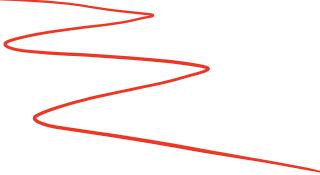


The
Central
Limit

Theorem



The
Central
Limit

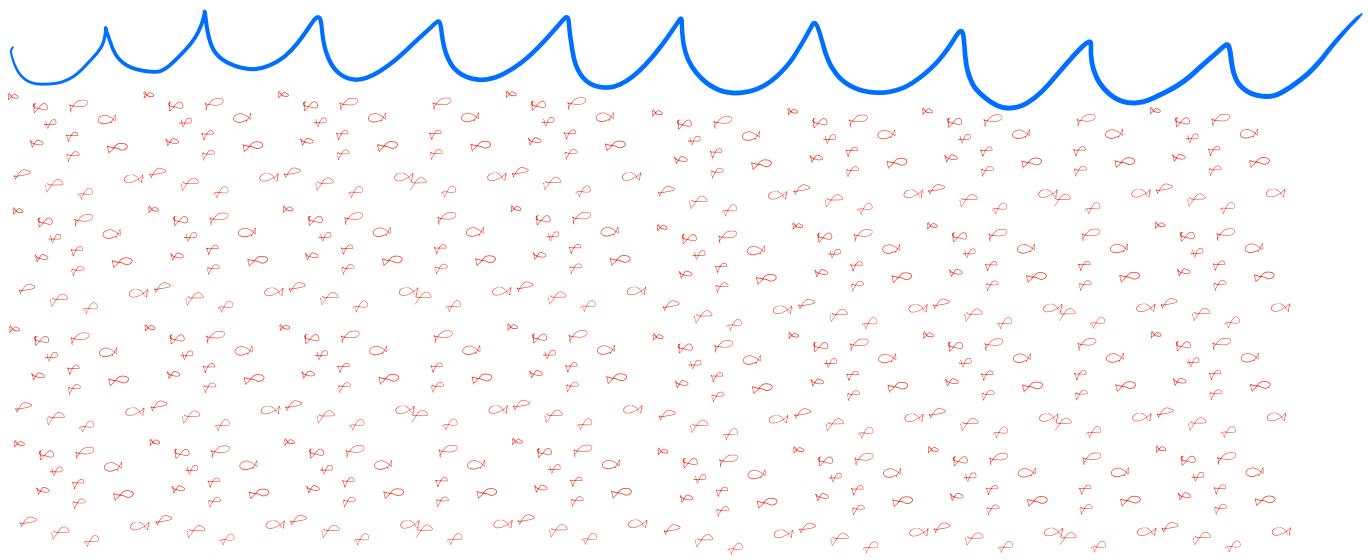
Theorem

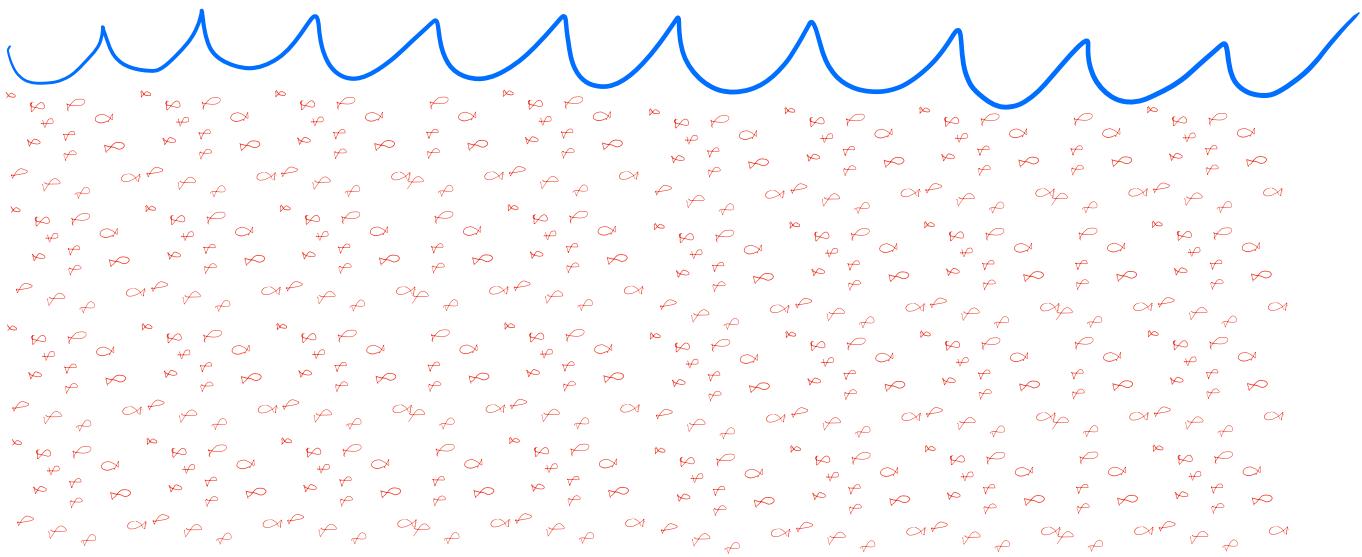


(with pictures!)

