



Course: Business Statistics (20116)
Term: Winter term 2012
Examiner: PD Dr. Annette Kirstein
Date: 06.02.2013

Final Examination

First name:

Last name:

Matriculation number: _____
(up to 9 digits)

Available time: 60 minutes

Maximum points: 60 points

Permitted aid(s):

- Non-programmable pocket calculator *without data storage and communication capabilities*
- Formula Sheet, individually printed at home and brought to the final exam (4 pages formulas + 5 pages distribution tables), **no further notes (handwritten or printed) allowed on the Formula Sheet!**

General information:

1. There are 20 questions all together. In all questions *one out of four* answers is correct.
2. In each question points are given as follows:
If you mark only correct: points cf.problem
If you mark only wrong: 0 points
If you mark correct and wrong / nothing: 0 points
3. Feel free to use the empty space on the present exam for your personal calculations or notes. But note that *whatever you write on these pages will be ignored during correction!* **Only the answer sheet will be evaluated.**
4. Points given for correct solutions correspond to the processing time assigned (in minutes).
5. **Return all the paper you received or used (without exception).**

GOOD LUCK!

1. **Data and Statistics. (2 points)** In a sample of 1,600 registered voters, 912, or 57%, approve of the way the President is doing his job. A political pollster states: "Fifty-seven percent of all voters approve of the President." This statement is an example of
 - a. a sample
 - b. descriptive statistics
 - c. statistical inference
 - d. a population

2. **Data and Statistics. (2 points)** A survey to collect data on the entire population is
 - a. a census
 - b. a sample
 - c. a population
 - d. an inference

3. **Descriptive Statistics. (2 points)** In a cumulative absolute frequency distribution, the last class will always have a cumulative frequency equal to
 - a. one
 - b. 100%
 - c. the total number of elements in the data set
 - d. zero

4. **Descriptive Statistics. (2 points)** The 50th percentile is the
 - a. mode
 - b. median
 - c. mean
 - d. third quartile

5. **Probabilities. (2 points)** If a six sided die is tossed two times and "3" shows up both times, the probability of "3" on the third trial is
 - a. $1/2$
 - b. $1/3$
 - c. $1/6$
 - d. $1/216$

6. **Probabilities. (4 Points)** On a December day, the probability of snow is .30. The probability of a "cold" day is .50. The probability of snow and "cold" weather is .15. Are snow and "cold" weather independent events?
 - a. only if given that it snowed
 - b. only when they are also mutually exclusive
 - c. no
 - d. yes

7. **Probabilities. (4 points)** If X and Y are mutually exclusive events with $P(X) = 0.295$, $P(Y) = 0.32$, then $P(X | Y) =$
 - a. 0.0944
 - b. 0.6150
 - c. 1.0000
 - d. 0.0000

8. **Probability distributions. (2 points)** Which of the following is **not** a required condition for a discrete probability function?
- $f(x) \geq 0$ for all values of x
 - $\sum f(x) = 1$
 - $\sum f(x) = 0$
 - $f(x) \leq 1$
9. **Binomial probability. (4 points)** A production process produces 2% defective parts. A sample of five parts from the production process is selected. What is the probability that the sample contains exactly two defective parts?
- 0.0004
 - 0.0038
 - 0.10
 - 0.02
10. **Continuous uniform distribution. (4 points)** The random variable x is known to be uniformly distributed between 70 and 90. The probability of x having a value between 80 to 95 is
- 0.75
 - 0.5
 - 0.05
 - 1
11. **Sampling. (2 points)** As the sample size increases, the
- standard deviation of the population decreases
 - population mean increases
 - standard error of the sample mean decreases
 - standard error of the sample mean increases
12. **Sampling. (4 points)** A simple random sample of 64 observations was taken from a very large population. The sample mean and the standard deviation were determined to be 320 and 120 respectively. The standard error of the sample mean is
- 1.875
 - 40
 - 5
 - 15
13. **Interval Estimation. (4 points)** From a population with a variance of 900, a sample of 225 items is selected. At 95% confidence, the margin of error is
- 15
 - 2
 - 3.92
 - 4
14. **Hypothesis tests. (2 points)** In hypothesis testing if the null hypothesis has been rejected when the alternative hypothesis has been true,
- a Type I error has been committed
 - a Type II error has been committed
 - either a Type I or Type II error has been committed
 - the correct decision has been made

