

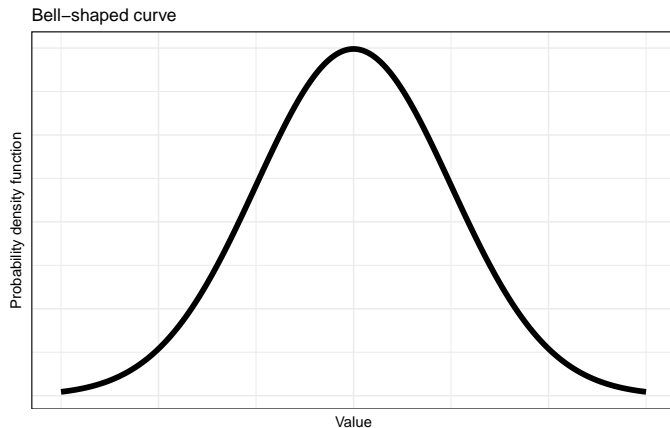
P4 - Central Limit Theorem

STAT 587 (Engineering)
Iowa State University

August 27, 2020

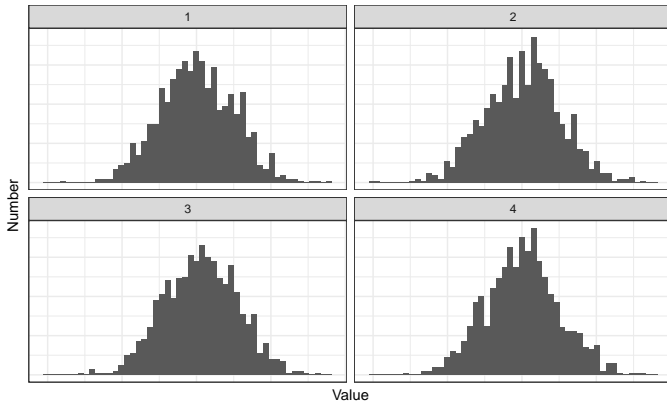
Bell-shaped curve

The term **bell-shaped curve** typically refers to the probability density function for a normal random variable:



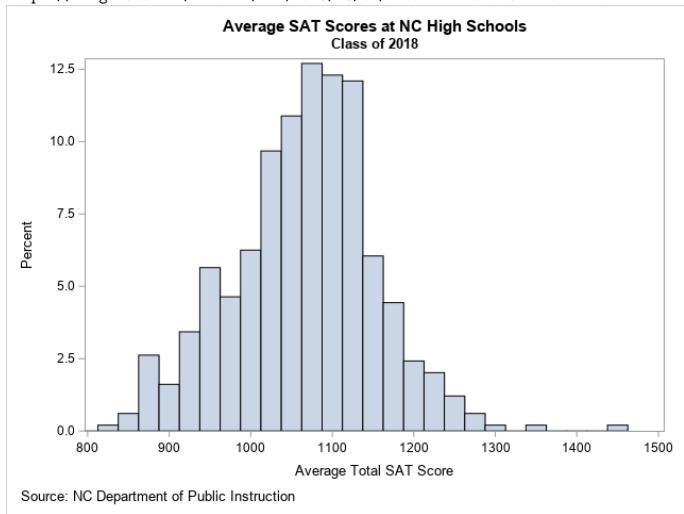
Histograms of samples from bell-shaped curves

Histograms of 1,000 standard normal random variables



SAT scores

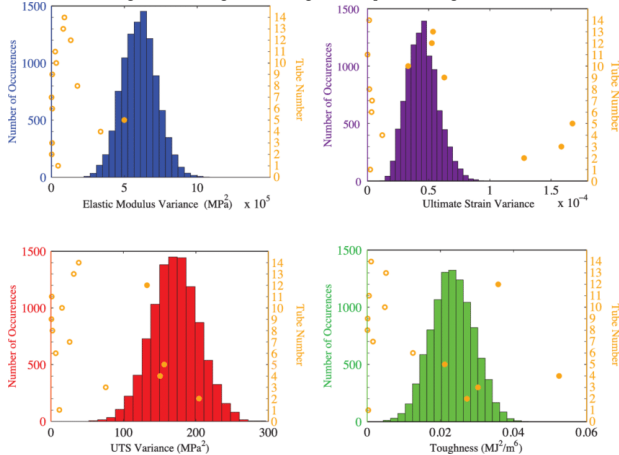
<https://blogs.sas.com/content/iml/2019/03/04/visualize-sat-scores-nc.html>



Toughness

https:

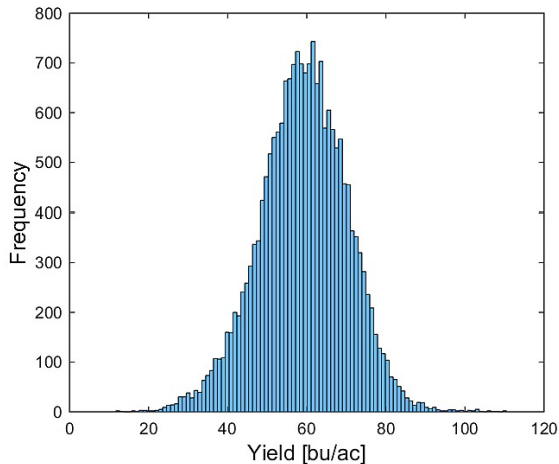
www.researchgate.net/figure/Histograms-representing-the-distributions-of-the-statistically-generated-estimates-of_fig7_261106716



Yield

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0184198>

S1 Fig. Histogram of yield.



