



# **STANDARD NORMAL** **DISTRIBUTION**

## **INFERENTIAL STATISTICS**

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# TOPIC OUTLINE

Standard Normal Distribution

Central Limit Theorem



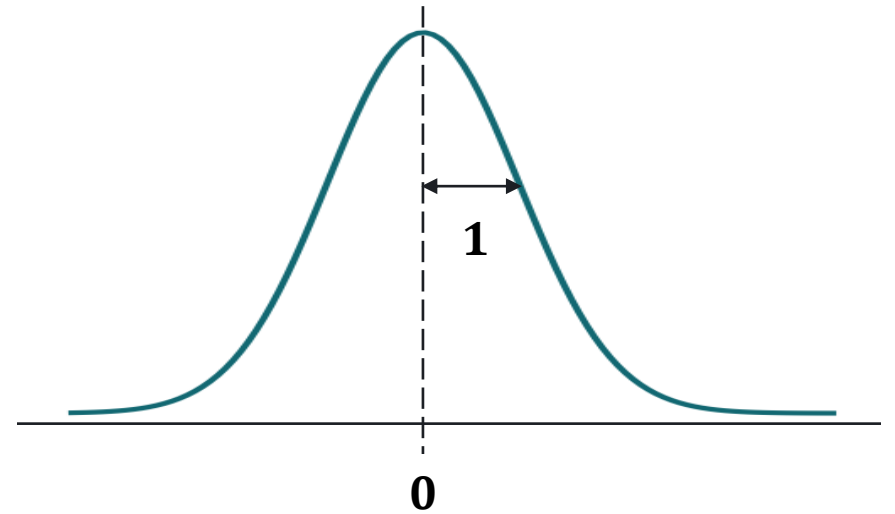
# STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



# STANDARDIZATION

Standardization is the process of converting the distribution of a variable with  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  to a normal distribution  $N(0, 1)$ .

Normal Distribution



# STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

## Standard Normal Distribution

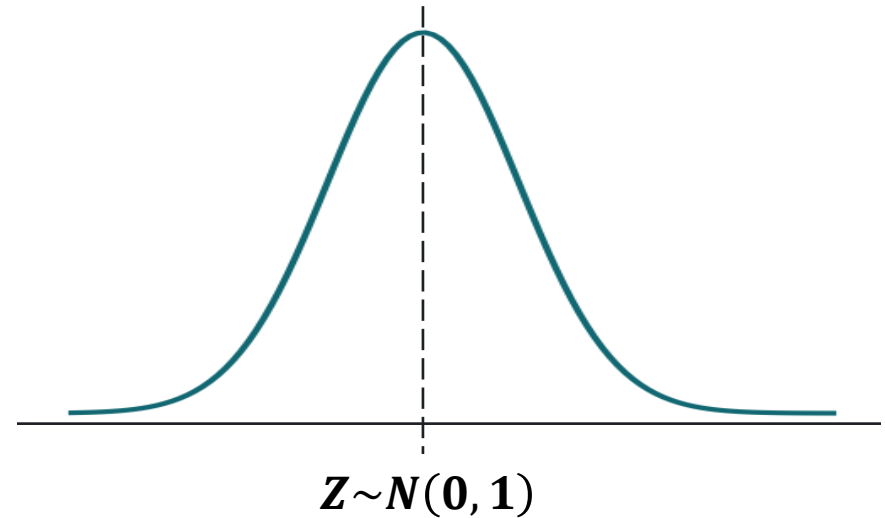
When we standardize the normal distribution  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , the result is a standard normal distribution  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ .

### Formula

$$Z = \frac{x - u}{\sigma}$$

where:

$Z$  is the Z-score



# EXERCISE

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Convert the given dataset into a standard normal distribution  $N(0, 1)$  by computing the **z-score** for each data point.

