

瞭解更多.....

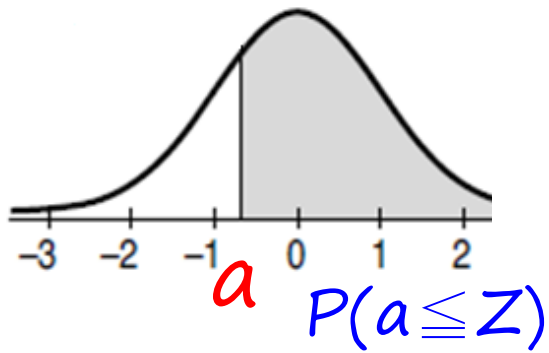
# Standard Normal Distribution

標準常態分配

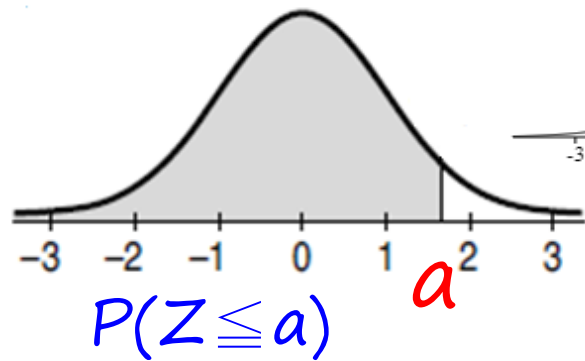
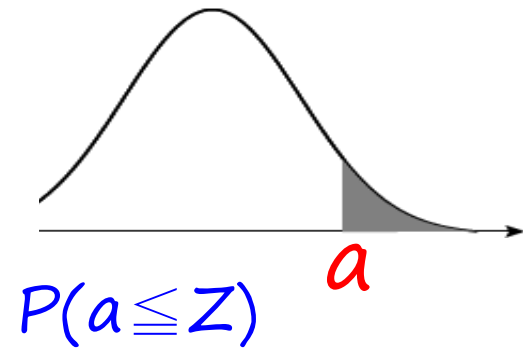
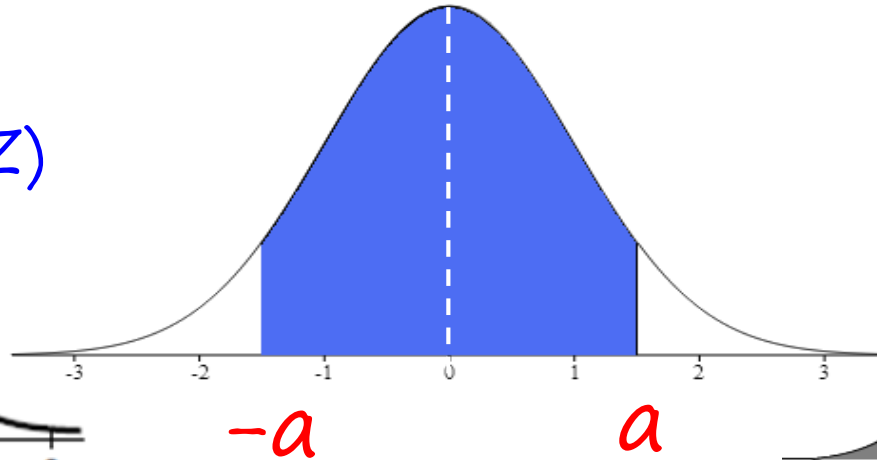


# 利用查表 快速取得答案

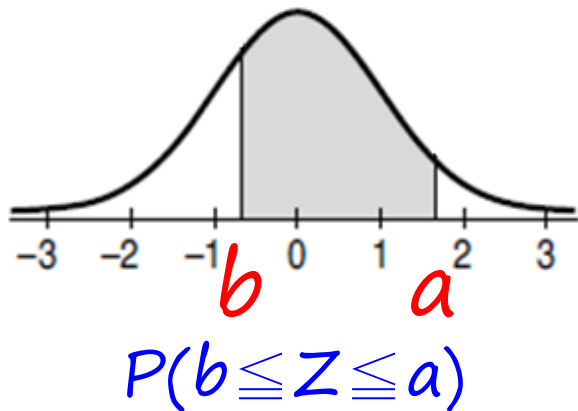
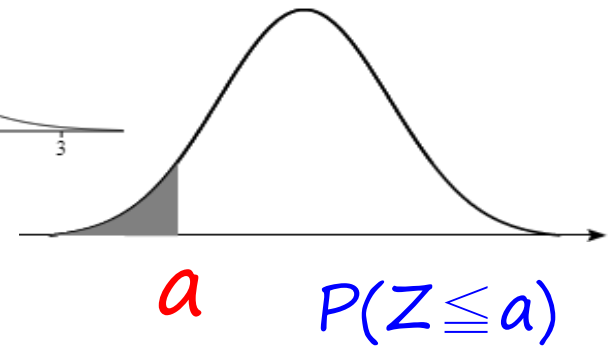
# 可能會遇到的查表問題類型