15. **Hypothesis test on population mean. (4 points)** The manager of a store has taken a random sample of 100 customers. The average length of time it took the customers in the sample to check out was 3.1 minutes with a standard deviation of 0.5 minutes. We want to test if the mean waiting time of all customers is significantly more than 3 minutes. At 95% confidence, it can be concluded that the mean of the population is
- significantly greater than 3
 - not significantly greater than 3
 - significantly less than 3
 - significantly greater than 3.18

16. **Inferences about a population variance. (4 points)** A random sample of 31 charge sales showed a sample standard deviation of \$50. A 90% confidence interval estimate of the population standard deviation is
- 1,715.10 to 4,055.68
 - 1,596.45 to 4,466.73
 - 39.96 to 66.83
 - 41.39 to 63.68

17. **ANOVA. (4 points)**
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| SSTR = 6,750 | $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$ |
| SSE = 8,000 | $H_a: \text{at least one mean is different}$ |
| $n_T = 20$ | |

The mean square between treatments (MSTR) equals

- 400
 - 500
 - 1,687.5
 - 2,250
18. **Simple linear regression. (2 points)** If the coefficient of determination is 0.9, the percentage of variation in the dependent variable explained by the variation in the independent variable
- is 0.90%
 - is 90%.
 - is 0.81%
 - can be any positive value

19. **Simple linear regression. (4 points)** You are given the following information.

Dependent Variable (y)	5	7	9	11
Independent Variable (x)	4	6	2	4

The least squares estimate of b_0 equals

- 10
 - 10
 - 0.5
 - 0.5
20. **Non-parametric tests. (2 points)** A nonparametric version of the Parametric analysis of variance test is the
- Kruskal-Wallis Test
 - Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon Test
 - sign test
 - Wilcoxon Signed-rank test



1 Descriptive Statistics: Numerical measures

1.1 Measures of location

- Sample mean: $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$

Population mean: $\mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{N}$

1.2 Measures of variability

- Sample variance: $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$
- Sample standard deviation: $s = \sqrt{s^2}$
- Coefficient of variation: $\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{mean}} 100\%$
- z-score: $z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}$
- Chebyshev's theorem:
 a fraction of at least $(1 - \frac{1}{z^2})$ of the items in any data set will be within z standard deviations of the mean (for all $z > 1$)

Population variance: $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}$
 Population standard deviation: $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$

1.3 Measures of association

- Sample covariance: $s_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$
- Sample correlation: $r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$

Population covariance: $\sigma_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{N}$
 Population correlation: $\rho_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$

2 Probabilities: Combination and Permutation

- Combination: $C_n^N = \binom{N}{n} = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}$
- Permutation: $P_n^N = n! \binom{N}{n} = \frac{N!}{(N-n)!}$

3 Probability Distributions

3.1 Discrete Probability Distributions

Discrete uniform probability distribution: $p(x) = \frac{1}{n}$

- Expected value (Mean): $E(x) = \mu = \sum xp(x)$
- Variance: $Var(x) = \sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 p(x)$

Binomial distribution: $p(x) = \binom{n}{x} \pi^x (1 - \pi)^{n-x}$ with $\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$

- Expected value: $E(x) = \mu = n\pi$
- Variance: $Var(x) = \sigma^2 = n\pi(1 - \pi)$
- Normal approximation: $\mu = n\pi$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{n\pi(1 - \pi)}$

Poisson distribution: $p(x) = \frac{\mu^x e^{-\mu}}{x!}$

- Expected value = Variance: $E(x) = \mu = \sigma^2 = Var(x)$

Hypergeometric distribution: $p(x) = \frac{\binom{r}{x} \binom{N-r}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$ for $0 \leq x \leq r$

- Expected value: $E(x) = \mu = n \frac{r}{N}$
- Variance: $Var(x) = \sigma^2 = n \frac{r}{N} (1 - \frac{r}{N}) \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$
- Binomial approximation: $p = \frac{r}{N}$



3.2 Continuous Probability Distributions

Uniform probability distribution: $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ for $a \leq x \leq b$ and $f(x) = 0$ elsewhere

