

Continuous Probability Distributions

- Uniform, Normal

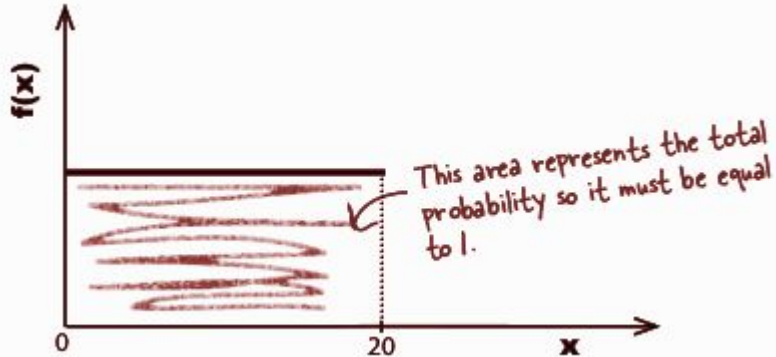
Finding the probability

Q) You are waiting at a bus-stop for a bus which can come anytime within the next 20 minutes. What is the probability that you will have to wait for more than 5 minutes?

Finding the probability

Q) You are waiting at a bus-stop for a bus which can come anytime within the next 20 minutes. What is the probability that you will have to wait for more than 5 minutes?

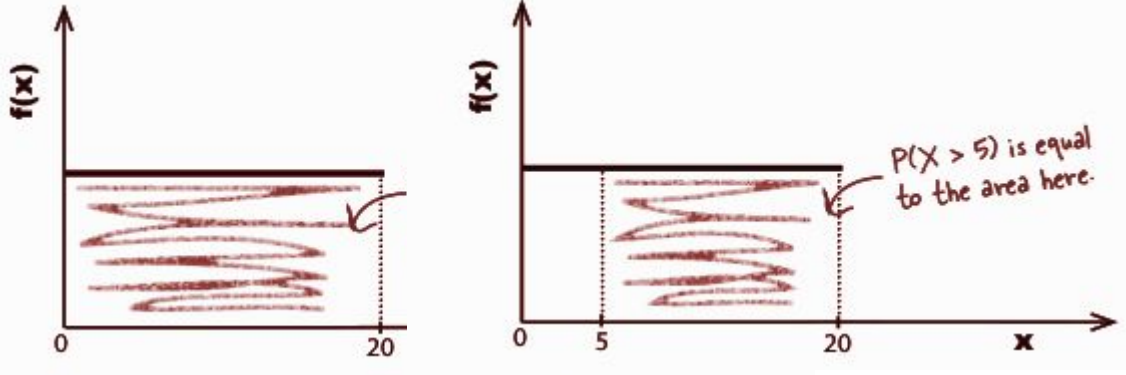
Sol:



Finding the probability

Q) You are waiting at a bus-stop for a bus which can come anytime within the next 20 minutes. What is the probability that you will have to wait for more than 5 minutes?

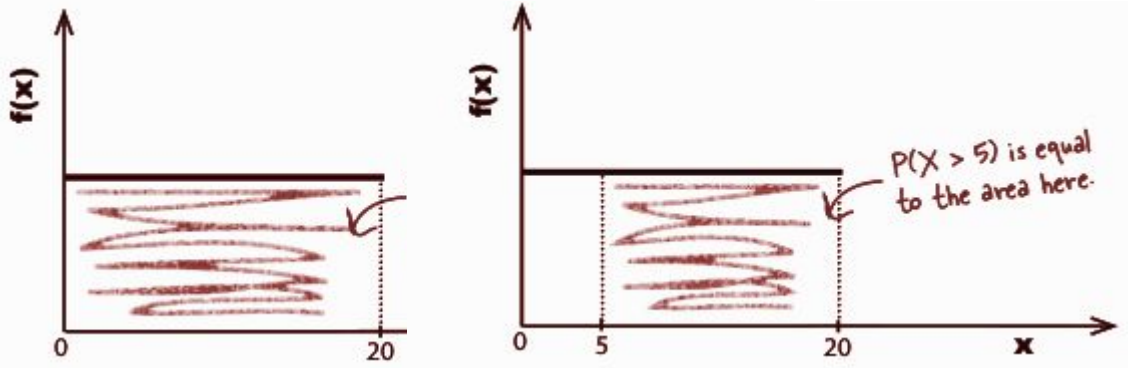
Sol:



