Formulas and Tables by Mario F. Triola

Ch. 3: Descriptive Statistics

$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$ Mean

$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma(f \cdot x)}{\Sigma f}$ Mean (frequency table)

$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$ Standard deviation

$s = \sqrt{\frac{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$ Standard deviation (shortcut)

$s = \sqrt{\frac{n[\Sigma(f \cdot x^2)] - [\Sigma(f \cdot x)]^2}{n(n-1)}}$ Standard deviation (frequency table)

variance $= s^2$

Ch. 4: Probability

$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$ if A, B are mutually exclusive

$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ if A, B are not mutually exclusive

$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ if A, B are independent

$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$ if A, B are dependent

$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$ Rule of complements

${}_nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$ Permutations (no elements alike)

$\frac{n!}{n_1!\, n_2! \ldots n_k!}$ Permutations (n_1 alike, . . .)

${}_nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!\, r!}$ Combinations

Ch. 5: Probability Distributions

$\mu = \Sigma[x \cdot P(x)]$ Mean (prob. dist.)

$\sigma = \sqrt{\Sigma[x^2 \cdot P(x)] - \mu^2}$ Standard deviation (prob. dist.)

$P(x) = \frac{n!}{(n-x)!\, x!} \cdot p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$ Binomial probability

$\mu = n \cdot p$ Mean (binomial)

$\sigma^2 = n \cdot p \cdot q$ Variance (binomial)

$\sigma = \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot q}$ Standard deviation (binomial)

$P(x) = \frac{\mu^x \cdot e^{-\mu}}{x!}$ Poisson distribution where $e = 2.71828$

Ch. 6: Normal Distribution

$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ or $\frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$ Standard score

$\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$ Central limit theorem

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ Central limit theorem (Standard error)

Ch. 7: Confidence Intervals (one population)

$\hat{p} - E < p < \hat{p} + E$ Proportion

where $E = z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}$

$\bar{x} - E < \mu < \bar{x} + E$ Mean

where $E = t_{\alpha/2}\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ (σ unknown)

or $E = z_{\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ (σ known)

$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_R} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_L}$ Variance

Ch. 7: Sample Size Determination

$n = \frac{[z_{\alpha/2}]^2 0.25}{E^2}$ Proportion

$n = \frac{[z_{\alpha/2}]^2 \hat{p}\hat{q}}{E^2}$ Proportion ($\hat{p}$ and $\hat{q}$ are known)

$n = \left[\frac{z_{\alpha/2}\sigma}{E}\right]^2$ Mean

Ch. 8: Test Statistics (one population)

$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}}$ Proportion—one population

$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$ Mean—one population (σ unknown)

$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$ Mean—one population (σ known)

$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$ Standard deviation or variance—one population

1. weighted mean $= \frac{\sum wx}{\sum w}$

2. mean $\pm$ 2(standard deviation)

3. $L = \frac{k}{100}(n)$

4. $\frac{\text{\# of values less than } x}{\text{total number of values}} \cdot 100$

5. $P(A / B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$

6. $P(x) = {}_nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$

7. $x = \mu + z\sigma$

Formulas and Tables by Mario F. Triola

Ch. 9: Confidence Intervals (two populations)

$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - E < (p_1 - p_2) < (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) + E$

where $E = z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\dfrac{\hat{p}_1\hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \dfrac{\hat{p}_2\hat{q}_2}{n_2}}$

$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - E < (\mu_1 - \mu_2) < (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) + E$ (Indep.)

where $E = t_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\dfrac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$ (df = smaller of $n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1$)

(σ_1 and σ_2 unknown and not assumed equal)

$E = t_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\dfrac{s_p^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{s_p^2}{n_2}}$ (df $= n_1 + n_2 - 2$)

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{(n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1)}$$

(σ_1 and σ_2 unknown but assumed equal)

$E = z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\dfrac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$

(σ_1, σ_2 known)

$\bar{d} - E < \mu_d < \bar{d} + E$ (Matched pairs)

where $E = t_{\alpha/2}\dfrac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$ (df $= n - 1$)

