$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \int_{-\pi}^{x} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} \right] dx$

普通 "正态分布"的"累加函数"公式是:

我们来给它做一下变形 (注意标出颜色的地方的变化):

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{x} \left[e^{-\frac{(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^{2}}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{x}\left[e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{\sigma}}\right]d(x-\mu)$$

$$=rac{1}{\sigma}rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{x}\left|e^{-rac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}}
ight|\,d(x-\mu)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sigma}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}\left[e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right]d(x-\frac{\mu}{\mu})$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{x}\left[e^{-\frac{(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^{\beta}}{2}}\right]d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

即:
$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \right] d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty} \left[e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right] d\left(\frac{x^2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

变到这里后,你来和"标准正态分布"的"累加函数"

 $\Phi_0(x) \over$ क्रमंहरूक्क = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x \left[e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right] dx$

来做对比。会发现:两者的差别只在于红色标出的地方。

所以, 两者概率函数的转化公式. 就是:

 $\underbrace{\Phi(x)}_{\text{ERS} \not \uparrow \pi} = \underbrace{\Phi_{\theta} \big(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\big)}_{\text{TRALESS} \not \uparrow \pi}$