

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

**Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 1994/1995**

April 1995

BOO 284/4 - BIostatistik

Masa: [3 jam]

Jawab LIMA daripada ENAM soalan.

Tiap-tiap soalan bernilai 20 markah.

BAGI SEMUA SOALAN UTAMAKAN UJIAN BERPARAMETER. GUNAKAN UJIAN TAK BERPARAMETER JIKA UJIAN BERPARAMETER TIDAK BOLEH DIGUNAKAN ATAU JIKA ANDA DIARAHKAN DEMIKIAN.

1. a) Secara ringkas, apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sampel rawak?
Bagaimanakah cara memperolehinya?

(14 markah)
 - b) Berapakah kebarangkalian memperoleh 4 anak perempuan daripada 7 adik-beradik?

(3 markah)
 - c) Jika peratus percambahan biji padi ialah 90%, berapakah kebarangkalian memperoleh 8 benih daripada 12 biji dkecambahkan?

(3 markah)
-
2. Berikut ialah berat badan 10 ekor anak ayam sebelum dan setelah diberi makanan mengandungi mikotoksin (sebatian beracun yang dihasilkan oleh kulat) selama 4 minggu. Apakah mikotoksin mempunyai kesan yang negatif terhadap pertumbuhan anak ayam tersebut? Selanjutnya, jika anda diberitahu bahawa data ini datangnya daripada populasi yang tidak bertaburan normal, ulangi ujian bagi data ini. Adakah kesimpulan anda berubah? Mengapa?

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Anak ayam	Berat anak ayam (g)	
	Sebelum	Setelah
1	38.8	30.5
2	40.2	36.3
3	35.6	36.2
4	34.6	32.4
5	37.9	31.7
6	40.8	32.6
7	41.5	36.5
8	39.6	40.6
9	44.6	32.4
10	45.7	36.8

(20 markah)

3. Menurut data di Jabatan Tanah & Galian, min populasi kulat di dalam tanah di Semenanjung (yang dinyatakan dalam cfu/g = unit pembentuk koloni per gram tanah) ialah 2.1×10^7 . Hasil analisis 24 sampel tanah hutan primer di Hutan Simpan Bako, Sarawak didapati min populasi kulat ialah 8.3×10^6 dengan sisihan piawai 3.1×10^2 . Apakah ada perbezaan antara populasi kulat di kedua-dua tempat tersebut. Jika sampel ditingkatkan menjadi 61, apakah pula kesimpulan anda?

(20 markah)

4. Seorang penyelidik ingin membezakan kadar pembesaran 2 jenis ikan, iaitu ikan keli dan ikan haruan, yang diberi 3 jenis makanan, A, B, dan C. Penyelidik menggunakan 6 buah tangki yang sama besar dan berisi air yang sama banyak. Dalam tangki 1 hingga 3 dimasukkan 5 ekor ikan keli bagi setiap satunya, dan dalam tangki 4 hingga 6 dimasukkan 5 ekor ikan haruan bagi setiap satunya. Perbezaan berat ikan dalam tangki yang berbeza pada awal eksperimen didapati tidak bererti ($\alpha = 0.05$). Ikan dalam tangki 1 dan 4 diberi makanan A, 2 dan 5 di beri makanan B, dan tangki 3 dan 6 diberi makanan C. Jumlah makanan yang diberi adalah sama. Selepas 2 bulan ikan-ikan tadi ditimbang. Nilai yang didapati (dalam unit kg) adalah seperti berikut:

Makanan	<u>Keli</u>			<u>Haruan</u>		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
	.27	.19	.30	.18	.17	.19
	.31	.25	.39	.22	.21	.27
	.23	.18	.37	.20	.19	.25
	.29	.26	.40	.16	.16	.23
	.19	.19	.38	.20	.18	.21

- Apakah rekabentuk eksperimen yang telah digunakan oleh penyelidik.
- Berasaskan data yang diperolehi, nyatakan:
 - Di antara ikan keli dan haruan, yang mana lebih cepat membesar?
 - Adakah 3 jenis makanan yang digunakan memberi kesan sama atau berbeza terhadap pembesaran ikan?

