

## Day 3 (statistics)

(1) Normal Distribution

(2) standard Normal Distribution

(3) Z-score

\* Gaussian / Normal Distribution.

Both right / left

are symmetrical

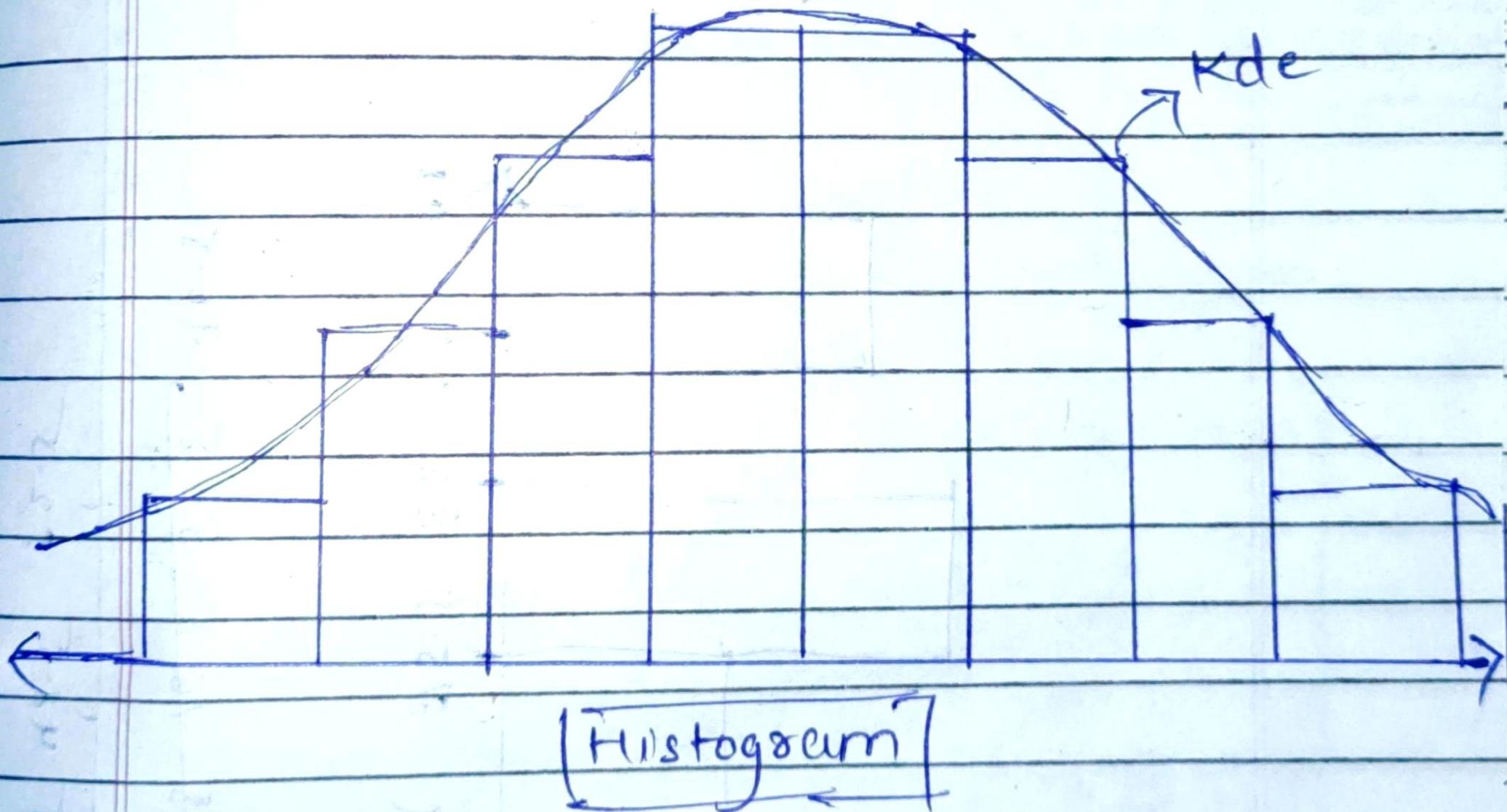
[1]  $\Rightarrow 100\%$   
symmetrical

Age, weight, height  
(Distribution)

