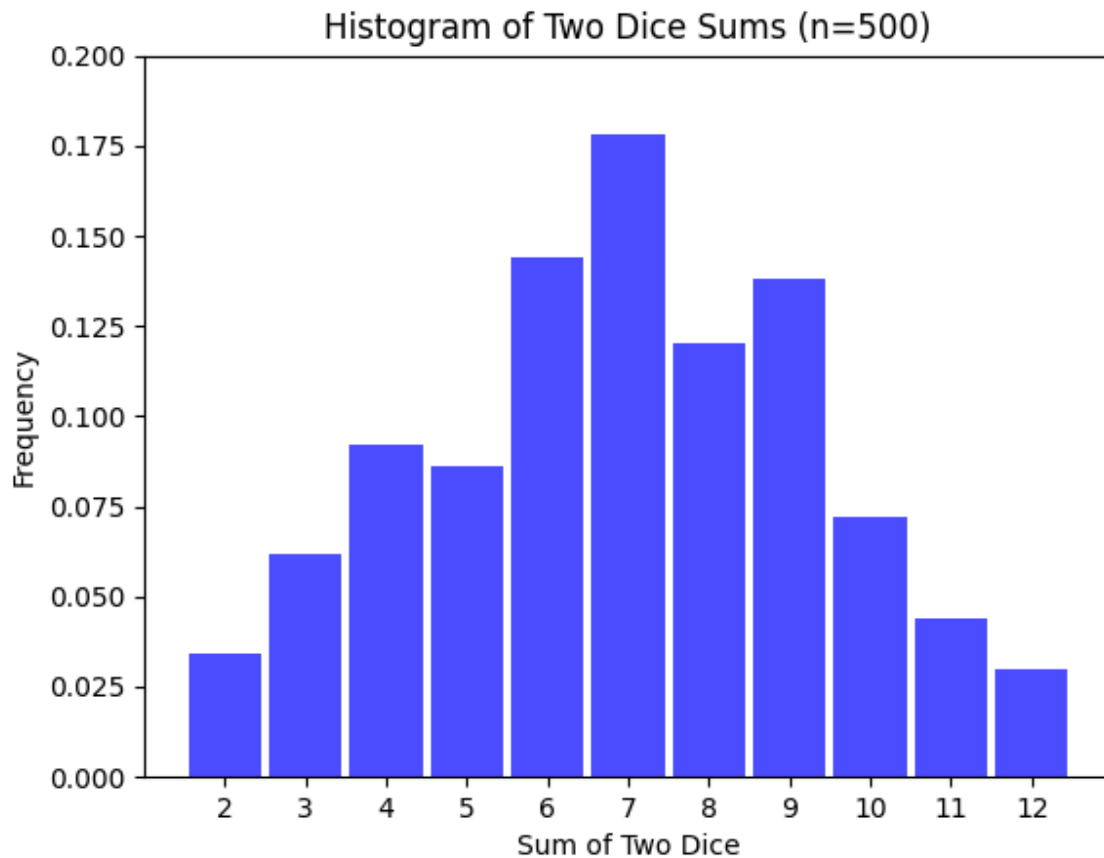
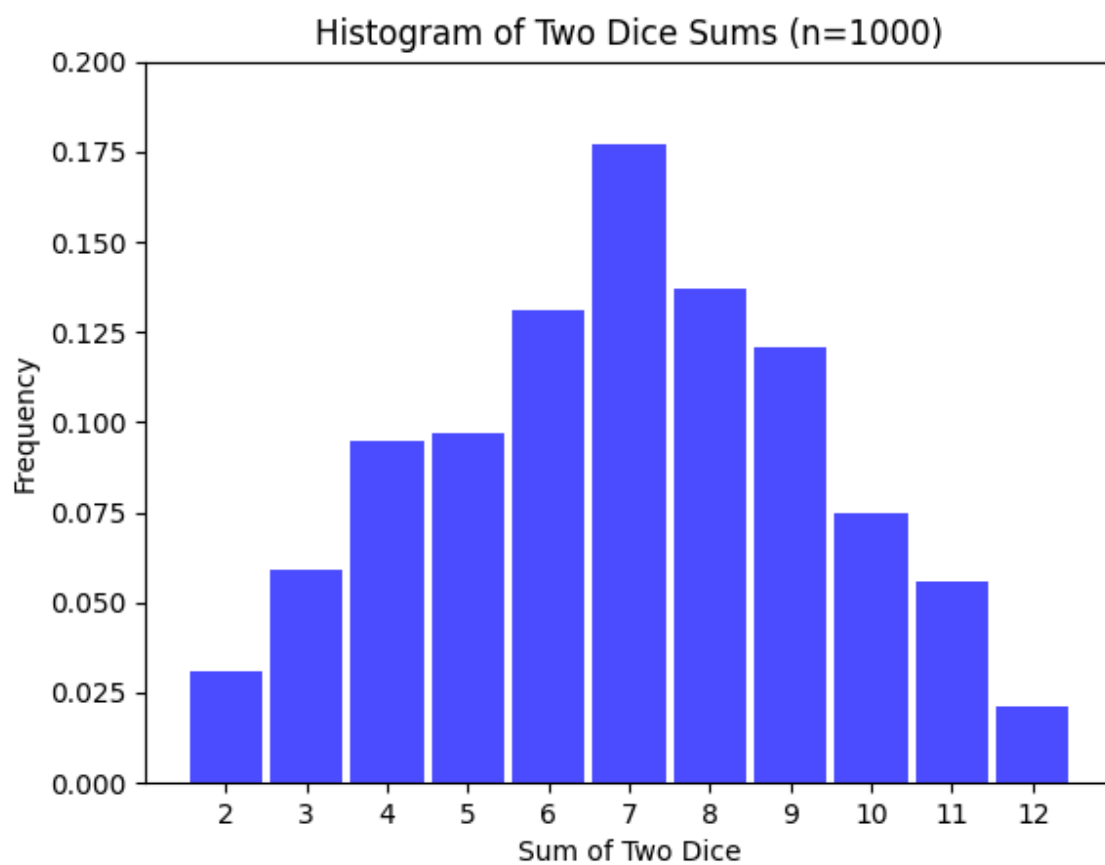


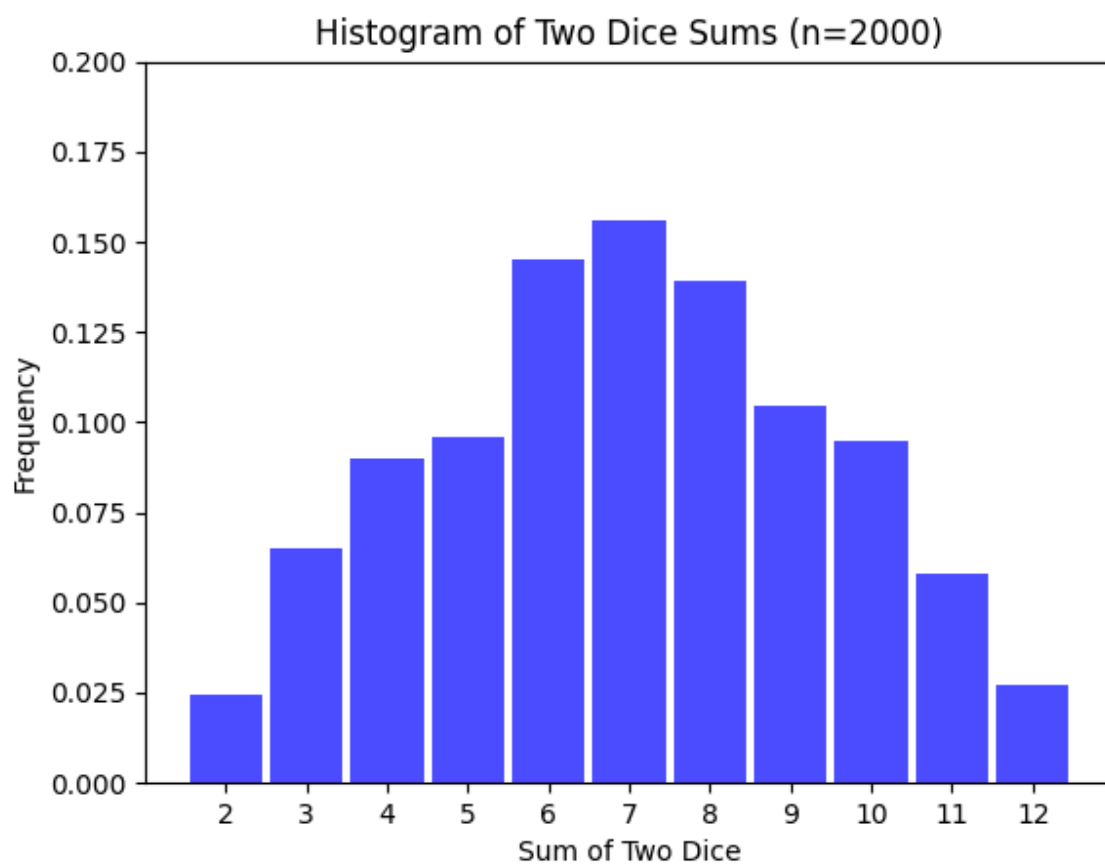
