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| **Math Objectives**   * Students will explore the relationship between normal distributions and probabilities. They will examine these relationships graphically and algebraically. * Students will be asked to use their handhelds to create normal distribution curves to help in their exploration and discussions. * Students will try to make a connection with how to understand these topics in IB Mathematics courses and on their final assessments.   **Vocabulary**   * Bell Curve • Standardization • z-score   **About the Lesson**   * This lesson is aligning with the curriculum of IB Mathematics Applications and Interpretations and IB Mathematics Approaches and Analysis SL/HL * This falls under the IB Mathematics Core Content Topic 4 Statistics and Probability:   **4.9:**  **(a)** Normal distribution and curve.  **(b)** Properties of the normal distribution.  **(c)** Diagrammatic representation.  **(d)** Normal probability calculations.  **(e)** Inverse normal calculations.  As a result, students will:   * Apply this information to real world situations.   **Teacher Preparation and Notes**.   * This activity is done with the use of the TI-84 family as an aid to the problems.   **Activity Materials**   * Compatible TI Technologies: TI-84 Plus\*, TI-84 Plus Silver Edition\*, TI-84 Plus C Silver Edition, TI-84 Plus CE   *\* with the latest operating system (2.55MP) featuring MathPrintTM  functionality.* | C:\Users\wilkied\AppData\Local\Temp\Texas Instruments\TI-SmartView CE for the TI-84 Plus Family\Capture1-1701560935226.png  **Tech Tips:**   * This activity includes screen captures taken from the TI-84 Plus CE. It is also appropriate for use with the rest of the TI-84 Plus family. Slight variations to these directions may be required if using other calculator models. * Watch for additional Tech Tips throughout the activity for the specific technology you are using. * Access free tutorials at <http://education.ti.com/calculators/pd/US/Online-Learning/Tutorials>   **Lesson Files:**  *Student Activity*  84CE-RationalFunctions-Student.pdf  84CE-RationalFunctions-Student.doc  RATIONAL.8XP |

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| In this activity, you will use the idea of a normal distribution to pull together multiple areas of probability and statistics. You will start with basic ideas using means, standard deviations, quartiles, interquartile ranges, and z-scores, then progressing to conditional probabilities. | C:\Users\wilkied\AppData\Local\Temp\Texas Instruments\TI-SmartView CE for the TI-84 Plus Family\Capture1-1701560935226.png |

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| A normal distribution is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graphical form, the normal distribution appears as a “bell curve”.  Data is symmetrically distributed with no skew, see the graph to the right. There are three rules to remember about a normal distribution:  1. Symmetrical Bell Shape  2. Mean = Median, both are located at the center of the distribution  3. 68% of the data falls within one standard deviation of the mean. | C:\Users\wilkied\Desktop\TI and IB\Phase 5\Normal Distribution\Normal Distribution 2.png |

**Problem 1 - Basics**

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| Before we apply the idea of normal distribution to real world scenarios, let us recall what we have learned with some practice.  Using the data: 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7  1. Find its mean and standard deviation.  **Solution:** mean = 4, = 1.48678… 1.49  2. Find Q1, Median, Q3, and the Interquartile Range.  **Solution:** Q1 = 3, Median = 4, IQR = 5 – 3 = 2  3. Discuss with a classmate if you think this is a normal distribution. Explain. If you think it is, graph this normal distribution on your handheld.  **Solution:** The data is symmetrical and the median = mean. |

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| **Tech Tip:** This would be a perfect time to show your students how to graph the normal distribution curve using Normal Pdf on the handheld. Students can graph this by going to y = screen using the normPdf function. Students would press **2nd vars (distr)**, **1** **normpdf(x,mean,standard deviation)** as the function. Students will be required to adjust the window settings accordingly. |

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| When a normal distribution occurs, you can center your data around the actual mean, but if the full data is not given, and only its statistics, you can standardize your data to z-scores and center the data around the mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.  To find the z-score, you will use the formula:  Where is the given data value, is the mean, and is the standard deviation. |  |

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| 4. Convert to a z-score.  **Solution:**  5. Given the z-score of 1, find its corresponding data value .  **Solution:** , |

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| These normal distributions can also be used to find probabilities. The cumulative probability of an event occurring is 100% or 1. The total area or shading under a normal distribution curve is also represented by 100% or 1. The shading can be broken down into individual probabilities. Using your handheld, you can find these probabilities by pressing **2nd vars (distr)**, **2 normalcdf** and fill in each line with the appropriate information for your cumulative probabilities. |

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| 6. Find the probability of selecting a piece of data that is greater than 5. This can also be written as .  **Solution:** From a calculator page press 2nd  vars, 2 normalcdf  normalcdf(5,∞,4,1.49) = 0.251  7. With a classmate, write the problem in question number 6 using z-scores, then find this probability.  **Solution:** |  |

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| 8. Find the probability of selecting a piece of data that is between the values of 2 and 5. This can also be written as .  **Solution:** normalcdf(2,5,4,1.49)  9. With a classmate, write the problem in question number 8 using z-scores, then find its probability.  **Solution:** x = 5 becomes z = 0.671  x = 2 becomes z = = -1.34  P(0.671 < z < -1.34) = 0.659 |  |

