## WELCOME

#### **TOPIC : PROPERTIES OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION**

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#### **CONTENTS:**



- **NORMAL DISTRIBUTION**
- **FORMULA**
- PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION
- PROPERTIES



#### **INTRODUCTION :**

In probability theory and statistics, the Normal Distribution, also called the Gaussian Distribution, is the most significant continuous probability distribution.

#### **NORMAL DISTRIBUTION :**

#### NORMAL DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION:

The Normal Distribution is defined by the probability density function for a continuous random variable in a system. Let us say, f(x) is the probability density function and X is the random variable. Hence, it defines a function which is integrated between the range or interval (x to x + dx), giving the probability of random variable X, by considering the values between x and x+dx.

#### **FORMULA**:

# $Z = \frac{(X - \mu)}{\sigma}$

x is the variable μ is the mean σ is the standard deviation

#### **PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS :**

Question 1: Calculate the probability density function of normal distribution using the following data. X = 3,  $\mu = 4$  and  $\sigma = 2$ .

Solution: Given, variable, x = 3

Mean = 4 and

**Standard deviation** = 2

By the formula of the probability density of normal distribution, we can write; normal distribution example

Hence, f(3,4,2) = 1.106.

#### **PROPERTIES :**

- Symmetrical
- Bell-shaped
- **Single peak**
- ► Mean
- **Standard deviation**
- ► Variance
- Empirical rule
- Central limit theorem
- Mean = median = mode

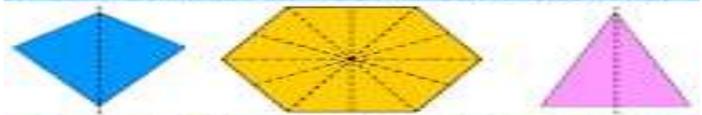
#### **SYMMETRY**:



Symmetry is having one side that exectly mirrors the other-



A line of symmetry divides a symmetrical shape in half.

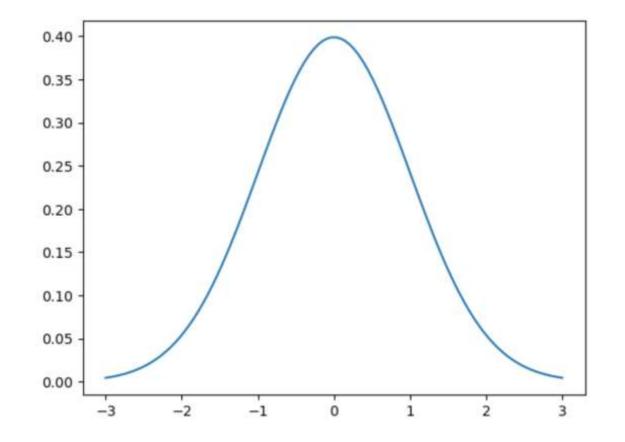


An object may have more than one line of symmetry.

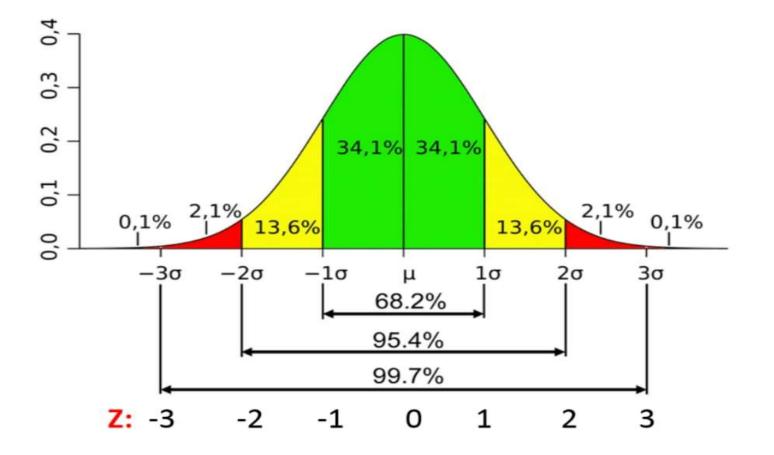


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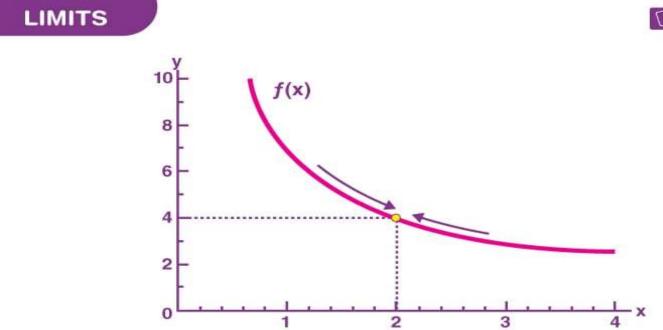
#### **BELL SHAPE:**



#### **EMPIRICAL RULE :**



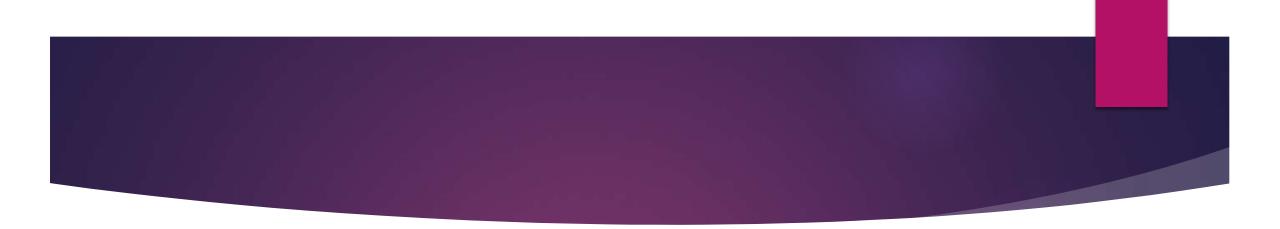
#### **CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM :**





#### **CONCLUSION :**

### It is characterized by its bell-shaped curve, which is symmetrical and centered around the mean.



# THANK YOU