Daco
$$Z \sim N(0,1)$$
 $(=)$
 $X = \sigma Z + \mu$
 $\Rightarrow \times \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ (\times)

1. Aproximan $N(2,5,5)$

Incepem prin a aproxima $N(0,1)$

Alegent $S_n = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$, unde

 $x_1, \dots x_n \sim \text{Bernoulli}(0,5=p)$
 $f^n \text{Bernoulli} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\sigma^2 \text{Bernoulli} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$=2\sqrt{n}\left(\frac{x_{1}+\cdots+x_{n}-\frac{1}{2}}{n}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$N(2.5)5) \sim 20\pi \left(\frac{x_1+-+x_n}{n}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot \sqrt{5}+2,5$$

$$Z_1 = V_1 \sqrt{\frac{-2109S}{S}}$$
 $Z_2 = V_2 \sqrt{\frac{-2109S}{S}}$

$$\mu = 2.5$$
 $= 5 \times 1 = 5 \times 1 =$

Ob servotsi

« Comparand hestogramele, Observam cà metoda polora este mas preceso dotorstà faptulus cà nu este nevose sà generam n volors den care sà aproxeman una sengura pe destistatea normală ⇒ Putem genera mult mas multe var. deatoure pe N(2,5,5) ⇒ Creste acunotetea