

# Statistical\_Inference\_1

Ajith Masthan

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## Statistical Inference Part-1

### Overview

Explore the exponential distribution in R and compare it with the Central Limit Theorem. The exponential distribution is simulated in R with `rexp(n, lambda)` where `lambda` is the rate parameter. The mean and standard deviation of exponential distribution is  $1/\lambda$ . `lambda = 0.2` is used for all of the simulations. Distribution of averages of 40 exponentials is investigated with a thousand simulations.

### Simulations

```
# Load necessary libraries
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
# set constants
```

```
lambda <- 0.2 # lambda for rexp
```

```
n <- 40 # number of exponentials
```

```
numberOfSimulations <- 1000 # number of tests
```

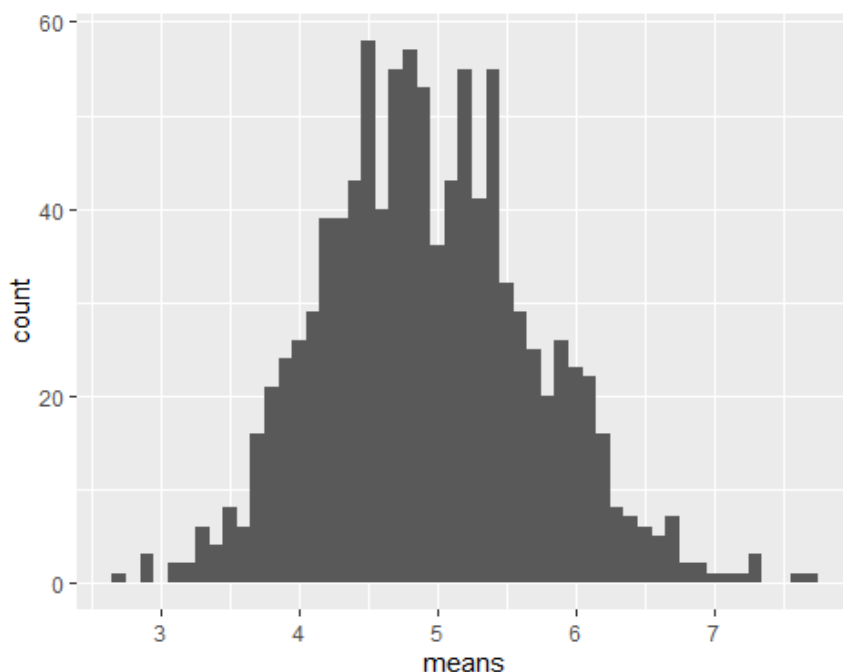
```
# set the seed to create reproducibility
```

```
set.seed(2866)
```

```
# run the test resulting in n x numberOfSimulations matrix
```

```
exponentialDistributions <- matrix(data=rexp(n * numberOfSimulations, lambda),  
  nrow=numberOfSimulations)
```

```
exponentialDistributionMeans <- data.frame(means=apply(exponentialDistributions, 1,  
  mean))
```



## Sample Mean versus Theoretical Mean

The expected mean  $\mu$  of a exponential distribution of rate  $\lambda$  is

$$\mu = 1/\lambda$$

```
mu <- 1/lambda
mu
## [1] 5
```

$\bar{X}$  is the average sample mean of 1000 simulations of 40 randomly sampled exponential distributions.

```
meanOfMeans <- mean(exponentialDistributionMeans$means)
meanOfMeans
## [1] 4.941941
```

The expected mean is close to average sample mean

## Sample Variance versus Theoretical Variance

The expected standard deviation  $\sigma$  of a exponential distribution of rate  $\lambda$  is

$$\sigma = (1/\lambda)/\sqrt{n}$$

```
sd <- 1/lambda/sqrt(n)
sd
## [1] 0.7905694
```

The variance  $\text{Var}$  of standard deviation  $\sigma$  is

$$\text{Var} = \text{square}(\sigma)$$

```
Var <- sd^2
Var
## [1] 0.625
```

Let  $\text{Var}_x$  is the variance of the average sample mean of 1000 simulations of 40 randomly sampled exponential distribution with standard deviation  $\sigma_x$

```
sd_x <- sd(exponentialDistributionMeans$means)
sd_x
## [1] 0.7710459

Var_x <- var(exponentialDistributionMeans$means)
Var_x
## [1] 0.5945119
```

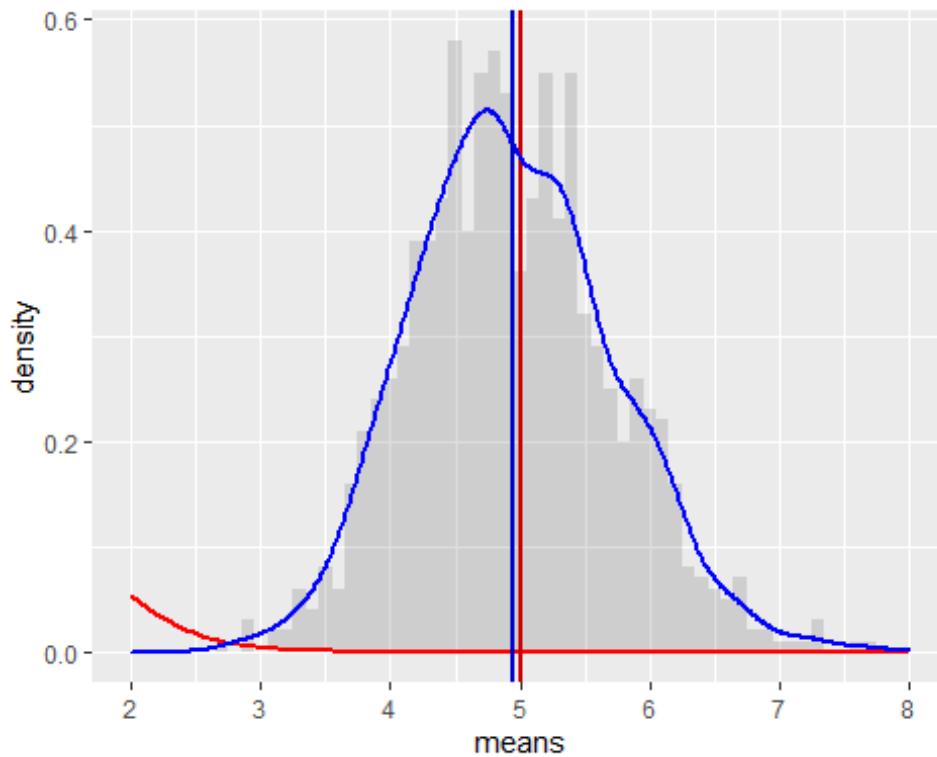
The Standard deviation and Variance are close

## Distribution

Population Mean & Standard Deviation with a normal distribution of the expected values.

```
## Warning: Ignoring unknown parameters: arg
```

```
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (geom_bar).
```



Observation : The calculated distribution of means of random sampled exponential distributions matches with the normal distribution with the expected values based on the given lambda