- Expected value: $E(x) = \frac{a+b}{2}$
- Variance: $Var(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$

Normal probability distribution: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Standard normal probability distribution: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

- z-transformation: $z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$

Exponential probability distribution: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-\frac{x}{\mu}}$ for $x \geq 0$ and $\mu > 0$

- Cumulative probabilities (up to x_0): $P(x \leq x_0) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x_0}{\mu}}$
- Mean μ = Standard deviation σ

4 Statistical Inference

4.1 Sampling and sampling distributions

Sampling distribution of the sample mean \bar{x}

- Expected value: $E(\bar{x}) = \mu$
- Standard error of the sample mean (finite population): $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}$
- Standard error of the sample mean (infinite population, or infinite population if $\frac{n}{N} \leq 0.05$): $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

4.2 Interval Estimation

Interval estimation of the population mean (σ known):

- Margin of error $E = z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
- Necessary sample size for a specific E : $n = \left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{E}\right)^2$

When σ is unknown: use t distribution-values with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom, and sample standard deviation s

4.3 Statistical Inferences About a Population Mean

- Test statistic if σ known: $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$
- Test statistic if σ unknown: $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$ (with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom)

4.4 Statistical Inference About Means With Two Populations

- Expected value $E(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = \mu_1 - \mu_2$
- Standard deviation (standard error) $\sigma_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$
- Interval estimate: $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$
- Test statistic: $z = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - D_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$
- if σ_1 and σ_2 are unknown use the s_1 and s_2 of the samples as estimates and use t -values instead of z -values
 - Degrees of freedom: $df = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{n_1-1} \left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n_2-1} \left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}$
- if samples are matched:
 - Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{d} - \mu_d}{\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}}$ with $\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d_i}{n}$ and $s_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$



4.5 Inference About a Population Variance

- Interval estimate of σ : $\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}} \leq \sigma \leq \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})}}}$
- Test statistic: $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ (with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom)

4.6 Inference About the Variances of Two populations

- Test statistic $F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}$ (with df numerator = $n_1 - 1$ and df denominator = $n_2 - 1$ where index 1 denotes the population with the larger sample variance)

4.7 Goodness of fit test: Multinomial Population

- Test statistic: $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$ (with $k - 1$ degrees of freedom)

4.8 Test of Independence

- Test statistic: $\chi^2 = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(f_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}$ (with $(n - 1)(m - 1)$ degrees of freedom)

4.9 Goodness of fit test: Poisson Distribution

- Test statistic: $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$ (with $k - 2$ degrees of freedom)
 where $e_i = np(x)$, and $p(x) = \frac{\mu^x e^{-\mu}}{x!}$

4.10 Goodness of Fit Test: Normal Distribution

- Test statistic: $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(f_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$ (with $k - 3$ degrees of freedom)

5 Analysis of Variance

5.1 Basics

- Between-treatments estimate of σ^2 : $MSTR = \frac{SSTR}{k-1}$ where $SSTR = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j (\bar{x}_j - \bar{\bar{x}})^2$
- Within-treatments estimate of σ^2 : $MSE = \frac{SSE}{n_T - k}$ where $SSE = \sum_{j=1}^k (n_j - 1)s_j^2$
- Test statistic: $F = \frac{MSTR}{MSE}$ (with $k - 1$ d.f. for the nominator and $n_T - k$ d.f. for the denominator)
- Total sum of squares $SST = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (x_{ij} - \bar{\bar{x}})^2 = SSTR + SSE$

5.2 Fisher's Least Significant Difference

- Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j}{\sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)}}$ (with $n_T - k$ d.f.)
- Reformulated test statistic: $\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j$, reject H_0 if $|\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_j| > LSD$ where $LSD = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)}$

6 Simple Linear Regression

Regression model: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon$

Regression equation: $E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$

Estimated regression equation: $\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x$

Least squares criterion: $\min \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

- slope: $b_1 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$
- y -intercept: $b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$



Coefficient of determination: $r^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$

- $SST = SSR + SSE \rightarrow \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

- **Sample correlation coefficient:** $r_{xy} = (\text{sign of } b_1) \sqrt{r^2}$

Testing for Significance of b_1 (t test):

- Estimate of σ^2 : $MSE = s^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-2}$ where $SSE = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum (y_i - b_0 - b_1 x_i)^2$

