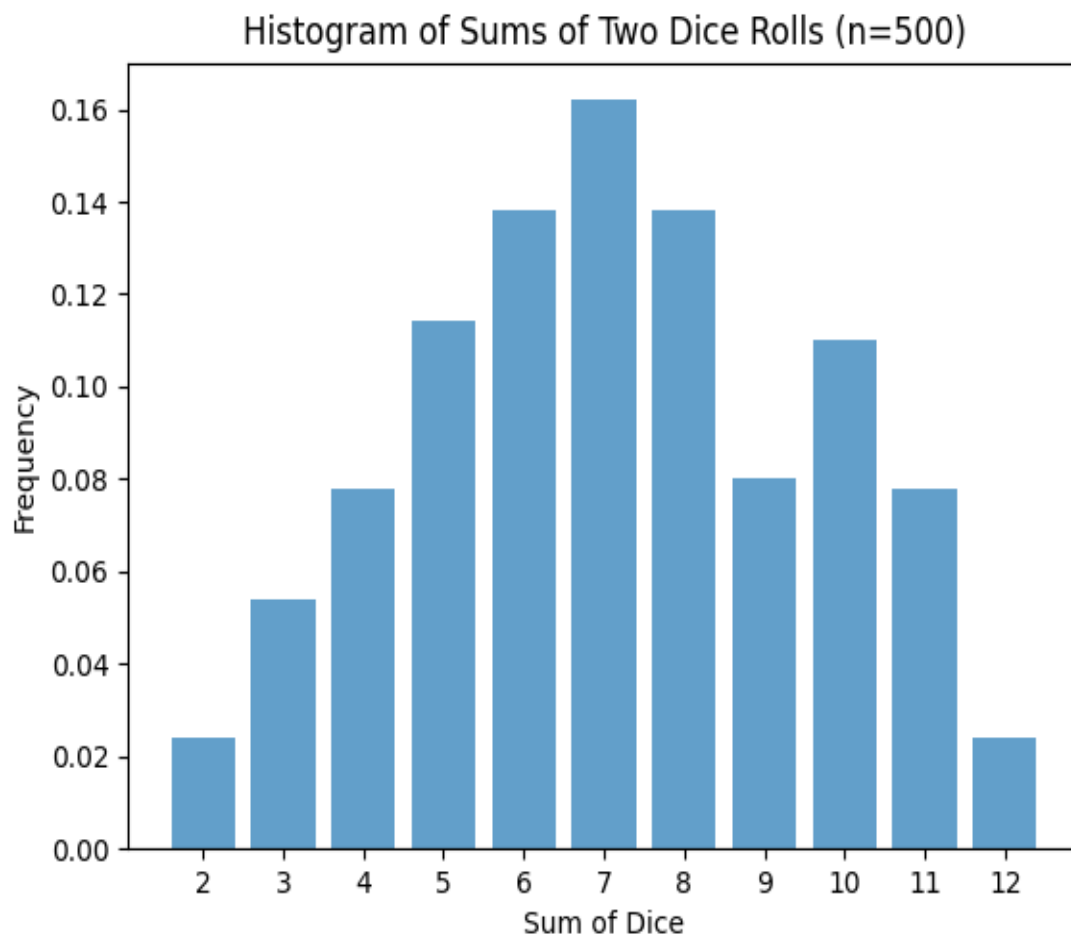
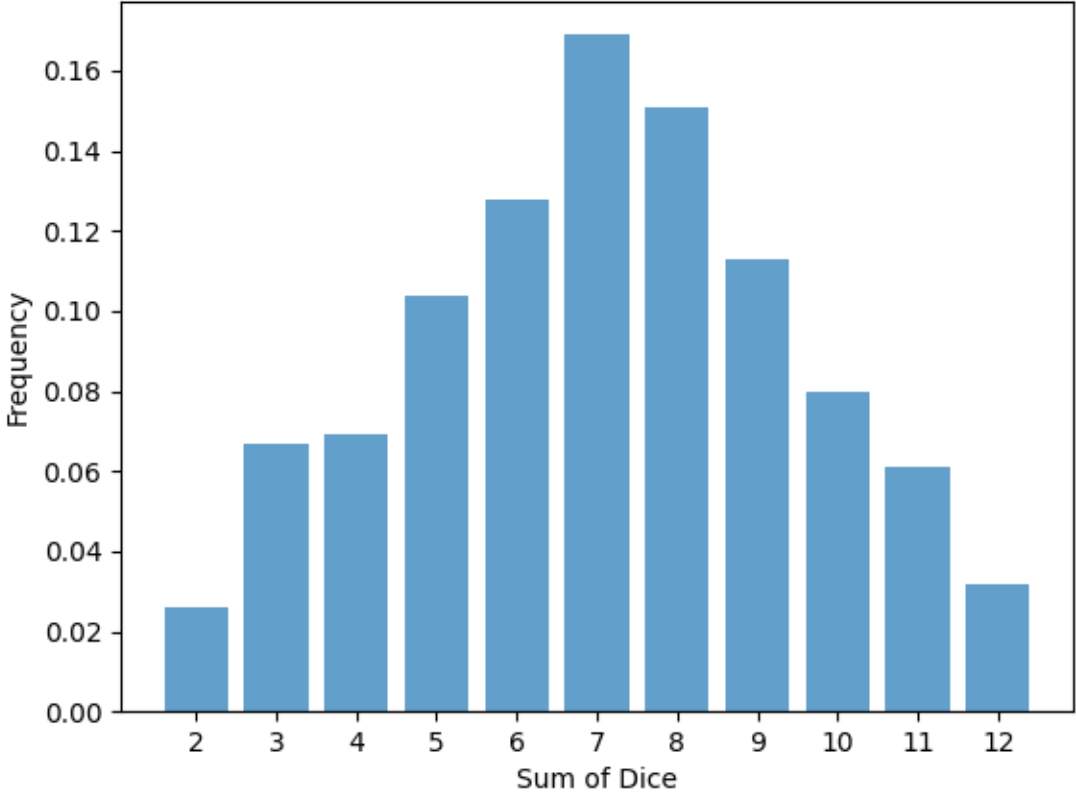


