Review: Error Ranges

Example 1: Suppose $L_m = 40 \pm 2 \text{m}, \ W_m = 6 \pm 0.5 \text{m}.$

The error ranges for these measurements are

$$L_m = 40m \Rightarrow 38m \le L_a \le 42m$$

 $W_a = 6m \Rightarrow 5.5m \le W_a \le 6.5m$

Thus the error range for the measured ratio $\frac{L_m}{W_m}$ is

$$\frac{L_m}{W_m} = \frac{40}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\text{smallest } L}{\text{biggest } W} \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le \frac{\text{largest } L}{\text{smallest } W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{38}{6.5} \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le \frac{42}{5.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 5.85 \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le 7.36$$

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Example 2: (Same, except use percentage margins of error)

Suppose $L_m = 40$ m and $W_m = 6$ m, w/in 1%.

The error ranges for these measurements are

$$L_m = 40m \Rightarrow 0.99 \times 40m \le L_a \le 1.01 \times 40m \Rightarrow 39.6m \le L_a \le 40.4$$

 $W_a = 6m \Rightarrow 0.99 \times 6m \le W_a \le 1.01 \times 6m \Rightarrow 5.4m \le W_a \le 6.6$

Saw last time: if both margins of error in measurement are 1% then margin of error for ratio is (roughly) 2%.

Thus since
$$\frac{L_m}{W_m} = \frac{40}{6}$$
, the error range for the measured ratio $\frac{L_m}{W_m}$ is

$$\frac{L_m}{W_m} = \frac{40}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0.98 \times \frac{40}{6} \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le 1.02 \times \frac{40}{6}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 6.53 \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le 6.8$$

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Using Error Ranges:

In both examples, $L_m = 40$ m and $W_m = 6$ m. $\frac{40}{6}$ is near 7. Is it near enough to pursue the idea that perhaps the ruin was intentionally built in a 7:1 ratio?

- ▶ If the error ranges for L and W are as in Example 1, $5.85 \le \frac{L_a}{W_o} \le 7.36$
- ▶ If the error ranges for *L* and *W* are as in Example 2, $6.53 \le \frac{L_a}{W_a} \le 6.8$

Thus:

In Example 2, 7 is in error range, so Accept that ruin might have been intentionally built in 7:1 ratio. Pursue further.

In Example 1, 7 not in error range, so reject that ruin was intentionally built in 7:1 ratio

Where we're headed:

- We've looked at error ranges the interval around a measured ratio into which the actual ratio might fall.
- ▶ If all we're doing is taking ratios, rather than checking whether something uses a system of proportions, OR if we're only interested in a few ratios, then this method is fine.
- But if we're interested in whether a lot of measured ratios are sufficiently close to one or more ratios in a system of proportions, then it would be faster to have an acceptance range around the numbers in the system of proportions that we can check our measured ratios against.
- ▶ In other words, reversing the procedure.
- ► That is where we're heading next, using the Garden Houses of Ostia as our motivation.

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