

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2008

TITLE OF PAPER : NON-PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS

COURSE CODE : ST409

TIME ALLOWED : 2 (TWO) HOURS

**REQUIREMENTS : STATISTICAL TABLES
AND CALCULATOR**

**INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY
THREE (3) QUESTIONS. ALL QUESTIONS
CARRY MARKS AS INDICATED WITHIN THE
PARENTHESIS.**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

ANSWER QUESTION ONE & ANY THREE QUESTIONS:

For all questions, clearly state the name of the test, the null & alternate hypotheses, the test statistics, the decision rule, the level of significance, the decision & the conclusions.

QUESTION ONE.

[18 + 18 + 4 marks]

The following data represents the number of cars imported by a country during the last 27 years:

YEAR	#CARS IMPORTED	YEAR	#CARS IMPORTED
1980	3125	1994	2459
1981	2259	1995	1831
1982	881	1996	1251
1983	756	1997	1451
1984	894	1998	2077
1985	1180	1999	1129
1986	1377	2000	2311
1987	1053	2001	2481
1988	1714	2002	2283
1989	1711	2003	1922
1990	2025	2004	2383
1991	1689	2005	2704
1992	1628	2006	2875
1993	2336		

- The government claims that the lower quartile of the number of cars imported is 1200 during the period, 1980-2006. Test the claim at 10% level of significance. Also calculate the P-value.
- Test whether the above data indicates an increasing trend in imported number of cars. Use $\alpha = 0.10$. Calculate the P-value.
- Comment on whether there exists any link between the results of these two tests. Explain.

QUESTION TWO.

[20 marks]

Three different brands of magnetron tubes (the key components in microwave ovens) were subjected to stressful testing, and the number of hours each operated without repair was recorded. Although these times do not represent typical life lengths, they do indicate how well the tubes can withstand extreme stress:

Brand		
A	B	C
36	49	71
48	33	31
5	60	140
67	2	59
53	55	42

Use the Kruskal-Wallis test to determine whether evidence exists to conclude that the brands of magnetron tubes tend to differ in length of life under stress. Test using $\alpha = 0.05$.

QUESTION THREE.

[20 marks]

The number of accidents experienced by machinists in a certain industry was observed for a certain period of time, with the results as shown in the accompanying table. Use Kolmogorov Goodness of Fit Test to test, at the 5% level of significance, the hypothesis that the data come from a Poisson distribution with mean 0.5.

Accidents per Machinist	Number of Machinist
0	296
1	74
2	26
3	8
4	4
5	4
6	1
7	0
8	1

QUESTION FOUR.

[20 marks]

Eight subjects were asked to perform a simple puzzle assembly task under normal conditions and under conditions of stress. During the stress condition the subjects were told that a mild shock would be delivered 3 minutes after the start of the experiment and every 30 seconds thereafter until the task was completed. Blood pressure readings were taken under both conditions. The accompanying data represent the highest reading during the experiment. Do the data present sufficient evidence to indicate higher blood pressure readings during conditions of stress? Analyse the data by using the Wilcoxon's Signed Rank Test with $\alpha = 0.10$. Also calculate the P-value.

Subject	Normal	Stress
1	126	130
2	117	118
3	115	125
4	118	120
5	118	121
6	128	125
7	125	130
8	120	120

QUESTION FIVE.

[20 marks]

Suppose that eight elementary science teachers have been ranked by a judge according to their teaching ability, and all have taken a national teacher's examination. The data are given in the table below:

Teacher	Judge's Rank	Examination Score
1	7	44
2	4	72
3	2	69
4	6	70
5	1	93
6	3	82
7	8	67
8	5	80

