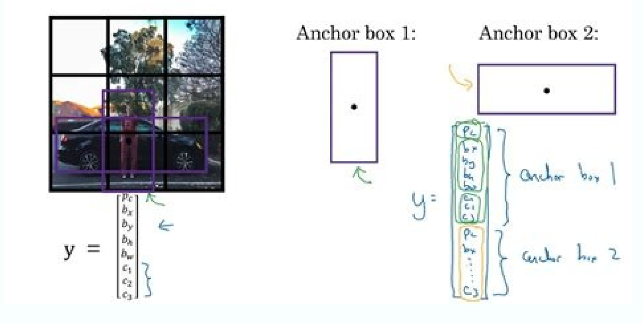
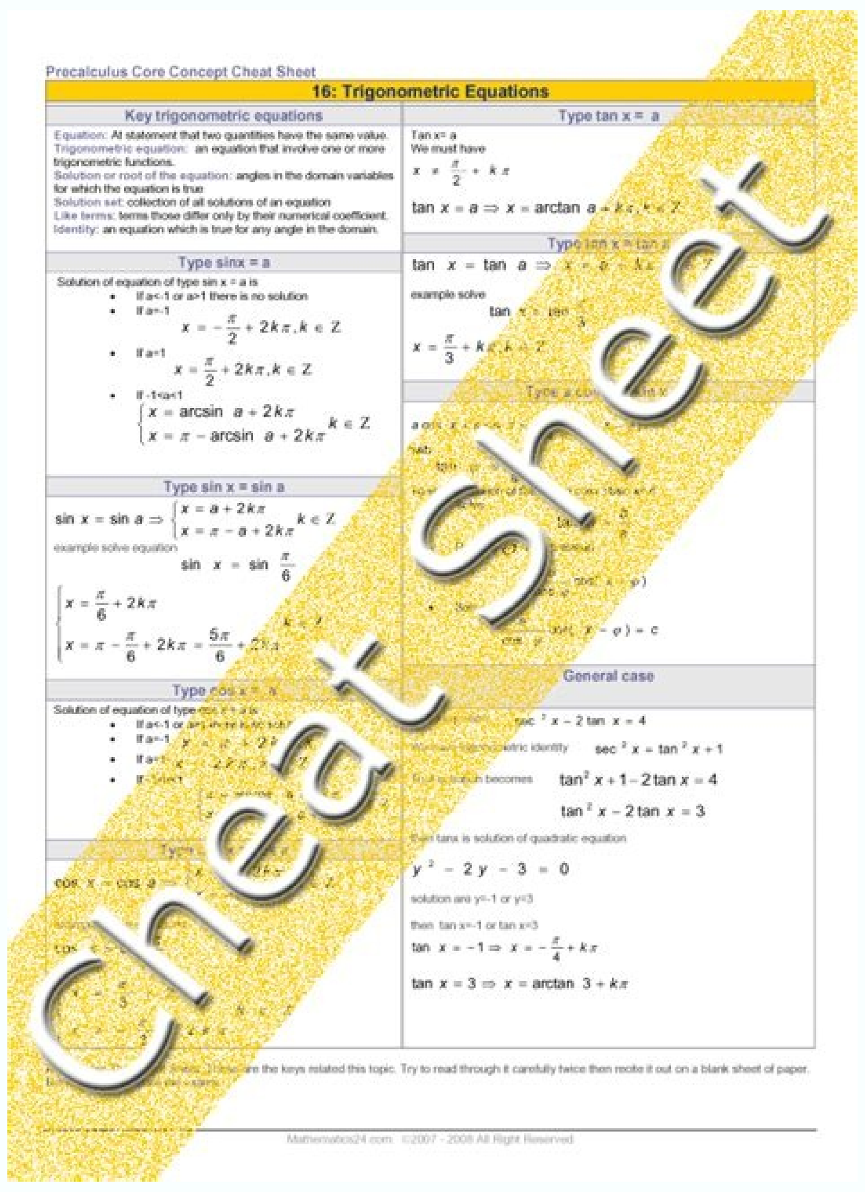
Normal distribution cheat sheet

I'm not robot!





