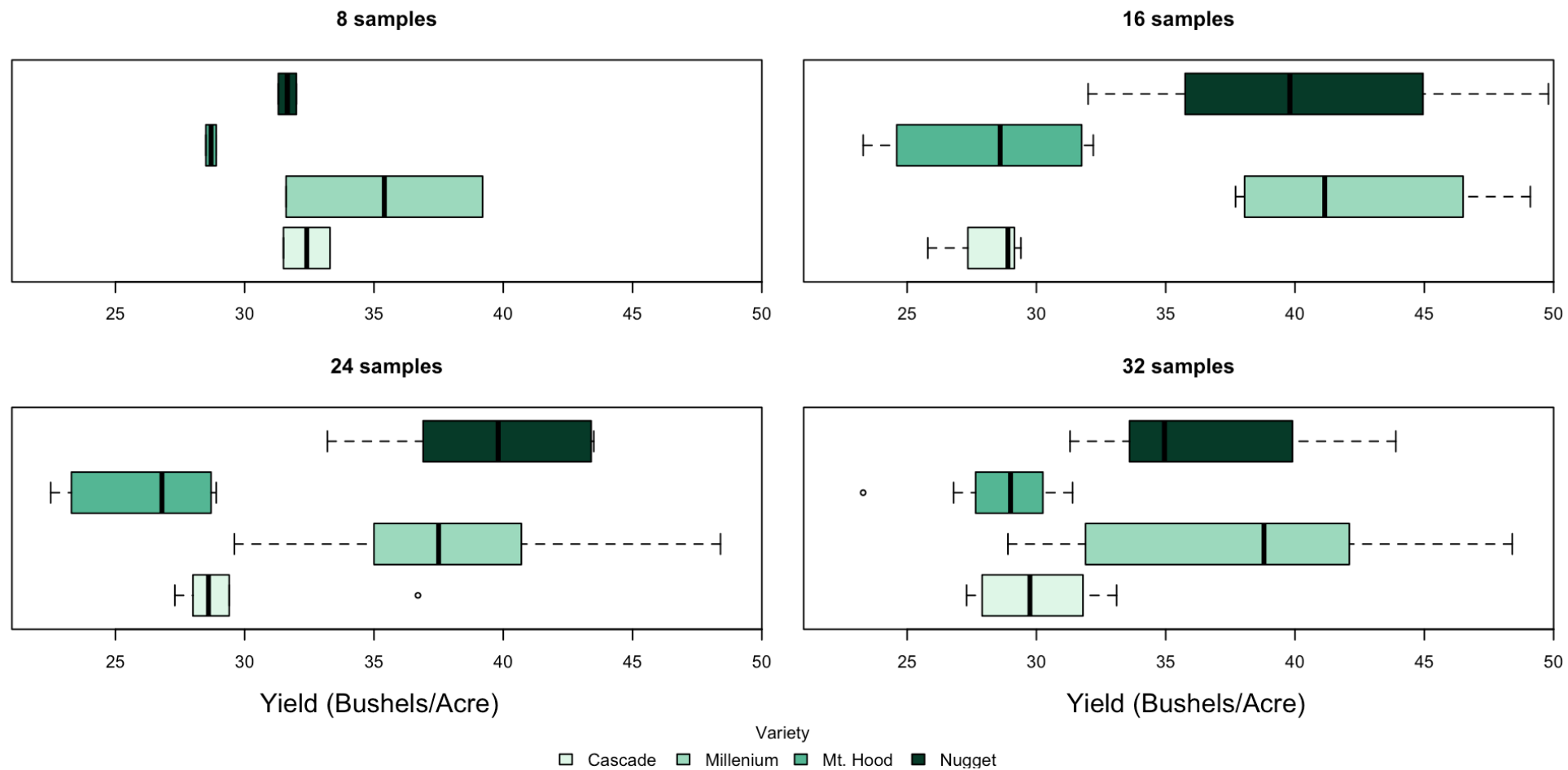
Manchuria Peatland Svantosa Trebi Velvet

