4. We can see that if we have a reasonably large value of λ, a N(λ, λ/*n*) PDF curve for our sample means, *x*, fits the data of the Poi(λ) PMF for *x* more and more closely as *n* increases. We could therefore say the Poi(λ) PMF approximately converges to a N(λ, λ/*n*) PDF.

5. A Poisson distribution is only defined for λ>0, where λ represents the mean rate of occurrence. Because of this, smaller values of λ create a distribution where most values are crowded around 0, creating a right skewed shape. As lambda increases, the data is able to spread out which creates a bell-shaped curve very similar to that of a normal distribution.