**Dataset**

1
2
2
3
3
3
4
4
5

Solution

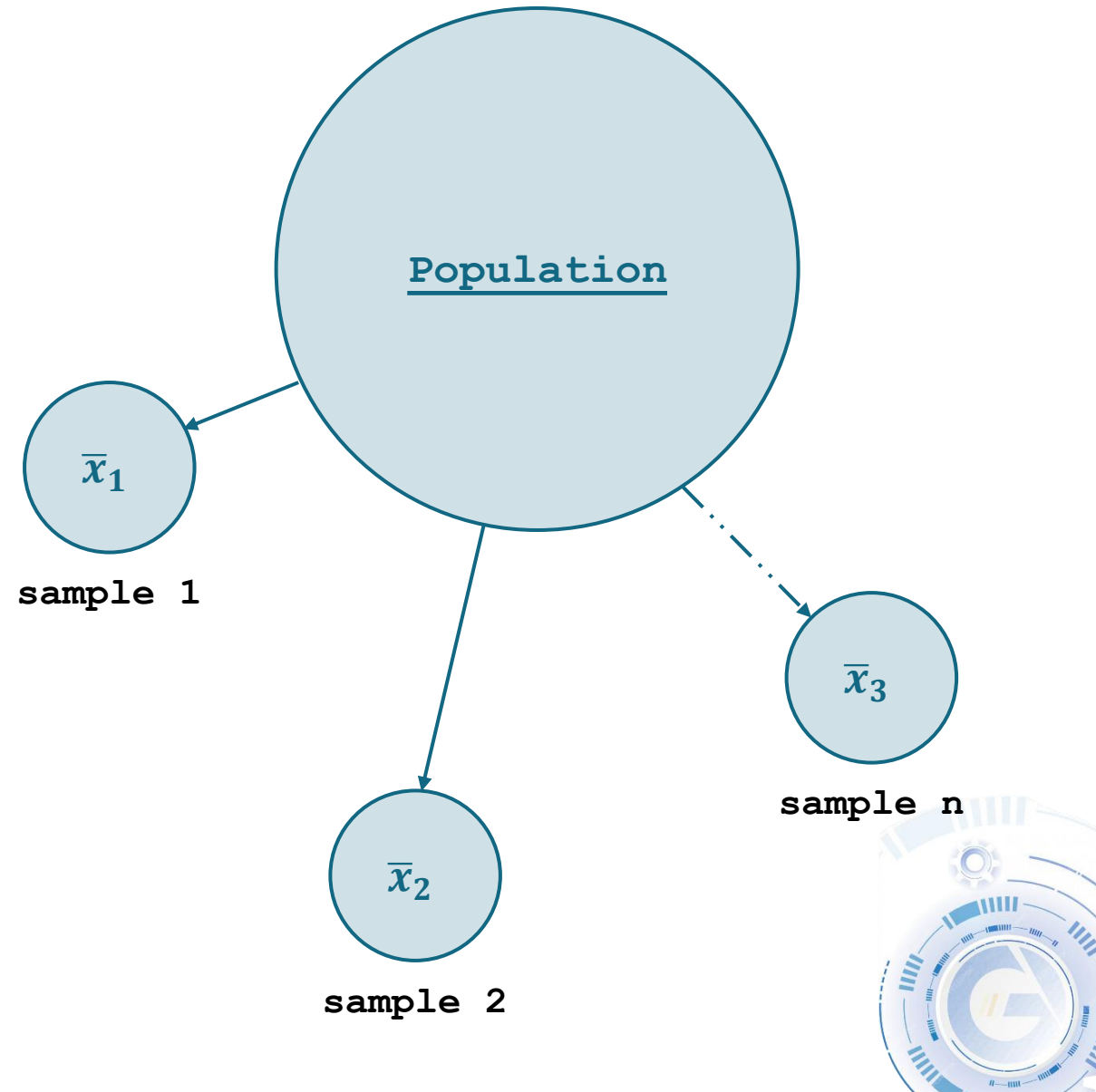


# CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM



# CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) states that the sampling distribution of the sample mean will be normally distributed, regardless of the shape of the original population distribution.

