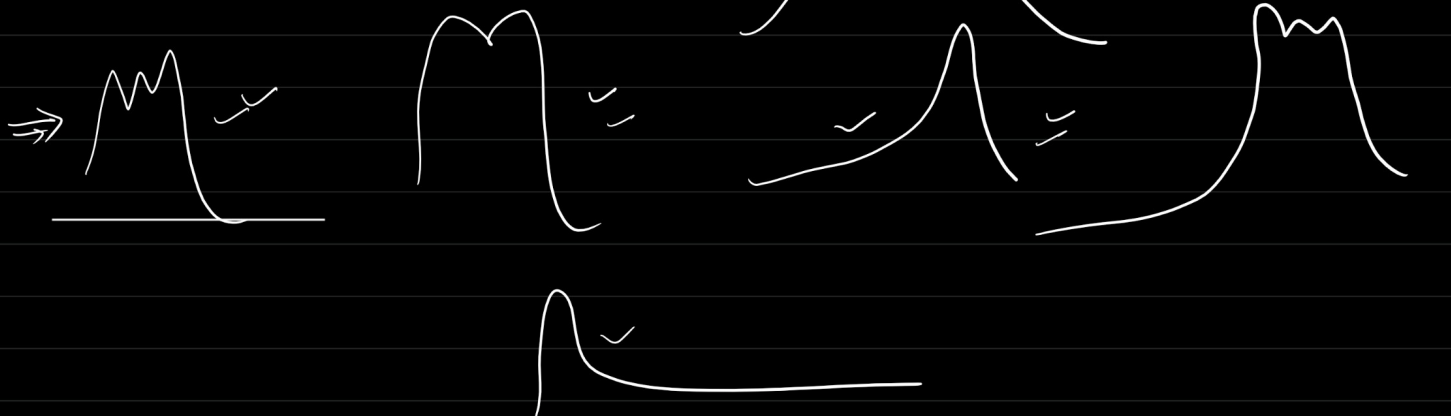


Central limit theorem

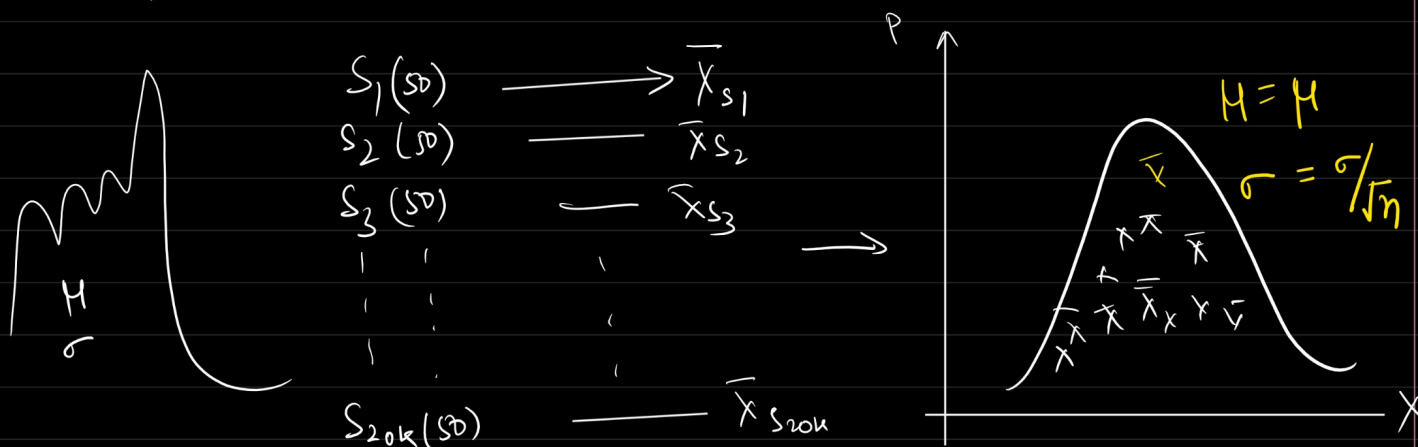
→ Distribution will be irregular.



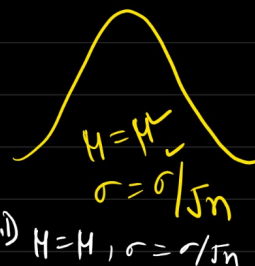
→ 68-95-99.7%
 → Symmetrical
 → mean = median = mode

→ The CLT states that if you have a population with mean μ and standard deviation σ and take sufficiently large random samples from the population with replacement, then the distribution of sample means will be approximately normally distribution.

→ Sampling mean of a population (μ, σ) will approximately be a normal distribution → $\mu = \mu, \sigma = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$



CLT → Sampling distribution of the mean ⇒

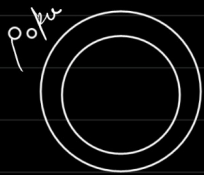
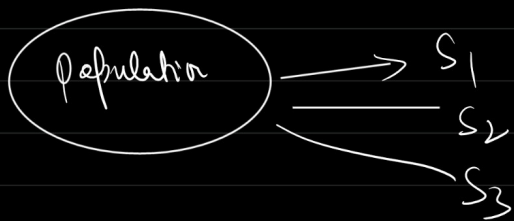


Population (μ, σ) → large No of sample → Sampling mean → plot (N.D) → $\mu = \mu, \sigma = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$

Two conditions of CLT :-

- ① The no. of samples should be large.
- ② The sample size should be greater than or equals to 30 (except the population distribution which is already a Normal Dist.)

Standard error = σ/\sqrt{n}



$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Higher the sample size, SE will be low

$$SE \propto \frac{1}{n} \quad SE \downarrow n \uparrow$$

Q You have a population with a $\mu = 100$ and $Std\ dev (\sigma) = 20$. If you take sample size 50 from this population. What is the prob that sample mean will be less than 105.

$\rightarrow \mu = 100, \sigma = 20, n = 50, \bar{X} = 105$

$$Z_{score} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{105 - 100}{\frac{20}{\sqrt{50}}} = \frac{5.52}{4}$$

$$Z_{score} = \frac{5.52}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{5 \times 1.414}{4} = \frac{7.07}{4} = 1.7675 = \underline{\underline{0.8944}}$$

