DP IB Maths: AI HL

Your notes

4.8 Normal Distribution

Contents

4.8.1 The Normal Distribution

Properties of Normal Distribution

The binomial distribution is an example of a discrete probability distribution. The normal distribution is an example of a **continuous** probability distribution.

What is a continuous random variable?

- A continuous random variable (often abbreviated to CRV) is a random variable that can take **any value** within a range of infinite values
  - Continuous random variables **usually measure** something
  - For example, height, weight, time, etc

What is a continuous probability distribution?

- A continuous probability distribution is a probability distribution in which the random variable X is continuous
- The probability of X being a **particular value is always zero**
  - $P(X = k) = 0$ for any value k
  - Instead we define the **probability density function** $f(x)$ for a specific value
    - This is a function that describes the **relative likelihood** that the random variable would be close to that value
  - We talk about the **probability** of X being within a **certain range**
- A continuous probability distribution can be represented by a continuous graph (the values for X along the horizontal axis and probability **density** on the vertical axis)
- The **area under the graph** between the points $x = a$ and $x = b$ is equal to $P(a \leq X \leq b)$
  - The **total area under the graph equals 1**
- As $P(X = k) = 0$ for any value k, it does not matter if we use strict or weak inequalities
  - $P(X \leq k) = P(X < k)$ for any value k when X is a **continuous random variable**
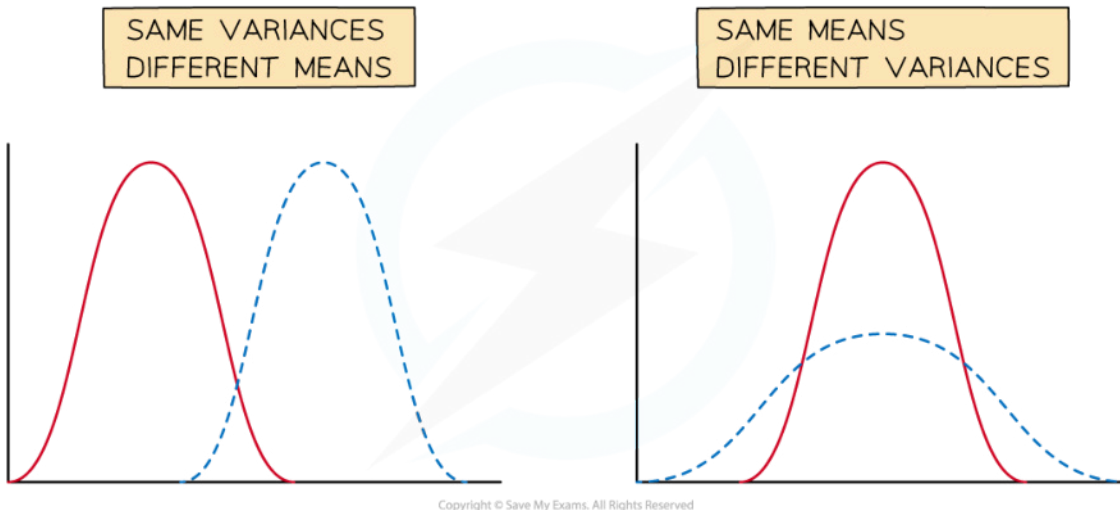
What is a normal distribution?

- A normal distribution is a **continuous probability distribution**
- The **continuous random variable** X can follow a normal distribution if:
  - The distribution is **symmetrical**
  - The distribution is **bell-shaped**
- If X follows a normal distribution then it is denoted $X \sim N(\mu,\ \sigma^2)$
  - μ is the **mean**
  - σ^2 is the **variance**
  - σ is the **standard deviation**
- If the **mean** changes then the graph is **translated horizontally**

- If the **variance** increases then the graph is **widened horizontally** and **made shorter vertically** to maintain the same area
    - A **small variance** leads to a **tall** curve with a **narrow** centre
   - A **large variance** leads to a **short** curve with a **wide** centre

SAME VARIANCES DIFFERENT MEANS

SAME MEANS DIFFERENT VARIANCES

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What are the important properties of a normal distribution?

- The **mean** is μ
- The **variance** is σ^2
    - If you need the **standard deviation** remember to square root this
- The normal distribution is symmetrical about $x = \mu$
    - Mean = Median = Mode = μ
- There are the results:
    - Approximately **two-thirds (68%)** of the data lies within **one standard deviation** of the mean ($\mu \pm \sigma$)
    - Approximately **95%** of the data lies within **two standard deviations** of the mean ($\mu \pm 2\sigma$)
    - Nearly **all of the data (99.7%)** lies within **three standard deviations** of the mean ($\mu \pm 3\sigma$)

