Accel Precalc Notes: Normal Distributions
Name $\qquad$
Unit \#1: Data Analysis
Lesson \#8: Normal Distribution

EQ:

Recall: Three Types of Distributions

Normal Distributions --- created from $\qquad$ random variables

Characteristics of a Normal Distribution:

1. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ -Shaped Curve and $\qquad$ modal.
2. $\qquad$ are equal and located at the $\qquad$ of the distribution.
$\qquad$ about the $\qquad$ Not $\qquad$
3. The curve is $\qquad$ , no gaps or holes. The curve never touches or crosses the
$\qquad$
4. The total $\qquad$ under the curve equals $\qquad$ .

Recall: $\qquad$ Rule


Normal Distribution --- each has its own $\qquad$ and $\qquad$

What are $\mu$ and $\sigma$ in this normal distribution?


Standard Normal Distribution --- mean is $\qquad$ Standard Normal Distribution and standard deviation is $\qquad$


How do you make a ND $\square$ SND? $\qquad$
z-score --- the number of $\qquad$ above or below the $\qquad$
$z=$
or
$Z=$

Correlates to $\qquad$ under the curve.

Ex. In a study of bone brittleness, the ages of
 people at the onset of osteoporosis followed a normal distribution with a mean age of 71 and a standard deviation of 2.8 years. What $z$-score would an age of 65 represent in this study?



* Finding the Area under the Curve

Ex. Find the area under the curve to the left of $z=-2.18$.


Ex. Find the area under the curve to the left of $z=1.35$.


Ex. Find the area under the curve to the right of $z=0.75$.


Ex. Find the area under the curve between $z=-1.36$ and $z=0.42$.


Ex. Find the area under the curve between $z=1.60$ and $z=3.3$.


What about finding a z-score when given area under the curve?
Ex. Determine the z-score that would give this area under the curve.


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* Practice Worksheet: Calculating Area Using z-scores