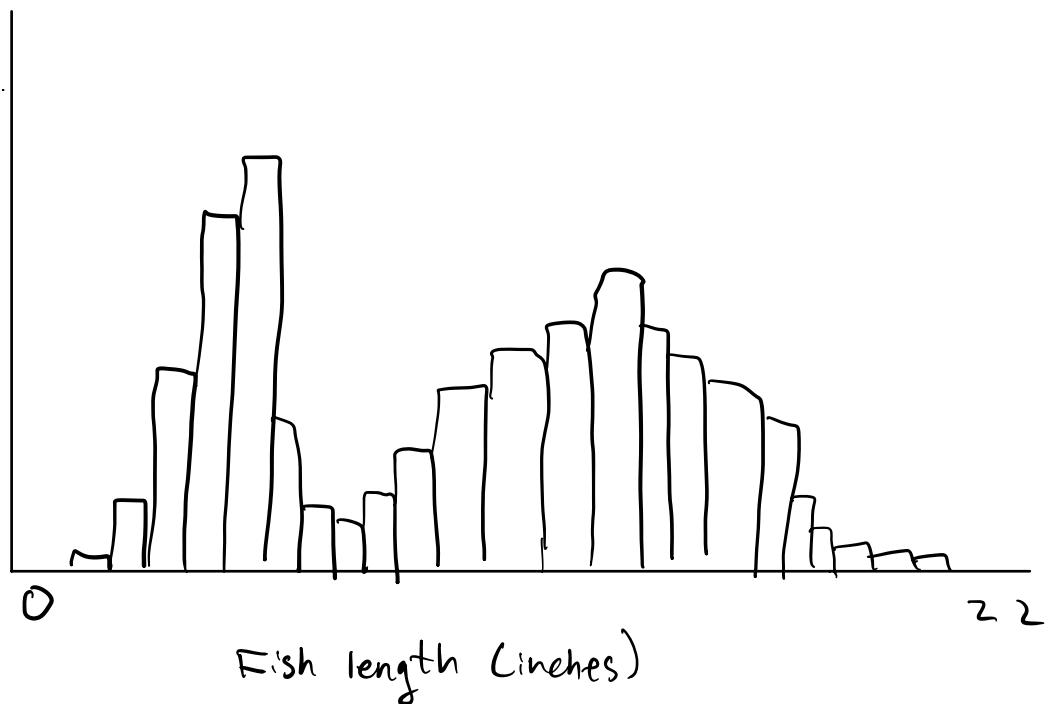
~Imagine~ we want to estimate
the average length of fish in a
pond ...

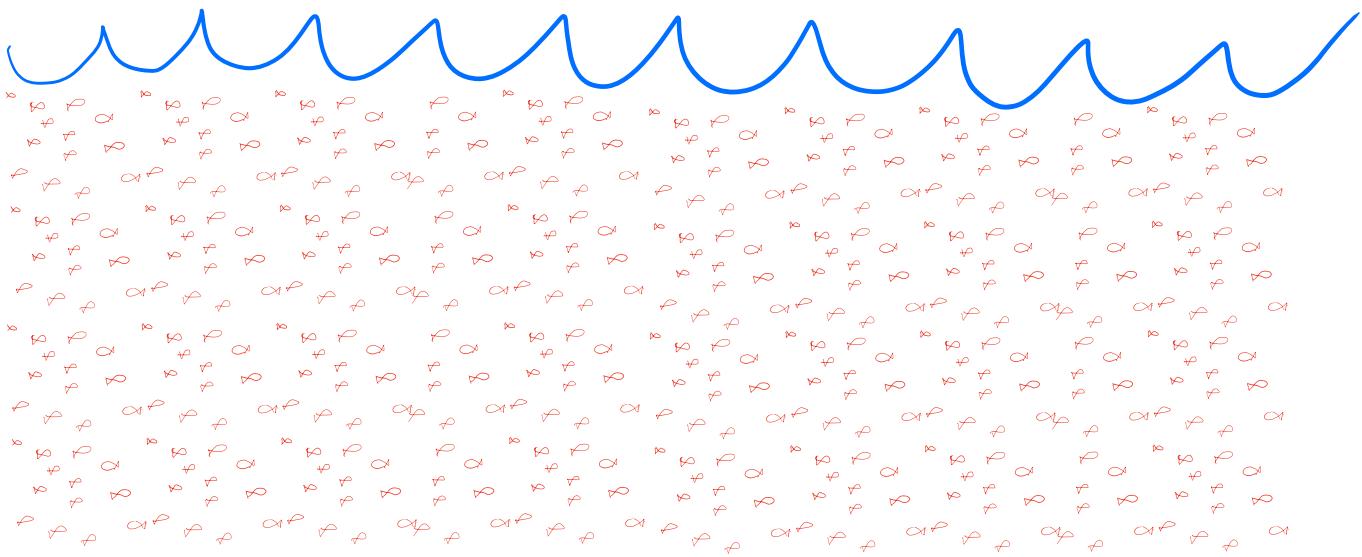
~Imagine~ we want to estimate
the average length of fish in a
pond ...





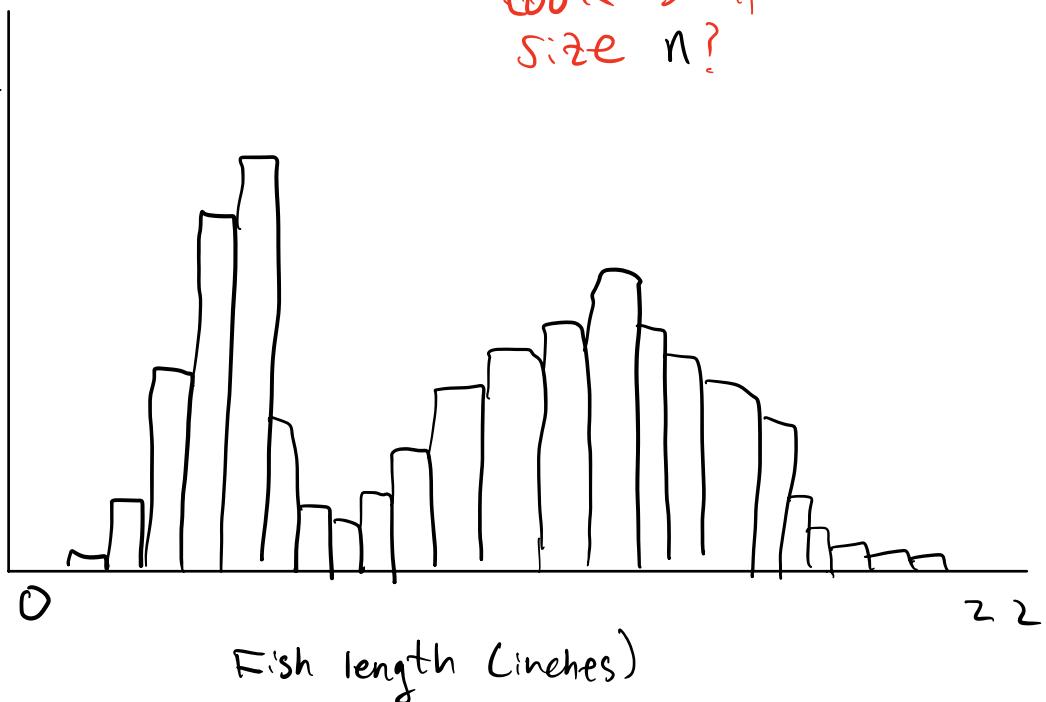
The distribution of ALL these lengths looks a little funny ...