## Explanation

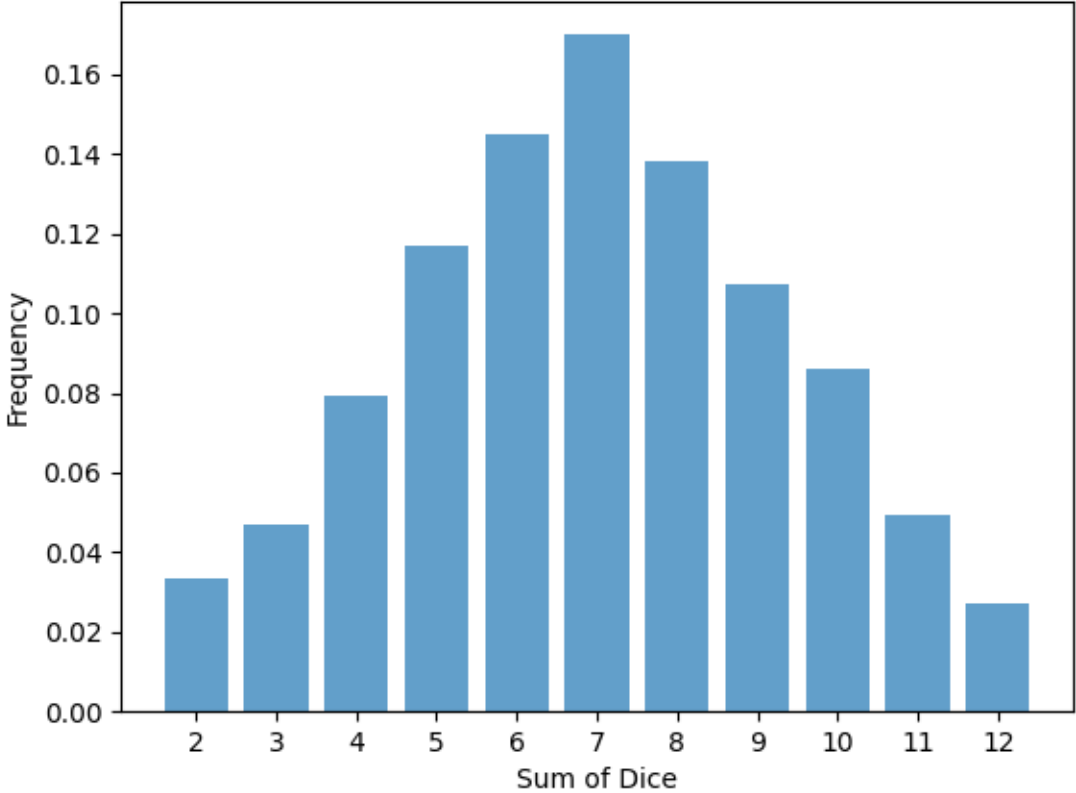
As the value of  $n$  increases, the histogram will show a distribution more closely similar to the expected probability distribution of the sums of two dice. This illustrates the concept of "regression to the mean," where larger sample sizes lead to outcomes that average out to the expected values.



