# Statistics: Normal Distributions, 68-95-99.7 Rule 

## Contemporary Math

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## Increasing the Sample Size of a Data Set



$$
n=25
$$

## Increasing the Sample Size of a Data Set



$$
n=50
$$

## Increasing the Sample Size of a Data Set



## Increasing the Sample Size of a Data Set



## Increasing the Sample Size of a Data Set



$$
n=5000
$$

## Normal Distributions

A normal distribution describes many real-life populations such as:

- Heights of people
- Lifespans of a certain model consumer electronic device
- Standardized exam scores


NOTATION: $\mu \equiv$ Mean of Population
(Greek letter "mu")
NOTATION: $\sigma \equiv$ Std. Dev. of Population (Greek letter "sigma")

## Normal Distributions (Properties)

## Proposition

(Properties of a Normal Distribution)

- Mean $=$ Median $=$ Mode $=\mu$
- Curve is bell-shaped \& symmetric w.r.t its mean, $\mu$
- The total area under the curve is 1



## Varying $\sigma$ Changes the Shape of a Normal Distribution



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## 68-95-99.7 Rule

Given a normal distribution:


Roughly $68 \%$ of the data values are within 1 standard deviation from the mean.

## 68-95-99.7 Rule

Given a normal distribution:


Roughly $95 \%$ of the data values are within 2 standard deviations from the mean.

## 68-95-99.7 Rule

Given a normal distribution:


Roughly $99.7 \%$ of the data values are within 3 standard deviations from the mean.

## 68-95-99.7 Rule

Given a normal distribution:


Roughly $50 \%$ of the data values are less than the mean.

## 68-95-99.7 Rule

Given a normal distribution:


Roughly $50 \%$ of the data values are greater than the mean.

## Fin.