Finding the probability

Q) You are waiting at a bus-stop for a bus which can come anytime within the next 20 minutes. What is the probability that you will have to wait for more than 5 minutes?

Sol:



$$f(x) \times 20 = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1/20 = 0.05$$

$$P(X > 5) = (20 - 5) \times 0.05 = 0.75$$

This is the **Uniform distribution**

Discrete vs Continuous

- Probability distribution function vs Probability density function
- For discrete probability distributions, we look at the probability of getting a particular value; for continuous probability distributions, we look at the probability of getting a particular range.

Height of male population

Q) What would be the height distribution of male population in India?

Height of male population

Q) What would be the height distribution of male population in India?

Ans: 1) Height is a continuous variable

Height of male population

Q) What would be the height distribution of male population in India?

Ans: 1) Height is a continuous variable

2) Most men will fall in the 5 feet to 6 feet range

Height of male population

Q) What would be the height distribution of male population in India?

Ans: 1) Height is a continuous variable

2) Most men will fall in the 5 feet to 6 feet range

3) There will be fewer shorter guys and fewer taller guys

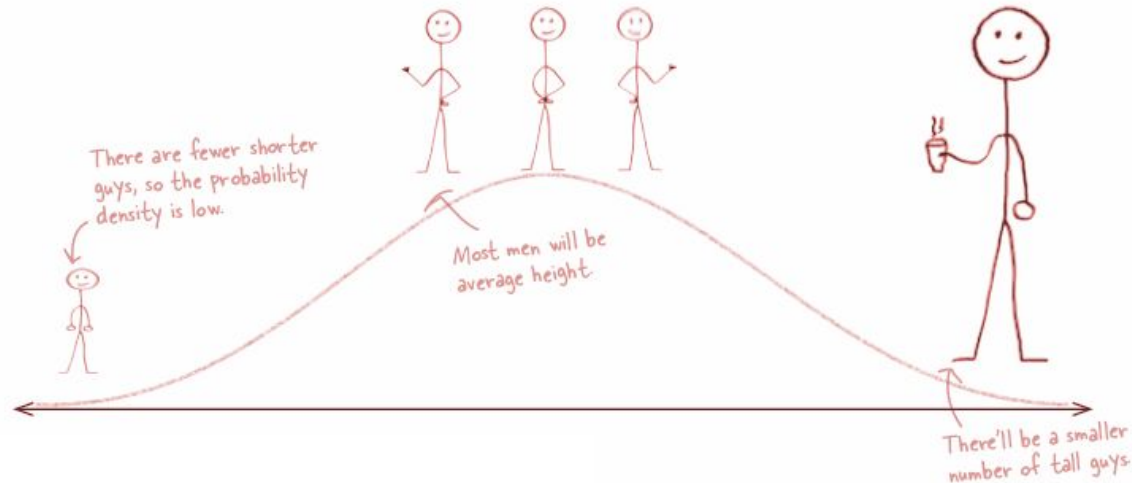
Height of male population

Q) What would be the height distribution of male population in India?

