## Normal Percentiles

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- the standard deviation $s$
- the percentile $q$, expressed as a proportion (i.e., 0.50)


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- the standard deviation $s$
- the percentile $q$, expressed as a proportion (i.e., 0.50)

Then the percentile is given by:
$=\operatorname{NORMINV}(q, u, s)$

## Example

What is the $41^{\text {st }}$ percentile of a normal population with mean 70 and standard deviation 5 ?

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- the standard deviation is 5
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- the percentile is 0.41

The $41^{\text {st }}$ percentile is:
$=\operatorname{NORMINV}(0.41,70,5)=68.8$

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- the mean is 100
- the standard deviation is 15
- the percentile is 0.90


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- the mean is 100
- the standard deviation is 15
- the percentile is 0.90

The $90^{\text {th }}$ percentile is:
$=\operatorname{NORMINV}(0.90,100,15)=119.2$

