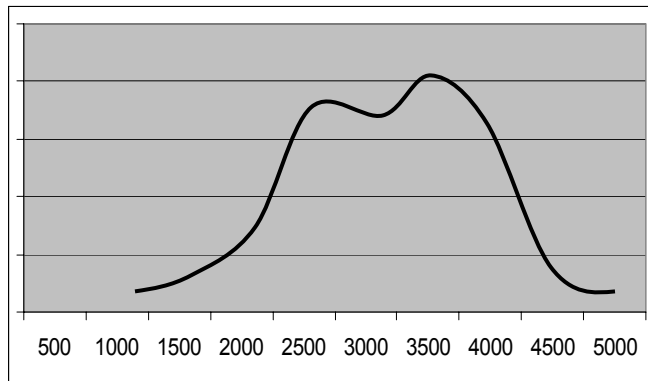


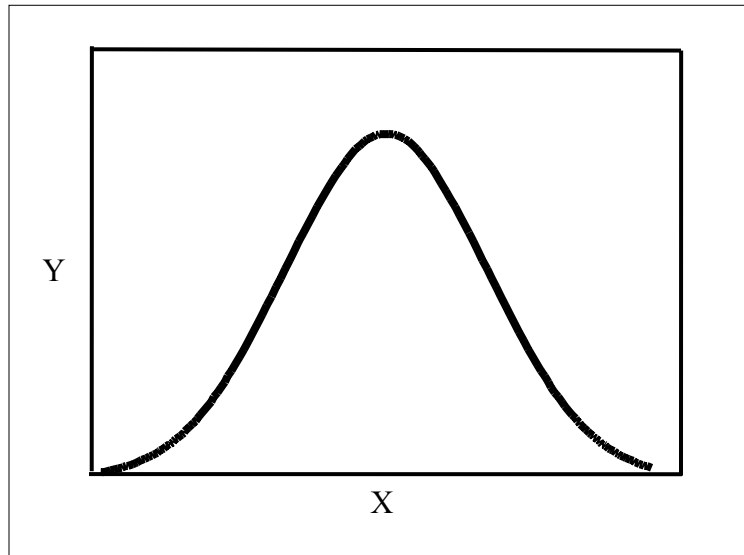
Probability density function - the curved line



The height of the curve --> density for a particular X

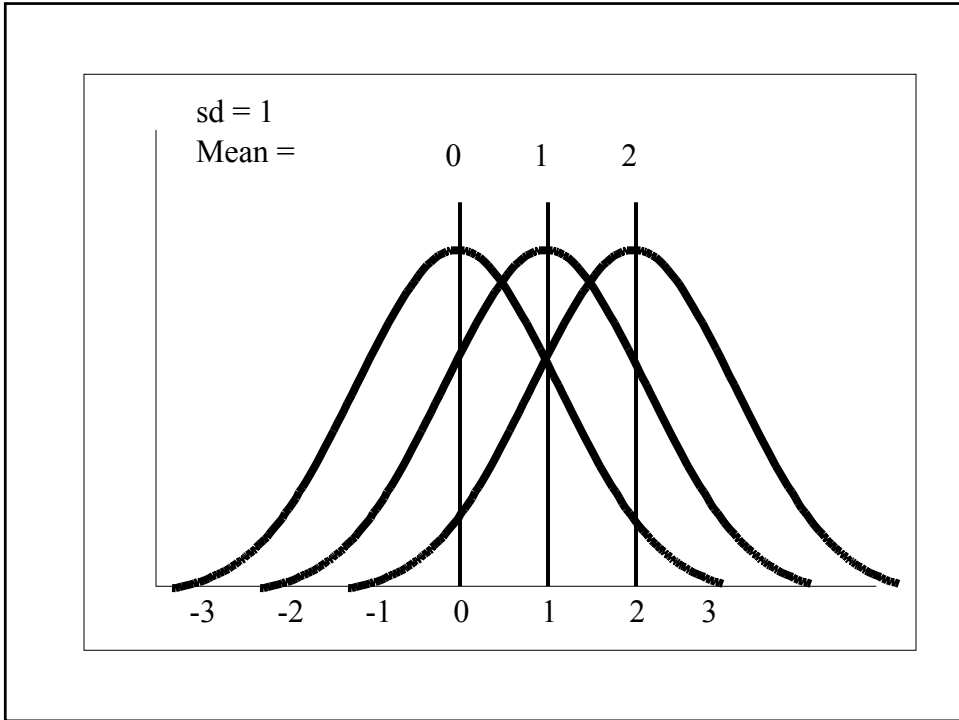
Density = relative concentration of observations

