

18. Continuous Random Variables

2) Normal (Gaussian) random variables [Ross 5.4]

Example 18.1: Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Find the distribution of $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$.

Solution:

Definition 18.1: $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ is called a **standard normal** or **standard Gaussian**. If $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ then

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$$

Example 18.2: Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Find $E[X]$ and $Var[X]$. [Var is Hard]

Solution:

CDF of Normal Random Variables

Definition 18.2: For a $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ distribution, we define

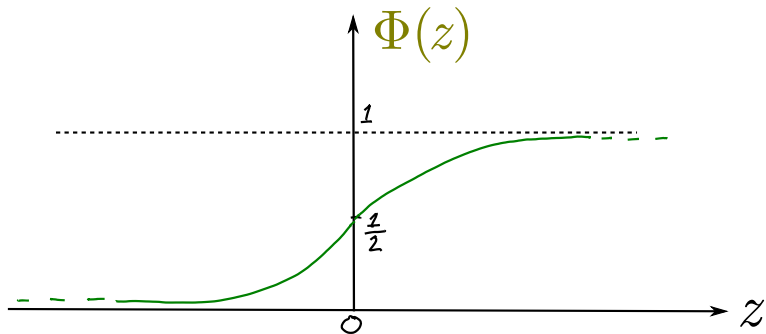
$$\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-u^2/2} du \quad [\text{CDF of standard normal}]$$

$$Q(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_z^{\infty} e^{-u^2/2} du \quad [\text{Q-function}]$$

$$z_\alpha = \text{value such that: } P[Z > z_\alpha] = \alpha \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

$$= Q^{-1}(\alpha) = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha)$$

Note: $\Phi(z) + Q(z) = 1$; $\Phi(-z) = Q(z) = 1 - \Phi(z)$.



There is also the “error function”:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{erf}(x) &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-v^2} dv & u &= \sqrt{2}v, du = \sqrt{2}dv \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}x} e^{-u^2/2} du \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}x} e^{-u^2/2} du \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-u^2/2} du + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{2}x} e^{-u^2/2} du \right] \\
&= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \Phi(\sqrt{2}x) \right] \\
&= 2\Phi(\sqrt{2}x) - 1
\end{aligned}$$

Table of $\Phi(z)$:

