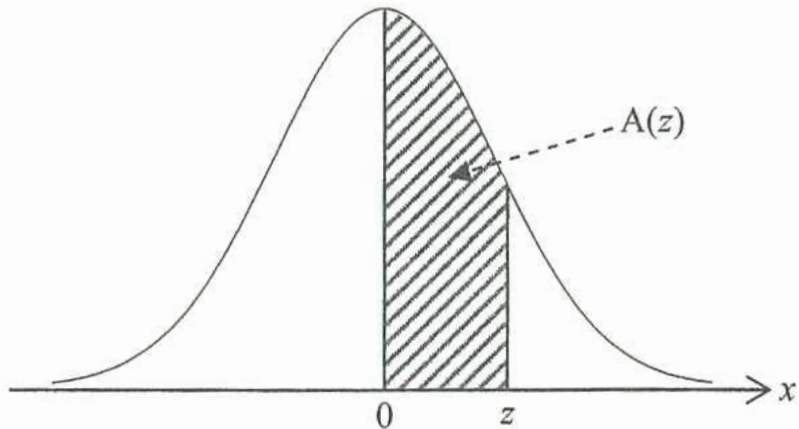


$$A(z) = \int_0^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

Note : An entry in the table is the area under the standard normal curve between $x = 0$ and $x = z$ ($z \geq 0$). Areas for negative values of z can be obtained by symmetry.



$$A(z) = \int_0^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} dx$$