

Relative Frequency Histogram for Heights of Men with Class Intervals

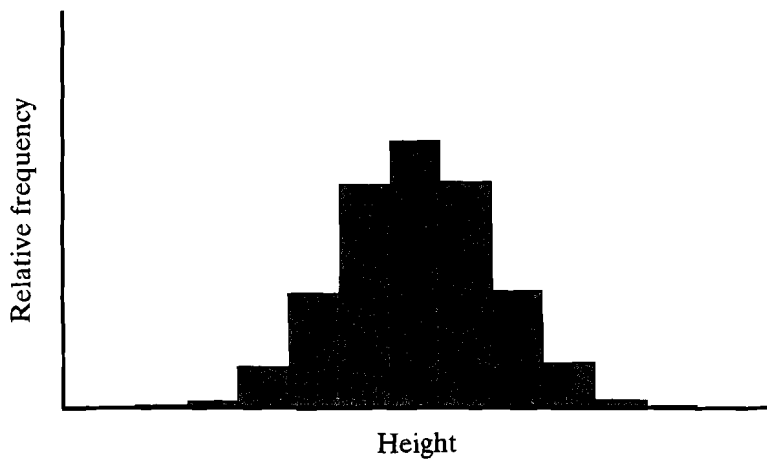


Figure 6.2.3 shows a relative frequency histogram for the same population of men, but with class intervals of width one inch.

Relative Frequency Histogram for Heights of Men with Class Intervals

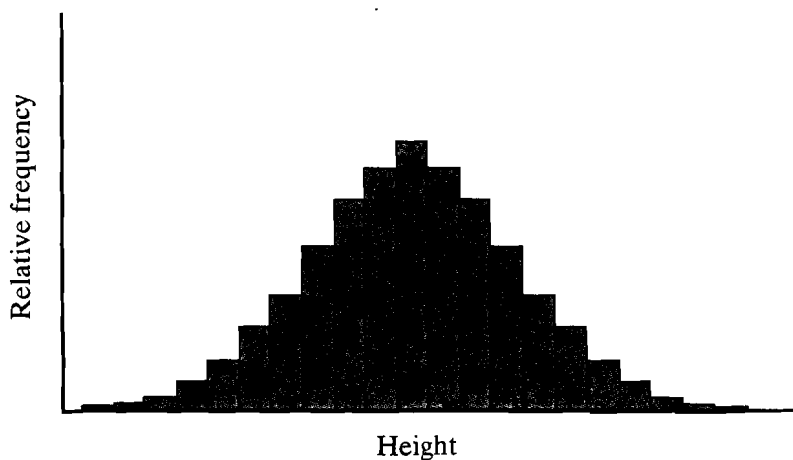
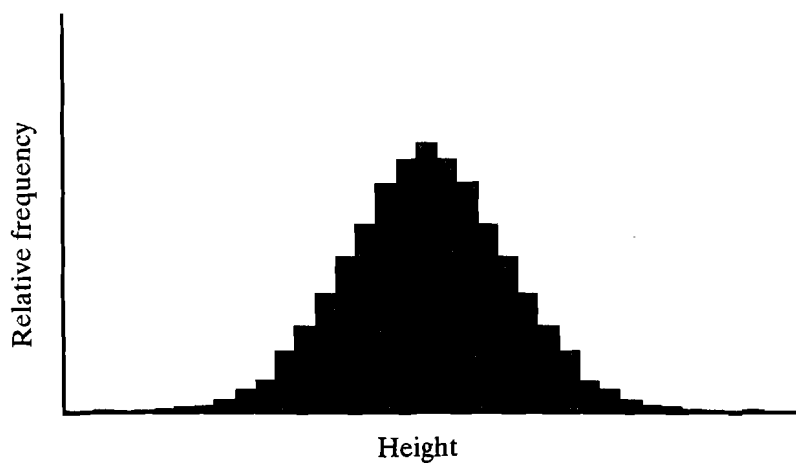


Figure 6.2.4 shows a relative frequency histogram for the same population of men, but with class intervals of width one-half inch.

