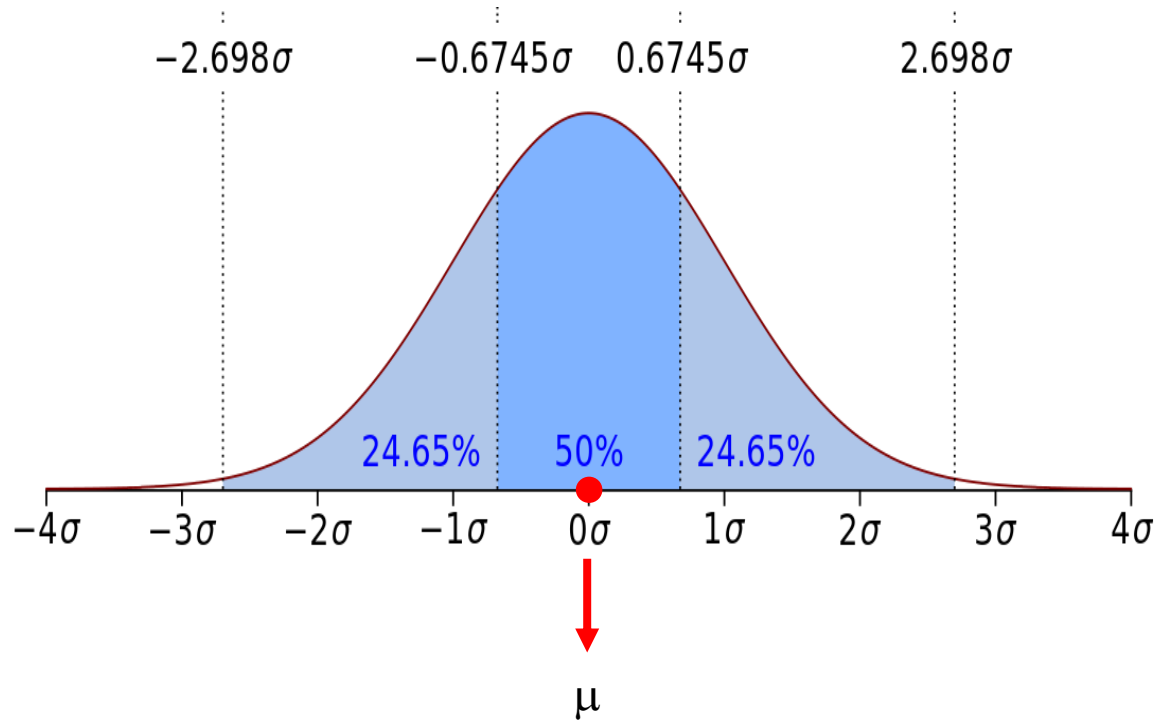


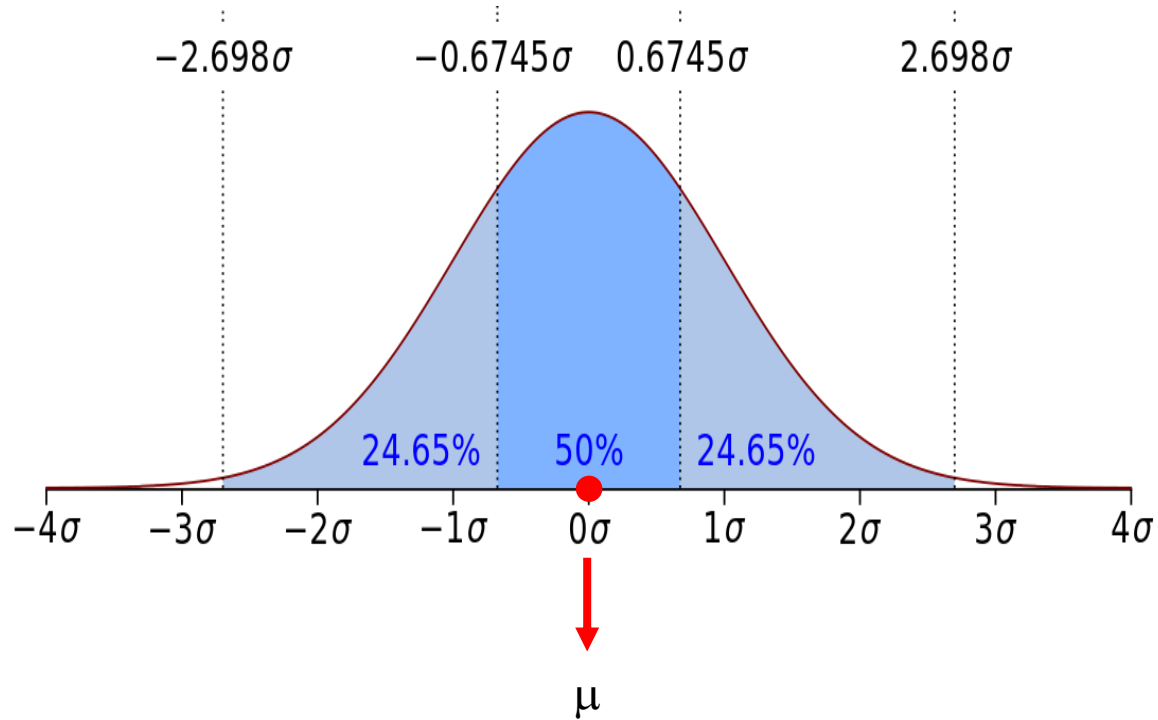
# Gaussian Distribution

# Gaussian distribution



- Bell shape
- $\mu$  = Mean value  
→ centre of distribution
- $\sigma$  = standard deviation  
→ measure of dispersion

