

Distribution



Learning Objectives



Explain distribution



Explain normal distribution



Demonstrate how to calculate z-score in normal distribution



Demonstrate practice session for normal distribution

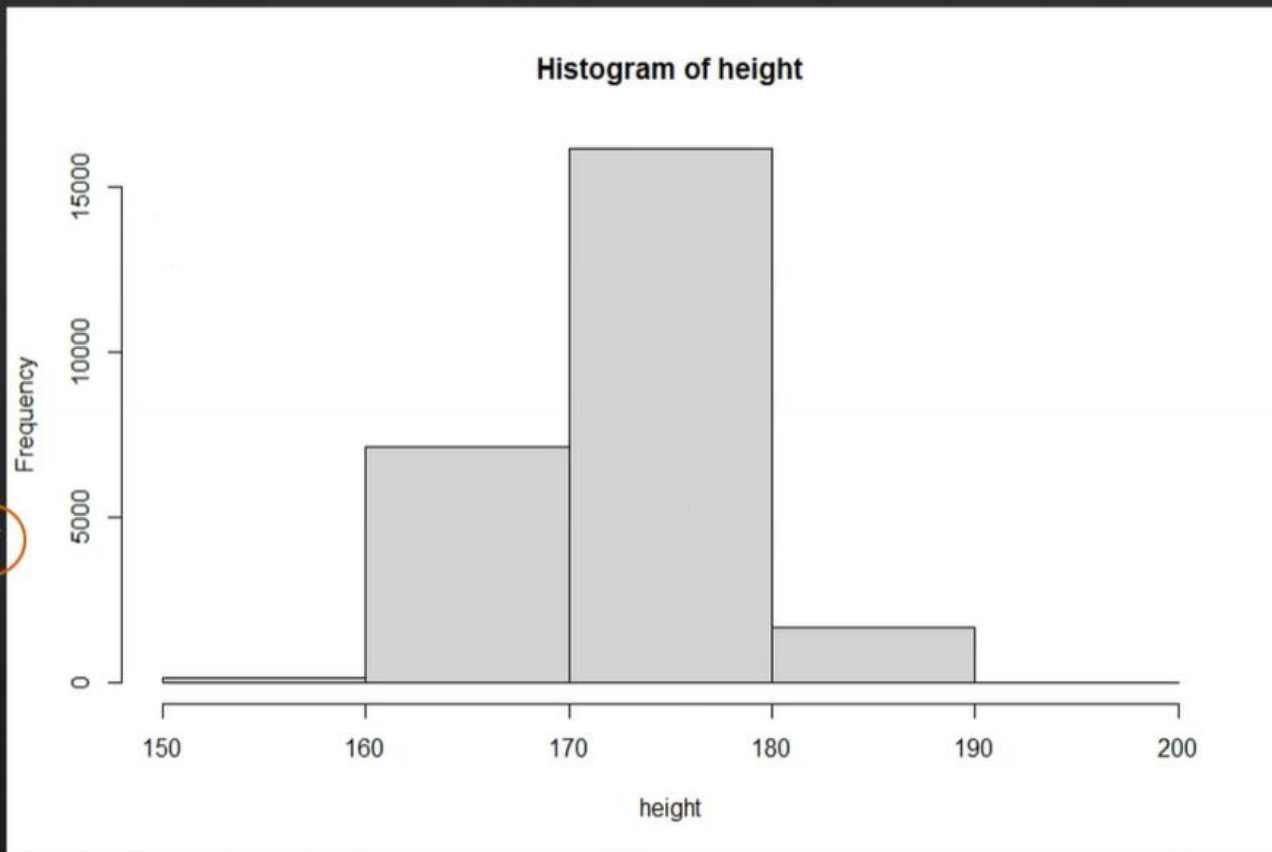


Demonstrate the solution for a given question for normal distribution



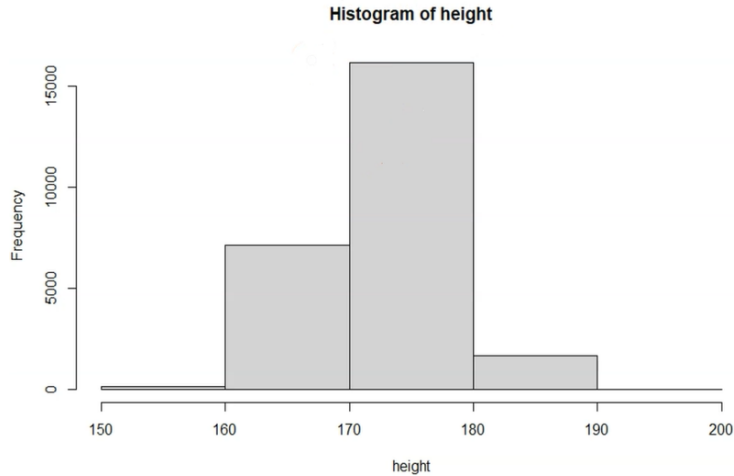
What is Distribution

| Height in cm | Weight in kg | category |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 167.0895172 | 51.25259682 | 160-170 |
| 181.6485353 | 61.90967151 | 180-190 |
| 176.2727044 | 69.41191679 | 180-190 |
| 173.2700704 | 64.5623282 | 170-180 |
| 172.1809444 | 65.45214141 | 170-180 |