Domain

Expertise

(Kde) Kernel density estimation



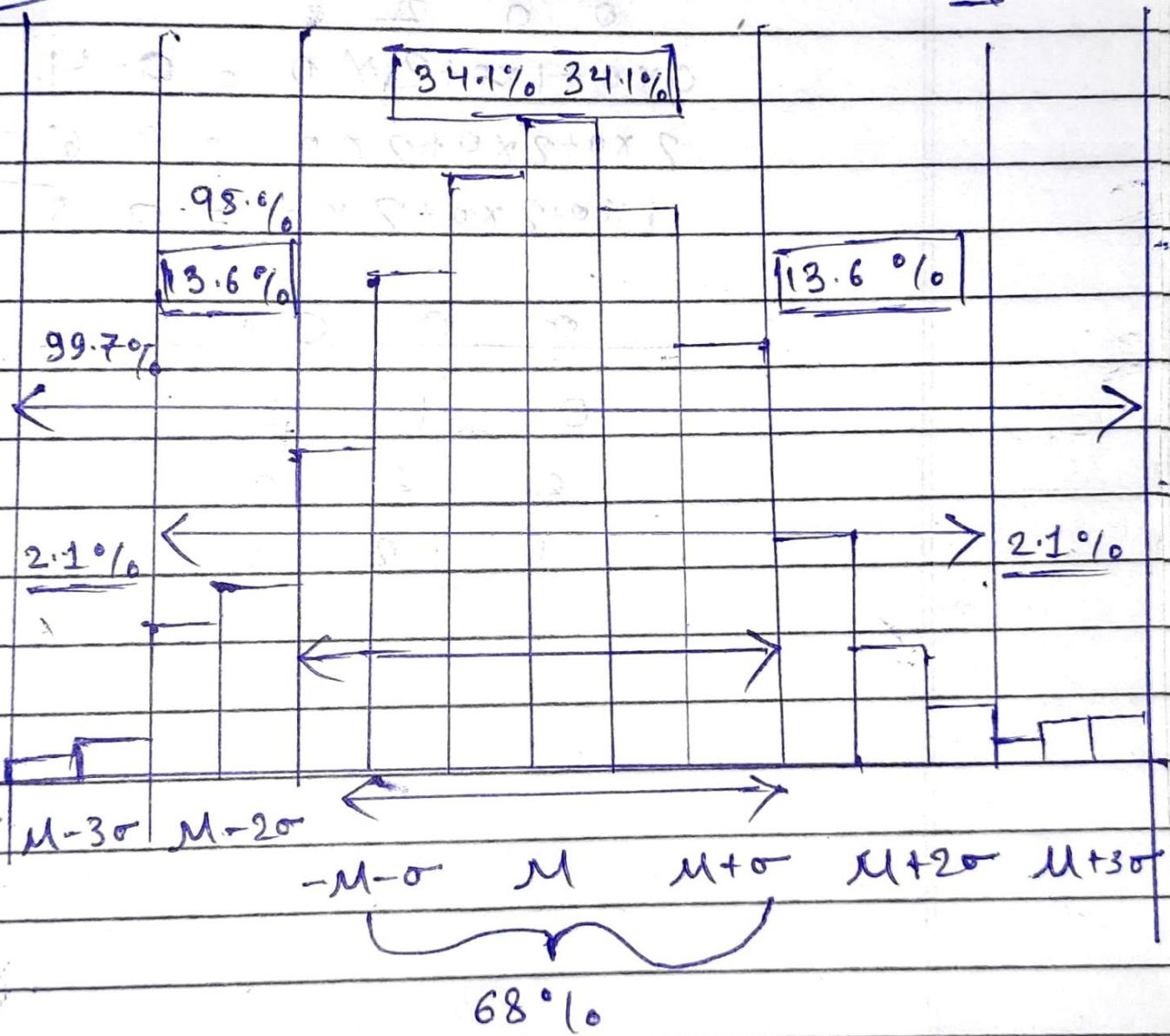
## IRIS Dataset

Petal length, sepal length, Petal width, sepal width



Gaussian Distribution.

\* Empirical Rule of Normal Distribution



Gaussian / Normal Distribution



Assumption of Data.

(SND) standard Normal Distribution:

$X \sim$  Gaussian Distribution ( $\mu, \sigma$ )

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \text{Z-score} = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$y \sim$  SND ( $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$ )

$$x = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\mu = 3$$

$$\sigma = 1.41$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z\text{-score} &= \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{x_i - 3}{1.41} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow$  standard error  $\Rightarrow$  Inferential stats.

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$x = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 3x}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 3x}} = 1.414 \text{ (approx.)} \quad (Q42)$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 3x}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 3x}} = 1.414 \text{ (approx.)} \quad 2X$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 3x}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 3x}} = \frac{1}{1.414}$$

$$z\text{-score} = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\mu = 3 \quad \sigma = 1.414$$

$$Y = \{-1.414, -0.707, 0, 0.707, 1.414\}$$

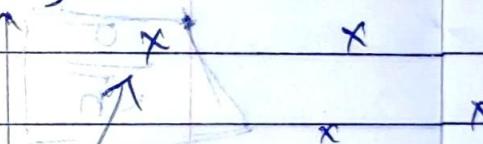
process] standardization  $\Rightarrow \mu = 0 \& \sigma = 1$   
 Standard Deviation  $\Rightarrow \mu = 0 \& \sigma = 1$

	(year) Age	(kg) weight	(cm) Height	Machine learning Alg math equation
$\mu = 0$				Algorithm $\Rightarrow$ Mathematical Model
$\sigma = 1$	24	72	150	
=	26	78	160	Mathematical
$\Rightarrow$	32	84	165	calculation time $\uparrow \uparrow$
	33	92	170	height
	34	87	150	
$24 + 2$	28	83	180	
	29	80	175	

0-1 [same scale]

feature Scaling

Normalization



$$x = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

standardization

$$[0-1] [0-1-1]$$

$$[0-8]$$

$$[0-4]$$

$$\{z\text{-score}\}$$

$$\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$$

$$[-3 \leftrightarrow 3]$$

## Feature Scaling :

Normalization [lower scale  $\leftrightarrow$  Higher scale]