Ans: 1) Height is a continuous variable

2) Most men will fall in the 5 feet to 6 feet range

3) There will be fewer shorter guys and fewer taller guys



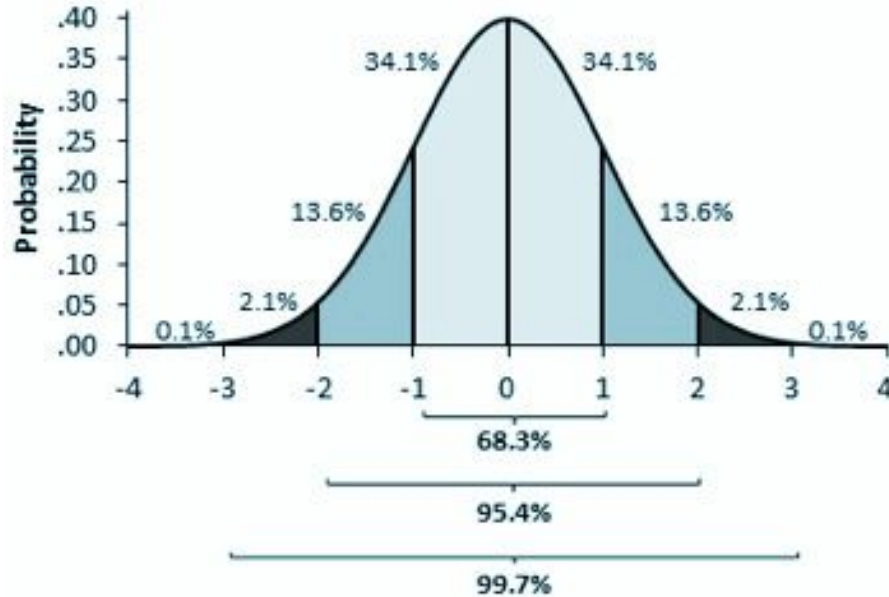
Normal Distribution

- The commonest and the most useful continuous distribution.
- A symmetrical probability distribution where most results are located in the middle and few are spread on both sides.
- It has the shape of a bell.
- Can entirely be described by its mean and standard deviation

Normal Distribution

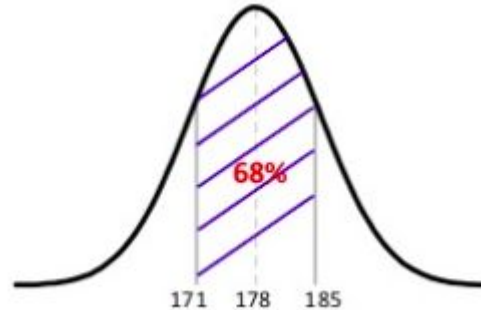
- Can be found practically everywhere
- The body temperature for healthy humans.
- The heights and weights of adults.
- The thickness and dimensions of a product.
- IQ and standardized test scores.
- Quality control test results.

Normal Distribution



Height of male population

- Suppose that the mean height is 178 cm and standard deviation is 7 cm
- We can say that around 68% of population are between 171 cm and 185 cm
- This might be a generalization, but it's true if the data is normally distributed

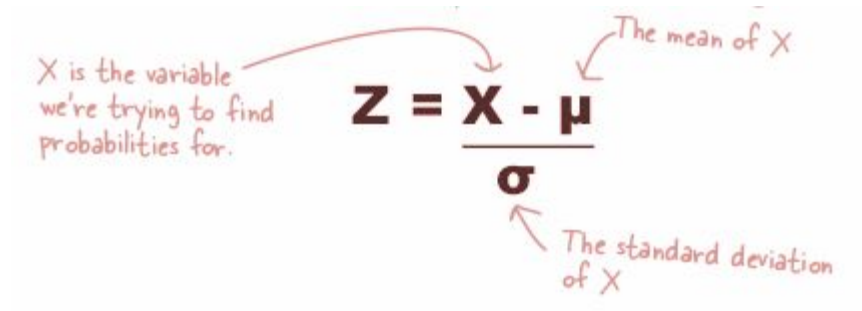


Standard Normal Distribution

- A common practice to convert any normal distribution to the standardized form and then use the standard normal table to find probabilities.
- The Standard Normal Distribution (Z distribution) is a way of standardizing the normal distribution.
- It always has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1

Normal to Standard Normal

- Converting helps to calculate probabilities



The diagram shows the formula $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ with handwritten annotations in red ink. An arrow points from the text "X is the variable we're trying to find probabilities for." to the variable X in the numerator. Another arrow points from the text "The mean of X" to the Greek letter μ in the numerator. A third arrow points from the text "The standard deviation of X" to the Greek letter σ in the denominator.

