

# **UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

**Peperiksaan Semester Pertama  
Sidang Akademik 1995/96**

**Oktober/November 1995**

**FMS 161 - Matematik dan Statistik  
untuk Farmasi**

**Masa: 3 jam**

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Kertas ini mengandungi ENAM (6) soalan dan 27 muka surat yang bertaip.

Jawab LIMA (5) soalan sahaja.

Semua soalan mesti dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

.....2/-

(FMS 161)

- I. (A) Terangkan dengan ringkas (sertakan contoh dan gambarajah yang sesuai) berkenaan dengan terminologi-terminologi berikut?

Statistik

Kajian kawalan-kes (case-control study)

Kajian cohort (cohort study)

Kajian keratan rentas (cross-sectional study)

Kajian percubaan

(10 markah)

.....3/-

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- I. (B) Suatu penyelidikan telah dijalankan untuk meninjau penyakit jantung iskemik (ischemic heart disease, IHD) di kalangan orang dewasa di kampung ABC. Berikut ialah sebahagian data yang diperolehi:

	Jumlah Subjek	Bilangan IHD
Jantina		
Lelaki	550	45
Wanita	850	115
Taraf Perkahwinan		
Berkahwin	450	35
Bujang/duda/janda	950	125

- (i) Daripada data di atas, hitung kadar prevalens (per 100 penduduk) di kampung ABC menurut:
- (a) Jantina
  - (b) Taraf perkahwinan
  - (c) Jumlah penduduk
- (ii) Bolehkan anda membuat sebarang rumusan tentang prevalens IHD di kampung ABC? Berikan alasan anda.

(7 markah)

.....4/-

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- I. (C) Nyatakan 0.9 peratus larutan natrium klorida dalam mEq/liter.  
(berat molekul NaCl=58.5)

(3 markah)

- II. Satu kajian dikendalikan untuk membandingkan kandungan drug A di dalam tiga jenis tablet yang dikeluarkan oleh tiga buah kilang masing-masing. Enam biji tablet diambil dari setiap kilang dan berikut ialah keputusan yang diperolehi.

Kandungan Drug A (mg)		
Kilang 1	Kilang 2	Kilang 3
95.2	89.3	98.4
97.3	91.2	99.3
98.2	85.6	97.5
90.1	85.2	98.7
94.0	88.1	100.2
96.2	90.0	99.5

- (A) Adakah kandungan Drug A di dalam tablet-tablet itu berbeza?

(15 markah)

- (B) Terangkan apa yang dimaksudkan oleh ralat "Type 1" dan bagaimana ia boleh berlaku.

(5 markah)

.....5/-

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III. (A) Andaikan paras glukosa min darah praprandial populasi lelaki berumur 25 - 30 tahun ialah 95 mg/dl dan sisihan piawai populasi ialah 4.35 mg/dl.

- (i) Tentukan kebarangkalian seorang lelaki normal yang dipilih secara rawak daripada populasi di atas mempunyai paras glukosa darah praprandial di antara 73 dan 120 mg/dl.
- (ii) Tentukan kebarangkalian untuk mendapatkan seorang lelaki normal yang mempunyai nilai paras glukosa darah praprandial  $\geq 150$  mg/dl.
- (iii) Bincangkan peranan sisihan piawai di dalam statistik. Bincangkan jawapan dengan memberi contoh yang sesuai.

(10 markah)

(B) Apakah kepekatan prokaina hidroklorida yang mampu menghasilkan larutan yang isotonik dengan plasma darah? (Diberi takat sejuk beku larutan 1% prokaina hidroklorida ialah  $-0.122^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

(5 markah)

.....6/-

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- (C) Kadar pengambilan oksigen seorang subjek dewasa yang sedang bersenam dinyatakan sebagai:

$$R(t) = \frac{7t + 1}{2t + 5}$$

liter seminit, dengan  $t$  mewakili tempoh senaman. Berapa banyakkah peningkatan pengambilan oksigen subjek dalam masa 3 minit pertama senaman?

