

## 7. Plotting and fitting of Normal distribution and graphical representation of probabilities.

We define Normal Distribution as the probability density function of any continuous random variable for any given system. Now for defining Normal Distribution suppose we take  $f(x)$  as the probability density function for any random variable  $X$ .

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

where,

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

- $x$  is **Random Variable**
- $\mu$  is **Mean**
- $\sigma$  is **Standard Deviation**

### Properties of Normal Distribution

- For normal distribution of data, mean, median, and mode are equal, (i.e., Mean = Median = Mode).
- Total area under the normal distribution curve is equal to 1.
- Normally distributed curve is symmetric at the center along the mean.
- In a normally distributed curve, there is exactly half value to the right of the central and exactly half value to the left side of the central value.
- Normal distribution is defined using the values of the mean and standard deviation.
- Normal distribution curve is a Unimodal Curve, i.e. a curve with only one peak

### how to implement in excel

#### 1. Input your data set into an Excel spreadsheet

#### 2. Find the mean of your data set

=AVERAGE(cell range)

- "cell range" is a required component and the range of cells where your data exists, such as cells A1 through A64. You can write this in the function as A1:A64.

### 3. Find the standard deviation of your data set

=STDEV(cell range)

### 4. Select a value for the distribution

### 5. Type the NORM.DIST function and fill

NORM.DIST(x,mean,standarddeviation,cumulative)

NORM.DIST(x,mean,standarddeviation,FALSE)