對稱



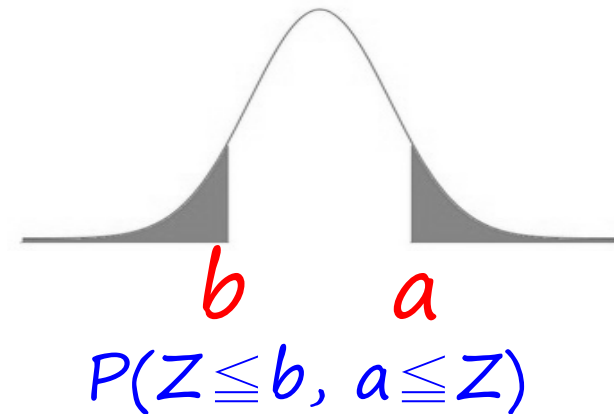
$$P(-a \leq Z \leq a)$$



$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\mu_Z = 0$$

$$\sigma_Z = 1$$



# 查表1 : $P(Z < -1.31) = ?$

$$Z < -1.31 \rightarrow Z < -(\underbrace{1.3}_{\text{1}} + \underbrace{0.01}_{\text{2}})$$

確認分配類型

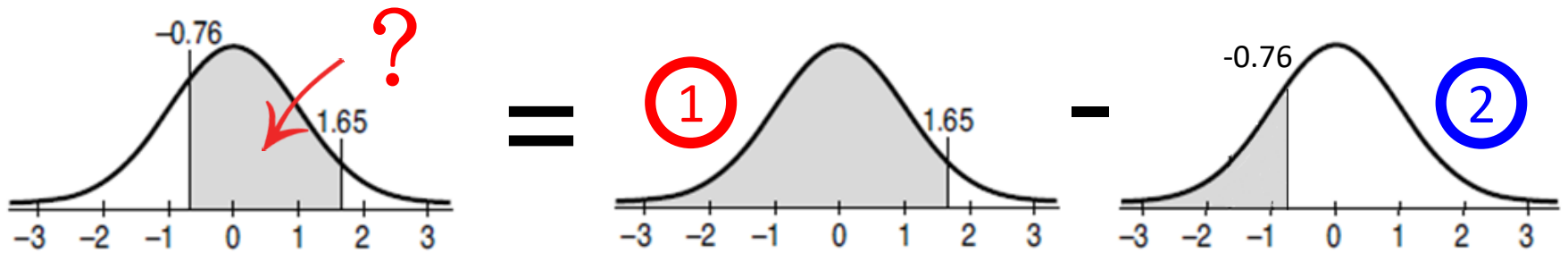
$$P(Z < -1.31) = 0.0951$$

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0722	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990

資料來源：

<http://stattrek.com/probability-distributions/standard-normal.aspx?Tutorial=AP>

# 查表2 : $P(-0.76 < Z < 1.65) = ?$



$$P(-0.76 < Z < 1.65) = P(Z < 1.65) - P(Z \leq -0.76)$$

$$= 0.9505 - 0.2236$$

$$= \underline{0.7269}$$

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	<u>0.9505</u>	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	<u>0.2236</u>	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451

# 查表練習 ( 只用所附查表計算 )

(1)  $P(Z > 1.25) =$

(2)  $P(Z < 2.12) =$

(3)  $P(Z > -1.46) =$

(4)  $P(Z < -0.59) =$

(5)  $P(-1 < Z < 2) =$



Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
<b>0.0</b>	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
<b>0.1</b>	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
.....										
<b>0.4</b>	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
<b>0.5</b>	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
.....										
<b>1.0</b>	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
<b>1.1</b>	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
<b>1.2</b>	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
<b>1.3</b>	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
<b>1.4</b>	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
.....										
<b>2.0</b>	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
<b>2.1</b>	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857

