



Normal Probability
Distributions







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Definition

Recall: A continuous random variable has an infinite number of possible values that can be represented by an interval on the number line.

A <u>continuous probability distribution</u> is the probability distribution of a continuous random variable. The graph is a curve where the area indicates the probability.











Normal Distribution

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A normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution for a random variable x

The graph of a normal distribution is called a normal curve. It has the following properties.

Data	The mean, median, and mode are all equal					
Shape	It is bell-shaped and symmetric about the mean					
Area	The total area under the curve is 1 (indicates 100%)					
Asymptotes	The graph approaches (but does not touch) zero on both ends					

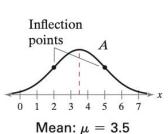




Shape

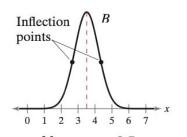
The mean and standard deviation of a data set change the shape of the normal distribution.

The mean gives you the line of symmetry and the standard deviation gives you the spread (i.e. how wide or skinny)



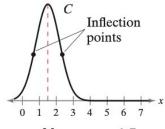
Standard deviation:

$$\sigma = 1.5$$



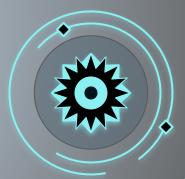
Mean: $\mu = 3.5$ Standard deviation:

$$\sigma = 0.7$$



Mean: $\mu = 1.5$ Standard deviation:

$$\sigma = 0.7$$



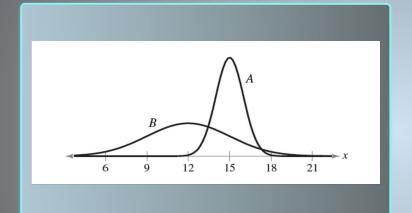












Example

Which curve to the left has the greater mean?

Which curve has the greater standard deviation?







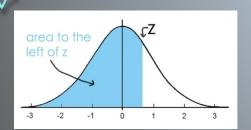
Standard Normal Distribution



The standard normal distribution has a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. The horizontal axis corresponds to a z-score.

Recall: z-score

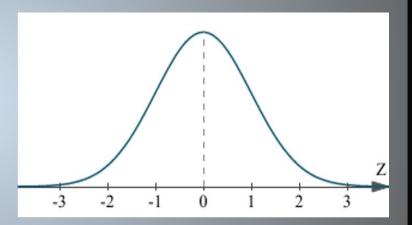
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$



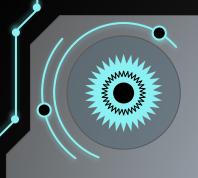
Cumulative Area

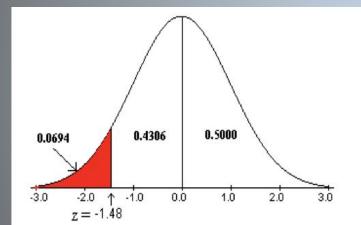
The cumulative area refers to the area under the curve to the **left** of the z-score.

You can find this with a standard normal table or using your calculator









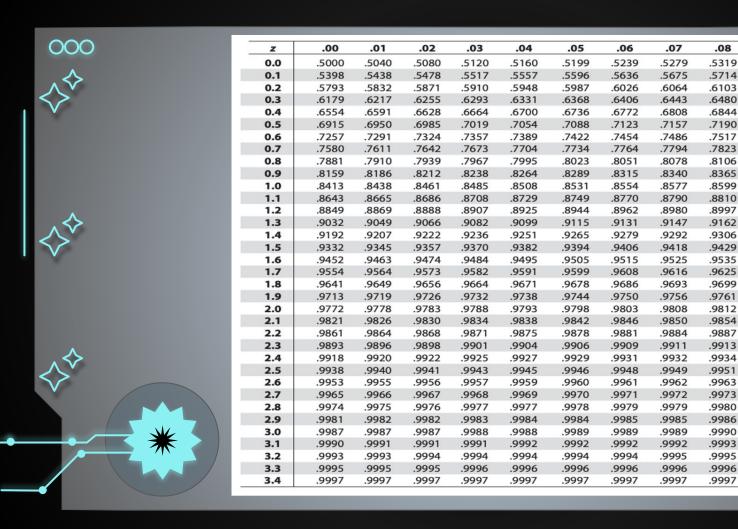
Example: Interpreting area under the curve

The cumulative area (area to the left) of z = -1.48 is 0.0694.

