Go to www.lhs.kennyjams.com/5Dpage4.pdf and complete these notes.

As long as the observations are _____, even if we sample from a skewed or bimodal population the _____ tells us that the means (or proportions) of repeated random samples will tend to follow _____ as _____	independent Central Limit Theorem a Normal model the sample size grows.
Central Limit Theorem (CLT) [the fundamental theorem of statistics]	The sampling distribution model of the sample mean (and proportion) is approximately Normal for large *n*, regardless of the distribution of the population, as long as the observations are independent.
Assumptions / Conditions for using a Normal model as the SDM for a mean:	Assumptions: 1. Independent - sampled values must be independent of each other. Conditions: a) Randomization – SRS or at least representative and not biased. b) 10% Condition – If sampling w/o replacement Then n ≤ 10% of the population. 2. Sample Size - *n*, must be large enough. (More on this later) Conditions: a) For now, *Think* about your sample size in the context of what you know about the population, and then *Tell* whether the Large Enough Sample Condition has been met.
Unlike proportions, if we know the true population mean, μ, we don't automatically know the __	standard deviation of the population, σ.
For means the sampling distribution is centered at _____ and its standard deviation declines with the _____. So the Normal Model representing the SDM for a proportion is _____	μ, the true population mean square root of the sample size $\sigma(\bar{x}) = SD(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ $N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$