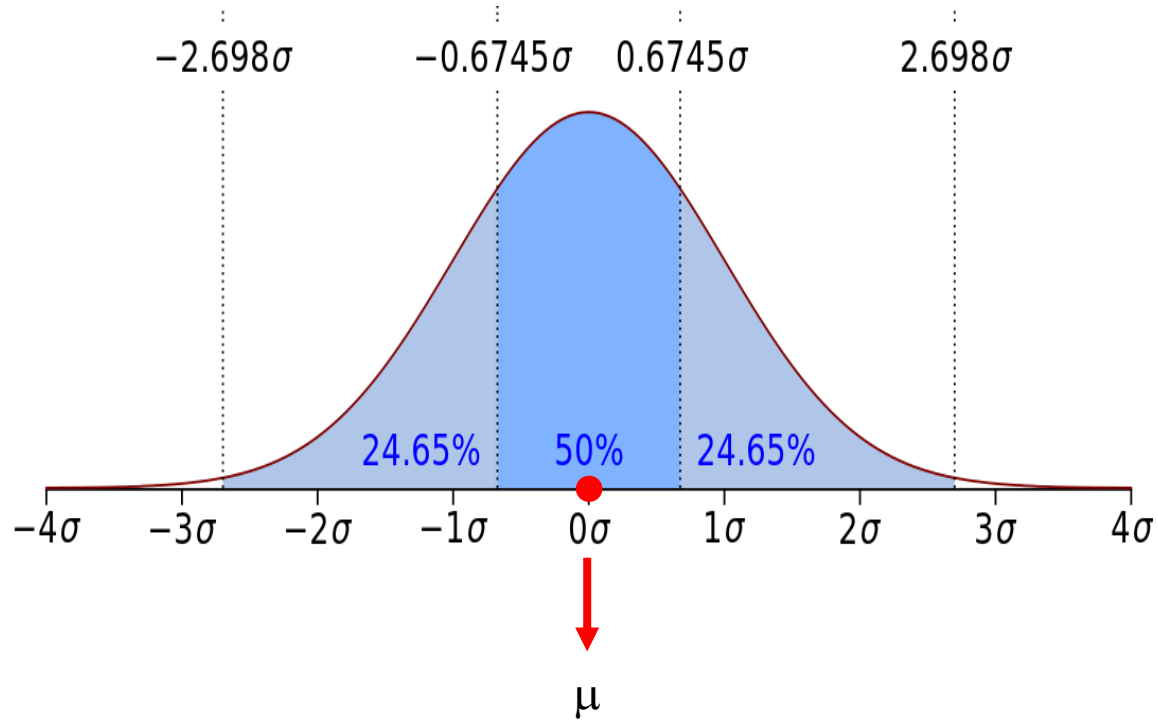
# Gaussian distribution



- **Symmetric:**

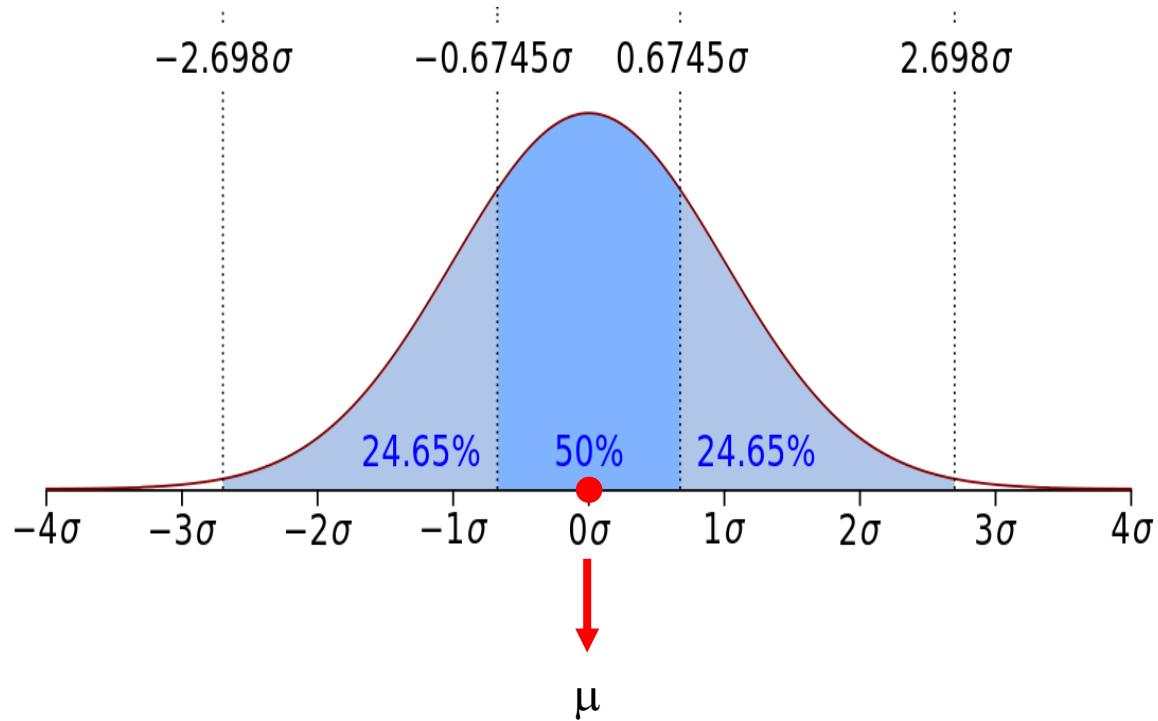
- Most observations occur around the centre
- Probabilities for values further away from the centre decrease equally in both directions.
- Extreme values in both tails of the distribution are similarly unlikely.