Do the data suggest agreement between the judge's ranking and the examination score? Use either Spearman's ρ test or Kendall's Tau test with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table A1 (Continued)

p	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009
0.55	0.1257	0.1282	0.1307	0.1332	0.1358	0.1383	0.1408	0.1434	0.1459	0.1484
0.56	0.1510	0.1535	0.1560	0.1586	0.1611	0.1637	0.1662	0.1687	0.1713	0.1738
0.57	0.1764	0.1789	0.1815	0.1840	0.1866	0.1891	0.1917	0.1942	0.1968	0.1993
0.58	0.2019	0.2045	0.2070	0.2096	0.2121	0.2147	0.2173	0.2198	0.2224	0.2250
0.59	0.2275	0.2301	0.2327	0.2353	0.2378	0.2404	0.2430	0.2456	0.2482	0.2508
0.60	0.2533	0.2559	0.2585	0.2611	0.2637	0.2663	0.2689	0.2715	0.2741	0.2767
0.61	0.2793	0.2819	0.2845	0.2871	0.2898	0.2924	0.2950	0.2976	0.3002	0.3029
0.62	0.3055	0.3081	0.3107	0.3134	0.3160	0.3186	0.3213	0.3239	0.3266	0.3292
0.63	0.3319	0.3345	0.3372	0.3398	0.3425	0.3451	0.3478	0.3505	0.3531	0.3558
0.64	0.3585	0.3611	0.3638	0.3665	0.3692	0.3719	0.3745	0.3772	0.3799	0.3826
0.65	0.3853	0.3880	0.3907	0.3934	0.3961	0.3989	0.4016	0.4043	0.4070	0.4097
0.66	0.4125	0.4152	0.4179	0.4207	0.4234	0.4261	0.4289	0.4316	0.4344	0.4372
0.67	0.4399	0.4427	0.4454	0.4482	0.4510	0.4538	0.4565	0.4593	0.4621	0.4649
0.68	0.4677	0.4705	0.4733	0.4761	0.4789	0.4817	0.4845	0.4874	0.4902	0.4930
0.69	0.4959	0.4987	0.5015	0.5044	0.5072	0.5101	0.5129	0.5158	0.5187	0.5215
0.70	0.5244	0.5273	0.5302	0.5330	0.5359	0.5388	0.5417	0.5446	0.5476	0.5505
0.71	0.5534	0.5563	0.5592	0.5622	0.5651	0.5681	0.5710	0.5740	0.5769	0.5799
0.72	0.5828	0.5858	0.5888	0.5918	0.5948	0.5978	0.6008	0.6038	0.6068	0.6098
0.73	0.6128	0.6158	0.6189	0.6219	0.6250	0.6280	0.6311	0.6341	0.6372	0.6403
0.74	0.6433	0.6464	0.6495	0.6526	0.6557	0.6588	0.6620	0.6651	0.6682	0.6713
0.75	0.6745	0.6776	0.6808	0.6840	0.6871	0.6903	0.6935	0.6967	0.6999	0.7031
0.76	0.7063	0.7095	0.7128	0.7160	0.7192	0.7225	0.7257	0.7290	0.7323	0.7356
0.77	0.7388	0.7421	0.7454	0.7488	0.7521	0.7554	0.7588	0.7621	0.7655	0.7688
0.78	0.7722	0.7756	0.7790	0.7824	0.7858	0.7892	0.7926	0.7961	0.7995	0.8030
0.79	0.8064	0.8099	0.8134	0.8169	0.8204	0.8239	0.8274	0.8310	0.8345	0.8381
0.80	0.8416	0.8452	0.8488	0.8524	0.8560	0.8596	0.8633	0.8669	0.8705	0.8742
0.81	0.8779	0.8816	0.8853	0.8890	0.8927	0.8965	0.9002	0.9040	0.9078	0.9116
0.82	0.9154	0.9192	0.9230	0.9269	0.9307	0.9346	0.9385	0.9424	0.9463	0.9502

