

## Part 5

### AN INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY MODELLING

- **Normal distributions.**
- **Random variables:**
  - Continuous;
  - Discrete.
- **Continuous uniform distributions.**
- **Exponential distributions.**
- **Linear combinations:**
  - A sum (or total);
  - A difference;
  - An average.
- **The Central Limit Theorem.**

**Part 5 Table of Contents**

Figure 5.1. MODELLING THE SHAPE OF DATA DISTRIBUTIONS.

†Figure 5.2. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Normal Distributions (video summary).

Figure 5.3. NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS: Selected Areas Under the P.d.f.

Figure 5.4. PROBABILITIES FOR THE STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION [ $N(0, 1)$ ].

Figure 5.5. NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS: Finding Normal Probabilities.

Figure 5.6. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Normal Distribution Examples.

†Figure 5.7. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Normal Calculations (video summary).

Figure 5.8. PROBABILITY MODELLING: An Application of the Normal Distribution.

Figure 5.9. CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES: Selected Properties.

Figure 5.10. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Continuous Distribution Examples.

Figure 5.11. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Continuous Uniform Distributions.

Figure 5.12. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Exponential Distributions.

Figure 5.13. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Exponential Distribution Examples.

Figure 5.14. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Linear Combinations of Random Variables.

Figure 5.15. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Linear Combinations Examples.

Figure 5.16. PROBABILITY MODELLING: The Central Limit Theorem.

Figure 5.17. PROBABILITY MODELLING: Racial Differences in IQ.