

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama  
Sidang Akademik 1992/93

Oktober/November 1992

FMT 202 Statistik

Masa: (2 jam)

Kertas ini mengandungi ENAM (6) soalan dan 11 muka surat yang bertaip.

Jawab LIMA (5) soalan sahaja.

Semua soalan mesti dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

1. (A) Sekiranya  $X \sim N(100, 36)$  dan  $P(X > b) = 0.1093$ .  
Carikan nilai  $b$ .

(5 markah)

- (B) Sebuah beg mengandungi 4 biji tablet merah dan 3 biji tablet kuning. Sebuah beg yang lain mengandungi 3 biji tablet merah dan 4 biji tablet kuning. Katakan sebiji tablet dikeluarkan dari beg pertama dan dimasukkan ke dalam beg kedua. Beg kedua itu dicampur baik dan kemudian sebiji tablet dikeluarkan serta dikembalikan semula ke beg pertama. Sekiranya sebiji tablet dikeluarkan sekarang dari beg pertama, apakah kebarangkalian bahawa ia sebiji tablet merah? (Gunakan gambarajah pohon untuk menjawab soalan ini).

(15 markah)

2. (A) Di dalam sebuah jawatankuasa adalah 8 orang perempuan dan 10 orang lelaki. Sekiranya 6 orang akan dipilih daripada jawatankuasa itu, berapakah cara boleh terjadi jika terdiri daripada

- (a) 3 orang perempuan dan 3 orang lelaki?  
(b) sekurang-kurangnya 4 orang lelaki?

...3/-

Di antara 18 orang tersebut, terdapat sepasang anak kembar (twins), seorang perempuan dan seorang lelaki. Katakan 3 orang perempuan dan 3 orang lelaki dipilih. Carikan kebarangkalian bahawa kedua-dua anak kembar itu dipilih.

(10 markah)

- (B) Bilangan kemalangan yang berlaku di dalam sebuah kilang farmaseutik mengikut taburan Poisson dengan kevarinan 3.0.

Carikan kebarangkalian bahawa

- (a) tiada kemalangan yang berlaku di dalam seminggu.
- (b) lebih daripada 4 kemalangan berlaku di dalam seminggu.
- (c) kurang daripada 3 kemalangan berlaku di dalam setengah bulan.
- (d) 7 kemalangan berlaku di dalam setengah bulan.

(10 markah)

...4/-

3. (A) Pejabat Pendaftaran Hospital Besar Pulau Pinang telah menyatakan bahawa min umur pesakit ( $\mu$ ) yang mendaftar ialah 42 tahun dan sisihan piawai populasi,  $\sigma$ , ialah 8 tahun. Untuk menentukan dakwaan tersebut satu sampel rawak seramai 120 pesakit telah diambil daripada rekod pejabat pendaftaran tersebut dan min sampel yang diperolehi ialah 44.2.

(i) Di peringkat  $P < 0.05$ , pilih satu ujian yang sesuai untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan atau tidak di antara min sampel dan  $\mu$ .

(10 markah)

(ii) Nyatakan asas-asas yang menyebabkan anda memilih ujian tersebut.

(5 markah)

(B) Bincangkan prinsip-prinsip rekabentuk ujikaji yang baik.

(5 markah)

...5/-

4. Kesan amfetamin dan klorpromazin terhadap berat badan telah diuji dengan menyuntik drug-drug tersebut ke atas 2 kumpulan tikus. Keputusan yang diperolehi adalah seperti berikut:

Penurunan berat badan (gm)	
Amfetamin	Klorpromazin
50	45
45	30
40	25
46	34
35	40
25	31
33	26
42	22

- (a) Di peringkat  $P < 0.01$ , pilih satu ujian yang sesuai untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat perbezaan penurunan berat badan di antara kedua-dua drug tersebut.

(10 markah)

- (b) Tentukan selang keyakinan min penurunan berat badan bagi kumpulan amfetamin di peringkat 99%.

(10 markah)

...6/-

5. Suatu kajian dikendalikan untuk membandingkan dua Formulasi A dan B yang mengandung drug dan dos yang sama. Dua belas (12) subjek manusia dibahagikan secara rawak kepada dua kumpulan dengan bilangan subjek yang sama. Kumpulan I diberikan Formulasi A dan kumpulan II diberikan Formulasi B. Berikut ialah data yang diperolehi:

Amaun yang diserap (mg)	
Formulasi A	Formulasi B
78	95
92	88
65	76
73	84
50	70
66	47

Data yang diperolehi tidak bertaburan normal.

