



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

**Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore - 641 107**

**An Autonomous Institution**

**Accredited by NBA - AICTE and Accredited by NAAC - UGC with 'A' Grade**

**Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**



## **DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**COURSE NAME : 19BA106 FUNDAMENTALS OF DATA ANALYSIS**

**I YEAR /I SEMESTER**

**Unit 2 - SAMPLING AND ESTIMATION**

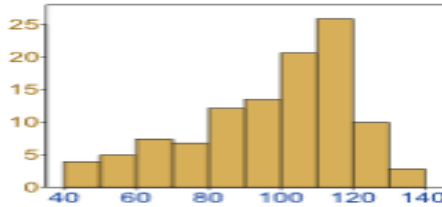
**Topic 2: FDA - Properties of the Normal Distribution**



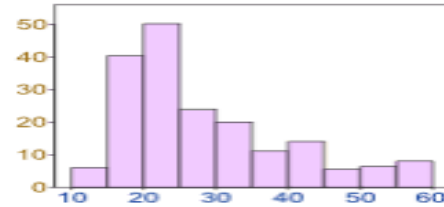
# Normal Distribution

➤ Data can be "distributed" (spread out) in different ways.

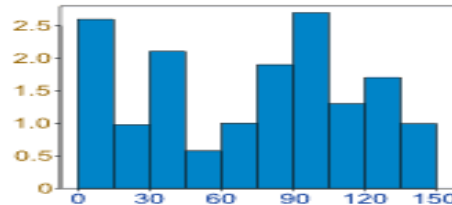
It can be spread out more on the left



Or more on the right



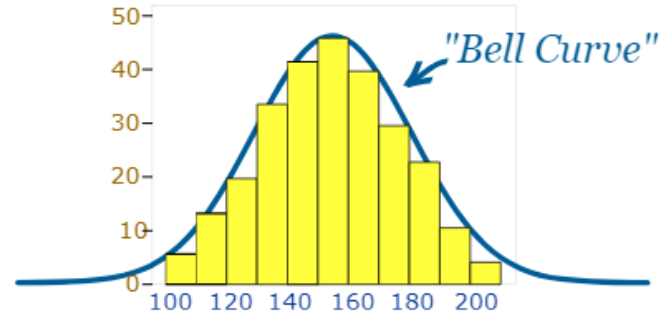
Or it can be all jumbled up





# Normal Distribution

➤ But there are many cases where the data tends to be around a central value with no bias left or right, and it gets close to a "Normal Distribution" like this



A Normal Distribution

The "Bell Curve" is a Normal Distribution. And the yellow [histogram](#) shows some data that follows it closely, but not perfectly (which is usual).



# Normal Distribution

Many things closely follow a Normal Distribution:

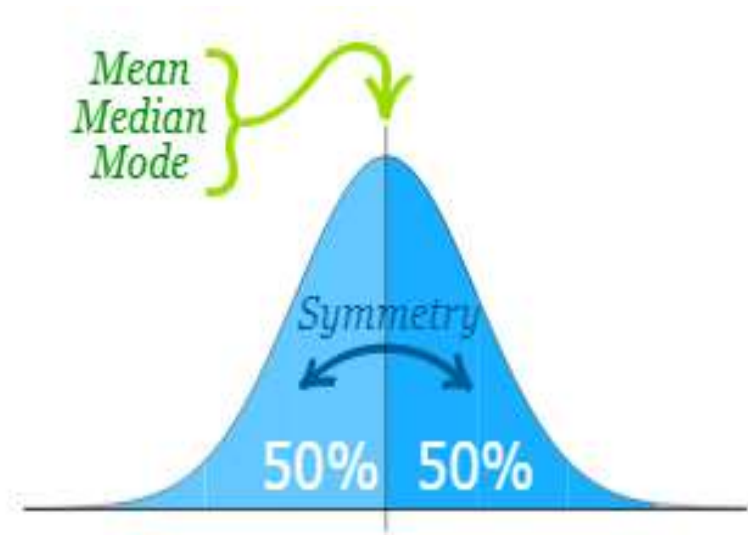
- heights of people
- size of things produced by machines
- errors in measurements
- blood pressure
- marks on a test



# We say the data is "normally distributed" When

The Normal Distribution has:

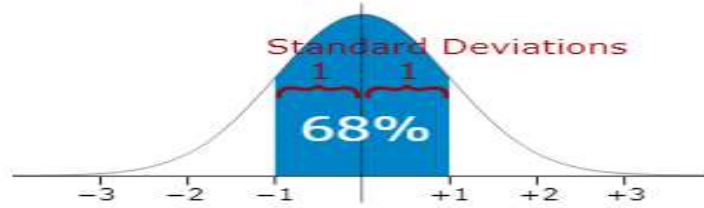
- mean = median = mode
- symmetry about the centre 50% of values less than the mean and 50% greater than the mean



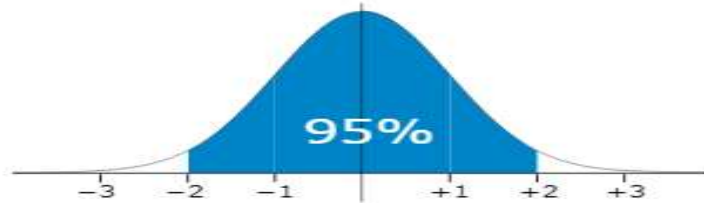


# Empirical rule

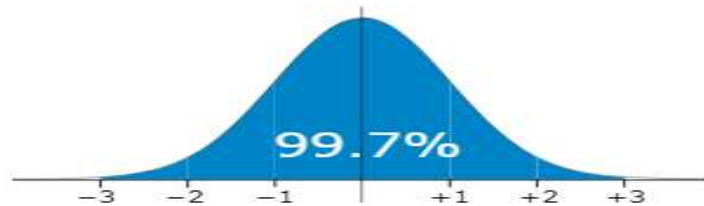
When we calculate the standard deviation we find that **generally**:



**68%** of values are within  
**1 standard deviation** of the mean



**95%** of values are within  
**2 standard deviations** of the mean



**99.7%** of values are within  
**3 standard deviations** of the mean



**RECAP**

**QUESTIONS???**

**THANK YOU**

