



SEARCH



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## Central Limit Theorem - Part III

You saw how the **Central Limit Theorem** worked for the sample mean in the e. **Central Limit Theorem** states that **with a large enough sample size the sam the mean will be normally distributed.**

The **Central Limit Theorem** actually applies for these well known statistics:

1. Sample means ( $\bar{x}$ )
2. Sample proportions ( $p$ )
3. Difference in sample means ( $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ )
4. Difference in sample proportions ( $p_1 - p_2$ )

And it applies for additional statistics, **but it doesn't apply for all statistics!** . H the sampling distribution for the sample variance. Try out the notebook and qui

## Central Limit Theorem - Part III

You saw how the **Central Limit Theorem** worked for the sample mean in t earlier concept. However, let's consider another example to see a case wh the **Central Limit Theorem** doesn't work...

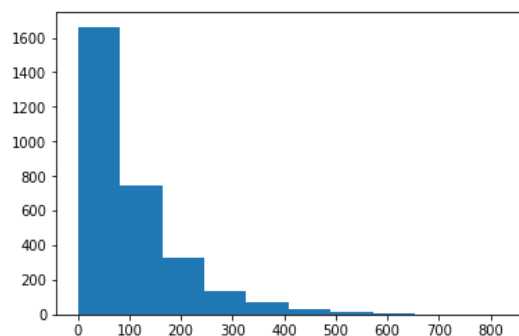
Work through the questions and use the created variables to answer the questions that follow below the notebook.

Run the below cell to get started.

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline
np.random.seed(42)

pop_data = np.random.gamma(1,100,3000)
plt.hist(pop_data);
```



1. In order to create the sampling distribution for the variance of 100 dra of this distribution, follow these steps:

- a. Use numpy's **random.choice** to simulate 100 draws from the

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### QUESTION 1 OF 2

Match each description to the correct corresponding value.

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