- Test statistic: $t = \frac{b_1}{s_{b_1}}$ (with $n - 2$ d.f. and $s_{b_1} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$)

Confidence interval for β_1 : $b_1 \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} s_{b_1}$

Testing for Significance of b_1 (F-test):

- Estimate of σ^2 : $MSR = \frac{SSR}{\text{Number of independent variables}}$

- Test statistic: $F = \frac{MSR}{MSE}$ (with 1 d.f. in the numerator and $n - 2$ d.f. in the denominator)

7 Non-Parametric Methods

7.1 Sign Test

- Small-sample case ($n \leq 20$):
 - Test statistic: number of plus signs according to a binomial distribution with $\pi = 0.5$
- Large-sample case: ($n > 20$):
 - The binomial distribution can be approximated by a normal distribution with $\mu = 0.5n$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{0.25n}$
 - Test statistic: $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$

7.2 Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test

- Test statistic: $z = \frac{T - \mu_T}{\sigma_T}$ with $\mu_T = 0$ and $\sigma_T = \sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}$

7.3 Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon Test

- Test statistic: $z = \frac{T - \mu_T}{\sigma_T}$ with $\mu_T = 0.5n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)$ and $\sigma_T = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}n_1n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}$

7.4 Kruskal-Wallis test

- Test statistic: $W = \left[\frac{12}{n_T(n_T+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} \right] - 3(n_T + 1)$
- When populations are identical the sampling distribution of the test statistic W can be approximated by a chi-squared distribution (with $k - 1$ d.f.) if $n_i \geq 5$ for all samples

7.5 Spearman Rank-Correlation Coefficient r_s

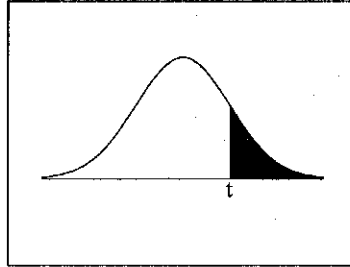
- $r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$

- Test statistic: $z = \frac{r_s - \mu_r}{\sigma_r}$ where $\mu_r = 0$ and $\sigma_r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}}$

Table 1: Table of the Standard Normal Cumulative Distribution Function $\Phi(z)$

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
-3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
-3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
-3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
-0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998

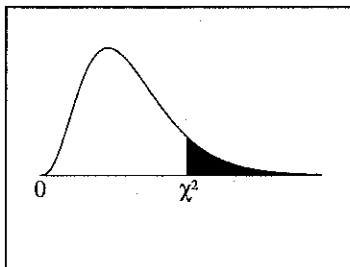
t-Distribution Table



The shaded area is equal to α for $t = t_{\alpha}$.

<i>df</i>	$t_{.100}$	$t_{.050}$	$t_{.025}$	$t_{.010}$	$t_{.005}$
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
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
32	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738
34	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728
36	1.306	1.688	2.028	2.434	2.719
38	1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

Chi-Square Distribution Table



The shaded area is equal to α for $\chi^2 = \chi^2_{\alpha}$.

<i>df</i>	$\chi^2_{.995}$	$\chi^2_{.990}$	$\chi^2_{.975}$	$\chi^2_{.950}$	$\chi^2_{.900}$	$\chi^2_{.100}$	$\chi^2_{.050}$	$\chi^2_{.025}$	$\chi^2_{.010}$	$\chi^2_{.005}$
1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766
50	27.991	29.707	32.357	34.764	37.689	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490
60	35.534	37.485	40.482	43.188	46.459	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379	91.952
70	43.275	45.442	48.758	51.739	55.329	85.527	90.531	95.023	100.425	104.215
80	51.172	53.540	57.153	60.391	64.278	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321
90	59.196	61.754	65.647	69.126	73.291	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299
100	67.328	70.065	74.222	77.929	82.358	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169

F distribution critical value landmarks

Table entries are critical values for F^* with probably p in right tail of the distribution.

Figure of F distribution (like in Moore, 2004, p. 656) here.

