

REAL BASICS OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Abstract

It has been shown in this article that the approximation of normal (Gausse's) distribution by Laplace's function is not at all the only way to describe natural grouping of occurrences around the average value and of course that it is not the most precise one. By developing the Pascal's triangle, it is possible to get much better quality and more precise description of normal distribution showing no error around the average value. In a simple numerical sample with only 101 lines of the triangle, it has been perfectly explained that the normal distribution has its own rules even in the situations with the smallest number of events in the scope of events and that those rules will be valid at each and every level and even at an infinite number level. We suppose that while doing so, it is possible to reconstruct the very core of occurrence of any kind of events in the world behaving according to the described way. So, the indicators in this work can be identified as irreplaceable for understanding the practical basis of normal distribution, and this all together makes a specific Theory of interaction of elementary occurrences, reaching the most complex forms that can possibly appear but representing, in reality, the events whose "behaviour" can be described as normal distribution.

Key words: *distribution, normality, Pascal's triangle, Theory of interaction*