



Why

We want a density that is symmetric about some center value with some spread.

Definition

Let $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a density. If there exists $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ and $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}$ with $\sigma > 0$ so that for each $x \in \mathbf{R}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

then f is a *normal density*. A normal density is often called a *Gaussian density*.¹ We often drop the word density and use refer to these as *normals* or *Gaussians*, using these words as substantives.

We call the special case when $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ the *standard normal density* or *standard gaussian density*.

Maximum

The maximum of a normal density is μ .

¹We do not use this term in accordance with the Bourbaki project's policy on historical names.