5. Seorang penyelidik daripada Jabatan Perikanan ingin tahu sama ada terdapat kaitan di antara saiz seseekor penyu dengan jumlah telurnya. Penyelidik telah dapat bertemu 10 ekor penyu bertelur dan merekodkan saiz (panjang karapasnya dalam unit m) dan jumlah telur bagi setiap ekor penyu itu. Datanya adalah seperti berikut:

Saiz	1.37	1.09	1.40	1.01	0.98	1.24	1.10	1.35	0.95	1.19
Telur	124	100	131	80	80	119	92	120	81	105

- Nyatakan jenis pertalian di antara 2 variabel ini. Beri alasan
- Di antara 2 variabel ini, yang mana dianggap variabel bersandar, kenapa?
- Tunjukkan pertalian di antara dua variabel ini dalam bentuk satu persamaan matematik.
- Berapa kuatkah pertalian diantara 2 variabel ini?

- 6.(a) Bersebelahan kuala sungai Juru terdapat sebuah pintu saliran daripada mana bahan buangan kilang-kilang di kawasan perindustrian Prai disalurkan ke laut. Satu daripada bahan toksik yang disalirkankan keluar ialah logam plumbum (Pb). Seorang pelajar dari Pusat Kajian Samudera dan Pantai, USM, ingin mendapat kepastian mengenai pencemaran Pb ini. Dia telah mengambil 8 sampel sedimen (lumpur) daripada setiap 4 kawasan berikut:

- 1) kawasan discaj
- 2) 100 m dari kawasan discaj
- 3) 1 km daripada kawasan discaj
- 4) Di kawasan Muka Head (sebagai kawalan, iaitu kawasan tidak tercemar)

Min kandungan Pb (dalam unit ppm) yang didapati ialah:

- 1) 1.63
- 2) 1.59
- 3) 0.66
- 4) 0.47

Setelah menjalankan ANOVA, jadual ANOVA berikut didapati:

<u>Sumber</u>	<u>SS</u>
Antara populasi	10.36
Dalam populasi	13.15

Jalankan ujian statistik seterusnya untuk menunjukkan kaitan di antara discaj kilang dengan pencemaran Pb di kawasan yang dikaji. Sejauh manakah (dari kawasan discaj) kesan buangan kilang ini mempengaruhi kandungan Pb dalam sedimen kawasan pantai Juru?

- b) Beri suatu ringkasan berkaitan
- (i) rekabentuk blok dengan data hilang
 - (ii) rekabentuk blok tak lengkap