Relative Frequency Histogram for Heights of Men with Class Intervals



Density curve – a curve that describes the overall pattern of a distribution

- total area under a probability density curve is 1.0
- the curve never drops below the horizontal axis

FIGURE 6.2.1
Relative Frequency Histogram of
a *Normal* Population

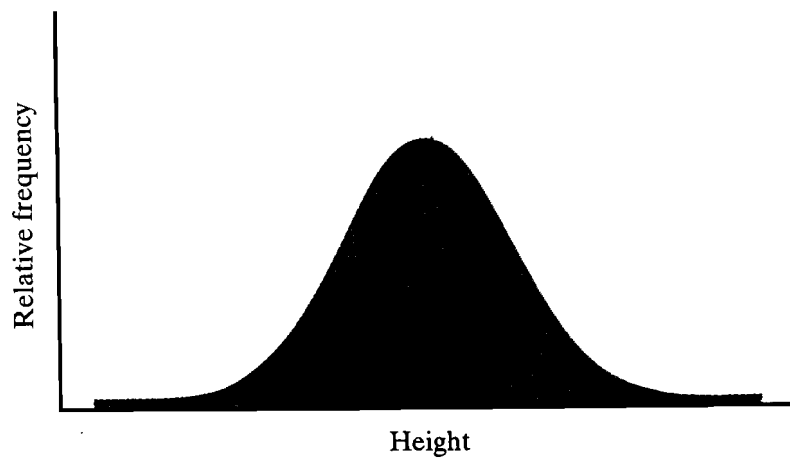


FIGURE 6.2.5

Proportion of Values $< \mu - z\sigma$
Is Equal to Proportion of Values
 $> \mu + z\sigma$

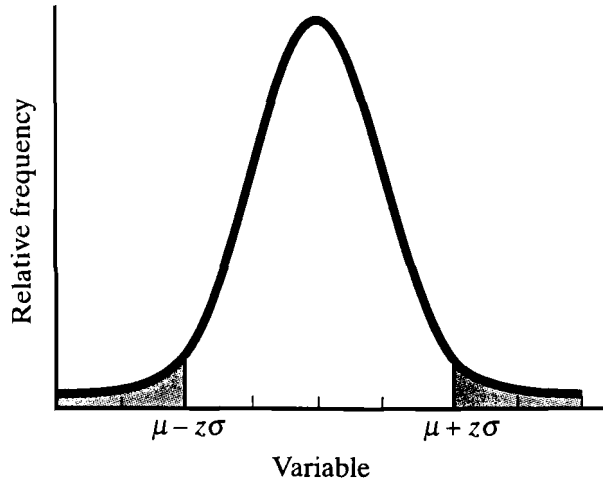


FIGURE 6.2.6

Proportion of Values $< \mu + z\sigma$
Is Equal to Proportion of Values
 $> \mu - z\sigma$

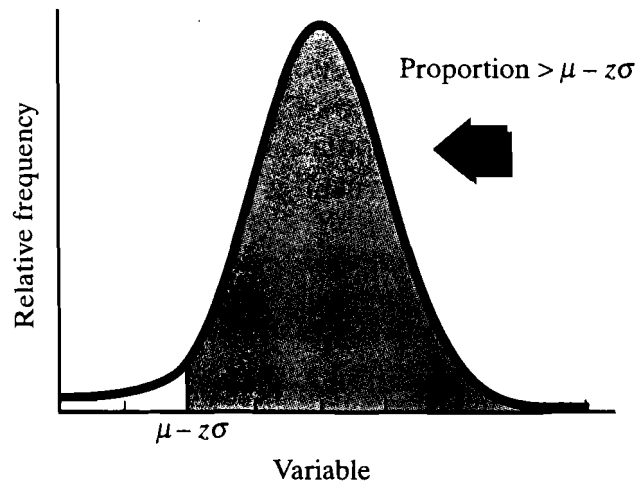
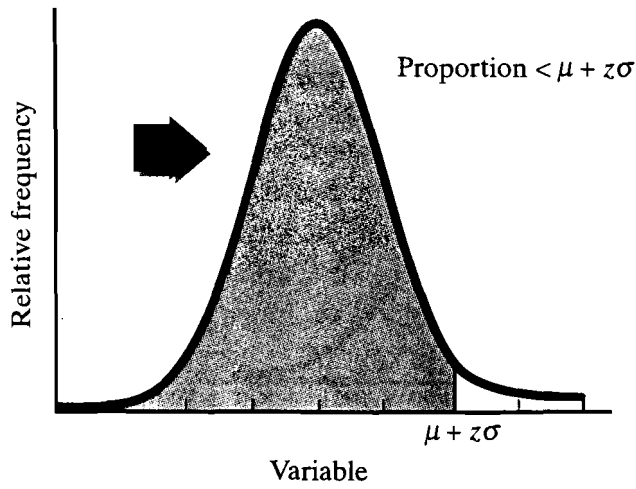


