

Lecture 13 Normal (Gaussian) Distribution

BIO210 Biostatistics

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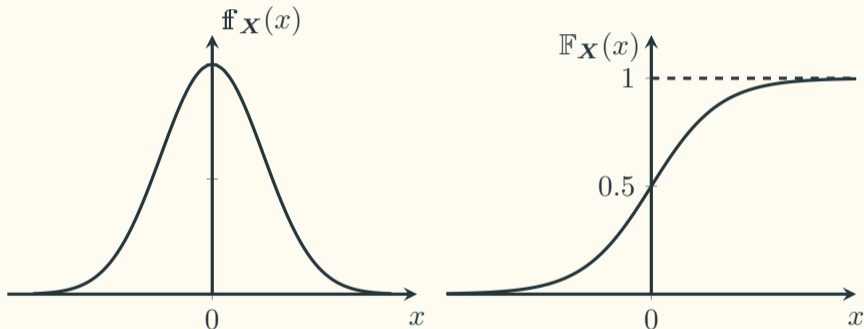
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The PDF of a normal distribution

$$f_{\mathbf{X}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(\mathbf{X}) = \sigma^2$$

The Standard Normal (Gaussian) PDF

Standard Normal Distribution: $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$: $f_{\mathbf{X}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$



General Normal Distribution: $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$: $f_{\mathbf{X}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

The Normal (Gaussian) PDF

We have the random variable $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Now consider the following random variable:

$$Y = aX + b, \text{ where } a \text{ and } b \text{ are constant}$$

- What distribution does Y follow?
- $\mathbb{E}[Y] = ?$
- $\text{Var}(Y) = ?$

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

Property: A linear function of a normal r.v. is also a normal r.v.

The Normal (Gaussian) PDF

We have the random variable $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Now consider the following random variable:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

- What distribution does Z follow?
- $\mathbb{E}[Z] = ?$
- $\text{Var}(Z) = ?$

$$Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

The Normal (Gaussian) PDF

Given that X and Y are two independent normal random variables, and $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ and $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$, now consider the new random variable:

$$W = X + Y$$

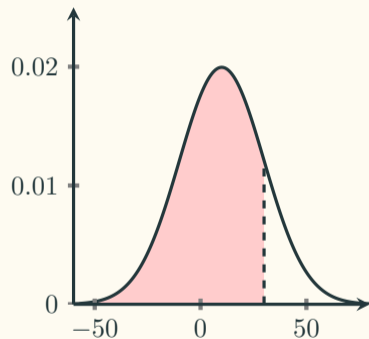
- What distribution does W follow?
- $\mathbb{E}[W] = ?$
- $\text{Var}(W) = ?$

$$W \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x + \mu_y, \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2)$$

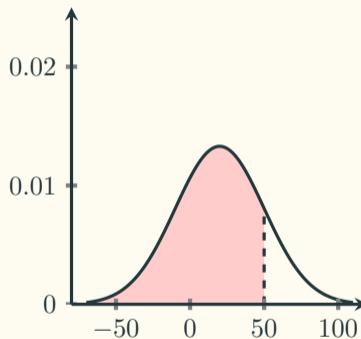
Property: the sum of independent normal random variables is still normal.

Properties of normal PDFs

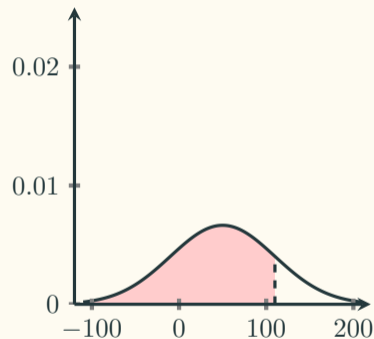
Dotted line: one standard deviation away from the mean.



