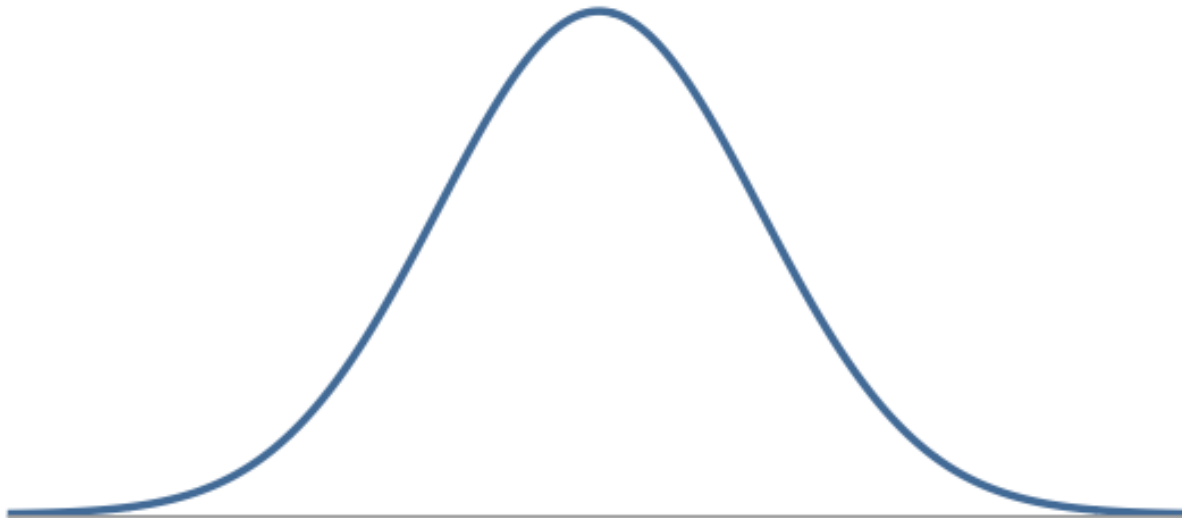


# Review

- Probability: likelihood of an event
- Each possible outcome can be assigned a probability
- If we plotted the probabilities they would follow some type a distribution
- Modeling the distribution is important for solving problems
- One of most important distributions is the normal distribution

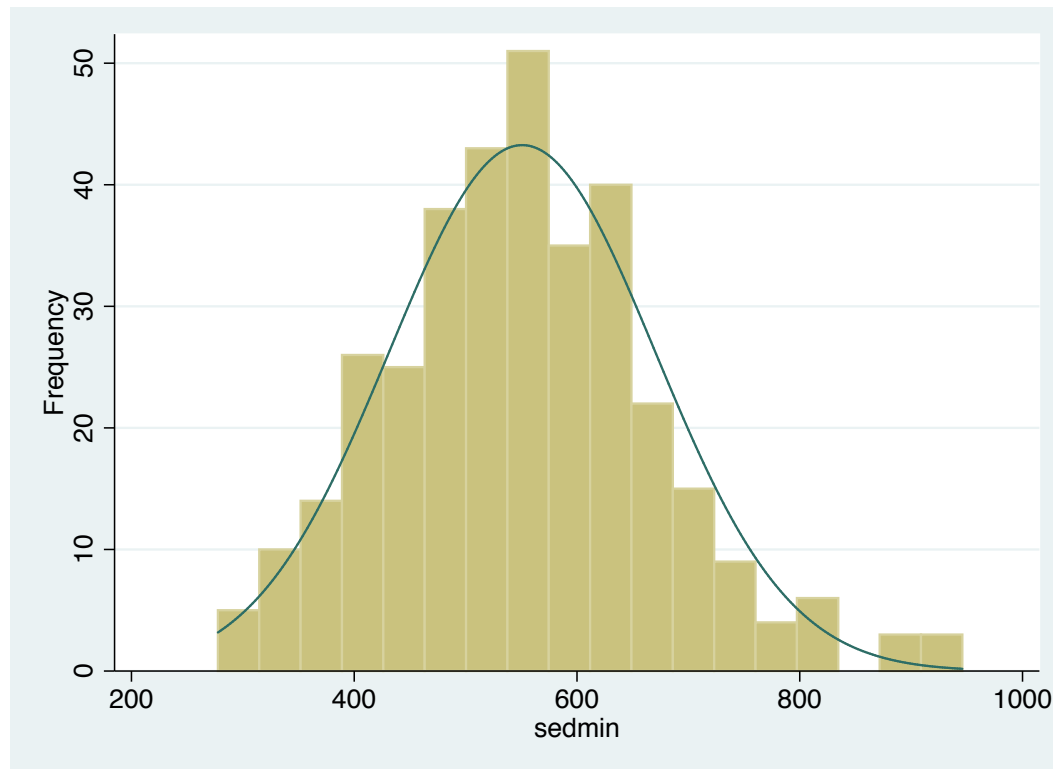
# Normal Distribution

- Unimodal and symmetric, bell shaped curve, also called a **Gaussian** distribution
- The most important distribution for continuous data
- 2 parameters describe the normal distribution:  $N(\mu, \sigma) \rightarrow$  Normal with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$



# Normal Distribution

- Many variables are nearly normal, but none are exactly normal
- Not perfect, but still useful for a variety of problems



# Normal Distribution

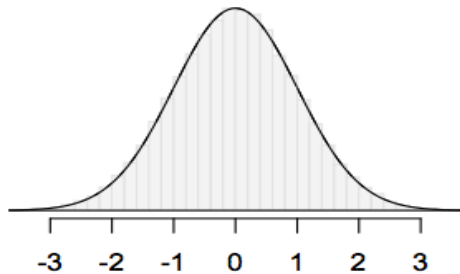
Normal distribution probability (NDP) models:

- Describes many phenomena in nature
- Describes other distributions reasonably well
- The sampling distribution of the sample mean tends to normal even when the population distribution in nature is non-normal.
- Provides a foundation for hypothesis testing of continuous variables, correlation, regression coefficients.