### Exercise 1:

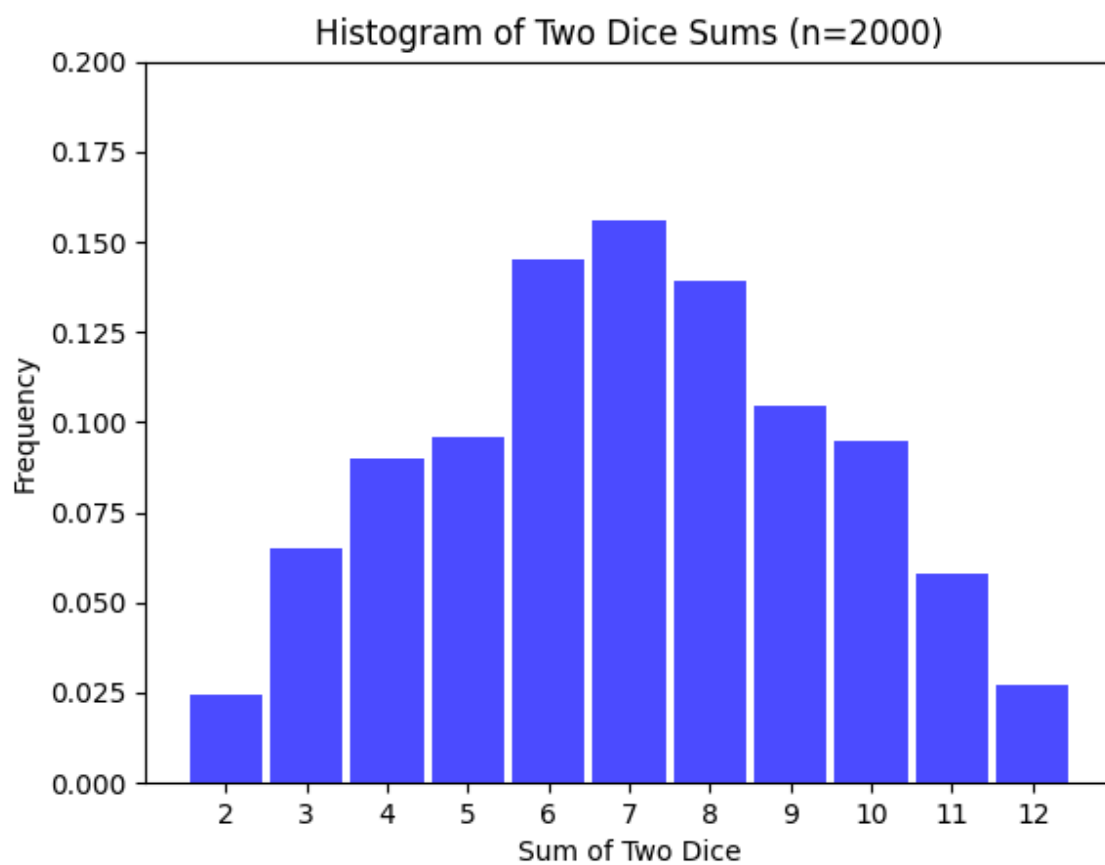
As  $n$  increases, the histogram becomes