$$\mu = 10$$
$$\sigma = 20$$

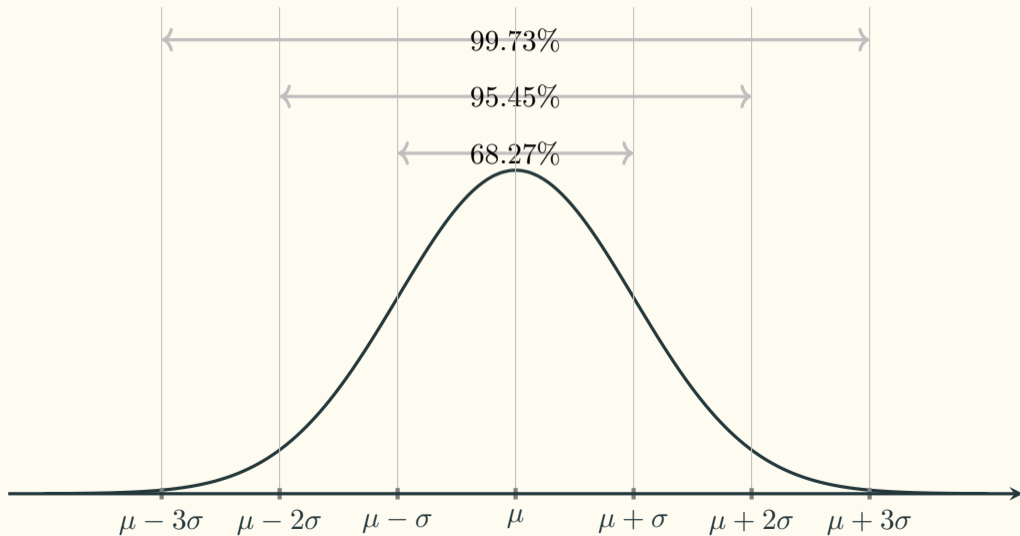


$$\mu = 20$$
$$\sigma = 30$$



$$\mu = 50$$
$$\sigma = 60$$

The Empirical Rule

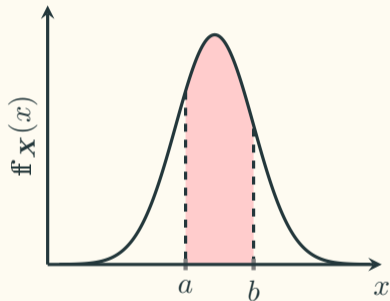


Normal Distribution in real life

- **Commonly observed in many natural phenomena:** height, weight, blood pressure, chest measurements of Scottish soldiers, etc.
 - In many cases, you need to take the *log* value.
- **Noise or Error.**
 - An assumption.
- **Sum of many random variables.**
 - Only if they have equal weights.
- **Sample mean.**

TABLE 1: Chest measurement of Scottish soldiers

Girth	Frequency
33	3
34	18
35	81
36	185
37	420
38	749
39	1,073
40	1,079
41	934
42	658
43	370
44	92
45	50
46	21
47	4
48	1



$$\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(a \leq \mathbf{X} \leq b) &= \int_a^b \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{X}}(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \, dx\end{aligned}$$

The solution is non-elementary!

Note: we know $\mathbb{P}(a \leq \mathbf{X} \leq b) = \mathbb{F}_{\mathbf{X}}(b) - \mathbb{F}_{\mathbf{X}}(a)$

and if $\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then $\frac{\mathbf{X}-\mu}{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

Pre-computed table to the rescue!

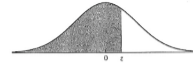
Examples of the Standard Normal Table

TABLE A.3

Areas in the upper tail of the standard normal distribution

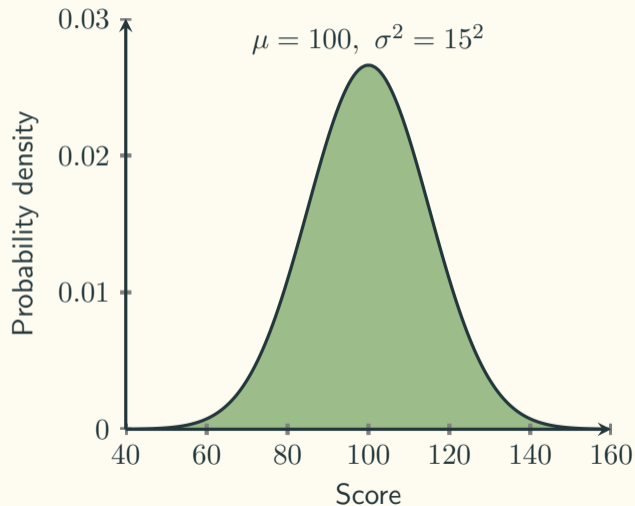
z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.500	0.496	0.492	0.488	0.484	0.480	0.476	0.472	0.468	0.464
0.1	0.460	0.456	0.452	0.448	0.444	0.440	0.436	0.433	0.429	0.425
0.2	0.421	0.417	0.413	0.409	0.405	0.401	0.397	0.394	0.390	0.386
0.3	0.382	0.378	0.374	0.371	0.367	0.363	0.359	0.356	0.352	0.348
0.4	0.345	0.341	0.337	0.334	0.330	0.326	0.323	0.319	0.316	0.312
0.5	0.309	0.305	0.302	0.298	0.295	0.291	0.288	0.284	0.281	0.278
0.6	0.274	0.271	0.268	0.264	0.261	0.258	0.255	0.251	0.248	0.245
0.7	0.242	0.239	0.236	0.233	0.230	0.227	0.224	0.221	0.218	0.215
0.8	0.212	0.209	0.206	0.203	0.200	0.198	0.195	0.192	0.189	0.187
0.9	0.184	0.181	0.179	0.176	0.174	0.171	0.169	0.166	0.164	0.161
1.0	0.159	0.156	0.154	0.152	0.149	0.147	0.145	0.142	0.140	0.138
1.1	0.136	0.133	0.131	0.129	0.127	0.125	0.123	0.121	0.119	0.117
1.2	0.115	0.113	0.111	0.109	0.107	0.106	0.104	0.102	0.100	0.099
1.3	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.092	0.090	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.082
1.4	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.069	0.068
1.5	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.056
1.6	0.055	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.046	0.046
1.7	0.045	0.044	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.039	0.038	0.038	0.037
1.8	0.036	0.035	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.030	0.029
1.9	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.023
2.0	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.018
2.1	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014
2.2	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011
2.3	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008
2.4	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
2.5	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
2.6	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
2.7	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
2.8	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
2.9	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.2	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