① Min Max Scale [0 - 1]

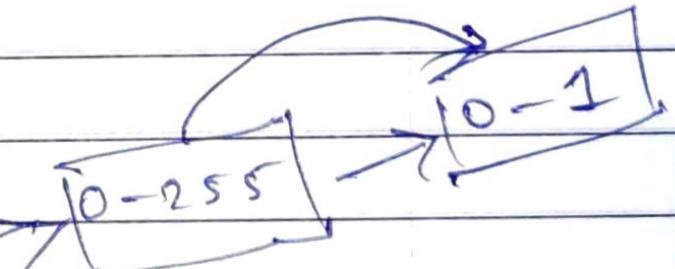
$$x_{\text{scaled}} = \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}} \Rightarrow \text{Deep learning}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1}{5 - 1} = 0 \quad \frac{2 - 1}{5 - 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

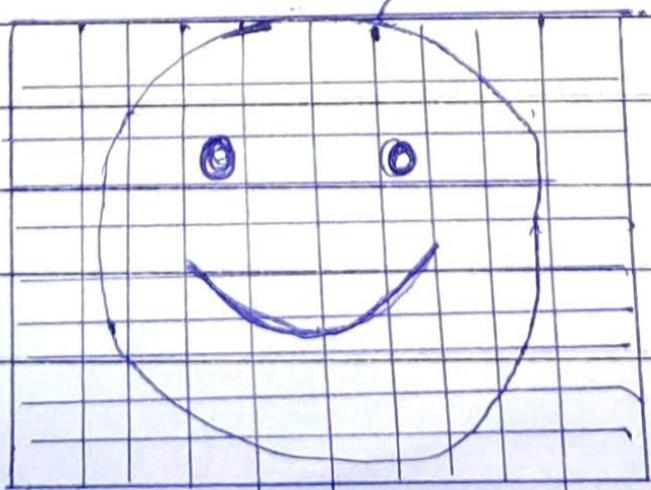
x	y	$\frac{3 - 1}{5 - 1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4 - 1}{5 - 1} = \frac{3}{4}$
1	0		
2	0.25		
3	0.5	$[0 \text{ to } 1]$	$\frac{5 - 1}{5 - 1} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$
4	0.75		
5	1		

Apply

Deep learning



pixels  $\rightarrow$

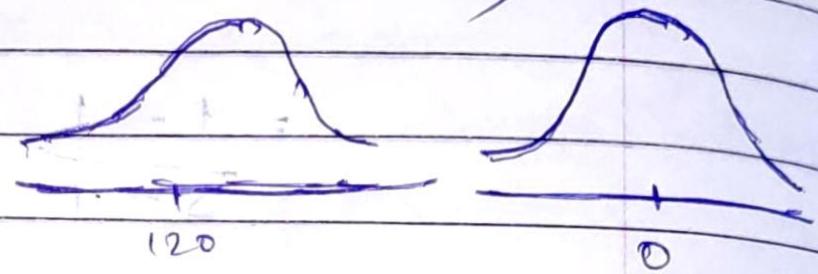


$\Rightarrow$  Normalization

## ① standardization

$$z\text{-score} = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$\hat{x} \rightarrow$  Normal Distribution ( $\mu, \sigma$ )  
 $\hat{y} \rightarrow$  SND ( $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$ )



why do we do this  $\rightarrow$  Bring the feature in the same scale

## ② Normalization [0-1]

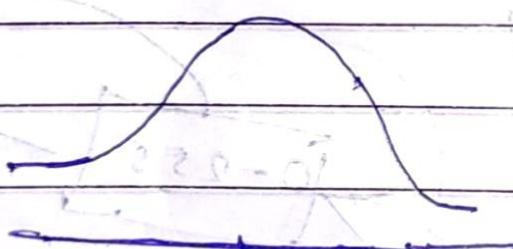
Min Max Scaler  $\leftrightarrow$  Standardization

