

Demonstration of Law of Large Numbers and Central Limit Theorem using exponential distribution.

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Overview

Law of Large Numbers tells us the mean of a sample of size n converges to μ , the population mean, as n becomes increasingly large with a probability of 100%.

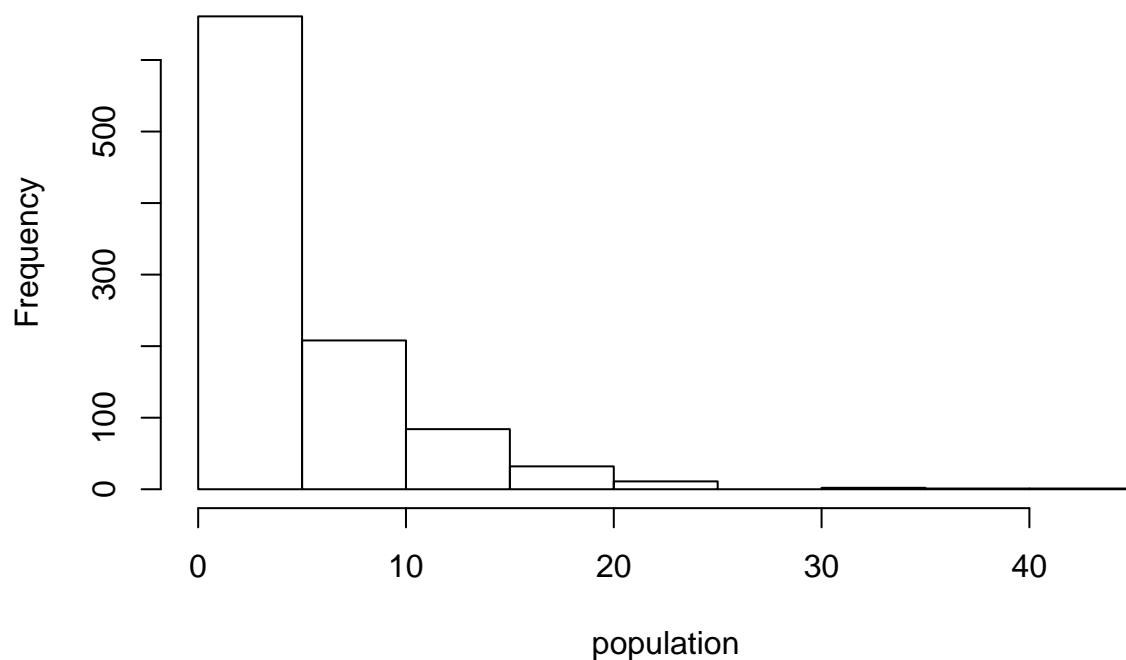
The Central Limit Theorem tells us that the mean of a large number of iterations of independent random variables, each with a well defined mean and variance, will be approximately normally distributed, regardless of the underlying distribution.

The report will demonstrate the Central Limit Theorem using the exponential distribution. We will use a λ parameter = 0.2 for the simulation. Therefore, the theoretical mean and standard deviation is $1/0.2 = 5$.

Simulations

```
lambda <- 0.2
N <- 1000
n <- 40
population <- rexp(N, lambda)
hist(population, main = "Distribution of Simulated Population")
```

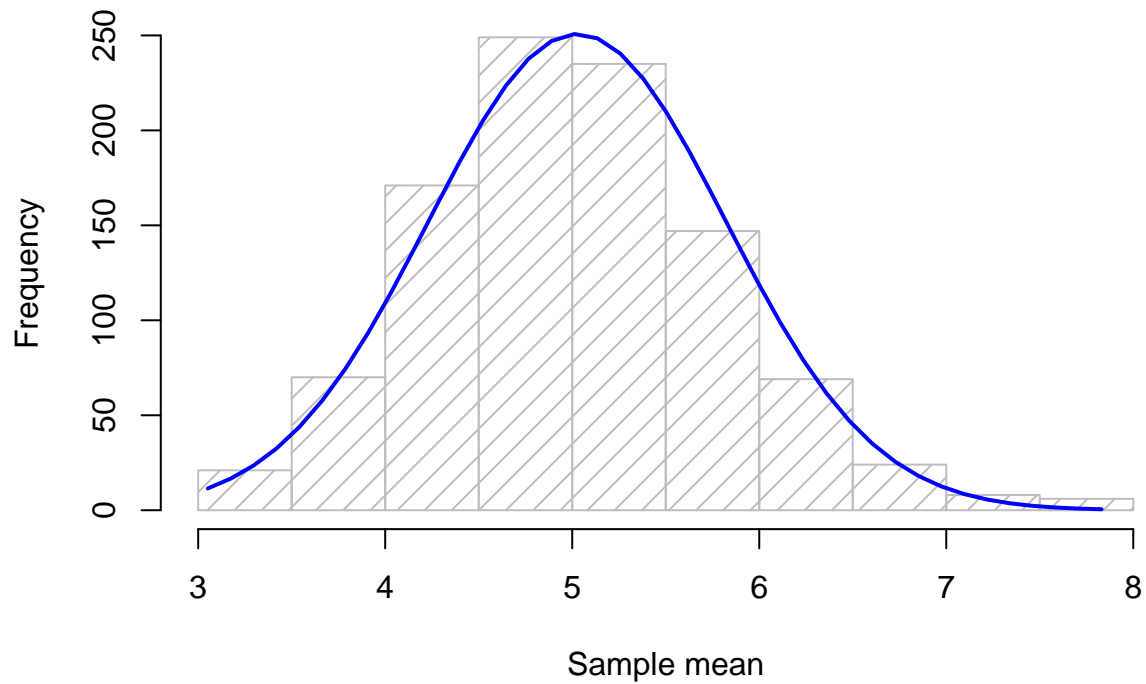
Distribution of Simulated Population



The mean of the simulated population is 4.7604466 and the standard deviation is 5.0034578 compared to the theoretical values of 5. The simulated population is a good representation of the theoretical population, and is clearly not normally distributed.

```
samples <- matrix(rexp(N*n,lambda), N)
sample_vars <- apply(samples, 1, var)
sample_means <- apply(samples, 1, mean)
h<-hist(sample_means, breaks=10, density=10, col="gray", xlab="Sample mean", main="Distribution of Sample Means")
xfit<-seq(min(sample_means),max(sample_means),length=n)
yfit<-dnorm(xfit,mean=mean(sample_means),sd=sd(sample_means))
yfit <- yfit*diff(h$mids[1:2])*length(sample_means)
lines(xfit, yfit, col="blue", lwd=2)
```

Distribution of Sample Means



The mean of the sample means is 5.0267111 compared with the theoretical population mean of 5, and the predicted standard error of the mean is 0.7905694 compared with the calculated value of 0.7954171. The 95% confidence interval for the mean of the sample means distribution is 4.928112, 5.1253102, which contains the theoretical population mean of 5.

The distribution of sample means is shown to be normally distributed with sample mean equal to the population mean, and sample standard distribution equal to the population standard error for a sample size of 40.