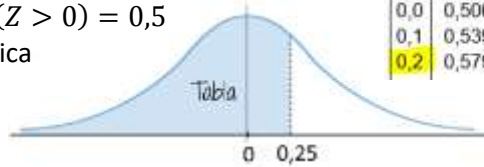


## USO TABLA NORMAL (0,1)

### DISTRIBUCIÓN NORMAL (0,1)

- $P(-\infty < Z < \infty) = 1$
- $p(Z < 0) = P(Z > 0) = 0,5$
- Función simétrica
- $P(Z = a) = 0$

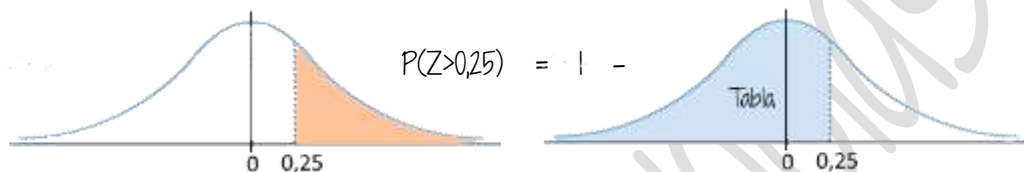
| a   | 0      | 0,01   | 0,02   | 0,03   | 0,04   | 0,05   |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0,0 | 0,5000 | 0,5040 | 0,5080 | 0,5120 | 0,5160 | 0,5199 |
| 0,1 | 0,5398 | 0,5438 | 0,5478 | 0,5517 | 0,5557 | 0,5596 |
| 0,2 | 0,5793 | 0,5832 | 0,5871 | 0,5910 | 0,5948 | 0,5987 |



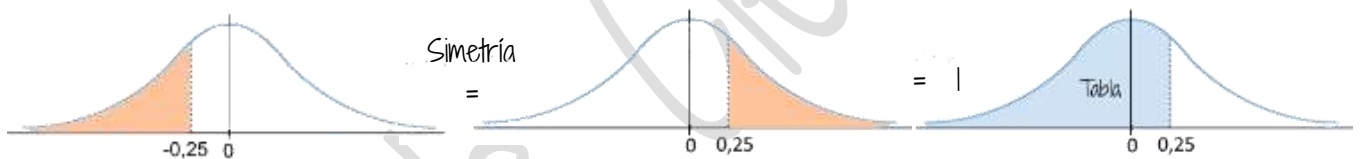
- $P(Z < 0,25) = \text{dato tabla} = 0,5987$

### CASOS TÍPICOS

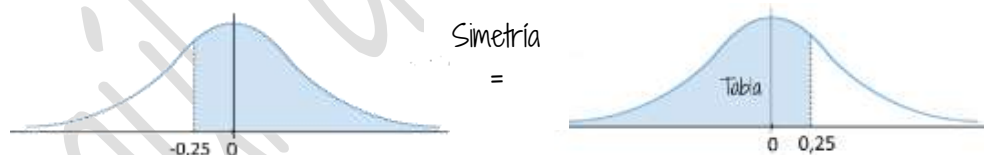
- $P(Z > 0,25) = 1 - P(Z < 0,25) = 1 - 0,5987 = 0,4013$



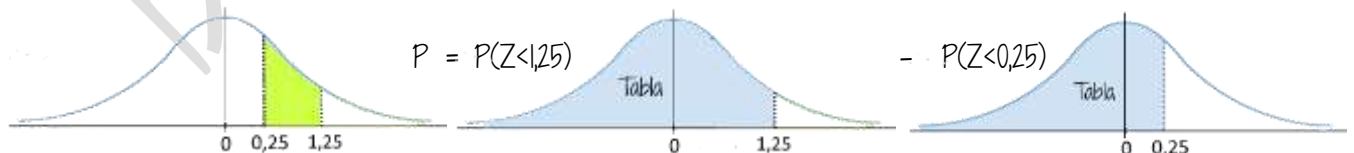
- $P(Z < -0,25) = P(Z > 0,25) = 1 - P(Z < 0,25) = 1 - 0,5987 = 0,4013$



- $P(Z > -0,25) = P(Z < 0,25) = 0,5987$



- $P(0,25 < Z < 1,25) = P(Z < 1,25) - P(Z < 0,25) = 0,8944 - 0,5987 = 0,2957$



- $P(-1,25 < Z < -0,25) = P(0,25 < Z < 1,25) = 0,2957$