FORMULA YANG MUNGKIN DIPERLUKAN

A. $z = \frac{\bar{y} - u_0}{\sigma_{\bar{y}}}$

$(p + q)^k = \sum_x \binom{k}{x} p^x q^{k-x}$

B. $t = \frac{(\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2)}{s\sqrt{(1/n_1) + (1/n_2)}}$

$f(n) = \frac{N!}{n!N-n!} p^n q^{N-n}$

C. $t = \frac{(\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y}_2)}{\sqrt{(s_1^2/n_1) + (s_2^2/n_2)}}$

$t = \frac{\bar{y} - u}{s_{\bar{u}}}$

D. $z = \frac{y - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.25n}}$

$t = \frac{\bar{d} - u_d}{s_{\bar{d}}}$

E. $t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s_d/\sqrt{n}}$

F. $s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$

G. $|t'| = \frac{(t_1 s_1^2/n_1) + (t_2 s_2^2/n_2)}{(s_1^2/n_1) + (s_2^2/n_2)}$

H. $\chi^2 = \frac{\sum(n_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$

J. $S_d^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum d_i^2 - \frac{(\sum d_i)^2}{n} \right]$

K. Ujian statistik Kruskal - Wallis

1. $H = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3(N+1)$

2. $C = 1 - \frac{\sum T}{N^3 - N}$

3. $\sum T = \sum(t_i^3 - t_i)$

L. Ujian statistik Friedman

$$1. \chi_r^2 = \frac{12}{ba(a+1)} \sum_{i=1}^a R_i^2 - 3b(a+1)$$

M. Ujian statistik Wilcoxon

$$1. \mu_T = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$

$$2. \sigma_T = \sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}}$$

$$3. Z = \frac{T - \mu_T}{\sigma_T}$$

N. Ujian statistik Mann - Whitney

$$1. U = n_1 n_2 + \frac{n_1(n_1+1)}{2} - R_1$$

$$2. U' = n_1 n_2 - U$$

O. Ujian Blok Rawak:

$$1. TSS = \sum \sum Y_{ij}^2 - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$2. SST = \sum \frac{T_i^2}{b} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$3. SSB = \sum \frac{B_j^2}{t} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

P. Ujian Segiempat sama Latin

$$1. \quad SST = \sum \frac{T_i^2}{t} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$2. \quad SSR = \sum \frac{R_j^2}{t} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$3. \quad SSC = \sum \frac{C_k^2}{t} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

Q. Eksperimen Faktor-an

$$1. \quad SSA = \sum \frac{A_i^2}{n_A} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$2. \quad SSB = \sum \frac{B_j^2}{n_B} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

$$3. \quad \sum \sum \frac{(AB)_{ij}^2}{n_{AB}} - SSA - SSB - \frac{G^2}{n} = SSAB$$

R. Ujian Sepenuh rawak:

$$1. \quad SSB = \sum \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} - \frac{G^2}{n}$$

S. Regresi

$$SS_{xx} = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \quad SS_{xy} = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}$$

$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx} SS_{yy}}} \quad \frac{SS_{xy}}{SS_{xx}}$$

T. Perbandingan berganda:

$$LSD = t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{s_w^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)} \quad W_r = q_{\alpha} (r, v) \sqrt{\frac{sw^2}{n}}$$

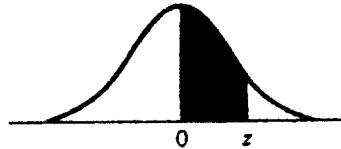
U. Experimen bionomial

$$P(y) = \frac{n!}{y! (n - y)!} p^y q^{n-y}$$

$$\mu = np$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{npq} \quad \sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$$

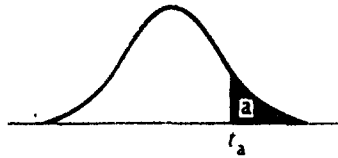
Jadual 1 : Luas Lengkong Normal



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.3	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.6	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.7	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.1	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.2	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.5	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.6	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.7	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.8	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990

This table is abridged from Table I of *Statistical Tables and Formulas*, by A. Hald (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1952). Reproduced by permission of A. Hald and the publishers, John Wiley & Sons.

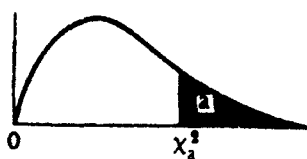
Jadual 2 : Titik Peratusan Taburan t



df	$\alpha = .10$	$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .010$	$\alpha = .005$
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
inf.	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

From "Table of Percentage Points of the t-distribution." Computed by Maxine Merrington, *Biometrika*, Vol. 32 (1941), p. 300. Reproduced by permission of the *Biometrika* Trustees.