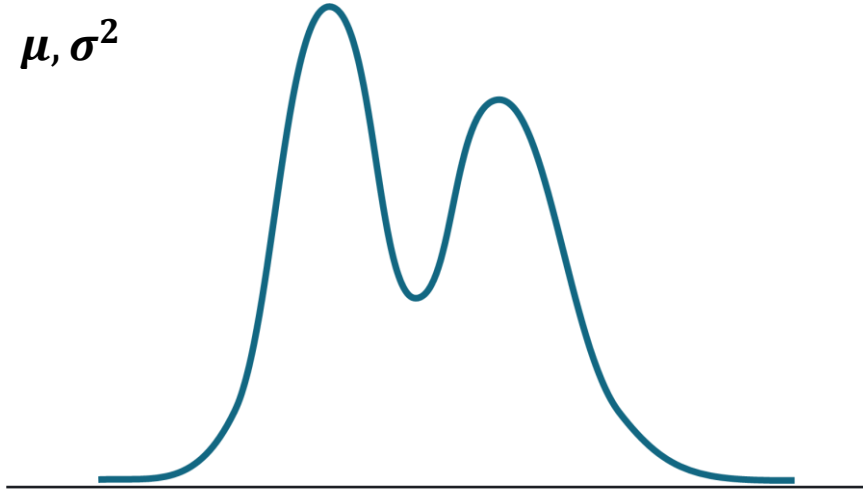




# CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

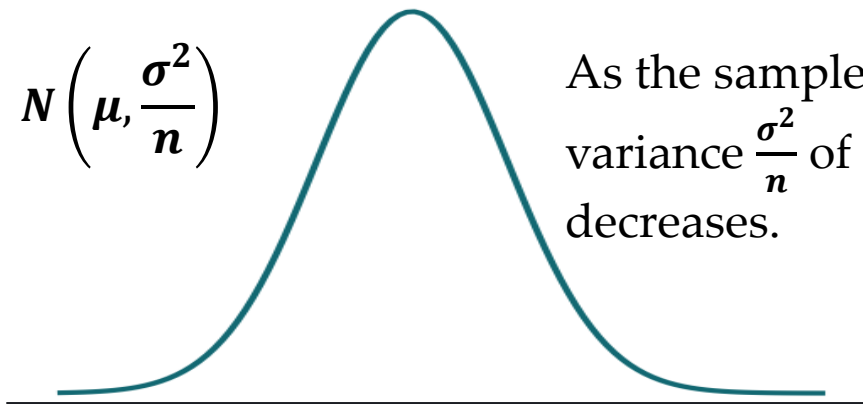
## Original Population Distribution

$\mu, \sigma^2$

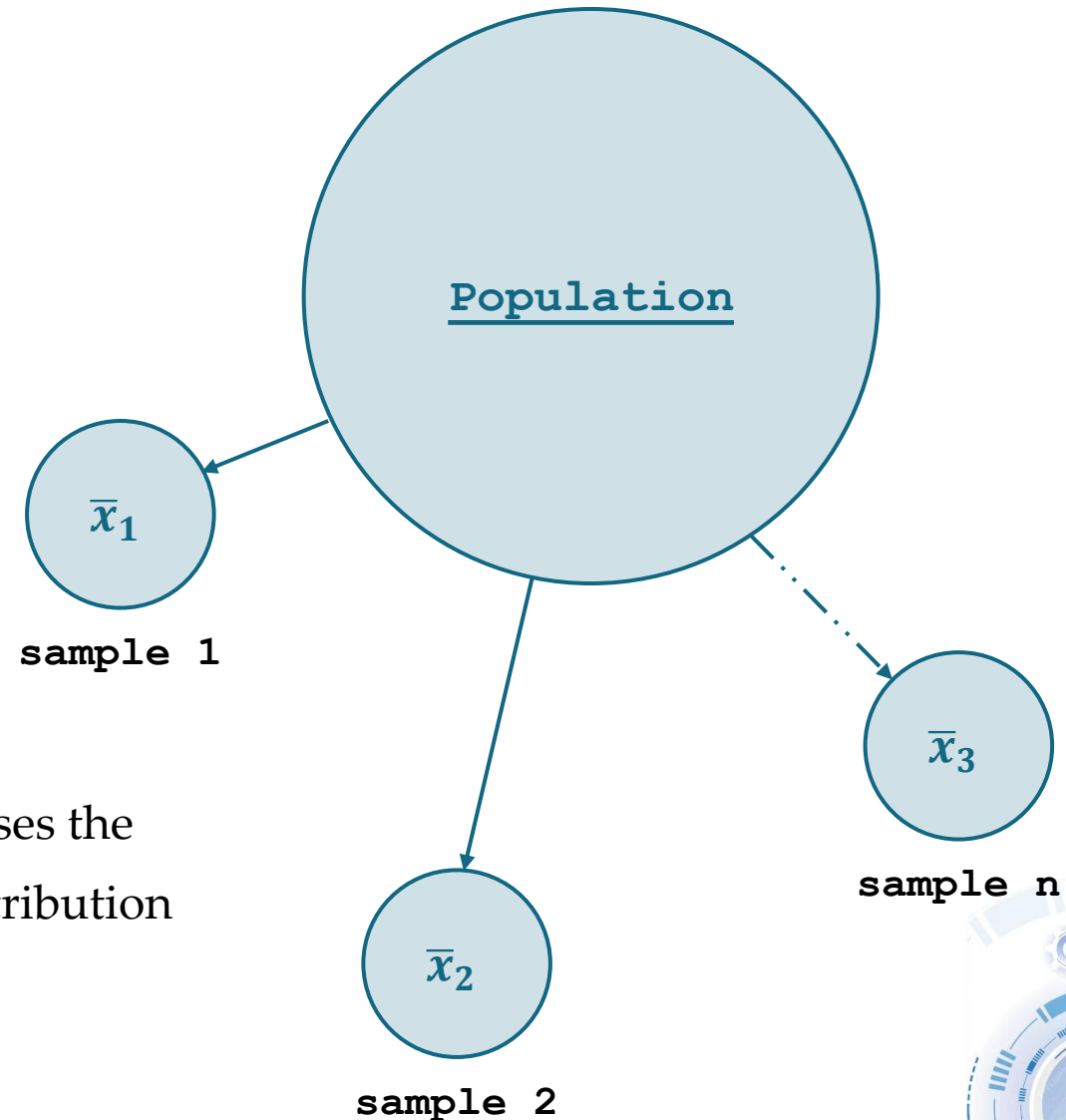


## Sampling Distribution

$N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$



As the sample size  $n$  increases the variance  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$  of sampling distribution decreases.



# SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

A sampling distribution is the probability distribution of a statistic (e.g.,  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma^2$ ) obtained from a large number of samples drawn from a specific population.

