Investigate the exponential distribution in R and compare it with the Central Limit Theorem

Rahul Deo

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Overview

In this exercise, I shall try to compare the exponential distribution with central limit theorem keeping the parameter lambda =0.3. I choose this because its mean and variance are simple to interpret.

Simulations

Set the simulation variables lambda, exponentials, and seed.

```
library('ggplot2')
ECHO=TRUE
set.seed(42)
lambda = 0.3
exponentials = 40
```

Run Simulations with variables

```
cal_mean = NULL
for (i in 1 : 1000) cal_mean = c(cal_mean, mean(rexp(exponentials, lambda)))
```

Sample Mean versus Theoretical Mean comaprision

Sample Mean Calculating the mean from the collected sample means.

```
mean(cal_mean)
## [1] 3.324339
```

Theoretical Mean Theoretical mean is inverse(lambda) or lambda^-1

```
lambda^-1
```

[1] 3.333333

Comparison Ideally, there should be a slight difference bettwen the theoretical and calculated values. abs(mean(cal_mean)-lambda^-1)

```
## [1] 0.008994455
```

Sample Variance versus Theoretical Variance

Sample Variance Calculated Variance

```
var(cal_mean)
## [1] 0.2819736

Theoretical Variance Theoratical variance (lambda * sqrt(n))^-2.
(lambda * sqrt(exponentials))^-2

## [1] 0.2777778

Comparison Difference between both the variances
abs(var(cal_mean)-(lambda * sqrt(exponentials))^-2)
```

Distribution

[1] 0.004195787

A histogram plot overlayed with normal distribution so that It can represent the concept that any sequence will become normal if we sample a lot of of points. The normal distribution will have a mean of lambda $^-1$ and standard deviation of (lambda $^+$ sqrt(n)) $^-1$, the theoretical normal distribution for the simulations.



