#### An experiment is a Bernoulli Trial if:

- there are two outcomes (success and failure),
- the probability of success, p, is always the same,

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

the trials are independent.

#### An experiment is a Bernoulli Trial if:

- there are two outcomes (success and failure),
- the probability of success, p, is always the same,

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

- the trials are independent.
- The probability of failure is

#### An experiment is a Bernoulli Trial if:

- there are two outcomes (success and failure),
- the probability of success, p, is always the same,

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

- the trials are independent.
- The probability of failure is 1 p.
- Suppose we repeat a Bernoulli trial n times.

#### An experiment is a Bernoulli Trial if:

- there are two outcomes (success and failure),
- the probability of success, p, is always the same,
- the trials are independent.
- The probability of failure is 1 p.
- Suppose we repeat a Bernoulli trial n times.
  - How many successes do we expect to get? (what is the expected value, µ?)

#### An experiment is a Bernoulli Trial if:

- there are two outcomes (success and failure),
- the probability of success, p, is always the same,
- the trials are independent.
- The probability of failure is 1 p.
- Suppose we repeat a Bernoulli trial n times.
  - How many successes do we expect to get? (what is the expected value, μ?)
  - How much variance is there (σ<sup>2</sup>), in the expected number of successes?

► Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.

Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

We are repeating a Bernoulli trial 6 times.

- Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.
- We are repeating a Bernoulli trial 6 times.

| • | # of heads  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
|---|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   | probability | 1  | 6  | 15 | 20 | 15 | 6  | 1  |
|   |             | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

- Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.
- We are repeating a Bernoulli trial 6 times.

$$\mu = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + 1 \cdot \frac{6}{64} + \dots + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{64} = 3.$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- Toss a coin 6 times, and count the number of heads.
- We are repeating a Bernoulli trial 6 times.

$$\mu = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + 1 \cdot \frac{6}{64} + \dots + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{64} = 3.$$

The variance is:

$$\sigma^2 = (0-3)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + (1-3)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + \dots + (6-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{64} = \frac{3}{2}$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

We want better formulas.

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

- We want better formulas.
- ▶ In *n* Bernoulli trials with success probability *p*, we have:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- We want better formulas.
- ▶ In *n* Bernoulli trials with success probability *p*, we have:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

• 
$$\mu = np$$
.

- We want better formulas.
- ▶ In *n* Bernoulli trials with success probability *p*, we have:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

• 
$$\mu = np.$$
  
•  $\sigma^2 = np(1-p)$ 

How many civilizations do we expect in the galaxy?

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

- How many civilizations do we expect in the galaxy?
- We can view this as a Bernoulli trial, by looking at each star.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- How many civilizations do we expect in the galaxy?
- ▶ We can view this as a Bernoulli trial, by looking at each star.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

▶ *n* is 300 billion.

- How many civilizations do we expect in the galaxy?
- ▶ We can view this as a Bernoulli trial, by looking at each star.

- ▶ *n* is 300 billion.
- ▶ Want p.

The Drake Equation is roughly:

 $p = p_{planet} \cdot p_{life} \cdot p_{intelligence} \cdot p_{civilization}$ 

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

The Drake Equation is roughly:

 $p = p_{planet} \cdot p_{life} \cdot p_{intelligence} \cdot p_{civilization}$ 

•  $p_{planet}$  is the probability that a star has an orbiting planet.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

The Drake Equation is roughly:

 $p = p_{planet} \cdot p_{life} \cdot p_{intelligence} \cdot p_{civilization}$ 

- $p_{planet}$  is the probability that a star has an orbiting planet.
- *p<sub>life</sub>* is the probability that a planet is capable of sustaining life.

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

The Drake Equation is roughly:

 $p = p_{planet} \cdot p_{life} \cdot p_{intelligence} \cdot p_{civilization}$ 

- *p*<sub>planet</sub> is the probability that a star has an orbiting planet.
- *p*<sub>life</sub> is the probability that a planet is capable of sustaining life.
- *p*<sub>intelligence</sub> is the probability that the planet sustains intelligent life.