Table A1 (Continued)

p	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009
0.83	0.9542	0.9581	0.9621	0.9661	0.9701	0.9741	0.9782	0.9822	0.9863	0.9904
0.84	0.9945	0.9986	1.0027	1.0069	1.0110	1.0152	1.0194	1.0237	1.0279	1.0322
0.85	1.0364	1.0407	1.0450	1.0494	1.0537	1.0581	1.0625	1.0669	1.0714	1.0758
0.86	1.0803	1.0848	1.0893	1.0939	1.0985	1.1031	1.1077	1.1123	1.1170	1.1217
0.87	1.1264	1.1311	1.1359	1.1407	1.1455	1.1503	1.1552	1.1601	1.1650	1.1700
0.88	1.1750	1.1800	1.1850	1.1901	1.1952	1.2004	1.2055	1.2107	1.2160	1.2212
0.89	1.2265	1.2319	1.2372	1.2426	1.2481	1.2536	1.2591	1.2646	1.2702	1.2759
0.90	1.2816	1.2873	1.2930	1.2988	1.3047	1.3106	1.3165	1.3225	1.3285	1.3346
0.91	1.3408	1.3469	1.3532	1.3595	1.3658	1.3722	1.3787	1.3852	1.3917	1.3984
0.92	1.4051	1.4118	1.4187	1.4255	1.4325	1.4395	1.4466	1.4538	1.4611	1.4684
0.93	1.4758	1.4833	1.4909	1.4985	1.5063	1.5141	1.5220	1.5301	1.5382	1.5464
0.94	1.5548	1.5632	1.5718	1.5805	1.5893	1.5982	1.6072	1.6164	1.6258	1.6352
0.95	1.6449	1.6546	1.6646	1.6747	1.6849	1.6954	1.7060	1.7169	1.7279	1.7392
0.96	1.7507	1.7624	1.7744	1.7866	1.7991	1.8119	1.8250	1.8384	1.8522	1.8663
0.97	1.8808	1.8957	1.9110	1.9268	1.9431	1.9600	1.9774	1.9954	2.0141	2.0335
0.98	2.0537	2.0749	2.0969	2.1201	2.1444	2.1701	2.1973	2.2262	2.2571	2.2904
0.99	2.3263	2.3656	2.4089	2.4573	2.5121	2.5758	2.6521	2.7478	2.8782	3.0902

SOURCE. Generated by R. L. Iman. Used with permission.

'The entries in this table are quantiles z_p of the standard normal random variable Z selected so $P(Z \leq z_p) = p$ and $P(Z > z_p) = 1 - p$. Note that the value of p to two decimal places determines which row to use; the third decimal place of p determines which column to use to find z_p .

TABLE A3 (Continued)

