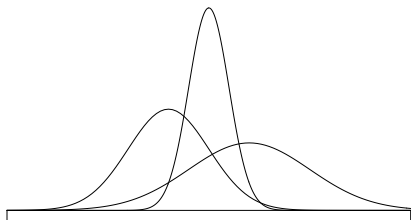


Not just one curve

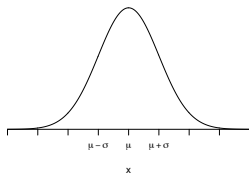


The general form

“The normal curve with mean μ and SD σ ”

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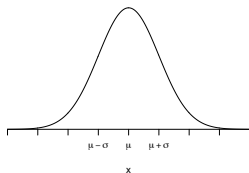


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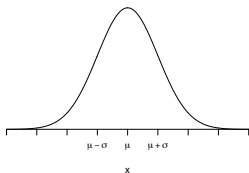
density at x

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



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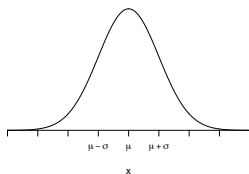
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The general form

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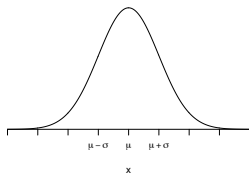
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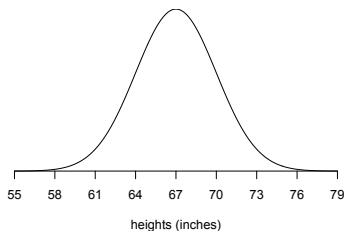
- balance point = μ
- points of inflection are at $\mu \pm \sigma$
- when converted to standard units, the curve becomes the standard normal

An imaginary ideal

“A distribution of heights follows the normal curve with mean 67 inches and SD 3 inches”

An imaginary ideal

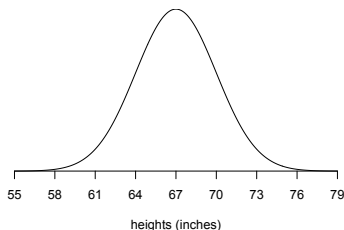
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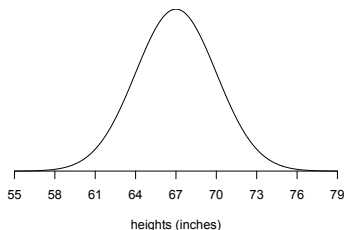
- total area = 1



An imaginary ideal

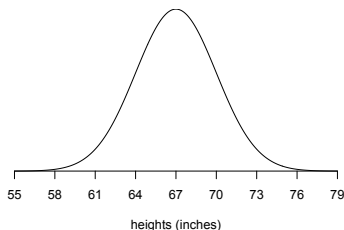
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- balances at 67



An imaginary ideal

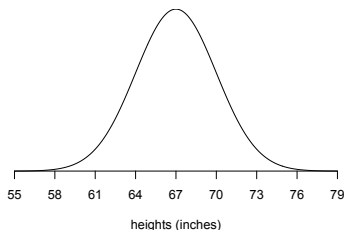
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- balances at 67
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- when the heights are converted to standard units, the curve becomes the standard normal

Finding a percent under a normal curve

A distribution of heights follows the normal curve with mean 67 inches and SD 3 inches.

Finding a percent under a normal curve

A distribution of heights follows the normal curve with mean 67 inches and SD 3 inches. **What percent of the heights are between 63 inches and 67 inches?**

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Answer: 40.82%.

Finding a normal percentile

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Answer in inches: $-0.253 \times 3 + 67 = 66.24$ inches