# 線上標準常態分配查表

<http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/gerstman/EpiInfo/z-table.htm>

## Standard Normal ( $Z$ ) Table

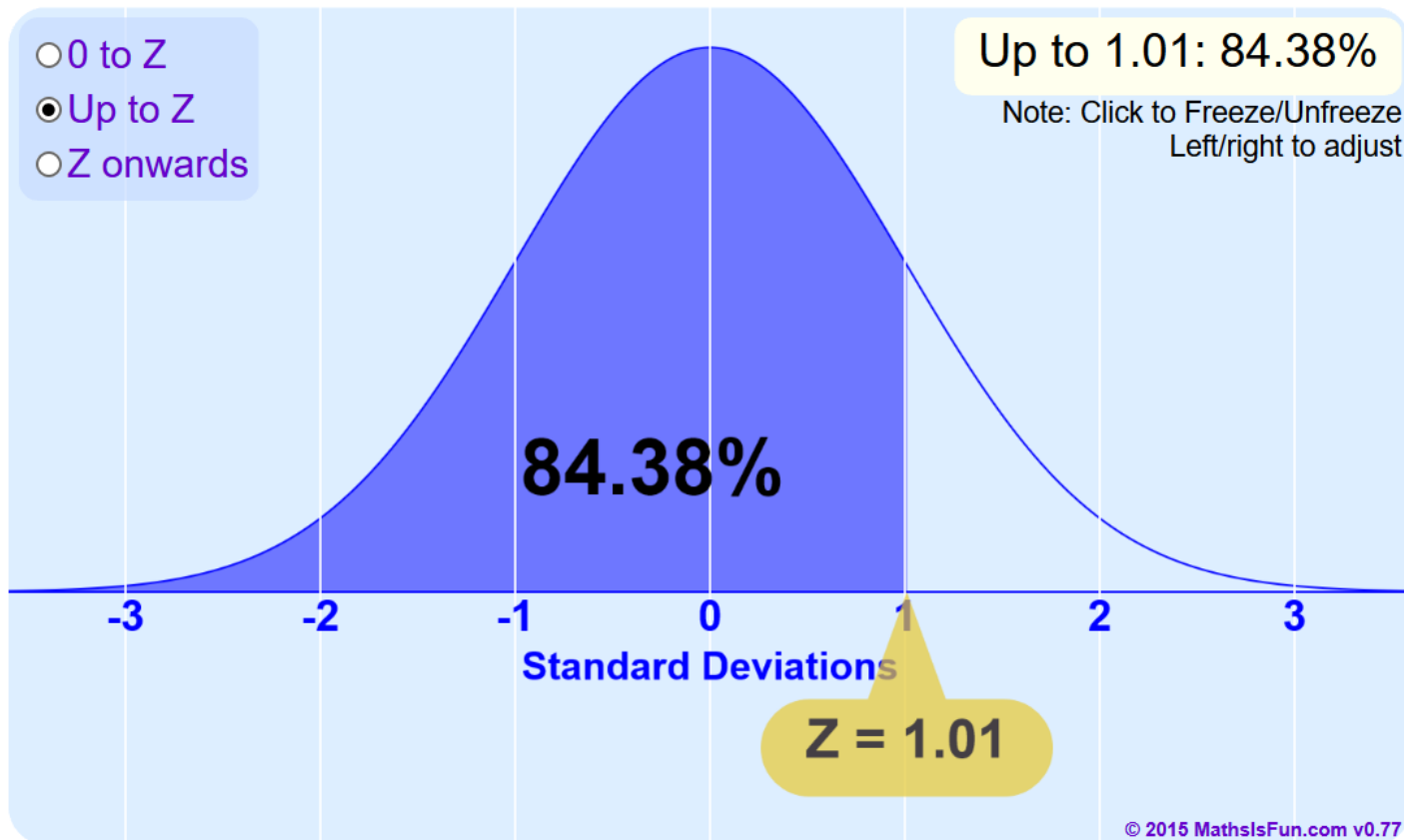
Values in the table represent areas under the curve to the left of  $Z$  quantiles along the margins.