smoother and more closely resembles the theoretical probabilities. With smaller  $n$ , randomness causes some sums to appear more or less frequently than expected. For larger  $n$ , the relative frequencies

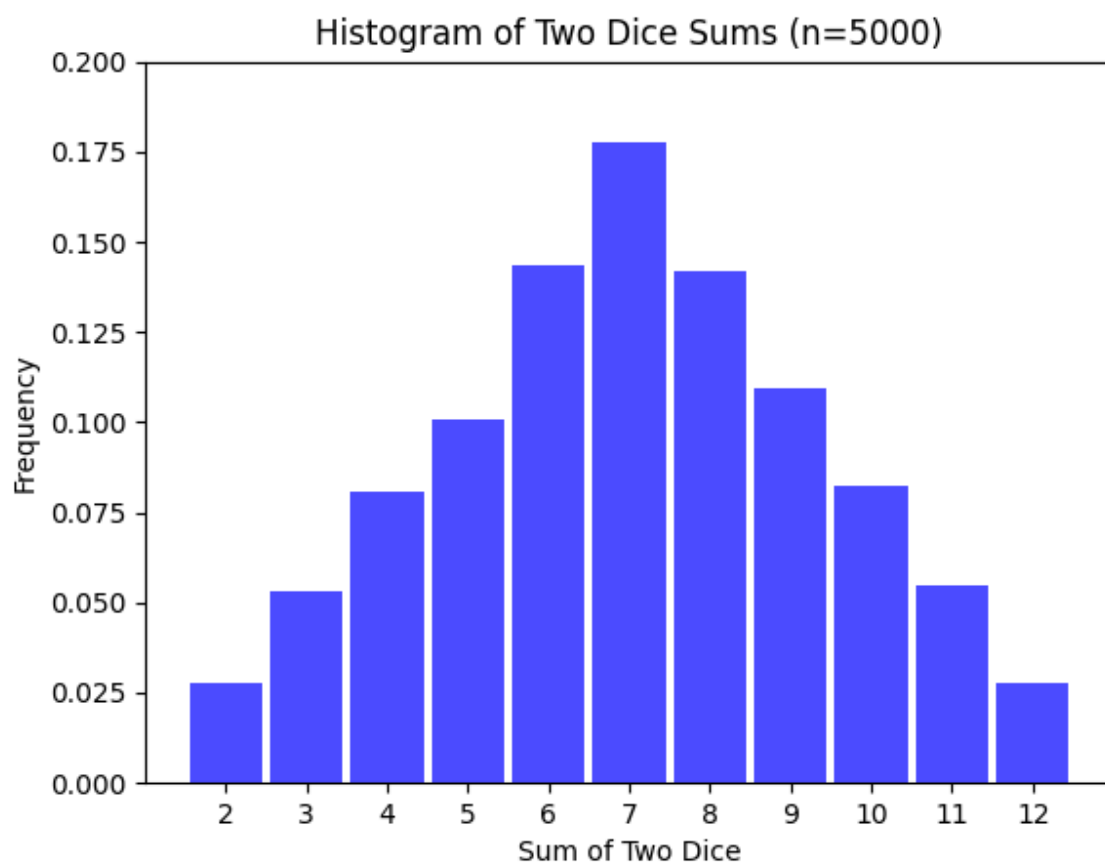


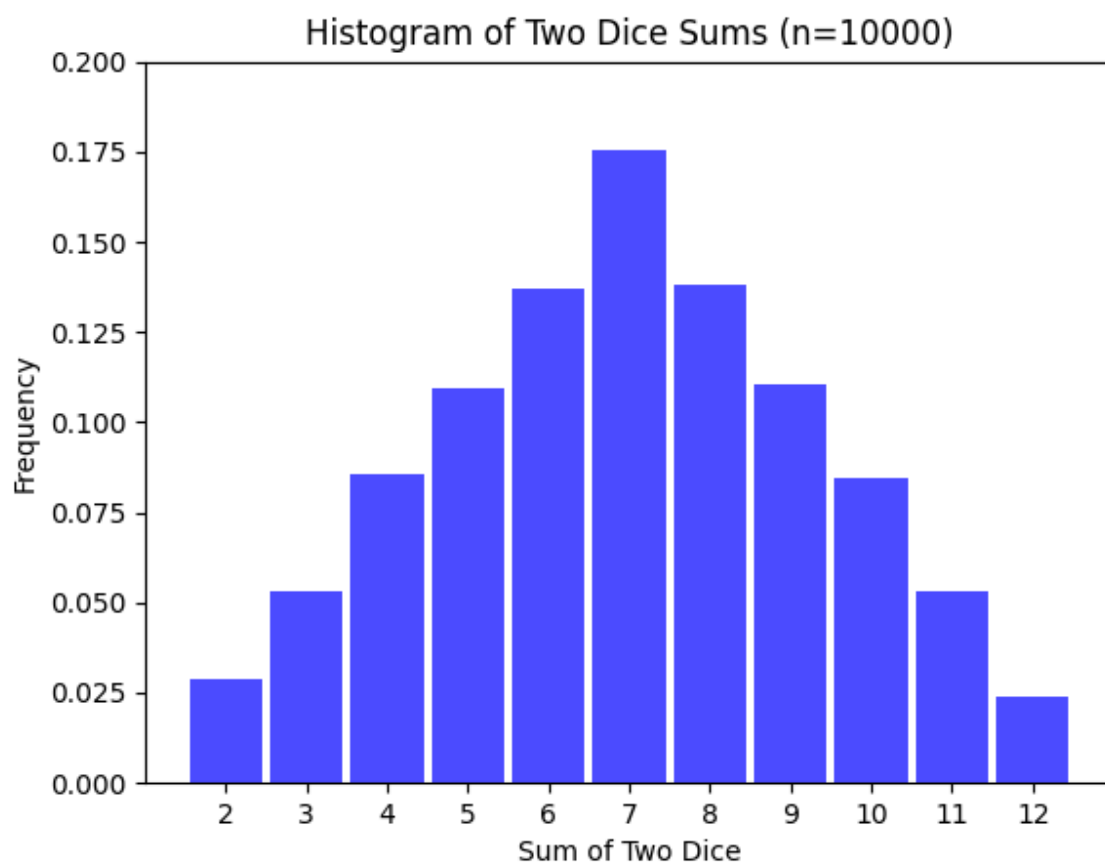
converge toward the expected probabilities.