(5 markah)

- IV. (A) (i) Di kilang farmaseutikal USM, kos marginal bagi menghasilkan sejumlah  $x$  tablet yang dikirakan dalam bentuk ratusan ialah:

$$C'(X) = 10 - 0.1x$$

Kos tetap (kos overhed atau kos untuk mengeluarkan 0 tablet,  $x = 0$ ) ialah RM3000. Kirakan kos bagi mengeluarkan 5000 tablet ( $x = 50$ ).

(5 markah)

- (ii) Merujuk kepada fungsi kos yang dikira dalam soalan IV A (i) berapakah peningkatan dalam kos pengeluaran, jika jumlah unit tablet yang dikeluarkan ditingkatkan dari 1000 ( $x = 10$ ) kepada 2000 ( $x = 20$ )?

(5 markah)

.....7/-

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**Jadual 1: Laporan Tahunan Bagi Kawasan XYZ**

	Jumlah		
	Total	"White"	"Non-White"
• Anggaran populasi pada 1 Julai	597,500	361,700	235,800
• Jumlah kelahiran hidup total	12,437	6,400	6,037
• Kelahiran sebelum matang	1,243	440	803
• Kematian fetus:			
Total	592	365	227
Di bawah 20 minggu gestasi	355	269	86
20 - 27 minggu gestasi	103	42	61
28 minggu dan lebih	123	49	74
Tempoh gestasi tidak diketahui	11	5	6
• Kematian			
Jumlah total bagi semua peringkat umur	6219	3636	2583
Di bawah 1 tahun	267	97	170
Di bawah 28 hari	210	79	131
Kematian akibat tidak matang	16	12	4
Kematian maternal	2	-	2
• Punca Kematian			
Neoplasma malignant	948	626	322
Penyakit Jantung Iskemik	1697	1138	559

.... 8/-

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IV. (B) Berdasarkan data-data yang diberi kirakan nisbah dan kadar statistik vital yang berikut:

- (i) Kadar kematian kasar (crude death rate).
- (ii) Kadar kematian khusus bagi bangsa "white" dan "non-white" (race-specific death rates for white and non-white).
- (iii) Kadar mortaliti maternal.
- (iv) Kadar mortaliti bayi.
- (v) Kadar mortaliti neonatal.
- (vi) Nisbah kematian fetus.
- (vii) Nisbah penyebab kematian untuk neoplasma malignant dan penyakit jantung iskemik.

(10 markah)

.....9/-



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- V. (A) Dua kaedah analisis untuk menganalisis drug Z dibandingkan. Beberapa kepekatan drug Z tertentu disediakan dan dianalisis dengan kedua-dua kaedah itu. Berikut ialah keputusan yang diperolehi:

Kepekatan Tertentu ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	Kaedah I ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	Kaedah II ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )
1.0	1.2	0.9
3.5	4.0	4.4
5.0	5.8	6.2
7.5	9.2	9.8

Bandingkan ralat-ralat kaedah I dan kaedah II dengan menggunakan satu ujian statistik yang sesuai.

(10 markah)

- (B) Satu kajian telah dijalankan untuk menentukan kesan Petai papan (*Parkia speciosa*, Hassk) terhadap paras kolesterol LDL. Paras kolesterol LDL telah ditentukan 2 jam selepas pengambilan 0.5g/ml Petai Papan di dalam 100 sukarela. Para kolesterol LDL yang diperolehi ialah 157 mg/dl dan sisihan piawainya ialah 12.6 mg/dl.

- (i) Tentukan selang keyakinan min paras kolesterol LDL di peringkat 95% dan 99%.
- (ii) Bincangkan peranan selang keyakinan di dalam statistik. Huraikan perbincangan anda dengan memberi contoh.

(5 markah)

.... 10/-

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- V. (C) Paras gula pesakit (mg/100 ml)  $x$  jam selepas ia menerima satu dos insulin ditulis sebagai:

$$S(x) = 6x + \frac{600}{x+3},$$

dengan  $0 \leq x \leq 24$ . Bilakah, dalam masa 0-24 jam, paras gula pesakit adalah paling rendah sekali? Berapakah paras terendah itu?

