

Slides developed by Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel of OpenIntro  
Translated from LaTeX to Google Slides by Curry W. Hilton of OpenIntro.  
The slides may be copied, edited, and/or shared via the [CC BY-SA license](#)

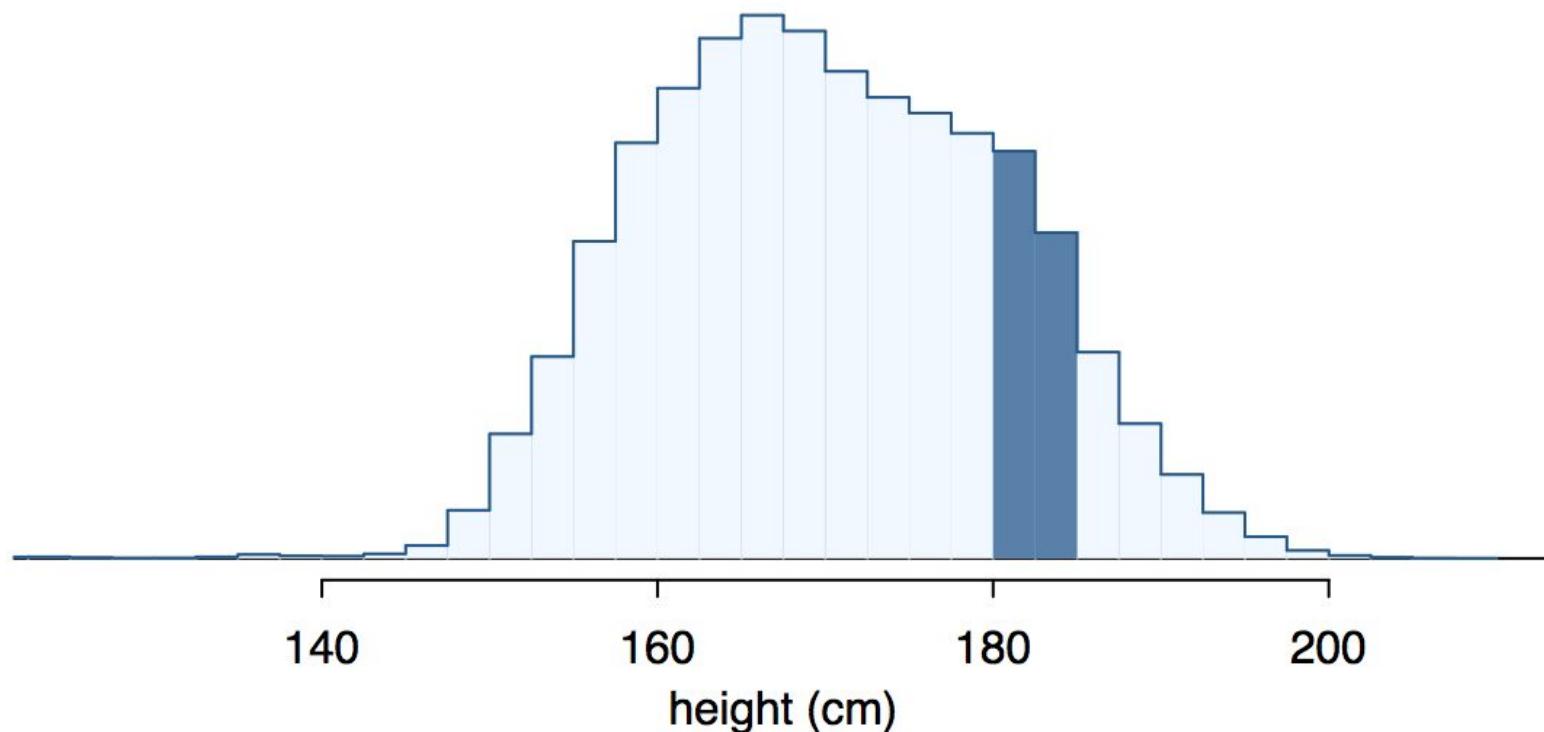
To make a copy of these slides, go to *File > Download as > [option]*,  
as shown below. Or if you are logged into a Google account, you can  
choose *Make a copy...* to create your own version in Google Drive.