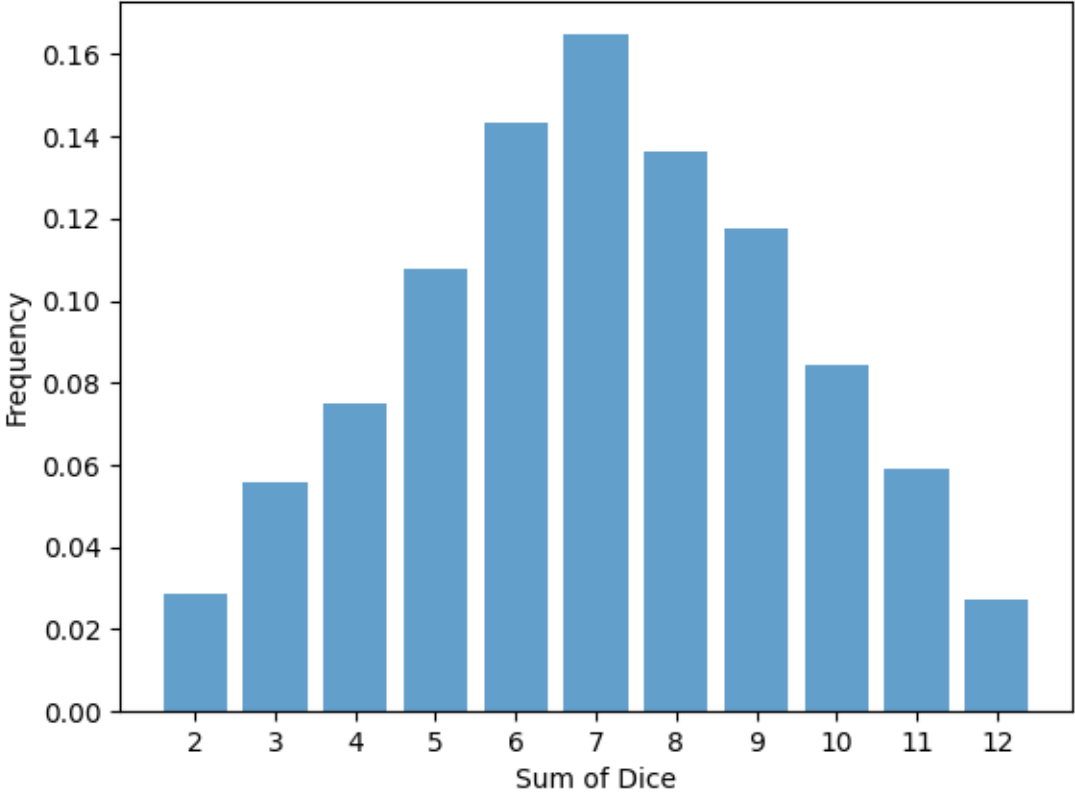
Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=1000)