This means that 6.94% of the data has a z score of -1.48 or lower. (i.e. is 1.48 or more standard deviations below the mean)







.09

.5359

.5753

.6141 .6517

.6879

.7224

.7549

.7852

.8133

.8389

.8621

.8830

.9015

.9177

.9319

.9441

.9545

.9633

.9706

.9767

.9817

.9857

.9890

.9916

.9936

.9952

.9964

.9974

.9981

.9986

.9990

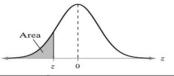
.9993

.9995

.9997

.9998





z	.09	.08	.07	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.00
-3.4	.0002	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003
-3.3	.0003	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.2	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0007	.0007
-3.1	.0007	.0007	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0010
-3.0	.0010	.0010	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0012	.0012	.0013	.0013	.0013
-2.9	.0014	.0014	.0015	.0015	.0016	.0016	.0017	.0018	.0018	.0019
-2.8	.0019	.0020	.0021	.0021	.0022	.0023	.0023	.0024	.0025	.0026
-2.7	.0026	.0027	.0028	.0029	.0030	.0031	.0032	.0033	.0034	.0035
-2.6	.0036	.0037	.0038	.0039	.0040	.0041	.0043	.0044	.0045	.0047
- 2.5	.0048	.0049	.0051	.0052	.0054	.0055	.0057	.0059	.0060	.0062
-2.4	.0064	.0066	.0068	.0069	.0071	.0073	.0075	.0078	.0080	.0082
-2.3	.0084	.0087	.0089	.0091	.0094	.0096	.0099	.0102	.0104	.0107
-2.2	.0110	.0113	.0116	.0119	.0122	.0125	.0129	.0132	.0136	.0139
- 2.1	.0143	.0146	.0150	.0154	.0158	.0162	.0166	.0170	.0174	.0179
-2.0	.0183	.0188	.0192	.0197	.0202	.0207	.0212	.0217	.0222	.0228
- 1.9	.0233	.0239	.0244	.0250	.0256	.0262	.0268	.0274	.0281	.0287
- 1.8	.0294	.0301	.0307	.0314	.0322	.0329	.0336	.0344	.0351	.0359
- 1.7	.0367	.0375	.0384	.0392	.0401	.0409	.0418	.0427	.0436	.0446
- 1.6	.0455	.0465	.0475	.0485	.0495	.0505	.0516	.0526	.0537	.0548
- 1.5	.0559	.0571	.0582	.0594	.0606	.0618	.0630	.0643	.0655	.0668
- 1.4	.0681	.0694	.0708	.0721	.0735	.0749	.0764	.0778	.0793	.0808
- 1.3	.0823	.0838	.0853	.0869	.0885	.0901	.0918	.0934	.0951	.0968
- 1.2	.0985	.1003	.1020	.1038	.1056	.1075	.1093	.1112	.1131	.1151
- 1.1	.1170	.1190	.1210	.1230	.1251	.1271	.1292	.1314	.1335	.1357
- 1.0	.1379	.1401	.1423	.1446	.1469	.1492	.1515	.1539	.1562	.1587
- 0.9	.1611	.1635	.1660	.1685	.1711	.1736	.1762	.1788	.1814	.1841
-0.8	.1867	.1894	.1922	.1949	.1977	.2005	.2033	.2061	.2090	.2119
- 0.7	.2148	.2177	.2206	.2236	.2266	.2296	.2327	.2358	.2389	.2420
-0.6	.2451	.2483	.2514	.2546	.2578	.2611	.2643	.2676	.2709	.2743
- 0.5	.2776	.2810	.2843	.2877	.2912	.2946	.2981	.3015	.3050	.3085
-0.4	.3121	.3156	.3192	.3228	.3264	.3300	.3336	.3372	.3409	.3446
- 0.3	.3483	.3520	.3557	.3594	.3632	.3669	.3707	.3745	.3783	.3821
-0.2	.3859	.3897	.3936	.3974	.4013	.4052	.4090	.4129	.4168	.4207
-0.1	.4247	.4286	.4325	.4364	.4404	.4443	.4483	.4522	.4562	.4602
-0.0	.4641	.4681	.4721	.4761	.4801	.4840	.4880	.4920	.4960	.5000

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Example: Find the cumulative areas (i.e. area to the left) for:







$$z = 1.15$$

$$z = -0.24$$

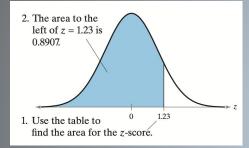
$$z = -0.99$$





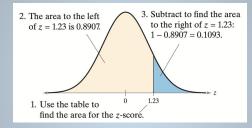


Area Under Graphs



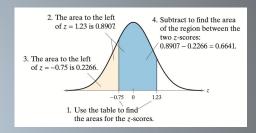
Area to the left

Use the table



Area to the right

1 - (area to the left)



Area between two values

(larger area to the left)
minus
(smaller area to the left)





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Examples



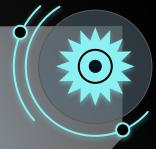


To the right

Find the area under the standard normal curve to the right of z = 1.06

Between

Find the area under the standard normal curve between z = -1.5 and z = 1.25













2nd VARS

Go to the distribution menu by hitting 2nd and then the VARS button



Input Data

Input the lower bound (if applicable) and upper bound. Keep the mean at 0 at standard deviation at 1



Normalcdf

Click 2:normalcdf(



Enter

Press paste and then enter again





Using your Calculator

```
TI-84 Plus CE
    HEARD ENGINE
    !:normaledf(
   Mormalcof (
   31snvNorm(
   4:invT(
   Sitedf(
   6:tcdf(
    7:XIpdf(
   8:X2cdf(
   94Fpdf(
stat plot #1 thiset #2 format #3 calc 64 table #5
```



