## Answer on Question \#85577 - Math -Statistics and Probability

We the next algorithm ${ }^{1}$ :

1. Arrange the entire population in a classified sequence.
2. Select the sample size ( n )
3. Calculate sampling interval $(k)=N / n$
4. Select a random number between 1 to $k$ (including $k$ )
5. Add the sampling interval ( $k$ ) to the chosen random number to add the next member to a sample and repeat this procedure to add remaining members of the sample.
6. In case k isn't an integer, you can select the closest integer to $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{n}$.
$N=10, n=3, k=\frac{N}{n}=\frac{10}{3} \approx 3.33 \approx 3$
So, we have next results:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sample } 1=\left\{a_{1}, a_{4}, a_{7}\right\} \\
& \text { Sample } 2=\left\{a_{2}, a_{5}, a_{8}\right\} \\
& \text { Sample } 3=\left\{a_{3}, a_{6}, a_{9}\right\} \\
& \text { Sample } 4=\left\{a_{4}, a_{7}, a_{10}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ https://www.questionpro.com/blog/systematic-sampling/