Jadual 3 : Titik Peratusan Taburan χ^2

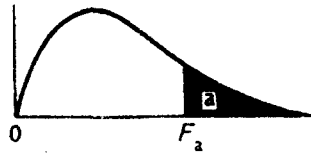


df	a = .995	a = .990	a = .975	a = .950	a = .900
1	0.0000393	0.0001571	0.0009821	0.0039321	0.0157908
2	0.0100251	0.0201007	0.0506356	0.102587	0.210720
3	0.0717212	0.114832	0.215795	0.351846	0.584375
4	0.206990	0.297110	0.484419	0.710721	1.063623
5	0.411740	0.554300	0.831211	1.145476	1.61031
6	0.675727	0.872085	1.237347	1.63539	2.20413
7	0.989265	1.239043	1.68987	2.16735	2.83311
8	1.344419	1.646482	2.17973	2.73264	3.48954
9	1.734926	2.087912	2.70039	3.32511	4.16816
10	2.15585	2.55821	3.24697	3.94030	4.86518
11	2.60321	3.05347	3.81575	4.57481	5.57779
12	3.07382	3.57056	4.40379	5.22603	6.30380
13	3.56503	4.10691	5.00874	5.89186	7.04150
14	4.07468	4.66043	5.62872	6.57063	7.78953
15	4.60094	5.22935	6.26214	7.26094	8.54675
16	5.14224	5.81221	6.90766	7.96164	9.31223
17	5.69724	6.40776	7.56418	8.67176	10.0852
18	6.26481	7.01491	8.23075	9.39046	10.8649
19	6.84398	7.63273	8.90655	10.1170	11.6509
20	7.43386	8.26040	9.59083	10.8508	12.4426
21	8.03366	8.89720	10.28293	11.5913	13.2396
22	8.64272	9.54249	10.9823	12.3380	14.0415
23	9.26042	10.19567	11.6885	13.0905	14.8479
24	9.88623	10.8564	12.4011	13.8484	15.6587
25	10.5197	11.5240	13.1197	14.6114	16.4734
26	11.1603	12.1981	13.8439	15.3791	17.2919
27	11.8076	12.8786	14.5733	16.1513	18.1138
28	12.4613	13.5648	15.3079	16.9279	18.9392
29	13.1211	14.2565	16.0471	17.7083	19.7677
30	13.7867	14.9535	16.7908	18.4926	20.5992
40	20.7065	22.1643	24.4331	26.5093	29.0505
50	27.9907	29.7067	32.3574	34.7642	37.6886
60	35.5346	37.4848	40.4817	43.1879	46.4589
70	43.2752	45.4418	48.7576	51.7393	55.3290
80	51.1720	53.5400	57.1532	60.3915	64.2778
90	59.1963	61.7541	65.6466	69.1260	73.2912
100	67.3276	70.0648	74.2219	77.9295	82.3581

Sambungan Jadual 3.

$\alpha = .10$	$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .010$	$\alpha = .005$	df
2.70554	3.84146	5.02389	6.63490	7.87944	1
4.60517	5.99147	7.37776	9.21034	10.5966	2
6.25139	7.81473	9.34840	11.3449	12.8381	3
7.77944	9.48773	11.1433	13.2767	14.8602	4
9.23635	11.0705	12.8325	15.0863	16.7496	5
10.6446	12.5916	14.4494	16.8119	18.5476	6
12.0170	14.0671	16.0128	18.4753	20.2777	7
13.3616	15.5073	17.5346	20.0902	21.9550	8
14.6837	16.9190	19.0228	21.6660	23.5893	9
15.9871	18.3070	20.4831	23.2093	25.1882	10
17.2750	19.6751	21.9200	24.7250	26.7569	11
18.5494	21.0261	23.3367	26.2170	28.2995	12
19.8119	22.3621	24.7356	27.6883	29.8194	13
21.0642	23.6848	26.1190	29.1413	31.3193	14
22.3072	24.9958	27.4884	30.5779	32.8013	15
23.5418	26.2962	28.8454	31.9999	34.2672	16
24.7690	27.5871	30.1910	33.4087	35.7185	17
25.9894	28.8693	31.5264	34.8053	37.1564	18
27.2036	30.1435	32.8523	36.1908	38.5822	19
28.4120	31.4104	34.1696	37.5662	39.9968	20
29.6151	32.6705	35.4789	38.9321	41.4010	21
30.8133	33.9244	36.7807	40.2894	42.7956	22
32.0069	35.1725	38.0757	41.6384	44.1813	23
33.1963	36.4151	39.3641	42.9798	45.5585	24
34.3816	37.6525	40.6465	44.3141	46.9278	25
35.5631	38.8852	41.9232	45.6417	48.2899	26
36.7412	40.1133	43.1944	46.9630	49.6449	27
37.9159	41.3372	44.4607	48.2782	50.9933	28
39.0875	42.5569	45.7222	49.5879	52.3356	29
40.2560	43.7729	46.9792	50.8922	53.6720	30
51.8050	55.7585	59.3417	63.6907	66.7659	40
63.1671	67.5048	71.4202	76.1539	79.4900	50
74.3970	79.0819	83.2976	88.3794	91.9517	60
85.5271	90.5312	95.0231	100.425	104.215	70
96.5782	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321	80
107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299	90
118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169	100

