

STANDARD NORMAL TABLE If z is a randomly selected value from a standard normal distribution, you can use the table below to find the probability that z is less than or equal to some given value. For example, the table shows that $P(z \leq -0.4) = 0.3446$. You can find the value of $P(z \leq -0.4)$ in the table by finding the value where row **-0** and column **.4** intersect.

Standard Normal Table										
z	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
-3	.0013	.0010	.0007	.0005	.0003	.0002	.0002	.0001	.0001	.0000+
-2	.0228	.0179	.0139	.0107	.0082	.0062	.0047	.0035	.0026	.0019
-1	.1587	.1357	.1151	.0968	.0808	.0668	.0548	.0446	.0359	.0287
-0	.5000	.4602	.4207	.3821	.3446	.3085	.2743	.2420	.2119	.1841
0	.5000	.5398	.5793	.6179	.6554	.6915	.7257	.7580	.7881	.8159
1	.8413	.8643	.8849	.9032	.9192	.9332	.9452	.9554	.9641	.9713
2	.9772	.9821	.9861	.9893	.9918	.9938	.9953	.9965	.9974	.9981
3	.9987	.9990	.9993	.9995	.9997	.9998	.9998	.9999	.9999	1.0000-