

Math 102  
Normal Distribution Examples

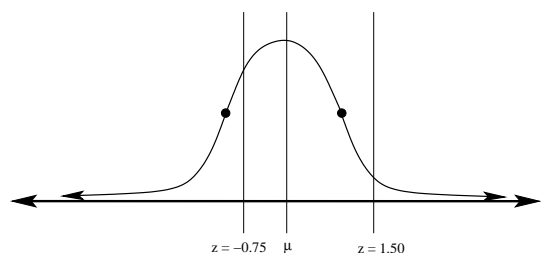
Although the 68%-95%-99.7% Rule is useful, often we want more detailed information about the percentage of the population that is under a portion of a normal distribution. One way to get more detailed information is to compute the  $z$ -score for a data value in normal distribution and then make use of the standard  $z$ -table.

The  $z$ -score of a raw data score  $x$  in a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$  is found by computing:  $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ . The meaning of the  $z$  score is the number of standard deviations the data value is above or below the mean (above if the  $z$ -score is positive, below if the  $z$ -score is negative).

**Examples:**

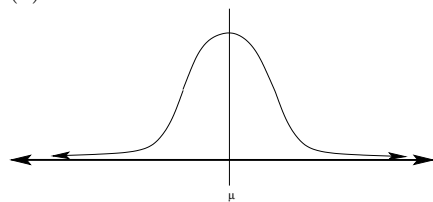
- (a) A  $z$ -score  $z = 1.5$  means that that data value is 1.5 standard deviations above the mean.
- (b) A  $z$ -score  $z = -.75$  means that that data value is 0.75 standard deviations below the mean.

If we look the resulting  $z$ -score up in the standard normal  $z$ -table, we find a decimal that represents the proportion of the population that is between the mean and the data value with the corresponding  $z$ -score. Notice that there are no negative  $z$ -values in the table. This is because we can use positive values and symmetry to find the proportions for negative  $z$ -scores.

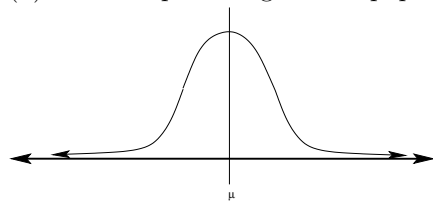


**Example 1:** Suppose that a given population is normal with mean  $\mu = 20$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 5$ .

- (a) Find the  $z$ -score associated with the data values  $x = 15$  and  $x = 24$ .

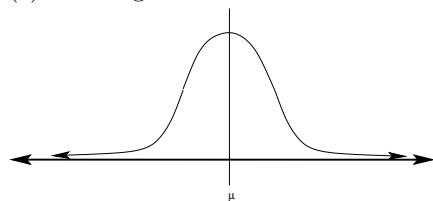


- (b) Find the percentage of the population between  $x = 15$  and  $x = 24$



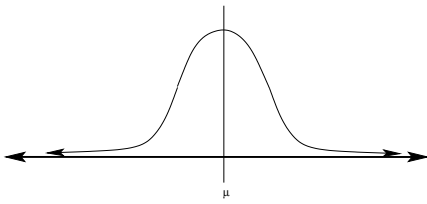
We can also work backwards from the  $z$  score to find the raw score associated with it. If we solve for  $x$  in the formula  $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ , we get  $x = z\sigma + \mu$

- (c) How big would  $x$  need to be in order for only 10% of the population to be higher than  $x$ ?

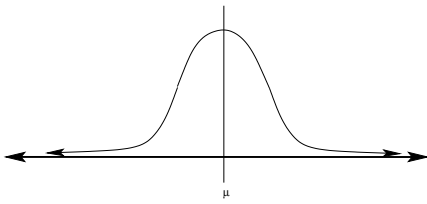


**Example 2:** Suppose that the number of slices of pizza consumed by students at MSUM on a weekly basis is normally distributed with mean  $\mu = 8$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 2$ .

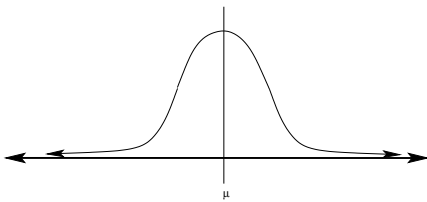
1. What percentage of MSUM students eat more than 10 pieces of pizza per week?



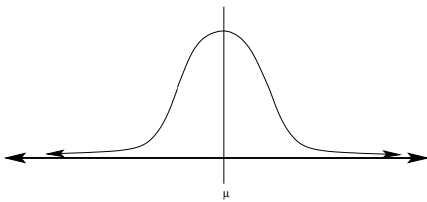
2. What percentage of MSUM students eat less than 5 pieces of pizza per week?



3. What percentage of MSUM students eat between 7 and 12 pieces of pizza per week?



4. How many pieces of pizza would a student have to eat in order to eat more pizza than 80% of the students at MSUM?



5. If there are 7,000 students currently enrolled at MSUM, how many of them eat more than 6 pieces of pizza per week?

