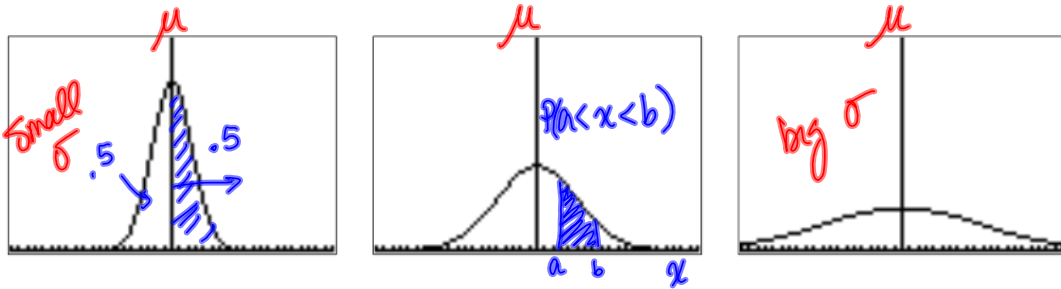


WEEK 14A REVIEW (8.5 and 8.6)

Many natural and social phenomena produce a continuous distribution with a bell-shaped curve.



Every bell-shaped (NORMAL) curve has the following properties:

- Its peak occurs directly above the mean, μ
- The curve is symmetric about a vertical line through μ . The curve never touches the x-axis. It extends indefinitely in both directions.
- The area between the curve and the x-axis is always 1 (total probability is 1).

The probability that a data value will fall between $x = a$ and $x = b$ is given by the area under the curve between $x = a$ and $x = b$.

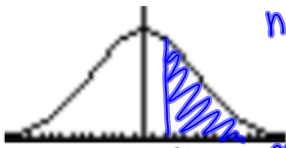
The standard normal curve has $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ and uses Z

Calculator commands are

- `normalcdf(a, b, μ , σ)` to get $P(a \leq x \leq b) = P(a < x < b)$
- `invNorm(p, μ , σ)` to get the c value for $p = P(x \leq c)$
↑
area to the left

Example: Given that Z is the standard normal variable, find $\frac{99}{1000 \dots 0}$

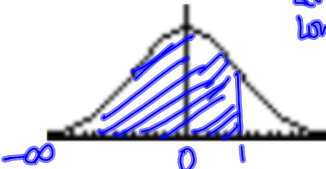
(a) $P(Z > 0.65)$



normalcdf(.65, 1E99, 0, 1)
= 0.2598

0 to ∞
Left Lower right Upper

(b) $P(Z < 1)$

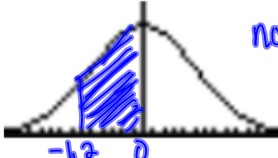


normalcdf(-1E99, 1)
= .8413

-∞ to 1

another Prob

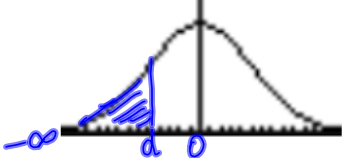
(c) $P(-1.2 < Z < 0)$



normalcdf(-1.2, 0) = .3849
= normalcdf(-1.2, 0, 0, 1)

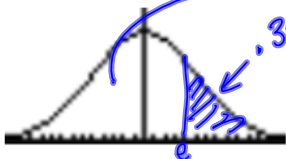
-1.2 to 0

(d) a value of d such that $P(Z \leq d) = 0.25$



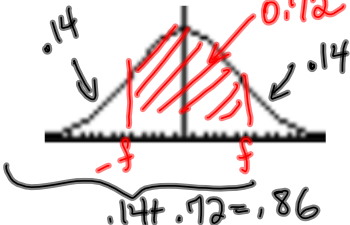
invNorm(0.25) = invNorm(.25, 0, 1)
= -.6745

(e) a value of e such that $P(Z \geq e) = 0.35$



$\rightarrow 1 - .35 = .65$
invNorm(.65) = 0.3853

(f) a value of f such that $P(-f \leq Z \leq f) = 0.72$



$1 - .72 = .28$
 $\rightarrow .14$
 $f = \text{invNorm}(.86) = 1.0803$
 $-f = \text{invNorm}(.14) = -1.0803$

$.14 + .72 = .86$

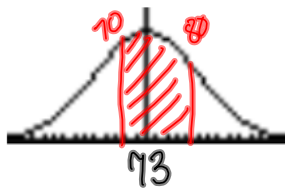
Math 141 Review

3

(c) 2015 J.L. Epstein

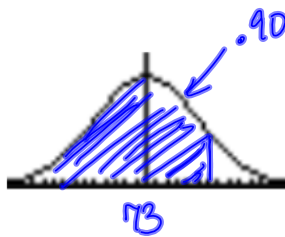
Example: Suppose that the course scores are normally distributed with a mean of 73 and a standard deviation of 12.

(a) What is the probability that a student earns a C by scoring between 70 and 80?



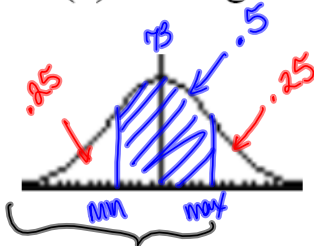
$$\text{normalcdf}(70, 80, 73, 12) = 0.3189$$

(b) What is the minimum exam grade required for a student to score in the 90th percentile?



$$\text{invNorm}(.9, 73, 12) = 88.3786$$

(c) What grades bracket the middle 50% of the students?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{min} &= \text{invNorm}(.25, 73, 12) = 64.91 \\ \text{max} &= \text{invNorm}(.75, 73, 12) = 81.09 \end{aligned}$$