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

X is the variable we're trying to find probabilities for.

The mean of X

The standard deviation of X

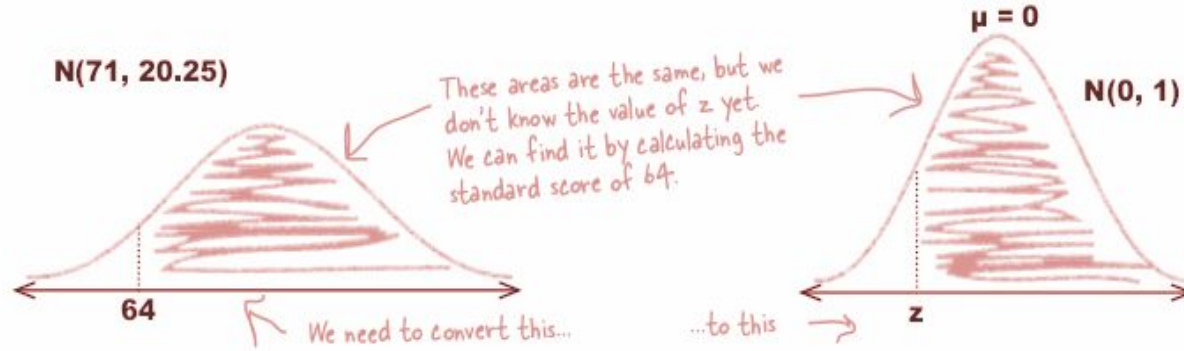
Find the probability

Q) X follows $N(71, 20.25)$. Find z score for $x = 64$ and also $P(X < 64)$

Find the probability

Q) X follows $N(71, 20.25)$. Find z score for $x = 64$ and also $P(X < 64)$

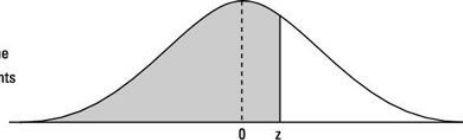
Sol:



$$\mu = 71, \sigma^2 = 20.25$$

$$z = (x - \mu) / \sigma = (64 - 71) / 4.5 = -1.56$$

Number in the
table represents
 $P(Z \leq z)$

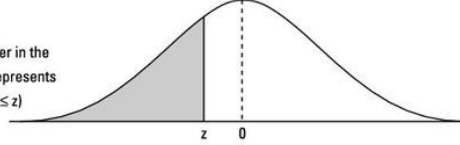


z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998
3.5	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998
3.6	.9998	.9998	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999



INTERNSHIPSTUDIO

Number in the
table represents
 $P(Z \leq z)$



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.6	.0002	.0002	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001
-3.5	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002	.0002
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

