

#10 Std. dev. of $\bar{x}$ values,
 sampled from a pop. of values, x ,
 with mean μ , $\frac{1}{n}$ std. dev. σ ,
 with sample size n .

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\bar{x}}^2 &= \text{Var}(\bar{x}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(\sum x) \quad \leftarrow n \text{ terms} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} (\text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(x) + \dots + \text{Var}(x)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \text{Var}(x) \quad n \text{ terms} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ \sigma_{\bar{x}} &= \sqrt{\text{Var}(\bar{x})} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$
 $E = Z_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

I could also ask you to prove

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

#11 Std. dev. of $\hat{p}$ values - start
 with variance ($p = \text{pop. proportion}$
 $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \text{sample proportion}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\hat{p}}^2 &= \text{Var}(\hat{p}) \\ &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(x) = \frac{1}{n^2} npq = \frac{pq}{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{p})} = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} \quad \left(z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}}, E = Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} \right)$$

I could ask you to prove $\mu_{\hat{p}} = p$.

(In a binomial experiment
 $\mu = E(x) = np$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{npq}, \text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 = npq$)