

# Investigating Exponential Distribution

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## Overview

In this project we will investigate the exponential distribution in R and compare it with the Central Limit Theorem. We will see how much theoretical **mean** and **standard deviation** of exponential distribution differ from the value obtain from **simulation**.

In this project we will assume  $\text{Lambda} = 0.2$

## Compairing theoritical statistics with simulated statistics

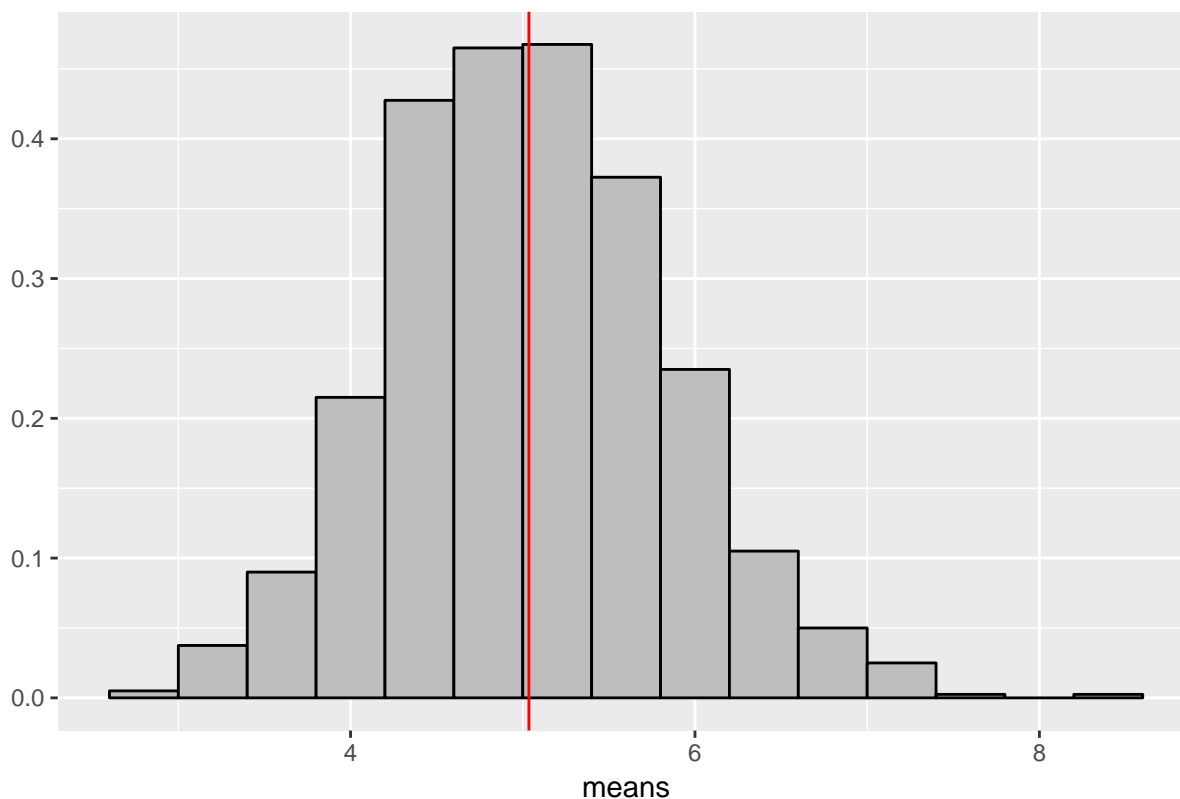
The theoritical mean is  $1/\text{lambda}$  which is  $1/0.2=5$ . The simulation mean is found by **replicate()** command in which the second argument is repeated by the amount given in first argument.

```
mean_exp <- replicate(1000,{x<-rexp(n=40,rate=0.2)
                             mean(x)})
mean(mean_exp) # taking the mean of "mean_exp" to get the mean of distribution.
```

```
## [1] 5.035787
```

As the simulated mean is much closer to the theoritical mean of **5**. it shows that Central limit theorum has been correctly applied. From the below figure it can also be seen that the mean is the centre of distribution.