# Gaussian distribution



- ~50% of the observations within  $x_{\text{mean}} \pm 0.67 \times \sigma$ .
- ~99% of the observations within  $x_{\text{mean}} \pm 2.7 \times \sigma$ .

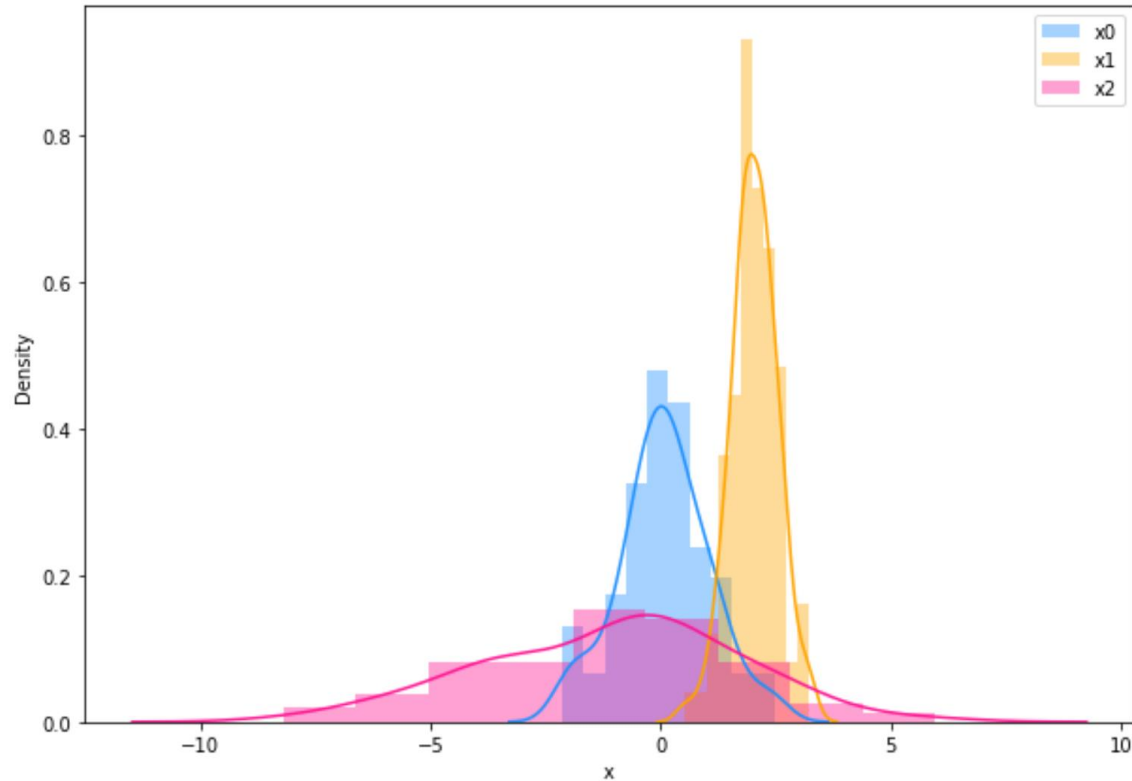
# Gaussian distribution



A variable is normally distributed:

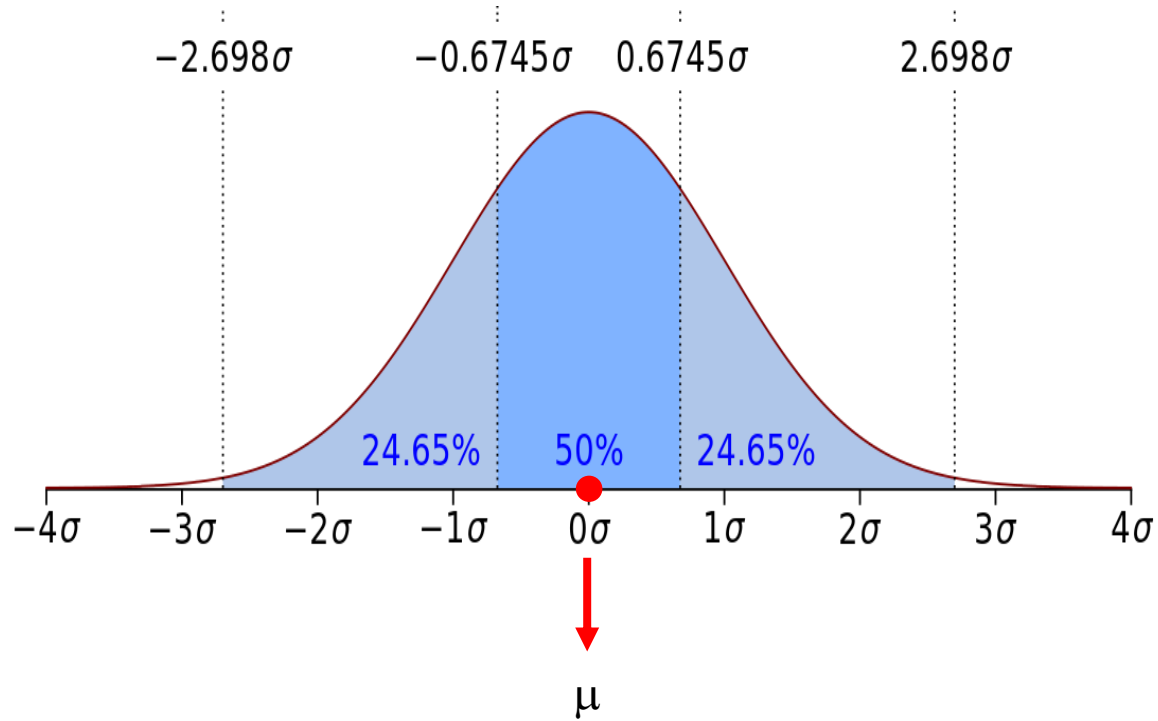
- $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- $X1 \sim N(\mu=0, \sigma^2=1)$

# Gaussian distribution



- $X_0 \sim N(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$
- $X_1 \sim N(\mu = 2, \sigma^2 = 0.5)$
- $X_2 \sim N(\mu = -1, \sigma^2 = 3)$

# Gaussian distribution



$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

# Mean

- Average of the variable values

- $X_{\text{mean}} = \mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$

- n= number of observations



# Mean

- Average of the variable values

- $\bar{X}_{\text{mean}} = \mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$

- n= number of observations

X1	X2
12	10
8	7
16	13

- $\mu_1 = (12 + 8 + 16) / 3 = 12$
- $\mu_2 = (10 + 7 + 13) / 3 = 10$

# Variance and Standard Deviation

- Measure the dispersion of the data, away from the mean

- $$\text{var} = \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - x_{\text{mean}})^2}{n}$$

- $n$  = number of observations

- $\sigma$  = standard deviation.

- $$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{var}}$$

# Variance and Standard Deviation

- Measure the dispersion of the data, away from the mean

- $$\text{var} = \frac{\sum (x_i - x_{\text{mean}})^2}{n-1}$$

- n= number of observations

- $\sigma$  = standard deviation.

- $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{var}}$

X1	X2
12	10
8	7
16	13

- $$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{(12-12)^2 + (8-12)^2 + (16-12)^2}{3-1}} = 4$$

- $$\sigma_2 = \sqrt{\frac{(10-10)^2 + (7-10)^2 + (13-10)^2}{3-1}} = 3$$

# THANK YOU

[www.trainindata.com](http://www.trainindata.com)