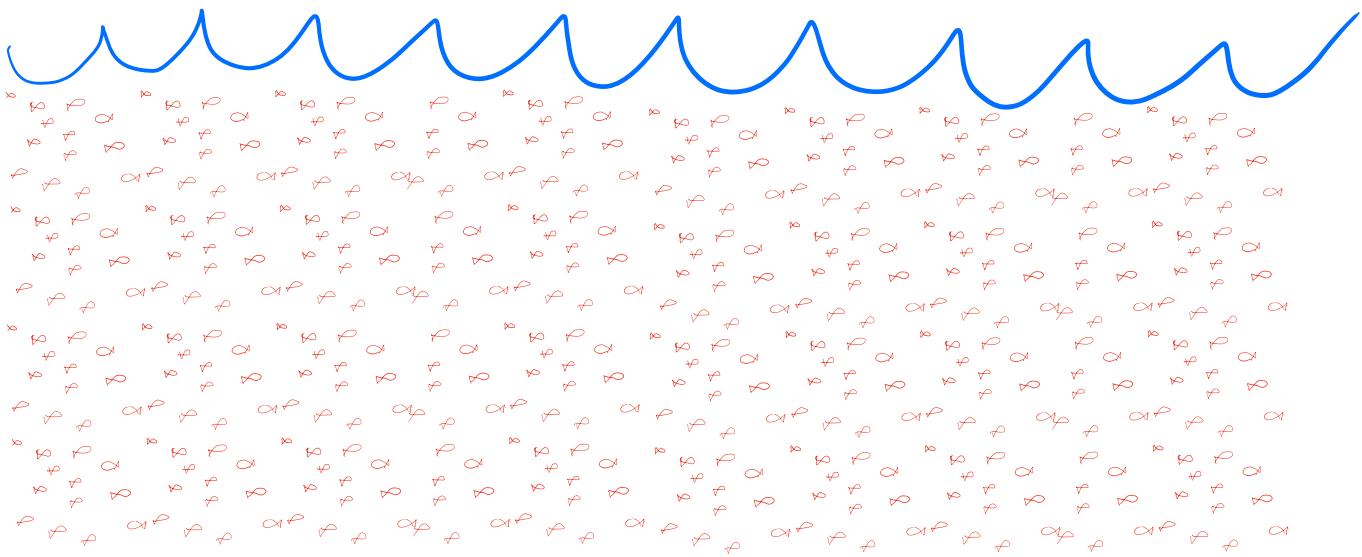




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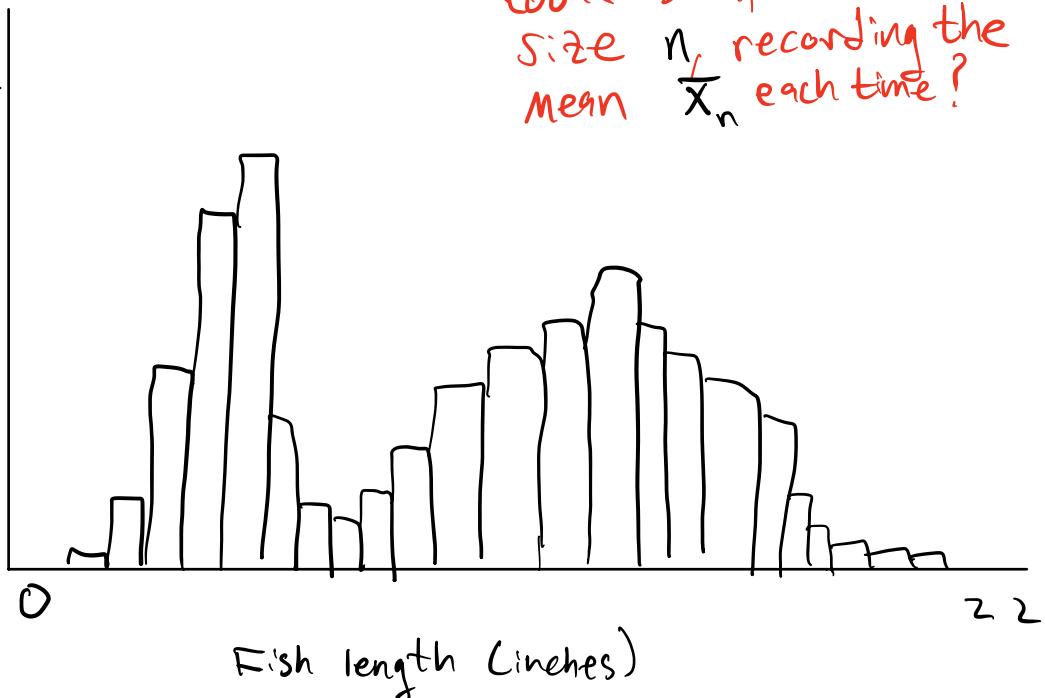
What if we repeatedly
took samples of
size n ?