<i>n</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>p</i> = 0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95
19	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0022	0.0005	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0096	0.0028	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0318	0.0109	0.0031	0.0007	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0835	0.0342	0.0116	0.0031	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.1796	0.0871	0.0352	0.0114	0.0028	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.3238	0.1841	0.0885	0.0347	0.0105	0.0023	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.5000	0.3290	0.1861	0.0875	0.0326	0.0089	0.0016	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.6762	0.5060	0.3325	0.1855	0.0839	0.0287	0.0067	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.8204	0.6831	0.5122	0.3344	0.1820	0.0775	0.0233	0.0041	0.0013	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.9165	0.8273	0.6919	0.5188	0.3345	0.1749	0.0676	0.0163	0.0017	0.0000	0.0000
13	0.9482	0.9223	0.8371	0.7032	0.5261	0.3322	0.1631	0.0537	0.0086	0.0002	0.0000
14	0.9604	0.9720	0.9304	0.8500	0.7178	0.5346	0.3267	0.1444	0.0352	0.0020	0.0000
15	0.9978	0.9923	0.9770	0.9409	0.8668	0.7369	0.5449	0.3159	0.1150	0.0132	0.0000
16	0.9996	0.9985	0.9945	0.9830	0.9538	0.8887	0.7631	0.5587	0.2946	0.0665	0.0000
17	1.0000	0.9998	0.9992	0.9969	0.9896	0.9690	0.9171	0.8015	0.5797	0.2453	0.0000
18	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9989	0.9958	0.9856	0.9544	0.8649	0.6226	0.0000
19	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
20	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0013	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0059	0.0015	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0207	0.0064	0.0016	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0577	0.0214	0.0065	0.0015	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.1316	0.0580	0.0210	0.0060	0.0013	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.2517	0.1308	0.0565	0.0196	0.0051	0.0009	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.4119	0.2493	0.1275	0.0532	0.0171	0.0039	0.0006	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.5881	0.4086	0.2447	0.1218	0.0480	0.0139	0.0026	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.7483	0.5857	0.4044	0.2376	0.1133	0.0409	0.0100	0.0013	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.8684	0.7480	0.5841	0.3990	0.2277	0.1018	0.0321	0.0059	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000
13	0.9423	0.8701	0.7500	0.5834	0.3920	0.2142	0.0867	0.0219	0.0024	0.0000	0.0000
14	0.9793	0.9447	0.8744	0.7546	0.5836	0.3828	0.1958	0.0673	0.0113	0.0033	0.0000
15	0.9941	0.9811	0.9490	0.8818	0.7625	0.5852	0.3704	0.1702	0.0432	0.0076	0.0000
16	0.9987	0.9951	0.9840	0.9556	0.8979	0.7748	0.5886	0.3523	0.1330	0.0159	0.0000
17	0.9998	0.9991	0.9964	0.9879	0.9645	0.9087	0.7939	0.5951	0.3231	0.0755	0.0000
18	1.0000	0.9999	0.9995	0.9979	0.9924	0.9757	0.9308	0.8244	0.6083	0.2642	0.0000
19	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9992	0.9968	0.9885	0.9612	0.8784	0.6415	0.0000
20	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

* Y has the binomial distribution with parameters n and p . The entries are the values of $P(Y \leq y) = \sum_{i=0}^y \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$, for p ranging from 0.05 to 0.95.

For n larger than 20, the r th quantile r of a binomial random variable may be approximated using $r = np + z \sqrt{np(1-p)}$, where z is the r th quantile of a standard normal random variable, obtained from Table A1.

TABLE A8 Quantiles of the Kruskal-Wallis Test Statistic for Small Sample Sizes*

Sample Sizes	W _{.05}	W _{.95}	W _{.99}
2, 2, 2	3.7143	4.5714	4.5714
3, 2, 1	3.8571	4.2857	4.2857
3, 2, 2	4.4643	4.5000	5.3571
3, 3, 1	4.0000	4.5714	5.1429
3, 3, 2	4.2500	5.1389	6.2500
3, 3, 3	4.6000	5.0667	6.4889
4, 2, 1	4.0179	4.8214	4.8214
4, 2, 2	4.1667	5.1250	6.0000
4, 3, 1	3.8889	5.0000	5.8333
4, 3, 2	4.4444	5.4000	6.3000
4, 3, 3	4.7000	5.7773	6.7091
4, 4, 1	4.0667	4.8667	6.1667
4, 4, 2	4.4455	5.2164	6.8777
4, 4, 3	4.7730	5.5758	7.1364
4, 4, 4	4.5000	5.6538	7.5385
5, 2, 1	4.0500	4.4500	5.2500
5, 2, 2	4.2933	5.0400	6.1333
5, 3, 1	3.8400	4.8711	6.4000
5, 3, 2	4.4946	5.1055	6.8218
5, 3, 3	4.4121	5.5152	6.9818
5, 4, 1	3.9600	4.8600	6.8400
5, 4, 2	4.5182	5.2682	7.1182
5, 4, 3	4.5231	5.6308	7.3949
5, 4, 4	4.6187	5.6176	7.7440
5, 5, 1	4.0364	4.9891	6.8364
5, 5, 2	4.5077	5.2462	7.2692
5, 5, 3	4.5363	5.6264	7.5429
5, 5, 4	4.5200	5.6429	7.7914
5, 5, 5	4.5000	5.6600	7.9800

SOURCE: Adapted from Iman, Quadra, and Alexander (1975), with permission from the American Mathematical Society.

