

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2007

TITLE OF PAPER : DESCRIPTIVE/INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

COURSE CODE : IDE-ST230-2

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

**REQUIREMENTS : STATISTICAL TABLES
AND CALCULATOR**

**INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN
SECTION ONE & ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS
IN SECTION TWO. ALL QUESTIONS
CARRY MARKS AS INDICATED WITHIN
THE PARENTHESIS.**

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SECTION ONE

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:

QUESTION ONE.

[10 marks]

- 1.1 The fitted linear equation for variables sales (in millions of Emalangeni) and year of sales (1987-2005) is given by $y = 10 + 0.8x$. Assume 1987 = 1, then the estimated sales for 2006 will be
- E16 million
 - E10.16 million
 - E20 million
 - E26 million
- 1.2 When the probability of an event is based on expert opinion, it is referred to as a
- classical probability.
 - empirical probability.
 - subjective probability.
 - objective probability.
- 1.3 Which of the following statements is true about binomial distribution?
- It is a probability distribution for a continuous random variable
 - The mean of a binomial distribution is np .
 - The standard deviation of a binomial distribution is npq .
 - All of the above.
- 1.4 The 0.05 level of significance is used in an experiment and a one-tailed hypothesis test applied. Computed Z is found to be 1.4. This indicates:
- H_0 should be accepted.
 - We should reject H_0 and accept H_1 .
 - We should have used the 0.01 level of significance to accept H_0 .
 - None of these is correct.
- 1.5 Which is a property of the standard normal distribution?
- It is symmetric about the mean.
 - It is bell-shaped.
 - It is unimodal.
 - None of the above.

- 1.6 The sample space for tossing three coins consists of how many outcomes?
- a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8
- 1.7 A correlation coefficient of -1 implies
- a. that we must made a computational error.
 - b. that as the x variable decreases, the y variable also increases.
 - c. that a perfect linear relationship exists between the variables.
 - d. Both (b) and (c) are correct.
- 1.8 Two different investigators are working on a growth study. The first measures the heights of 100 children in inches. The second prefers the metric system, and changes the results to centimeters, using the conversion factor 2.54 cm/inch. If no mistakes are made in the conversion, what is the correlation between the two sets of measurements?
- a. $0.5 < r < 1.0$
 - b. $r > 1.0$
 - c. $r = 1.0$
 - d. $r = 0$
- 1.9 The z-score corresponding to a number above the mean is
- a. mostly positive.
 - b. mostly negative.
 - c. always positive.
 - d. always negative.
- 1.10 The alternative hypothesis for the Chi-square test of independence is that the variables are
- a. dependent.
 - b. related.
 - c. independent.
 - d. always zero.

QUESTION TWO

[10 marks]

State which of the following statements are **TRUE** and which are **FALSE**?

- 3.1 When two events are mutually exclusive, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$.
- 3.2 When two events cannot occur at the same time, they are said to be independent events.
- 3.3 In regression analysis, the y variable is called the independent variable.
- 3.4 In the standard normal distribution, the area to the right plus the area to the left of a Z-score is equal to one.
- 3.5 The probability that a random variable occurs at least once = $1 - P(X = 0)$.
- 3.6 A scatter diagram is a useful illustration of any relationship that may exist between variables.
- 3.7 The probability of Type II error depends on whether H_0 is true.
- 3.8 The formulae of test statistics for “the chi-square test for goodness of fit” and for “the chi-square test for association” are always same.
- 3.9 Decreasing the level of confidence involves narrowing the range for sample results.
- 3.10 Minimizing the deviations of the points from the line always gives a line of good fit.

SECTION TWO**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

(You must show all of your works in order to obtain full marks)

QUESTION THREE

[5 + 2 + 5 + 3 marks]

- 3.1 A motor vehicle distributor wishes to find out if the size of car bought is any way related to the age of a buyer. From sales invoices over the past two years, a sample of 300 buyers were classified by size of car bought and buyer's age and presented in the table below:

Buyer's Age	Car size bought		
	Small	Medium	Large
Under 30	10	22	34
30-45	24	42	48
Over 45	52	32	36

Test, at the 1% level of significance, whether car size bought and buyer's age are independent. Interpret your findings.