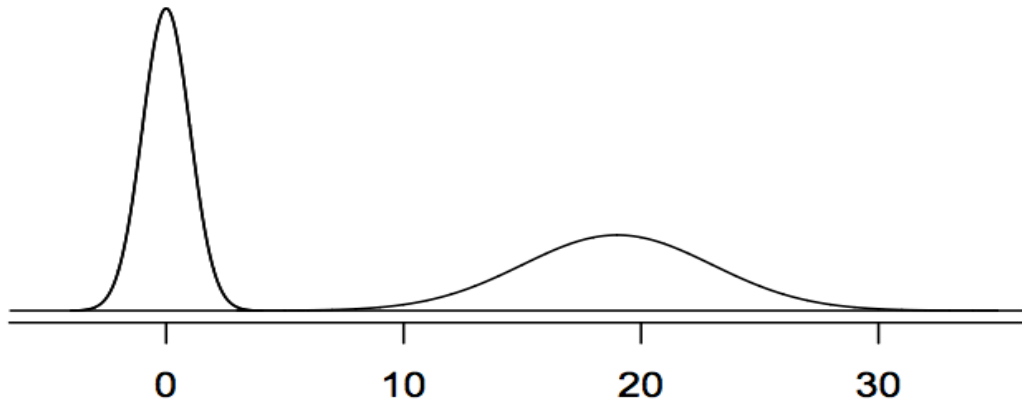
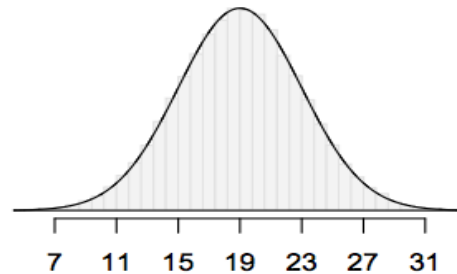
# Normal distributions with different parameters

$\mu$ : mean,  $\sigma$ : standard deviation

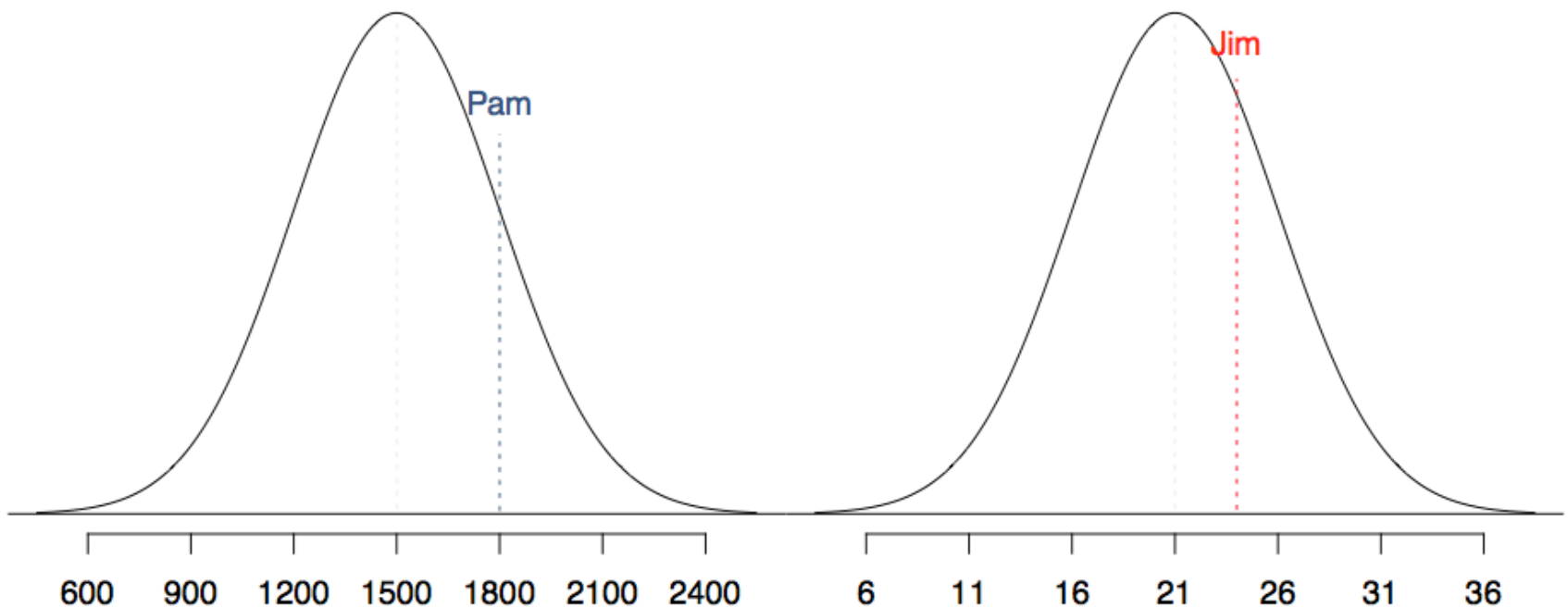
$$N(\mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$$



$$N(\mu = 19, \sigma = 4)$$



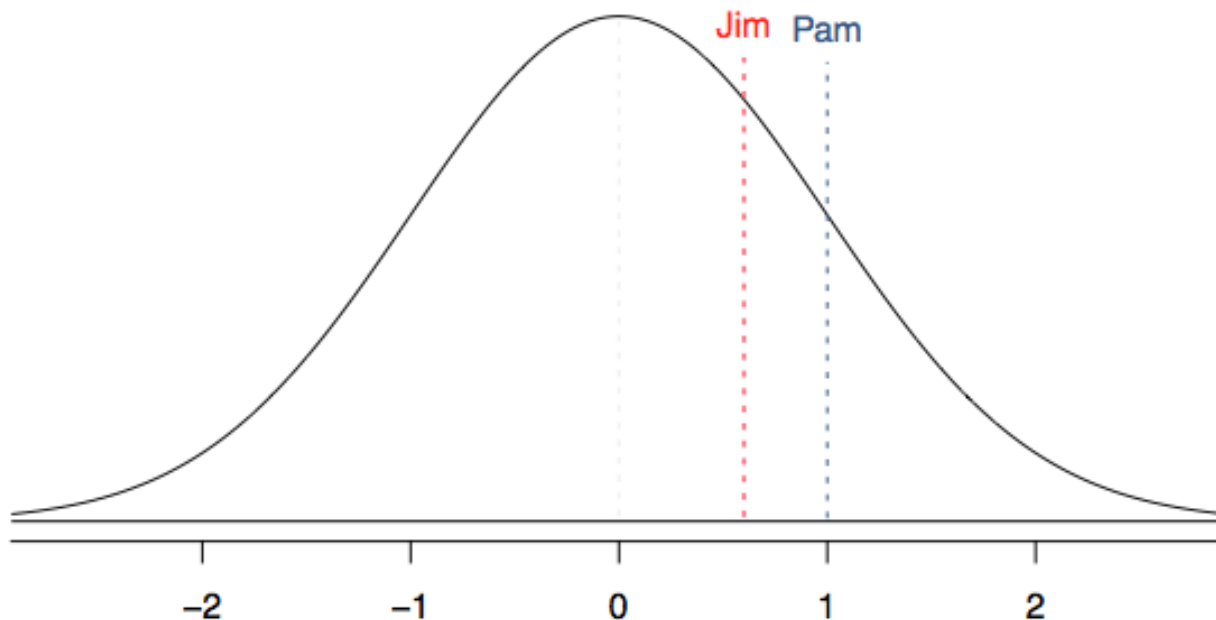
SAT scores are distributed nearly normally with mean 1500 and standard deviation 300. ACT scores are distributed nearly normally with mean 21 and standard deviation 5. A college admissions officer wants to determine which of the two applicants scored better on their standardized test with respect to the other test takers: Pam, who earned an 1800 on her SAT, or Jim, who scored a 24 on his ACT?