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| 10. (i) Find . Sketch the normal distribution curve and shade the region under the curve   that represents this probability.  **Solution:** normalcdf(-∞, 2.5, 4, 1.49) = 0.157  (ii) With a classmate, write the problem in part (i) using z-scores, find its probability and sketch the   normal distribution curve and shade the region under the curve that represents this probability.  **Solution:** P(z < -1.0067) = normalcdf(-∞, -1.0067,0,1) = 0.157 |

**Problem 2 – Using Statistics and Probability to Find the Data**

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| What if you were given the probability of certain data being selected, could you find individual pieces of this data?  *Notation to be familiar with:*  Normal Distribution centered around the mean of the given data:  where = mean, = variance  Normal Distribution standardized around the mean score of 0:  where 0 = mean and 1 = variance  1. Given , find when .  **\*\*Handheld tip:** You will use the inverse Normal function by pressing **2nd, vars (distr),   3 invNorm(**, then fill in the **Area**, **mean** and **standard deviation** (if not standardized), and choose  the placement of the area (tail).  **Solution:** z = invNorm(0.576,0,1) = 0.197 |

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| 2. Find such that:  (i)  **Solution:** z = invNorm(1 – 0.261,0,1) = 0.640  (ii)  **Solution:** P(z < a) – P(z < -1) = 0.372  P(z < a) – 0.158655 = 0.372  P(z < a) = 0.530655  a = invNorm(0.530655,0,1) = 0.0769 |  |

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| What if the raw data is not given, but the statistics of the data are, could you find individual pieces of data?  3. Given a set of data with a mean of 29 and a standard deviation 2.32, , find the Interquartile Range of the data.  **Solution:** Find data values at both the 75th percentile and 25th percentile.  75th: invNorm(0.75,29,2.32) = 30.5648  25th: invNorm(0.25,29,2.32) = 27.435  IQR: 30.5648 – 27.435 = 3.13 |

**Problem 3 – Real World Scenarios**

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| 1. The weights of oranges sold at a grocers are normally distributed with a mean weight of 175 g and a standard deviation of 25 g.  (a) If an orange is chosen at random, find the probability that its weight lies between 160 g and  190 g.  **Solution:**  P(160 < x < 190) = normalcdf(160,190,175,25) = 0.451  (b) Find the weight exceeded by 15% of the oranges.  **Solution:** P(x > a) = 0.15  a = invNorm(0.85,175,25) = 200.911 g |

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| 2. The grades of 400 students in an examination are normally distributed with a mean of 60 and a standard deviation of 10.  (a) If 7% of the students obtain a grade of marks or more, find the value of .  **Solution:**  invNorm(0.93,60,10) = 74.7579 ≈ 75  (b) If 15% of the students fail by getting or less, find the value of .  **Solution:** invNorm(0.15,60,10) = 49.6366 ≈ 50 |

**Further IB Application**

1. A company manufactures fan blades for ceiling fans. The lengths of the blades, cm, are normally distributed with a mean 65 and a standard deviation of . The interquartile range is 7. Find the value of .

**Solution:**

, therefore Q1 = 65 – 3.5 = 61.5 and Q3 = 65 + 3.5 = 68.5

75th percentile: invNorm(.75,0,1) = 0.674

25th percentile: invNorm(.25,0,1) = -0.674

2. A bakery makes two flavors of cupcakes: Red Velvet and Vanilla.

(a) The weights, grams, of the red velvet cupcakes are normally distributed with a mean of 24 g and standard deviation of 1.6 g. Find the probability that a randomly selected red velvet cupcake weighs less than 21 g.

**Solution:**

P(x < 21) = normalcdf(-∞,21,24,1.6) = 0.0304

(b) The weights, grams, of the vanilla cupcakes are normally distributed with a mean of 22 g and standard deviation of 1.4 g.

Each day 65% of the cupcakes made are vanilla.

On a particular day, a cupcake is randomly selected from all those made at the baker.

(i) Find the probability that the randomly selected cupcake weighs less than 21 g.

**Solution:**

P(red velvet) × P(weight of RV < 21| red velvet) + P(vanilla) × P(weight of vanilla < 21|vanilla)

= (0.35) × (0.0304) + (0.65) × (0.2375)

= 0.165

(ii) Given that a randomly selected cupcake weighs less than 21 g, find the probability that it is red  
 velvet.

**Solution:**

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| **Teacher Tip:** This second Further IB Application deals with conditional probabilities and it would be wise for the students to know how to do these before attempting this problem. |

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| **Teacher Tip:** Throughout this activity, the students are asked to discuss with classmates and explain how they achieved their answers. This is a wonderful opportunity to create a student led classroom. As you float around the room, listen to what they are saying, add to their discussions, and give them leading questions to see how they respond. |

*\*\*Note: This activity has been developed independently by Texas Instruments and aligned with the IB Mathematics curriculum, but is not endorsed by IB™. IB is a registered trademark owned by the International Baccalaureate Organization.*