| 174.4924194 | 55.92909436 | 170-180 |
| 177.2970859 | 64.18099264 | 180-190 |
| 177.8372928 | 61.89833169 | 180-190 |
| 172.4726379 | 50.9712785 | 170-180 |
| 169.6271028 | 54.73378632 | 170-180 |
| 168.8786414 | 57.81114206 | 170-180 |
| 171.7631654 | 51.77445546 | 170-180 |
| 173.4882055 | 56.97612287 | 170-180 |
| 170.4759703 | 55.54780416 | 170-180 |
| 173.4302681 | 52.65605864 | 170-180 |
| 180.5725665 | 63.50187334 | 180-190 |
| 168.8108488 | 58.74132504 | 170-180 |
| 174.3690516 | 64.85167512 | 170-180 |
| 180.9249405 | 62.55159619 | 180-190 |

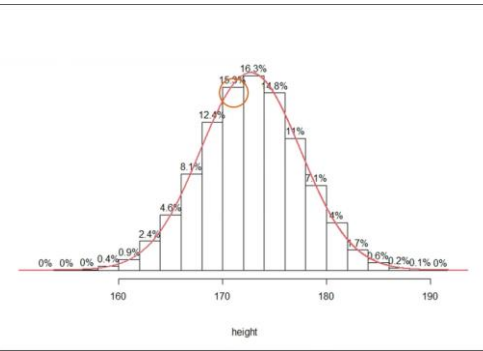


Histogram

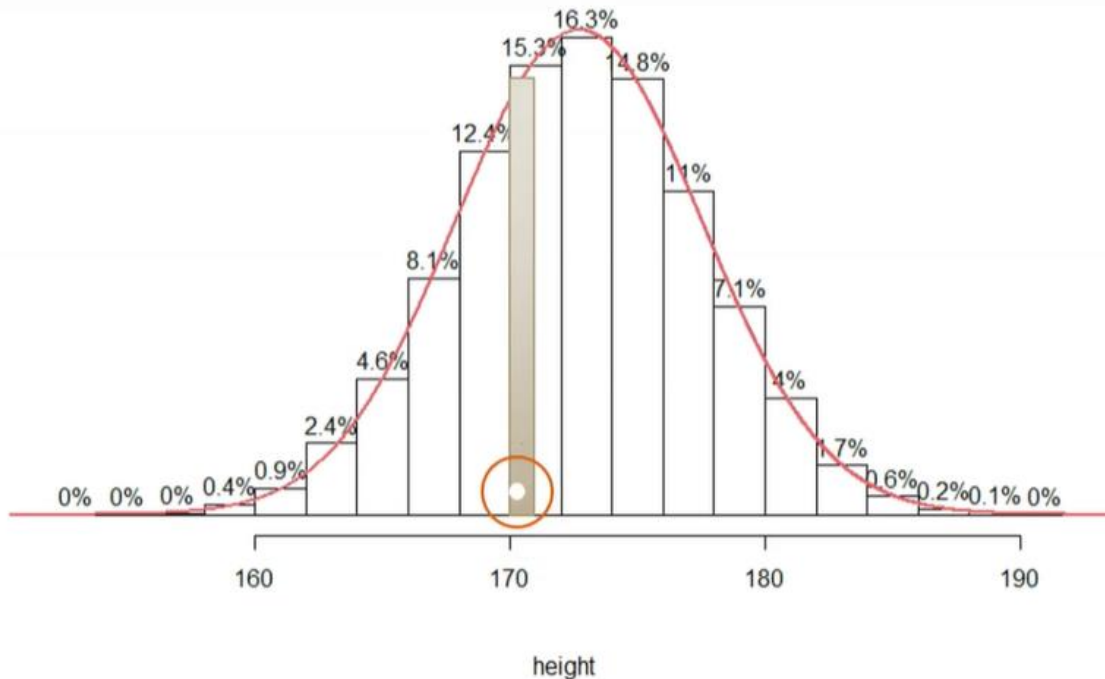
A histogram counts the number of occurrences of certain values.



