**The Normal Distribution**

The **normal distribution** refers to a family of [continuous probability distributions](https://stattrek.com/statistics/dictionary.aspx?definition=Continuous%20probability%20distribution) described by the normal equation.

**The Normal Equation**

The normal distribution is defined by the following equation:

**The Normal Equation**. The value of the random variable *Y* is:

Y = { 1/[ σ \* sqrt(2π) ] } \* e-(x - μ)2/2σ2

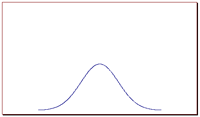
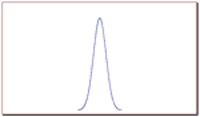
where *X* is a normal random variable, μ is the mean, σ is the standard deviation, π is approximately 3.14159, and *e* is approximately 2.71828.

The random variable *X* in the normal equation is called the **normal random variable**. The normal equation is the [probability density function](https://stattrek.com/statistics/dictionary.aspx?definition=Probability%20density%20function) for the normal distribution.

**The Normal Curve**

The graph of the normal distribution depends on two factors - the mean and the standard deviation. The mean of the distribution determines the location of the center of the graph, and the standard deviation determines the height and width of the graph. All normal distributions look like a symmetric, bell-shaped curve, as shown below.

**Smaller standard deviation**

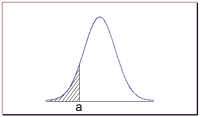


**Bigger standard deviation**

## Probability and the Normal Curve

The normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution. This has several implications for probability.

* The total area under the normal curve is equal to 1.
* The probability that a normal random variable *X* equals any particular value is 0.
* The probability that *X* is greater than *a* equals the area under the normal curve bounded by *a* and plus infinity (as indicated by the non-shaded area in the figure below).
* The probability that *X* is less than *a* equals the area under the normal curve bounded by *a* and minus infinity (as indicated by the shaded area in the figure below).



Additionally, every normal curve (regardless of its mean or standard deviation) conforms to the following "rule".

* About 68% of the area under the curve falls within 1 standard deviation of the mean.
* About 95% of the area under the curve falls within 2 standard deviations of the mean.
* About 99.7% of the area under the curve falls within 3 standard deviations of the mean.

Collectively, these points are known as the **empirical rule** or the **68-95-99.7 rule**. Clearly, given a normal distribution, most outcomes will be within 3 standard deviations of the mean.

**Example**

Suppose scores on an IQ test are normally distributed. If the test has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10, what is the probability that a person who takes the test will score between 90 and 110?

*Solution:* Here, we want to know the probability that the test score falls between 90 and 110. The "trick" to solving this problem is to realize the following:

P( 90 < *X* < 110 ) = P( X < 110 ) - P( X < 90 )

We use the Normal Distribution Calculator to compute both probabilities on the right side of the above equation.

* To compute P( X < 110 ), we enter the following inputs into the calculator: The value of the normal random variable is 110, the mean is 100, and the standard deviation is 10. We find that P( X < 110 ) is 0.84.
* To compute P( X < 90 ), we enter the following inputs into the calculator: The value of the normal random variable is 90, the mean is 100, and the standard deviation is 10. We find that P( X < 90 ) is 0.16.

We use these findings to compute our final answer as follows:

P( 90 < *X* < 110 ) = P( X < 110 ) - P( X < 90 )  
P( 90 < *X* < 110 ) = 0.84 - 0.16  
P( 90 < *X* < 110 ) = 0.68

Thus, about 68% of the test scores will fall between 90 and 110.