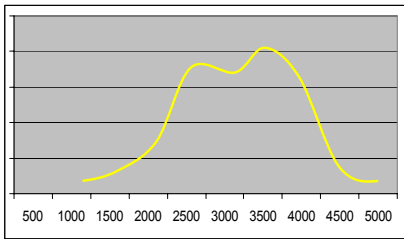
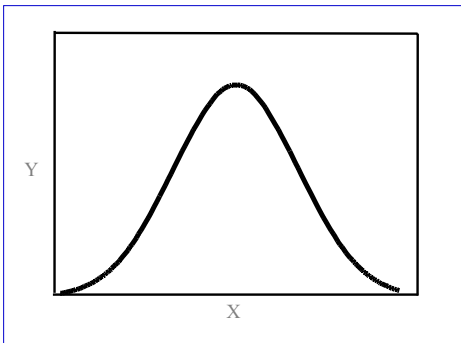


Probability density function - the curved line

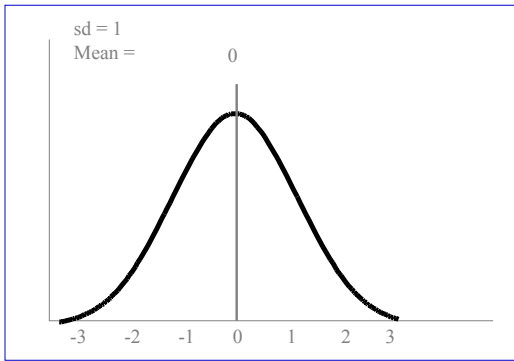


The Normal Distribution



Not all bell-shaped curves are normal.

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

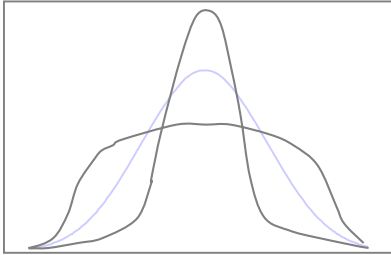


The Standardized Normal Curve

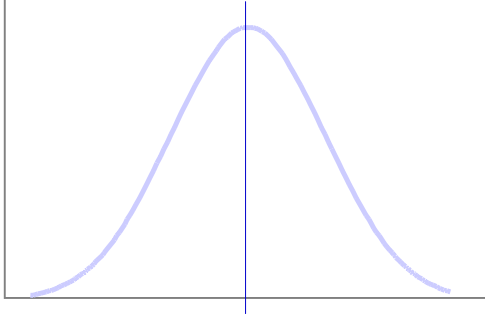
$$Y_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(X_i-0)^2}{2(1)^2}}$$