↓

ML

↑

ML



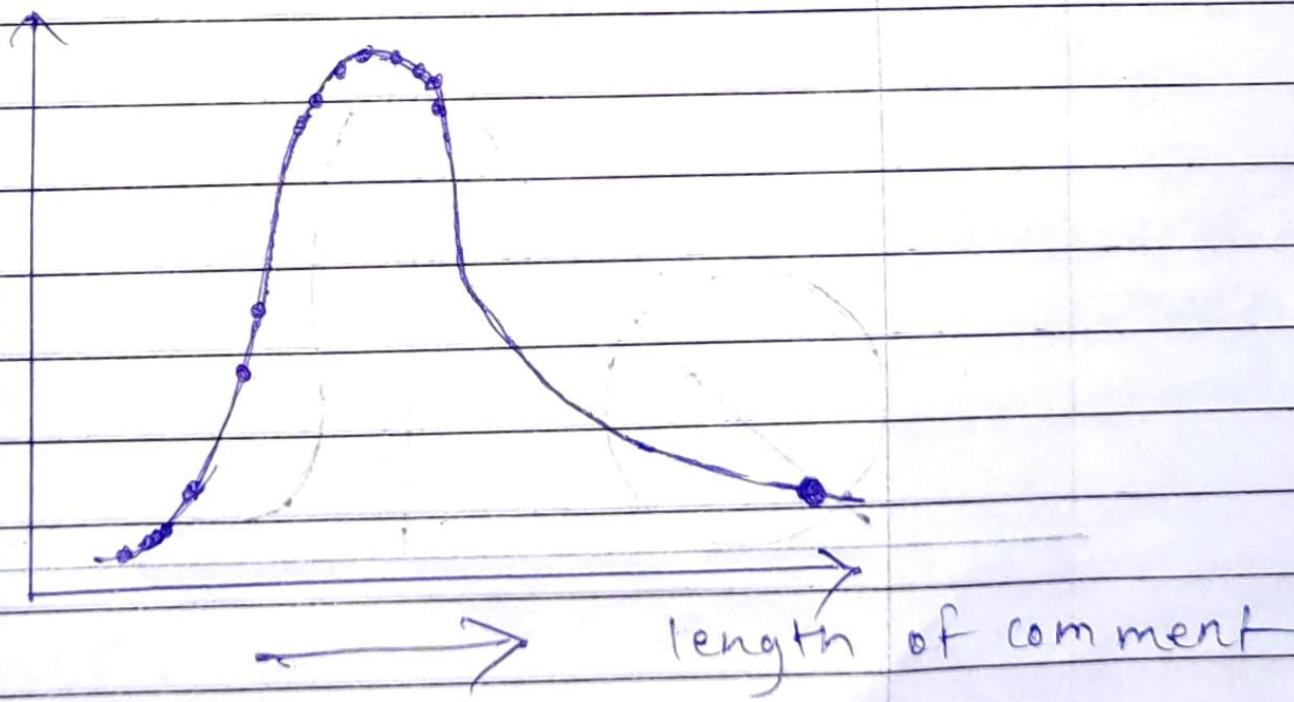
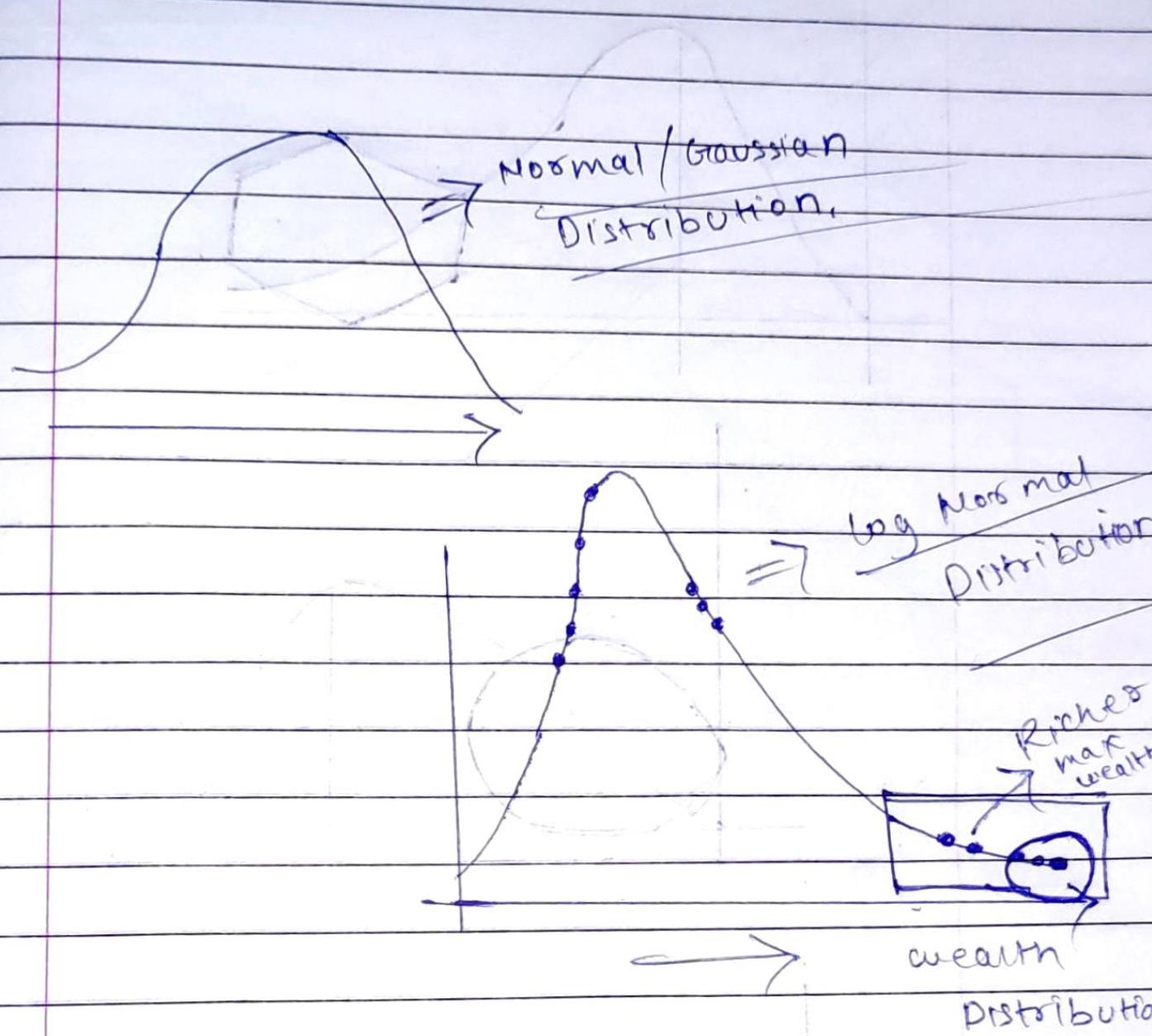
Normalized value