# Continuous Distributions

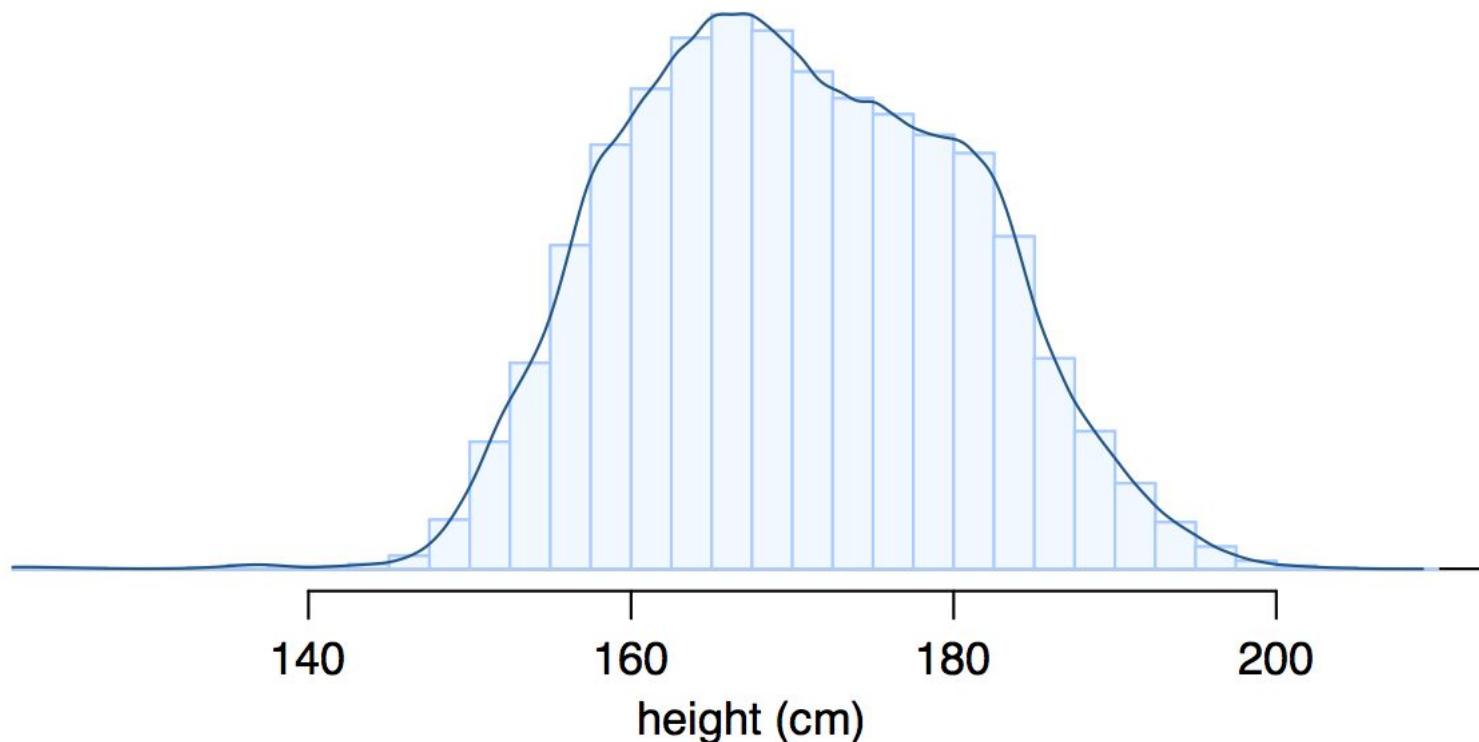
# Continuous distributions

- Below is a histogram of the distribution of heights of US adults.
- The proportion of data that falls in the shaded bins gives the probability that a randomly sampled US adult is between 180 cm and 185 cm (about 5'11" to 6'1").