Ch. 9: Test Statistics (two populations)

$$z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\bar{p}\,\bar{q}}{n_1} + \dfrac{\bar{p}\,\bar{q}}{n_2}}}$$

Two proportions $\bar{p} = \dfrac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\dfrac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

df = smaller of $n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1$

Two means—independent; σ_1 and σ_2 unknown and not assumed equal.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\dfrac{s_p^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{s_p^2}{n_2}}}$$

(df $= n_1 + n_2 - 2$)

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Two means—independent; σ_1 and σ_2 unknown but assumed equal.

$$z = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Two means—independent; σ_1, σ_2 known.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} - \mu_d}{\dfrac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

Two means—matched pairs (df $= n - 1$)

Ch. 10: Correlation/Regression

Correlation $r = \dfrac{n\Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2}\sqrt{n(\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2}}$

or $r = \dfrac{\Sigma(z_x z_y)}{n - 1}$ where z_x = z score for x, z_y = z score for y

Slope: $b_1 = \dfrac{n\Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2}$ or $b_1 = r\dfrac{s_y}{s_x}$

y-Intercept:

$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x}$ or $b_0 = \dfrac{(\Sigma y)(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma xy)}{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2}$

$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x$ Estimated eq. of regression line

$r_s = 1 - \dfrac{6\Sigma d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$ Rank correlation

$\left(\text{critical values for } n > 30\text{: } \dfrac{\pm z}{\sqrt{n - 1}}\right)$

Ch. 11: Goodness-of-Fit and Contingency Tables

$\chi^2 = \Sigma\dfrac{(O - E)^2}{E}$ Goodness-of-fit (df $= k - 1$)

$\chi^2 = \Sigma\dfrac{(O - E)^2}{E}$ Contingency table [df $= (r - 1)(c - 1)$]

where $E = \dfrac{(\text{row total})(\text{column total})}{(\text{grand total})}$

$\chi^2 = \dfrac{(|b - c| - 1)^2}{b + c}$ McNemar's test for matched pairs (df $= 1$)

Ch. 11: One-Way Analysis of Variance

Procedure for testing H_0: $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \ldots$

1. Use software or calculator to obtain results.
2. Identify the P-value.
3. Form conclusion:

   If P-value $\le \alpha$, reject the null hypothesis of equal means.

   If P-value $> \alpha$, fail to reject the null hypothesis of equal means.

NEGATIVE *z* Scores

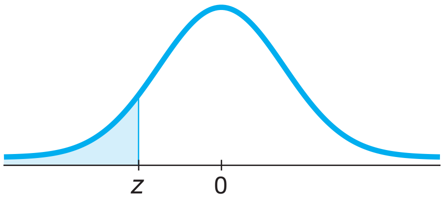


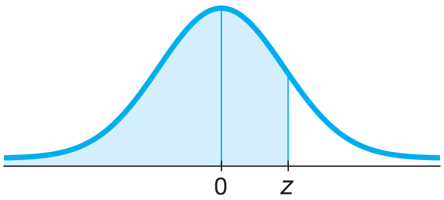
TABLE A-2 Standard Normal (*z*) Distribution: Cumulative Area from the LEFT

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
−3.50 and lower	.0001									
−3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
−3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
−3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
−3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
−3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
−2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
−2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
−2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
−2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
−2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051 *	.0049	.0048
−2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
−2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
−2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
−2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
−2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
−1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
−1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
−1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
−1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505 *	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
−1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
−1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
−1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
−1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
−1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
−1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
−0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
−0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
−0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
−0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
−0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
−0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
−0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
−0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
−0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
−0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

NOTE: For values of *z* below −3.49, use 0.0001 for the area.
*Use these common values that result from interpolation:

z Score	Area
−1.645	0.0500
−2.575	0.0050

(continued)



POSITIVE *z* Scores

TABLE A-2 *(continued)* Cumulative Area from the LEFT

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495 *	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949 *	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998
3.50 and up	.9999									