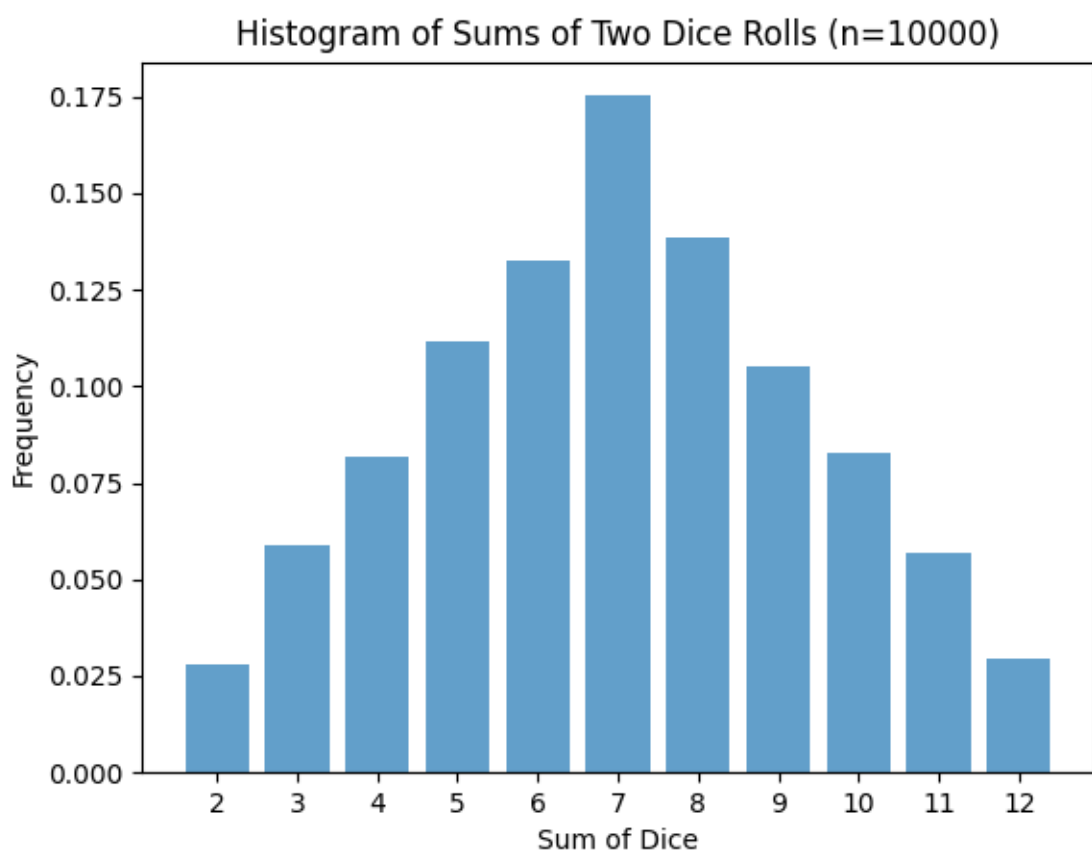


Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=2000)

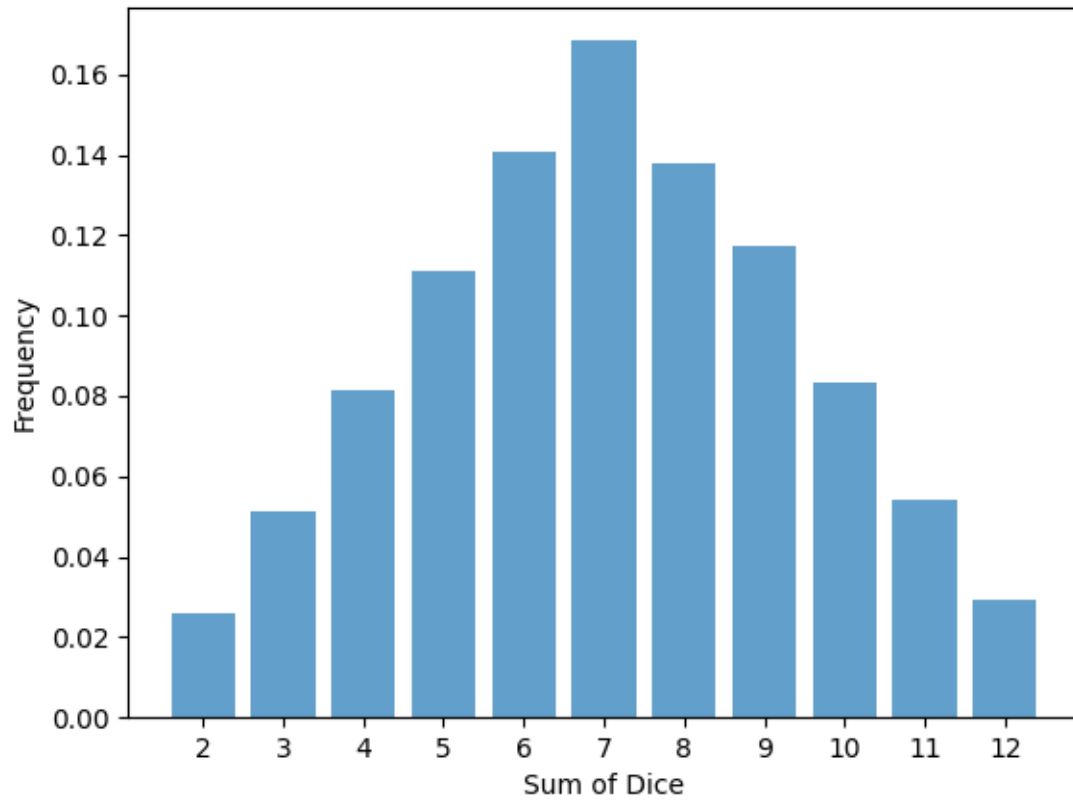


Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=5000)