- (A) Pilih suatu ujian statistik dan tentukan sama ada penyerapan dari Formulasi A dan B itu adalah sama atau tidak.

(10 markah)

- (B) Apakah kelemahan rekabentuk ujian yang digunakan di atas. Bincangkan rekabentuk-rekabentuk lain yang boleh digunakan serta kebaikan dan kelemahannya.

(10 markah)

6. Tiga kaedah pengajaran matematik dibandingkan. Lapan belas (18) pelajar dipilih dan dibahagikan secara rawak kepada tiga kumpulan yang mengandungi bilangan pelajar yang sama. Satu kumpulan diajar dengan satu kaedah pengajaran. Selepas 3 bulan, suatu ujian matematik dikendalikan bagi semua pelajar itu. Berikut ialah markah-markah yang diperolehi.

<u>Kaedah I</u>	<u>Kaedah II</u>	<u>Kaedah III</u>
71	76	75
79	70	82
80	90	60
72	80	66
88	75	74
64	82	58

- (A) Adakah varians bagi data-data itu homogenous?

(4 markah)

- (B) Pilih suatu ujian statistik untuk menentukan sama ada markah-markah yang diperolehi oleh tiga kumpulan itu berbeza secara statistik atau tidak.

(10 markah)

- (C) Apakah jenis-jenis ralat yang berlaku dalam suatu kaedah analisis kimia? Terangkan secara ringkas suatu ujian statistik yang dapat menilaikan ralat-ralat itu.

(6 markah)

FORMULA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

10. ANOVA (1-way)

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

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

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

$$\text{d.f. (Total)} = (n_T - 1)$$

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

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

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

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

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:

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

12. Ujian Friedman

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

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

Ujian perbandingan berganda:

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

13. Formula Sturges

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

...11/-

14. Ujian Korelasi

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

15. Analisis Regresi

$$y = mx + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-ooOoo-

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	.95873	.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 XIII Table of  $q$  (0.05 level)

d.f. \ k	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	3.64	4.60	5.22	5.67	6.03	6.33	6.58	6.80	6.99	7.17
6	3.46	4.34	4.90	5.30	5.63	5.90	6.12	6.32	6.49	6.65
7	3.34	4.16	4.68	5.06	5.36	5.61	5.82	6.00	6.16	6.30
8	3.26	4.04	4.53	4.89	5.17	5.40	5.60	5.77	5.92	6.05
9	3.20	3.95	4.41	4.76	5.02	5.24	5.43	5.59	5.74	5.87
10	3.15	3.88	4.33	4.65	4.91	5.12	5.30	5.46	5.60	5.72
11	3.11	3.82	4.26	4.57	4.82	5.03	5.20	5.35	5.49	5.61
12	3.08	3.77	4.20	4.51	4.75	4.95	5.12	5.27	5.39	5.51
13	3.06	3.73	4.15	4.45	4.69	4.88	5.05	5.19	5.32	5.43
14	3.03	3.70	4.11	4.41	4.64	4.83	4.99	5.13	5.25	5.36
15	3.01	3.67	4.08	4.37	4.59	4.78	4.94	5.08	5.20	5.31
16	3.00	3.65	4.05	4.33	4.56	4.74	4.90	5.03	5.15	5.26
17	2.98	3.63	4.02	4.30	4.52	4.71	4.86	4.99	5.11	5.21
18	2.97	3.61	4.00	4.28	4.49	4.67	4.82	4.96	5.07	5.17
19	2.96	3.59	3.98	4.25	4.47	4.65	4.79	4.92	5.04	5.14
20	2.95	3.58	3.96	4.23	4.45	4.62	4.77	4.90	5.01	5.11
24	2.92	3.53	3.90	4.17	4.37	4.54	4.68	4.81	4.92	5.01
30	2.89	3.49	3.85	4.10	4.30	4.46	4.60	4.72	4.82	4.92
40	2.86	3.44	3.79	4.04	4.23	4.39	4.52	4.63	4.73	4.82
60	2.83	3.40	3.74	3.98	4.16	4.31	4.44	4.55	4.65	4.73
120	2.80	3.36	3.68	3.92	4.10	4.24	4.36	4.47	4.56	4.64
$\infty$	2.77	3.31	3.63	3.86	4.03	4.17	4.29	4.39	4.47	4.55

From H.L. Harker in *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 31 (1960): 1122-1147. Reprinted by permission of the publishers, The Institute of Mathematical Statistics.