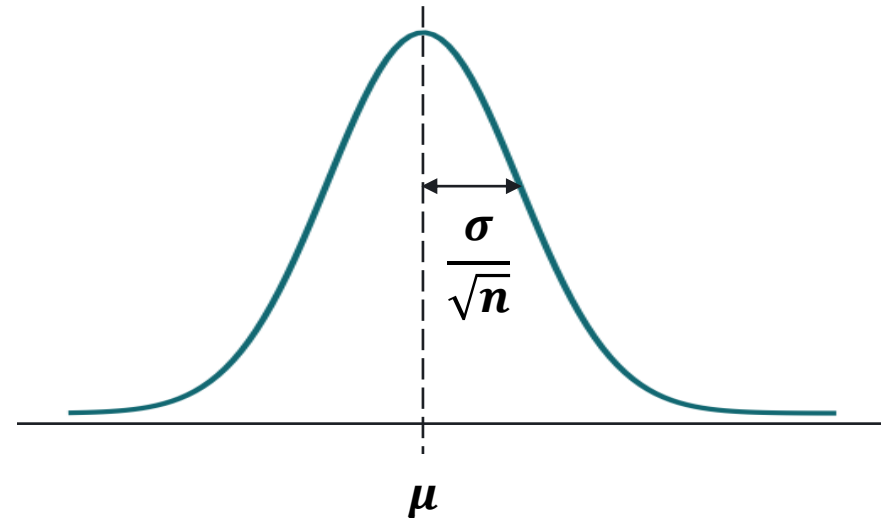
Denoted by

$$N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), n > 30$$

where:

$\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$  is the variance of the sampling distribution

Sampling Distribution



# STANDARD ERROR

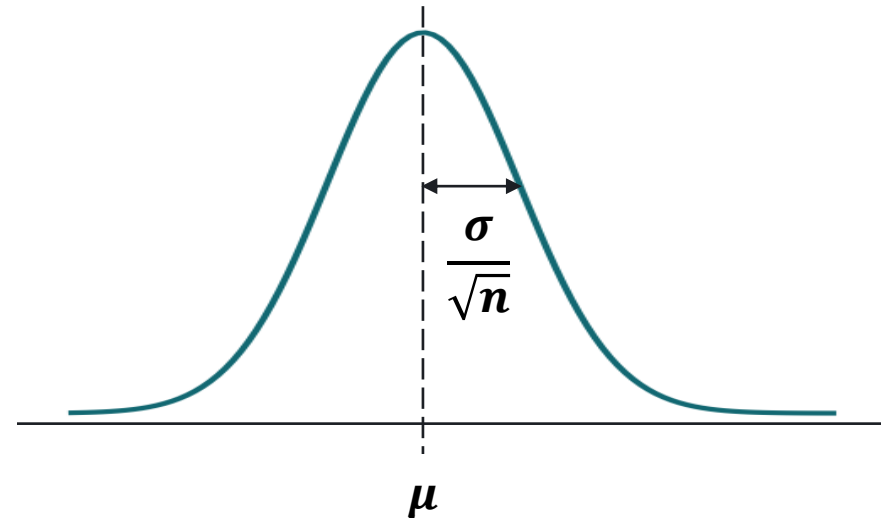
## Sampling Distribution

Standard error is the standard deviation of the distribution formed by the sample means:

$$N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

Formula

$$SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$



# LABORATORY