# Standardizing with Z scores

Since we cannot just compare these two raw scores, we instead compare Z scores, how many standard deviations above or below the mean each observation is.

- Pam's score is  $(1800 - 1500) / 300 = 1$  standard deviation above the mean.
- Jim's score is  $(24 - 21) / 5 = 0.6$  standard deviations above the mean.



# Standardizing with Z scores (cont.)

These are called **standardized** scores, or **Z scores**.

- Z score of an observation is the number of standard deviations it falls above or below the mean.

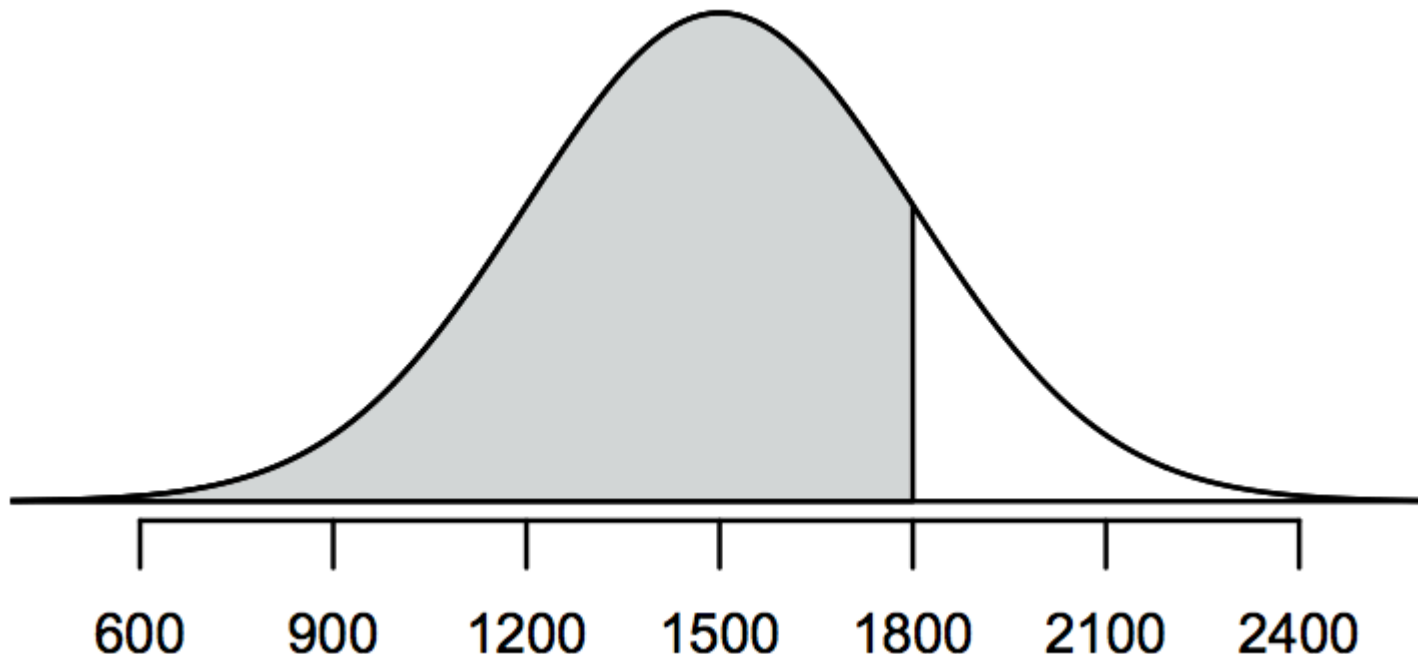
$$Z = (\text{observation} - \text{mean}) / \text{SD}$$

- We can use Z scores to roughly identify which observations are more unusual than others
- Z scores are defined for distributions of any shape,
- Z scores can be used to calculate percentiles for normal distributions only



# Percentiles

- **Percentile** is the percentage of observations that fall below a given data point.
- Graphically, percentile is the area below the probability distribution curve to the left of that observation.



# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

Pam's score is  $(1800 - 1500) / 300 = Z$  score 1.00

Z	Second decimal place of Z									
	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015

# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

Pam's score is  $(1800 - 1500) / 300 = Z$  score 1.00

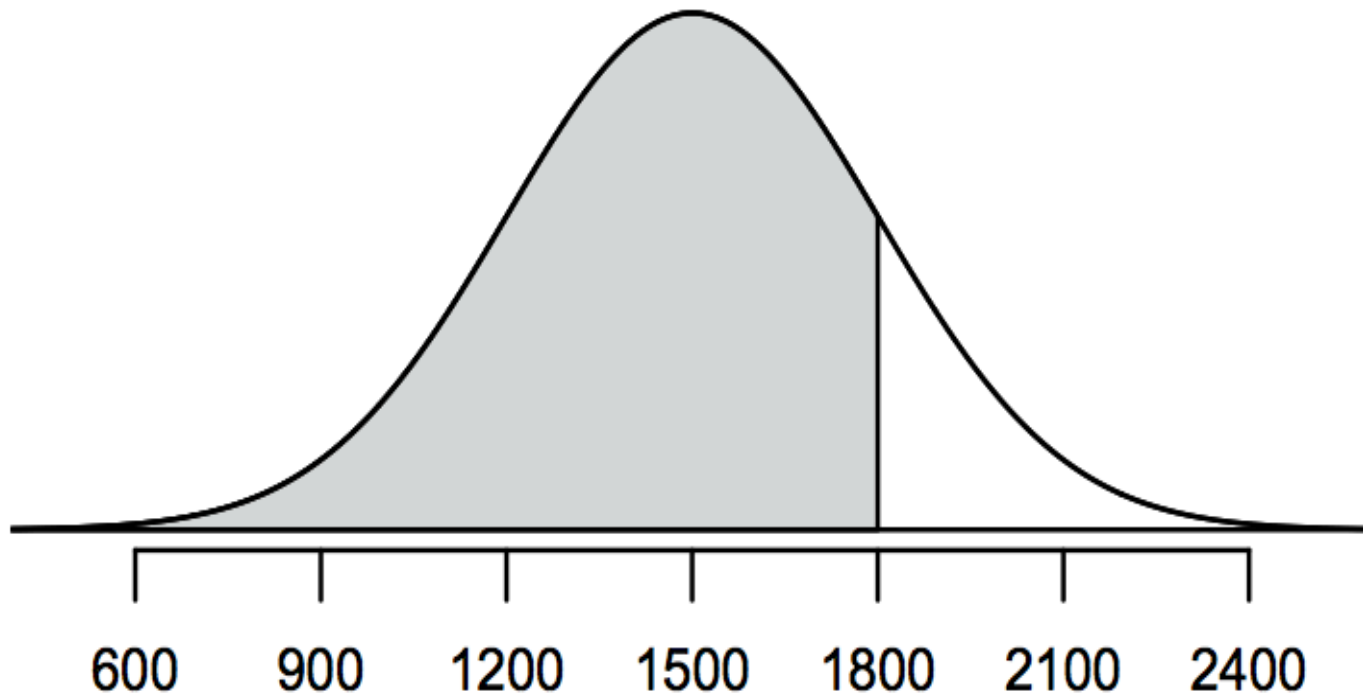
Z	Second decimal place of Z									
	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
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0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015

# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

Pam's score is  $(1800 - 1500) / 300 = Z$  score 1.00

Z	Second decimal place of Z									
	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
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0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
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1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015

Pam score was better than 84.13% of SAT test takers



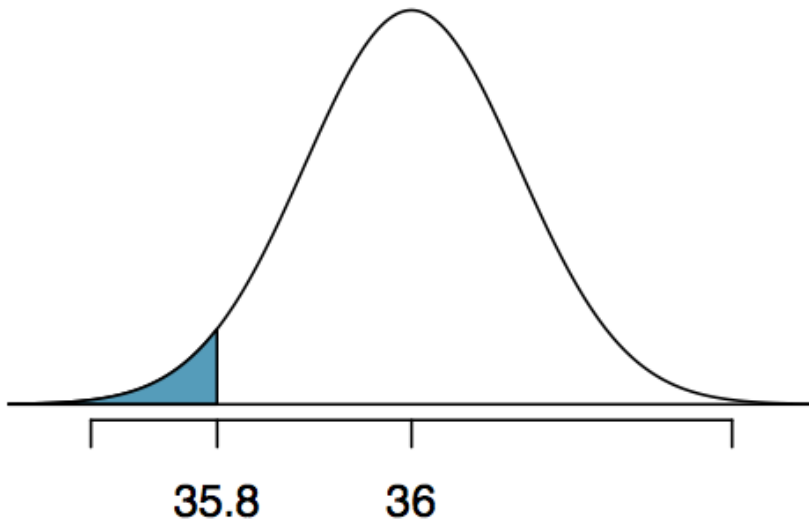
What if we want to know the percentage of SAT test takers that scored higher than Pam?

$$1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587 \text{ or } 15.87\%$$

# Example

At Heinz ketchup factory the amounts which go into bottles of ketchup are supposed to be normally distributed with mean 36 oz. and standard deviation 0.11 oz. Once every 30 minutes a bottle is selected from the production line, and its contents are noted precisely. If the amount of ketchup in the bottle is below 35.8 oz. or above 36.2 oz., then the bottle fails the quality control inspection. What percent of bottles have less than 35.8 ounces of ketchup?

- Let  $X$  = amount of ketchup in a bottle:  $X \sim N(\mu = 36, \sigma = 0.11)$



$$Z = \frac{35.8 - 36}{0.11} = -1.82$$



# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

$$(35.8 - 36) / 0.11 = Z \text{ score } -1.82$$

Second decimal place of Z										Z
0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	
0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	−3.4
0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	−3.3
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	−3.2
0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	−3.1
0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	−3.0
0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	−2.9
0.0019	0.0020	0.0021	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0025	0.0026	−2.8
0.0026	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032	0.0033	0.0034	0.0035	−2.7
0.0036	0.0037	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0047	−2.6
0.0048	0.0049	0.0051	0.0052	0.0054	0.0055	0.0057	0.0059	0.0060	0.0062	−2.5
0.0064	0.0066	0.0068	0.0069	0.0071	0.0073	0.0075	0.0078	0.0080	0.0082	−2.4
0.0084	0.0087	0.0089	0.0091	0.0094	0.0096	0.0099	0.0102	0.0104	0.0107	−2.3
0.0110	0.0113	0.0116	0.0119	0.0122	0.0125	0.0129	0.0132	0.0136	0.0139	−2.2
0.0143	0.0146	0.0150	0.0154	0.0158	0.0162	0.0166	0.0170	0.0174	0.0179	−2.1
0.0183	0.0188	0.0192	0.0197	0.0202	0.0207	0.0212	0.0217	0.0222	0.0228	−2.0
0.0233	0.0239	0.0244	0.0250	0.0256	0.0262	0.0268	0.0274	0.0281	0.0287	−1.9
0.0294	0.0301	0.0307	0.0314	0.0322	0.0329	0.0336	0.0344	0.0351	0.0359	−1.8
0.0367	0.0375	0.0384	0.0392	0.0401	0.0409	0.0418	0.0427	0.0436	0.0446	−1.7

# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

$$(35.8 - 36) / 0.11 = Z \text{ score } -1.82$$

Second decimal place of Z										Z
0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	
0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	−3.4
0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	−3.3
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	−3.2
0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	−3.1
0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	−3.0
0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	−2.9
0.0019	0.0020	0.0021	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0025	0.0026	−2.8
0.0026	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032	0.0033	0.0034	0.0035	−2.7
0.0036	0.0037	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0047	−2.6
0.0048	0.0049	0.0051	0.0052	0.0054	0.0055	0.0057	0.0059	0.0060	0.0062	−2.5
0.0064	0.0066	0.0068	0.0069	0.0071	0.0073	0.0075	0.0078	0.0080	0.0082	−2.4
0.0084	0.0087	0.0089	0.0091	0.0094	0.0096	0.0099	0.0102	0.0104	0.0107	−2.3
0.0110	0.0113	0.0116	0.0119	0.0122	0.0125	0.0129	0.0132	0.0136	0.0139	−2.2
0.0143	0.0146	0.0150	0.0154	0.0158	0.0162	0.0166	0.0170	0.0174	0.0179	−2.1
0.0183	0.0188	0.0192	0.0197	0.0202	0.0207	0.0212	0.0217	0.0222	0.0228	−2.0
0.0233	0.0239	0.0244	0.0250	0.0256	0.0262	0.0268	0.0274	0.0281	0.0287	−1.9
0.0294	0.0301	0.0307	0.0314	0.0322	0.0329	0.0336	0.0344	0.0351	0.0359	−1.8
0.0367	0.0375	0.0384	0.0392	0.0401	0.0409	0.0418	0.0427	0.0436	0.0446	−1.7