Precalculus Core Concept Cheat Sheet

16: Trigonometric Equations

Key trigonometric equations

Equation: A statement that two quantities have the same value.
Trigonometric equation: an equation that involve one or more trigonometric functions.
Solution or root of the equation: angles in the domain variables for which the equation is true.
Solution set: collection of all solutions of an equation.
Like terms: terms those differ only by their numerical coefficient.
Identity: an equation which is true for any angle in the domain.

Type sinx = a

Solution of equation of type sin x = a is

- If a<-1 or a>1 there is no solution
- If a=-1: $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in Z$
- If a=1: $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in Z$
- If -1<a<1: $x = \arcsin a + 2k\pi$, $x = \pi - \arcsin a + 2k\pi$, $k \in Z$

Type sin x = sin a

$\sin x = \sin a \Rightarrow x = a + 2k\pi$, $x = \pi - a + 2k\pi$, $k \in Z$

example solve equation: $\sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$

$x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$

Type tan x = a

Tan x= a
We must have
$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

$\tan x = a \Rightarrow x = \arctan a + k\pi, k \in Z$

Type tan x = tan a

example solve

$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in Z$

General case

trigonometric identity $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$

$\tan^2 x + 1 - 2\tan x = 4$

$\tan^2 x - 2\tan x = 3$

then tanx is solution of quadratic equation

$y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$

solution are y=-1 or y=3

then tan x=-1 or tan x=3

$\tan x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$

$\tan x = 3 \Rightarrow x = \arctan 3 + k\pi$

are the keys related this topic. Try to read through it carefully twice then recite it out on a blank sheet of paper.

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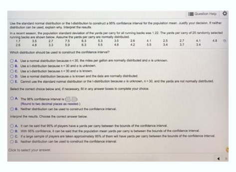

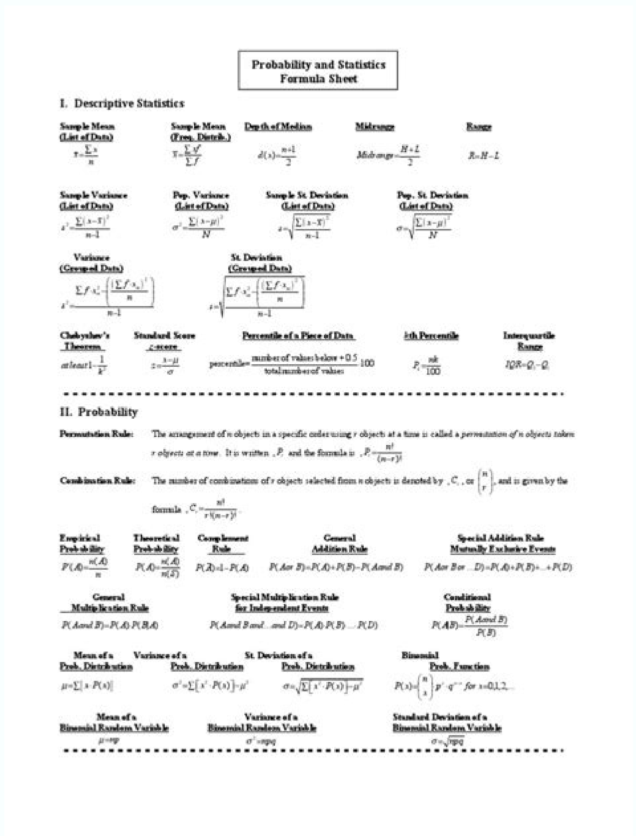

Probability and Statistics Formula Sheet

I. Descriptive Statistics

II. Probability

Common Core High School Math Reference Sheet
(Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II)

CONVERSIONS

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters	1 kilometer = 0.62 mile	1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 meter = 39.37 inches	1 pound = 16 ounces	1 pint = 2 cups
1 mile = 5280 feet	1 pound = 0.454 kilograms	1 quart = 2 pints
1 mile = 1760 yards	1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds	1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 mile = 1.609 kilometers	1 ton = 2000 pounds	1 gallon = 3.785 liters
		1 liter = 0.264 gallon
		1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

