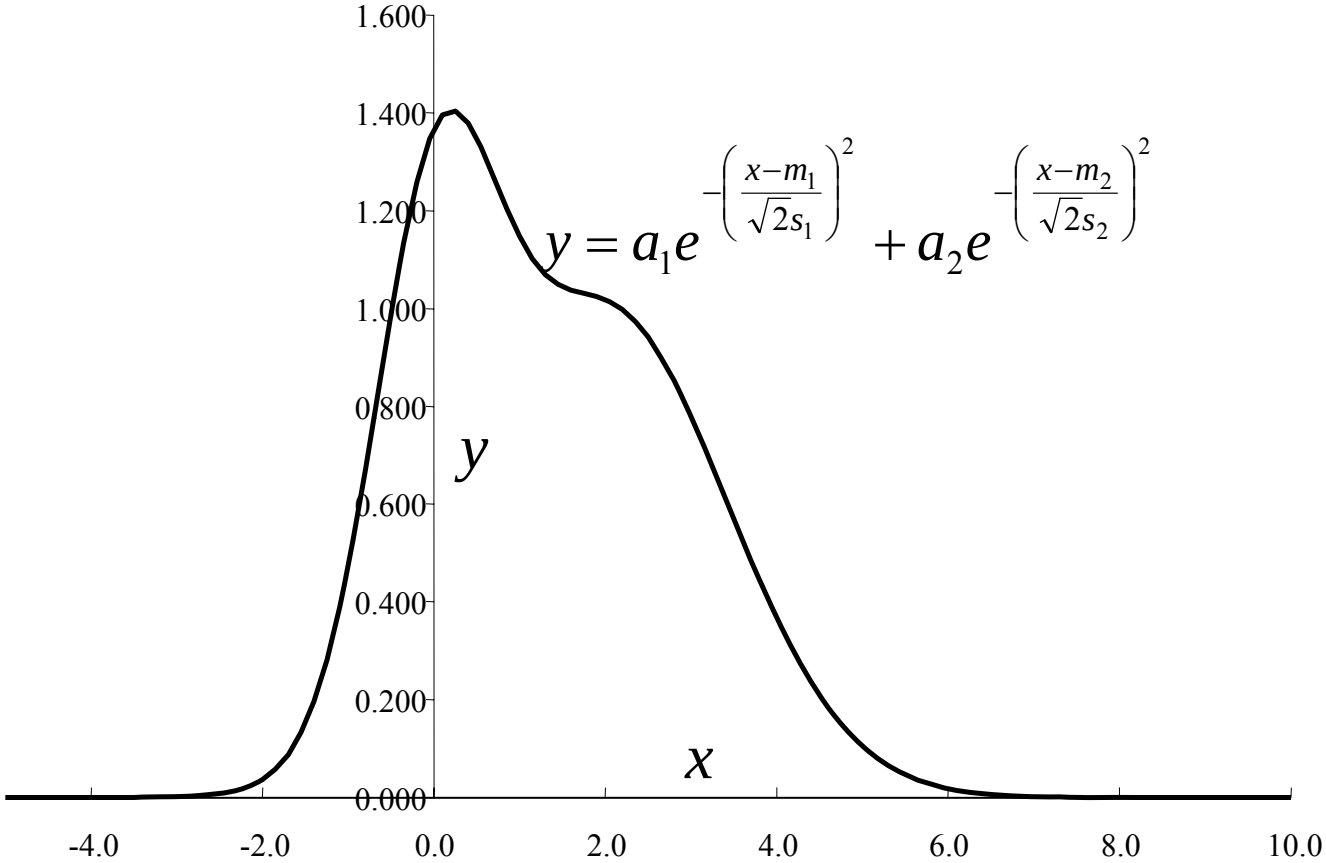

Figure 1-16, *A Bimodal Distribution.* The addition of two normal probability curves creates a bimodal distribution. In the general case, all constants differ. The case shown has $a_1 = 1$, $m_1 = 0$, $s_1 = 1/\sqrt{2}$, $a_2 = 1$, $m_2 = 2$, and $s_2 = \sqrt{2}$.