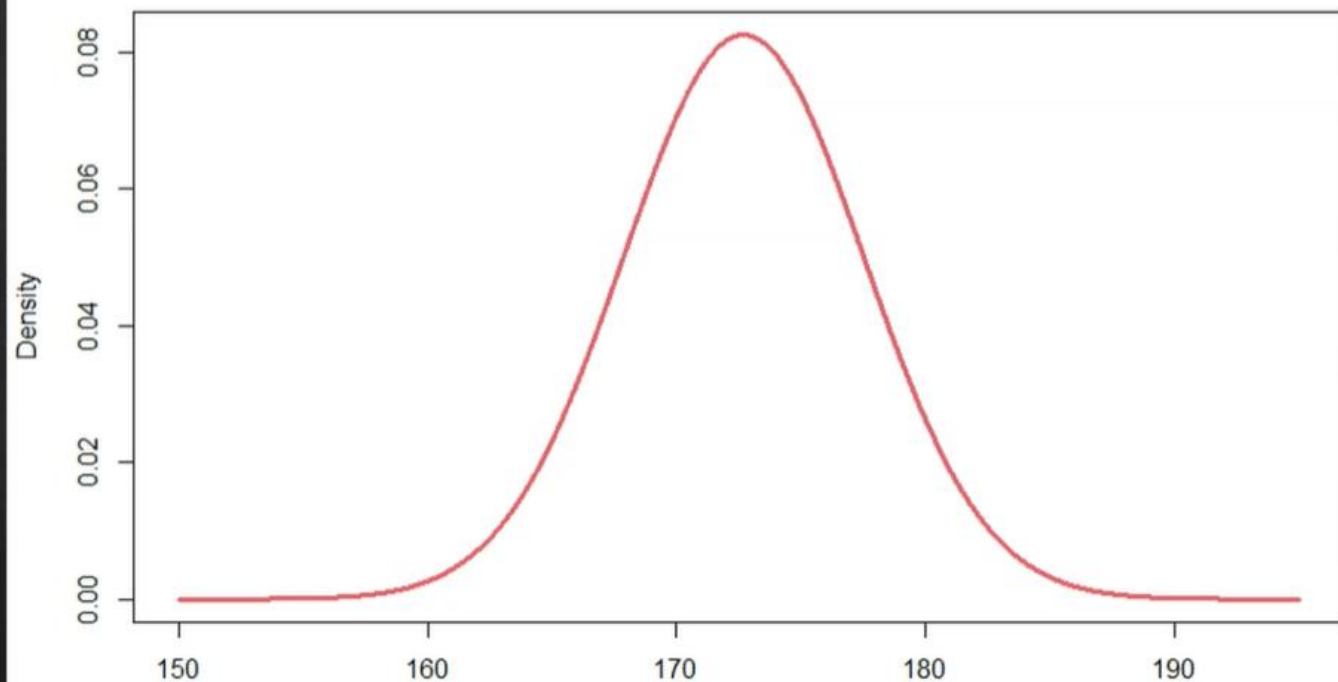
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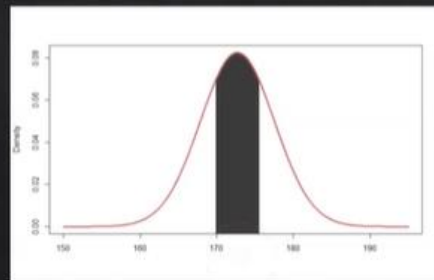
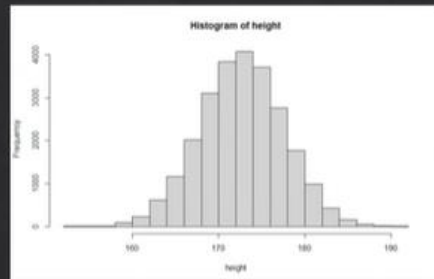