		Degrees of freedom in numerator (df1)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	24	1000		
Degrees of freedom in denominator (df2)	1	0.100	39.86	49.50	53.59	55.83	57.24	58.20	58.91	59.44	60.71	62.00	63.30	
		0.050	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	243.9	249.1	254.2	
		0.025	647.8	799.5	864.2	899.6	921.8	937.1	948.2	956.6	976.7	997.3	1017.8	
		0.010	4052	4999	5404	5624	5764	5859	5928	5981	6107	6234	6363	
		0.001	405312	499725	540257	562668	576496	586033	593185	597954	610352	623703	636101	
		2	0.100	8.53	9.00	9.16	9.24	9.29	9.33	9.35	9.37	9.41	9.45	9.49
			0.050	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.41	19.45	19.49
			0.025	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.41	39.46	39.50
			0.010	98.50	99.00	99.16	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.38	99.42	99.46	99.50
			0.001	998.38	998.84	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31	999.31
		3	0.100	5.54	5.46	5.39	5.34	5.31	5.28	5.27	5.25	5.22	5.18	5.13
			0.050	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.74	8.64	8.53
			0.025	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.34	14.12	13.91
			0.010	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.05	26.60	26.14
			0.001	167.06	148.49	141.10	137.08	134.58	132.83	131.61	130.62	128.32	125.93	123.52
		4	0.100	4.54	4.32	4.19	4.11	4.05	4.01	3.98	3.95	3.90	3.83	3.76
			0.050	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	5.91	5.77	5.63
			0.025	12.22	10.65	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.75	8.51	8.26
			0.010	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.37	13.93	13.47
			0.001	74.13	61.25	56.17	53.43	51.72	50.52	49.65	49.00	47.41	45.77	44.09
		5	0.100	4.06	3.78	3.62	3.52	3.45	3.40	3.37	3.34	3.27	3.19	3.11
			0.050	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.68	4.53	4.37
			0.025	10.01	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.52	6.28	6.02
			0.010	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	9.89	9.47	9.03
			0.001	47.18	37.12	33.20	31.08	29.75	28.83	28.17	27.65	26.42	25.13	23.82
		6	0.100	3.78	3.46	3.29	3.18	3.11	3.05	3.01	2.98	2.90	2.82	2.72
			0.050	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.00	3.84	3.67
			0.025	8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.37	5.12	4.86
			0.010	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.72	7.31	6.89
			0.001	35.51	27.00	23.71	21.92	20.80	20.03	19.46	19.03	17.99	16.90	15.77
		7	0.100	3.59	3.26	3.07	2.96	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.47
			0.050	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.57	3.41	3.23
			0.025	8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.12	4.99	4.90	4.67	4.41	4.15
			0.010	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.47	6.07	5.66
			0.001	29.25	21.69	18.77	17.20	16.21	15.52	15.02	14.63	13.71	12.73	11.72
		8	0.100	3.46	3.11	2.92	2.81	2.73	2.67	2.62	2.59	2.50	2.40	2.30
			0.050	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.28	3.12	2.93
			0.025	7.57	6.06	5.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.43	4.20	3.95	3.68
			0.010	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.67	5.28	4.87
			0.001	25.41	18.49	15.83	14.39	13.48	12.86	12.40	12.05	11.19	10.30	9.36
	9	0.100	3.36	3.01	2.81	2.69	2.61	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.38	2.28	2.16	
		0.050	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.07	2.90	2.71	
		0.025	7.21	5.71	5.08	4.72	4.48	4.32	4.20	4.10	3.87	3.61	3.34	
		0.010	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.11	4.73	4.32	
		0.001	22.86	16.39	13.90	12.56	11.71	11.13	10.70	10.37	9.57	8.72	7.84	