(5 markah)

- VI. (A) Dalam menilai sesuatu laporan kajian klinikal, perkara-perkara berikut perlu dipertimbangkan sebelum maklumat ini dapat diterima.

- (i) Rawak
- (ii) "Blinding"
- (iii) Validiti
- (iv) Reliabiliti
- (v) Saiz sampel

Terangkan kenapa perkara-perkara di atas adalah penting dalam penilaian anda.

(15 markah)

.....11/-

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- (B) Salim mula mengayuh basikal senaman 8 minit yang lalu. Pada ketika itu kadar denyutnya 70. Sekarang kadar denyutnya adalah 125. Kadar denyut Salim selepas masa  $t$  minit ia mengayuh basikal diberi sebagai:

$$R(t) = b - Ce^{-kt}$$

Jika kadar denyut Salim terus meningkat menghampiri 180, berapakah kadar denyutnya 16 minit dari sekarang?

(5 markah)

.....12/-

THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

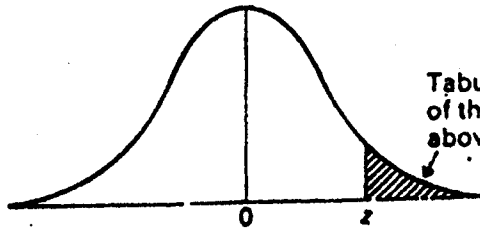
Values of the correlation Coefficient for Different Levels of Significance (2 tail)

d.f.	.1	.05	.02	.01	.001
1.	.98769	.99692	.999507	.999877	.9999988
2.	.90000	.95000	.98000	.990000	.99900
3.	.8054	.8783	.93433	.98873	.99116
4.	.7293	.8114	.8822	.91720	.97406
5.	.6694	.7545	.8329	.8745	.95074
6.	.6215	.7067	.7887	.8343	.92493
7.	.5822	.6664	.7498	.7977	.8982
8.	.5494	.6319	.7155	.7646	.8721
9.	.5214	.6021	.6851	.7348	.8471
10.	.4973	.5760	.6581	.7079	.8233
11.	.4762	.5529	.6339	.6835	.8010
12.	.4575	.5324	.6120	.6614	.7800
13.	.4409	.5139	.5923	.6411	.7603
14.	.4259	.4973	.5742	.6226	.7420
15.	.4124	.4821	.5577	.6055	.7246

d.f. = degrees of freedom

**Table A1 Areas in tail of the standard normal distribution.**

Adapted from Table 3 of White *et al.* (1979) with permission of the authors and publishers.



Second decimal place of  $z$

$z$	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
2.0	0.02275	0.02222	0.02169	0.02118	0.02068	0.02018	0.01970	0.01923	0.01876	0.01831
2.1	0.01786	0.01743	0.01700	0.01659	0.01618	0.01578	0.01539	0.01500	0.01463	0.01426
2.2	0.01390	0.01355	0.01321	0.01287	0.01255	0.01222	0.01191	0.01160	0.01130	0.01101
2.3	0.01072	0.01044	0.01017	0.00990	0.00964	0.00939	0.00914	0.00889	0.00866	0.00842
2.4	0.00820	0.00798	0.00776	0.00755	0.00734	0.00714	0.00695	0.00676	0.00657	0.00639
2.5	0.00621	0.00604	0.00587	0.00570	0.00554	0.00539	0.00523	0.00508	0.00494	0.00480
2.6	0.00466	0.00453	0.00440	0.00427	0.00415	0.00402	0.00391	0.00379	0.00368	0.00357
2.7	0.00347	0.00336	0.00326	0.00317	0.00307	0.00298	0.00289	0.00280	0.00272	0.00264
2.8	0.00256	0.00248	0.00240	0.00233	0.00226	0.00219	0.00212	0.00205	0.00199	0.00193
2.9	0.00187	0.00181	0.00175	0.00169	0.00164	0.00159	0.00154	0.00149	0.00144	0.00139
3.0	0.00135	0.00131	0.00126	0.00122	0.00118	0.00114	0.00111	0.00107	0.00104	0.00100
3.1	0.00097	0.00094	0.00090	0.00087	0.00084	0.00082	0.00079	0.00076	0.00074	0.00071
3.2	0.00069	0.00066	0.00064	0.00062	0.00060	0.00058	0.00056	0.00054	0.00052	0.00050
3.3	0.00048	0.00047	0.00045	0.00043	0.00042	0.00040	0.00039	0.00038	0.00036	0.00035
3.4	0.00034	0.00032	0.00031	0.00030	0.00029	0.00028	0.00027	0.00026	0.00025	0.00024
3.5	0.00023	0.00022	0.00022	0.00021	0.00020	0.00019	0.00019	0.00018	0.00017	0.00017
3.6	0.00016	0.00015	0.00015	0.00014	0.00014	0.00013	0.00013	0.00012	0.00012	0.00011
3.7	0.00011	0.00010	0.00010	0.00010	0.00009	0.00009	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008	0.00008
3.8	0.00007	0.00007	0.00007	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005
3.9	0.00005	0.00005	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00004	0.00003	0.00003

