

# MATH 1342

Section 4.3

# Standard Normal Calculations

As suggested in the previous section, all normal distributions share many common properties. In fact, if change the units to  $\sigma$  and center the graph at  $\mu=0$ , all normal distributions would be exactly the same. This is called **standardizing**. If  $x$  is an observation from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$ , the **standardized value** of  $x$  is called the **z-score** and is computed with the formula below.

$$\text{Z-Score: } z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

# The Z-Score

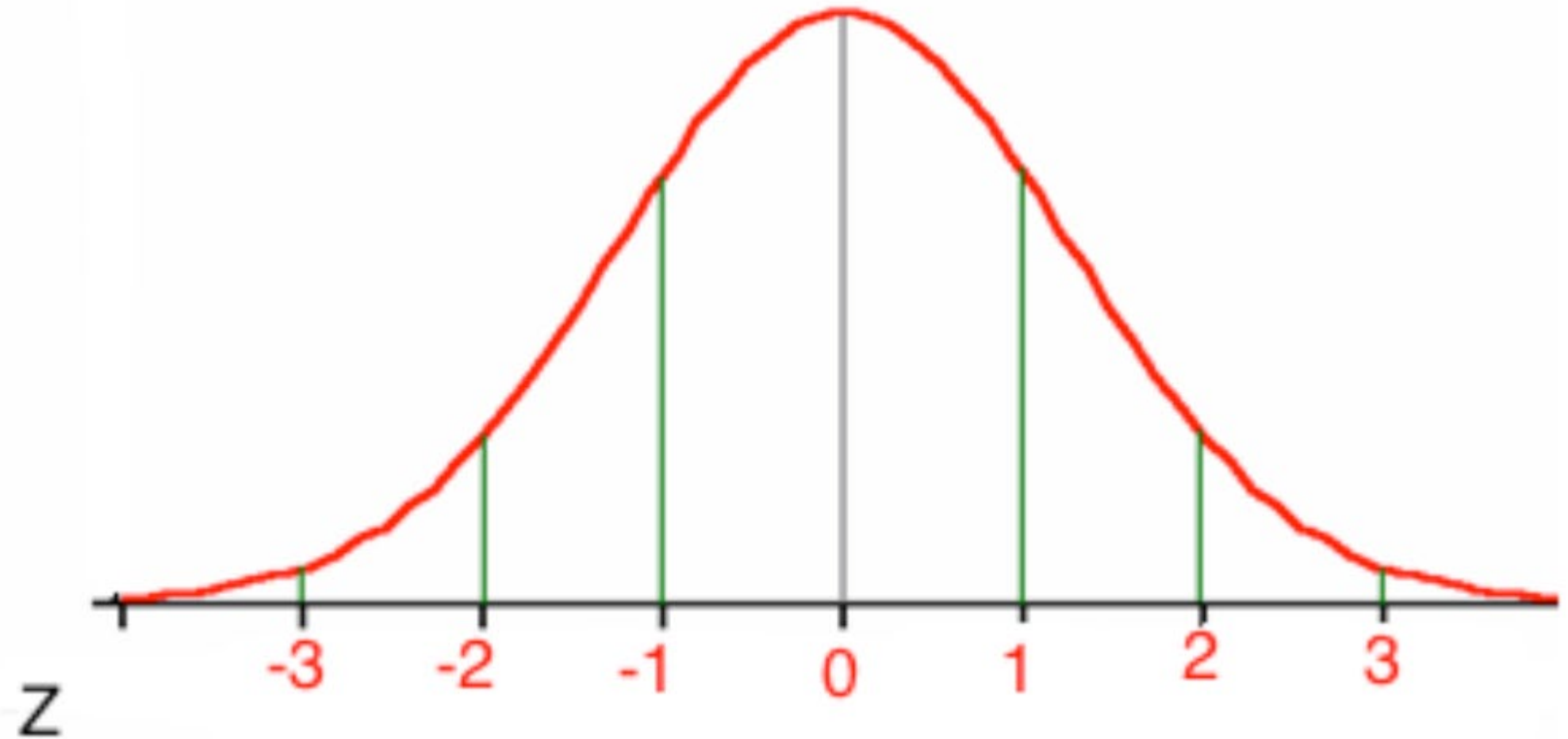
A z-score tells us how many standard deviations the observed value falls from the mean.

We can use z-scores to “standardize” values that are on different scales to compare them.