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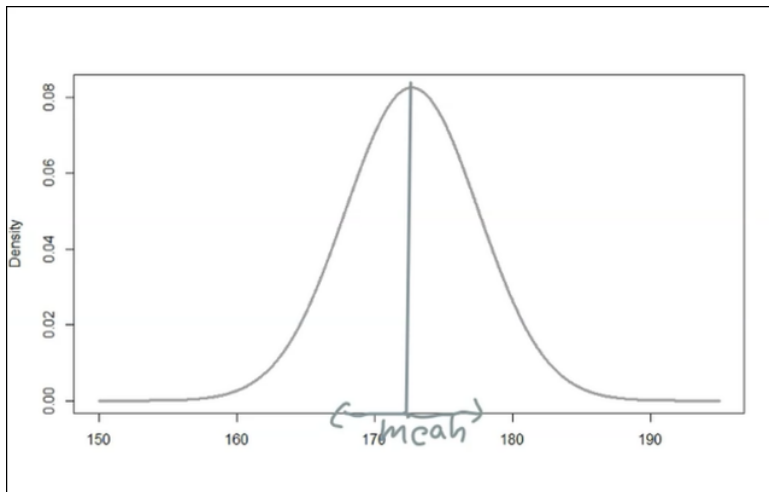
What to remember

- ◆ What is a histogram: Frequency plot
- ◆ Values in our data are always distributed in a certain way
- ◆ A distribution has a density function
- ◆ We get the probability that a random data point takes a value from a certain range if we calculate the area under the corresponding density function



Normal Distribution

Normal Distribution

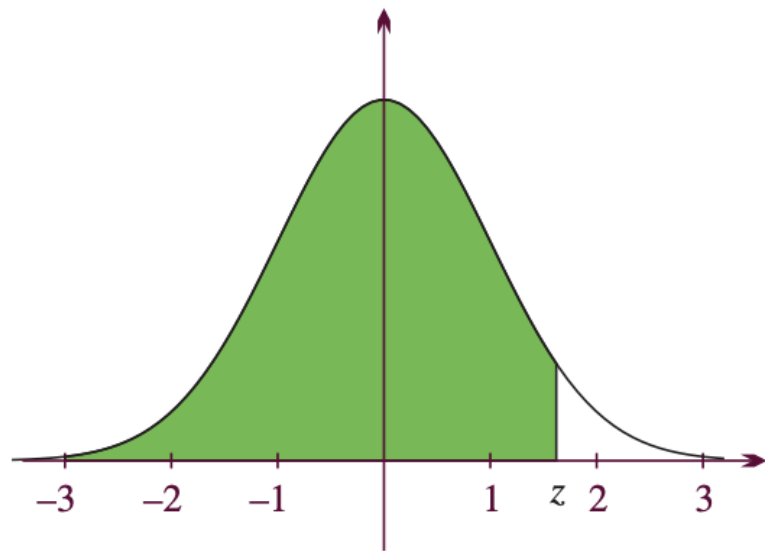


The density function of this normal distribution.

