Exponential Distribution Vs. the Central Limit Theorem

Overview

This project explores the contrast between the observed and estimated means and variances of a large collection of randomly simulated exponential variables. This is achieved by comparing mean and variance values estimated by the Central Limit Theorem (CLT) to those observed through random simulation.

Simulations

```
library(grid)        # Plotting graphics (arrow)
library(ggplot2)     # Plotting (ggplot etc.)
```

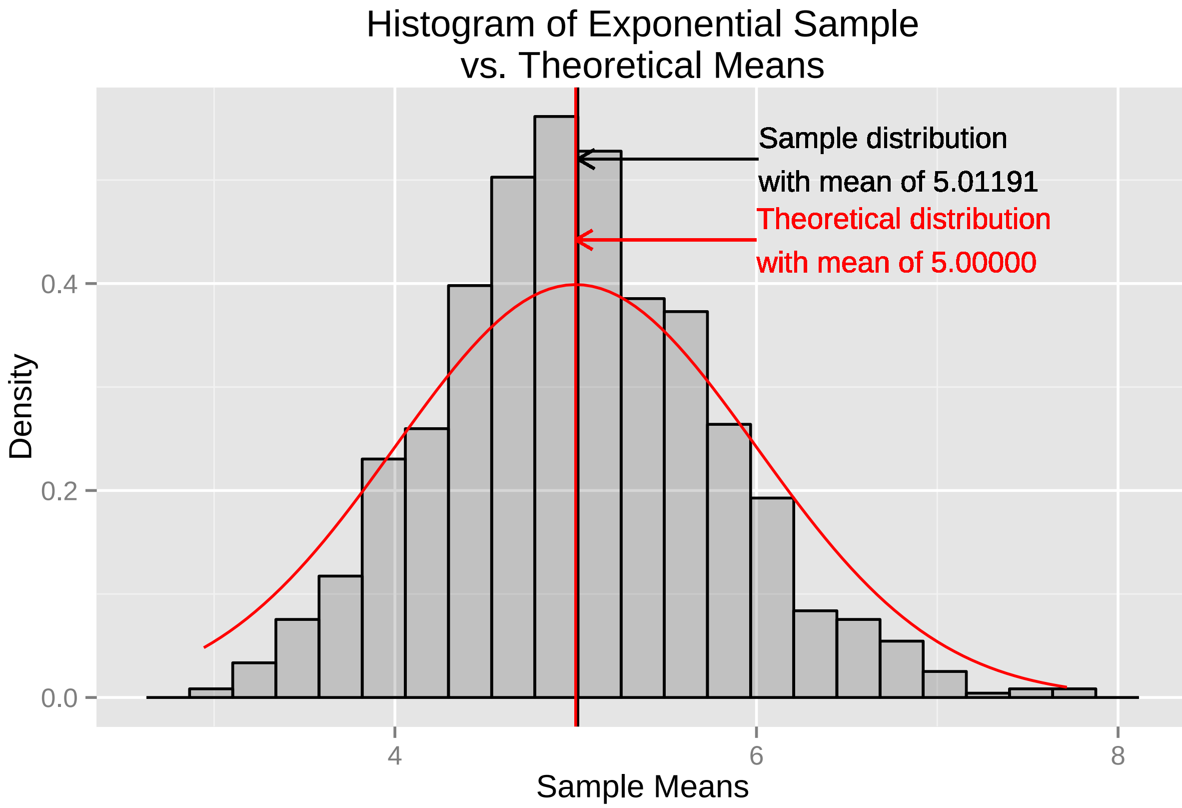
Load Required Libraries

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 40
lambda <- 0.2
nSim <- 1000

exps <- NULL
means <- NULL
vars <- NULL

for (i in 1:nSim){
    exp <- rexp(n, lambda)
    exps <- cbind(exps, exp)
    means <- c(means, mean(exp))
    vars <- c(vars, sd(exp) ^ 2)
}