- 3.2 The manager of a grocery store measures the number of items purchased by a customer and the time required, in seconds, to process the order through the checkout lane. The data are as follows:

Number of items	5	11	14	21	27	32	40	46
Checkout time (seconds)	45	120	125	140	150	155	170	180

- (i) Identify the dependent variable (y) and the independent variable (x).
- (ii) Find the best fitted regression equation $y = a + bx$.
- (iii) Compute the value of the coefficient of correlation and interpret the value.

QUESTION FOUR

[3 + 5 + 2 + 5 marks]

4.1 The delivery time of two courier services in Swaziland is being evaluated by a potential client. The client's initial belief is that there is no difference between the average local delivery times of the two courier services. The client used both courier services on a random basis over a period of 3 months for deliveries to similar destinations. Delivery times were recorded by a clerk. Courier service A was used 48 times over this period and the sample mean delivery time was computed to be 38 minutes. Courier service B was used 60 times over this period and the sample mean delivery time was computed to be 42 minutes. Assume that the population standard deviation of delivery times for courier service A is 10 minutes and for courier service B, assume it is 14 minutes.

- (i) Construct an interval estimate for the difference of mean delivery times with a confidence level of 95%.
- (ii) Test the client's belief about the average delivery time of the two courier services, using 5% level of significance. Clearly state all the steps required, from hypothesis to conclusion.
- (iii) Suggest the client which courier service she should use. Explain.

4.2 Assume that typing speed which is measured in words per minute is normally distributed. A random sample of 100 typists is selected and their typing speed measured. Also assume that the population standard deviation of typing speed is 8 words per minute. What is the probability that the sample mean differs from the unknown population mean of typing speed by no more than 1 word per minute in either direction?

QUESTION FIVE

[4 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 3 marks]

5.1 The number of seconds of continuous spray yielded by cans of a certain brand of (ozon friendly) deodorant spray is normally distributed with a mean of 260 seconds and standard deviation of 15 seconds.

- (iv) What is the probability that a randomly selected can will yield a continuous spray of duration between 245 and 275 seconds?
- (v) The probability is 0.0968 that a randomly selected can of this spray will yield a continuous spray equal to less than what number of seconds?

5.2 A company which supplies ready-mix concrete receives, on average, 6 orders per day.

- (i) What is the mean and standard deviation of orders per day?
- (ii) What is the probability that no order will be received on a given day?
- (iii) What is the probability that no more than 2 orders will be received on a given day?

QUESTION SIX

[1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 2 marks]

6.1 The personnel department of an Insurance firm analysed the qualifications profile of their 129 managers. The qualification level is the highest qualification achieved by a manager.

Qualification Level	Management Level		
	Section Head	Department Head	Division Head
Matric	28	14	A
Diploma	20	24	6
Degree	5	10	14
Total	53	B	28

- (iv) Complete the table by finding the values of A and B.
- (v) What is the probability of a person selected at random having only a matric?
- (vi) What is the probability of a person selected at random being a departmental head given that they have a diploma?
- (vii) What is the probability of a person selected at random being a division head or having a degree?

6.2 The Auro Cosmetic Company believes it has a 35 percent share of the market in skin care products in the country. This claim is questioned by a competitor, the Betta Cosmetic House, who thinks the market share is less than 35 percent. Betta commissioned a market research agency to undertake a survey of females who use skin care products. The research agency sampled 360 females and found 108 females use the Auro Company's product exclusively.

- (i) What is the estimated market share of the Auro Company?
- (ii) Test the Betta's claim using 1% level of significance. Clearly state all the steps required, from hypothesis to conclusion.
- (iii) Do you think that Betta is happy about the survey results? Explain.