$Z$	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817

# 線上動態標準常態分配查表

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/data/standard-normal-distribution-table.html>

Standard Normal Distribution Table







# 利用查表 反推求得隨機變數值

# 反推求隨機變數值

$z$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026
0.3	.6181	.6219	.6257	.6295	.6332	.6369	.6406
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7020	.7054	.7088	.7122
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7421	.7453
0.7	.7580	.7613	.7645	.7677	.7708	.7739	.7770
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279

$$P(Z \leq a) = 0.8925$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1.24$$

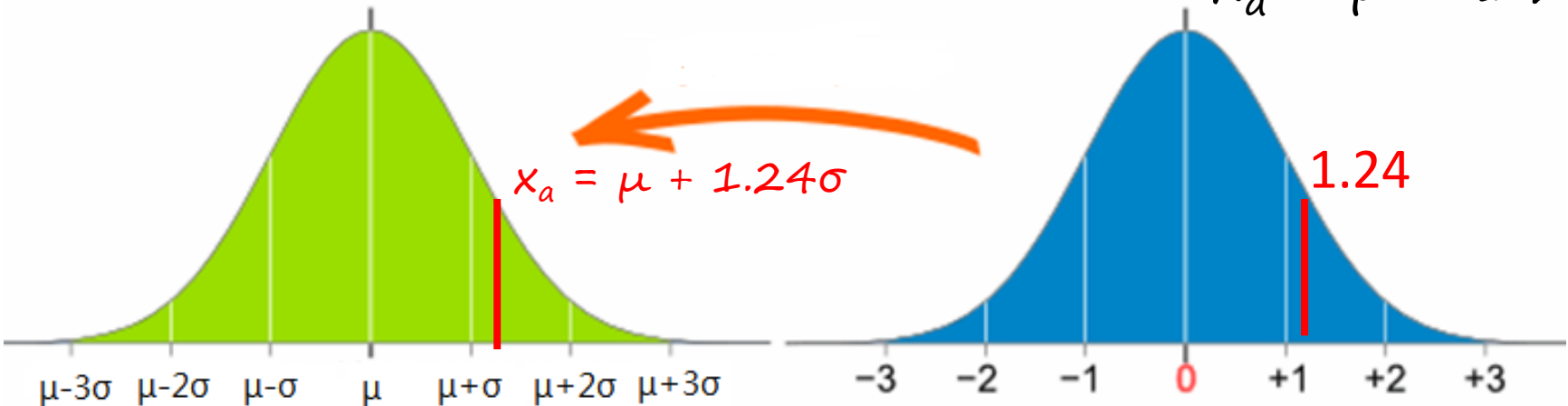
$$\because Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \mu = \sigma Z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \mu + \sigma Z$$

$$\Rightarrow x_a = \mu + z_a \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow x_a = \mu + 1.24\sigma$$

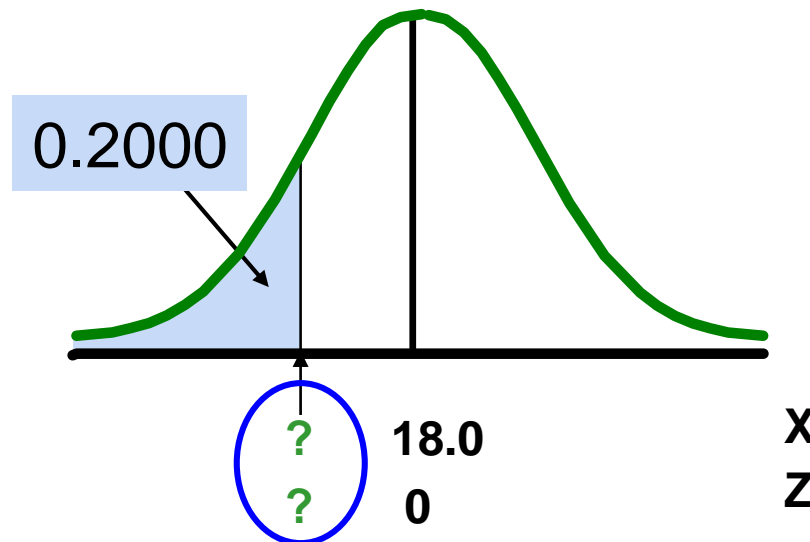


# 案例

Example:

(如果沒有查表上的數字怎麼辦?)