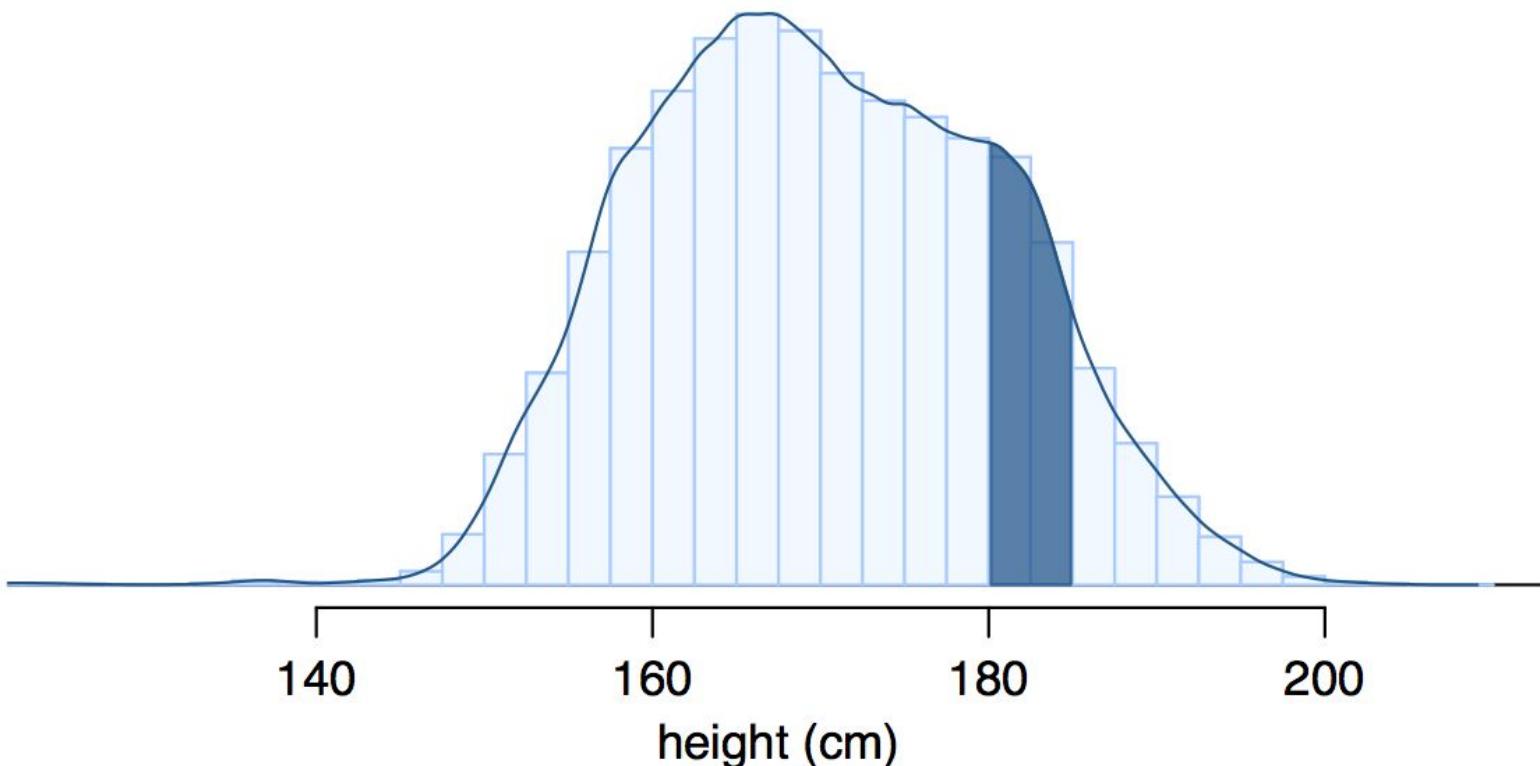
# From histograms to continuous distributions

Since height is a continuous numerical variable, its [probability density function](#) is a smooth curve.