Table 1. Binomial Probabilities

Tabulated values are $P(Y \leq a) = \sum_{j=0}^a p(y)$. (Computations are rounded at third decimal place.)

a	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99	a
p	0	.951	.774	.590	.328	.168	.078	.031	.010	.002	.000	.000	.000	0
(b) $n = 10$														
a	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99	a
p	0	.904	.599	.349	.107	.028	.006	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0
1	.996	.914	.736	.376	.149	.046	.011	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1
2	1.000	.988	.930	.678	.383	.167	.055	.012	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	2
3	1.000	.999	.987	.879	.650	.382	.172	.055	.011	.001	.000	.000	.000	3
4	1.000	1.000	.998	.967	.850	.633	.377	.166	.047	.006	.000	.000	.000	4
5	1.000	1.000	1.000	.994	.953	.834	.623	.367	.150	.033	.002	.000	.000	5
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.989	.945	.828	.618	.350	.121	.013	.001	.000	6
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.988	.945	.833	.617	.322	.070	.012	.000	.000	7
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.989	.954	.851	.624	.264	.086	.004	.000	8
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.994	.972	.893	.651	.401	.096	.000	9
(c) $n = 15$														
a	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.99	a
p	0	.860	.463	.206	.035	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0
1	.990	.829	.549	.167	.035	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1
2	1.000	.964	.816	.398	.127	.027	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	2
3	1.000	.995	.944	.648	.297	.091	.018	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	3
4	1.000	.999	.987	.836	.515	.217	.059	.009	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	4
5	1.000	1.000	.998	.939	.722	.403	.151	.034	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	5
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	.982	.869	.610	.304	.095	.015	.001	.000	.000	.000	6
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.950	.787	.500	.213	.050	.004	.000	.000	.000	7
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.985	.905	.696	.390	.131	.018	.000	.000	.000	8
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.966	.849	.597	.278	.061	.002	.000	.000	9
10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.999	.991	.941	.783	.485	.164	.013	.001	.000	10
11	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.998	.982	.909	.703	.452	.196	.010	.000	.000	11
12	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.996	.973	.873	.602	.384	.036	.000	.000	12
13	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.995	.965	.833	.451	.171	.010	13
14	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.995	.965	.794	.337	.140	14

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x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}
0.00	1.000000	2.60	.074274	5.10	.006997	7.60	.000501
0.10	.904837	2.70	.067206	5.20	.005517	7.70	.000453
0.20	.818731	2.80	.060810	5.30	.004992	7.80	.000410
0.30	.740818	2.90	.055023	5.40	.004517	7.90	.000371
0.40	.670320	3.00	.049787	5.50	.004087	8.00	.000336
0.50	.606531	3.10	.045049	5.60	.003698	8.10	.000304
0.60	.548812	3.20	.040762	5.70	.003346	8.20	.000275
0.70	.496385	3.30	.036883	5.80	.003028	8.30	.000249
0.80	.449329	3.40	.033373	5.90	.002739	8.40	.000225
0.90	.406570	3.50	.030197	6.00	.002479	8.50	.000204
1.00	.367879	3.60	.027324	6.10	.002243	8.60	.000184
1.10	.332871	3.70	.024724	6.20	.002029	8.70	.000167
1.20	.301194	3.80	.022371	6.30	.001836	8.80	.000151
1.30	.277532	3.90	.020242	6.40	.001661	8.90	.000136
1.40	.246530	4.00	.018316	6.50	.001503	9.00	.000123
1.50	.223150	4.10	.016573	6.60	.001360	9.10	.000111
1.60	.201897	4.20	.014996	6.70	.001231	9.20	.000101
1.70	.182684	4.30	.013569	6.80	.001114	9.30	.000091
1.80	.165299	4.40	.012277	6.90	.001008	9.40	.000081
1.90	.149569	4.50	.011109	7.00	.000912	9.50	.000071
2.00	.133335	4.60	.010052	7.10	.000825	9.60	.000061
2.10	.122456	4.70	.009095	7.20	.000747	9.70	.000051
2.20	.110803	4.80	.008230	7.30	.000676	9.80	.000051
2.30	.100759	4.90	.007447	7.40	.000611	9.90	.000051
2.40	.090718	5.00	.006738	7.50	.000553	10.00	.000044
2.50	.082085						