The Normal Distribution



$$Y_i = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

The height of the curve at X_i

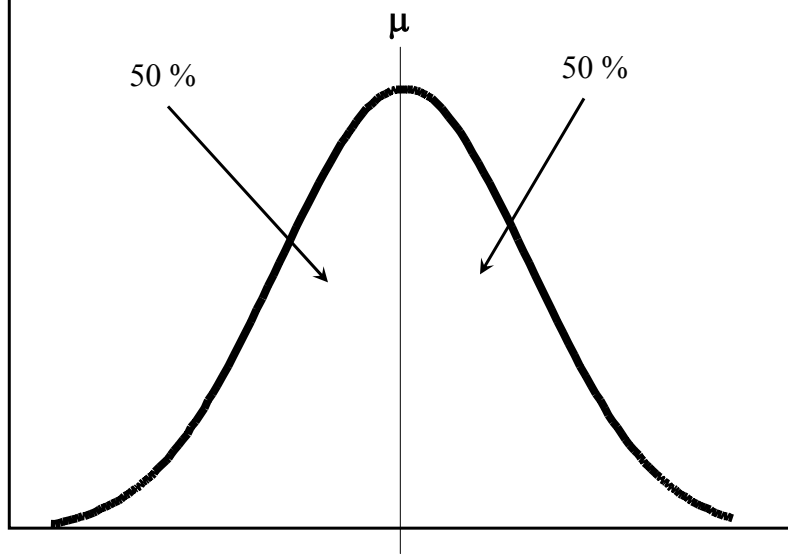


The Standardized Normal Curve

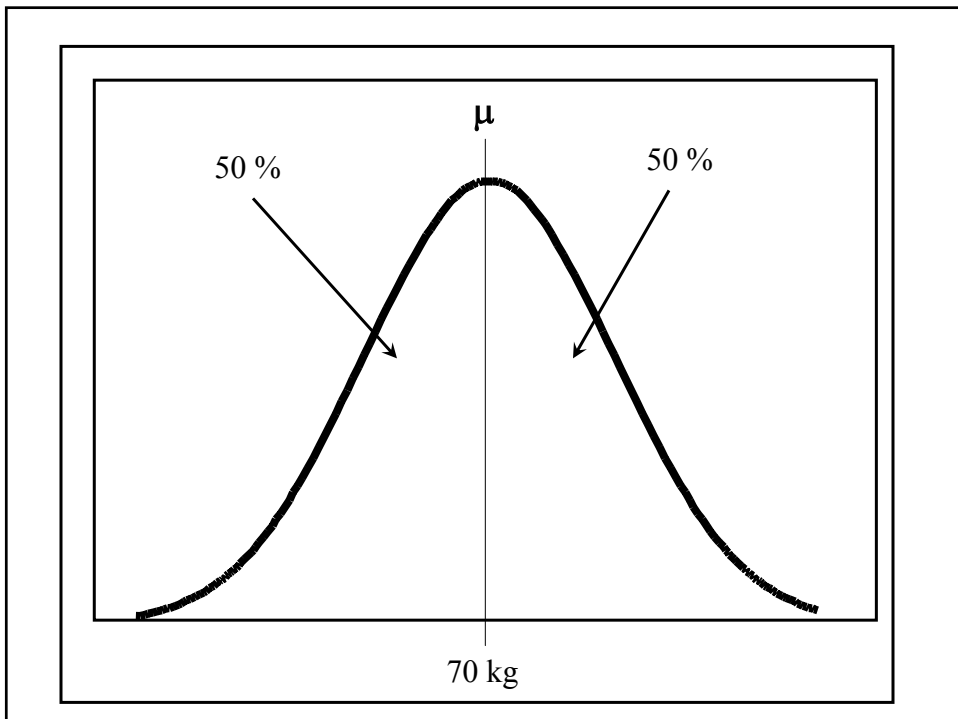
--> $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$

