## Honors Algebra II Notes Section 6.3 Use Normal Distributions

Normal Distribution

Normal Curve: a probability distribution that is modeled by a bell-shaped curve.
bell-shaped curve that is symmetric about the mean.

Standard Normal Distribution: normal distirbution with mean 0 and standard deviation 1.

Mean: average; $\bar{X}$

Standard Deviation: $\sigma$; the typical differnce between a data value and the mean.
z-score: the number of standard deviations the x-value lies above or below the mean x .
$z=x-\bar{x}$
$\sigma$

EXAMPLE 1 A normal distribution has mean $x$ and standard deviation $\sigma$. For a randomly selected $x$-value from the distribution, find $P(\bar{x}-2 \sigma \leq x \leq \bar{x})$.

## EXAMPLE 2 The blood cholestrol readings for a group of women are normally

 distributed with a mean of $172 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ and a standard deviation of 14 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$.a) About what percent of the women have readings between 158 and 186?

b) Readings less than 158 are considered desirable. About what percent of the readings are desirable?

EXAMPLE 3 Scientists conducted aerial surveys of a seal sanctuary and recorded the number $x$ of seals they observed during each survey. The numbers of seals observed were normally distributed with a mean of 73 seals and a standard deviation of 14.1 seals. Find the probability that a most 50 seals were observed during a survey.
a) Find the $z$-score corresponding to an $x$-value of 50
b) Use the table to find $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x} \leq 50)=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{z} \leq \quad)$

| $\mathbf{z}$ | $\mathbf{. 0}$ | $\mathbf{. 1}$ | $\mathbf{. 2}$ | $\mathbf{. 3}$ | $\mathbf{. 4}$ | $\mathbf{. 5}$ | $\mathbf{. 6}$ | $\mathbf{. 7}$ | $\mathbf{. 8}$ | $\mathbf{. 9}$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-\mathbf{3}$ | .0013 | .0010 | .0007 | .0005 | .0003 | .0002 | .0002 | .0001 | .0001 | $.0000+$ |
| $-\mathbf{2}$ | .0228 | .0179 | .0139 | .0107 | .0082 | .0062 | .0047 | .0035 | .0026 | .0019 |
| $-\mathbf{1}$ | .1587 | .1357 | .1151 | .0968 | .0808 | .0668 | .0548 | .0446 | .0359 | .0287 |
| $-\mathbf{0}$ | .5000 | .4602 | .4207 | .3821 | .3446 | .3085 | .2743 | .2420 | .2119 | .1841 |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | .5000 | .5398 | .5793 | .6179 | .6554 | .6915 | .7257 | .7580 | .7881 | .8159 |

## Areas Under a Normal Curve

A normal distribution with mean $\bar{x}$ and standard deviation $\sigma$ has the following properties:

- The total area under the related normal curve is 1 .
- About $68 \%$ of the area lies within 1 standard deviation of the mean.
- About $95 \%$ of the area lies within 2 standard deviations of the mean.
- About $99.7 \%$ of the area lies within 3 standard deviations of the mean.


| Standard Normal Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{Z}$ | $\mathbf{. 0}$ | $\mathbf{. 1}$ | $\mathbf{. 2}$ | $\mathbf{. 3}$ | $\mathbf{. 4}$ | $\mathbf{. 5}$ | $\mathbf{. 6}$ | $\mathbf{. 7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{. 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{- 3}$ | .0013 | .0010 | .0007 | .0005 | .0003 | .0002 | .0002 | .0001 | .0001 | $.0000+$ |
| $\mathbf{- 2}$ | .0228 | .0179 | .0139 | .0107 | .0082 | .0062 | .0047 | .0035 | .0026 | .0019 |
| $\mathbf{- 1}$ | .1587 | .1357 | .1151 | .0968 | .0808 | .0668 | .0548 | .0446 | .0359 | .0287 |
| $-\mathbf{0}$ | .5000 | .4602 | .4207 | .3821 | .3446 | .3085 | .2743 | .2420 | .2119 | .1841 |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | .5000 | .5398 | .5793 | .6179 | .6554 | .6915 | .7257 | .7580 | .7881 | .8159 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | .8413 | .8643 | .8849 | .9032 | .9192 | .9332 | .9452 | .9554 | .9641 | .9713 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | .9772 | .9821 | .9861 | .9893 | .9918 | .9938 | .9953 | .9965 | .9974 | .9981 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | .9987 | .9990 | .9993 | .9995 | .9997 | .9998 | .9998 | .9999 | .9999 | $1.0000-$ |