TABLE A.2 Cumulative normal distribution (continued)



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998
3.5	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998	.9998
3.6	.9998	.9998	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999	.9999

Example: Exam Scores



$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{X} \geq 140) = ?$$

$$\mathbb{P}(130 \leq \mathbf{X} \leq 140) = ?$$

$$Z = \frac{\mathbf{X} - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{140 - 100}{15} = 2.67$$

$$Z = \frac{\mathbf{X} - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{130 - 100}{15} = 2$$

A Historical Fact About The First Standard Normal Table

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = F(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{1!3} + \frac{x^5}{2!5} - \frac{x^7}{3!7} + \frac{x^9}{4!9} - \dots$$

$$\int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = G(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4x^5} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{8x^7} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{16x^9} - \dots$$

- Large gaps between $F(x)$ and $G(x)$
- First computed by the French astronomer **Christian Kramp** in 1799.
- Analyse des Réfractions Astronomiques et Terrestres (Analysis of Astronomical and Terrestrial Refractions)

The Table by Christian Kramp

TABLE PREMIÈRE.

Intégrales de $e^{-t} dt$, depuis une valeur quelconque de t jusqu'à t infinie.

t	Intégrale.	Diff. prem.	Diff. II.	Diff. III.
0,00	0,88622692	999668	201	199
0,01	0,87622724	999767	400	199
0,02	0,86622957	999367	599	200
0,03	0,85623590	998768	799	199
0,04	0,84624822	997969	998	197
0,05	0,83626853	996971	1195	199
0,06	0,82629882	995776	1394	196
0,07	0,81634106	994382	1590	195
0,08	0,80639724	992792	1785	194
0,09	0,79646932	991007	1979	195
0,10	0,78655925	989028	2174	192
0,11	0,77666897	986854	2366	190
0,12	0,76680043	984488	2556	189
0,13	0,75695555	981932	2745	188
0,14	0,74713623	979187	2933	186
0,15	0,73734436	976254	3110	184
0,16	0,72758182	973135	3283	183
0,17	0,71785047	969932	3456	180
0,18	0,70815215	966646	3628	178
0,19	0,69848869	963280	3801	175
0,20	0,68886189	959839	4019	173
0,21	0,67927350	956320	4192	171
0,22	0,66972530	952628	4363	168
0,23	0,66021902	948265	4531	166
0,24	0,65075637	943734	4697	163
0,25	0,64133903	939037	4860	160
0,26	0,63196866	934177	5020	157
0,27	0,62264689	929157	5177	155
0,28	0,61337532	923980	5332	151
0,29	0,60415552	918648	5483	149
0,30	0,59498904	913165	5632	145
0,31	0,58587739	907533	5777	142
0,32	0,57682206	899756	5919	138

B b 2

INTÉGRALES DE $e^{-t} dt$.

