To determine which graph represents the distribution of 500 sample means from random samples of size 9, we apply the Central Limit Theorem (CLT). According to the CLT, the distribution of sample means will be approximately normally distributed, with the mean equal to the population mean and the standard deviation equal to the population standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size.

Given:

- Population mean (\( \mu \)) = 6.4

- Population standard deviation (\( \sigma \)) = 4.1

- Sample size (\( n \)) = 9

The standard deviation of the sample means (standard error, \( \sigma\_{\bar{x}} \)) is calculated as:

\[ \sigma\_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{4.1}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{4.1}{3} \approx 1.37 \]

Now, evaluating the graphs:

- Graph \*\*A\*\*: Appears wider and not normally distributed, with more spread.

- Graph \*\*B\*\*: Shows a narrower, symmetric distribution centered around the mean, appearing more like a normal distribution, consistent with the conditions of the sample mean distribution.

- Graph \*\*C\*\*: Symmetrical but not as peaked as would be expected for the distribution of sample means with smaller variance.

Thus, based on these observations, \*\*Graph B\*\* is most consistent with the expected distribution of sample means from random samples, making option:

\*\*(B) Graph B\*\* the correct choice.