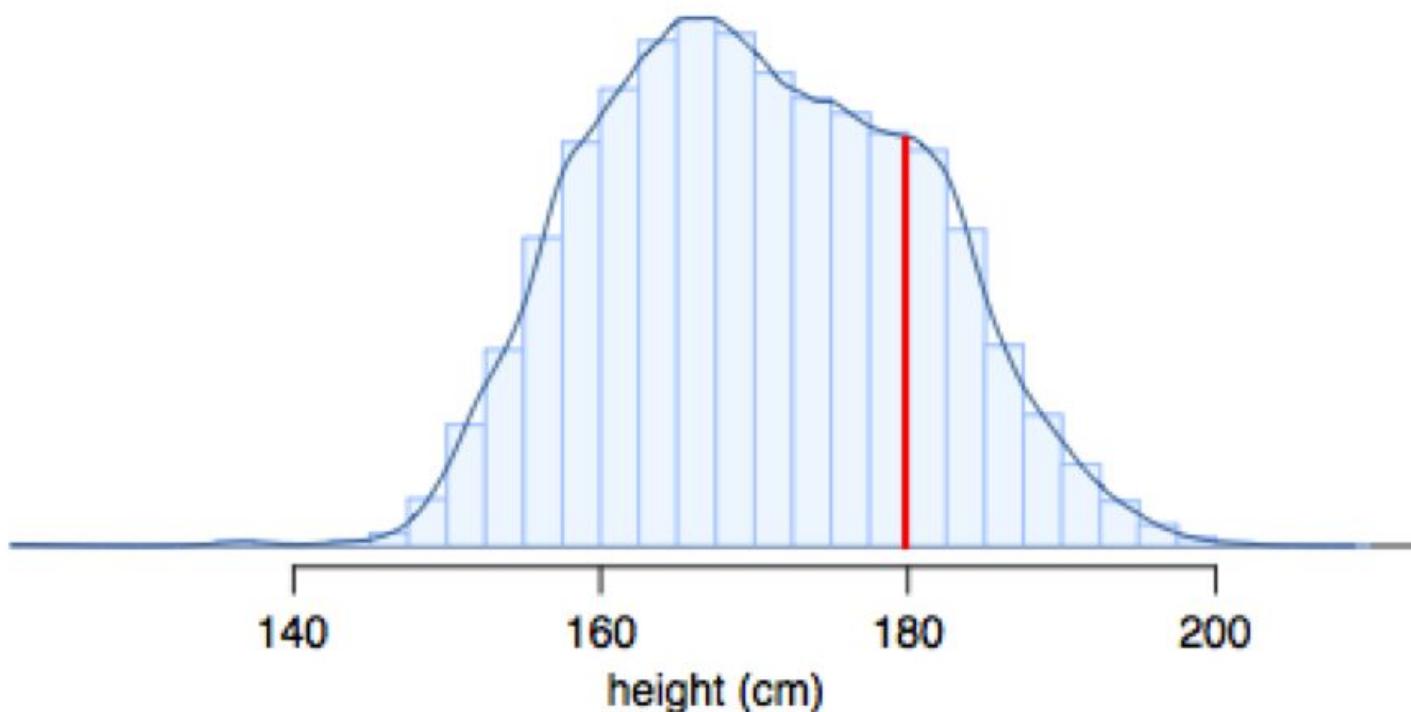
# Probabilities from continuous distributions

Therefore, the probability that a randomly sampled US adult is between 180 cm and 185 cm can also be estimated as the shaded area under the curve.



# By definition...

Since continuous probabilities are estimated as “the area under the curve”, the probability of a person being exactly 180 cm (or any exact value) is defined as 0.



Find more resources at [openintro.org/os](https://openintro.org/os), including

- Slides
- Videos
- Statistical Software Labs
- Discussion Forums (free support for students and teachers)
- Learning Objectives

Teachers only content is also available for [Verified Teachers](#), including

- Exercise solutions
- Sample exams
- Ability to request a free desk copy for a course
- Statistics Teachers email group

Questions? [Contact us.](#)