

The Normal Distribution.

A continuous rv X is said to have a normal distribution with parameters μ and σ , where $-\infty < \mu < \infty$ and $\sigma > 0$, if the pdf of X is

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty.$$

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

X is normally distributed with parameters μ and σ^2 .

Note The curve of normal distribution is bell shaped and it's symmetric about its mean value. The curve of normal distribution is always fixed.

- Q. 1) Verify proper pdf.
2) $E(X)$ and 3) $V(X)$.

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\text{let } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sigma} = dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\text{let } \frac{t^2}{2} = u \Rightarrow t^2 = 2u \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{2u}$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{\sqrt{2u}} = \frac{du}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} \times \frac{du}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = 1$$

$$(1) E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \mu + \sigma t$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \sigma dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + \sigma t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \mu e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \mu \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \mu \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \mu$$

Therefore $E(x) = \mu$

$$(11) V(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2$$

$$\therefore E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t \Rightarrow x = \mu + \sigma t$$

$$dx = \sigma dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mu + \sigma t)^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\mu \sigma t e^{-t^2/2} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma^2 t^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \mu^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt + \int_0^{\infty} \sigma^2 t^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt \right]$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{t^2}{2} = u$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{\sqrt{2u}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\sigma^2 \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{2u} e^{-u} du + \mu^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\sigma^2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} + \mu^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$\therefore V(x) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2$$

$$\boxed{V(x) = \sigma^2}$$

Note: cdf of normal distribution doesn't exist in closed form.

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = (x^2) - (\mu)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$