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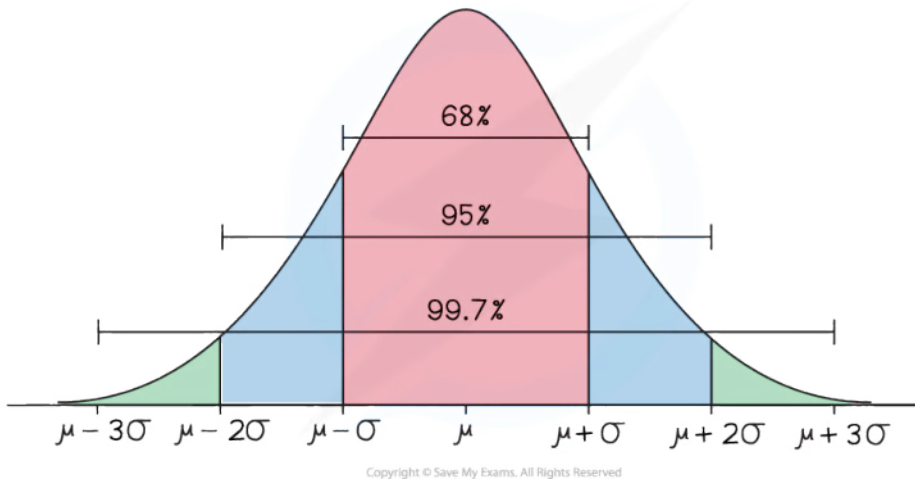
Modelling with Normal Distribution

Your notes

What can be modelled using a normal distribution?

- A lot of real-life continuous variables can be modelled by a normal distribution provided that the population is large enough and that the variable is **symmetrical** with **one mode**
- For a normal distribution X can take any real value, however values far from the mean (more than 4 standard deviations away from the mean) have a probability density of **practically zero**
  - This fact allows us to model variables that are not defined for all real values such as height and weight

What can not be modelled using a normal distribution?

- Variables which have **more than one mode** or **no mode**
  - For example: the number given by a random number generator
- Variables which are **not symmetrical**
  - For example: how long a human lives for

> 💡 **Examiner Tip**
>
> - An exam question might involve different types of distributions so make it clear which distribution is being used for each variable

Your notes

✏️ Worked example

The random variable S represents the speeds (mph) of a certain species of cheetahs when they run. The variable is modelled using $N(40, 100)$.

a)   Write down the mean and standard deviation of the running speeds of cheetahs.

$$\mu = 40 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = 100$$

↑

Square root to get standard deviation

Mean $\mu = 40$
Standard deviation $\sigma = 10$

b)   State two assumptions that have been made in order to use this model.

We assume that the distribution of the speeds is
· symmetrical
· bell-shaped

4.8.2 Calculations with Normal Distribution

Your notes

Calculating Normal Probabilities

Throughout this section we will use the random variable $X \sim \mathrm{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. For X distributed normally, X can take any real number. Therefore any values mentioned in this section will be assumed to be real numbers.

How do I find probabilities using a normal distribution?

- The **area under a normal curve** between the points $x = a$ and $x = b$ is equal to the **probability** $\mathrm{P}(a < X < b)$
  - Remember for a normal distribution you do not need to worry about whether the inequality is strict (< or >) or weak (≤ or ≥)
    - $\mathrm{P}(a < X < b) = \mathrm{P}(a \leq X \leq b)$
- You will be **expected to use** distribution functions on your **GDC** to find the probabilities when working with a normal distribution

How do I calculate P(X = x): the probability of a single value for a normal distribution?

- The probability of a **single value** is **always zero** for a normal distribution
  - You can picture this as the area of a single line is zero
- $\mathrm{P}(X = x) = 0$
- Your GDC is likely to have a "**Normal Probability Density**" function
  - This is sometimes shortened to NPD, Normal PD or Normal Pdf
  - **IGNORE THIS FUNCTION** for this course!
  - This calculates the **probability density function** at a point **NOT the probability**

How do I calculate P(a < X < b): the probability of a range of values for a normal distribution?

- You need a **GDC** that can calculate **cumulative normal probabilities**
- You want to use the "**Normal Cumulative Distribution**" function
  - This is sometimes shortened to NCD, Normal CD or Normal Cdf
- You will need to enter:
  - The 'lower bound' – this is the value *a*
  - The 'upper bound' – this is the value *b*
  - The '*μ*' value – this is the mean
  - The '*σ*' value – this is the standard deviation
- **Check the order carefully** as some calculators ask for standard deviation before mean
  - Remember it is the standard deviation
    - so if you have the **variance** then **square root it**
- **Always sketch** a quick diagram to visualise which area you are looking for

How do I calculate P(X > a) or P(X < b) for a normal distribution?