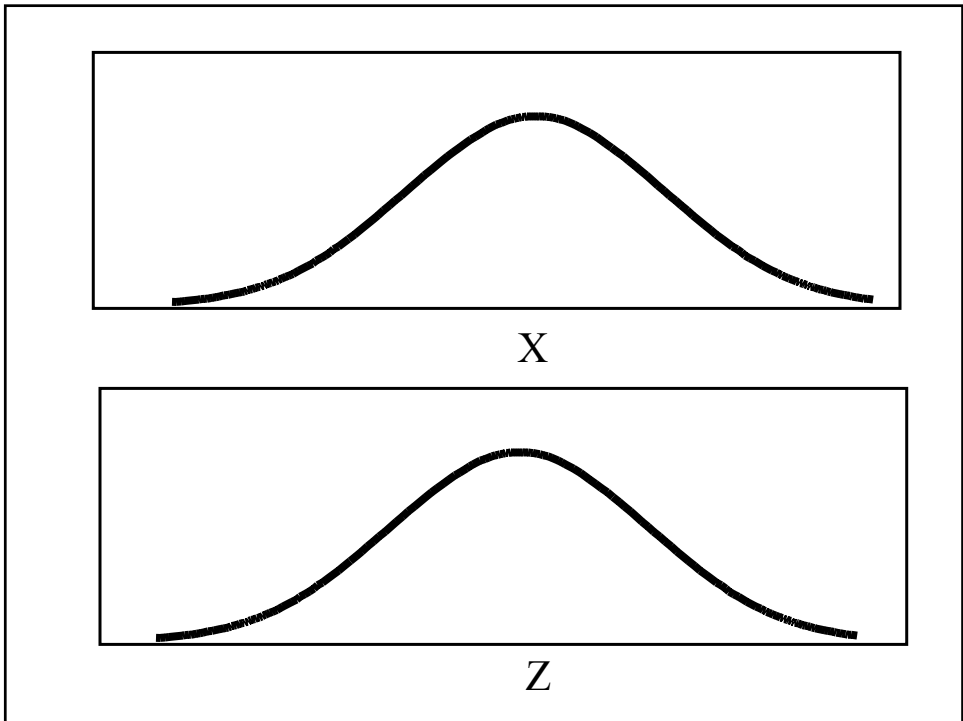
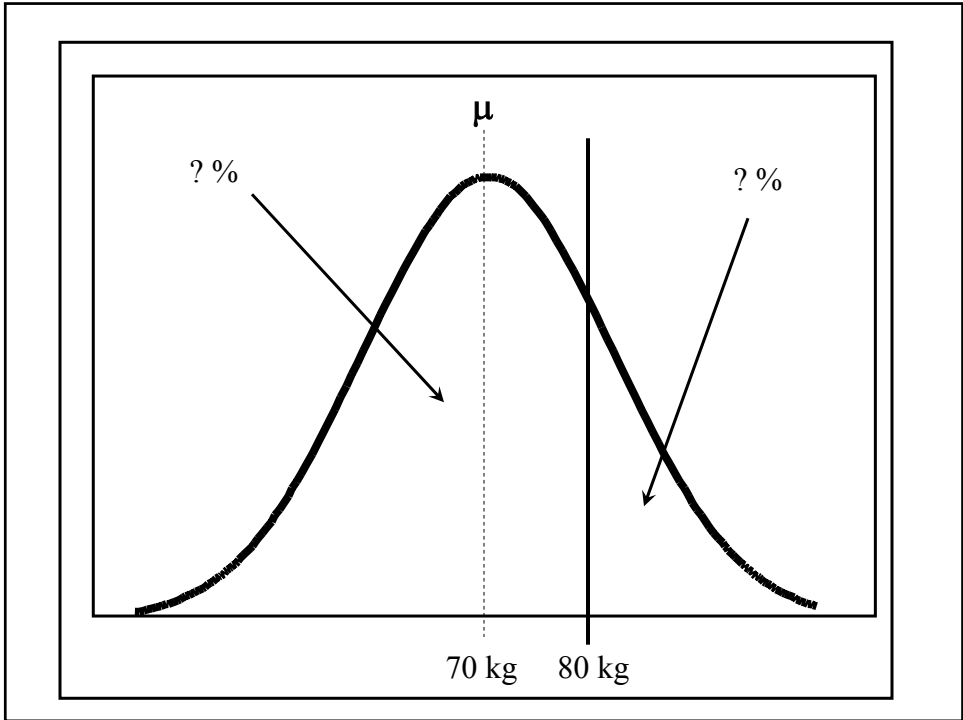
$$Y_i = \frac{1}{1\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(X_i-0)^2}{2(1)^2}}$$