Jadual 4 : Titik Peratusan Taburan F



Degrees of freedom (α = .05)

df ₁ \ df ₂	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88

From "Tables of Percentage Points of the Inverted Beta (F)-Distribution," *Biometrika*, Vol. 33 (1943), pp. 73-88, by Maxine Merrington and Catherine M. Thompson. Reproduced by permission of the *Biometrika* Trustees.

Sambungan Jadual 4.

10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞	df ₁ df ₂
241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.3	1
19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50	2
8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53	3
5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63	4
4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36	5
4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67	6
3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	7
3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93	8
3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	9
2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	10
2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	11
2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	12
2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	13
2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13	14
2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07	15
2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01	16
2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96	17
2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92	18
2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88	19
2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84	20
2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81	21
2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78	22
2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76	23
2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73	24
2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	25
2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69	26
2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67	27
2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65	28
2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64	29
2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62	30
2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51	40
1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39	60
1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25	120
1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00	∞

Jadual 5 : Nilai Genting bagi Ujian Pangkat Bertanda Wilcoxon

n = 5(1)50

One-sided	Two-sided	n = 5	n = 6	n = 7	n = 8	n = 9	n = 10	n = 11	n = 12	n = 13	n = 14	n = 15	n = 16
.05	.10	1	2	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	26	30	36
.025	.05		1	2	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	25	30
.01	.02			0	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24
.005	.01				0	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	19
		n = 17	n = 18	n = 19	n = 20	n = 21	n = 22	n = 23	n = 24	n = 25	n = 26	n = 27	n = 28
.05	.10	41	47	54	60	68	75	83	92	101	110	120	130
.025	.05	35	40	46	52	59	66	73	81	90	98	107	117
.01	.02	28	33	38	43	49	56	62	69	77	85	93	102
.005	.01	23	28	32	37	43	49	55	61	68	76	84	92
		n = 29	n = 30	n = 31	n = 32	n = 33	n = 34	n = 35	n = 36	n = 37	n = 38	n = 39	
.05	.10	141	152	163	175	188	201	214	228	242	256	271	
.025	.05	127	137	148	159	171	183	195	208	222	235	250	
.01	.02	111	120	130	141	151	162	174	186	198	211	224	
.005	.01	100	109	118	128	138	149	160	171	183	195	208	
		n = 40	n = 41	n = 42	n = 43	n = 44	n = 45	n = 46	n = 47	n = 48	n = 49	n = 50	
.05	.10	287	303	319	336	353	371	389	408	427	446	466	
.025	.05	264	279	295	311	327	344	361	379	397	415	434	
.01	.02	238	252	267	281	297	313	329	345	362	380	398	
.005	.01	221	234	248	262	277	292	307	323	339	356	373	

From *Some Rapid Approximate Statistical Procedures (Revised)* by Frank Wilcoxon and Roberta A. Wilcox (Pearl River, N.Y.: Lederle Laboratories, 1964), Table 2. Reproduced by permission of Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company.

