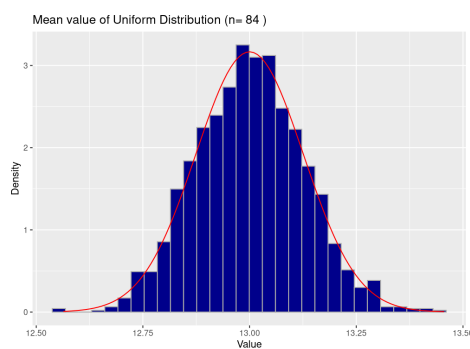
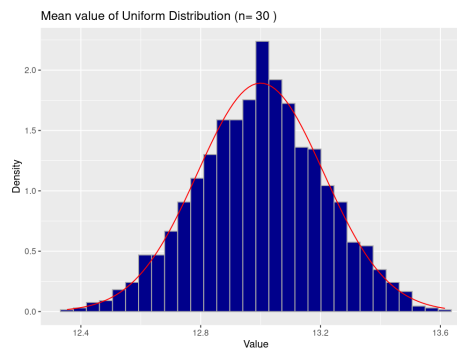
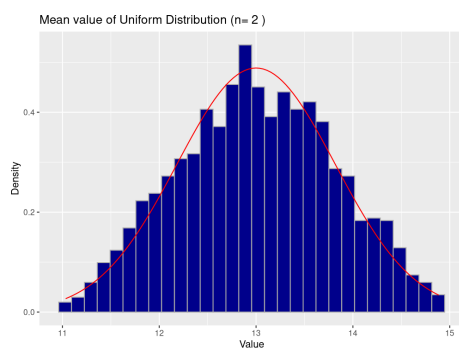


Semente = 1222

Dimensão das Amostras = 1520

Parâmetros da distribuição uniforme = [11,15]

```
1 library(ggplot2)
2
3 set.seed(1222)
4 samples <- 1520
5
6 # Choose value for n
7 n <- 2
8 # n <- 30
9 # n <- 84
10
11 lower <- 11
12 upper <- 15
13
14 media <- numeric()
15
16 for (x in 1:samples)
17 {
18   value <- runif(n,lower,upper)
19   mean_value <- mean(value)
20   media <- append(media,mean_value)
21 }
22
23 expected <- (lower + upper)/2
24 variance <- 1/12 * (upper - lower)^2
25
26 df <- data.frame(media)
27
28 ggplot(df, aes(x=media )) +
29   geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..),colour = "darkgrey", fill = "darkblue") +
30   stat_function(fun = dnorm, args = list(mean = expected, sd = (sqrt(variance/n))), colour="red") +
31   labs(title=paste("Mean value of Uniform Distribution (n=",toString(n),")", x = "Value", y = "Density")
```



Pela a observação dos gráficos conclui-se que para amostras maiores, a sua média costuma estar menos dispersa. Existe maior frequência no valor 13 em todos os gráficos que corresponde ao valor esperado.