# Moment of Truth: Does Central Limit Theorem Work on an Exponential Distribution?

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### Overview

This reports investigates the exponential distribution in R and compares it with the Central Limit Theorem (CLT).

## **Simulations**

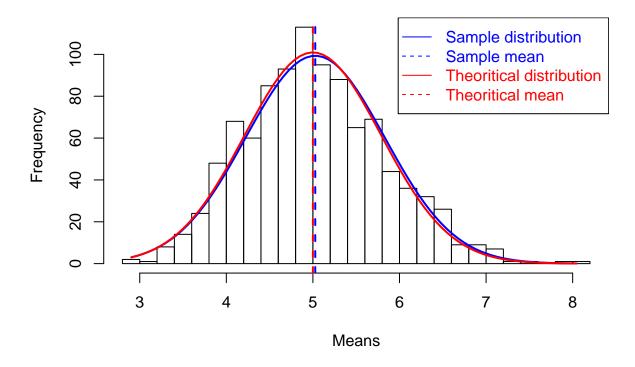
The exponential distribution is simulated in R with rexp(n, lambda), where lambda is the rate parameter. The mean of exponential distribution is 1/lambda and the standard deviation is also 1/lambda. In this report, lambda is set to 0.2 for all of the simulations. The CLT is tested on the distribution of averages of 40 exponentials for a thousand simulations.

```
lambda < -.2; n < -40; mns = NULL; for (i in 1 : 1000) mns = c(mns, mean(rexp(n, lambda)))
```

## Sample Mean VS Theoretical Mean

The theoretical mean of the distribution is 5, with a standard deviation of 0.79, where the sample mean and standard deviation are calculated as being 5.0270287, and 0.8032843 respectively matching with the theoritical values very closely.

# **Means of Exponential Distribution VS CLT**



## Sample Variance VS Theoretical Variance

As it can be seen in the above plot, the distribution of means of an exponential distribution (the histogram) matches almost perfectly with a theoritical normal distribution (the red line) and the sample normal distribution (blue line). The variance of the distribution is calculated to be 0.6453 comparing to the theoritical value of 0.625, they are quite close.

### Distribution

The above plot clearly shows that the sample means of an exponential distribution is distributed normally as expected according to the Central Limit Theorem (CLT). Hence, it all boils up to:

## Conclusion

CLT works!

## **Appendix**

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