tMean <- 1 / lambda
tSD <- 1 / lambda
tSE <- tSD / sqrt(n)
tVar <- tSD ^ 2
```

Set Variables and Simulate Data The data were produced via 1,000 simulations (*nSim*) each generating 40 observations (*n*) of random exponentials using a rate of 0.2 (*lambda*). These values are applied via iteration of a loop to populate values of the expnonentials (*exps*), means (*means*) and variabilities (*vars*).

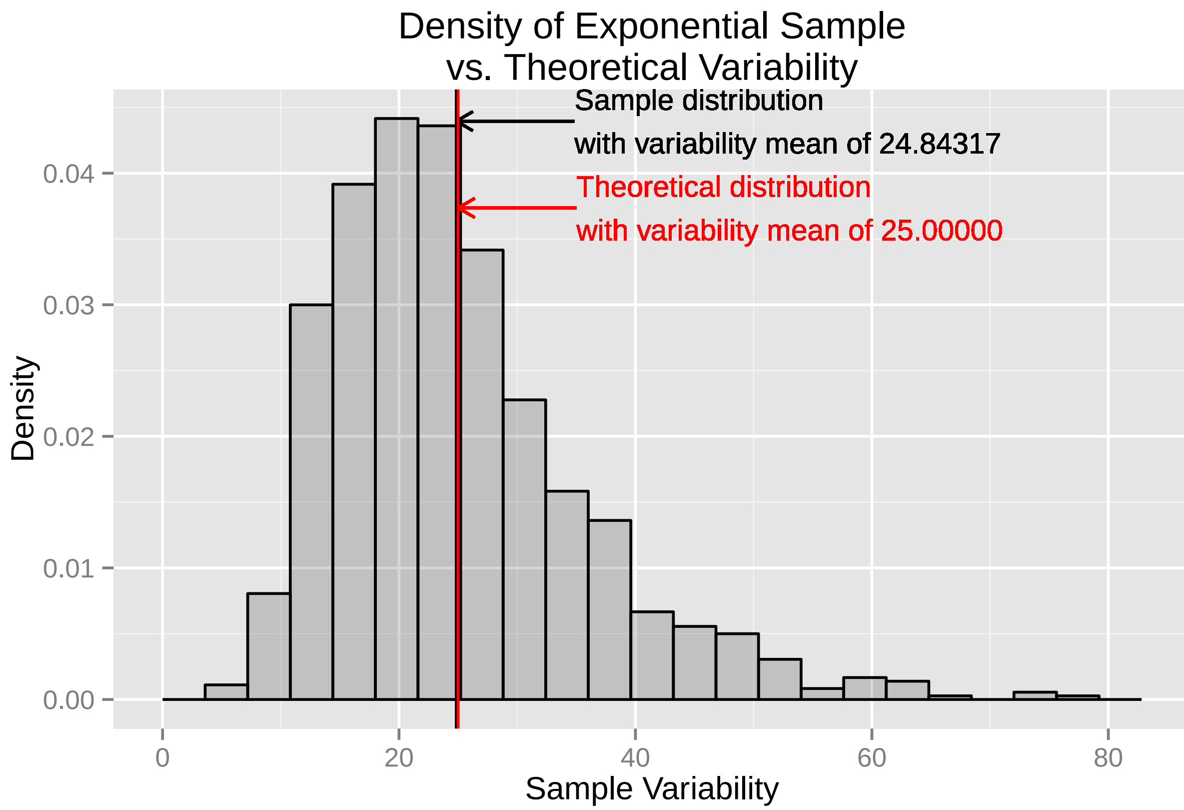
Per the CLT both the estimated mean (*tMean*) and the estimated standard deviaion (*tSD*) are $(1/\lambda) = (1/0.2) = 5.0$. Theoreteical standard error of the mean (*tSE*) is the standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size $= \sigma/\sqrt{n} = 5.0/\sqrt{1000} = .158$. Theoretical variance ($tVar$) is the square of the theoretical standard deviation ($5.0^2 = 25$).

Sample Mean Vs. Theoretical Mean