$$Y_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(X_i)^2}{2}}$$



Let's say you have a **population** with a mean of 70kg mass and a standard deviation of 10 kg.





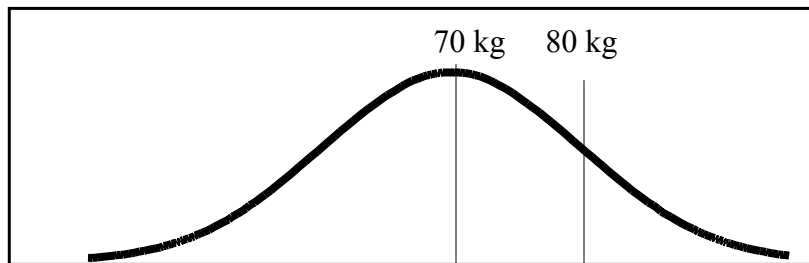
Standard Normal Deviate

$$Z = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

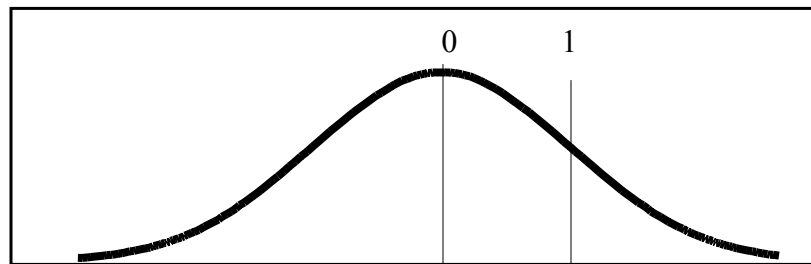
$$Z = \frac{80 - 70}{10} = 1$$

What does $Z=1$ mean?

Need to go to a table to get percent.