# Finding the exact probability -- using the Z table

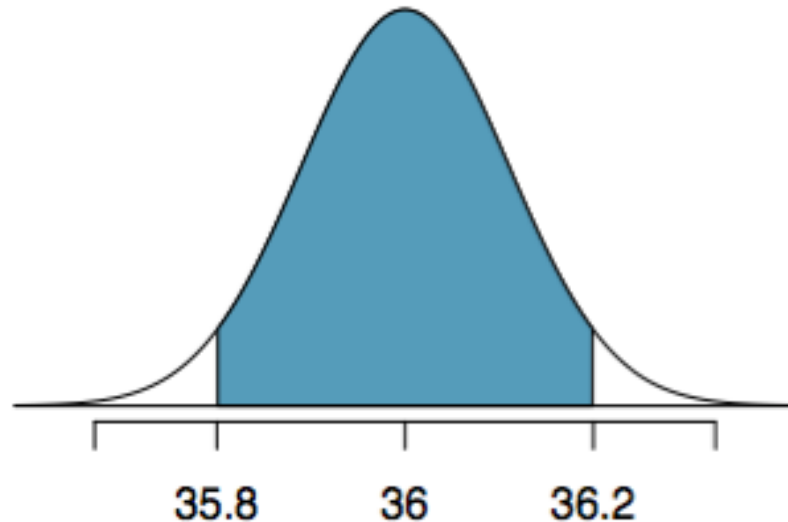
$$(35.8 - 36) / 0.11 = Z \text{ score } -1.82$$

Second decimal place of Z										Z
0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	
0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	-3.4
0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	-3.3
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	-3.2
0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	-3.1
0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	-3.0
0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	-2.9
0.0019	0.0020	0.0021	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0025	0.0026	-2.8
0.0026	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032	0.0033	0.0034	0.0035	-2.7
0.0036	0.0037	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0047	-2.6
0.0048	0.0049	0.0051	0.0052	0.0054	0.0055	0.0057	0.0059	0.0060	0.0062	-2.5
0.0064	0.0066	0.0068	0.0069	0.0071	0.0073	0.0075	0.0078	0.0080	0.0082	-2.4
0.0084	0.0087	0.0089	0.0091	0.0094	0.0096	0.0099	0.0102	0.0104	0.0107	-2.3
0.0110	0.0113	0.0116	0.0119	0.0122	0.0125	0.0129	0.0132	0.0136	0.0139	-2.2
0.0143	0.0146	0.0150	0.0154	0.0158	0.0162	0.0166	0.0170	0.0174	0.0179	-2.1
0.0183	0.0188	0.0192	0.0197	0.0202	0.0207	0.0212	0.0217	0.0222	0.0228	-2.0
0.0233	0.0239	0.0244	0.0250	0.0256	0.0262	0.0268	0.0274	0.0281	0.0287	-1.9
0.0294	0.0301	0.0307	0.0314	0.0322	0.0329	0.0336	0.0344	0.0351	0.0359	-1.8
0.0367	0.0375	0.0384	0.0392	0.0401	0.0409	0.0418	0.0427	0.0436	0.0446	-1.7

# Finding probabilities within an interval

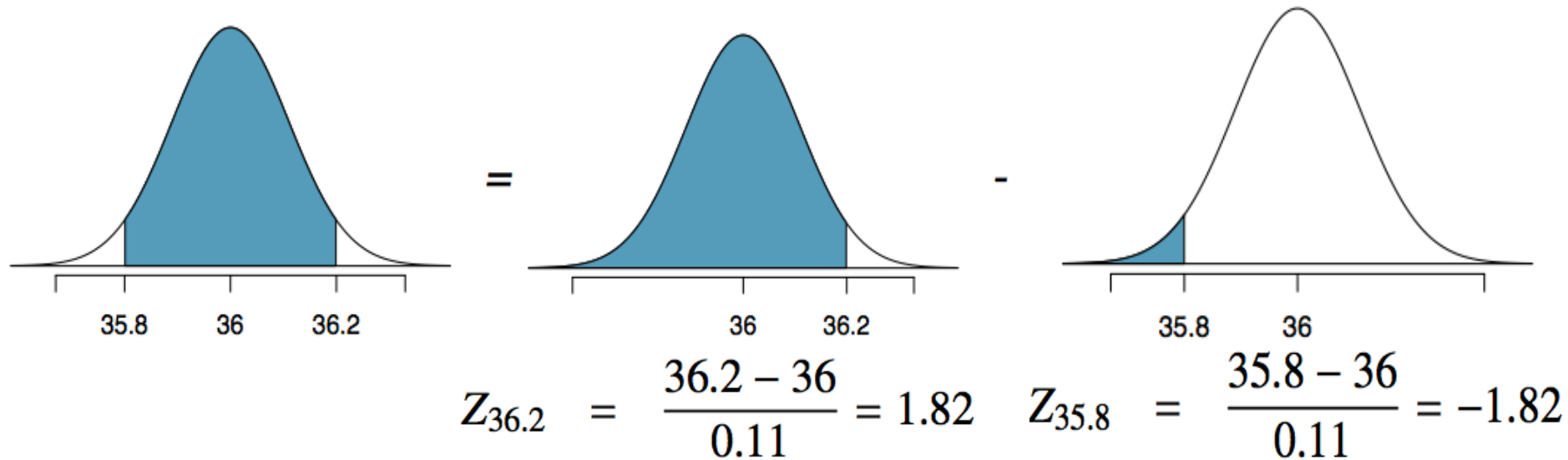
We that 96.6% of bottle (1-3.4) are more than 35.8 oz., but in order to pass inspection bottles need to also be less than 36.2 oz.

What percent of bottles pass the quality control inspection (i.e.  $35.8 \text{ oz.} < x < 36.2 \text{ oz.}$ )?



# Finding probabilities within an interval

What percent of bottles pass the quality control inspection?



$$P(35.8 < X < 36.2) = P(-1.82 < Z < 1.82) = 0.9656 - 0.0344 = 0.9312$$

# Practice

At Heinz ketchup factory the amounts which go into bottles of ketchup are supposed to be normally distributed with mean 36 oz. and standard deviation 0.11 oz. Between what two values will approximately 68% of the bottles fall?