- Let  $X$  represent the time it takes (in seconds) to download an image file from the internet.
- Suppose  $X$  is normal with **mean 18.0** and **standard deviation 5.0**
- Find  $X$  such that 20% of download times are less than  $X$ .



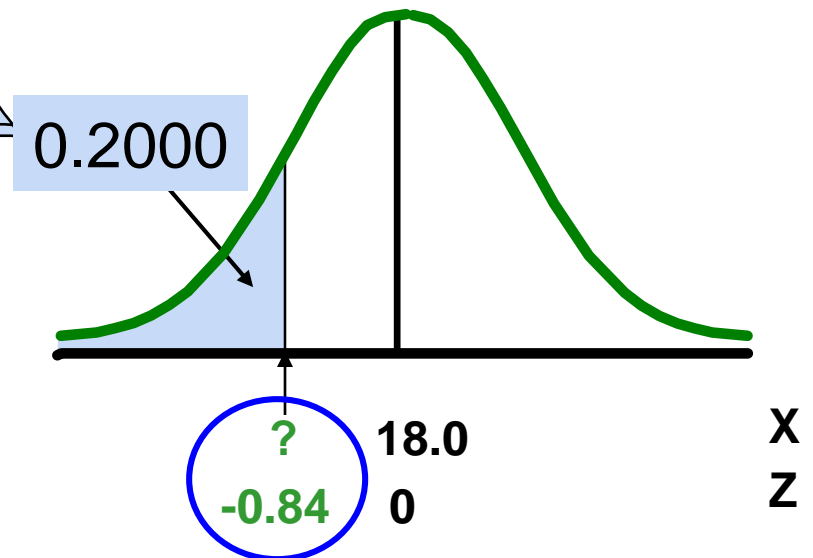
# Find the Z value for 20% in the Lower Tail

Step1. Find the Z value for the known probability

Standardized Normal Probability Table  
(Portion)

Z	...	.03	<b>.04</b>	.05
-0.9	...	.1762	.1736	.1711
<b>-0.8</b>	...	.2033	<b>.2005</b>	.1977
-0.7	...	.2327	.2296	.2266

- 20% area in the lower tail is consistent with a Z value of **-0.84**

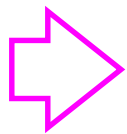


# Finding the X value

Step2. Convert to X units using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \mu + Z\sigma \\ &= 18.0 + (-0.84)5.0 \\ &= 13.8 \end{aligned}$$

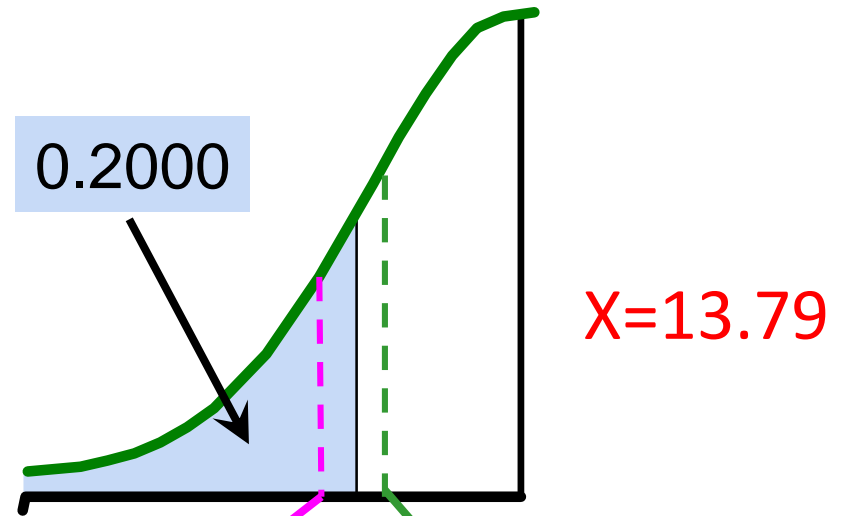
So 20% of the values from a distribution with mean 18.0 and standard deviation 5.0 are **less than 13.80**



可以用「13.8」來估算 X ，  
若要更精確得出 X 的值，該如何計算？

# 精算推估 X 值

Z	...	.03	<b>.04</b>	.05
-0.9	...	.1762	.1736	.1711
<b>-0.8</b>	...	.2033	<b>.2005</b>	<b>.1977</b>
-0.7	...	.2327	.2296	.2266



