



The Sutton Academy

# Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 12/13 stats - Statistical distributions

| Lesson/Learning Sequence   | Intended Knowledge:<br><i>Students will know that...</i>   | Tiered Vocabulary   | Prior Knowledge:<br><i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>                        | Assessment |
|--|--|---|--|------------|
| <b>LO: To learn about to probability distributions.</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know that a probability distribution fully describes the probability of any outcome in the sample space.</li> <li>Students will know that a probability distribution can be described as a probability mass function.</li> <li>Students will know that a probability distribution can be described as a table.</li> <li>Students will know that a probability distribution can be described as a diagram.</li> <li>Students will know how to represent probabilities in a probability mass function.</li> <li>Students will know that for a random variable <math>X</math> you can write <math>\sum P(X = x) = 1</math> for all <math>x</math>.</li> <li>Students will know how to use a probability mass function to find probability.</li> <li>Students will know how to solve problems given a probability distribution.</li> </ul>        | <b>Random variable</b> – Is a variable whose outcome depends on a random event. | Students will need to be able to calculate basic probability   |            |
| <b>Lo : To learn how to use the binomial distribution</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know that you can model <math>X</math> with binomial distribution <math>B(n,p)</math> if               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a fixed number of of trails, <math>n</math>.</li> <li>- There two possible outcomes (success and failure)</li> <li>- There is a fixed probability of success, <math>p</math>.</li> <li>- The trials are independent of each other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Students will know that if a random variable <math>X</math> has binomial distribution <math>B(n,p)</math> then its probability mass function is given by <math>p(X = r) = \binom{n}{r} p^r (1 - p)^{n-r}</math></li> <li>Students will know how find probabilities in the form <math>(P = r)</math></li> <li>Students will know how to use the formula to find probabilities in the form <math>P(X \leq r)</math></li> </ul> |   | Studnets need to know how to use the chose function.   |            |
| <b>Lesson Objective: To learn how to draw and use the properties of the normal distribution.</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know the normal distribution has a bell shape with asymptotes at each end</li> <li>Students will know that the normal distribution is symmetrical (mean = median =mode)</li> <li>Students will know that the area under the curve is equal to one.</li> <li>Students will know that IF <math>X</math> is normally distributed random variable, you write <math>X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)</math>. Where <math>\mu</math>= mean and <math>\sigma^2</math>= Variance.</li> <li>Students will know tat 68% of the data lies within tone standard deviations of the mean.</li> <li>Students will know that 95% of the data lies within two standard deviations of the mean.</li> <li>Students will know that nearly all of the data (99.7%) lies within three standard deviations of the mean</li> </ul>   |   | Students will have knowledge about mean and variance.<br>Students will know what a continuous random variable. |            |

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|--|--|-------------------|--|------------|
| <p><b>Lesson objective: To learn how to find probabilities from a normal distribution.</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know to always sketch a graph to check that their answer makes sense.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to use their calculators to find probabilities of normal distribution.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know that you can use either <math>&gt;</math> and <math>\geq</math> interchangeably with a continuous distribution.</i></li> <li>• </li> </ul>  |                   | <p>Students will need to know how to find probabilities.<br/>Students need to know how to find probabilities using binomial distribution.</p>                  |            |
| <p><b>Lesson objective: To learn how find the inverse normal distribution function.</b></p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know that for a given probability <math>p</math>, you can use your calculator to find a value of <math>a</math> such that <math>P(X &lt; a) = p</math>. This is called the inverse normal distribution.</i></li> </ul>   |                   | <p>Students will need to know how to find probabilities using a calculator for normal distribution.</p>  |            |
| <p><b>Lesson objective: To learn to standardise the normal distribution.</b></p>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know that the standard normal distribution has mean 0 and standard distribution 1.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know that if <math>X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)</math> is a normal distribution with mean <math>\mu</math> and standard deviation <math>\sigma</math> then you can code <math>X</math> using the formula <math>Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}</math> where the resulting z-values will be normally distributed with mean 0 and standard deviation 1.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know that for the standard normal curve <math>Z \sim N(0, 1^2)</math> the probability <math>p(Z &lt; a)</math> is sometimes written as <math>\Phi(a)</math>.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to find the probabilities of a standardised normal distribution.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to find a z value given a probability.</i></li> </ul> |                   | <p>Students need to know how to use the normal distribution to find probabilities.<br/><br/>Students need to know the shape of a normal distribution curve</p> |            |
| <p><b>Lesson objective : To learn how to find the mean and standard deviation.</b></p>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will be able to find the mean given the probability.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will be able to find the standard deviation given the probability</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will be able to find the mean and standard deviation given two probabilities.</i></li> </ul>   |                   | <p>Students will need to know how to standardise a normal distribution<br/>Students will need to know how to find a Z value</p>                                |            |

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|---|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| <p><b>Lesson objective : To learn how to approximate a binomial distribution.</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know that if <math>n</math> is large and <math>p</math> is close to 0.5, then the binomial distribution <math>X \sim (n, p)</math> can be approximated by the normal distribution if <math>X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)</math> where <math>\mu = np</math> and <math>\sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)}</math></i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know to approximate the binomial distribution using normal distribution.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to estimate probabilities by approximating probabilities</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to apply a continuity correction.</i></li> </ul> |                   | <p>Students need to know how to derive a binomial distribution.<br/>Students need to know how to find probabilities using normal distributions.</p> |            |