NOTE: For values of *z* above 3.49, use 0.9999 for the area.
*Use these common values that result from interpolation:

z score	Area
1.645	0.9500
2.575	0.9950

Common Critical Values

Confidence Level	Critical Value
0.90	1.645
0.95	1.96
0.99	2.575

TABLE A-3 *t* Distribution: Critical *t* Values

	Area in One Tail				
	0.005	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10
Degrees of Freedom	**Area in Two Tails**				
	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.20
1	63.657	31.821	12.706	6.314	3.078
2	9.925	6.965	4.303	2.920	1.886
3	5.841	4.541	3.182	2.353	1.638
4	4.604	3.747	2.776	2.132	1.533
5	4.032	3.365	2.571	2.015	1.476
6	3.707	3.143	2.447	1.943	1.440
7	3.499	2.998	2.365	1.895	1.415
8	3.355	2.896	2.306	1.860	1.397
9	3.250	2.821	2.262	1.833	1.383
10	3.169	2.764	2.228	1.812	1.372
11	3.106	2.718	2.201	1.796	1.363
12	3.055	2.681	2.179	1.782	1.356
13	3.012	2.650	2.160	1.771	1.350
14	2.977	2.624	2.145	1.761	1.345
15	2.947	2.602	2.131	1.753	1.341
16	2.921	2.583	2.120	1.746	1.337
17	2.898	2.567	2.110	1.740	1.333
18	2.878	2.552	2.101	1.734	1.330
19	2.861	2.539	2.093	1.729	1.328
20	2.845	2.528	2.086	1.725	1.325
21	2.831	2.518	2.080	1.721	1.323
22	2.819	2.508	2.074	1.717	1.321
23	2.807	2.500	2.069	1.714	1.319
24	2.797	2.492	2.064	1.711	1.318
25	2.787	2.485	2.060	1.708	1.316
26	2.779	2.479	2.056	1.706	1.315
27	2.771	2.473	2.052	1.703	1.314
28	2.763	2.467	2.048	1.701	1.313
29	2.756	2.462	2.045	1.699	1.311
30	2.750	2.457	2.042	1.697	1.310
31	2.744	2.453	2.040	1.696	1.309
32	2.738	2.449	2.037	1.694	1.309
33	2.733	2.445	2.035	1.692	1.308
34	2.728	2.441	2.032	1.691	1.307
35	2.724	2.438	2.030	1.690	1.306
36	2.719	2.434	2.028	1.688	1.306
37	2.715	2.431	2.026	1.687	1.305
38	2.712	2.429	2.024	1.686	1.304
39	2.708	2.426	2.023	1.685	1.304
40	2.704	2.423	2.021	1.684	1.303
45	2.690	2.412	2.014	1.679	1.301
50	2.678	2.403	2.009	1.676	1.299
60	2.660	2.390	2.000	1.671	1.296
70	2.648	2.381	1.994	1.667	1.294
80	2.639	2.374	1.990	1.664	1.292
90	2.632	2.368	1.987	1.662	1.291
100	2.626	2.364	1.984	1.660	1.290
200	2.601	2.345	1.972	1.653	1.286
300	2.592	2.339	1.968	1.650	1.284
400	2.588	2.336	1.966	1.649	1.284
500	2.586	2.334	1.965	1.648	1.283
1000	2.581	2.330	1.962	1.646	1.282
2000	2.578	2.328	1.961	1.646	1.282
Large	2.576	2.326	1.960	1.645	1.282

Formulas and Tables by Mario F. Triola

TABLE A-4 Chi-Square (χ^2) Distribution

Degrees of Freedom	Area to the *Right* of the Critical Value									
	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.90	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	—	—	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	11.071	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	28.299
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	14.042	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	43.194	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	14.257	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.954	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

Source: From Donald B. Owen, *Handbook of Statistical Tables*.