Table 3. Poisson Probabilities

λ	a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0.02	0.980	1.000								
0.04	0.961	0.999	1.000							
0.06	0.942	0.998	1.000							
0.08	0.923	0.997	1.000							
0.10	0.905	0.995	1.000							
0.15	0.861	0.990	0.999	1.000						
0.20	0.819	0.982	0.999	1.000						
0.25	0.779	0.974	0.998	1.000						
0.30	0.741	0.963	0.996	1.000						
0.35	0.705	0.951	0.994	1.000						
0.40	0.670	0.938	0.992	0.999	1.000					
0.45	0.638	0.925	0.989	0.999	1.000					
0.50	0.607	0.910	0.986	0.998	1.000					
0.55	0.577	0.894	0.982	0.988	1.000					
0.60	0.549	0.878	0.977	0.997	1.000					
0.65	0.522	0.861	0.972	0.996	0.999	1.000				
0.70	0.497	0.844	0.966	0.994	0.999	1.000				
0.75	0.472	0.827	0.959	0.993	0.999	1.000				
0.80	0.449	0.809	0.953	0.991	0.999	1.000				
0.85	0.427	0.791	0.945	0.989	0.998	1.000				
0.90	0.407	0.772	0.937	0.987	0.998	1.000				
0.95	0.387	0.754	0.929	0.981	0.997	1.000				
1.00	0.368	0.736	0.920	0.981	0.996	0.999	1.000			
1.1	0.333	0.699	0.900	0.974	0.995	0.999	1.000			
1.2	0.301	0.663	0.879	0.966	0.992	0.998	1.000			
1.3	0.273	0.627	0.857	0.957	0.989	0.998	1.000			
1.4	0.247	0.592	0.833	0.946	0.986	0.997	0.999	1.000		
1.5	0.223	0.558	0.809	0.934	0.981	0.996	0.999	1.000		
1.6	0.202	0.525	0.783	0.921	0.976	0.994	0.999	1.000		
1.7	0.183	0.493	0.757	0.907	0.970	0.992	0.998	1.000		
1.8	0.165	0.463	0.731	0.891	0.964	0.990	0.997	0.999	1.000	
1.9	0.150	0.434	0.704	0.875	0.956	0.987	0.997	0.999	1.000	
2.0	0.135	0.406	0.677	0.857	0.947	0.983	0.995	0.999	1.000	

Table 3. (Continued)

a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.2	0.111	0.355	0.623	0.819	0.928	0.975	0.993	0.998	1.000	
2.4	0.091	0.308	0.570	0.779	0.904	0.964	0.988	0.997	0.999	1.000
2.6	0.074	0.267	0.518	0.736	0.877	0.951	0.983	0.995	0.999	1.000
2.8	0.061	0.231	0.469	0.692	0.848	0.935	0.976	0.992	0.998	0.999
3.0	0.050	0.199	0.473	0.647	0.815	0.916	0.966	0.988	0.996	0.999
3.2	0.041	0.171	0.380	0.603	0.781	0.895	0.955	0.983	0.994	0.998
3.4	0.033	0.147	0.340	0.558	0.744	0.871	0.942	0.977	0.992	0.997
3.6	0.027	0.126	0.303	0.515	0.706	0.844	0.927	0.969	0.988	0.996
3.8	0.022	0.107	0.269	0.473	0.668	0.816	0.909	0.960	0.984	0.994
4.0	0.018	0.092	0.238	0.433	0.629	0.785	0.889	0.949	0.979	0.992
4.2	0.015	0.078	0.210	0.395	0.590	0.753	0.867	0.936	0.972	0.985
4.4	0.012	0.066	0.185	0.359	0.551	0.720	0.844	0.921	0.964	0.983
4.6	0.010	0.056	0.163	0.326	0.513	0.686	0.818	0.905	0.955	0.980
4.8	0.008	0.048	0.143	0.294	0.476	0.651	0.791	0.887	0.944	0.975
5.0	0.007	0.040	0.125	0.265	0.440	0.616	0.762	0.867	0.932	0.966
5.2	0.006	0.034	0.109	0.238	0.406	0.581	0.732	0.845	0.918	0.960
5.4	0.005	0.029	0.095	0.213	0.373	0.546	0.702	0.822	0.903	0.957
5.6	0.004	0.024	0.082	0.191	0.342	0.512	0.670	0.797	0.886	0.941
5.8	0.003	0.021	0.072	0.170	0.313	0.478	0.638	0.771	0.867	0.926
6.0	0.002	0.017	0.062	0.151	0.285	0.446	0.606	0.744	0.847	0.910
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			