fig 1:Distribution of mean



The theoritical variance of sampling distribution is given by **variance/n**. Its value is

```
((1/0.2)/sqrt(40))^2
```

```
## [1] 0.625
```

the variance from the sampling distribution is

```
var(mean_exp)
```

```
## [1] 0.6455312
```

From the table we can easily see how close the **simulated variance** is to the **theoretical variance**

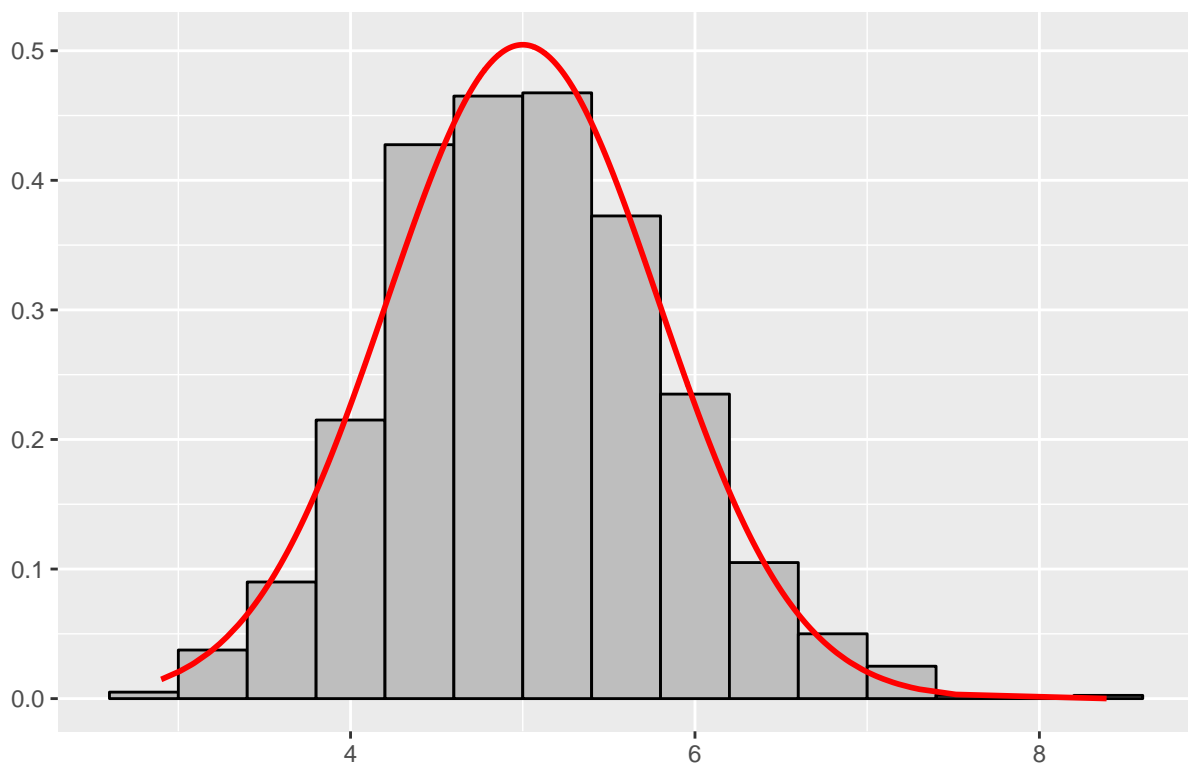
Table 1: Comparison of theoretical and simulated variance