t	Intégrale.	Diff. prem.	Diff. II.	Diff. III.
0,76	0,25632654	556981	851	21
0,77	0,2475673	548470	8490	25
0,78	0,23927203	539980	8465	29
0,79	0,231557223	531515	8436	31
0,80	0,22435708	523079	8405	33
0,81	0,22232629	514674	8372	37
0,82	0,21817935	506302	8333	39
0,83	0,21311633	497967	8296	42
0,84	0,20813686	489671	8254	45
0,85	0,20324015	481417	8209	46
0,86	0,19842593	473208	8163	50
0,87	0,19369390	465045	8113	52
0,88	0,18904345	456932	8061	54
0,89	0,18447413	448871	8007	56
0,90	0,17998542	440864	7951	58
0,91	0,17557678	432913	7893	61
0,92	0,17124765	425020	7832	62
0,93	0,16699745	417188	7770	65
0,94	0,16282537	409418	7705	66
0,95	0,15873139	401713	7639	67
0,96	0,15471426	394074	7572	71
0,97	0,15077532	386502	7504	70
0,98	0,14690850	379001	7434	74
0,99	0,14311849	371570	7357	74
1,00	0,13940279	364213	7283	75
1,01	0,13576666	356930	7208	77
1,02	0,132219136	349722	7131	80
1,03	0,12876944	342591	7051	78
1,04	0,12542823	335540	6973	81
1,05	0,122191283	328567	6892	81
1,06	0,11895716	321675	6811	83
1,07	0,115724041	314862	6728	83
1,08	0,112591177	308136	6645	85
1,09	0,10945841	301491	6560	85
1,10	0,106325650	294931	6475	86
1,11	0,10321619	288456	6389	85
1,12	0,100133163	282067	6304	88
1,13	0,097071096	275763	6216	87
1,14	0,094034333	269547	6129	89
1,15	0,09202786	263418	6040	87
1,16	0,08942368	257378	5953	89
1,17	0,08684990	251425	5864	89
1,18	0,084333565	245561	5775	89

INTÉGRALES DE $e^{-t} dt$.

t	Intégrale.	Diff. prem.	Diff. II.	Diff. III.	Diff. IV.
2,47	0,00042311518	2186329	105795	4724	191
2,48	0,00040125189	2080534	101071	4533	183
2,49	0,00038044655	1979463	96553	4350	177
2,50	0,00036065192	1882925	92188	4173	171
2,51	0,00034182267	1790977	88015	4002	164
2,52	0,00032391530	1702722	84013	3838	160
2,53	0,00030688808	1618709	80195	3678	152
2,54	0,00029070099	1538534	76497	3526	148
2,55	0,00027531565	1462037	72971	3378	142
2,56	0,00026069328	1389066	69593	3236	137
2,57	0,00024680462	1319473	66357	3099	131
2,58	0,00023360980	1253116	63258	2968	128
2,59	0,00022107873	1189858	60290	2840	121
2,60	0,00020918015	1129568	57426	2719	119
2,61	0,00019788447	1072108	54711	2570	112
2,62	0,00018716339	1017397	52141	2498	118
2,63	0,00017693942	965256	49644	2380	105
2,64	0,00016733686	915613	47263	2275	101
2,65	0,00015818073	868350	44883	2174	95
2,66	0,00014949723	823662	42514	2079	94
2,67	0,00014126361	780548	40135	1985	88
2,68	0,00013345813	739183	38750	1897	85
2,69	0,00012606000	701063	36553	1812	83
2,70	0,00011904937	666210	35041	1729	78
2,71	0,00011240727	634169	33312	1651	76
2,72	0,00010611588	595857	31661	1575	71
2,73	0,00010015701	561296	30086	1504	70
2,74	0,00009451505	531410	28582	1434	67
2,75	0,00008917395	505258	27148	1367	64
2,76	0,00008411867	482880	25781	1303	59
2,77	0,00007933487	462599	24478	1244	60
2,78	0,00007480888	444121	23243	1184	56
2,79	0,00007052767	428387	22050	1128	53
2,80	0,00006647880	414237	20922	1075	51
2,81	0,00006263043	361915	19847	1024	49
2,82	0,00005903128	342068	18823	975	48
2,83	0,00005561060	323245	17848	927	43
2,84	0,00005237815	305397	16921	884	45
2,85	0,00004932418	288376	16037	839	39
2,86	0,00004643942	272439	15195	800	40
2,87	0,00004371503	257241	14398	760	38
2,88	0,00004114262	242843	13638	722	34
2,89	0,00003871419	229205	12916	688	36

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Probability Mass/Density Function (PMF/PDF)