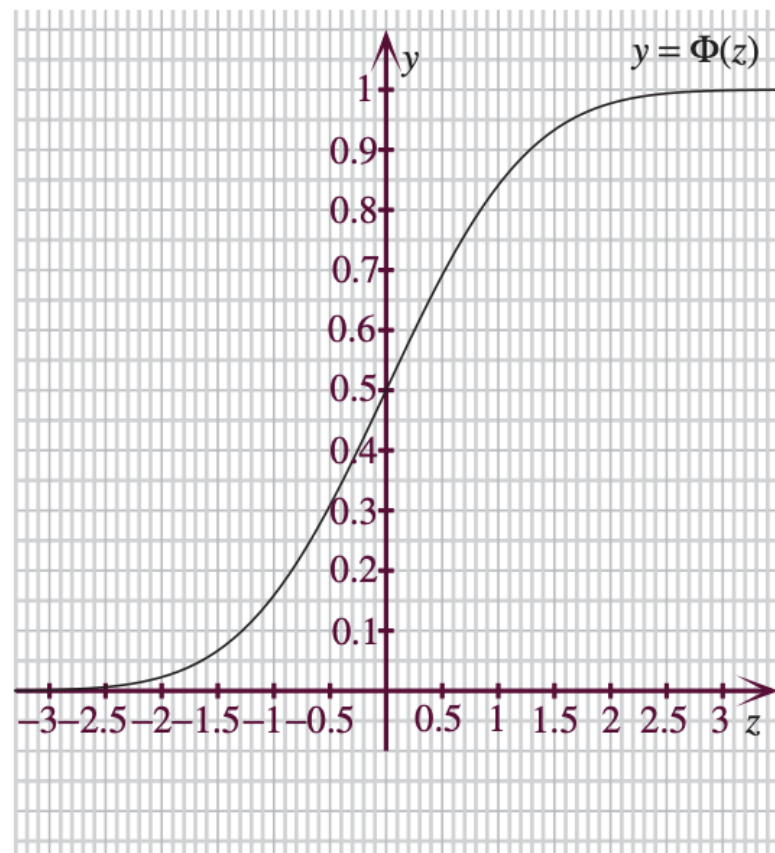


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \phi(t) dt.$$



This is the graph of the standard normal probability density function $\phi(z)$.



This is the graph of the standard normal cumulative distribution function $\Phi(z)$.

Ms. Excel

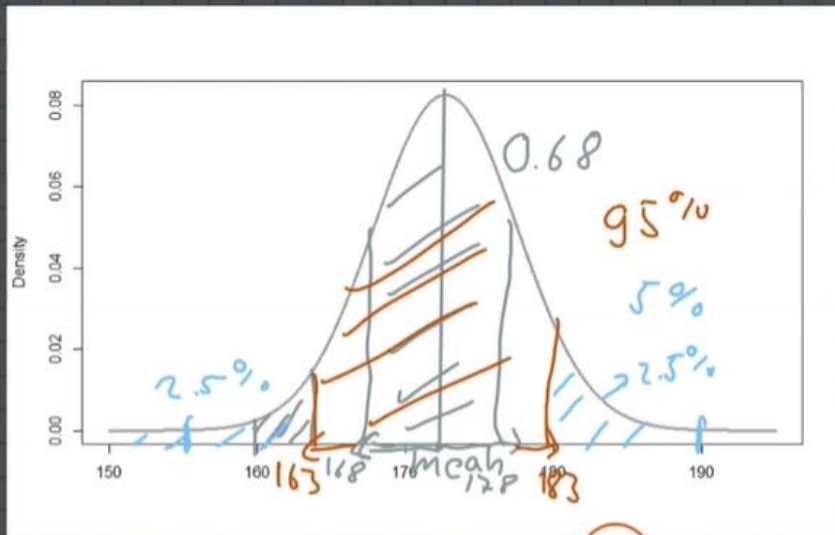
Syntax

`NORM.DIST(x,mean,standard_dev,cumulative)`

The NORM.DIST function syntax has the following arguments:

- **X** Required. The value for which you want the distribution.
- **Mean** Required. The arithmetic mean of the distribution.
- **Standard_dev** Required. The standard deviation of the distribution.
- **Cumulative** Required. A logical value that determines the form of the function. If cumulative is TRUE, NORM.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function.

Normal distribution



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

$\mu = 172$ Empirical rule:
 $\sigma = 5$

1σ 68%

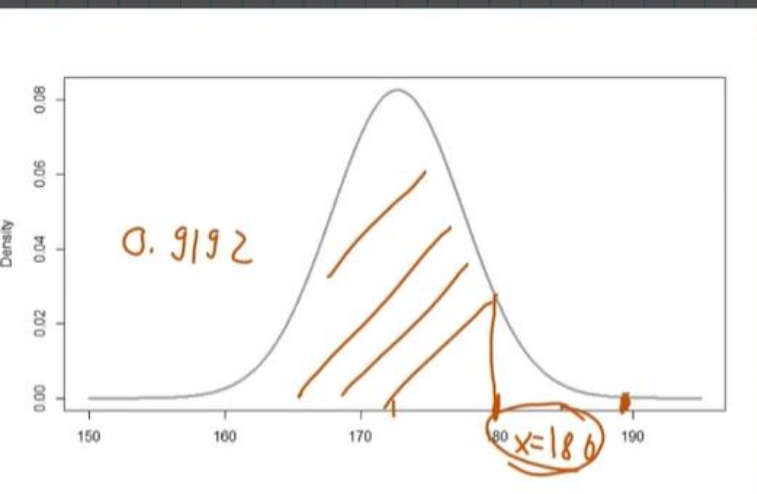
2σ 95%

3σ 99.7%

Z-Score

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{180 - 173}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$$

Normal distribution



1) **x value know**
What is the percentile?