The base plot in this figure is comprised of a histogram of the sample means with overlayed data including the actual sample mean as well as the theoretical distribution and mean. This figure demonstrates that the sample mean (5.01191) is already closely approximated by the theoretical mean (5.0) with a sample size of 1,000 simulations as described above.

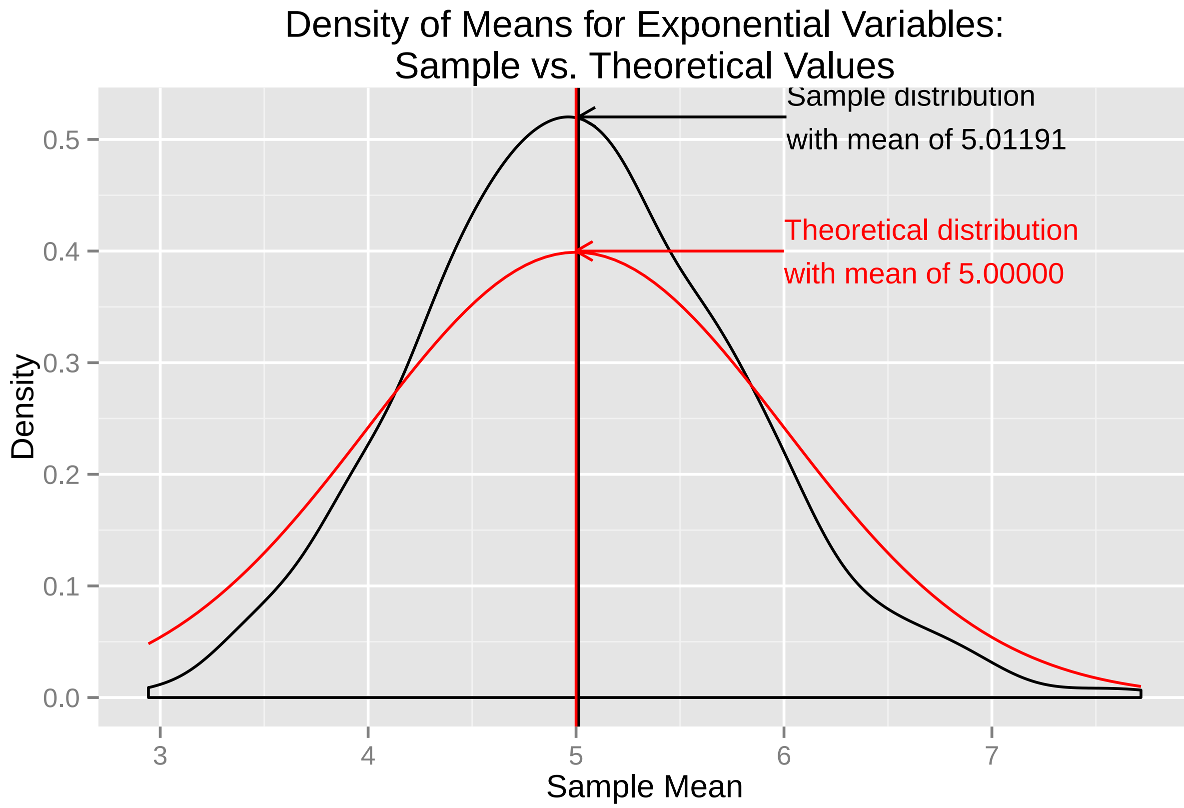
Sample Vaiance vs. Theoretical Variance



Distribution

Show that the distribution is approximately normal. Focus on the difference between the distribution of a large collection of random exponentials and the distribution of a large collection of averages of 40 exponentials.

Via figures and text, explain how one can tell the distribution is approximately normal.



The CLT states that averages are approximately normal, with distributions centered at the population mean and with standard deviation equal to the standard error of the mean

Standard Error of the mean = SEm = sigma / sqrt(N)