$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{n-1} &= \mu + Z_{n-1}\sigma \\
 &= 18 + 5 \times Z_{n-1} = 18 + 5 \times (-0.85) \\
 &= 13.75
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X_a - 13.75}{0.2 - 0.1977} = \frac{13.8 - 13.75}{0.2005 - 0.1977}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow X_a &= 13.75 + \frac{0.05}{0.0028} \times 0.0023 \\
 &= \underline{13.79}
 \end{aligned}$$

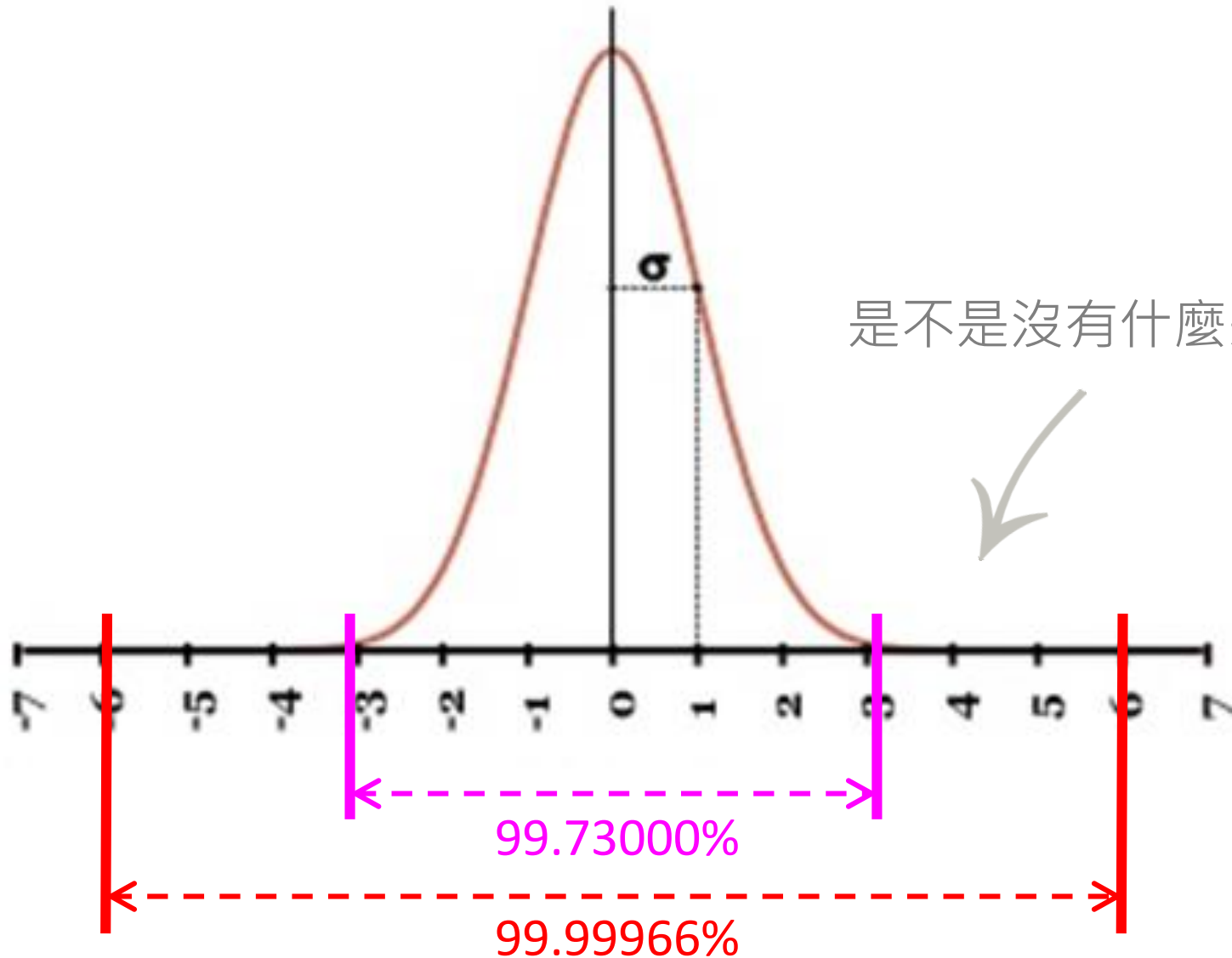
對應第(n-1)值	實際	對應第n值	
$X_{n-1} = 13.75$	$X_a$	$X_n = 13.8$	X
$Z_{n-1} = -0.85$	$Z_a$	$Z_n = -0.84$	Z
0.1977	0.2	0.2005	P(Z)