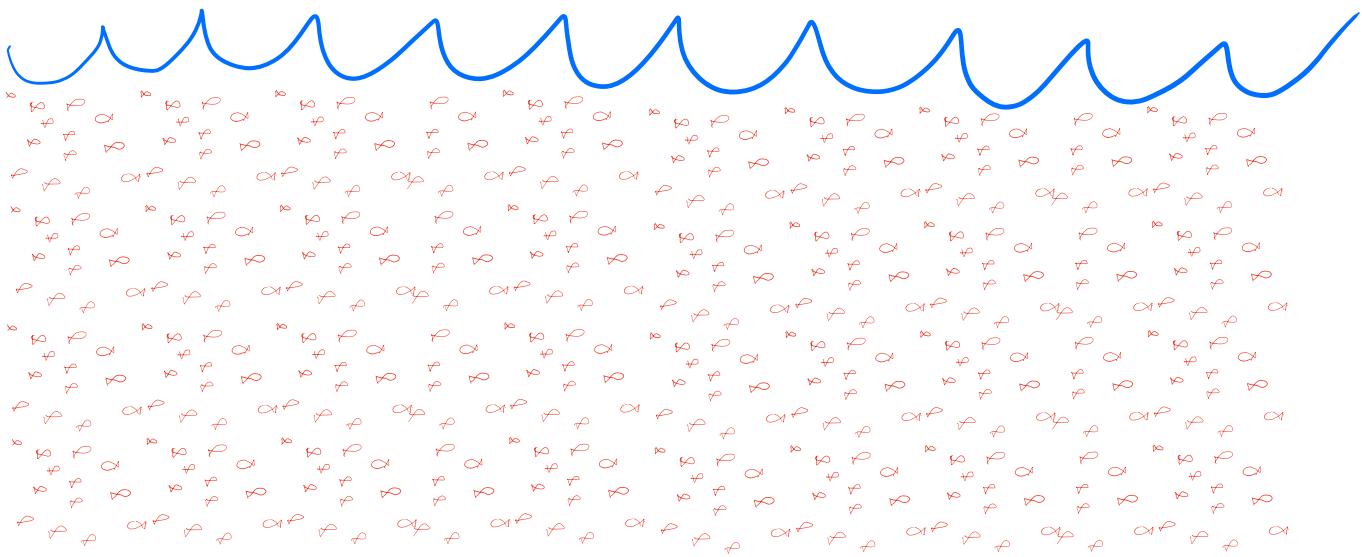




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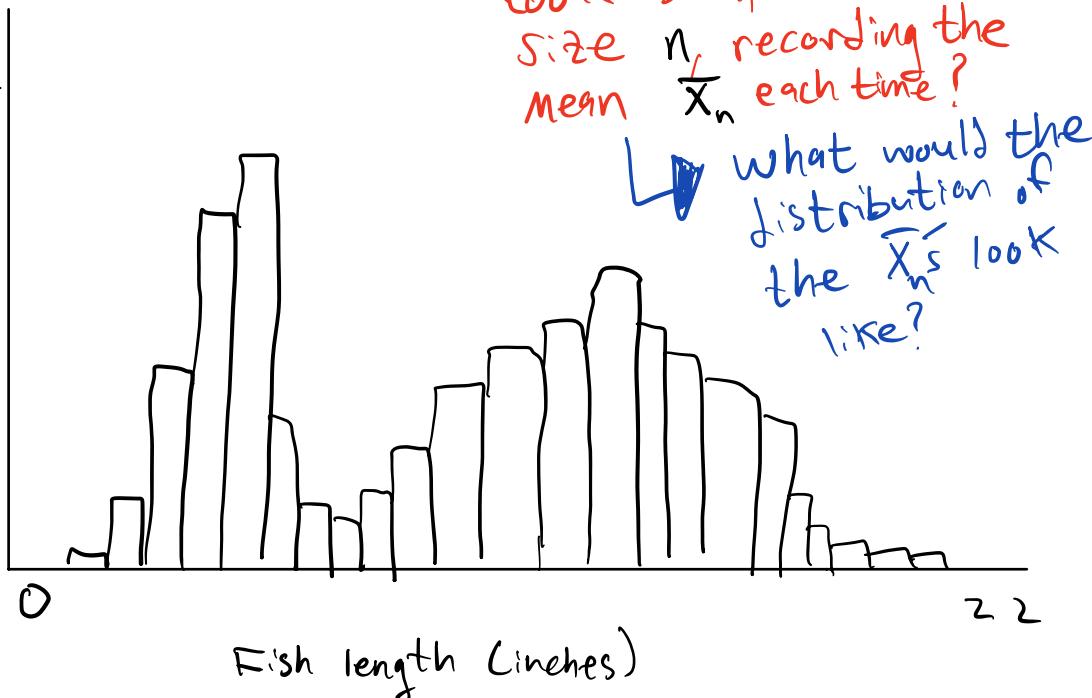
What if we repeatedly
took samples of
size n , recording the
mean \bar{x}_n each time?

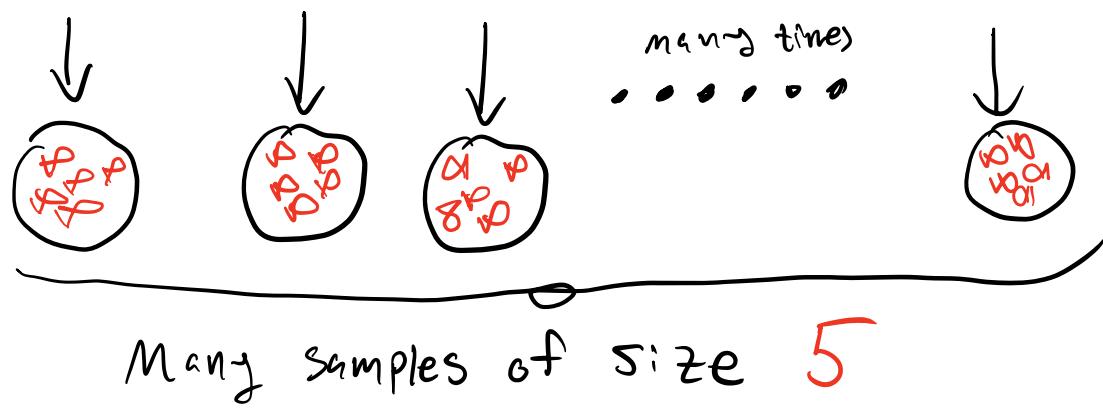
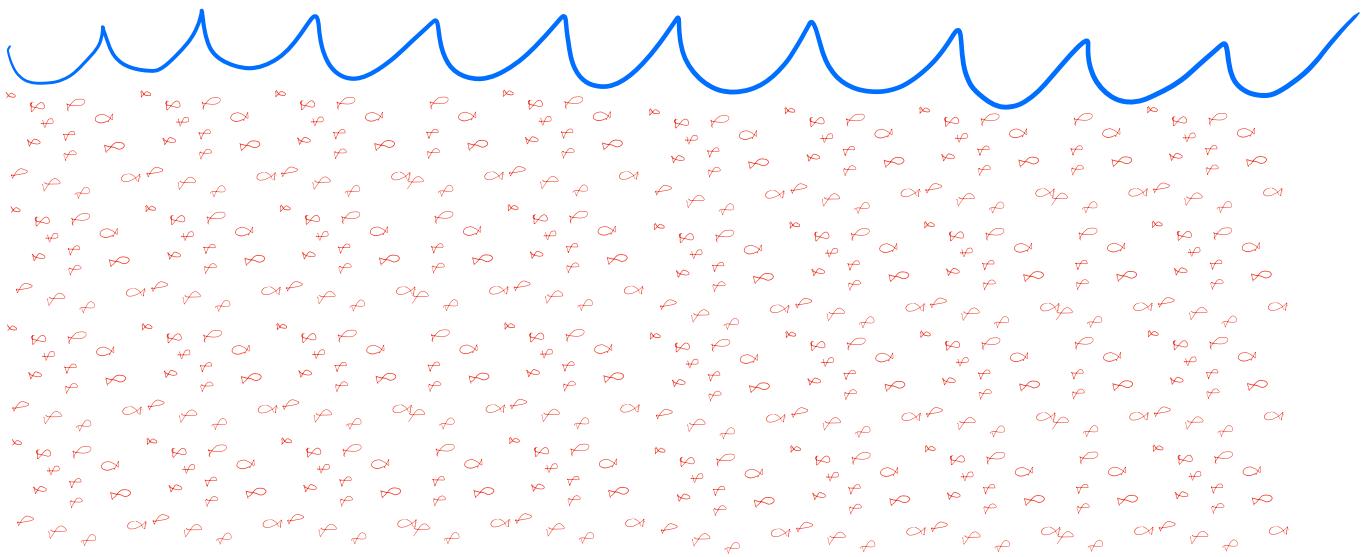