# Example:

Bon took the ACT and scored 31. Craig took the SAT and scored (CR+M) 1390. If both tests are normally distributed, who did better? The ACT has a mean of 21.1 and a standard deviation of 4.7. The SAT has a mean of 1010 and a standard deviation of 174.5.

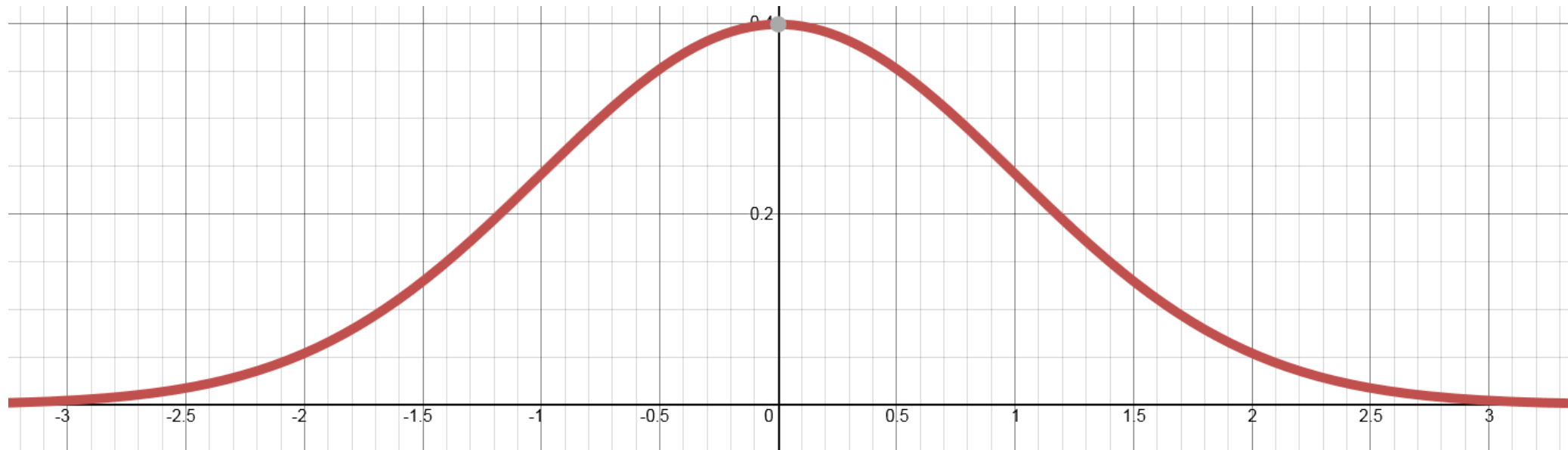
The standard normal distribution is the normal distribution with  $N(0,1)$ :



Little known fact:

The Normal Distribution Curve has an equation of the following:

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$



# Using Tables from the Textbook:

Table A in your appendix gives areas under the standard normal curve for values of  $z$ . The table entry for each value of  $z$  gives the area under the curve to the **left of  $z$**  – in other words, it gives  $p(Z < z)$  .

<https://www.casa.uh.edu/CourseWare2008/Books/p/Math/2311/TB/index.html>





Example: Using Table A, find the following probabilities:

A.  $p(Z < -1.06)$

B.  $p(Z < 2.15)$

C.  $p(Z > 2.15)$

D.  $p(-1.06 < Z < 2.15)$

Now let's repeat with calculator and R-Studio.

If we want to use the table for probabilities and are not given  $z$ , we must compute the  $z$ -score using the formula above.

If  $X$  has distribution  $N(100,15)$ , standardize  $X$  and use Table A to find the following probabilities:

Find the z-score corresponding to  $x = 80$ .

Find the z-score corresponding to  $x = 105$ .

$$p(X < 80)$$

$$p(X > 105)$$

$$p(80 < X < 105)$$

# Known Percentile Rank

Now, let's suppose we know the percentile rank or the probability and want to find the corresponding z-score.

We can use Table A and look up the percentile (remember, it shows the area to the left) or we can use the command `invNorm(percent)` on the TI or `qnorm(percent)` in R.

Example: Find the value of  $c$  so that

A.  $P(Z < c) = 0.7704$

B.  $P(Z > c) = 0.006$

C.  $P(-c < Z < c) = 0.966$

## Another example:

Suppose you rank in the top 10% of your class. If the mean gpa is 2.7 and the standard deviation is 0.59, what is your gpa? (Assume a normal distribution).