↓

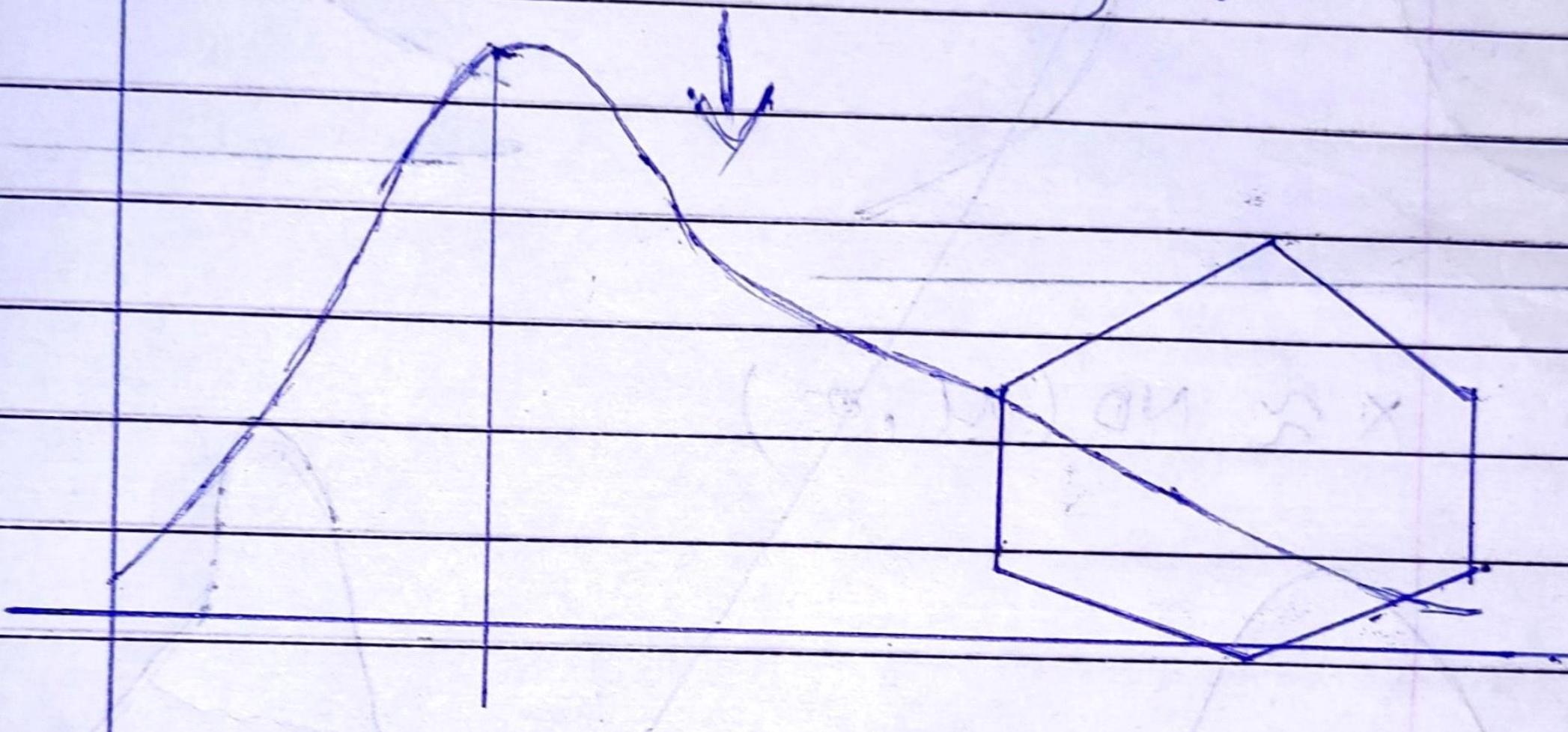
0 0

Min Max Scaler

# ① Log Normal Distribution

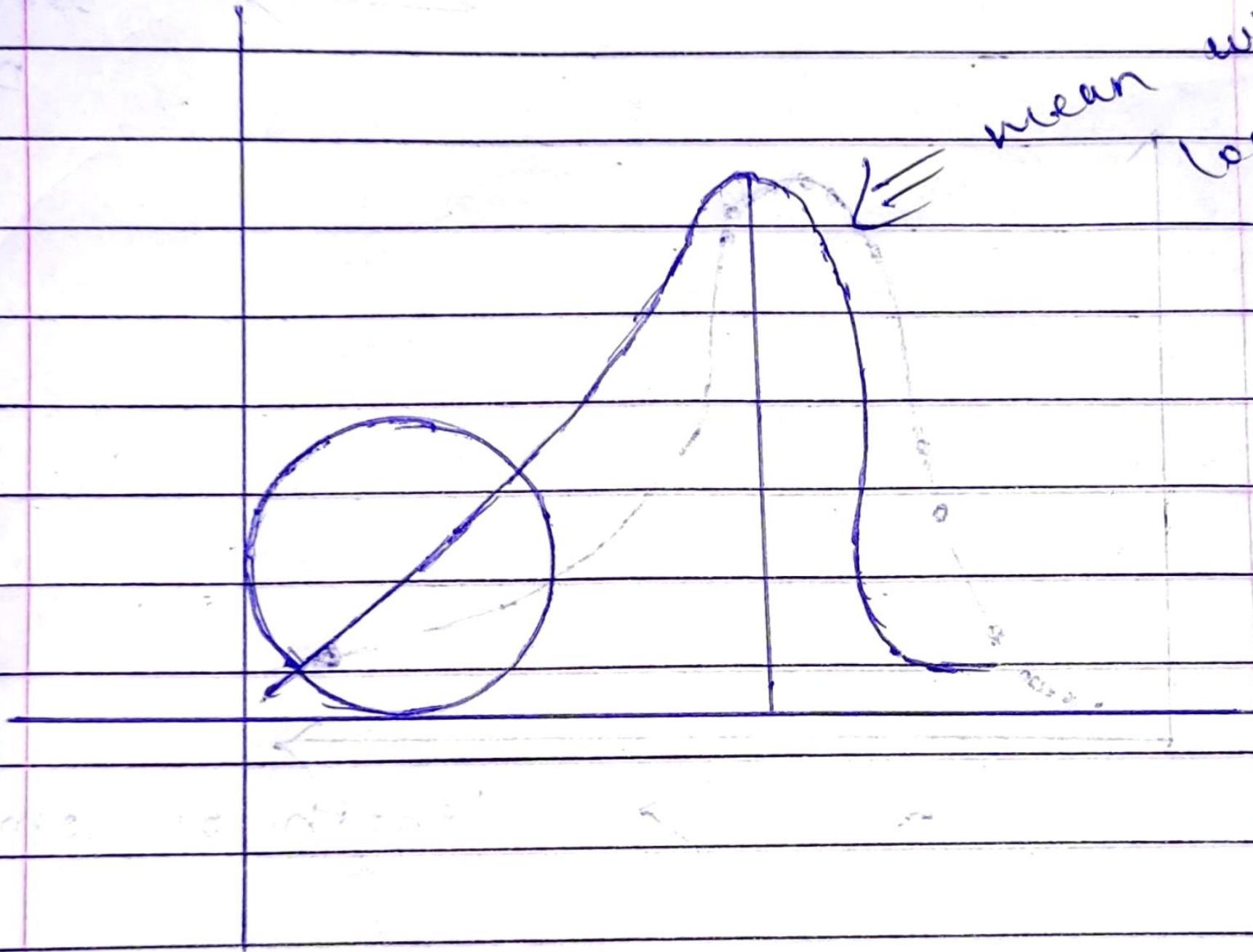