Critical values computed with Excel 9.0

		Degrees of freedom in numerator (df1)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	24	1000	
Degrees of freedom in denominator (df2)	10	0.100	3.29	2.92	2.73	2.61	2.52	2.46	2.41	2.38	2.28	2.18	2.06
		0.050	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	2.91	2.74	2.54
		0.025	6.94	5.46	4.83	4.47	4.24	4.07	3.95	3.85	3.62	3.37	3.09
		0.010	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.71	4.33	3.92
		0.001	21.04	14.90	12.55	11.28	10.48	9.93	9.52	9.20	8.45	7.64	6.78
	12	0.100	3.18	2.81	2.61	2.48	2.39	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.15	2.04	1.91
		0.050	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.69	2.51	2.30
		0.025	6.55	5.10	4.47	4.12	3.89	3.73	3.61	3.51	3.28	3.02	2.73
		0.010	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.16	3.78	3.37
		0.001	18.64	12.97	10.80	9.63	8.89	8.38	8.00	7.71	7.00	6.25	5.44
	14	0.100	3.10	2.73	2.52	2.39	2.31	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.05	1.94	1.80
		0.050	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.53	2.35	2.14
		0.025	6.30	4.86	4.24	3.89	3.66	3.50	3.38	3.29	3.05	2.79	2.50
		0.010	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	3.80	3.43	3.02
		0.001	17.14	11.78	9.73	8.62	7.92	7.44	7.08	6.80	6.13	5.41	4.62
	16	0.100	3.05	2.67	2.46	2.33	2.24	2.18	2.13	2.09	1.99	1.87	1.72
		0.050	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.42	2.24	2.02
		0.025	6.12	4.69	4.08	3.73	3.50	3.34	3.22	3.12	2.89	2.63	2.32
		0.010	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.55	3.18	2.76
		0.001	16.12	10.97	9.01	7.94	7.27	6.80	6.46	6.20	5.55	4.85	4.08
18	0.100	3.01	2.62	2.42	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.08	2.04	1.93	1.81	1.66	
	0.050	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.34	2.15	1.92	
	0.025	5.98	4.56	3.95	3.61	3.38	3.22	3.10	3.01	2.77	2.50	2.20	
	0.010	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.37	3.00	2.58	
	0.001	15.38	10.39	8.49	7.46	6.81	6.35	6.02	5.76	5.13	4.45	3.69	
20	0.100	2.97	2.59	2.38	2.25	2.16	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.89	1.77	1.61	
	0.050	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.28	2.08	1.85	
	0.025	5.87	4.46	3.86	3.51	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.91	2.68	2.41	2.09	
	0.010	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.23	2.86	2.43	
	0.001	14.82	9.95	8.10	7.10	6.46	6.02	5.69	5.44	4.82	4.15	3.40	
30	0.100	2.88	2.49	2.28	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.77	1.64	1.46	
	0.050	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.09	1.89	1.63	
	0.025	5.57	4.18	3.59	3.25	3.03	2.87	2.75	2.65	2.41	2.14	1.80	
	0.010	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	2.84	2.47	2.02	
	0.001	13.29	8.77	7.05	6.12	5.53	5.12	4.82	4.58	4.00	3.36	2.61	
50	0.100	2.81	2.41	2.20	2.06	1.97	1.90	1.84	1.80	1.68	1.54	1.33	
	0.050	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	1.95	1.74	1.45	
	0.025	5.34	3.97	3.39	3.05	2.83	2.67	2.55	2.46	2.22	1.93	1.56	
	0.010	7.17	5.06	4.20	3.72	3.41	3.19	3.02	2.89	2.56	2.18	1.70	
	0.001	12.22	7.96	6.34	5.46	4.90	4.51	4.22	4.00	3.44	2.82	2.05	
100	0.100	2.76	2.36	2.14	2.00	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	1.61	1.46	1.22	
	0.050	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.31	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.85	1.63	1.30	
	0.025	5.18	3.83	3.25	2.92	2.70	2.54	2.42	2.32	2.08	1.78	1.36	
	0.010	6.90	4.82	3.98	3.51	3.21	2.99	2.82	2.69	2.37	1.98	1.45	
	0.001	11.50	7.41	5.86	5.02	4.48	4.11	3.83	3.61	3.07	2.46	1.64	
1000	0.100	2.71	2.31	2.09	1.95	1.85	1.78	1.72	1.68	1.55	1.39	1.08	
	0.050	3.85	3.00	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.76	1.53	1.11	
	0.025	5.04	3.70	3.13	2.80	2.58	2.42	2.30	2.20	1.96	1.65	1.13	
	0.010	6.66	4.63	3.80	3.34	3.04	2.82	2.66	2.53	2.20	1.81	1.16	
	0.001	10.89	6.96	5.46	4.65	4.14	3.78	3.51	3.30	2.77	2.16	1.22	

Use StatTable, WinPepi > WhatPls, or other reliable software to determine specific p values