Degrees of Freedom

$n - 1$	Confidence interval or hypothesis test for a standard deviation or variance
$k - 1$	Goodness-of-fit test with k different categories
$(r - 1)(c - 1)$	Contingency table test with r rows and c columns

Formulas and Tables by Mario F. Triola

TABLE A-5 Critical Values of the Pearson Correlation Coefficient r

n	$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .01$
4	.950	.990
5	.878	.959
6	.811	.917
7	.754	.875
8	.707	.834
9	.666	.798
10	.632	.765
11	.602	.735
12	.576	.708
13	.553	.684
14	.532	.661
15	.514	.641
16	.497	.623
17	.482	.606
18	.468	.590
19	.456	.575
20	.444	.561
25	.396	.505
30	.361	.463
35	.335	.430
40	.312	.402
45	.294	.378
50	.279	.361
60	.254	.330
70	.236	.305
80	.220	.286
90	.207	.269
100	.196	.256

NOTE: To test H_0: $\rho = 0$ (no correlation) against H_1: $\rho \neq 0$ (correlation), reject H_0 if the absolute value of r is greater than or equal to the critical value in the table.

TABLE A-6 Critical Values of Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient r_s

n	$\alpha = 0.10$	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.02$	$\alpha = 0.01$
5	.900	—	—	—
6	.829	.886	.943	—
7	.714	.786	.893	.929
8	.643	.738	.833	.881
9	.600	.700	.783	.833
10	.564	.648	.745	.794
11	.536	.618	.709	.755
12	.503	.587	.678	.727
13	.484	.560	.648	.703
14	.464	.538	.626	.679
15	.446	.521	.604	.654
16	.429	.503	.582	.635
17	.414	.485	.566	.615
18	.401	.472	.550	.600
19	.391	.460	.535	.584
20	.380	.447	.520	.570
21	.370	.435	.508	.556
22	.361	.425	.496	.544
23	.353	.415	.486	.532
24	.344	.406	.476	.521
25	.337	.398	.466	.511
26	.331	.390	.457	.501
27	.324	.382	.448	.491
28	.317	.375	.440	.483
29	.312	.368	.433	.475
30	.306	.362	.425	.467

NOTES:

1. For $n > 30$ use $r_s \pm z/\sqrt{n-1}$, where z corresponds to the level of significance. For example, if $\alpha = 0.05$, then $z = 1.96$.
2. If the absolute value of the test statistic r_s is greater than or equal to the positive critical value, then reject H_0: $\rho_s = 0$ and conclude that there is sufficient evidence to support the claim of a correlation.

Based on data from *Biostatistical Analysis,* 4th edition © 1999, by Jerrold Zar, Prentice Hall, Inc., Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, and "Distribution of Sums of Squares of Rank Differences to Small Numbers with Individuals," *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics,* Vol. 9, No. 2.

Inferences about μ: choosing between t and normal distributions		
t distribution:		σ not known and normally distributed population
	or	σ not known and $n > 30$
Normal distribution:		σ known and normally distributed population
	or	σ known and $n > 30$
Nonparametric method or bootstrapping: Population not normally distributed and $n \leq 30$		

Procedure for Hypothesis Tests

1. Identify the Claim
Identify the claim to be tested and express it in symbolic form.

↓

2. Give Symbolic Form
Give the symbolic form that must be true when the original claim is false.

↓

3. Identify Null and Alternative Hypothesis
Consider the two symbolic expressions obtained so far:

- **Alternative hypothesis H_1** is the one *NOT* containing equality, so H_1 uses the symbol $>$ or $<$ or $\neq$.
- **Null hypothesis H_0** is the symbolic expression that the parameter equals the fixed value being considered.

↓

4. Select Significance Level
Select the **significance level** α based on the seriousness of a type I error. Make α small if the consequences of rejecting a true H_0 are severe.

- The values of 0.05 and 0.01 are very common.

↓

5. Identify the Test Statistic
Identify the test statistic that is relevant to the test and determine its sampling distribution (such as normal, *t*, chi-square).

↓

***P*-Value Method**

6. Find Values
Find the value of the **test statistic** and the ***P*-value** (see Figure 8-3). Draw a graph and show the test statistic and *P*-value.

↓

7. Make a Decision

- **Reject H_0** if *P*-value $\leq \alpha$.
- **Fail to reject H_0** if *P*-value $> \alpha$.

Critical Value Method

6. Find Values
Find the value of the **test statistic** and the **critical values**. Draw a graph showing the test statistic, critical value(s), and critical region.