Sums and averages of iid random variables

Suppose X_1, X_2, \dots are iid random variables with

$$E[X_i] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sample Sum: } S_n &= X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \\ \text{Sample Average: } \bar{X}_n &= S_n/n. \end{aligned}$$

For S_n , we know

$$E[S_n] = n\mu, \quad \text{Var}[S_n] = n\sigma^2, \quad \text{and} \quad SD[S_n] = \sqrt{n}\sigma.$$

For \bar{X}_n , we know

$$E[\bar{X}_n] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}[\bar{X}_n] = \sigma^2/n, \quad \text{and} \quad SD[\bar{X}_n] = \sigma/\sqrt{n}.$$

Central Limit Theorem (CLT)

Suppose X_1, X_2, \dots are iid random variables with

$$E[X_i] = \mu \quad \text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sample Sum: } S_n &= X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n \\ \text{Sample Average: } \bar{X}_n &= S_n/n. \end{aligned}$$

Then the **Central Limit Theorem** says

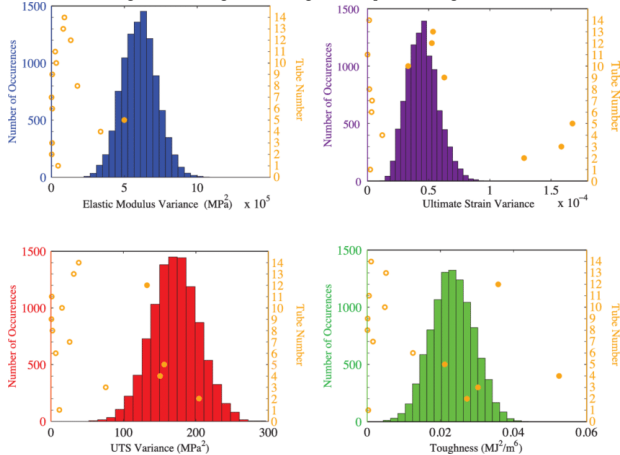
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n - n\mu}{\sqrt{n}\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

Main Idea: Sums and averages of random variables from any distribution have approximate normal distributions for sufficiently large sample sizes.

Toughness

https:

www.researchgate.net/figure/Histograms-representing-the-distributions-of-the-statistically-generated-estimates-of_fig7_261106716



Approximating distributions

Rather than considering the limit, I typically think of the following approximations as n gets large.

For the sample average,

$$\overline{X}_n \dot{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2/n).$$

where $\dot{\sim}$ indicates *approximately distributed*. Note that

$$E[\overline{X}_n] = \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Var}[\overline{X}_n] = \sigma^2/n.$$

For the sample sum,

$$S_n \dot{\sim} N(n\mu, n\sigma^2).$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} E[S_n] &= n\mu \\ \text{Var}[S_n] &= n\sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

Averages and sums of uniforms

Let $X_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} Unif(0, 1)$. Then

$$\mu = E[X_i] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = Var[X_i] = \frac{1}{12}.$$

Thus

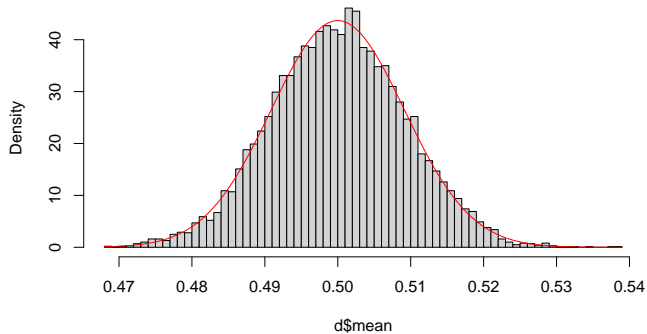
$$\overline{X}_n \dot{\sim} N\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{12n}\right)$$

and

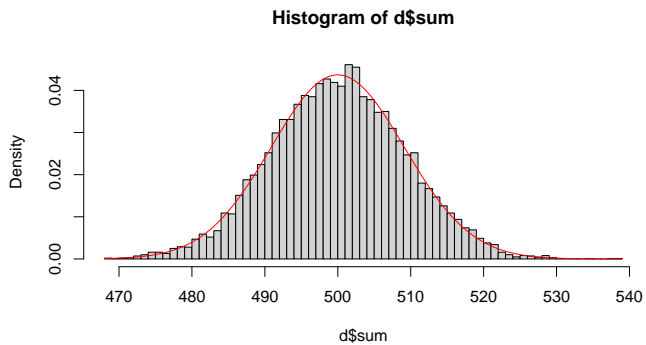
$$S_n \dot{\sim} N\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{12}\right).$$