**Table A3 Percentage points of the *t* distribution.**

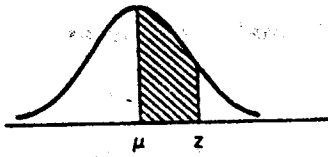
Adapted from Table 7 of White *et al.* (1979) with permission of authors and publishers.

d.f.	One-sided <i>P</i> value								
	0.25	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025	0.001	0.0005
	Two-sided <i>P</i> value								
	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.002	0.001
1	1.00	3.08	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66	127.32	318.31	636.62
2	0.82	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.76	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84	7.45	10.21	12.92
4	0.74	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60	5.60	7.17	8.61
5	0.73	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03	4.77	5.89	6.87
6	0.72	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71	4.32	5.21	5.96
7	0.71	1.42	1.90	2.36	3.00	3.50	4.03	4.78	5.41
8	0.71	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36	3.83	4.50	5.04
9	0.70	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25	3.69	4.30	4.78
10	0.70	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17	3.58	4.14	4.59
11	0.70	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11	3.50	4.02	4.44
12	0.70	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.06	3.43	3.93	4.32
13	0.69	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01	3.37	3.85	4.22
14	0.69	1.34	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98	3.33	3.79	4.14
15	0.69	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95	3.29	3.73	4.07
16	0.69	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92	3.25	3.69	4.02
17	0.69	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90	3.22	3.65	3.96
18	0.69	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88	3.20	3.61	3.92
19	0.69	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86	3.17	3.58	3.88
20	0.69	1.32	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.84	3.15	3.55	3.85
21	0.69	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83	3.14	3.53	3.82
22	0.69	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82	3.12	3.50	3.79
23	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81	3.10	3.48	3.77
24	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80	3.09	3.47	3.74
25	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.79	3.08	3.45	3.72
26	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78	3.07	3.44	3.71
27	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77	3.06	3.42	3.69
28	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76	3.05	3.41	3.67
29	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.76	3.04	3.40	3.66
30	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75	3.03	3.38	3.65
40	0.68	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70	2.97	3.31	3.55
60	0.68	1.30	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66	2.92	3.23	3.46
120	0.68	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.62	2.86	3.16	3.37
∞	0.67	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58	2.81	3.09	3.29

TABLE IV Normal curve areas

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
3.1	.49903									
3.2	.49931									
3.3	.49952									
3.4	.49966									
3.5	.49977									
3.6	.49984									
3.7	.49989									
3.8	.49993									
3.9	.49995									
4.0	.50000									

**Table B. Areas under the normal curve**



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
.4	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
.7	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
.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



**TABLE V Chi square**

Column headings indicate probability of chance deviation between O and E.