| x | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0 | 0.50000 | 0.50399 | 0.50798 | 0.51197 | 0.51595 | 0.51994 | 0.52392 | 0.52790 | 0.53188 | 0.53586 |
| 0.1 | 0.53983 | 0.54380 | 0.54776 | 0.55172 | 0.55567 | 0.55962 | 0.56356 | 0.56749 | 0.57142 | 0.57535 |
| 0.2 | 0.57926 | 0.58317 | 0.58706 | 0.59095 | 0.59483 | 0.59871 | 0.60257 | 0.60642 | 0.61026 | 0.61409 |
| 0.3 | 0.61791 | 0.62172 | 0.62552 | 0.62930 | 0.63307 | 0.63683 | 0.64058 | 0.64431 | 0.64803 | 0.65173 |
| 0.4 | 0.65542 | 0.65910 | 0.66276 | 0.66640 | 0.67003 | 0.67364 | 0.67724 | 0.68082 | 0.68439 | 0.68793 |
| 0.5 | 0.69146 | 0.69497 | 0.69847 | 0.70194 | 0.70540 | 0.70884 | 0.71226 | 0.71566 | 0.71904 | 0.72240 |
| 0.6 | 0.72575 | 0.72907 | 0.73237 | 0.73565 | 0.73891 | 0.74215 | 0.74537 | 0.74857 | 0.75175 | 0.75490 |
| 0.7 | 0.75804 | 0.76115 | 0.76424 | 0.76730 | 0.77035 | 0.77337 | 0.77637 | 0.77935 | 0.78230 | 0.78524 |
| 0.8 | 0.78814 | 0.79103 | 0.79389 | 0.79673 | 0.79955 | 0.80234 | 0.80511 | 0.80785 | 0.81057 | 0.81327 |
| 0.9 | 0.81594 | 0.81859 | 0.82121 | 0.82381 | 0.82639 | 0.82894 | 0.83147 | 0.83398 | 0.83646 | 0.83891 |
| 1.0 | 0.84134 | 0.84375 | 0.84614 | 0.84849 | 0.85083 | 0.85314 | 0.85543 | 0.85769 | 0.85993 | 0.86214 |
| 1.1 | 0.86433 | 0.86650 | 0.86864 | 0.87076 | 0.87286 | 0.87493 | 0.87698 | 0.87900 | 0.88100 | 0.88298 |
| 1.2 | 0.88493 | 0.88686 | 0.88877 | 0.89065 | 0.89251 | 0.89435 | 0.89617 | 0.89796 | 0.89973 | 0.90147 |
| 1.3 | 0.90320 | 0.90490 | 0.90658 | 0.90824 | 0.90988 | 0.91149 | 0.91309 | 0.91466 | 0.91621 | 0.91774 |
| 1.4 | 0.91924 | 0.92073 | 0.92220 | 0.92364 | 0.92507 | 0.92647 | 0.92785 | 0.92922 | 0.93056 | 0.93189 |
| 1.5 | 0.93319 | 0.93448 | 0.93574 | 0.93699 | 0.93822 | 0.93943 | 0.94062 | 0.94179 | 0.94295 | 0.94408 |
| 1.6 | 0.94520 | 0.94630 | 0.94738 | 0.94845 | 0.94950 | 0.95053 | 0.95154 | 0.95254 | 0.95352 | 0.95449 |
| 1.7 | 0.95543 | 0.95637 | 0.95728 | 0.95818 | 0.95907 | 0.95994 | 0.96080 | 0.96164 | 0.96246 | 0.96327 |
| 1.8 | 0.96407 | 0.96485 | 0.96562 | 0.96638 | 0.96712 | 0.96784 | 0.96856 | 0.96926 | 0.96995 | 0.97062 |
| 1.9 | 0.97128 | 0.97193 | 0.97257 | 0.97320 | 0.97381 | 0.97441 | 0.97500 | 0.97558 | 0.97615 | 0.97670 |
| 2.0 | 0.97725 | 0.97778 | 0.97831 | 0.97882 | 0.97932 | 0.97982 | 0.98030 | 0.98077 | 0.98124 | 0.98169 |
| 2.1 | 0.98214 | 0.98257 | 0.98300 | 0.98341 | 0.98382 | 0.98422 | 0.98461 | 0.98500 | 0.98537 | 0.98574 |
| 2.2 | 0.98610 | 0.98645 | 0.98679 | 0.98713 | 0.98745 | 0.98778 | 0.98809 | 0.98840 | 0.98870 | 0.98899 |
| 2.3 | 0.98928 | 0.98956 | 0.98983 | 0.99010 | 0.99036 | 0.99061 | 0.99086 | 0.99111 | 0.99134 | 0.99158 |
| 2.4 | 0.99180 | 0.99202 | 0.99224 | 0.99245 | 0.99266 | 0.99286 | 0.99305 | 0.99324 | 0.99343 | 0.99361 |
| 2.5 | 0.99379 | 0.99396 | 0.99413 | 0.99430 | 0.99446 | 0.99461 | 0.99477 | 0.99492 | 0.99506 | 0.99520 |
| 2.6 | 0.99534 | 0.99547 | 0.99560 | 0.99573 | 0.99585 | 0.99598 | 0.99609 | 0.99621 | 0.99632 | 0.99643 |
| 2.7 | 0.99653 | 0.99664 | 0.99674 | 0.99683 | 0.99693 | 0.99702 | 0.99711 | 0.99720 | 0.99728 | 0.99736 |
| 2.8 | 0.99744 | 0.99752 | 0.99760 | 0.99767 | 0.99774 | 0.99781 | 0.99788 | 0.99795 | 0.99801 | 0.99807 |
| 2.9 | 0.99813 | 0.99819 | 0.99825 | 0.99831 | 0.99836 | 0.99841 | 0.99846 | 0.99851 | 0.99856 | 0.99861 |
| 3.0 | 0.99865 | 0.99869 | 0.99874 | 0.99878 | 0.99882 | 0.99886 | 0.99889 | 0.99893 | 0.99896 | 0.99900 |
| 3.1 | 0.99903 | 0.99906 | 0.99910 | 0.99913 | 0.99916 | 0.99918 | 0.99921 | 0.99924 | 0.99926 | 0.99929 |
| 3.2 | 0.99931 | 0.99934 | 0.99936 | 0.99938 | 0.99940 | 0.99942 | 0.99944 | 0.99946 | 0.99948 | 0.99950 |
| 3.3 | 0.99952 | 0.99953 | 0.99955 | 0.99957 | 0.99958 | 0.99960 | 0.99961 | 0.99962 | 0.99964 | 0.99965 |
| 3.4 | 0.99966 | 0.99968 | 0.99969 | 0.99970 | 0.99971 | 0.99972 | 0.99973 | 0.99974 | 0.99975 | 0.99976 |

For Gaussian other than $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, $\Phi(\cdot)$ can still be used with proper transformation:

Example 18.3: Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(3, 9)$. Compute $P[2 < X < 5]$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}P[2 < X < 5] &= P\left[\frac{2-3}{\sqrt{9}} < \frac{X-3}{\sqrt{9}} < \frac{5-3}{\sqrt{9}}\right] \\&= P\left[-\frac{1}{3} < Z < \frac{2}{3}\right] && \text{where } Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \\&= P\left[Z < \frac{2}{3}\right] - P\left[Z < -\frac{1}{3}\right] \\&= \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \\&= \Phi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right] \\&\approx 0.37807\end{aligned}$$

[Nearest values from the table give 0.37787]

Note: $2/3$ and $-1/3$ are called z-scores of $X = 5$ and $X = 2$ as they indicate how many σ above the mean of X these are.

Example 18.4: In finance, the Value At Risk (VaR) of an investment is the value $v > 0$ such that there is only a 1% chance the investment will lose more than v .

If the profit from an investment is $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, what is its VaR?

Solution:

The normal distribution is used (and mis-used) a lot:

- Central Limit Thm: normal is a good approximation when observation is sum of many small independent components, e.g., thermal noise
- A good model for parameter estimation errors under some conditions
- Finance (e.g., Black-Scholes option pricing)
- Is the velocity distribution of particles in an ideal gas with $\sigma^2 = kT/m$.
- Hypothesis testing
- It is the maximum entropy distribution subject to a specified variance.