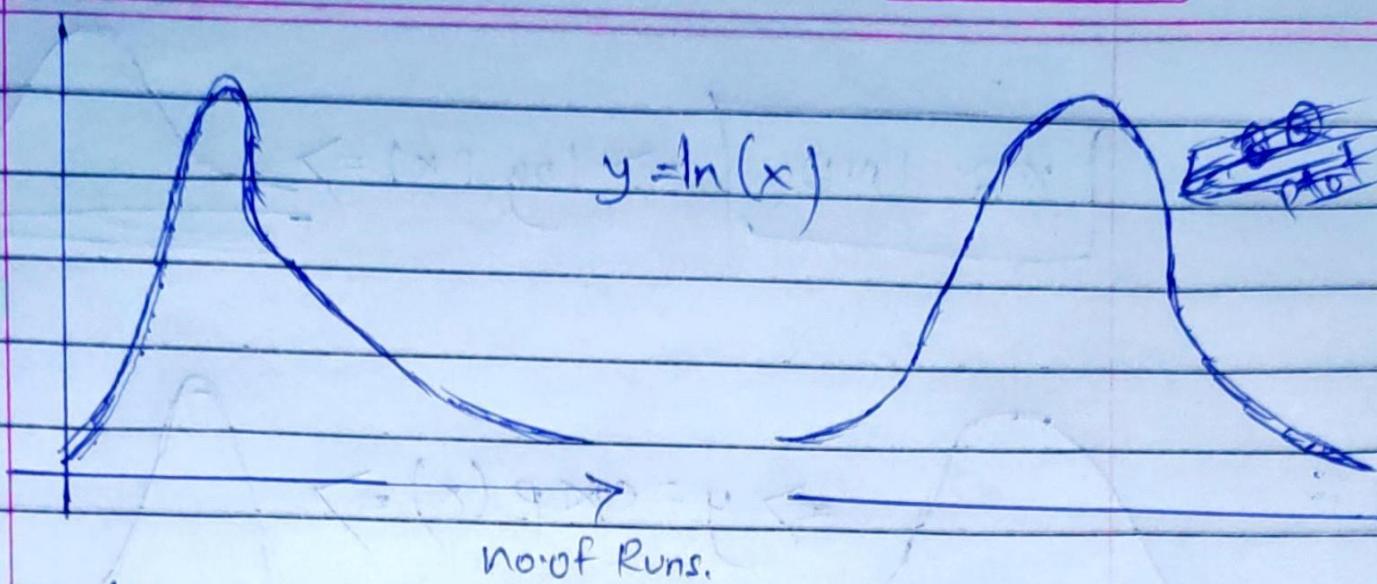
mean will be higher



Relation of mean, median and mode.