- a) 35.89 and 36.11
- b) 35.78 and 36.22
- c) 35.67 and 36.33

# Practice

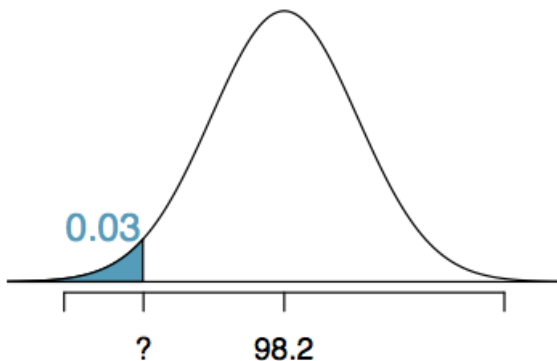
At Heinz ketchup factory the amounts which go into bottles of ketchup are supposed to be normally distributed with mean 36 oz. and standard deviation 0.11 oz. Between what two values will approximately 68% of the bottles fall?

- a) 35.89 and 36.11
- b) 35.78 and 36.22
- c) 35.67 and 36.33

Approximately 68% of values fall within 1SD of mean  
 $36 \pm 0.11 = 35.89 \text{ and } 36.11$

# Finding cutoff points

Body temperatures of healthy humans are distributed nearly normally with mean 98.2°F and standard deviation 0.73°F. What is the cutoff for the lowest 3% of human body temperatures?



0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	Z
0.0233	0.0239	0.0244	0.0250	0.0256	-1.9
0.0294	0.0301	0.0307	0.0314	0.0322	-1.8
0.0367	0.0375	0.0384	0.0392	0.0401	-1.7

$$P(X < x) = 0.03 \rightarrow P(Z < -1.88) = 0.03$$

$$Z = \frac{obs - mean}{SD} \rightarrow \frac{x - 98.2}{0.73} = -1.88$$

$$x = Z \times SD + mean = (-1.88 \times 0.73) + 98.2 = 96.83^\circ F$$

Mackowiak, Wasserman, and Levine (1992), A Critical Appraisal of 98.6 Degrees F, the Upper Limit of the Normal Body Temperature, and Other Legacies of Carl Reinhold August Wunderlick.

# Practice

Body temperatures of healthy humans are distributed nearly normally with mean  $98.2^{\circ}\text{F}$  and standard deviation  $0.73^{\circ}\text{F}$ . What is the cutoff for the highest 10% of human body temperatures?

(a)  $97.3^{\circ}\text{F}$

(b)  $99.1^{\circ}\text{F}$

(c)  $99.4^{\circ}\text{F}$

(d)  $99.6^{\circ}\text{F}$

# Practice

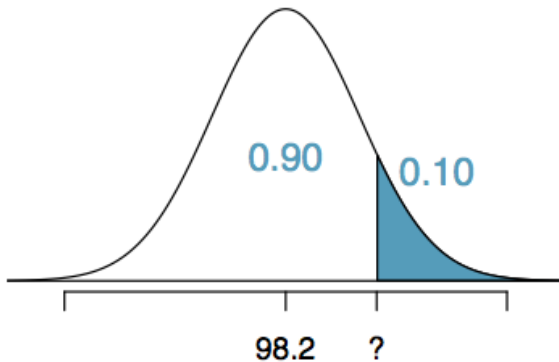
Body temperatures of healthy humans are distributed nearly normally with mean 98.2°F and standard deviation 0.73°F. What is the cutoff for the highest 10% of human body temperatures?

(a) 97.3°F

(b) 99.1°F

(c) 99.4°F

(d) 99.6°F



<i>Z</i>	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
1.0	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177

$$P(X > x) = 0.10 \rightarrow P(Z < 1.28) = 0.90$$

$$Z = \frac{\text{obs} - \text{mean}}{SD} \rightarrow \frac{x - 98.2}{0.73} = 1.28$$

$$x = (1.28 \times 0.73) + 98.2 = 99.1$$



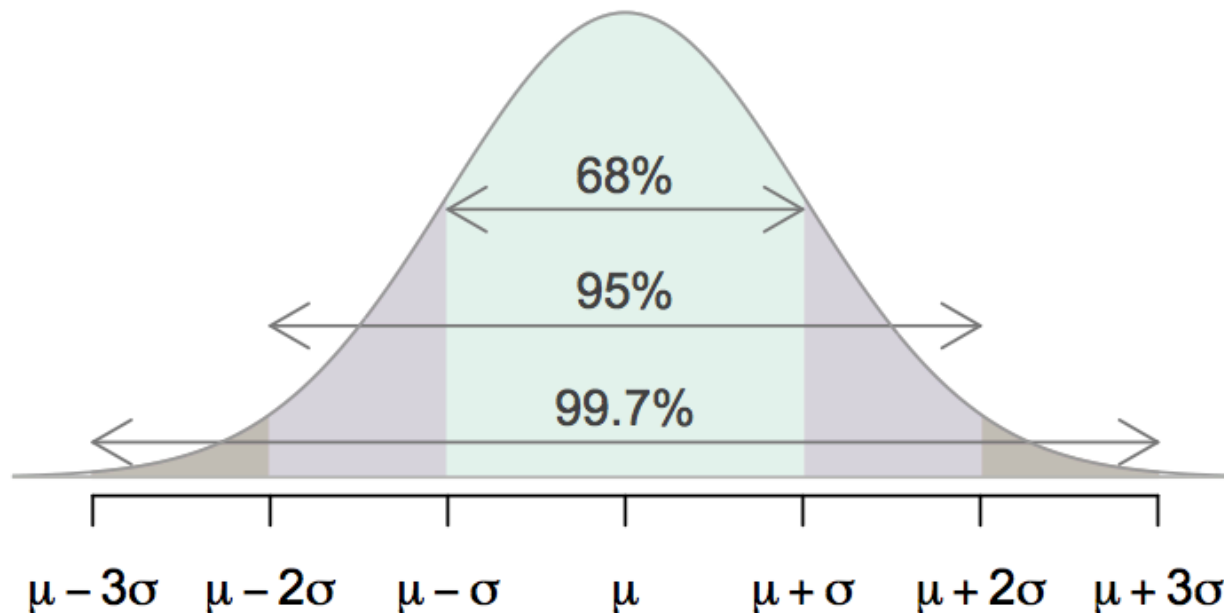
# Empirical Rule

For nearly normally distributed data,

- about 68% falls within 1 SD of the mean,
- about 95% falls within 2 SD of the mean,
- about 99.7% falls within 3 SD of the mean.

It is possible for observations to fall 4, 5, or more standard deviations away from the mean, but these occurrences are very rare if the data are nearly normal.