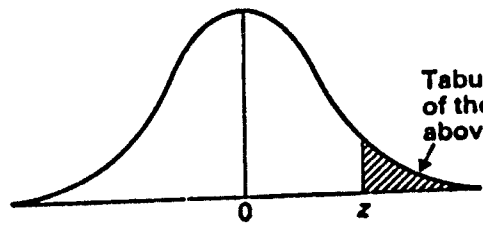
**Table A3 Percentage points of the *t* distribution.**

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 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.



z	Second decimal place of 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	0.00007
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

**Taburan Poisson**

$X$  menandakan suatu pembolehubah dengan suatu taburan Poisson yang mempunyai jangkakan  $\mu$ . Sifir ini memberikan nilai  $P(X = k) = (e^{-\mu} \mu^k / k!)$  bagi berbagai nilai  $k$  dan  $\mu$ .

Contoh. Untuk  $\mu = 1.0$ ,

$$P(X = 1) = .368$$

$$P(X = 3) = .061$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) \\ = .368 + .368 + .184 \\ = .920$$

$k$	$\mu = 3.0$	$\mu = 4.0$	$\mu = 5.0$	$\mu = 6.0$
0	.050	.018	.007	.002
1	.149	.073	.034	.015
2	.224	.147	.084	.045
3	.224	.195	.140	.089
4	.168	.195	.175	.134
5	.101	.156	.175	.161
6	.050	.104	.146	.161
7	.022	.060	.104	.138
8	.008	.030	.065	.103
9	.003	.013	.036	.069
10	.001	.005	.018	.041
11		.002	.008	.023
12		.001	.003	.011
13			.001	.005
14				.002
15				.001

$k$	$\mu = 7.0$	$\mu = 8.0$	$\mu = 9.0$	$\mu = 10.0$
0	.001	.003	.001	.002
1	.006	.011	.005	.008
2	.022	.029	.015	.019
3	.052	.057	.034	.038
4	.091	.092	.061	.063
5	.128	.122	.091	.090
6	.149	.140	.117	.113
7	.130	.140	.132	.125
8	.101	.124	.132	.125
9	.071	.099	.119	.114
10	.045	.072	.097	.095
11	.026	.048	.073	.073
12	.014	.030	.050	.052
13	.007	.017	.032	.035
14	.003	.009	.019	.022
15	.001	.005	.011	.013
16	.001	.002	.006	.007
17	.001	.001	.003	.004
18			.001	
19				

$k$	$\mu = .1$	$\mu = .5$	$\mu = 1.0$	$\mu = 2.0$
0	.905	.607	.368	.135
1	.090	.303	.368	.271
2	.005	.076	.184	.271
3		.013	.061	.180
4		.002	.015	.090
5			.003	.036
6			.001	.012
7				.003
8				.001



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.

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 VII (continued)