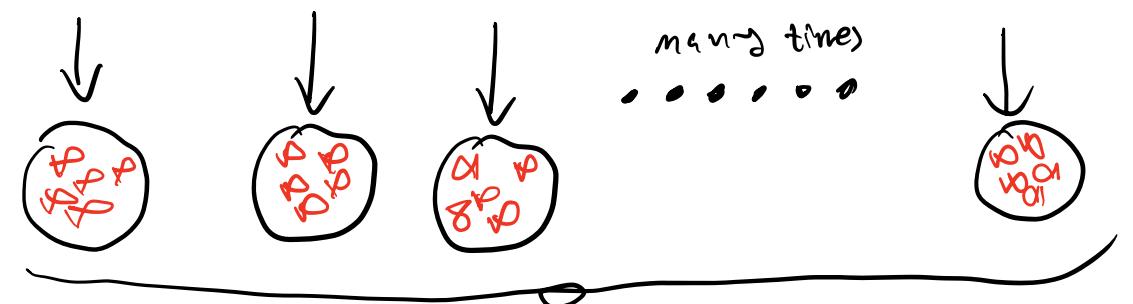
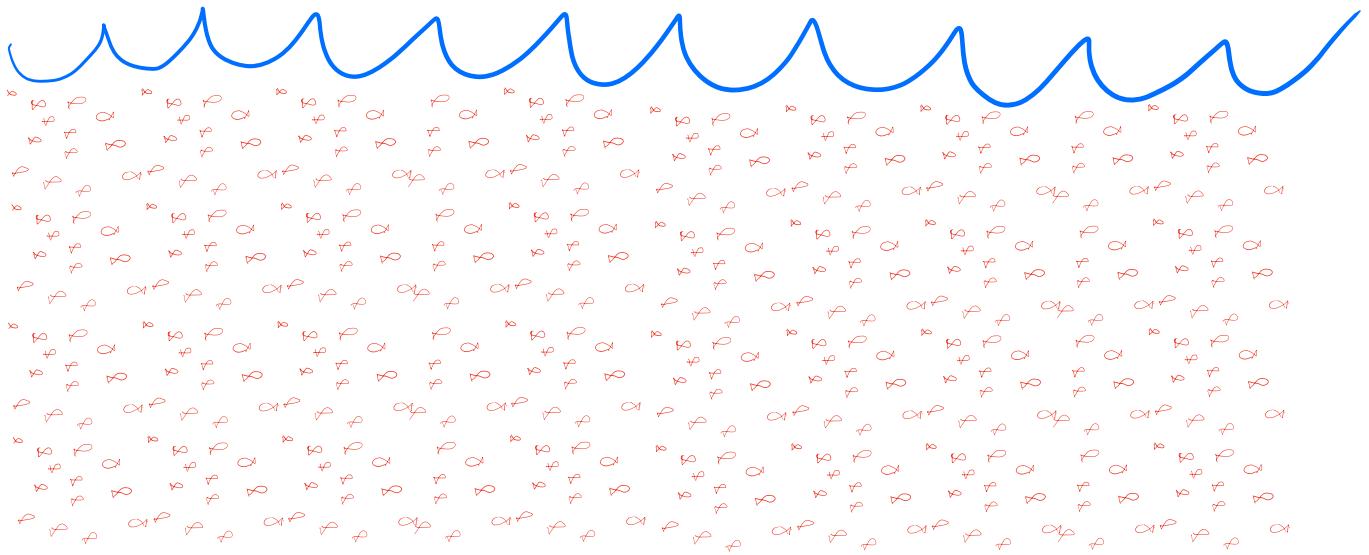


