```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
```

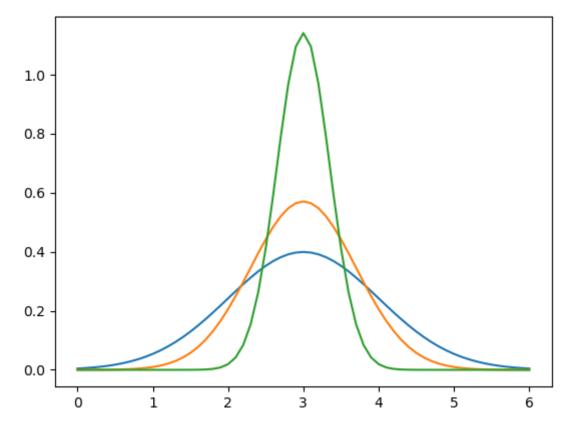
scipy has various useful methods for the gaussian (normal) PDF.

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.norm.html

```
In [2]: # Let's define an x-axis from [0,6]
x = np.arange(0.0, 6.1, 0.1)

In [3]: mu = 3.0
    # three different values of sigma
    gaussPDF1 = stats.norm.pdf(x, mu, 1.0)
    gaussPDF2 = stats.norm.pdf(x, mu, 0.7)
    gaussPDF3 = stats.norm.pdf(x, mu, 0.35)
In [4]: plt.plot(x,gaussPDF1)
plt.plot(x,gaussPDF2)
plt.plot(x,gaussPDF3)
```

Out[4]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b68e8130>]

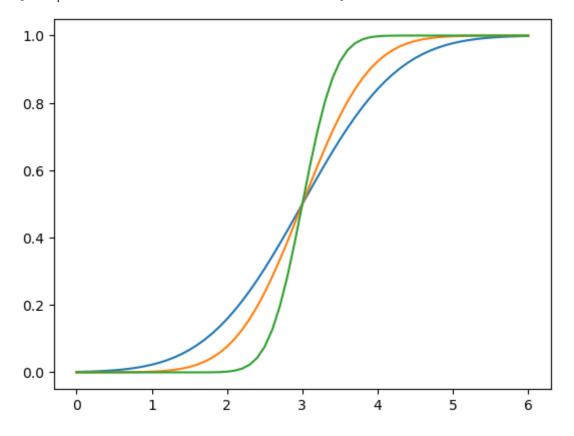


```
In [5]: # and their corresponding CDFs
gaussCDF1 = stats.norm.cdf(x, mu, 1.0)
gaussCDF2 = stats.norm.cdf(x, mu, 0.7)
gaussCDF3 = stats.norm.cdf(x, mu, 0.35)
```

```
In [6]: plt.plot(x, gaussCDF1)
```

```
plt.plot(x, gaussCDF2)
plt.plot(x, gaussCDF3)
```

Out[6]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b69d99f0>]



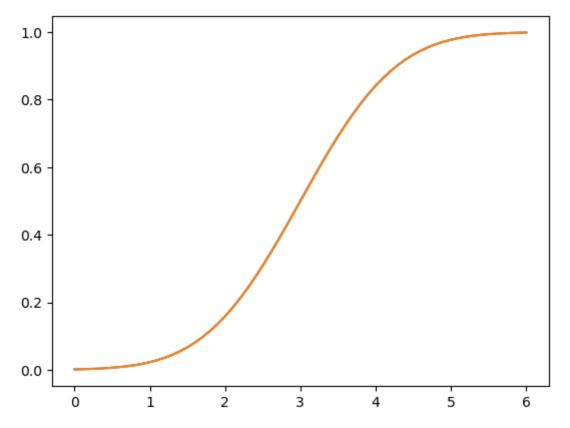
The gaussian CDF can be written in terms of the error function scipy.special.erf.

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.special.erf.html

$$F(x) = rac{1}{2} \Biggl[ 1 + \mathrm{erf} \left( rac{x - \mu}{\sigma \sqrt{2}} 
ight) \Biggr]$$

```
In [7]: from scipy import special
In [8]: mu = 3.0
    sig = 1.0
    gaussCDFerf = 0.5*(1+special.erf((x-mu)/(sig*np.sqrt(2))))
In [9]: plt.plot(x, gaussCDF1)
    plt.plot(x, gaussCDFerf)
```

Out[9]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b6a49ae0>]



You can use the CDF to calculate the probability contained inside a certain range of x.

```
In [10]: mu = 8.0
         sig = 2.0
         # inside +/- 1 sigma from mean
         sig1 = stats.norm.cdf(mu+1*sig, mu, sig) - stats.norm.cdf(mu-1*sig, mu, sig)
         # inside +/- 2 sigma from mean
         sig2 = stats.norm.cdf(mu+2*sig, mu, sig) - stats.norm.cdf(mu-2*sig, mu, sig)
         # inside +/- 3 sigma from mean
         sig3 = stats.norm.cdf(mu+3*sig, mu, sig) - stats.norm.cdf(mu-3*sig, mu, sig)
         # inside +/- 5 sigma from mean
         sig5 = stats.norm.cdf(mu+5*sig, mu, sig) - stats.norm.cdf(mu-5*sig, mu, sig)
In [11]: print("Probability inside +/- 1 sigma =", sig1)
         print("Probability inside +/- 2 sigma =", sig2)
         print("Probability inside +/- 3 sigma =", sig3)
         print("Probability inside +/- 5 sigma =", sig5)
         Probability inside +/-1 \text{ sigma} = 0.6826894921370859}
         Probability inside +/- 2 \text{ sigma} = 0.9544997361036416}
         Probability inside +/- 3 sigma = 0.9973002039367398
         Probability inside +/- 5 sigma = 0.9999994266968562
In [12]: chances 3 = 1/(1-sig^3)
         chances5 = 1/(1-sig5)
         print("random occurence outside +/- 3 sigma = one in", chances3)
         print("random occurence outside +/- 5 sigma = one in", chances5)
         random occurence outside +/- 3 sigma = one in 370.3983473449564
         random occurence outside +/- 5 sigma = one in 1744277.893349128
 In [ ]:
```