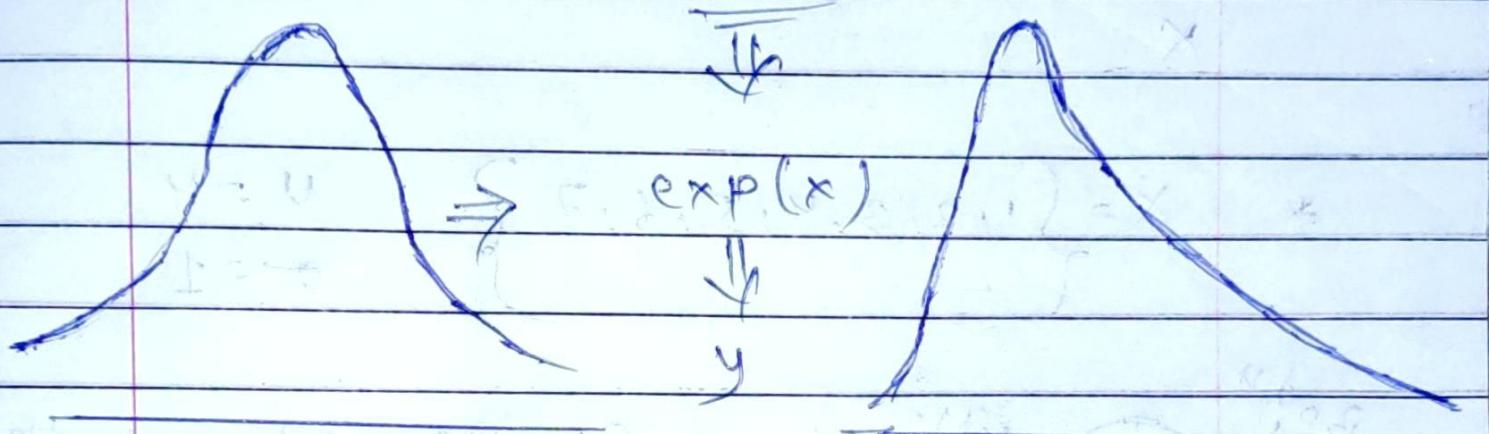
mean will be lower





$x \approx \text{log Normal Distribution}$

antilog



$x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Natural log.

normal distribution

Natural log

log

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(x)$$

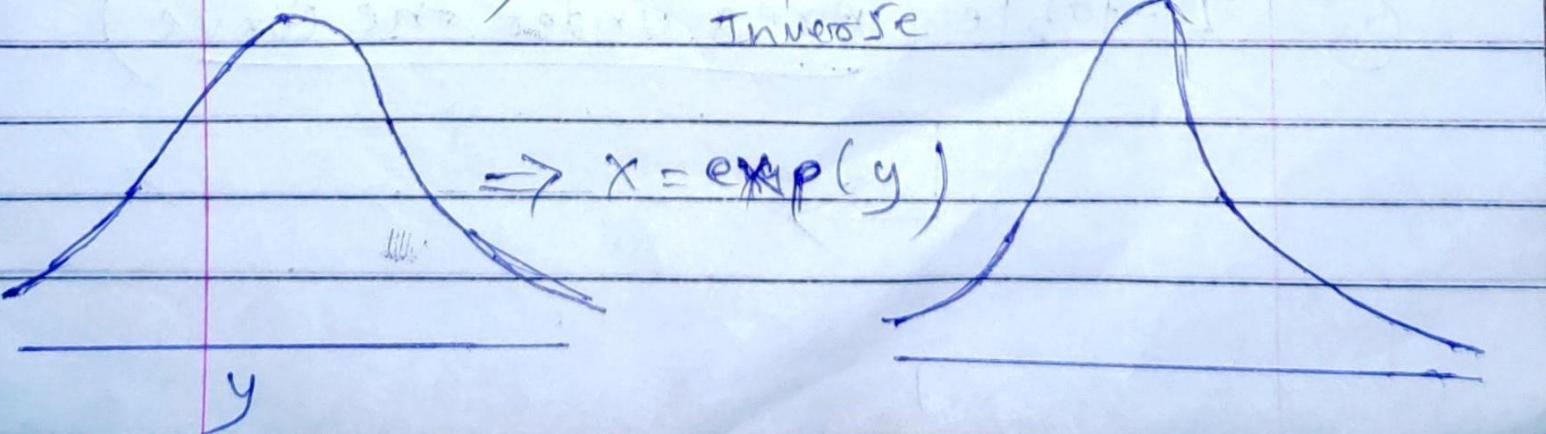
$x \approx \text{log Normal Distribution}$