Jadual 6 : Titik Peratusan Ujian Julat Berganda Baru Duncan

r = number of ordered steps between means

Error	df	α	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20
1	.05	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
	.01	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
2	.05	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09
	.01	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
3	.05	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
	.01	8.26	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
4	.05	3.93	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02
	.01	6.51	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
5	.05	3.64	3.74	3.79	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83
	.01	5.70	5.96	6.11	6.18	6.26	6.33	6.40	6.44	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
6	.05	3.46	3.58	3.64	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
	.01	5.24	5.51	5.65	5.73	5.81	5.88	5.95	6.00	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
7	.05	3.35	3.47	3.54	3.58	3.60	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61
	.01	4.95	5.22	5.37	5.45	5.53	5.61	5.69	5.73	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
8	.05	3.26	3.39	3.47	3.52	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56
	.01	4.74	5.00	5.14	5.23	5.32	5.40	5.47	5.51	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
9	.05	3.20	3.34	3.41	3.47	3.50	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
	.01	4.60	4.86	4.99	5.08	5.17	5.25	5.32	5.36	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
10	.05	3.15	3.30	3.37	3.43	3.46	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.48	4.73	4.88	4.96	5.06	5.13	5.20	5.24	5.28	5.36	5.42	5.48	5.54	5.55	5.55
11	.05	3.11	3.27	3.35	3.39	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.48
	.01	4.39	4.63	4.77	4.86	4.94	5.01	5.06	5.12	5.15	5.24	5.28	5.34	5.38	5.39	5.39
12	.05	3.08	3.23	3.33	3.36	3.40	3.42	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.48
	.01	4.32	4.55	4.68	4.76	4.84	4.92	4.96	5.02	5.07	5.13	5.17	5.22	5.23	5.26	5.26
13	.05	3.06	3.21	3.30	3.35	3.38	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.26	4.48	4.62	4.69	4.74	4.84	4.88	4.94	4.98	5.04	5.08	5.13	5.14	5.15	5.15
14	.05	3.03	3.18	3.27	3.33	3.37	3.39	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.21	4.42	4.55	4.63	4.70	4.78	4.83	4.87	4.91	4.96	5.00	5.04	5.06	5.07	5.07
15	.05	3.01	3.16	3.25	3.31	3.36	3.38	3.40	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.17	4.37	4.50	4.58	4.64	4.72	4.77	4.81	4.84	4.90	4.94	4.97	4.99	5.00	5.00
16	.05	3.00	3.15	3.23	3.30	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.41	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.13	4.34	4.45	4.54	4.60	4.67	4.72	4.76	4.79	4.84	4.88	4.91	4.93	4.94	4.94
17	.05	2.98	3.13	3.22	3.28	3.33	3.36	3.38	3.40	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.10	4.30	4.41	4.50	4.56	4.63	4.68	4.72	4.75	4.80	4.83	4.86	4.88	4.89	4.89
18	.05	2.97	3.12	3.21	3.27	3.32	3.35	3.37	3.39	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.07	4.27	4.38	4.46	4.53	4.59	4.64	4.68	4.71	4.76	4.79	4.82	4.84	4.85	4.85
19	.05	2.96	3.11	3.19	3.26	3.31	3.35	3.37	3.39	3.41	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.05	4.24	4.35	4.43	4.50	4.56	4.61	4.64	4.67	4.72	4.76	4.79	4.81	4.82	4.82
20	.05	2.95	3.10	3.18	3.25	3.30	3.34	3.36	3.38	3.40	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	4.02	4.22	4.33	4.40	4.47	4.53	4.58	4.61	4.65	4.69	4.73	4.76	4.78	4.79	4.79
22	.05	2.93	3.08	3.17	3.24	3.29	3.32	3.35	3.37	3.39	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.99	4.17	4.28	4.36	4.42	4.48	4.53	4.57	4.60	4.65	4.68	4.71	4.74	4.75	4.75
24	.05	2.92	3.07	3.15	3.22	3.28	3.31	3.34	3.37	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.96	4.14	4.24	4.33	4.39	4.44	4.49	4.53	4.57	4.62	4.64	4.67	4.70	4.72	4.72
26	.05	2.91	3.06	3.14	3.21	3.27	3.30	3.34	3.36	3.38	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.93	4.11	4.21	4.30	4.36	4.41	4.46	4.50	4.53	4.58	4.62	4.65	4.67	4.69	4.69
28	.05	2.90	3.04	3.13	3.20	3.26	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.91	4.08	4.18	4.28	4.34	4.39	4.43	4.47	4.51	4.56	4.60	4.62	4.65	4.67	4.67
30	.05	2.89	3.04	3.12	3.20	3.25	3.29	3.32	3.35	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.89	4.06	4.16	4.22	4.32	4.36	4.41	4.45	4.48	4.54	4.58	4.61	4.63	4.65	4.65
40	.05	2.86	3.01	3.10	3.17	3.22	3.27	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.39	3.42	3.44	3.46	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.82	3.99	4.10	4.17	4.24	4.30	4.34	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.51	4.54	4.57	4.59	4.59
60	.05	2.83	2.98	3.08	3.14	3.20	3.24	3.28	3.31	3.33	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.45	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.76	3.92	4.03	4.12	4.17	4.23	4.27	4.31	4.34	4.39	4.44	4.47	4.50	4.53	4.53
100	.05	2.80	2.95	3.05	3.12	3.18	3.22	3.26	3.29	3.32	3.36	3.40	3.42	3.45	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.71	3.86	3.93	4.06	4.11	4.17	4.21	4.25	4.29	4.35	4.38	4.42	4.45	4.48	4.48
∞	.05	2.77	2.92	3.02	3.09	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.26	3.29	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.47	3.47
	.01	3.64	3.80	3.90	3.98	4.04	4.09	4.14	4.17	4.20	4.26	4.31	4.34	4.38	4.41	4.41

