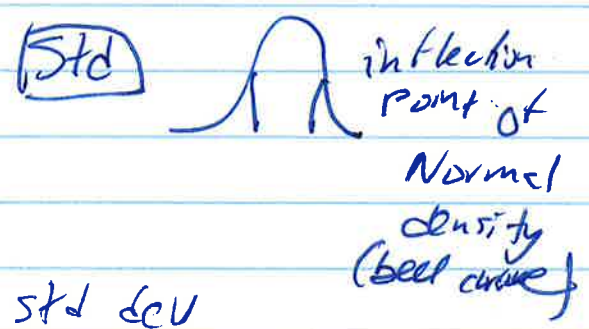
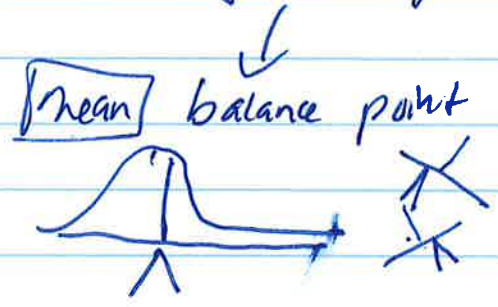


Review

	<u>data</u>	<u>distributions</u>
mode	peak of data	peak of density cur
median	half data below	half area below
quartiles	divide data into quarters	divide area
mean	formulas infernas of data	formulas infernas of integrals
std dev formulas		



68-95-99.7 Rule

Normal only { 68% of area within 1 std dev
 95% of area within 2 std dev
 99.7% of area within 3 std dev

Standardizing observations (data)

Use linear transformation transforming your data (x) (old variable) into z -scores (z) (new variable)

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

where μ is mean of your data
 σ is its std dev

Note can do this with any data set as soon as you calculate its mean and std dev

No matter what distribution your data has (Normal or otherwise), its z -scores will have mean 0 and std dev. 1

If your data has Normal distribution your z -scores will also have Normal distribution

Conversely, if your ~~data~~ z -scores have Normal distribution then your data must have had Normal distribution

If one of them doesn't have Normal distribution The other also doesn't.

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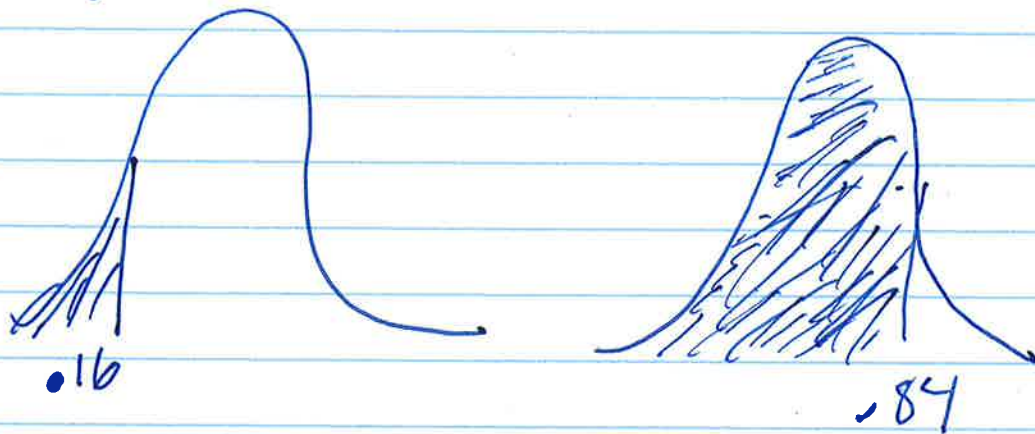
(Pg 3)

$N(\mu, \sigma)$ denote a normal distribution with mean μ and std dev σ ,

$N(1201, 320)$ denotes a normal distribution with mean 1201 and std dev 320,

$N(0, 1)$ denotes the standard Normal distribution (mean 0 and std dev 1),

New: ~~the~~^A cumulative proportion is the proportion of observations in a distribution that lie at or below a given value



two cumulative proportions

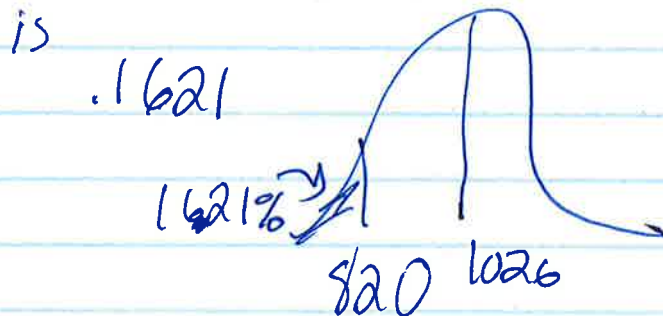
Tables for Normal distributions
convert Z -scores into cumulative proportions

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pg 4

Cumulative proportions can be used to calculate other areas

Example: Scores of SAT test were approximately Normal with mean 1026 and std ~~209~~ 209. 820 is the cutoff for division I athletes to compete in first year.



The area to right of 820 is

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{total area} \\ 1 \end{array} - \begin{array}{r} \text{area to left of 820} \\ 0.1621 \end{array} = 0.8379 \text{ or } 84\%$$

The area between 720 and 820



is area to left of 820 minus area to left of 720

about 9% of students who take SAT have scores between 720-820

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.1621 - 0.0716 \\ 0.0905 \\ 9.05\% \end{array}$$

Show statcrunch

Normal Calculator

Mean 1026

Std dev 209

$X \leq 720$ | proportion = .25

quartile
percentile

{ greater than
between

Z-scores