X



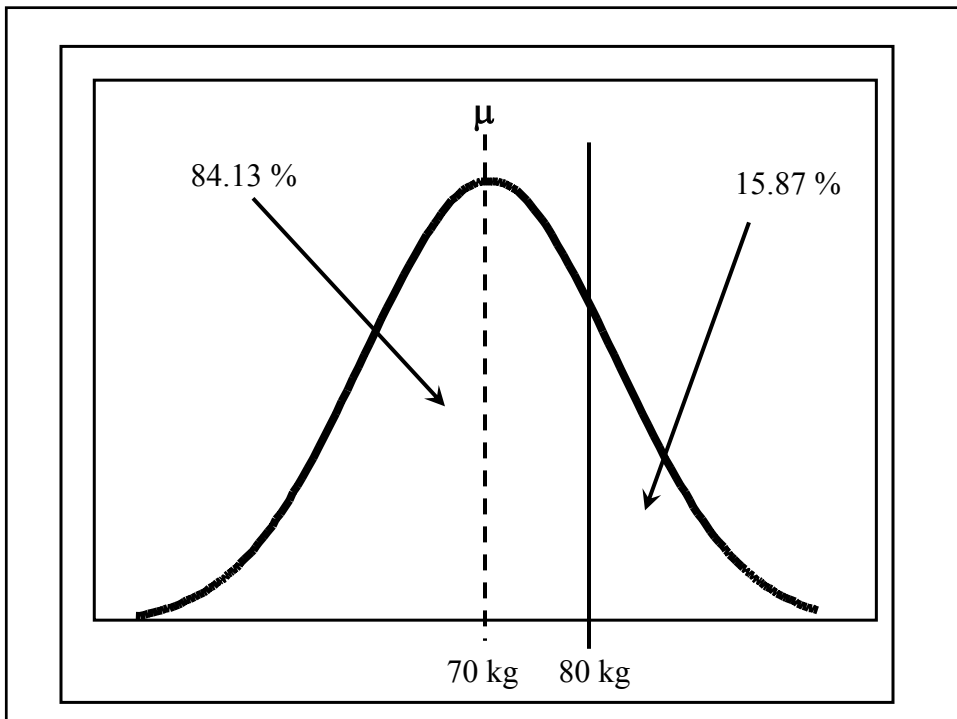
Z

What can we say about this?

“Given a population with a mean of 70 kg and a standard deviation of 10 kg, the probability of finding an individual that is > 80 kg in a random sample is 0.1587 (or 15.87%).”

We can also say..

“Given a population with a mean of 70 kg and a standard deviation of 10 kg, the probability of finding an individual that is < 80 kg in a random sample is $1 - 0.1587$ (or 84.13%).”

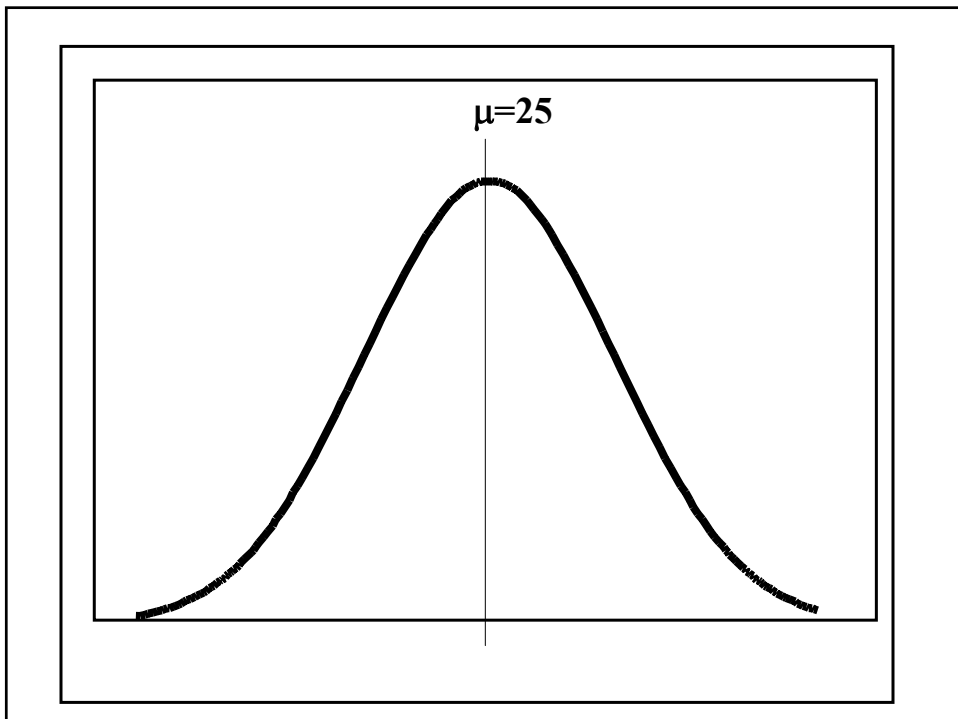


The CENTRAL LIMIT THEROEM

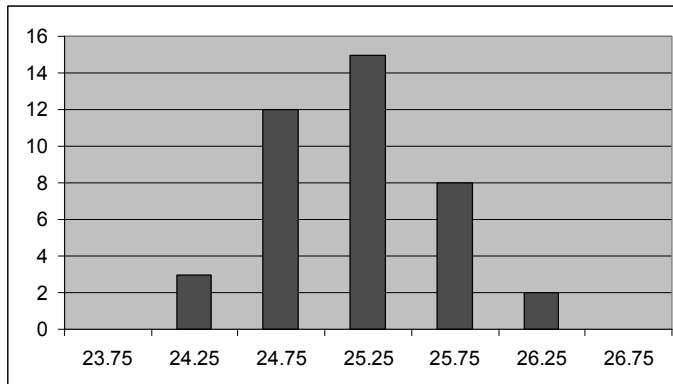
So far, we've been talking about populations.