D.F. \ P	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1.	1.323	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2.	2.773	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3.	4.108	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4.	5.385	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5.	6.626	9.236	11.071	12.833	15.086	16.750
6.	7.841	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7.	9.037	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8.	10.219	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9.	11.389	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10.	12.549	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11.	13.701	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12.	14.845	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.299
13.	15.984	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14.	17.117	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15.	18.245	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801

Adapted from table of  $\chi^2$  appearing in *Handbook of Statistical Tables* by D. B. Owen, Addison-Wesley, 1962, p. 50. Reprinted by permission of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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TABLE VII Critical Values of F

The obtained F is significant at a given level if it is equal to or greater than the value shown in the table. 0.05 (light row) and 0.01 (dark row) points for the distribution of F

Table with 15 rows (Degrees of freedom for lesser mean square) and 25 columns (Degrees of freedom for greater mean square). Values range from 1.61 to 8.68.

TABLE VII (continued)

0.05 (light row) and 0.01 (dark row) points for the distribution of F

Table with 15 rows (Degrees of freedom for lesser mean square) and 25 columns (Degrees of freedom for greater mean square). Values range from 4.49 to 7.56.

(contin)



**Wilcoxon table**

This table gives the significance probabilities for the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for paired comparisons, for various selected values of the test statistic  $W = \text{sum of all signed ranks}$ . The significance probabilities included in the table are the ones closest to the commonly used levels of significance  $\alpha = .10$ ,  $\alpha = .05$ , and  $\alpha = .01$ . Thus the table may be used to obtain the appropriate critical value of  $W$  for a given value of  $\alpha$  and the level of significance.

The critical values  $c$  in the table correspond to the critical value for a one-sided test which rejects for large values of  $W$ . If the test is one-sided, and rejects for small (negative) values of  $W$ , then the critical value is  $-c$ , where  $c$  is the value in the table for which  $P(W \geq c) = \text{desired level of significance}$ . If the test is two-sided, then the critical value  $c$  is determined by finding the value in the table for which  $P(W \geq c) = 1/2 \alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is the desired level of significance. In this case the test is to reject  $H_0$  if  $W \leq -c$  or  $W \geq c$ .

**Examples**

- (a) The test is one-sided and rejects for large values of  $W$ . Suppose  $\alpha = .05$  and  $n = 8$ . Then the critical value is  $c = 24$ , since  $P(W \geq c) = .055$ , and .055 is closest to the desired level  $\alpha = .05$ . Thus, the test rejects  $H_0$  if  $W \geq 24$ , and accepts otherwise.
- (b) The test is one-sided and rejects for small (negative) values of  $W$ . Suppose  $\alpha = .10$  and  $n = 12$ . The critical value is  $-34$ , since  $P(W \geq 34) = .102$ , and .102 is the value closest to .10. Thus the test rejects  $H_0$  if  $W \leq -34$ .
- (c) The test is two-sided. Suppose  $\alpha = .05$  and  $n = 20$ . Then the critical values are 106 and  $-106$ , since  $P(W \geq 106) = .024$ , and .024 is the value closest to  $.025 (= 1/2\alpha)$ . Thus the test rejects  $H_0$  if  $W \leq -106$  or  $W \geq 106$ .

$n$		$c$		$P(W \geq c)$		$n$		$c$		$P(W \geq c)$	
1	1	.500	8	.32	.012	12	38	.010	16	88	.011
2	3	.250	28	.28	.027	38	90	.026	76	925	.025
3	6	.125	24	.055	.044	44	946	.046	64	952	.052
4	10	.062	20	.098	.034	34	102	.102	52	996	.096
5	15	.031	9	.39	.010	13	65	.011	17	97	.010
6	21	.016	8	.125	.027	33	924	.024	57	924	.025
7	28	.008	29	.049	.047	49	947	.047	71	949	.049
8	36	.004	13	.062	.102	39	995	.095	55	103	.103
9	45	.002	10	.05	.010	14	73	.010	18	105	.010
10	55	.001	39	.024	.024	63	925	.025	91	924	.024
11	66	.000	33	.053	.052	53	952	.052	77	949	.049
12	78	.000	27	.097	.097	43	997	.097	61	998	.098
13	91	.000	11	.32	.009	15	80	.011	19	114	.010
14	105	.000	44	.027	.024	70	924	.024	98	925	.025
15	120	.000	38	.051	.051	60	947	.047	82	952	.052
16	136	.000	30	.013	.013	46	104	.104	64	998	.098
17	153	.000	16	.109					20	124	.010
									106	106	.024
									90	90	.049
									70	70	.101

TABLE IX Critical values of U

Table with columns for alpha (0.10, 0.05, 0.025, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001) and rows for various sample sizes (n) from 3 to 15.