Reproduced from: D.B. Duncan, Multiple Range and Multiple *F* Tests, *Biometrics*, 11: 1-42, 1955. With permission from the Biometric Society and the author.

Jadual 7. Sifir untuk ujian tanda (ujian satu hujung)

TABLE D. TABLE OF PROBABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH VALUES AS SMALL AS OBSERVED VALUES OF x IN THE BINOMIAL TEST*
 Given in the body of this table are one-tailed probabilities under H_1 for the binomial test when $P = Q = \frac{1}{2}$. To save space, decimal points are omitted in the p 's.

$N \backslash x$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	031	188	500	812	969	†										
6	016	109	344	656	891	984	†									
7	008	062	227	500	773	938	992	†								
8	004	033	145	303	537	855	965	996	†							
9	002	020	090	254	500	746	910	980	998	†						
10	001	011	055	172	377	623	828	945	989	999	†					
11		006	033	113	274	500	726	887	967	994	†	†				
12		003	019	073	194	387	613	806	927	981	997	†	†			
13		002	011	046	138	291	500	709	887	954	989	998	†	†		
14		001	006	029	090	212	395	605	788	910	971	994	999	†	†	
15			004	018	059	151	304	500	696	849	941	982	996	†	†	†
16			002	011	038	105	227	402	598	778	895	962	989	998	†	†
17			001	006	025	072	166	315	500	686	834	928	975	994	999	†
18				001	004	015	048	119	240	407	593	760	881	952	985	998
19					002	010	032	084	180	324	500	675	820	916	968	990
20					001	006	021	058	132	252	412	588	748	868	942	979
21					001	004	013	039	095	192	332	500	668	808	908	961
22						002	008	026	067	143	262	416	584	738	857	933
23						001	005	017	047	105	203	339	500	661	798	885
24						001	003	011	032	076	154	271	419	581	739	846
25							002	007	022	054	116	212	345	500	658	788

* Adapted from Table IV, B, of Walker, Helen, and Lev, J. 1953. *Statistical inference*. New York: Holt, p. 458, with the kind permission of the authors and publisher.

† 1.0 or approximately 1.0.

Nilai x yang dihitung adalah bererti sekiranya nilai kebarangkalian yang ditunjukkan di dalam sifir ini adalah sama atau kurang daripada paras keertian yang ditetapkan. Bagi ujian dua hujung, diarahkan nilai p dari sifir ini dengan 2.

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