If we collect a **BUNCH** of **SAMPLES** from a population having a normal distribution

→ the distribution of the MEANS of those samples will also have a normal distribution



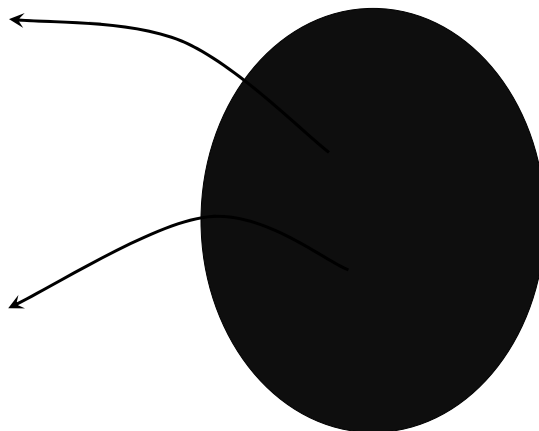
Frequency of means for forty samples of $n = 15$ taken from a population comprised of $N = 5000$ individuals having a mean of 25.



Also, as the size of the samples increases, the variance of the distributions will decrease.

$n = 5$
- 20 times
Mean = 24.951
StDev = 0.8686
Min = 23.77
Max = 26.98

$n = 15$
- 20 times
Mean = 24.963
StDev = 0.5454
Min = 23.96
Max = 25.94



Variance of the Mean

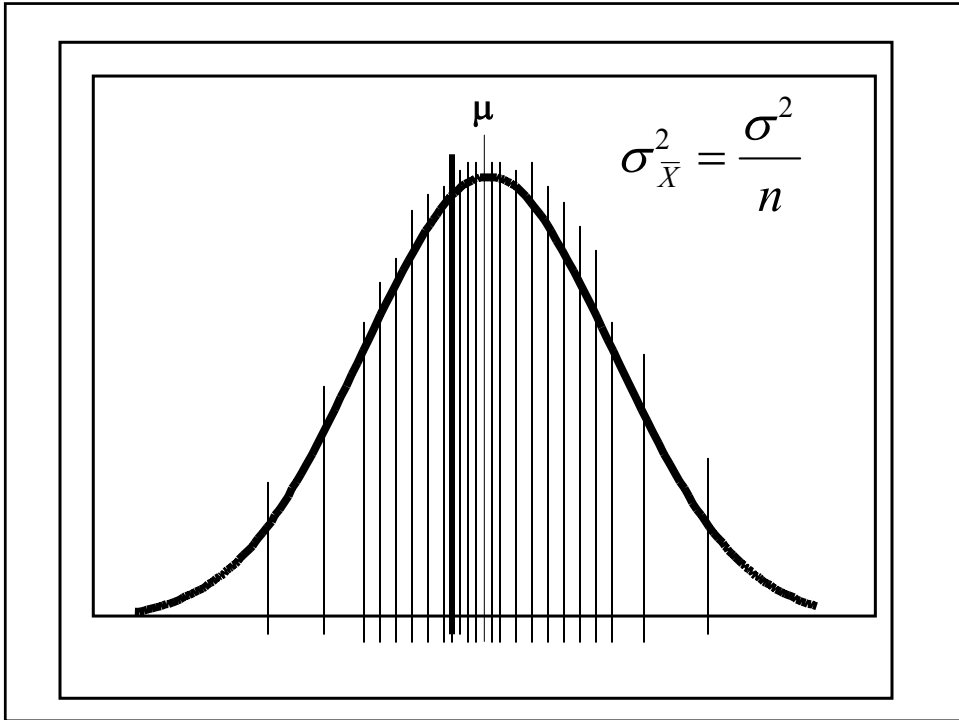
If I collected all possible samples of size n and calculated their means, the variance of the means would equal the population variance divided by n .

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

Standard Deviation of the Mean

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$
$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

This value is most commonly referred to as the
Standard Error of the Mean



$$Z = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{X}}}$$