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

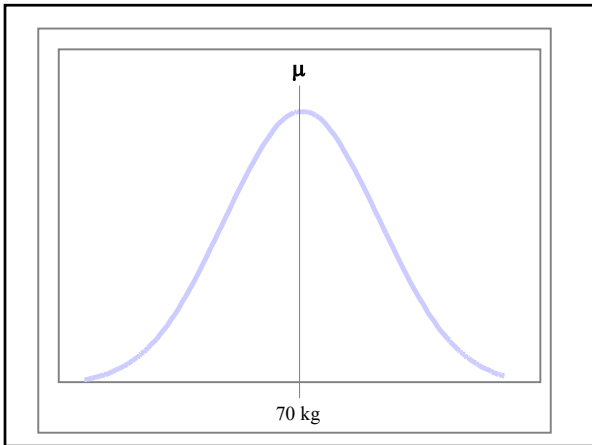
Kurtosis

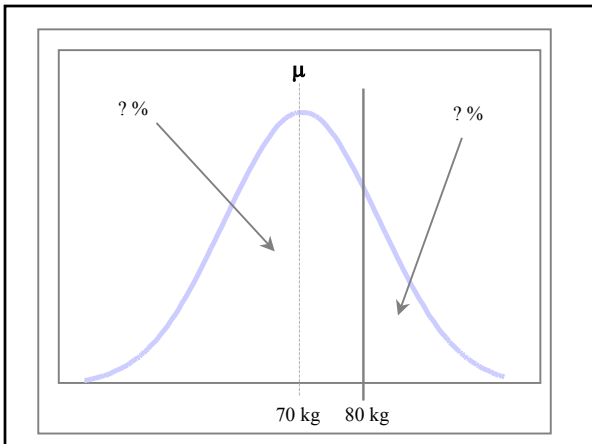


μ



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





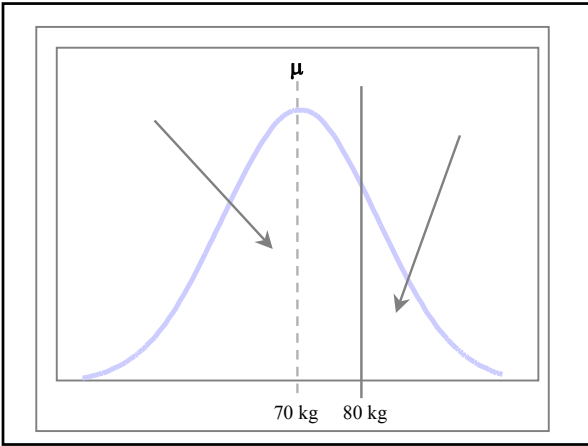
Use a value called the Normal Deviate



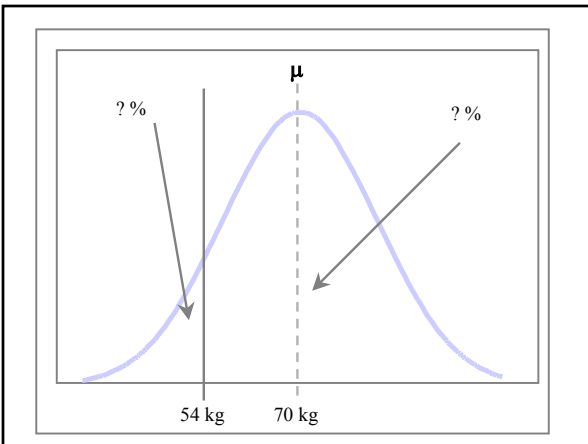


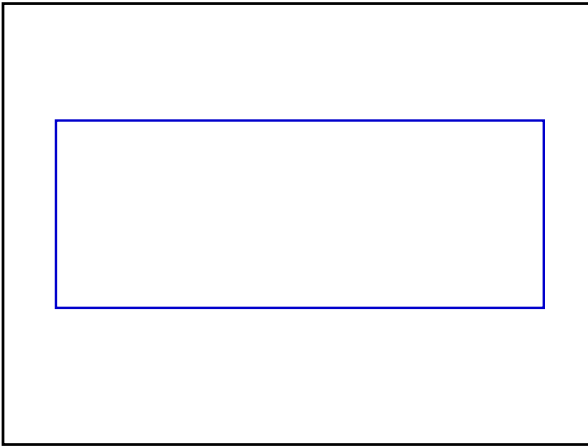
What does $Z= 1$ mean?

Need to go to a table to get percent.



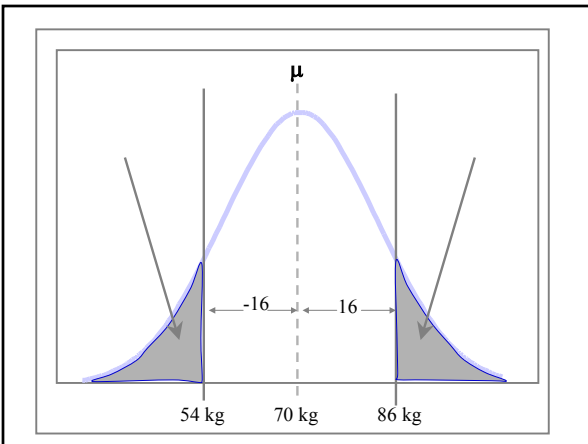
Now, in a random sample of the same population, what's the probability of finding an individual that is greater than 54 kg?





?

0.000	0.000	0.010	0.020	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090
0.000	0.500	0.496	0.492	0.488	0.484	0.480	0.476	0.472	0.468	0.464
0.100	0.460	0.456	0.452	0.448	0.444	0.440	0.436	0.433	0.429	0.425
0.200	0.421	0.417	0.413	0.409	0.405	0.401	0.397	0.394	0.390	0.386
0.300	0.382	0.378	0.374	0.371	0.367	0.363	0.359	0.356	0.352	0.348
0.400	0.345	0.341	0.337	0.334	0.330	0.326	0.323	0.319	0.316	0.312
0.500	0.309	0.305	0.302	0.298	0.295	0.291	0.288	0.284	0.281	0.278
0.600	0.274	0.271	0.268	0.264	0.261	0.258	0.255	0.251	0.248	0.245
0.700	0.242	0.239	0.236	0.233	0.230	0.227	0.224	0.221	0.218	0.215
0.800	0.212	0.209	0.206	0.203	0.200	0.198	0.195	0.192	0.189	0.187
0.900	0.184	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.171	0.169	0.166	0.164	0.161
1.000	0.159	0.156	0.154	0.152	0.149	0.147	0.145	0.142	0.140	0.138
1.100	0.136	0.133	0.131	0.129	0.127	0.125	0.123	0.121	0.119	0.117
1.200	0.115	0.113	0.111	0.109	0.107	0.106	0.104	0.102	0.100	0.099
1.300	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.092	0.090	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.082
1.400	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.069	0.068
1.500	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.056
1.600	0.055	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.046	0.046
1.700	0.045	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.039	0.038	0.038	0.037
1.800	0.036	0.035	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.030	0.029
1.900	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.023
2.000	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.018
2.100	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014
2.200	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011
2.300	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008
2.400	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
2.500	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
2.600	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
2.700	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
2.800	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
2.900	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.100	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