↓

7. Make a Decision

- **Reject H_0** if the test statistic is in the critical region.
- **Fail to reject H_0** if the test statistic is not in the critical region.

↓

8. Restate Decision in Nontechnical Terms
Restate this previous decision in simple nontechnical terms, and address the original claim.

Finding *P*-Values

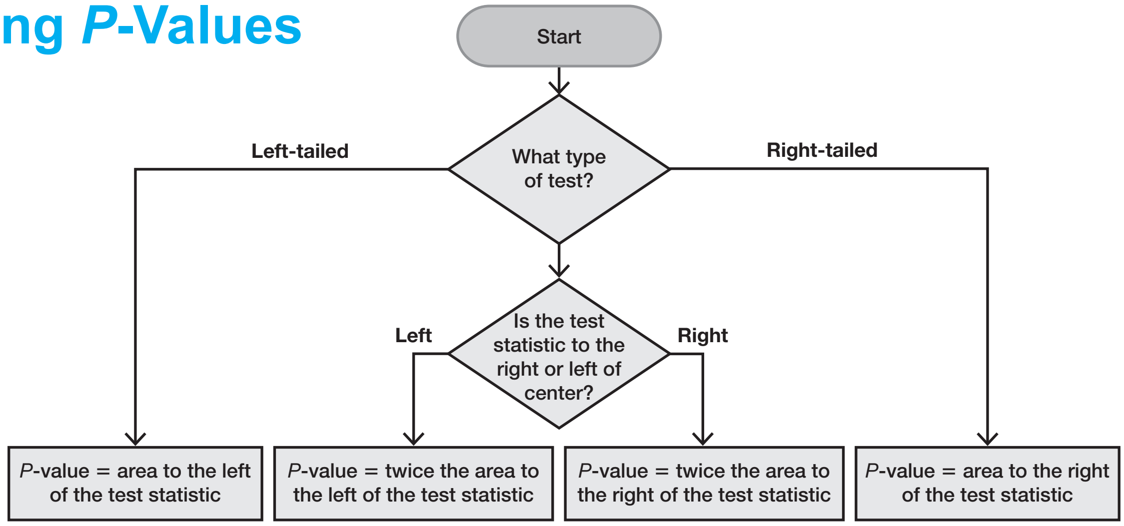


TABLE A-1 Binomial Probabilities

n	x	p = .01	.05	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	.95	.99	x
2	0	.980	.902	.810	.640	.490	.360	.250	.160	.090	.040	.010	.002	0+	0
	1	.020	.095	.180	.320	.420	.480	.500	.480	.420	.320	.180	.095	.020	1
	2	0+	.002	.010	.040	.090	.160	.250	.360	.490	.640	.810	.902	.980	2
3	0	.970	.857	.729	.512	.343	.216	.125	.064	.027	.008	.001	0+	0+	0
	1	.029	.135	.243	.384	.441	.432	.375	.288	.189	.096	.027	.007	0+	1
	2	0+	.007	.027	.096	.189	.288	.375	.432	.441	.384	.243	.135	.029	2
	3	0+	0+	.001	.008	.027	.064	.125	.216	.343	.512	.729	.857	.970	3
4	0	.961	.815	.656	.410	.240	.130	.062	.026	.008	.002	0+	0+	0+	0
	1	.039	.171	.292	.410	.412	.346	.250	.154	.076	.026	.004	0+	0+	1
	2	.001	.014	.049	.154	.265	.346	.375	.346	.265	.154	.049	.014	.001	2
	3	0+	0+	.004	.026	.076	.154	.250	.346	.412	.410	.292	.171	.039	3
	4	0+	0+	0+	.002	.008	.026	.062	.130	.240	.410	.656	.815	.961	4
5	0	.951	.774	.590	.328	.168	.078	.031	.010	.002	0+	0+	0+	0+	0
	1	.048	.204	.328	.410	.360	.259	.156	.077	.028	.006	0+	0+	0+	1
	2	.001	.021	.073	.205	.309	.346	.312	.230	.132	.051	.008	.001	0+	2
	3	0+	.001	.008	.051	.132	.230	.312	.346	.309	.205	.073	.021	.001	3
	4	0+	0+	0+	.006	.028	.077	.156	.259	.360	.410	.328	.204	.048	4
	5	0+	0+	0+	0+	.002	.010	.031	.078	.168	.328	.590	.774	.951	5
6	0	.941	.735	.531	.262	.118	.047	.016	.004	.001	0+	0+	0+	0+	0
	1	.057	.232	.354	.393	.303	.187	.094	.037	.010	.002	0+	0+	0+	1
	2	.001	.031	.098	.246	.324	.311	.234	.138	.060	.015	.001	0+	0+	2
	3	0+	.002	.015	.082	.185	.276	.312	.276	.185	.082	.015	.002	0+	3
	4	0+	0+	.001	.015	.060	.138	.234	.311	.324	.246	.098	.031	.001	4
	5	0+	0+	0+	.002	.010	.037	.094	.187	.303	.393	.354	.232	.057	5
	6	0+	0+	0+	0+	.001	.004	.016	.047	.118	.262	.531	.735	.941	6
7	0	.932	.698	.478	.210	.082	.028	.008	.002	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	0
	1	.066	.257	.372	.367	.247	.131	.055	.017	.004	0+	0+	0+	0+	1
	2	.002	.041	.124	.275	.318	.261	.164	.077	.025	.004	0+	0+	0+	2
	3	0+	.004	.023	.115	.227	.290	.273	.194	.097	.029	.003	0+	0+	3
