

# Chapter 5

## *Normal Probability Distributions*

# 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 continuous probability distribution is the probability distribution of a continuous random variable. The graph is a curve where the area indicates the probability.

# Normal Distribution

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

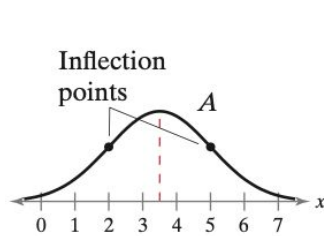
The graph of a normal distribution is called a normal curve. It has the following properties.

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

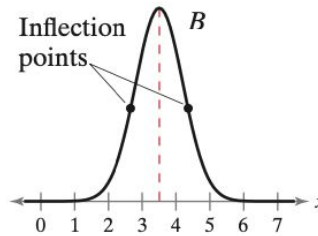
# Shape

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

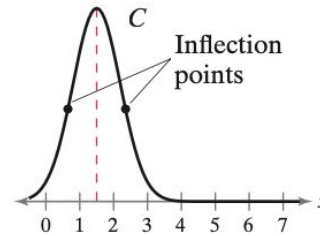
The mean gives you the line of symmetry and the standard deviation gives you the spread (i.e. how wide or skinny)



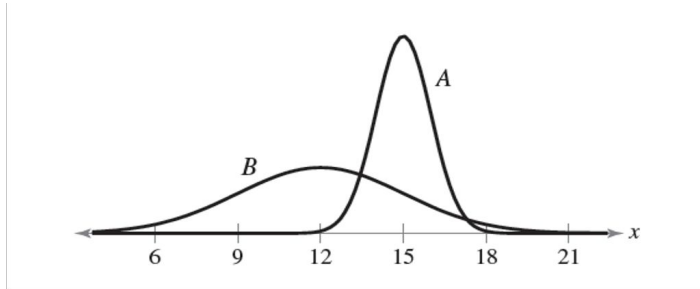
Mean:  $\mu = 3.5$   
Standard deviation:  
 $\sigma = 1.5$



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?

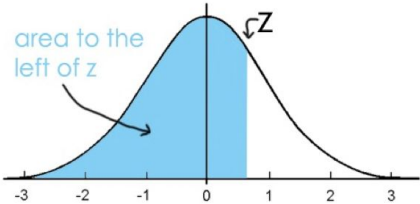
Which curve has the greater standard deviation?

# 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**

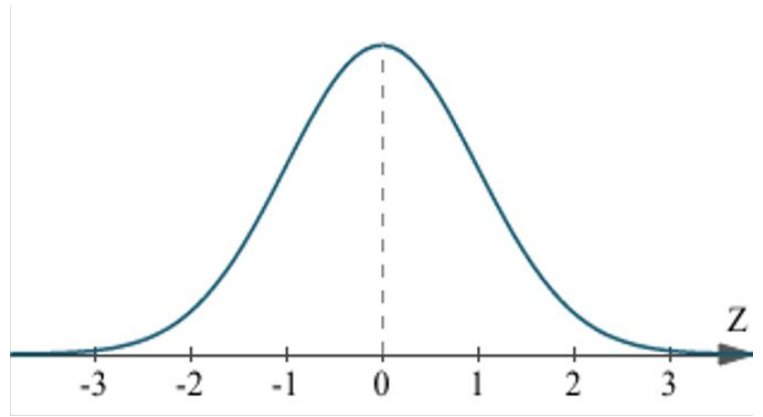
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$



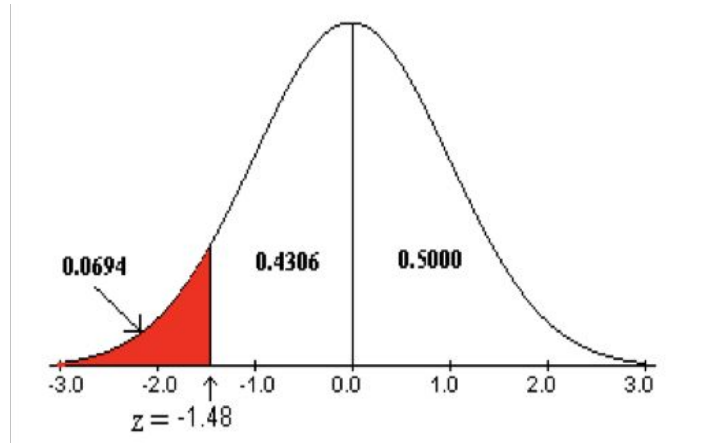
**Cumulative  
Area**

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

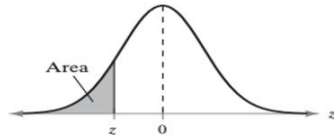


The cumulative area (area to the left) of  $z = -1.48$  is 0.0694.

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)







$z$	.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

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

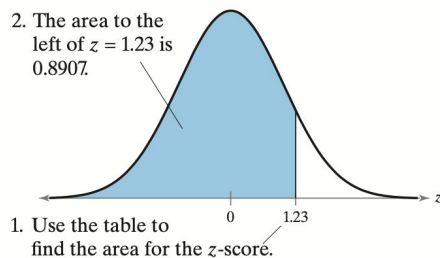
$$z = 1.15$$

$$z = -0.24$$

$$z = -0.99$$

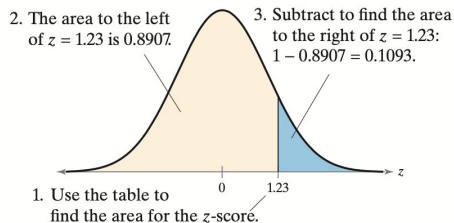
**What about other  
areas?**

# Area Under Graphs



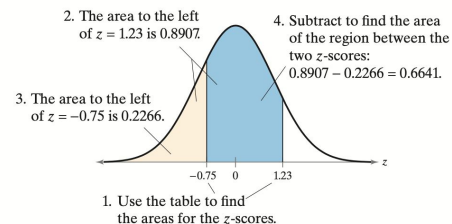
## Area to the left

Use the table



## Area to the right

$1 - (\text{area to the left})$



## Area between two values

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

# 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  $z = 1.25$

# Using your calculator

## 2nd VARS

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

## Normalcdf(

Click 2:normalcdf(

## Input Data

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

## Enter

Press paste and then enter again

# Using your Calculator

