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BFN/bfn The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99).

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99). Let A_i define the event that i voters in the sample prefer A. Then $P(A_i)$ is given by the

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99). Let A_i define the event that i voters in the sample prefer A. Then $P(A_i)$ is given by the Bin(n, 0.55) distribution.

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99). Let A_i define the event that i voters in the sample prefer A. Then $P(A_i)$ is given by the Bin(n, 0.55) distribution. We want to determine n such that

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99). Let A_i define the event that i voters in the sample prefer A. Then $P(A_i)$ is given by the Bin(n, 0.55) distribution. We want to determine n such that $P\left(\bigcup_{i>\frac{n}{2}}A_i\right) \ge 0.99$

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The probability in question is given by the Binomial distribution evaluated with the Normal approximation (boxed result page 99). Let A_i define the event that i voters in the sample prefer A. Then $P(A_i)$ is given by the Bin(n, 0.55) distribution. We want to determine n such that $P\left(\bigcup_{i>\frac{n}{2}}A_i\right) \ge 0.99 \Leftrightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i\leq\frac{n}{2}}A_i\right) \le 0.01$.

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$$\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{n}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-0.55\cdot n}{\sqrt{n\cdot 0.55\cdot 0.45}}\right) \le$$

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$$\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0.55 \cdot n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.55 \cdot 0.45}}\right) \le 0.99$$

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Thus

$$\frac{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0.55 \cdot n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.55 \cdot 0.45}} \le$$

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$$\Phi\left(\frac{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0.55 \cdot n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.55 \cdot 0.45}}\right) \le 0.99$$

Thus

$$\frac{\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 0.55 \cdot n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 0.55 \cdot 0.45}} \le -2.33 \Rightarrow n > 557$$

Pitman gets 537 ignoring the continuity approximation.