Table 3. (*Continued*)

Table 3. (Continued)

λ	a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.5	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.021	0.050	0.102	0.179	0.279	0.397	
11.0	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.015	0.038	0.079	0.143	0.232	0.341	
11.5	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.011	0.028	0.060	0.114	0.191	0.289	
12.0	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.008	0.020	0.046	0.090	0.155	0.242	
12.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.015	0.035	0.070	0.125	0.201	
13.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.011	0.026	0.054	0.100	0.166	
13.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.019	0.041	0.079	0.135	
14.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.006	0.014	0.032	0.062	0.109	
14.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.010	0.024	0.048	0.088	
15.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.018	0.037	0.070	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
10.5	0.521	0.639	0.742	0.825	0.888	0.932	0.960	0.978	0.988	0.994	
11.0	0.460	0.579	0.689	0.781	0.854	0.907	0.944	0.968	0.982	0.991	
11.5	0.402	0.520	0.633	0.733	0.815	0.878	0.924	0.954	0.974	0.986	
12.0	0.347	0.462	0.576	0.682	0.772	0.844	0.899	0.937	0.963	0.979	
12.5	0.297	0.406	0.519	0.628	0.725	0.806	0.869	0.916	0.948	0.969	
13.0	0.252	0.353	0.463	0.573	0.675	0.764	0.835	0.890	0.930	0.957	
13.5	0.211	0.304	0.409	0.518	0.623	0.718	0.798	0.861	0.908	0.942	
14.0	0.176	0.260	0.358	0.464	0.570	0.669	0.756	0.827	0.883	0.923	
14.5	0.145	0.220	0.311	0.413	0.518	0.619	0.711	0.790	0.853	0.901	
15.0	0.118	0.185	0.268	0.363	0.466	0.568	0.664	0.749	0.819	0.875	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
16	0.978	0.987	0.993	0.996	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000		
17	0.959	0.975	0.985	0.991	0.995	0.997	0.999	0.999	1.000		
18	0.932	0.955	0.972	0.983	0.990	0.994	0.997	0.998	0.999		
19	0.893	0.927	0.951	0.969	0.980	0.988	0.993	0.996	0.998		
20	0.843	0.888	0.922	0.948	0.966	0.978	0.987	0.992	0.995		
21	0.782	0.838	0.883	0.917	0.944	0.963	0.976	0.985	0.991		
22	0.712	0.777	0.832	0.877	0.913	0.940	0.959	0.973	0.983		
23	0.635	0.708	0.772	0.827	0.873	0.908	0.936	0.956	0.971		
24	0.554	0.632	0.704	0.768	0.823	0.868	0.904	0.932	0.953		
25	0.473	0.553	0.629	0.700	0.763	0.818	0.863	0.900	0.929		
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		
19	0.999	1.000									
20	0.999	0.999	1.000								
21	0.997	0.998	0.999	0.999	1.000						
22	0.994	0.996	0.998	0.999	0.999	1.000					
23	0.988	0.993	0.996	0.997	0.999	0.999	1.000				
24	0.979	0.987	0.992	0.995	0.997	0.998	0.999	1.000			
25	0.966	0.978	0.985	0.991	0.997	0.998	0.999	0.999	1.000		