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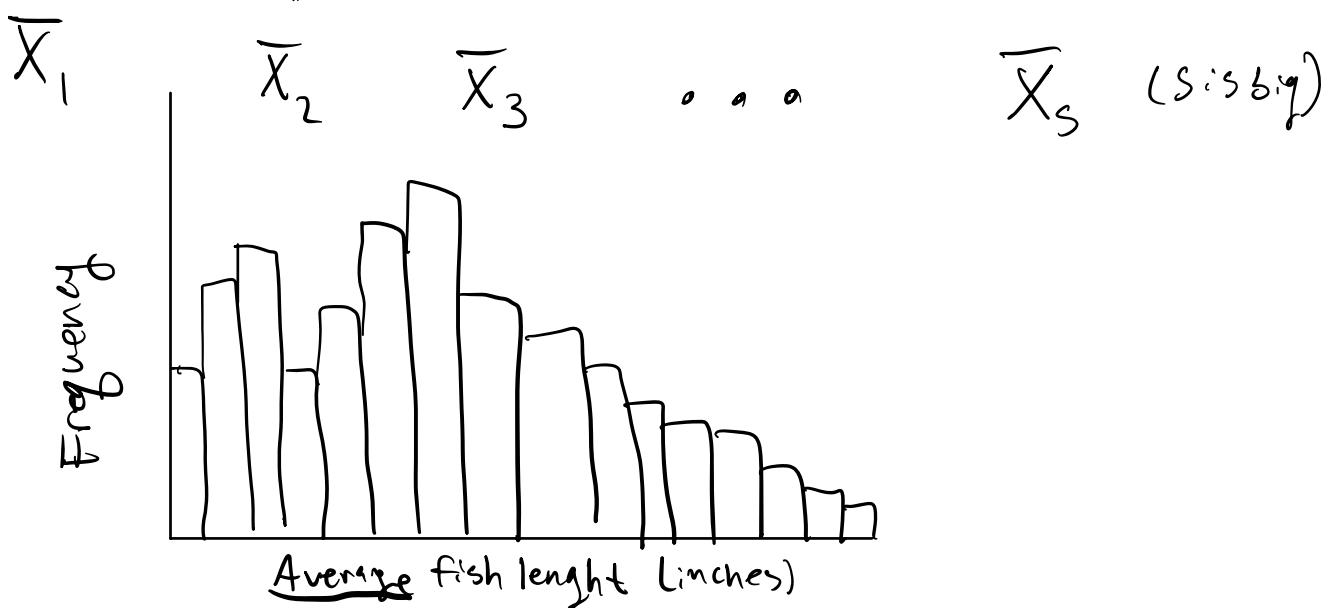
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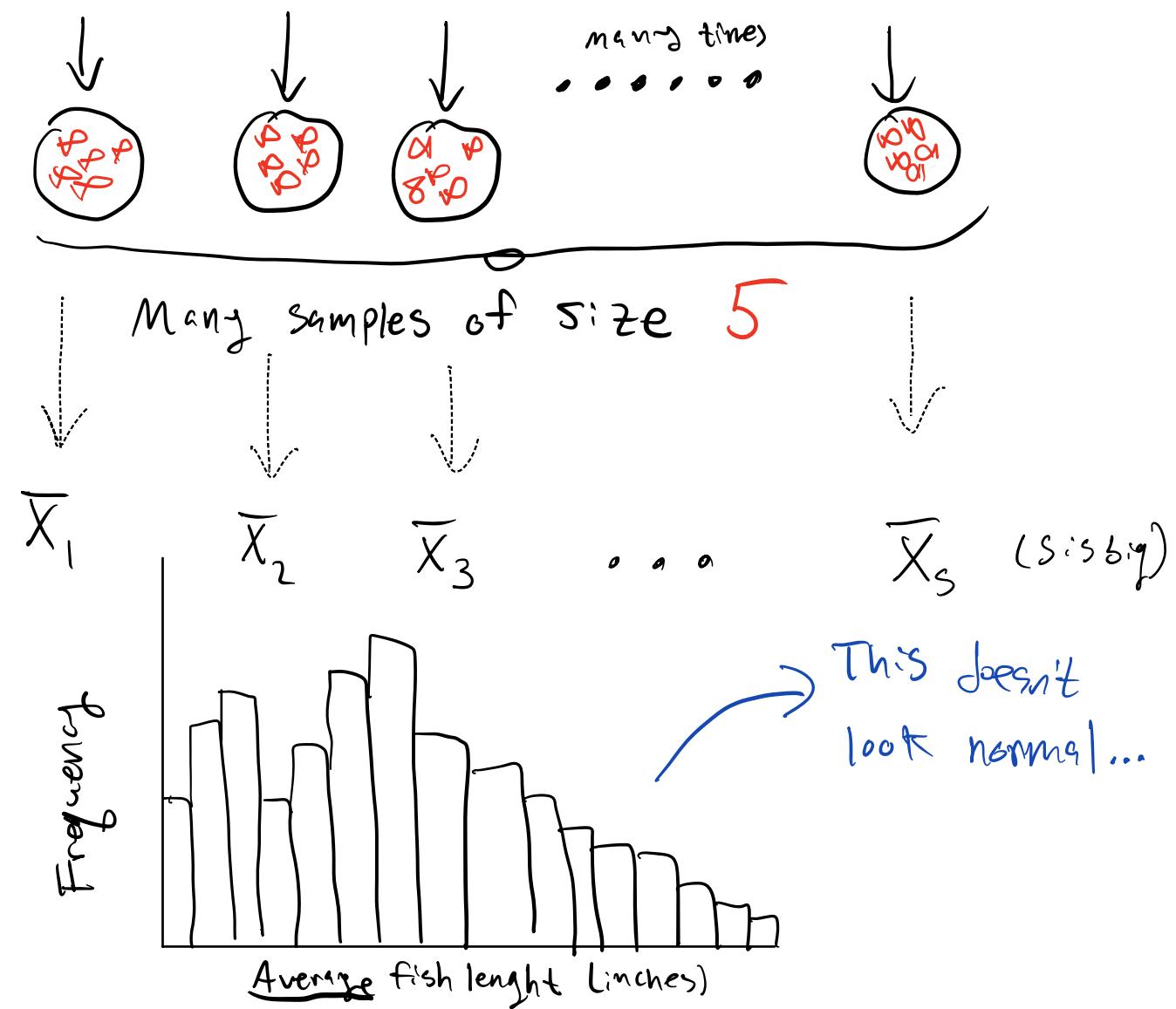
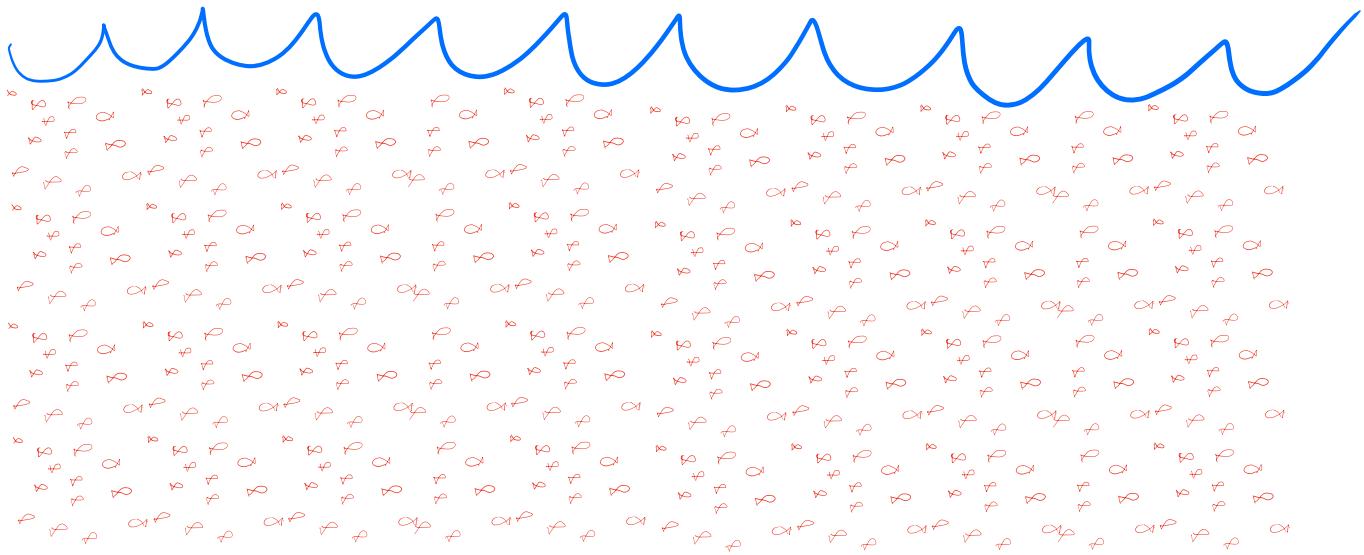


