## Review

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- two possible outcomes (success or failure)
- probability of success is always the same ( $p$ )
- the trials are independent
- other experiments:
- "what is the probability of $k$ successes if we do a Bernoulli trial $n$ times?"
- "how many successes do we expect if we do a Bernoulli trial $n$ times?"


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$$
\left(N(x)=\frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2 \pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^{2}}{2 \sigma^{2}}}\right)
$$

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$10^{-11}$


- Observe that this student doesn't stand a good chance at passing.
- Want to quantify this.


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- Between 70 and 130?


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- Between 55 and 145?
- Over 145?


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- 30 multiple choice questions, each with 4 answers
- Student is randomly answering each question
- $\mu=7.5$
- $\sigma \approx 2.5$
- Approximately, what is the probability that the student will score under 15?


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- If you sell 200 tickets, the airline will almost be under-full.
- Should incorporate these probabilities into the earlier decision theory model.
- A similar question: what fraction of the area is within .5 or 1.5 standard deviations from $\mu$ ?
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- A similar question: what fraction of the area is within .5 or 1.5 standard deviations from $\mu$ ?
- To answer, define the $z$-score of some value $x$ :
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- Back to IQs $(\mu=100, \sigma=15)$
- What is the $z$-score of 85 ?
- A similar question: what fraction of the area is within .5 or 1.5 standard deviations from $\mu$ ?
- To answer, define the $z$-score of some value $x$ :
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- Back to IQs $(\mu=100, \sigma=15)$
- What is the $z$-score of 85 ?
- Of 120 ?
- A similar question: what fraction of the area is within .5 or 1.5 standard deviations from $\mu$ ?
- To answer, define the $z$-score of some value $x$ :
- $z=\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$
- Back to IQs $(\mu=100, \sigma=15)$
- What is the $z$-score of 85 ?
- Of 120 ?
- For any normal distribution, what is the $z$-score of $\mu$ ?
- So the $z$-score just says how many standard deviations a number is above or below $\mu$
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- A z-score table tells you what percent is below $x$.
- What percent of the population has IQ less than or equal to 120 ?


## Part of a z-score Table

| $\mathbf{z}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7}$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ | .8159 | .8186 | .8212 | .8238 | .8264 | .8289 | .8315 | .8340 |
| $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ | .8412 | .8438 | .8461 | .8485 | .8508 | .8531 | .8554 | .8577 |
| $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ | .8643 | .8665 | .8686 | .8708 | .8729 | .8749 | .8770 | .8790 |
| $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ | .8849 | .8869 | .8888 | .8907 | .8925 | .8944 | .8962 | .8980 |
| $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ | .9032 | .9049 | .9066 | .9082 | .9099 | .9115 | .9131 | .9147 |

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## Part of a z-score Table

- So $\approx 90.82 \%$ of the population has $I Q$ less than 120 .