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

		Degrees of freedom for greater mean square																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	20	24	30	40	50	75	100	200	300	∞
32	0.05	4.15	3.30	2.90	2.67	2.51	2.40	2.32	2.25	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.07	2.02	1.97	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.61	1.59
	0.01	7.90	5.34	4.46	3.97	3.66	3.42	3.25	3.12	3.01	2.94	2.86	2.80	2.70	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.34	2.25	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.02	1.98	1.96
34	0.05	4.13	3.28	2.88	2.65	2.49	2.38	2.30	2.23	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.80	1.74	1.71	1.67	1.64	1.61	1.59	
	0.01	7.44	5.29	4.42	3.93	3.61	3.38	3.21	3.08	2.97	2.89	2.82	2.76	2.66	2.58	2.47	2.38	2.30	2.21	2.15	2.08	2.04	1.98	1.94	1.91
36	0.05	4.11	3.26	2.86	2.63	2.48	2.36	2.28	2.21	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.03	1.99	1.93	1.87	1.82	1.78	1.72	1.69	1.65	1.62	1.59	1.57	
	0.01	7.39	5.25	4.38	3.89	3.58	3.35	3.18	3.04	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.72	2.62	2.54	2.43	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.12	2.04	2.00	1.94	1.90	1.87
38	0.05	4.10	3.25	2.85	2.62	2.46	2.35	2.26	2.19	2.14	2.09	2.05	2.02	1.96	1.92	1.85	1.80	1.76	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.60	1.57	1.54	
	0.01	7.35	5.21	4.34	3.86	3.54	3.32	3.15	3.02	2.91	2.82	2.75	2.69	2.59	2.51	2.40	2.32	2.22	2.14	2.08	2.00	1.97	1.90	1.86	1.84
40	0.05	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.61	1.59	1.55	1.53	
	0.01	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.88	2.80	2.73	2.66	2.56	2.49	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11	2.05	1.97	1.94	1.88	1.84	1.81
42	0.05	4.07	3.22	2.83	2.59	2.44	2.32	2.24	2.17	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.90	1.94	1.89	1.82	1.78	1.73	1.68	1.64	1.60	1.57	1.54	1.49	
	0.01	7.27	5.15	4.29	3.80	3.49	3.26	3.10	2.96	2.86	2.77	2.70	2.64	2.54	2.46	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.08	2.02	1.94	1.91	1.85	1.80	1.78
44	0.05	4.06	3.21	2.82	2.58	2.43	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.98	1.92	1.88	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.66	1.63	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.48	
	0.01	7.24	5.12	4.26	3.78	3.46	3.24	3.07	2.94	2.84	2.75	2.68	2.62	2.52	2.44	2.32	2.24	2.15	2.06	2.09	1.92	1.88	1.82	1.78	1.75
46	0.05	4.05	3.20	2.81	2.57	2.42	2.30	2.22	2.14	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.97	1.91	1.87	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.65	1.62	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.46	
	0.01	7.21	5.10	4.24	3.76	3.44	3.22	3.05	2.92	2.82	2.73	2.66	2.60	2.50	2.42	2.30	2.22	2.13	2.04	1.98	1.90	1.86	1.80	1.76	1.72
48	0.05	4.04	3.19	2.80	2.56	2.41	2.30	2.21	2.14	2.08	2.03	1.99	1.96	1.90	1.86	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.64	1.61	1.56	1.53	1.50	1.47	
	0.01	7.19	5.08	4.22	3.74	3.42	3.20	3.04	2.90	2.80	2.71	2.64	2.58	2.48	2.40	2.28	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.96	1.88	1.84	1.78	1.73	1.70
50	0.05	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.02	1.98	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.64	1.61	1.56	1.53	1.50	1.47	
	0.01	7.17	5.06	4.20	3.72	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.88	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.56	2.46	2.39	2.26	2.18	2.10	2.00	1.94	1.86	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.68
55	0.05	4.02	3.17	2.78	2.54	2.38	2.27	2.18	2.11	2.05	2.00	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.83	1.76	1.72	1.67	1.61	1.58	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.43	
	0.01	7.12	5.01	4.14	3.66	3.37	3.15	2.98	2.85	2.75	2.66	2.59	2.53	2.43	2.35	2.23	2.15	2.06	1.96	1.90	1.82	1.78	1.71	1.66	1.64
60	0.05	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.52	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.92	1.86	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.56	1.50	1.48	1.44	1.41	
	0.01	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63	2.56	2.50	2.40	2.32	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.93	1.87	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.63	1.60
65	0.05	3.99	3.14	2.75	2.51	2.36	2.24	2.15	2.08	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.57	1.54	1.49	1.46	1.42	1.39	
	0.01	7.04	4.95	4.10	3.62	3.31	3.09	2.92	2.79	2.70	2.61	2.54	2.47	2.37	2.30	2.18	2.09	2.00	1.90	1.84	1.76	1.71	1.64	1.60	1.56
70	0.05	3.98	3.13	2.74	2.50	2.35	2.23	2.14	2.07	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.72	1.67	1.62	1.56	1.53	1.47	1.45	1.40	1.37	
	0.01	7.01	4.92	4.08	3.60	3.29	3.07	2.91	2.77	2.67	2.59	2.51	2.45	2.35	2.28	2.15	2.07	1.98	1.88	1.82	1.74	1.69	1.62	1.56	1.53
80	0.05	3.96	3.11	2.72	2.48	2.33	2.21	2.12	2.05	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.54	1.51	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	
	0.01	6.96	4.88	4.04	3.56	3.25	3.04	2.87	2.74	2.64	2.55	2.48	2.41	2.32	2.24	2.11	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.78	1.70	1.65	1.57	1.52	1.49