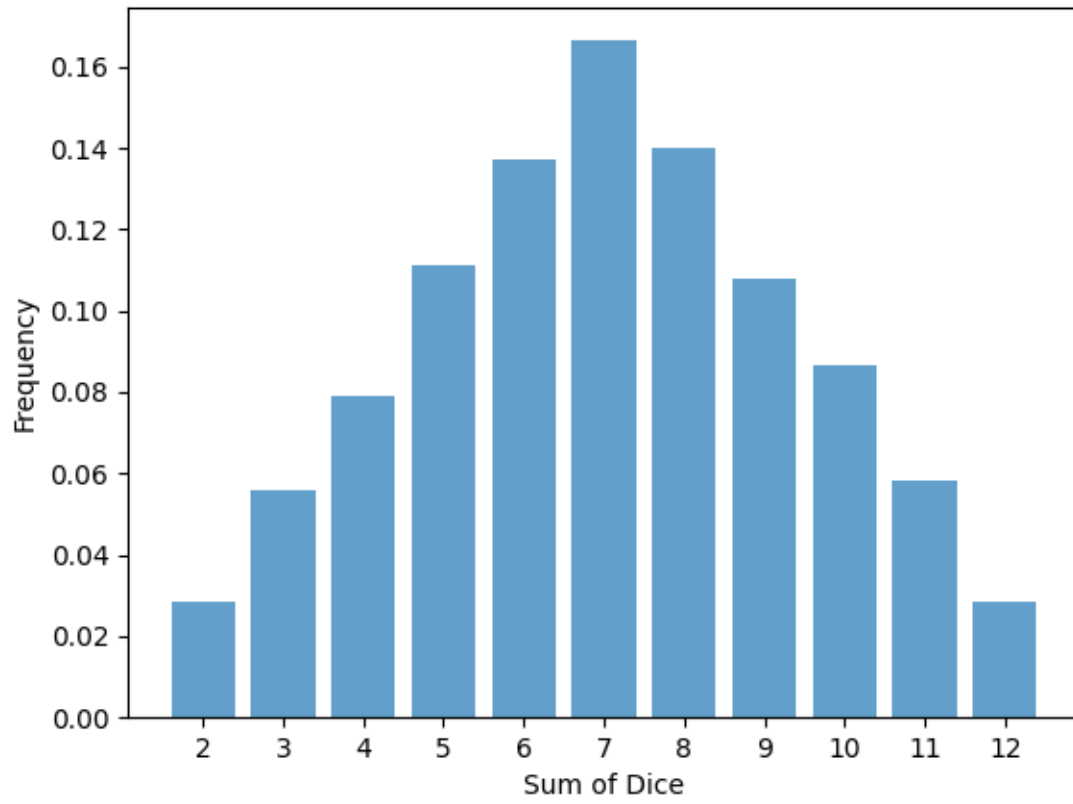




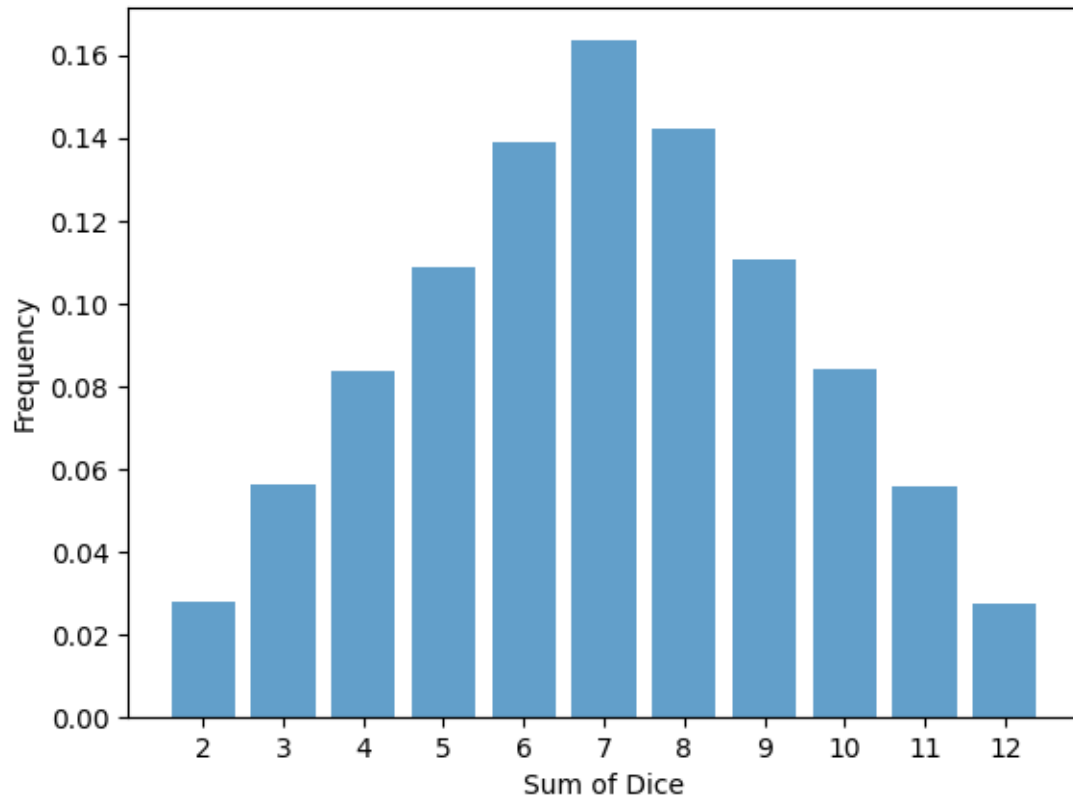
Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=15000)



Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=20000)