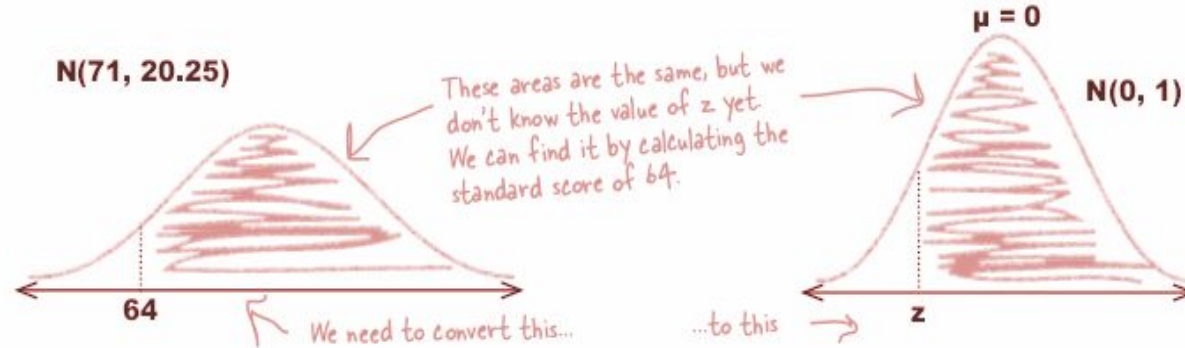


INTERNSHIPSTUDIO

Find the probability

Q) X follows $N(71, 20.25)$. Find z score for $x = 64$ and also $P(X < 64)$

Sol:



$$\mu = 71, \sigma^2 = 20.25$$

$$z = (x - \mu) / \sigma = (64 - 71) / 4.5 = -1.56$$

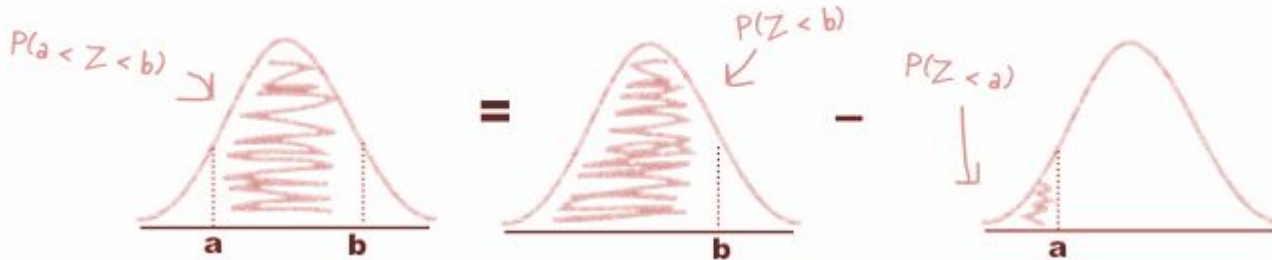
$$P(X < 64) = P(Z < -1.56) = 0.0594$$

Tips for calculating probability

- Finding $P(Z > z) \Rightarrow P(Z > z) = 1 - P(Z < z)$



- Finding $P(a < Z < b) \Rightarrow P(a < Z < b) = P(Z < b) - P(Z < a)$



Practice Problem

Q) Find $P(Z < 1.42)$, $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5)$ and if $P(Z > z) = 0.1423$
What's z ?

Practice Problem

Q) Find a) $P(Z < 1.42)$, b) $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5)$ and c) if $P(Z > z) = 0.1423$ What's z ?

Sol: a) $P(Z < 1.42) = 0.9222$



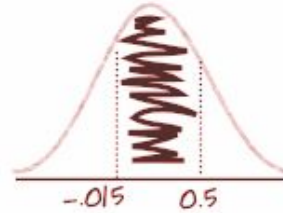
Practice Problem

Q) Find a) $P(Z < 1.42)$, b) $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5)$ and c) if $P(Z > z) = 0.1423$ What's z ?

Sol: a) $P(Z < 1.42) = 0.9222$



b) $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5) = P(Z < 0.5) - P(Z < -0.15)$



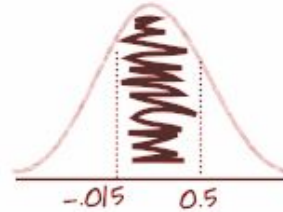
Practice Problem

Q) Find a) $P(Z < 1.42)$, b) $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5)$ and c) if $P(Z > z) = 0.1423$ What's z ?

Sol: a) $P(Z < 1.42) = 0.9222$



b) $P(-0.15 < Z < 0.5) = P(Z < 0.5) - P(Z < -0.15)$



c) $P(Z > z) = 0.1423$, which means that

$$P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.1423 = 0.8577$$

The next thing to do is find which value of z has a probability of 0.8577. Looking this up in the probability tables gives us $z = 1.07$ i.e. $P(Z > 1.07) = 0.1423$