theoretical_variance	simulated_variance
0.625	0.6455312

## Simulated Exponential Distribution is Normal

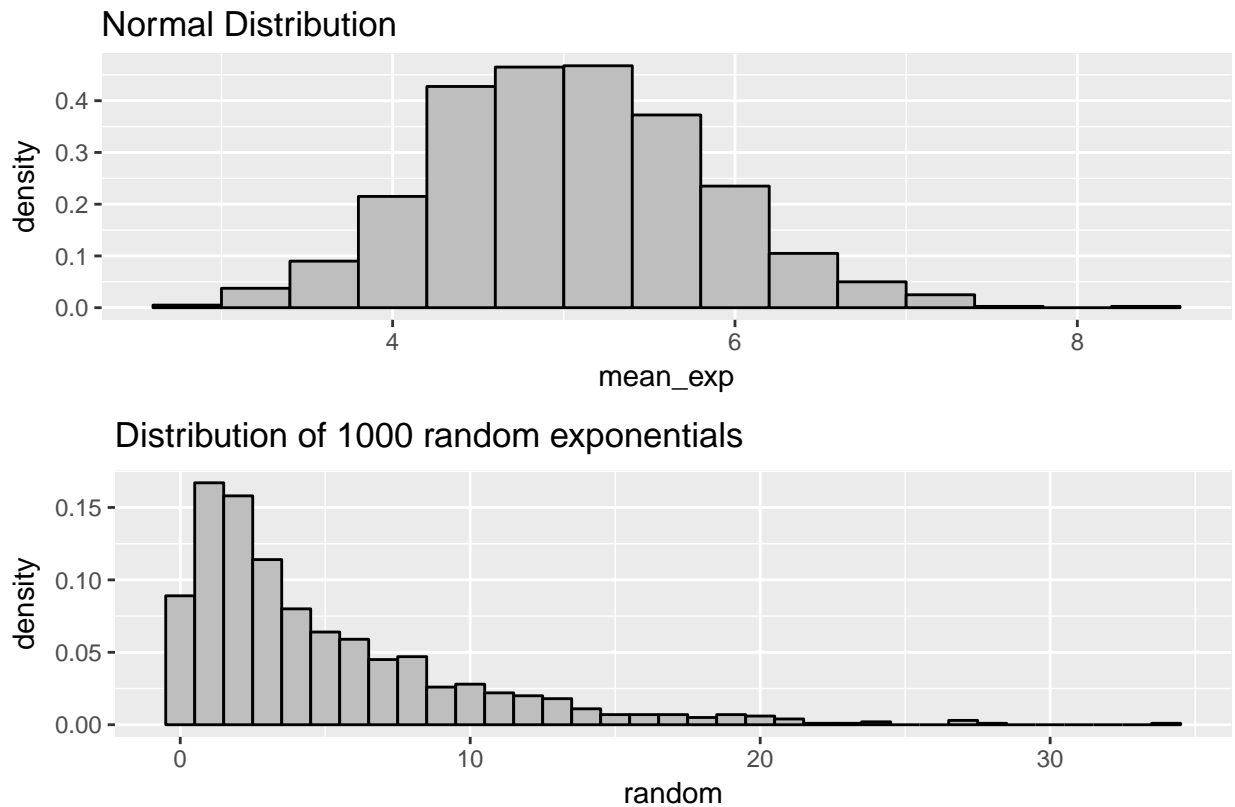
As one can see from the graph below, since the distribution can be approximated by the shape of a bell curve, it is safe to say that the distribution from simulation is normal.

fig 2: Resemblance with bell curve



Also if we compare the above distribution with the distribution of 1000 exponential variable , we will observe that the distribution of 1000 exponential values is right skewed.

fig 3:Comparison



## APPENDIX

1-Library used are ggplot2,gridExtra,knitr

2-Code for the Table-1

```
dfvar<-data.frame(theoretical_variance=((1/0.2)/sqrt(40))^2,simulated_variance=var(mean_exp))
kable(dfvar,caption = "Comparison of theoritical and simulated variance")
```

3-Code for fig 1,2,3

**fig 1**

```
p<-ggplot(data=data.frame(mean=mean_exp),aes(mean_exp,..density..))+geom_histogram(fill="grey",color="black",
binwidth = 0.4)+ ggtitle("Normal Distribution")
p+geom_vline(xintercept = mean(mean_exp),col="red")+ggtitle("fig 1:Distribution of mean")+xlab("means")+ylab("")
```

**fig 2**

```
theoretical_variance = ((1/0.2)/sqrt(40))^2
x<-dnorm(mean_exp,mean=5,sd=sqrt(theoretical_variance))
p+geom_line(aes(x=mean_exp,y=x),color="red",lwd=1)+ggtitle("fig 2:Resemblance with bell
curve")+xlab("")+ylab("")
```

**fig 3**

```
y<-rexp(1000,0.2)
```

```
z<-ggplot(data=data.frame(random=y),aes(random,..density..))+geom_histogram(fill="grey",color="black",binwidth
= 1)+ggtitle("Distribution of 1000 random exponentials")
grid.arrange(p,z,nrow=2,top="fig 3:Comparison")
```