FORMULAS

Triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	Pythagorean Theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Parallelogram	$A = bh$	Quadratic Formula	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$	Arithmetic Sequence	$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$
Circle	$C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$	Geometric Sequence	$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$
General Prisms	$V = Bh$	Geometric Series	$S_n = \frac{a_1 - a_1 r^n}{1 - r}$ where $r \neq 1$
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Radians	1 radian $= \frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	Degrees	1 degree $= \frac{\pi}{180}$ radians
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	Exponential Growth/Decay	$A = A_0 e^{k(t - t_0)} + B_0$
Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$		

What is normal distributions. Why are normal distributions so common. Normal distribution cheat sheet pdf. What is normal distribution with example. Normal distribution cheat sheet filetype pdf. Statistics normal distribution cheat sheet.

Random variables are functions with numerical outcomes that occur with some level of uncertainty. For example, rolling a 6-sided die could be considered a random variable with possible outcomes {1,2,3,4,5,6}. Discrete random variables have countable values, such as the outcome of a 6-sided die roll. Continuous random variables have an uncountable amount of possible values and are typically measurements, such as the height of a randomly chosen person or the temperature on a randomly chosen day. A probability mass function (PMF) defines the probability that a discrete random variable is equal to an exact value. In the provided graph, the height of each bar represents the probability of observing a particular number of heads (the numbers on the x-axis) in 10 fair coin flips. The binom.pmf() method from the scipy.stats module can be used to calculate the probability of observing a specific value in a random experiment. For example, the provided code calculates the probability of observing exactly 4 heads from 10 fair coin flips. import scipy.stats as stats print(stats.binom.pmf(4, 10, 0.5)) # Output: # 0.20507812500000022A cumulative distribution function (CDF) for a random variable is defined as the probability that the random variable is less than or equal to a specific value. In the provided GIF, we can see that as x increases, the height of the CDF is equal to the total height of equal or smaller values from the PMF. The binom.cdf() method from the scipy.stats module can be used to calculate the probability of observing a specific value or less using the cumulative density function. The given code calculates the probability of observing 4 or fewer heads from 10 fair coin flips. import scipy.stats as stats print(stats.binom.cdf(4, 10, 0.5)) # Output: # 0.3769531250000001For a continuous random variable, the probability density function (PDF) is defined such that the area underneath the PDF curve in a given range is equal to the probability of the random variable equalling a value in that range. The provided gif shows how we can visualize the area under the curve between two values. The probability that a continuous random variable equals any exact value is zero. This is because the area underneath the PDF for a single point is zero. In the provided gif, as the endpoints on the x-axis get closer together, the area under the curve decreases. When we try to take the area of a single point, we get 0. Probability distributions have parameters that control the exact shape of the distribution. For example, the binomial probability distribution describes a random variable that represents the number of sucesses in a number of trials (n) with some fixed probability of success in each trial (p). The parameters of the binomial distribution are therefore n and p. For example, the number of heads observed in 10 flips of a fair coin follows a binomial distribution with n=10 and p=0.5. The Poisson distribution is a probability distribution that represents the number of times an event occurs in a fixed time and/or space interval and is defined by parameter λ (lambda). Examples of events that can be described by the Poisson distribution include the number of bikes crossing an intersection in a specific hour and the number of meteors seen in a minute of a meteor shower. The expected value of a probability distribution is the weighted (by probability) average of all possible outcomes. For different random variables, we can generally derive a formula for the expected value based on the parameters. For example, the expected value of the binomial distribution is n*p. The expected value of the Poisson distribution is the parameter λ (lambda). Mathematically: X∼Binomial(n,p),E(X)=n×pX \sim Binomial(n, p), \; E(X) = n \times pX∼Binomial(n,p),E(X)=n×p Y∼Poisson(λ),E(Y)=λY \sim Poisson(\lambda), \; E(Y) = \lambdaY∼Poisson(λ),E(Y)=λ The variance of a probability distribution measures the spread of possible values. Similarly to expected value, we can generally write an equation for the variance of a particular distribution as a function of the parameters. For example: X∼Binomial(n,p),Var(X)=n×p×(1−p)X \sim Binomial(n, p), \; Var(X) = n \times p \times (1-p)X∼Binomial(n,p),Var(X)=n×p×(1−p) Y∼Poisson(λ),Var(Y)=λY \sim Poisson(\lambda), \; Var(Y) = \lambdaY∼Poisson(λ),Var(Y)=λ For two random variables, X and Y, the expected value of the sum of X and Y is equal to the sum of the expected values. Mathematically: E(X+Y)=E(X)+E(Y)E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)E(X+Y)=E(X)+E(Y) If we add a constant c to a random variable X, the expected value of X + c is equal to the original expected value of X plus c. Mathematically: E(X+c)=E(X)+cE(X + c) = E(X) + cE(X+c)=E(X)+c If we multiply a random variable X by a constant c, the expected value of c*X equals the original expected value of X times c. Mathematically: E(c×X)=c×E(X)E(c \times X) = c \times E(X)E(c×X)=c×E(X) If we add a constant c to a random variable X, the variance of the random variable will not change. Mathematically: Var(X+c)=Var(X)Var(X + c) = Var(X)Var(X+c)=Var(X) If we multiply a random variable X by a constant c, the variance of c*X equals the original expected value of X times c squared. Mathematically: Var(c×X)=c2×Var(X)Var(c\times X) = c^2 \times Var(X)Var(c×X)=c2×Var(X) If you've ever taken a stats/econ/math class, the phrase "normal distribution" probably rings a bell for you (pun definitely intended). Also known as the bell curve, the probably density function of the normal distribution occurs often in society/nature/the world. There are about a million different defintions to describe this distribution on the world wide web but my favorite is a stats definition that describes the normal distribution as "a probability function that describes how the values of a variable are distributed. It is a symmetric distribution where most of the observations cluster around the central peak and the probabilities for values further away from the mean taper off equally in both directions" (. This definition highlights that the function centers around the mean/average of the values and hence the highest point in the graph is the mean.I'm not going to dive into the mathemtical functions and reasoning behind the normal distribution or probably density functions in this post. If you're interested in that I recommend reviewing the Wolfram Alpha page (or just google normal distribution there is so much information you can dive into) R, the stats package contains four functions for the Normal Distribution. For the complete documentation, just type "?rnorm" into your R console. R has four functions pertaining to the normal distribution and each return a different aspect of a distribution:dnorm(x, mean = 0, sd = 1, log = FALSE)Returns the densityrnorm(n, mean = 0, sd =1)Returns random deviatespnrom(q, mean = 0, sd = 1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)Returns the distribution functionqnorm(p, mean=0,sd=1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)Returns the quantile functionThe length of an rnorm function is determined by n and for the other three functions is the maximum of the lengths of their numeric arguments. {"appState":{"pageLoadApiCallsStatus":true},"articleState":{"article":{"headers":{"creationTime":"2016-03-