Your notes

- You will still use the "**Normal Cumulative Distribution"** function
- $P(X > a)$ can be estimated using an **upper bound that is sufficiently bigger** than the **mean**
    - Using a value that is more than 4 standard deviations **bigger than the mean** is quite accurate
    - Or an easier option is just to input lots of 9's for the upper bound (**99999999…** or **10^{99}**)
- $P(X < b)$ can be estimated using a **lower bound that is sufficiently smaller** than the **mean**
    - Using a value that is more than 4 standard deviations **smaller than the mean** is quite accurate
    - Or an easier option is just to input lots of 9's for the lower bound with a negative sign (**–99999999…** or **–10^{99}**)

Are there any useful identities?

- $P(X < \mu) = P(X > \mu) = 0.5$
- As $P(X = a) = 0$ you can use:
    - $P(X < a) + P(X > a) = 1$
    - $P(X > a) = 1 - P(X < a)$
    - $P(a < X < b) = P(X < b) - P(X < a)$
- These are useful when:
    - The mean and/or standard deviation are unknown
    - You only have a diagram
    - You are working with the **inverse distribution**

> 💡 **Examiner Tip**
>
> - Check carefully whether you have entered the standard deviation or variance into your GDC
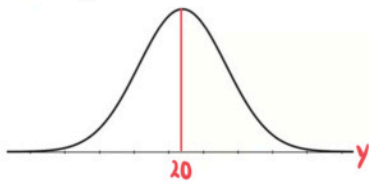
✅ **Worked example**

The random variable $Y \sim N(20, 5^2)$. Calculate:

i) $P(Y = 20)$.

Identify μ and σ
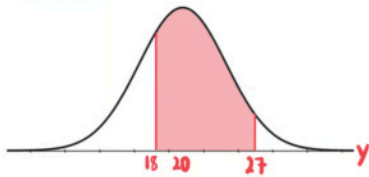$\mu = 20$ $\sigma^2 = 5^2$ so $\sigma = 5$

Sketch!

$P(Y = 20) = 0$

ii) $P(18 \le Y < 27)$.

Sketch!
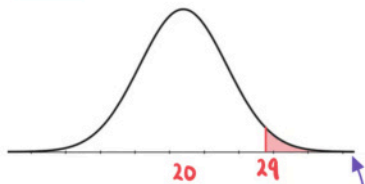
Using GDC
Lower $= 18$
Upper $= 27$ → We can use $\le$ or $<$

$P(18 < Y < 27) = 0.574665...$

$0.575 \ (3sf)$

iii) $P(Y > 29)$

Sketch!

Using GDC
Lower $= 29$
Upper $= 99999$

$P(Y > 29) = 0.035930...$

$0.0359 \ (3sf)$

No upper bound so choose a big number

Inverse Normal Distribution

Your notes

Given the value of P(*X* < *a*) how do I find the value of *a*?

- Your **GDC** will have a function called "**Inverse Normal Distribution**"
  - Some calculators call this InvN
- Given that $P(X < a) = p$ you will need to enter:
  - The 'area' – this is the value *p*
    - Some calculators might ask for the 'tail' – this is the left tail as you know the area to the left of *a*
  - The '*μ*' value – this is the mean
  - The '*σ*' value – this is the standard deviation

Given the value of P(*X* > *a*) how do I find the value of *a*?

- If your calculator **does** have the **tail option** (left, right or centre) then you can use the "Inverse Normal Distribution" function straightaway by:
  - Selecting 'right' for the tail
  - Entering the area as '*p*'
- If your calculator **does not** have the **tail option** (left, right or centre) then:
  - Given $P(X > a) = p$
  - Use $P(X < a) = 1 - P(X > a)$ to rewrite this as
    - $P(X < a) = 1 - p$
  - Then use the **method for P(*X* < *a*)** to find *a*

> 💡 **Examiner Tip**
>
> - Always check your **answer makes sense**
>   - If P(*X* < *a*) is **less than 0.5** then *a* should be **smaller than the mean**
>   - If P(*X* < *a*) is **more than 0.5** then *a* should be **bigger than the mean**
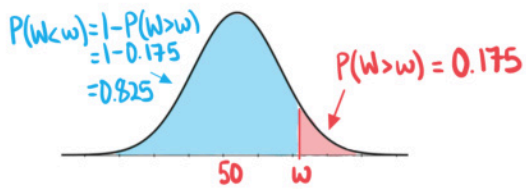>   - A sketch will help you see this

Your notes

✏️ Worked example

The random variable $W \sim \mathrm{N}(50, 36)$.

Find the value of w such that $\mathrm{P}(W > w) = 0.175$.

Identify μ and σ

$\mu = 50 \qquad \sigma^2 = 36 \quad \text{so} \quad \sigma = 6$

Sketch!

$\mathrm{P}(W < w) = 1 - \mathrm{P}(W > w)$
$\qquad = 1 - 0.175$
$\qquad = 0.825$

$\mathrm{P}(W > w) = 0.175$

$\mathrm{P}(W > w)$ is less than 0.5
so w is bigger than the mean

Area from left is 0.825

Use Inverse Normal Distribution function on GDC

$w = 55.6075...$

$\boxed{w = 55.6 \ (3sf)}$