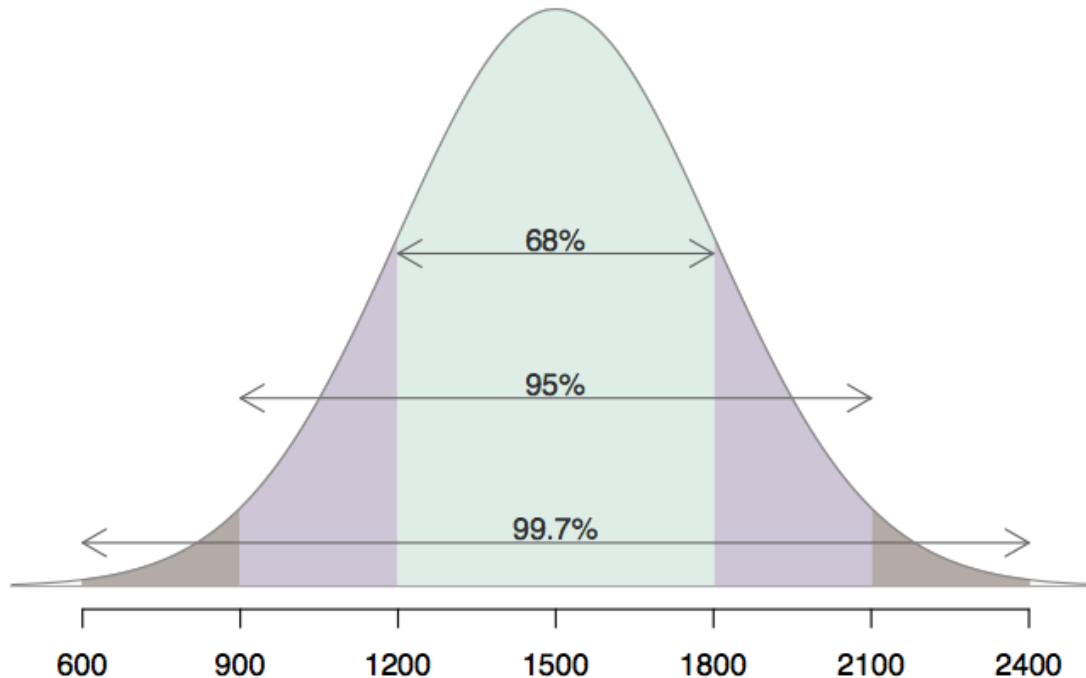
Values further than 2 SD away from the mean are considered extreme or unusual



# Describing variability using the Empirical Rule

SAT scores are distributed nearly normally with mean 1500 and standard deviation 300.

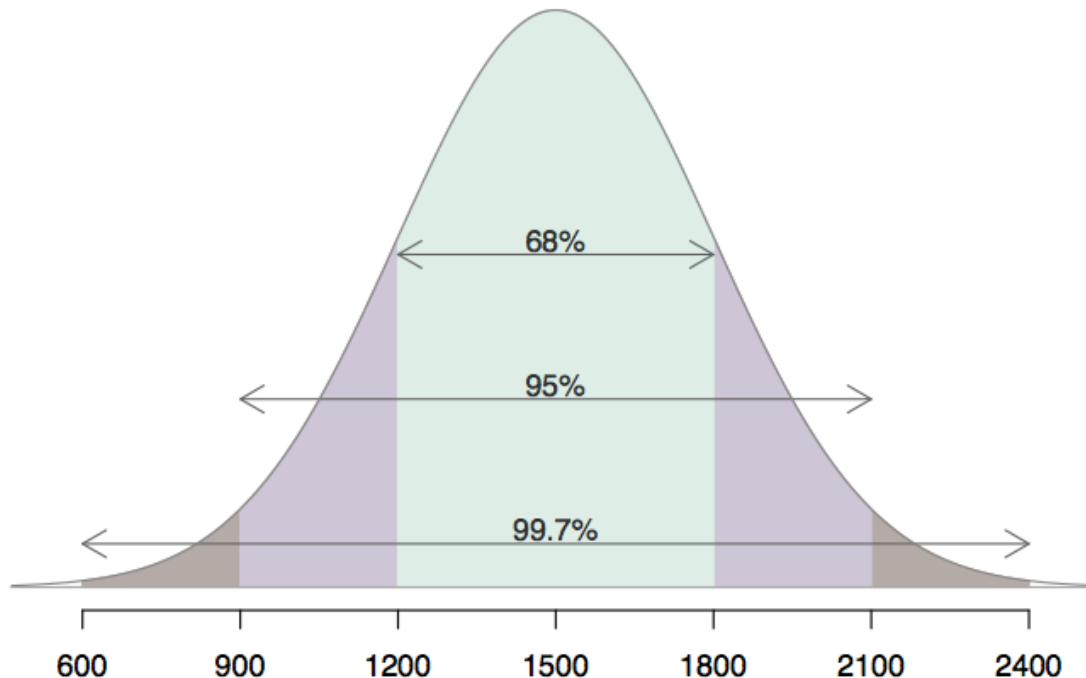
- ~68% of students score between 1200 and 1800 on the SAT.
- ~95% of students score between 900 and 2100 on the SAT.
- ~99.7% of students score between 600 and 2400 on the SAT.



# Describing variability using the Empirical Rule

SAT scores are distributed nearly normally with mean 1500 and standard deviation 300.

- 68% of students score between 1201.673 and 1798.327 on the SAT.
- 95% of students score between 911.882 and 2088.118 on the SAT.
- 99.7% of students score between 609.582 and 2390.418 on the SAT.



# Practice

A census of persons recovering from lower-extremity fractures find they work an average of 8 hours per week, with a standard deviation of 2 hours per week, while in the first 6 months of recovery. One year post-injury, these persons work an average of 12 hours per week, with a standard deviation of 3.5 hours per week.