TABLE IX (continued)

Continuation of Table IX with columns for alpha and rows for sample sizes (n) from 16 to 30.

TABLE IX (continued)

Continuation of Table IX with columns for alpha and rows for sample sizes (n) from 31 to 30.

From D. B. Owen, Handbook of Statistical Tables, Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1968. Reprinted by permission.

**TABLE III Critical values of *t***

For any given *df*, the table shows the values of *t* corresponding to various levels of probability. Obtained *t* is significant at a given level if it is equal to or greater than the value shown in the table.

df	Level of significance for one-tailed test					
	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005	.0005
	Level of significance for two-tailed test					
	.20	.10	.05	.02	.01	.001
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	636.619
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	31.598
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	12.941
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	8.610
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	6.859
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.959
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	5.405
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	5.041
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.781
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.587
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.437
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	4.318
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	4.221
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	4.140
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	4.073
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	4.015
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.965
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.922
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.883
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.850
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.819
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.792
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.767
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.745
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.725
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.707
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.690
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.674
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.659
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.646
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.591
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.460
120	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.373
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.291

From R. A. Fisher and F. Yates, *Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research*, published by Longman Group Ltd., London (previously published by Oliver and Boyd Ltd., Edinburgh) and by permission of the authors and publishers.

TABLE X Critical values of  $F_{\max}$

$p \cdot \alpha$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	39.0 199.	87.5 448.	142. 729.	202. 1036.	266. 1362.	333. 1705.	403. 2063.	475. 2432.	550. 2813.	626. 3204.	704. 3605.
3	15.4 47.5	27.8 85.	39.2 120.	50.7 151.	62.0 184.	72.9 21(6)	83.5 24(9)	93.9 28(1)	104. 31(0)	114. 33(7)	124. 36(1)
4	9.60 23.2	15.5 37.	20.6 49.	25.2 59.	29.5 69.	33.6 79.	37.5 89.	41.1 97.	44.6 106.	48.0 113.	51.4 120.
5	7.15 14.9	10.8 22.	13.7 28.	16.3 33.	18.7 38.	20.8 42.	22.9 46.	24.7 50.	26.5 54.	28.2 57.	29.9 60.
6	5.82 11.1	8.38 15.5	10.4 19.1	12.1 22.	13.7 25.	15.0 27.	16.3 30.	17.5 32.	18.6 34.	19.7 36.	20.7 37.
7	4.99 8.89	6.94 12.1	8.44 14.5	9.70 16.5	10.8 18.4	11.8 20.	12.7 22.	13.5 23.	14.3 24.	15.1 26.	15.8 27.
8	4.43 7.50	6.00 9.9	7.18 11.7	8.12 13.2	9.03 14.5	9.78 15.8	10.5 16.9	11.1 17.9	11.7 18.9	12.2 19.8	12.7 21.
9	4.03 6.54	5.34 8.5	6.31 9.9	7.11 11.1	7.80 12.1	8.41 13.1	8.95 13.9	9.45 14.7	9.91 15.3	10.3 16.0	10.7 16.6
10	3.72 5.85	4.85 7.4	5.67 8.6	6.34 9.6	6.92 10.4	7.42 11.1	7.87 11.8	8.28 12.4	8.66 12.9	9.01 13.4	9.34 13.9
12	3.28 4.91	4.16 6.1	4.79 6.9	5.30 7.6	5.72 8.2	6.09 8.7	6.42 9.1	6.72 9.5	7.00 9.9	7.25 10.2	7.48 10.6
15	2.86 4.07	3.54 4.9	4.01 5.5	4.37 6.0	4.68 6.4	4.95 6.7	5.19 7.1	5.40 7.3	5.59 7.5	5.77 7.8	5.93 8.0
20	2.46 3.32	2.95 3.8	3.29 4.3	3.54 4.6	3.76 4.9	3.94 5.1	4.10 5.3	4.24 5.5	4.37 5.6	4.49 5.8	4.59 5.9
30	2.07 2.63	2.40 3.0	2.61 3.3	2.78 3.4	2.91 3.6	3.02 3.7	3.12 3.8	3.21 3.9	3.29 4.0	3.36 4.1	3.39 4.2
60	1.67 1.96	1.85 2.2	1.96 2.3	2.04 2.4	2.11 2.4	2.17 2.5	2.22 2.5	2.26 2.6	2.30 2.6	2.33 2.7	2.36 2.7
$\infty$	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00

