Lesson 17: Central Limit Theorem

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Learning Objectives

1. Calculate probability of a sample mean using a population mean and variance with unknown distribution
2. Use the Central Limit Theorem to construct the Normal approximation of the Binomial and Poisson distributions

The Central Limit Theorem

Theorem 1: Central Limit Theorem (CLT)

Let X_i be iid rv's with common mean μ and variance σ^2, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \to \mathrm{N}(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

Extension of the CLT

Corollary 1

Let X_i be iid rv's with common mean μ and variance σ^2, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Then

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{n} \to \mathrm{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

Example of Corollary in use

Example 1

According to a large US study, the mean resting heart rate of adult women is about 74 beats per minutes (bpm), with standard deviation 13 bpm (NHANES 2003-2004).

1. Find the probability that the average resting heart rate for a random sample of 36 adult women is more than 3 bpm away from the mean.
2. Repeat the previous question for a single adult woman.

Example of CLT for exponential distribution

Example 2

Let $X_i \sim Exp(\lambda)$ be iid RVs for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \to$$

CLT for Discrete RVs

1. Binomial rv's: Let $X \sim Bin(n, p)$

- $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, where X_i are iid $\text{Bernoulli}(p)$
- Rule of thumb: $np \geq 10$ and $n(1-p) \geq 10$ to use Normal approximation

2. Poisson rv's: Let $X \sim Poisson(\lambda)$

- $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, where X_i are iid $\text{Poiss}(1)$
- Recall from Chapter 18 that if $X_i \sim Poiss(\lambda_i)$ and X_i independent, then $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \sim Poiss(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i)$
- Rule of thumb: $\lambda \geq 10$ to use Normal approximation

Larger example (1/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

1. How many of the 20,000 women would you expect to develop this type of breast cancer, and what is the standard deviation?
2. Find the **exact** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer.
3. Use the CLT to find the **approximate** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer.
4. Use the CLT to approximate the following probabilities, where X is the number of women that will develop this type of breast cancer.
    a. $\mathbb{P}(15 \leq X \leq 22)$
    b. $\mathbb{P}(X > 20)$
    c. $\mathbb{P}(X < 20)$
5. Find the **approximate** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer - not using the CLT!
6. Use the CLT to approximate the approximate probability in the previous question!

Larger example (2/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

1. How many of the 20,000 women would you expect to develop this type of breast cancer, and what is the standard deviation?

Larger example (3/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

2. Find the **exact** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer.

Larger example (4/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

3. Use the CLT to find the **approximate** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer.

Larger example (5/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

4. Use the CLT to approximate the following probabilities, where X is the number of women that will develop this type of breast cancer.

   a. $\mathbb{P}(15 \leq X \leq 22)$

   b. $\mathbb{P}(X > 20)$

   c. $\mathbb{P}(X < 20)$

Larger example (6/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

5. Find the **approximate** probability that more than 15 of the 20,000 women will develop this type of breast cancer - not using the CLT!

Larger example (7/7)

Example 3

Suppose that the probability of developing a specific type of breast cancer in women aged 40-49 is 0.001. Assume the occurrences of cancer are independent. Suppose you have data from a random sample of 20,000 women aged 40-49.

6. Use the CLT to approximate the approximate probability in the previous question!