# Practice

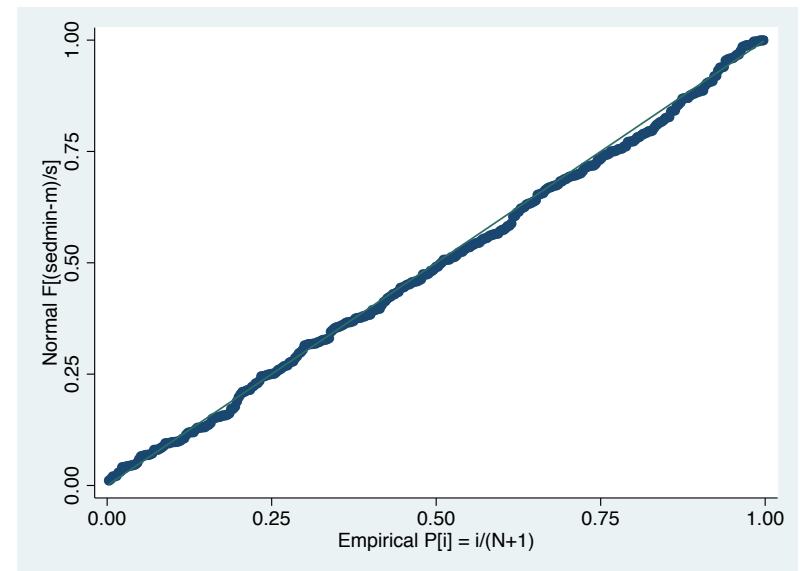
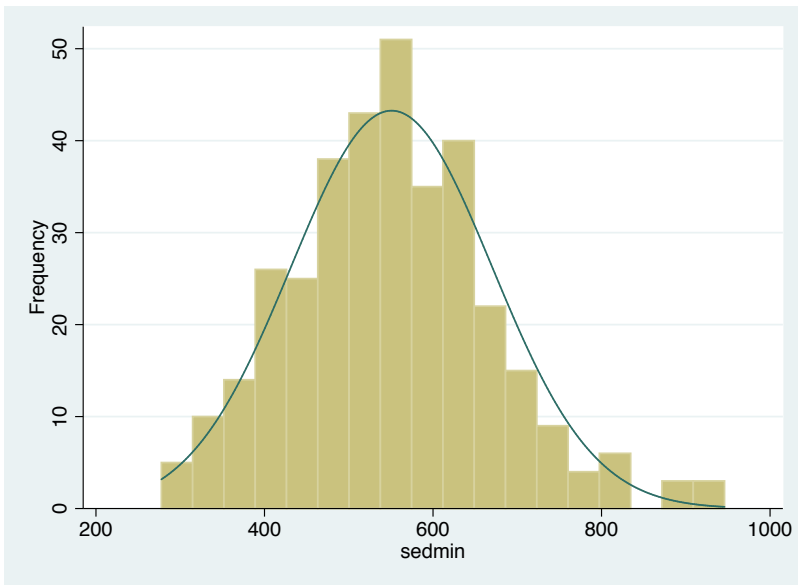
1. What proportion of persons work at least 10 hours per week during the first 6 months of recovery?
2. What proportion of persons work at least 10 hours per week one year post-recovery
3. What is the median number of hours worked during the first 6 months of recovery?
4. What is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile in the number of hours worked per week for persons one year post-injury?
5. Between how many hours per week does approximately 68% of the persons work one year post-injury?

# Evaluating the normal distribution

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# Normal probability plot

A histogram and normal probability plot of a sample of 100 male heights.



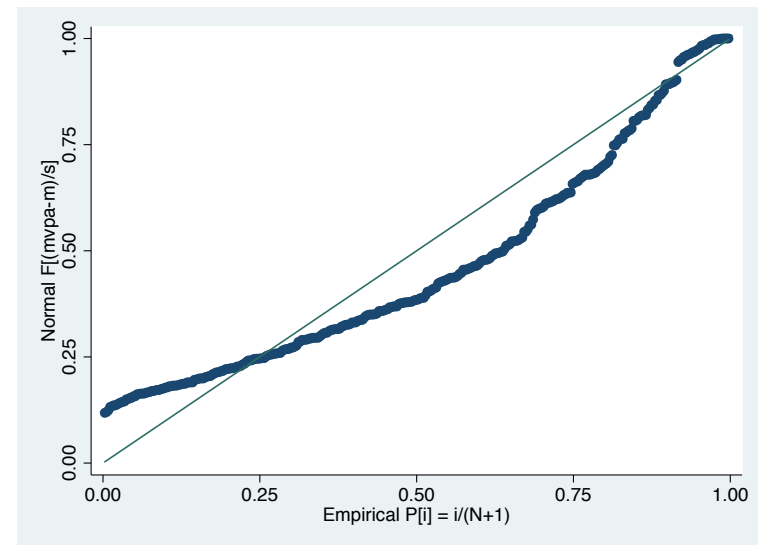
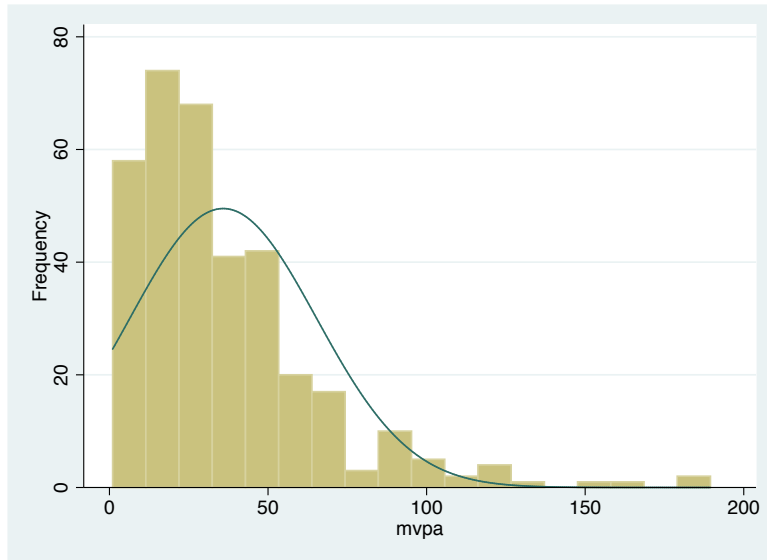
# Anatomy of a normal probability plot

- Data are plotted on the y-axis of a normal probability plot, and theoretical quantiles (following a normal distribution) on the x-axis.
- If there is a linear relationship in the plot, then the data follow a nearly normal distribution.
- Constructing a normal probability plot requires calculating percentiles and corresponding z-scores for each observation, which is tedious. Therefore we generally rely on software when making these plots.



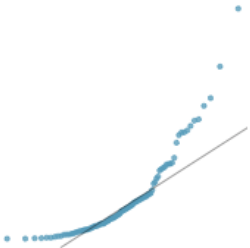
# Practice

Below is a histogram and normal probability plot for moderate-vigorous intensity physical activity. Do these data appear to follow a normal distribution?

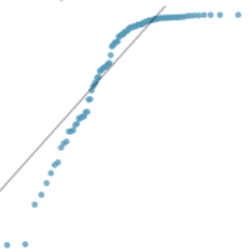


Why do the points on the normal probability have jumps?

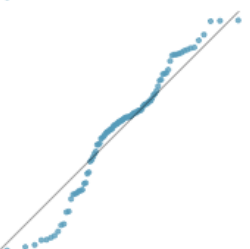
# Normal probability plot and skewness



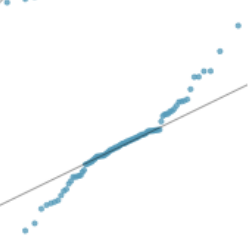
Right skew - Points bend up and to the left of the line.



Left skew - Points bend down and to the right of the line.



Short tails (narrower than the normal distribution) - Points follow an S shaped-curve.



Long tails (wider than the normal distribution) - Points start below the line, bend to follow it, and end above it.