	4	0+	0+	.003	.029	.097	.194	.273	.290	.227	.115	.023	.004	0+	4
	5	0+	0+	0+	.004	.025	.077	.164	.261	.318	.275	.124	.041	.002	5
	6	0+	0+	0+	0+	.004	.017	.055	.131	.247	.367	.372	.257	.066	6
	7	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	.002	.008	.028	.082	.210	.478	.698	.932	7
8	0	.923	.663	.430	.168	.058	.017	.004	.001	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	0
	1	.075	.279	.383	.336	.198	.090	.031	.008	.001	0+	0+	0+	0+	1
	2	.003	.051	.149	.294	.296	.209	.109	.041	.010	.001	0+	0+	0+	2
	3	0+	.005	.033	.147	.254	.279	.219	.124	.047	.009	0+	0+	0+	3
	4	0+	0+	.005	.046	.136	.232	.273	.232	.136	.046	.005	0+	0+	4
	5	0+	0+	0+	.009	.047	.124	.219	.279	.254	.147	.033	.005	0+	5
	6	0+	0+	0+	.001	.010	.041	.109	.209	.296	.294	.149	.051	.003	6
	7	0+	0+	0+	0+	.001	.008	.031	.090	.198	.336	.383	.279	.075	7
	8	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	.001	.004	.017	.058	.168	.430	.663	.923	8

NOTE: 0+ represents a positive probability less than 0.0005.

Triola Stats

Wording Final Conclusions in Hypothesis Tests

Some key points:

- Never conclude a hypothesis test by saying either “reject the null hypothesis” or “fail to reject the null hypothesis.” Always make sense of the conclusion by stating it with simple nontechnical wording that addresses the original claim.
- An original claim can be *supported* only if it is stated in a way that makes it the alternative hypothesis.
- An original claim can be *rejected* only if it is stated in a way that makes it the null hypothesis.

Table 8-3 in the textbook lists the four possible circumstances and their corresponding conclusions.

TABLE 8-3 Wording of the Final Conclusion

Condition	Conclusion
Original claim does not include equality, and you reject H_0.	“There is sufficient evidence to *support* the claim that . . . (original claim).”
Original claim does not include equality, and you fail to reject H_0.	“There is not sufficient evidence to support the claim that . . . (original claim).”
Original claim includes equality, and you reject H_0.	“There is sufficient evidence to warrant *rejection* of the claim that . . . (original claim).”
Original claim includes equality, and you fail to reject H_0.	“There is not sufficient evidence to warrant rejection of the claim that . . . (original claim).”

The following diagram depicts the same criteria in Table 8-3.