# 滿足「 $6\sigma$ 」的要求 是否不合理？

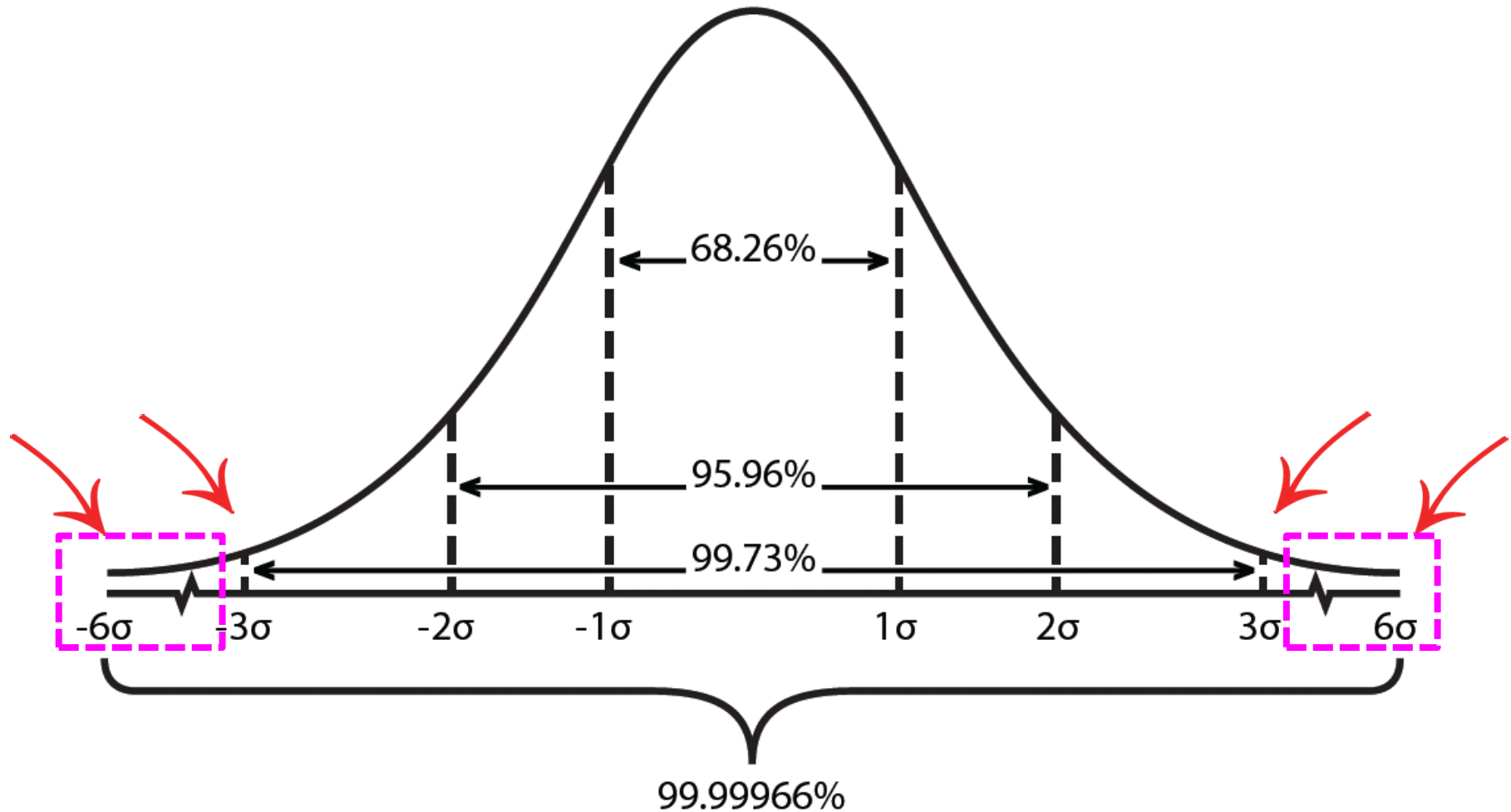
應用在「品質管理」上的探討

# 分辨的出來 3σ 與 6σ 差距嗎？



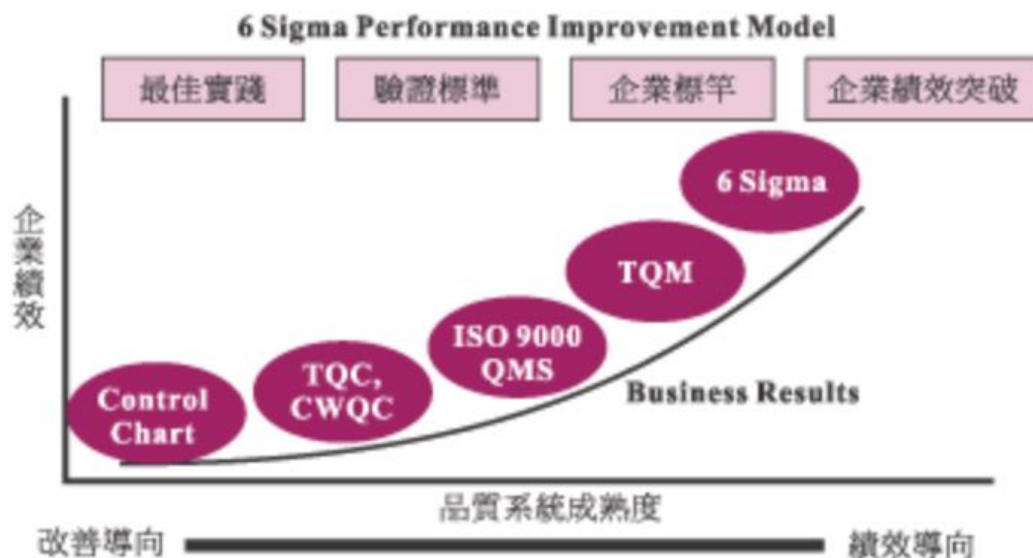


放大不同 $\sigma$ 的差距，有感覺嗎？



# 故事：品質管理的 6 Sigma ( $\sigma$ )

80年代，美國Motorola公司面對日本產品品質的優越競爭力，其主席Bob Galvin要求公司的績效要在五年內有十倍之改善，於是在1987年開始推行6 Sigma的概念，不僅大幅改善產品之品質，也降低了生產的成本，構成堅強的競爭力，成為美國企業學習之對象。 1995年奇異公司 ( GE ) 總裁Jack Welch直接以6 Sigma作為企業指導之策略，他親自督導，由6 Sigma管理的理念，分析主要投入關鍵因素為何，如何改善過程產出技術，進而追上日本之品質，也使得GE公司達到前所未有之獲利能力。進而使得其他多家知名公司相繼推動6 Sigma活動，造成目前一波6 Sigma的品質熱潮：



# 如果品質管理的標準是「 $3\sigma$ 」

產品的合格率若達99.73%的水準，表示只有0.27%為不合格；  
或者可解釋為每一千個產品只有2.7件為不合格品.....

根據Evans和Lindsay提出，如果產品達到99.73%良率的話，以下事件便會繼續在美國發生：

每年有 20,000次配錯藥事件；

每年有超過 15,000嬰兒出生時會被掉落地上；

每年平均有 9小時沒有水、電供應；

每小時有 2000封信郵寄錯誤。

這種事可以  
忍受嗎？

# 如果品質管理的標準是「6 $\sigma$ 」

每一百萬種產品中只有3.4件是不良品（非常接近零缺點要求）；  
相比之下，3 $\sigma$ 容許在一百萬件產品中有2700件不良品。

同樣的事件，在6 Sigma的水準下，則會發生：

25年發生一次錯誤的藥品處方；

100年發生3次新生兒被醫生或護士掉落；

16年發生一秒的飲用水不安全；

100年內電話或電視斷訊少於6秒；

每年的信件中遺失35件。



# The End

查表練習答案

(1)  $P(Z > 1.25) = 0.1056$

(2)  $P(Z < 2.12) = 0.9830$

(3)  $P(Z > -1.46) = 0.9279$

(4)  $P(Z < -0.59) = 0.2776$

(5)  $P(-1 < Z < 2) = 0.8185$