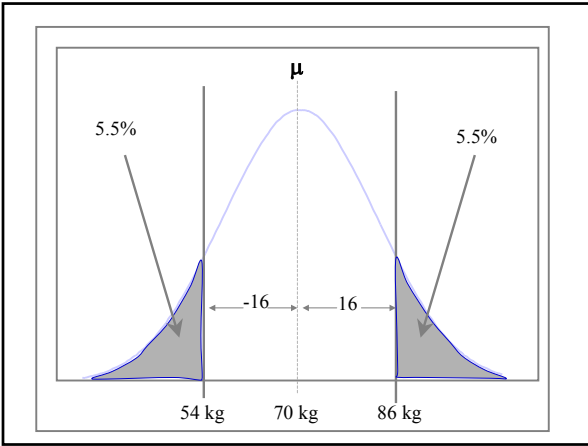


The proportion in the upper “tail” is the same as the proportion in the lower “tail”.

So, instead of using $Z = -1.6$, can use $Z=1.6$!

0.000	0.000	0.010	0.020	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090
0.000	0.500	0.496	0.492	0.488	0.484	0.480	0.476	0.472	0.468	0.464
0.100	0.460	0.456	0.452	0.448	0.444	0.440	0.436	0.433	0.429	0.425
0.200	0.421	0.417	0.413	0.409	0.405	0.401	0.397	0.394	0.390	0.386
0.300	0.382	0.378	0.374	0.371	0.367	0.363	0.359	0.356	0.352	0.348
0.400	0.345	0.341	0.337	0.334	0.330	0.326	0.323	0.319	0.316	0.312
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0.600	0.274	0.271	0.268	0.264	0.261	0.258	0.255	0.251	0.248	0.245
0.700	0.242	0.239	0.236	0.233	0.230	0.227	0.224	0.221	0.218	0.215
0.800	0.212	0.209	0.206	0.203	0.200	0.198	0.195	0.192	0.189	0.187
0.900	0.184	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.171	0.169	0.166	0.164	0.161
1.000	0.159	0.156	0.154	0.152	0.149	0.147	0.145	0.142	0.140	0.138
1.100	0.136	0.133	0.131	0.129	0.127	0.125	0.123	0.121	0.119	0.117
1.200	0.115	0.113	0.111	0.109	0.107	0.106	0.104	0.102	0.100	0.099
1.300	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.092	0.090	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.082
1.400	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.069	0.068
1.500	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.056
1.600	0.055	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.046	0.046
1.700	0.045	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.039	0.038	0.038	0.037
1.800	0.038	0.038	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.030	0.029
1.900	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.023
2.000	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.018
2.100	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014
2.200	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011
2.300	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008
2.400	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
2.500	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
2.600	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
2.700	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
2.800	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
2.900	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.100	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

So, 0.055 or 5.5% are expected to be less than 54 kg and $1-0.055 = 0.945$ or 94.5% are expected to be greater than 54 kg.

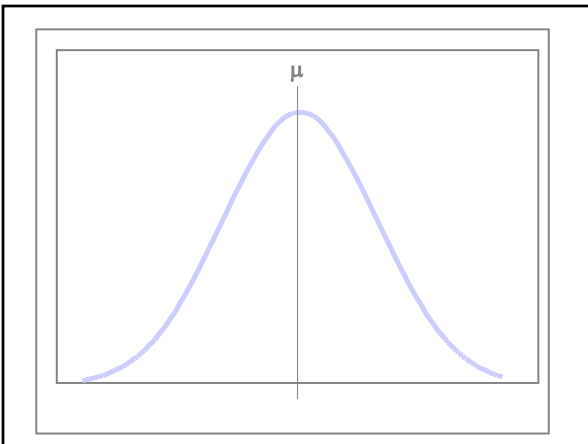


The CENTRAL LIMIT THEROEM

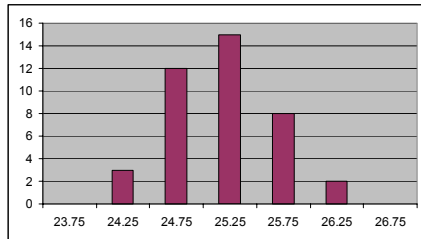
So far, we've been talking about populations.

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

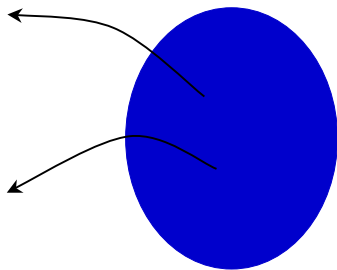


Frequency of means for forty samples of $n = 15$ taken from a population comprised of $N = 5000$ individuals having a mean of 25.



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 .

Standard Deviation of the Mean

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

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

So what?

Can answer:

What is the probability of collecting a random sample of 10 individuals that has a mean of greater than 80 kg in our population that has a mean of 70 kg and a standard deviation of 10 kg?

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{10kg}{\sqrt{10}} = 3.16kg$$
$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}} = \frac{80 - 70}{3.16} = 3.16$$