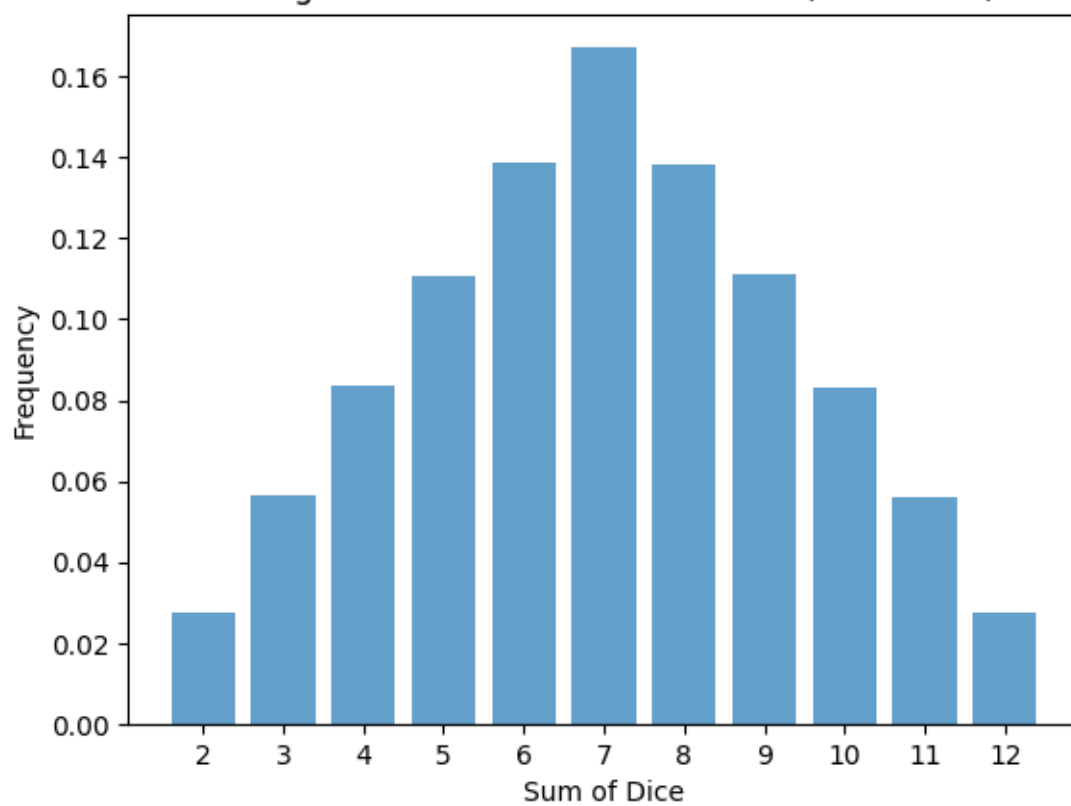


Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=50000)





Histogram of Sums of Two Dice Rolls (n=100000)



**Exercise-2:**