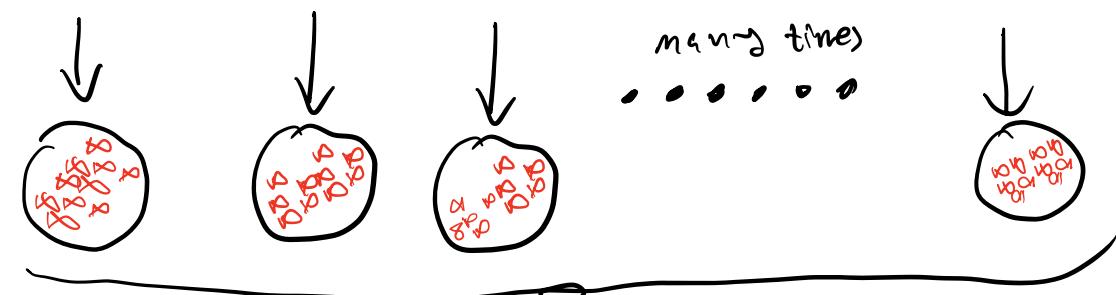
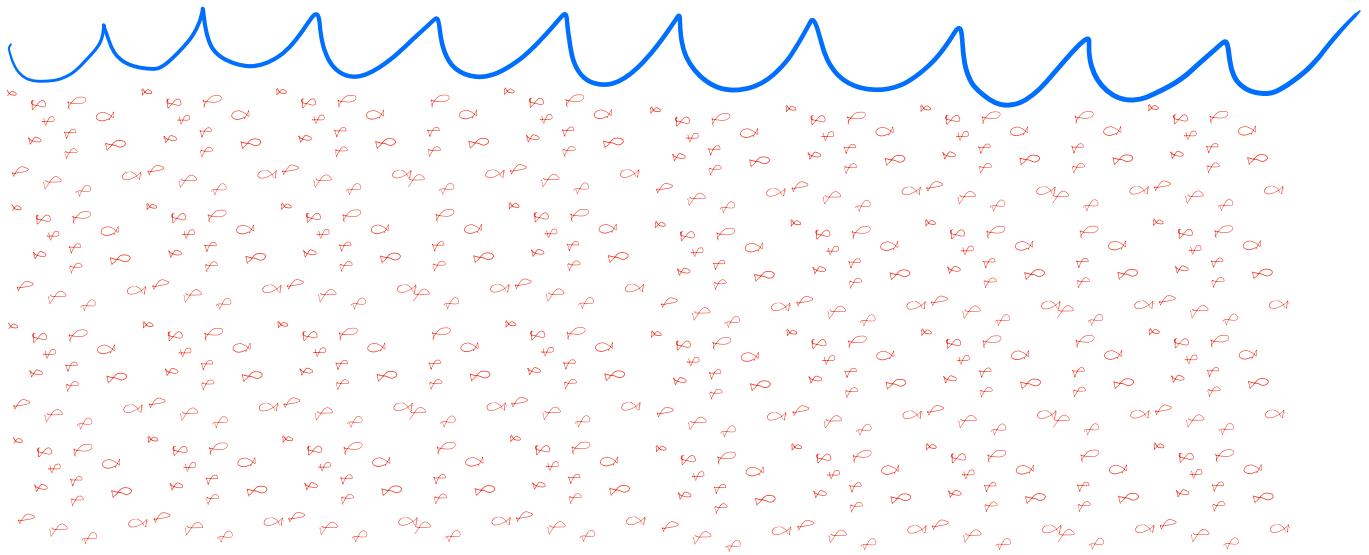




