

# Q-Q plots

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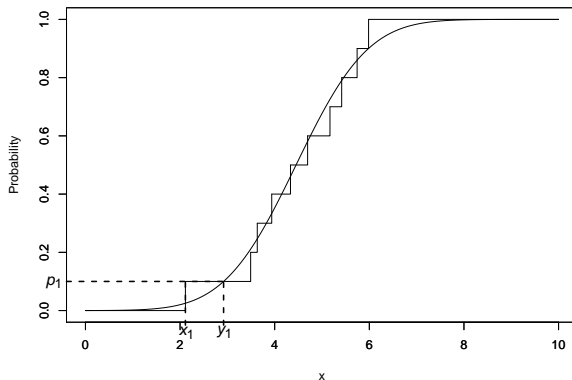
Aarhus University, Spring 2010

# Algorithm

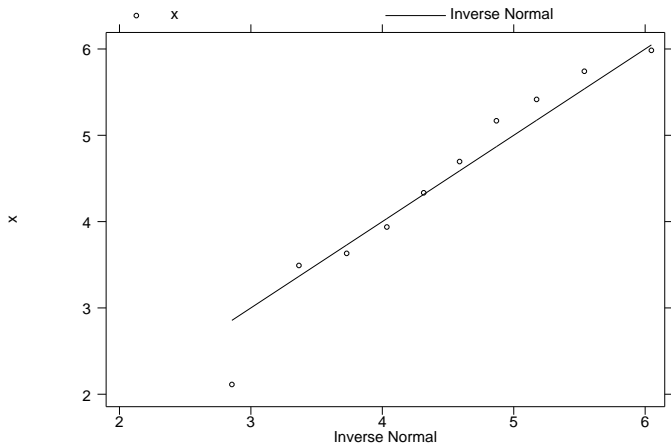
The following steps create a Quantile-Quantile-plot (Q-Q-plot)

1. Rank your data in ascending order:  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$
2. For each data point  $x_i$  compute the empirical percentiles  $p_i$  of data points smaller than or equal to  $x_i$ , ie.  $p_i = \frac{i}{n}$
3. Define a theoretical matching normal distribution as the normal distribution with the same mean and variance as the sample
4. For each percentile  $p_i$  find the corresponding quantile  $y_i$  in the theoretical normal distribution
5. Plot  $y_i$  against  $x_i$
6. If  $x_i = y_i$  for all  $i$  we get a straight line indicating that the  $x_i$ 's are normally distributed

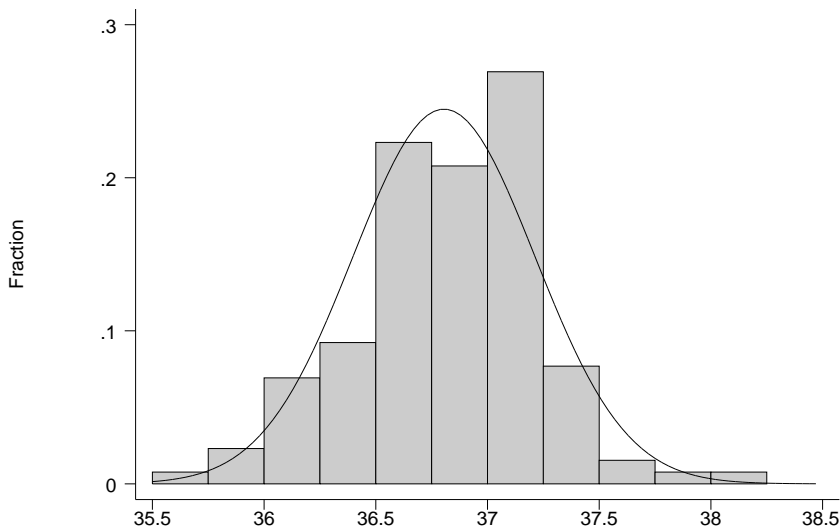
# Empirical and theoretical distribution function



# Q-Q-plot



# Histogram



# Q-Q-plot

