

# Probability Distributions

## The Z-score

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# Standardization formula

- All normally distributed random variables have corresponding  $Z$  values, called  $Z$ -scores.
- The  $Z$ -score is simply the number of standard deviations away from the mean that a particular score is.

## Standardization formula

- For normally distributed random variables, the z-score can be found using the *standardization formula*;

$$z_o = \frac{x_o - \mu}{\sigma}$$

where  $x_o$  is a observed value from the underlying normal (“X”) distribution,  $\mu$  is the mean of that distribution, and  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of that distribution.

# Standardization formula

- Z-scores are typically given to 2 decimal places only.
- Terms with subscripts mean particular observed values, and are not variable names (Not usual, but useful for sake of clarity.)
- The distribution of Z-values will only be a normal distribution if the original distribution (X) is normal.

## The Z-score

- Suppose that  $X$  is a normal distribution with mean  $\mu = 80$  and that standard deviation  $\sigma = 8$ .

$$X \sim N(80, 8^2)$$

- What is the Z-score for  $x_o = 100$ ?

$$z_{100} = \frac{x_0 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{100 - 80}{8} = \frac{20}{8} = 2.5$$

- Therefore  $z_{100} = 2.5$

## The Z-score

Again suppose  $X$  is a normal distribution with mean  $\mu = 80$  and that standard deviation  $\sigma = 8$ .

Compute the Z-score for each of the following:

(i)  $x_a = 96$

(ii)  $x_b = 72$

(iii)  $x_c = 86$

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Compute the Z-score for each of the following:

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(ii)  $x_b = 72$                    $z_b = -1$

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## The Z-score

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Compute the Z-score for each of the following:

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(ii)  $x_b = 72$                    $z_b = -1$

(iii)  $x_c = 86$                    $z_c = 0.75$