2 1 3





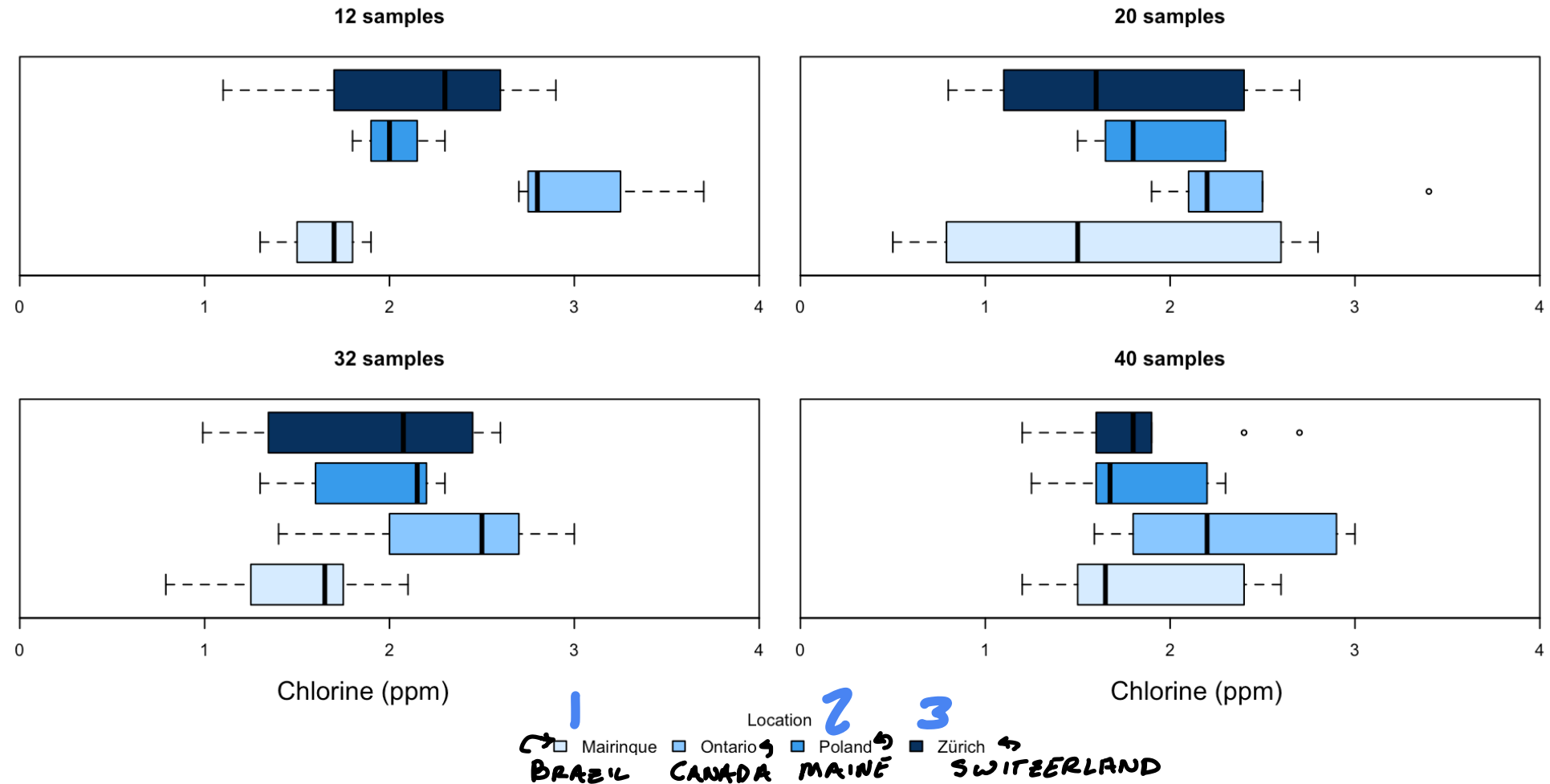
# Hops



3 2 1



# Water



1. 51k

2. 52k

3. 64k

4. 71k

5. 96k

6. 81k

7. 31k

8. 41k

## Results

BARLEY: TREB1

HOP: NUGGET

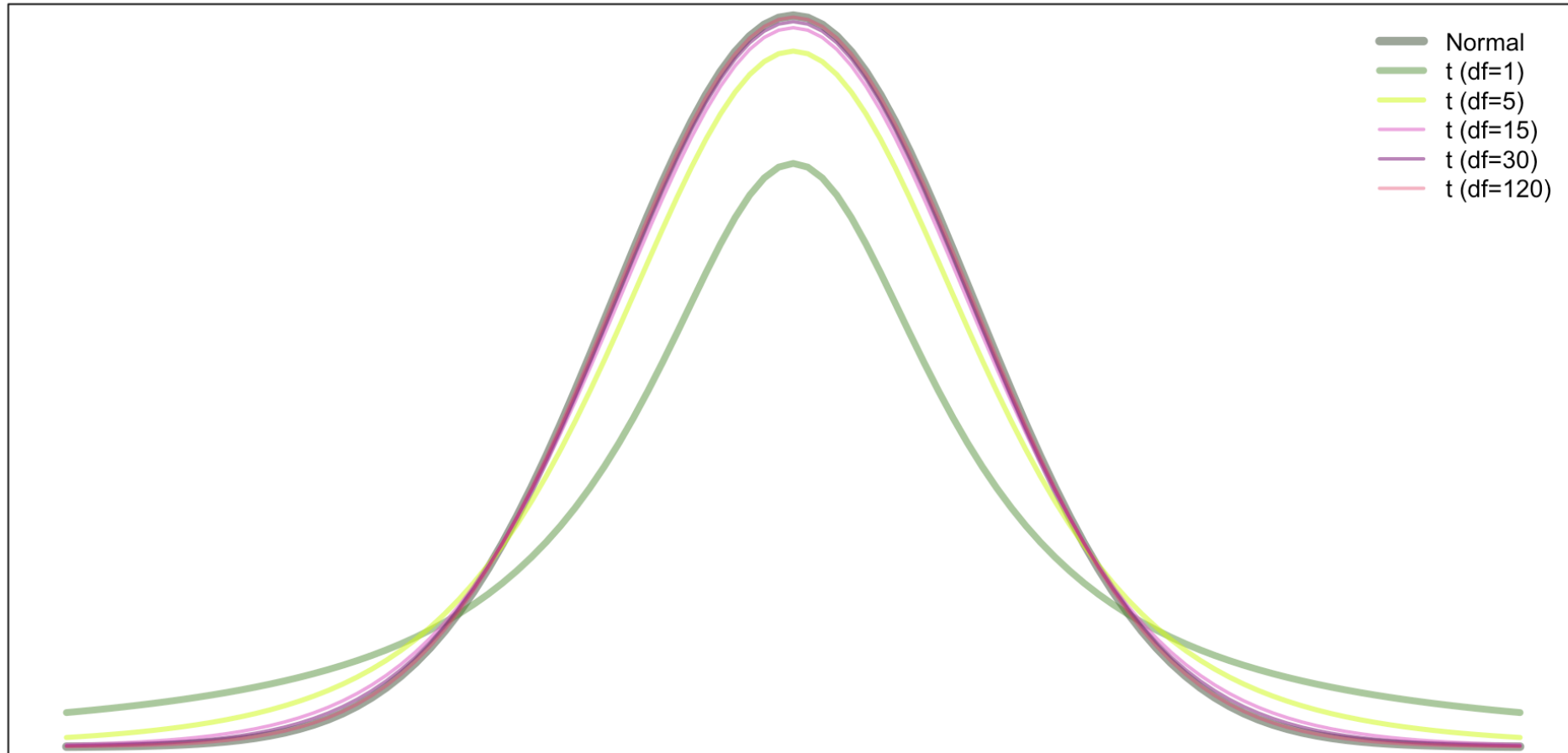
WATER: MARINIQUE



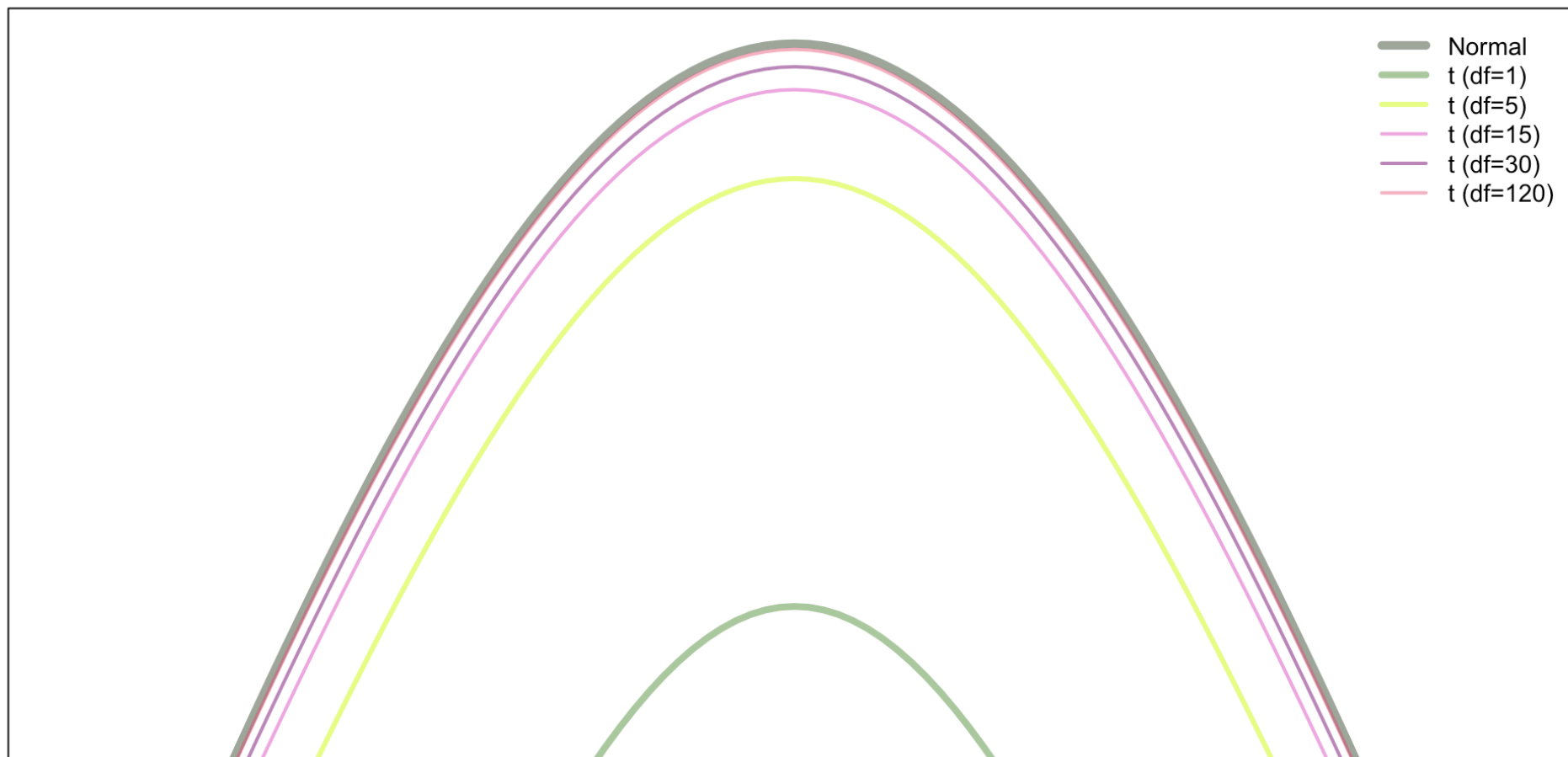
# Sampling Distributions



# Student's $t$ -distribution



# Student's $t$ -distribution



# Central Limit Theorem

- I'll attempt this explanation
- I am not as good as [this guy](#)
  - I highly suggest you watch this, but it's 31 minutes so that's a *you* problem



# Central Limit Theorem

- Pull cards from a deck of 52 playing cards
  - Pull cards until you hit the queen of hearts
  - Record how many cards you pulled to get there, shuffle the deck, and repeat
- If you shuffle perfectly:
  - All possible positions are equally likely
  - Thus the chance of hitting a “center” queen is equally fair