FIGURE 6.2.7

Two *Normal* Populations with the Same Standard Deviations but Different Means

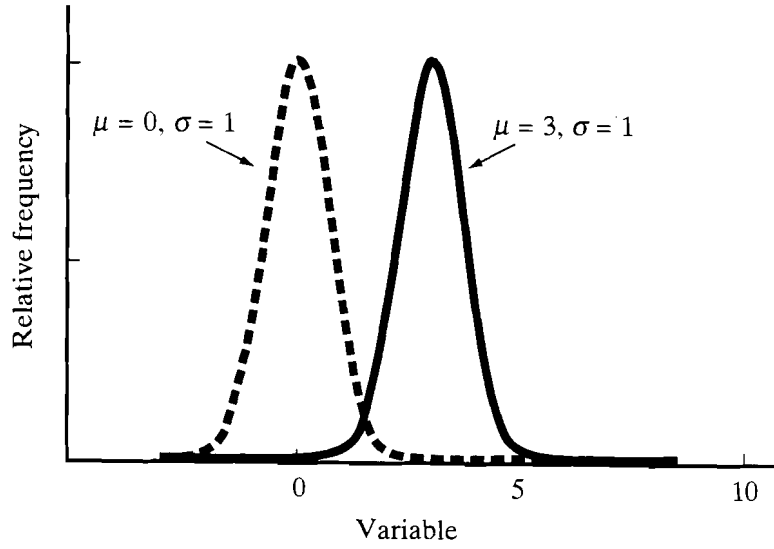
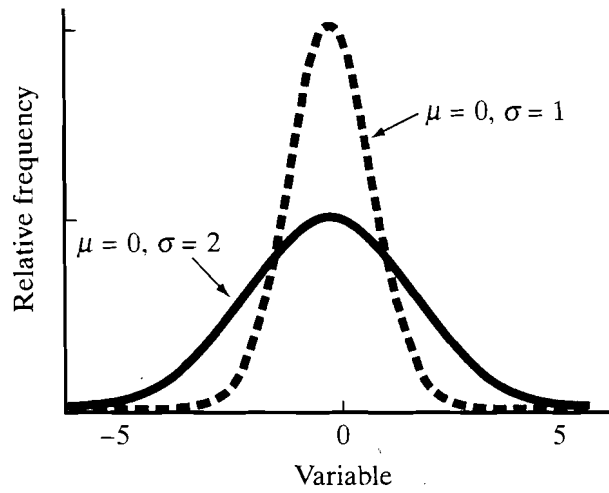


FIGURE 6.2.8

Two *Normal* Populations with the Same Means but Different Standard Deviations



The standard normal distribution

- The *standard normal distribution* is the normal distribution with
 - $\mu = 0$
 - $\sigma = 1$
- The name Z is often used for a variable that has the standard normal distribution.

For this particular normal distribution,

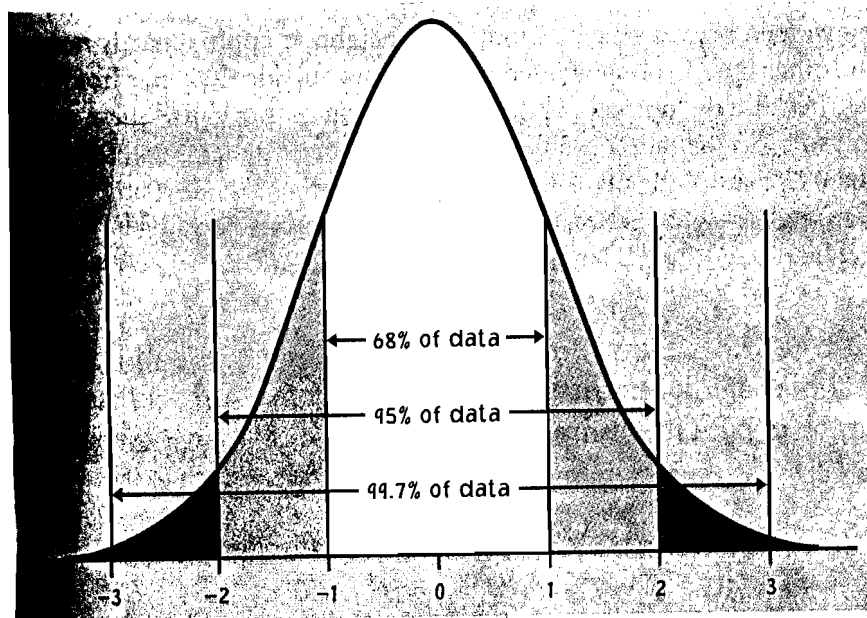


Figure 1.20 The 68–95–99.7 rule for normal distributions.