

# 1.2.13 Expectation of Normal Distribution:-

→ Expected value  $E[x]$  can be found by simply multiply the probability distribution function with  $x$  and integrate over all possible values.

$$\Rightarrow E[x] = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot dx + \mu \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot dx$$

→ Let  $y = x - \mu$ ;

$$\therefore E[x] = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y}{\sigma}\right)^2} \cdot dx + \mu \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) \cdot dx$$

odd function:  
i.e.  $f(-y) = -f(y)$

→ First one is symmetric about y-axis, hence value of that integral is 0.

$$\therefore E[x] = 0 + \mu \cdot 1 = \mu$$

$$\therefore E[x] = \mu$$

⇒ Variance:  $\sigma^2$

⇒ Standard deviation:  $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sigma$

H Standard Normal Distribution:

⇒ The expected value of a standard normal random variable  $X$  is:

+ expected value  $= 0$

+ Variance  $= 1$

+ Standard deviation  $= 1$

GATE - 2008 ⇒ Let  $X$  be a random variable following normal distribution with mean  $+1$  and variance  $+4$ . Let  $Y$  be another normal variable with mean  $-1$  and variance unknown. If  $(P(X \leq -1)) = P(Y \geq 2)$ , the standard deviation of  $Y$  is:

(A)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (B)  $2$  (C)  $\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $1$

⇒ For  $X$ ;  $\mu_X = 1$  &  $\sigma_X^2 = 4$ ;  
then  $\sigma_X = 2$ .

⇒ For  $Y$ ;  $\mu_Y = -1$  and  $\sigma_Y^2 = ?$ ; to find  $\sigma_Y$ .

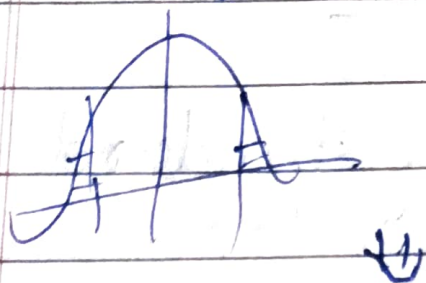
$$P(X \leq -1) = P(Y \geq 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{Proof } Z_X = \frac{X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} = \frac{-1 - 1}{2} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

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$$Z_Y = \frac{Y - \mu_Y}{\sigma_Y} = \frac{2 - (-1)}{\sigma_Y} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{\sigma_Y}}}$$

$$\therefore P(X < -1) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{3}{\sigma_Y}\right)$$



$$P(Z > 1) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{3}{\sigma_Y}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{\sigma_Y} = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sigma_Y = 3}}$$