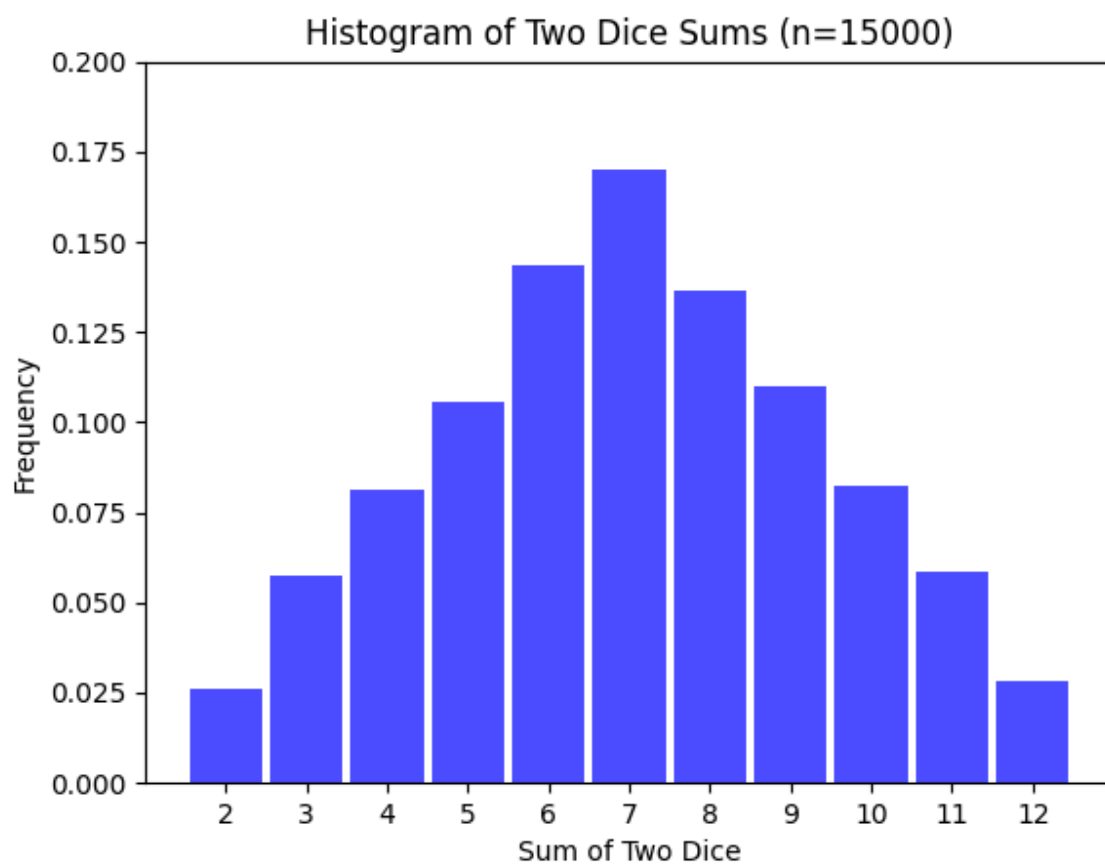


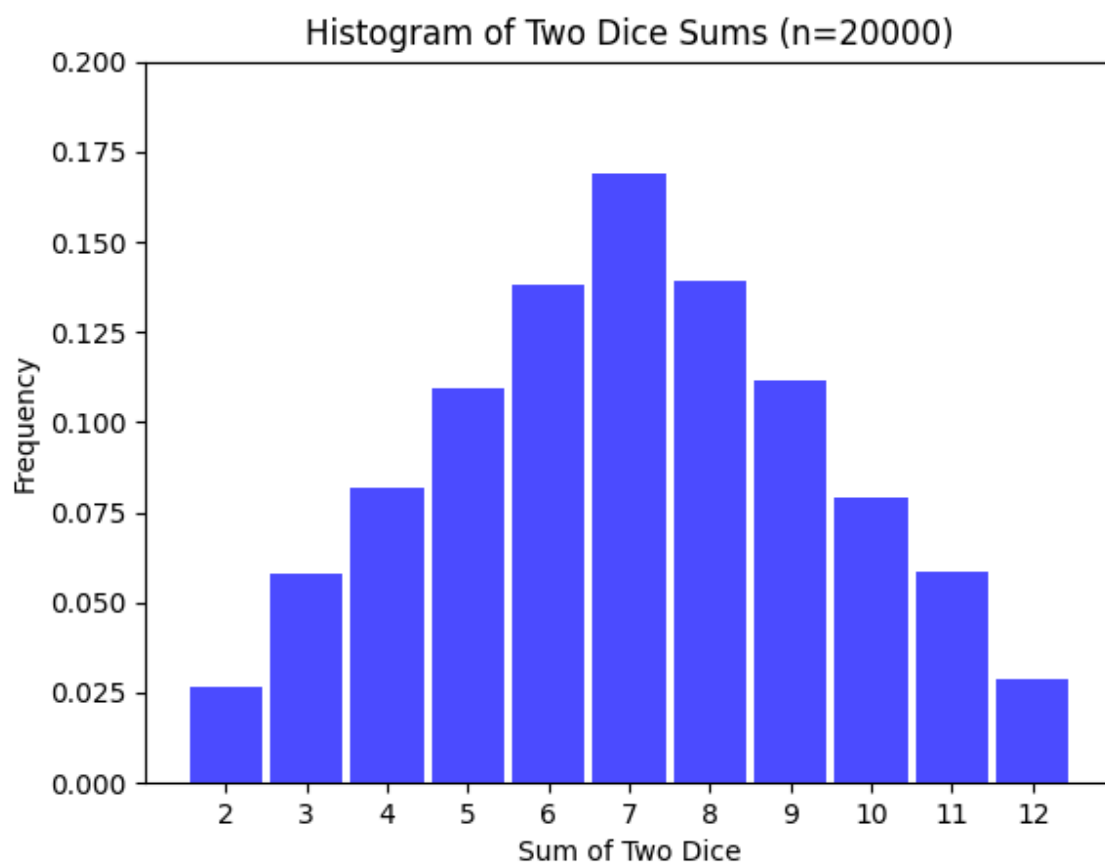




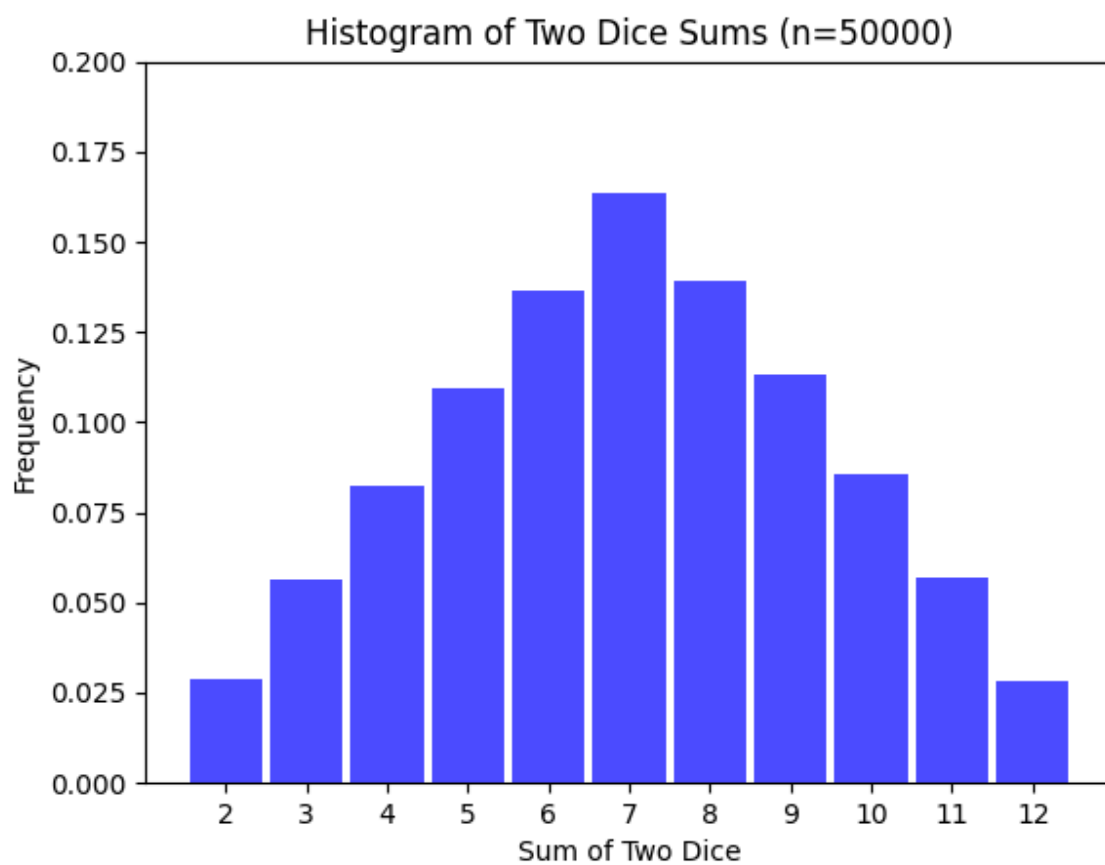




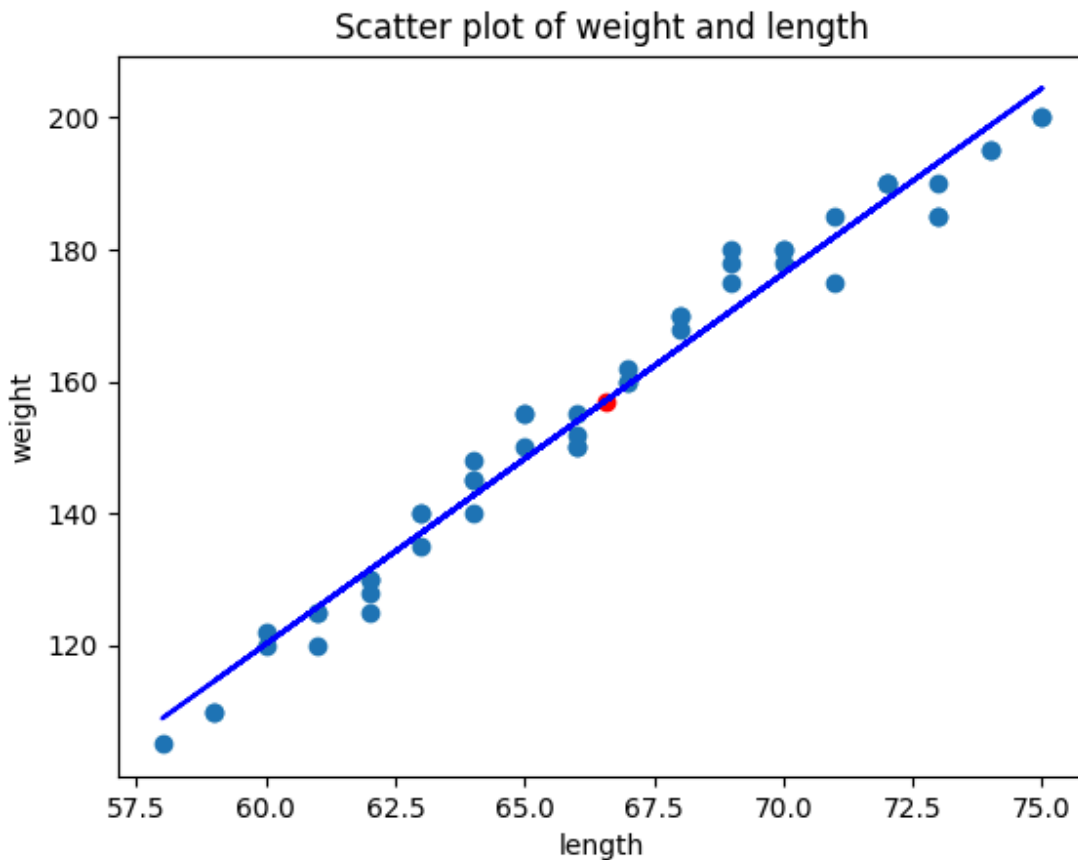








## Exercise 2:



RMSE measures the average error in prediction. A lower RMSE value indicates a better fit of the model to the data. In this case,  $RMSE = 0.7397866705418054$ , meaning that, on average, the model's height predictions deviate by about **0.7397866705418054 units** from the actual values.

The  $R^2$  score represents the proportion of variance in height that is explained by weight. A value of **0.97485646143086 (or ~97.5%)** suggests that weight explains **97.5% of the variability** in height. The closer  $R^2$  is to 1, the better the model fits the data.