# Central Limit Theorem

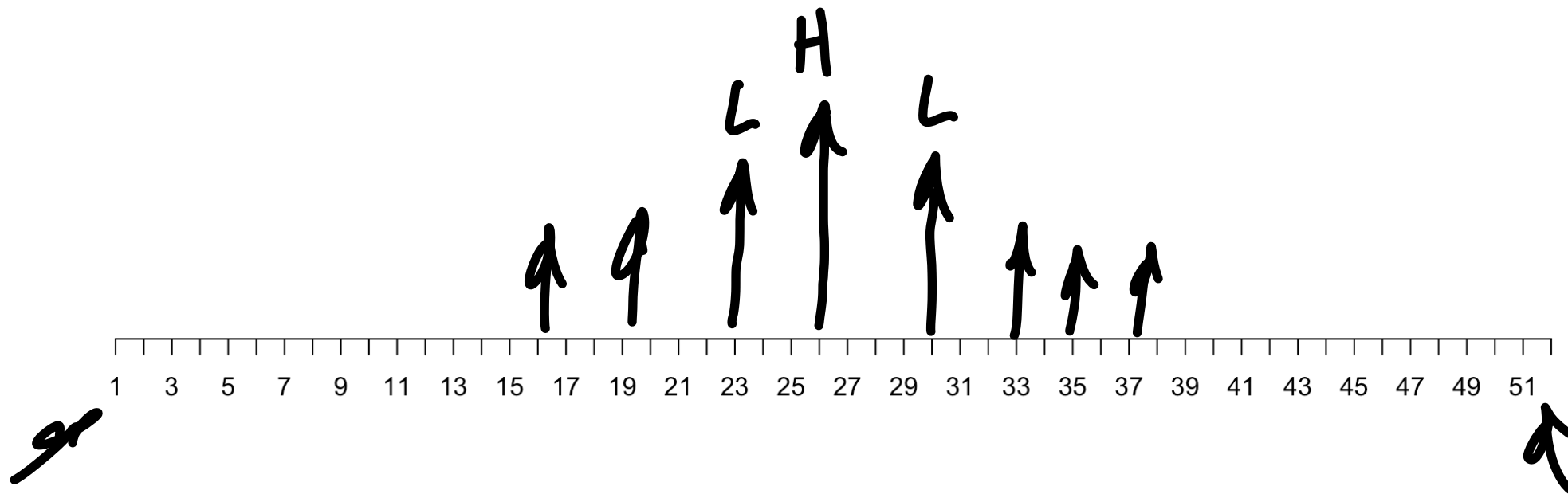
- The proper representation of reality would be:

How often do people pull the queen in the center of the deck, on average?

- Zoom out and look at average results, i.e.
  - Each person pulls cards until the queen of hearts 20 times
  - That number is averaged and plotted out



# Central Limit Theorem



# Why does this matter?

Who actually won our little competition?

- The answer feels obvious, but it isn't
- The CLT holds as  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- At smaller samples we need the  $t$ -distribution
  - That's not very convenient though



# Distribution of Statistics

In practice, the convergence can happen much quicker

- For any sample mean  $\bar{x}$ :

$$\text{When } n > 30, \quad \bar{x} \sim N(\mu_{\bar{x}}, \sigma_{\bar{x}}^2)$$

Where:

$$\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{\bar{x}}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\sqrt{\sigma_{\bar{x}}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$



# Challenge 2

The “correct” ingredient can be described as the one that has the highest probability of the best outcome

- You’ll be given the mean and variance of each ingredient
- With the sample sizes you chose:
  - Find the probability that you achieve the “best” ingredients  $Q_3$  (noted with \*)
- The team with the highest probabilities for each wins



# Barley

$$\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu = 110$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{n} \neq \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Ingredient	Mean	Variance	Q <sub>3</sub>
Manchuria	103	674	115
<u>Peatland</u>	110	455	120
Svantosa	102	677	138
Trebi*	127	1345	<u>138</u>
Velvet	103	1066	123

$$\frac{138 - 110}{\sqrt{455/n}}$$



# Hops

Ingredient	Mean	Variance	$Q_3$
Cascade	31.7	42.7	33.0
Millennium	37.8	31.4	42.4
Mt. Hood	28.4	10.4	31.2
Nugget*	37.5	29.2	41.1



# Water

LOCATION

<del>Ingredient</del>	Mean	Variance	$Q_3$
Zürich	2.00	0.469	1.5
→ Ontario	2.32	0.416	2
Poland	1.93	0.178	1.6
Marinique*	1.70	0.317	1.3





# Results



# Go away