Averages of uniforms

Histogram of d\$mean



Sums of uniforms



Normal approximation to a binomial

Recall that a binomial distribution can be considered as a sum of iid Bernoulli random variables, i.e. if $Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ where $X_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Ber}(p)$, then

$$Y_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p).$$

For a binomial random variable, we have

$$E[Y_n] = np \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Var}[Y_n] = np(1 - p).$$

By the CLT,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Y_n - np}{\sqrt{np(1 - p)}} \rightarrow N(0, 1),$$

if n is large,

$$Y_n \dot{\sim} N(np, np[1 - p]).$$

Roulette example

A European roulette wheel has 39 slots: one green, 19 black, and 19 red. If I play black every time, what is the probability that I will have won more than I lost after 99 spins of the wheel?

Let Y indicate the total number of wins and assume $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ with $n = 99$ and $p = 19/39$. The desired probability is $P(Y \geq 50)$. Then

$$P(Y \geq 50) = 1 - P(Y < 50) = 1 - P(Y \leq 49)$$

```
n = 99  
p = 19/39  
1-pbinom(49, n, p)
```

```
[1] 0.399048
```

Roulette example

A European roulette wheel has 39 slots: one green, 19 black, and 19 red. If I play black every time, what is the probability that I will have won more than I lost after 99 spins of the wheel?

Let Y indicate the total number of wins. We can approximate Y using $X \sim N(np, np(1-p))$.

$$P(Y \geq 50) \approx 1 - P(X < 50)$$

```
1-pnorm(50, n*p, sqrt(n*p*(1-p)))
```

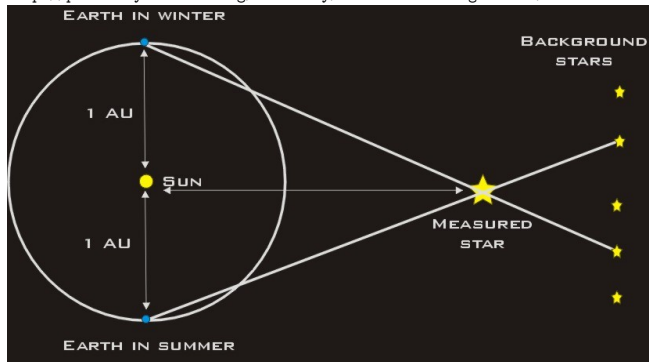
```
[1] 0.3610155
```

A better approximation can be found using a continuity correction.

Astronomy example

An astronomer wants to measure the distance, d , from Earth to a star. Suppose the procedure has a known standard deviation of 2 parsecs. The astronomer takes 30 iid measurements and finds the average of these measurements to be 29.4 parsecs. What is the probability the average is within 0.5 parsecs?

<http://planetary-science.org/astronomy/distance-and-magnitudes/>



Astronomy example

Let X_i be the i^{th} measurement. The astronomer assumes that X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are iid with $E[X_i] = d$ and $Var[X_i] = \sigma^2 = 4$. The estimate of d is

$$\bar{X}_n = \frac{(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)}{n} = 29.4.$$

and, by the Central Limit Theorem, we believe $\bar{X}_n \sim N(d, \sigma^2/n)$ where $n = 30$. We want to find

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\bar{X}_n - d| < 0.5) &= P(-0.5 < \bar{X}_n - d < 0.5) \\ &= P\left(\frac{-0.5}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\bar{X}_n - d}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{0.5}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &\approx P(-1.37 < Z < 1.37) \end{aligned}$$

```
diff(pnorm(c(-1.37,1.37)))
```

```
[1] 0.8293131
```

Astronomy example (cont.)

Suppose the astronomer wants to be within 0.5 parsecs with at least 95% probability. How many more samples would she need to take?

We solve

$$\begin{aligned} 0.95 \leq P(|\bar{X}_n - d| < .5) &= P(-0.5 < \bar{X}_n - d < 0.5) \\ &= P\left(\frac{-0.5}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\bar{X}_n - d}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{0.5}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &= P(-z < Z < z) \\ &= 1 - [P(Z < -z) + P(Z > z)] \\ &= 1 - 2P(Z < -z) \end{aligned}$$

where $z = 0.5/(\sigma/\sqrt{n}) = 1.96$ since

```
-qnorm(.025)
```

```
[1] 1.959964
```

and thus $n = 61.47$ which we round up to $n = 62$ to ensure the probability is *at least* 0.95.

Summary

- Central Limit Theorem
 - Sums
 - Averages
- Examples
 - Uniforms
 - Binomial
 - Roulette
- Sample size
 - Astronomy