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

		Degrees of freedom for greater mean square																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	20	24	30	40	50	75	100	200	500
100	0.05	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.30	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.92	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.63	1.57	1.51	1.48	1.42	1.39	1.34	1.30
	0.01	6.90	4.82	3.98	3.51	3.20	2.99	2.82	2.69	2.59	2.51	2.43	2.36	2.26	2.19	2.06	1.98	1.89	1.79	1.73	1.64	1.59	1.51	1.46
125	0.05	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.44	2.29	2.17	2.08	2.01	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.83	1.77	1.72	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.39	1.36	1.31	1.27
	0.01	6.84	4.78	3.94	3.47	3.17	2.95	2.79	2.65	2.56	2.47	2.40	2.33	2.23	2.15	2.03	1.94	1.85	1.75	1.68	1.59	1.54	1.46	1.40
150	0.05	3.91	3.06	2.67	2.43	2.27	2.16	2.07	2.00	1.94	1.89	1.85	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.64	1.59	1.54	1.47	1.44	1.37	1.34	1.29	1.25
	0.01	6.81	4.75	3.91	3.44	3.13	2.92	2.76	2.62	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.30	2.20	2.12	2.00	1.91	1.83	1.72	1.66	1.56	1.51	1.43	1.37
200	0.05	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.41	2.26	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.87	1.83	1.80	1.74	1.69	1.62	1.57	1.52	1.45	1.42	1.35	1.32	1.26	1.22
	0.01	6.76	4.71	3.88	3.41	3.11	2.90	2.73	2.60	2.50	2.41	2.34	2.28	2.17	2.09	1.97	1.88	1.79	1.69	1.62	1.53	1.48	1.39	1.33
400	0.05	3.86	3.02	2.62	2.39	2.23	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.78	1.72	1.67	1.60	1.54	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.32	1.28	1.22	1.16
	0.01	6.70	4.66	3.83	3.36	3.06	2.85	2.69	2.55	2.46	2.37	2.29	2.23	2.12	2.04	1.92	1.84	1.74	1.64	1.57	1.47	1.42	1.32	1.24
1000	0.05	3.85	3.00	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.80	1.76	1.70	1.65	1.58	1.53	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.30	1.26	1.19	1.13
	0.01	6.64	4.62	3.80	3.34	3.04	2.82	2.66	2.53	2.43	2.34	2.26	2.20	2.09	2.01	1.89	1.81	1.71	1.61	1.54	1.44	1.38	1.28	1.19
∞	0.05	3.84	2.99	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.75	1.69	1.64	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.24	1.17	1.11
	0.01	6.64	4.60	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.24	2.18	2.07	1.99	1.87	1.79	1.69	1.59	1.52	1.41	1.36	1.25	1.15

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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

A-10

Table with 15 rows (Degrees of freedom for lesser mean square) and 26 columns (Degrees of freedom for greater mean square). Values range from 4.00 to 6.68.

TABLE VII (continued)

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

Degrees of freedom for greater mean square

A-11

Table with 16 rows (Degrees of freedom for lesser mean square) and 26 columns (Degrees of freedom for greater mean square). Values range from 2.77 to 8.53.



R C P(W ≥ c)			R C P(W ≥ c)			R C P(W ≥ c)			R C P(W ≥ c)		
1	1	.500	8	32	.012	12	58	.010	16	88	.011
2	3	.250	28	28	.027	50	50	.026	76	76	.025
3	6	.125	24	24	.055	44	44	.046	64	64	.052
4	10	.062	20	20	.098	34	34	.102	52	52	.096
5	15	.031	9	39	.010	13	65	.011	17	97	.010
6	21	.016	8	33	.027	57	57	.024	83	83	.025
7	28	.008	29	29	.049	49	49	.047	71	71	.049
8	36	.004	23	23	.102	39	39	.095	55	55	.103
9	45	.002	10	45	.010	14	73	.010	18	105	.010
10	55	.001	39	39	.024	63	63	.025	91	91	.024
11	66	.000	33	33	.053	53	53	.052	77	77	.049
12	78	.000	27	27	.097	43	43	.097	61	61	.098
13	91	.000	11	52	.009	15	80	.011	19	114	.010
14	105	.000	44	44	.027	70	70	.024	98	98	.025
15	120	.000	38	38	.051	60	60	.047	82	82	.052
16	136	.000	30	30	.103	46	46	.104	66	66	.098
									20	124	.010
									106	106	.024
									90	90	.049
									70	70	.101

**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  $\alpha$ , 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  $W \geq 106$ .

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

$p =$	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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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	3.551
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
$\infty$	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.291

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