Table 4. Normal curve areas
Standard normal probability in right-hand tail
(for negative values of z areas are found by symmetry)



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	Second decimal place of z
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641	
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247	
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4080	.4032	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859	
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483	
0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121	
0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776	
0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451	
0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148	
0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867	
0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611	
1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379	
1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170	
1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.985	
1.3	.0958	.0938	.0914	.0894	.0871	.0850	.0829	.0808	.0785	.0763	
1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0722	.0708	.0694	.0681	
1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559	
1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455	
1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367	
1.8	.0359	.0352	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294	
1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233	
2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183	
2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143	
2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110	
2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084	
2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064	
2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048	
2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036	
2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026	
2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019	.0018	
2.9	.0019	.0018	.0017	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014	
3.0	.00135										
3.5	.000233										
4.0	.000317										
4.5	.000340										
5.0	.0000287										

From R. B. Walpole, *Introduction to Statistics* (New York: Macmillan, 1968).

Table 6. Percentage points of the χ^2 -distribution

$\chi^2_{0.100}$	$\chi^2_{0.050}$	$\chi^2_{0.025}$	$\chi^2_{0.010}$	$\chi^2_{0.005}$	d.f.
2.70554	3.84146	5.02389	6.63490	7.87944	1
4.60517	5.99147	7.37776	9.21034	10.5966	2
6.25139	7.81473	9.34840	11.3449	12.8381	3
7.77944	9.48773	11.1433	13.2767	14.8662	4
9.23635	11.0705	12.8325	15.0863	16.7496	5
10.6446	12.5916	14.4494	16.8119	18.5476	6
12.0170	14.0671	16.0128	18.4753	20.2777	7
13.3616	15.5073	17.5346	20.0902	21.9550	8
14.6837	16.9190	19.0228	21.6660	23.5893	9
15.9871	18.3070	20.4831	23.2093	25.1882	10
17.2750	19.6751	21.9200	24.7250	26.7569	11
18.5494	21.0261	23.3367	26.2170	28.2995	12
19.8119	22.3621	24.7356	27.6883	29.8194	13
21.0642	23.6848	26.1190	29.1413	31.3193	14
22.3072	24.9558	27.4884	30.5779	32.8013	15
23.5418	26.2962	28.8454	31.9999	34.2672	16
24.7690	27.5871	30.1910	33.4087	35.7185	17
25.9894	28.8693	31.5264	34.8053	37.1564	18
27.2036	30.1435	32.8523	36.1908	38.5822	19
28.4120	31.4104	34.1696	37.5662	39.9968	20
29.6151	32.6705	35.4769	38.9321	41.4010	21
30.8133	33.9244	36.7807	40.2894	42.7956	22
32.0069	35.1725	38.0757	41.6384	44.1813	23
33.1963	36.4151	39.3641	42.9798	45.5585	24
34.3816	37.6525	40.6465	44.3141	46.9278	25
35.5631	38.8852	41.9722	45.6417	48.2899	26
36.7412	40.1133	43.1944	46.9630	49.6449	27
37.9159	41.3372	44.4607	48.2782	50.9933	28
39.0875	42.5569	45.7222	49.5879	52.3356	29
40.2560	43.7729	46.9792	50.8922	53.6720	30
51.8050	55.7585	59.3417	63.6907	66.7659	40
63.1671	67.5048	71.4202	76.1539	79.4900	50
74.3970	79.0819	83.2976	88.3794	.91.9517	60
85.5271	90.5312	95.0231	100.4225	104.215	70
96.5782	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321	80
107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299	90
118.136	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169	100

From "Tables of the Percentage Points of the χ^2 -Distribution," *Biometrika*, Vol. 32 (1941), pp. 188-189,
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