Many samples of size 5







Many samples of size 10

\bar{X}_1

\bar{X}_2

\bar{X}_3

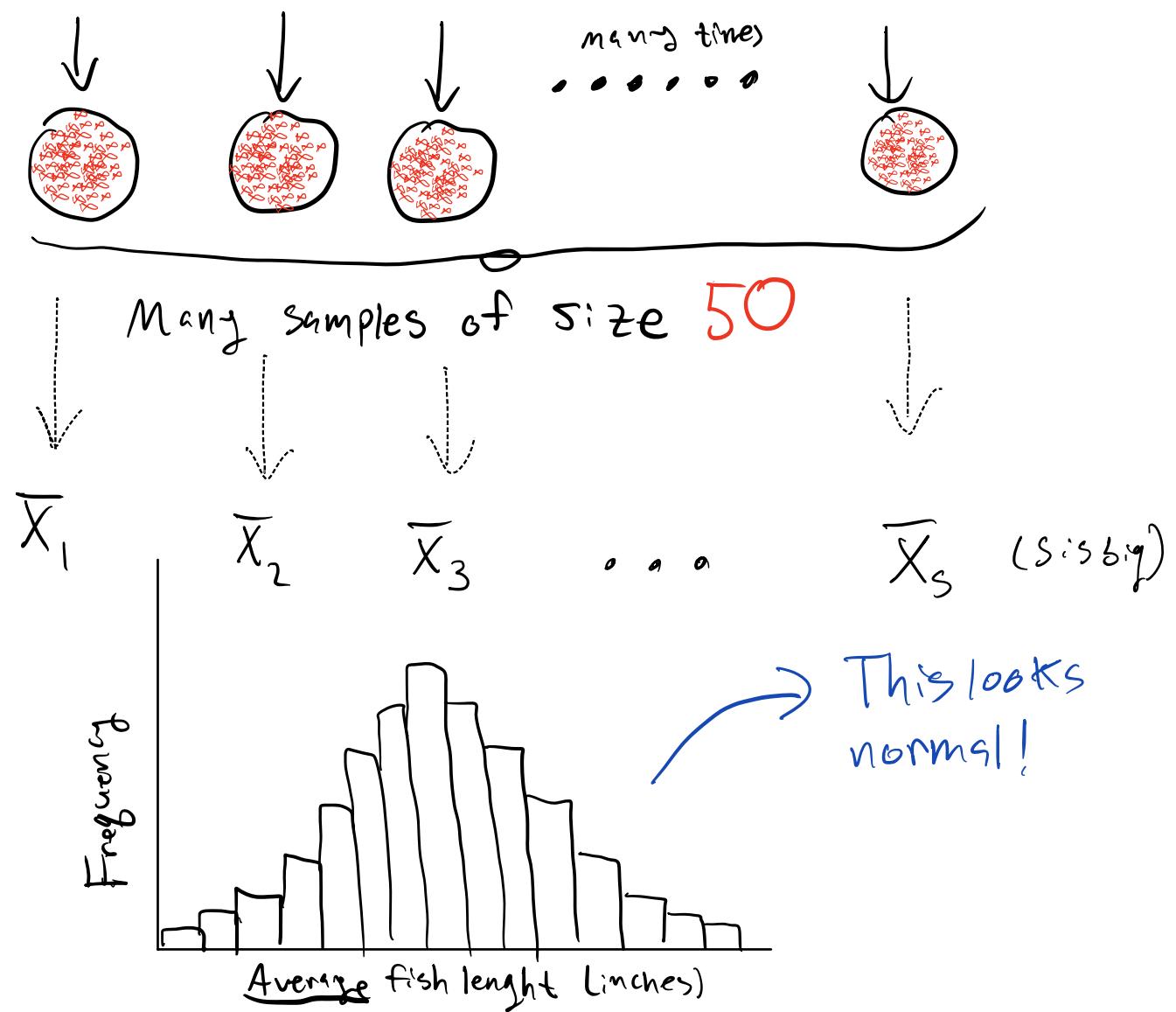
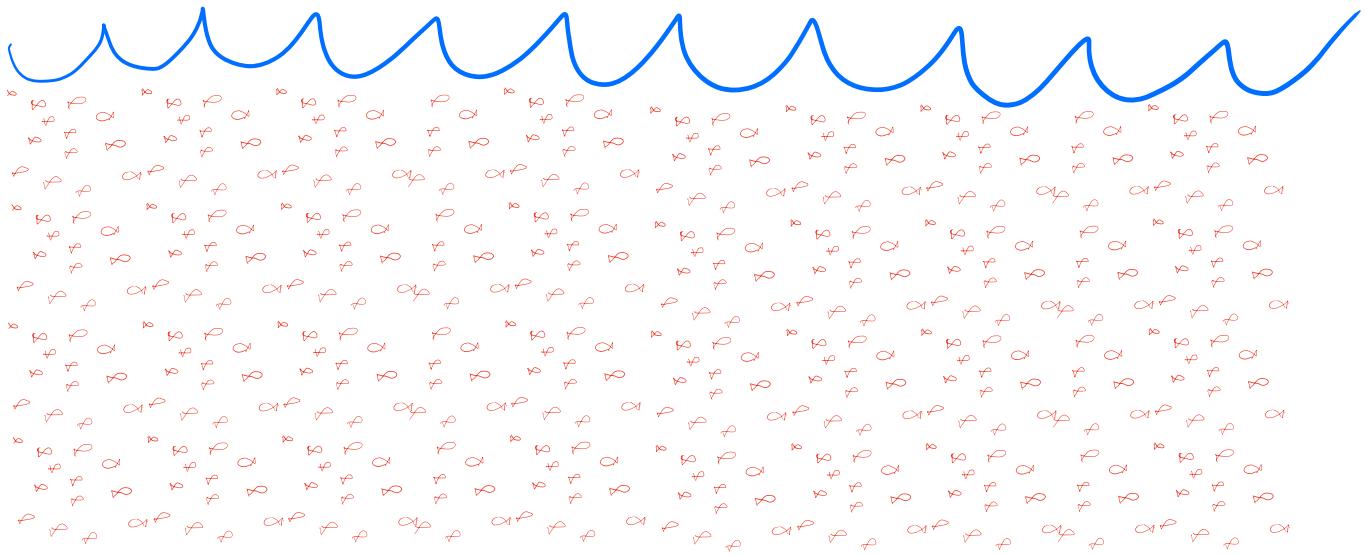
... ...

\bar{X}_S (size big)

Frequency

Average fish length (inches)

Starting to look normal!



What we saw

- We had a funky distribution of a random variable (fish length)
- When we took large samples, over and over, and recorded the mean each time, we saw that the distribution of those means began to look normal as n got large
- This is the essence of the CLT!
No matter how wacky the initial distribution of X , the distribution of $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ approaches the normal distribution as n gets big
- Typically, $n=30$ is "large enough"
- But we should always be careful before assuming the CLT has "kicked in"