[illegible]

$$\mu = 173$$
$$\sigma = 5$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{180 - 173}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4$$

Ms. Excel

Syntax – Standard Normal Distribution

NORM.S.DIST(z,cumulative)

The NORM.S.DIST function syntax has the following arguments:

- **Z** Required. The value for which you want the distribution.
- **Cumulative** Required. Cumulative is a logical value that determines the form of the function. If cumulative is TRUE, NORMS.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability mass function.

Remarks

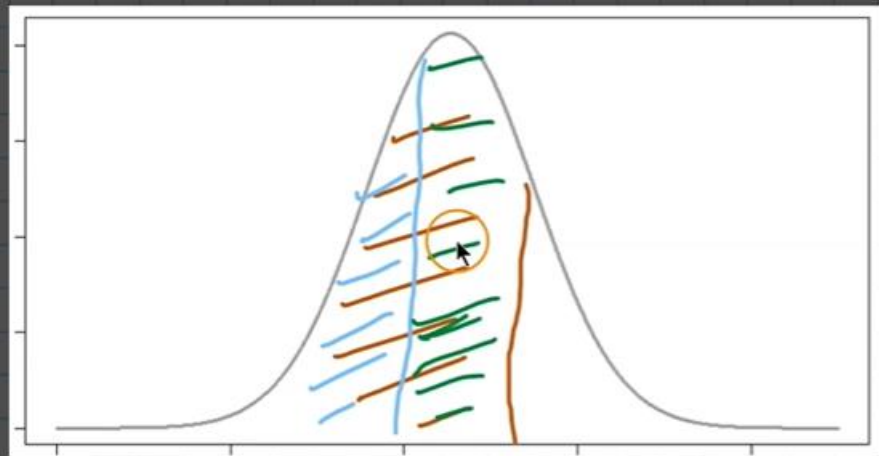
- If z is nonnumeric, NORM.S.DIST returns the #VALUE! error value.
- The equation for the standard normal density function is:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

Practise - normal distribution

0.4

0.8



27

28

27

28

$$0.8 - 0.4 = 0.4$$

Practise

You work as a business analyst in a sports company that sells sports shoes. For our customer group, we know that the fitting shoe length is normally distributed with $\mu = 27$ cm and $\sigma = 2.5$ cm.

Now we want to choose between 2 variants for the model that fits more people:

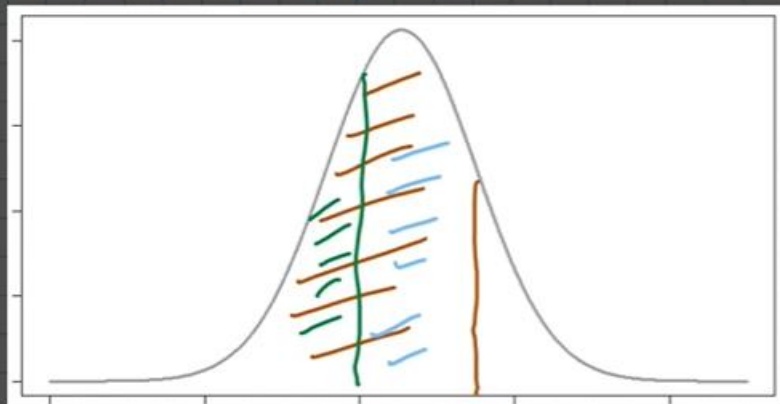
Model A: Fits for shoe length range: 27.1 cm - 27.6 cm

Model B: Fits for shoe length range : 26.7 cm - 27.1 cm

What percentage of our customers fit each shoe model?

Practise - normal distribution

0.8



27.1

27.6

Model A: 27.1 cm - 27.6 cm

Model B: 26.7 cm - 27.1 cm

$$\sigma = 2.5$$

$$\mu = 27$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{27.6 - 27}{2.5} = \frac{0.6}{2.5} = 0.24$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5948$$

$$z = \frac{27.1 - 27}{2.5} = \frac{0.1}{2.5} = 0.04$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5166$$





Thank you