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**FORMULA**

1. Median (m) =  $b + c \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{c}$

2.  $u_i = Ax_i + B$

3.  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} (\bar{u} - B)$

4.  $S_x^2 = \frac{1}{A^2} S_u^2$

5.  $S_u^2 = \frac{\sum u_i^2 f_i - n\bar{u}^2}{n - 1}$

6. Trimean =  $\frac{\text{kuartil atas} + (2 \times \text{median}) + \text{kuartil bawah}}{4}$

7. Ujian-t

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}{n - 1}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S\sqrt{1/n_1 + 1/n_2}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

$$t = \frac{D}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2 - \frac{(\sum D)^2}{n}}{n - 1}}$$



8. Ujian Wilcoxon (independent samples)

$$U = n_1 n_2 + \frac{n_2(n_2 + 1)}{2} - \Sigma R$$

$$U' = n_1 n_2 - U$$

9. Ujian Sign

$$P (s \geq k) = 1 - P (s \leq k-1)$$

10. ANOVA (1-way)

$$SS_{Total} = \Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n_T}$$

$$SS_{Treatments} = \frac{(\Sigma X_A)^2}{n_A} + \frac{(\Sigma X_B)^2}{n_B} \dots \dots - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n_T}$$

$$SS_{Error} = SS_{Total} - SS_{Treatments}$$

$$d.f. (Total) = (n_T - 1)$$

$$d.f. (Treatment) = (k - 1)$$

$$d.f. (Error) = (n_1 + n_2 \dots \dots + n_k - k)$$

$$HSD = \frac{q \sqrt{MS_{error}}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n_{nm} = \frac{2 n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

11. Ujian Kruskal-Wallis

$$H = \frac{12}{N(N + 1)} \left( \frac{R_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{n_2} + \dots + \frac{R_k^2}{n_k} \right) - 3 (N + 1)$$

$$N = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$$

$$\text{d.f.} = k - 1$$

Ujian perbandingan berganda:

$$\Delta R = Z_{(\alpha/k (k-1))} \sqrt{\frac{N(N + 1)}{12} \left( \frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)}$$

12. Ujian Friedman

$$Q = \frac{12}{n_k(k + 1)} (R_1^2 + R_2^2 + \dots + R_k^2) - 3 n (k + 1)$$

$$\text{d.f.} = k - 1$$

Ujian perbandingan berganda:

$$\Delta R = Z_{(\alpha/k (k-1))} \sqrt{\frac{b k (K + 1)}{6}}$$

13. Formula Sturges

$$k = 1 + 3.3 \log_{10} n$$

14. Ujian Korelasi

$$R = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

15. Analisis Regresi

$$y = mx + c$$

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

$$c = \frac{\sum y - m(\sum x)}{n}$$

$$SS_E = \sum y^2 - m \sum xy - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} + \frac{m \sum x \sum y}{n}$$

$$S_{yx} = \sqrt{\frac{SS_E}{n-2}}$$

$$16. \chi^2 = \frac{N(AD - BC)^2}{(A+B)(C+D)(A+C)(B+D)}$$

$$17. 99\% \text{ CI } \mu = \bar{X} \pm \left( t \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$18. 99\% \text{ CI } \mu = \bar{X} \pm \left( z \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$19. Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$20. \chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$