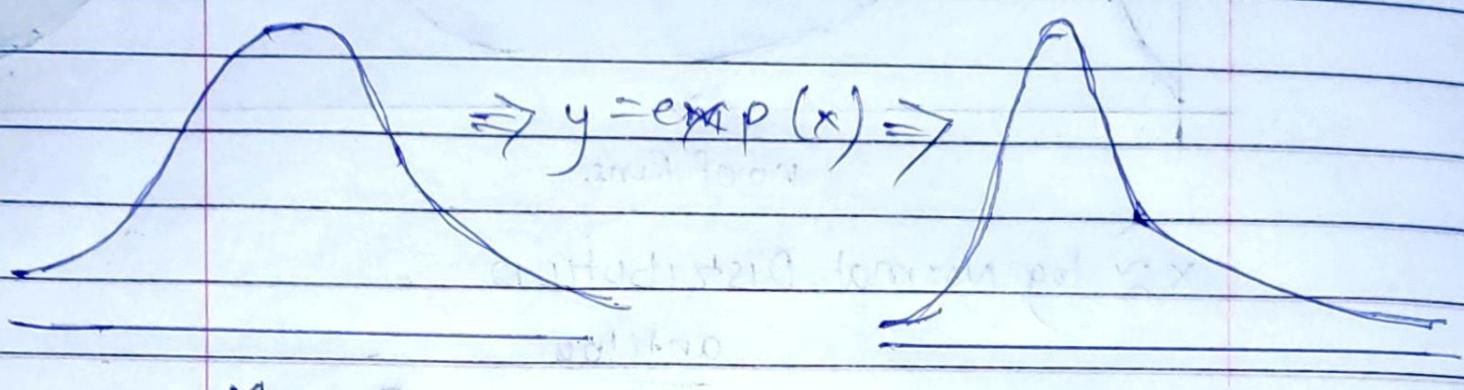
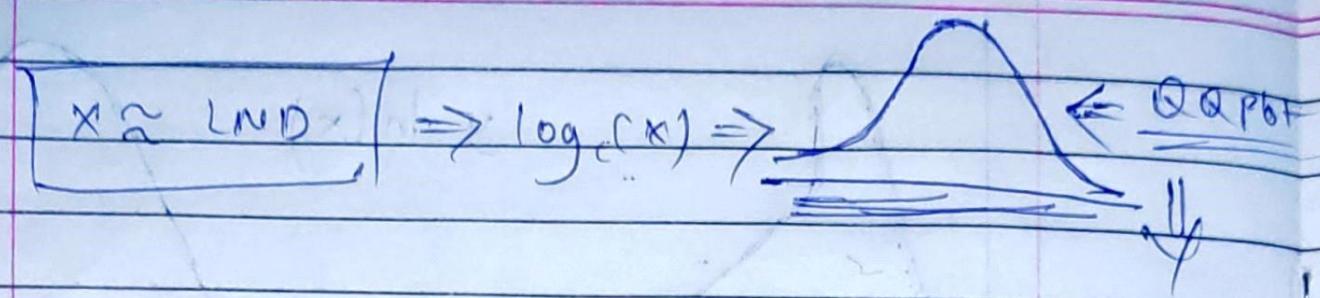
$(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Up

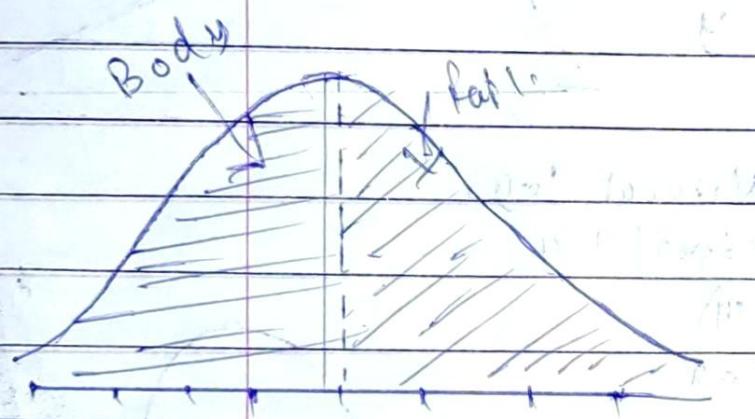
Inverse

$$\Rightarrow x = \exp(y)$$



 $X$ 

\*  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$   $\mu = 4$   
 $\sigma = 1$



Question: what is the

percentage of score  
that falls above 4.25?

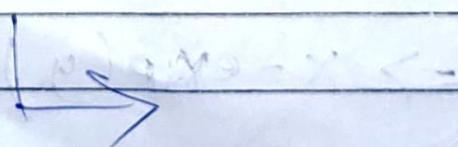
0.59  $\Rightarrow 59\%$

$1 - 0.59 = 0.41$

=  $41\%$

① Z-score =  $\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{4.25 - 4}{1} = 0.25$

② Z-table (Area under the curve)



$$Z\text{-Score} = 3.75 - 4 = -0.25$$