The Drake Equation is roughly:

 $p = p_{planet} \cdot p_{life} \cdot p_{intelligence} \cdot p_{civilization}$ 

- *p*<sub>planet</sub> is the probability that a star has an orbiting planet.
- *p*<sub>life</sub> is the probability that a planet is capable of sustaining life.
- *p*<sub>intelligence</sub> is the probability that the planet sustains intelligent life.
- *p<sub>civilization</sub>* is the probability that an intelligent species develops a civilization.

• We know  $p_{planet} \approx 1$ .



- We know  $p_{planet} \approx 1$ .
- Have to make educated guesses for the other probabilities.

- We know  $p_{planet} \approx 1$ .
- Have to make educated guesses for the other probabilities.

- Estimates are:
  - ▶ *p*<sub>life</sub> = .13
  - $p_{intelligence} = 1$
  - ▶ p<sub>civilization</sub> = .2

- We know  $p_{planet} \approx 1$ .
- Have to make educated guesses for the other probabilities.

- Estimates are:
  - ▶ *p*<sub>life</sub> = .13
  - $p_{intelligence} = 1$
  - *p<sub>civilization</sub>* = .2

► So p = .026.

- We know  $p_{planet} \approx 1$ .
- Have to make educated guesses for the other probabilities.

- Estimates are:
  - ▶ *p*<sub>life</sub> = .13
  - $p_{intelligence} = 1$
  - *p<sub>civilization</sub>* = .2
- ▶ So p = .026.
- So  $\mu$  is approximately 7.8 billion.





- Criticisms:
  - Civilizations don't last forever (need more complicated equation).

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- Criticisms:
  - Civilizations don't last forever (need more complicated equation).

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

Multiplying probabilities

- Criticisms:
  - Civilizations don't last forever (need more complicated equation).
  - Multiplying probabilities
  - ▶ We don't really know *p*<sub>life</sub>, *p*<sub>intelligence</sub>, and *p*<sub>civilization</sub>.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

Going back to flipping a coin 6 times.



- Going back to flipping a coin 6 times.
- Plot the probabilities of getting k heads,

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- Going back to flipping a coin 6 times.
- ▶ Plot the probabilities of getting *k* heads, and  $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ



▲ロト ▲圖ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三ヨー のへで

Now flip a coin 20 times.

Now flip a coin 20 times.

• What is  $\mu$ ?

Now flip a coin 20 times.

- What is μ?
  What is σ<sup>2</sup>?

- Now flip a coin 20 times.
  - What is  $\mu$ ?
  - What is  $\sigma^2$ ?
- ▶ Plot the probabilities of getting *k* heads, and  $\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ □臣 = のへで



▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

Moral: when n gets large, the distribution of the number of successes looks like a bell-shaped curve.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

Moral: when n gets large, the distribution of the number of successes looks like a bell-shaped curve.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

Where is the curve centered at?

- Moral: when n gets large, the distribution of the number of successes looks like a bell-shaped curve.
- Where is the curve centered at?
- The standard deviation/variance measures how wide the curve is.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

- Moral: when n gets large, the distribution of the number of successes looks like a bell-shaped curve.
- Where is the curve centered at?
- The standard deviation/variance measures how wide the curve is.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

• The area under the curve is always 1.

If a certain variable is distributed as a bell-shaped curve, we say that the variable follows a normal distribution.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

- If a certain variable is distributed as a bell-shaped curve, we say that the variable follows a normal distribution.
- Examples: Bernoulli trials, heights of people, IQ scores, light bulb lifetimes...

- If a certain variable is distributed as a bell-shaped curve, we say that the variable follows a normal distribution.
- Examples: Bernoulli trials, heights of people, IQ scores, light bulb lifetimes...

We need to know 2 numbers to describe the normal distribution:

- If a certain variable is distributed as a bell-shaped curve, we say that the variable follows a normal distribution.
- Examples: Bernoulli trials, heights of people, IQ scores, light bulb lifetimes...
- We need to know 2 numbers to describe the normal distribution:
  - $\mu$ : the mean, where the curve is centered.
  - σ: the standard deviation, which specifies how spread out the bell is.