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An author of several Dummies books, she is a fellow of the American Statistical Association.","_links":{"self":" }}],"primaryCategoryTaxonomy":{"categoryId":33728,"title":"Statistics","slug":"statistics","_links":{"self":" }},"secondaryCategoryTaxonomy":{"categoryId":0,"title":null,"slug":null,"_links":null},"tertiaryCategoryTaxonomy":{"categoryId":0,"title":null,"slug":null,"_links":null},"trendingArticles":null,"inThisArticle":[],"relatedArticles":{"fromBook":[{"articleId":200121,"title":"Figuring Out What Probability Means","slug":"figuring-out-what-probability-means","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":198857,"title":"Using Probability When Hitting the Slot Machines","slug":"using-probability-when-hitting-the-slot-machines","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":188347,"title":"Discrete Probability Distributions","slug":"discrete-probability-distributions","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":188344,"title":"Probability Study Tips","slug":"probability-study-tips","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":188345,"title":"Continuous Probability Distributions","slug":"continuous-probability-distributions","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }}],"fromCategory":[{"articleId":263501,"title":"10 Steps to a Better Math Grade with Statistics","slug":"10-steps-to-a-better-math-grade-with-statistics","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":263495,"title":"Statistics and Histograms","slug":"statistics-and-histograms","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":263492,"title":"What is Categorical Data and How is It Summarized?","slug":"what-is-categorical-data-and-how-is-it-summarized","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":209320,"title":"Statistics II For Dummies Cheat Sheet","slug":"statistics-ii-for-dummies-cheat-sheet","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }},{"articleId":209293,"title":"SPSS For Dummies Cheat Sheet","slug":"spss-for-dummies-cheat-sheet","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"_links":{"self":" }}]},"hasRelatedBookFromSearch":false,"relatedBook":{"bookId":282506,"slug":"probability-for-dummies","isbn":"9780471751410","categoryList":["academics-the-arts","math","statistics"],"amazon":{"default":" as_li_tl?ie=UTF8&tag=wiley01-20","ca":" as_li_tl?ie=UTF8&tag=wiley01-20","indigo_ca":" For Dummies","testBankPinActivationLink":"","bookOutOfPrint":false,"authorsInfo":"Deborah Rumsey has a PhD in Statistics from The Ohio State University (1993). Upon graduating, she joined the faculty in the Department of Statistics at Kansas State University, where she won the distinguished Presidential Teaching Award and earned tenure and promotion in 1998. In 2000, she returned to Ohio State and is now a Statistics Education Specialist/Auxiliary Faculty Member for the Department of Statistics. Dr. Rumsey has served on the American Statistical Association's Statistics Education Executive Committee and is the Editor of the Teaching Bits section of the Journal of Statistics Education. She's the author of the books Statistics For Dummies and Statistics Workbook For Dummies (Wiley). She also has published many papers and given many professional presentations on the subject of Statistics Education. Her particular research interests are curriculum materials development, teacher training and support, and immersive learning environments. Her passions, besides teaching, include her family, fishing, bird watching, driving a new Kubota tractor on the family "farm," and Ohio State Buckeye football (not necessarily in that order).","authors":[{"authorId":34805,"name":"Deborah J. Rumsey","slug":"deborah-j.-rumsey","description":" Deborah J. Rumsey, PhD, is an Auxiliary Professor and Statistics Education Specialist at The Ohio State University. She is the author of Statistics For Dummies, Statistics II For Dummies, Statistics Workbook For Dummies, and Probability For Dummies. 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You use some combinations so often that they have their own rules and formulas. The better you understand the ideas behind the formulas, the more likely it is that you'll remember them and be able to use them successfully.Probability rulesProbability definitionsProbability lawsCounting rules"},{"title":"Discrete probability distributions","thumb":null,"image":null,"content":"In probability, a discrete distribution has either a finite or a countably infinite number of possible values. That means you can enumerate or make a listing of all possible values, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 1, 2, 3, . . .There are several kinds of discrete probability distributions, including discrete uniform, binomial, Poisson, geometric, negative binomial, and hypergeometric."},{"title":"Continuous probability distributions","thumb":null,"image":null,"content":"When you work with continuous probability distributions, the functions can take many forms. These include continuous uniform, exponential, normal, standard normal (Z), binomial approximation, Poisson approximation, and distributions for the sample mean and sample proportion.When you work with the normal distribution, you need to keep in mind that it's a continuous distribution, not a discrete one. A continuous distribution's probability function takes the form of a continuous curve, and its random variable takes on an uncountably infinite number of possible values. This means the set of possible values is written as an interval, such as negative infinity to positive infinity, zero to infinity, or an interval like [0, 10], which represents all real numbers from 0 to 10, including 0 and 10."},{"title":"Probability study tips","thumb":null,"image":null,"content":"If you're going to take a probability exam, you can better your chances of acing the test by studying the following topics. 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