*The null hypothesis may be rejected at the level α if the Kruskal-Wallis test statistic, given by Equation 5.2.5, exceeds the $1 - \alpha$ quantile given in the table.

TABLE A10 Quantiles of Spearman's ρ^*

n	$\rho = 0.900$	0.950	0.975	0.990	0.995	0.999
4	0.8000	0.8000	0.9000	0.9000	0.929	0.943
5	0.7000	0.8000	0.7714	0.8286	0.8571	0.8929
6	0.6000	0.676	0.7500	0.8286	0.8571	0.9286
7	0.5357	0.573	0.7143	0.8095	0.8571	0.9286
8	0.5000	0.6190	0.7143	0.8095	0.8571	0.9000
9	0.4667	0.5833	0.6833	0.7667	0.8167	0.8667
10	0.4424	0.5515	0.6364	0.7333	0.7818	0.8667
11	0.4182	0.5273	0.6091	0.7000	0.7455	0.8364
12	0.3986	0.4985	0.5804	0.6713	0.7203	0.8112
13	0.3791	0.4780	0.5549	0.6429	0.6978	0.7857
14	0.3626	0.4593	0.5341	0.6220	0.6747	0.7670
15	0.3500	0.4429	0.5179	0.6000	0.6500	0.7464
16	0.3382	0.4265	0.5000	0.5794	0.6324	0.7265
17	0.3260	0.4118	0.4853	0.5637	0.6152	0.7083
18	0.3148	0.3994	0.4696	0.5480	0.5975	0.6904
19	0.3070	0.3895	0.4579	0.5333	0.5825	0.6737
20	0.2977	0.3789	0.4451	0.5203	0.5684	0.6586
21	0.2909	0.3688	0.4351	0.5078	0.5545	0.6455
22	0.2829	0.3597	0.4241	0.4963	0.5426	0.6318
23	0.2767	0.3518	0.4150	0.4852	0.5306	0.6186
24	0.2704	0.3435	0.4061	0.4748	0.5200	0.6070
25	0.2646	0.3362	0.3977	0.4654	0.5100	0.5962
26	0.2588	0.3299	0.3894	0.4564	0.5002	0.5856
27	0.2540	0.3236	0.3822	0.4481	0.4915	0.5757
28	0.2490	0.3175	0.3749	0.4401	0.4878	0.5660
29	0.2443	0.3113	0.3685	0.4320	0.4744	0.5567
30	0.2400	0.3059	0.3620	0.4251	0.4665	0.5479

or n greater than 30 the approximate quantiles of ρ may be obtained from

$$w_p \approx \frac{z_p}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

where z_p is the p th quantile of a standard normal random variable obtained from Table A1.

Source: Adapted from Glaser and Wilmar (1961), with permission from the Biometrika trustees.

The entries in this table are selected quantiles w_p of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient ρ when used as a test statistic. The lower quantiles may be obtained from the equation

$$w_{1-p} = -w_{p-1}$$

The critical region corresponds to values of ρ smaller than (or greater than) but not including the approximate quantile. Note that the median of ρ is 0.

TABLE A11 Quantiles of the Kendall test statistic $T = N_c - N_s$. Quantiles of Kendall's τ are given in parentheses. Lower quantiles are the negative of the upper quantiles, $w_p = -w_{1-p}$.

n	$\tau = 0.900$	0.950	0.975	0.990	0.995
4	4 (0.6667)	4 (0.6667)	6 (1.0000)	6 (1.0000)	6 (1.0000)
5	6 (0.6000)	6 (0.6000)	8 (0.8000)	8 (0.8000)	10 (1.0000)
6	7 (0.4667)	9 (0.6000)	11 (0.7333)	11 (0.7333)	13 (0.8667)
7	9 (0.4286)	11 (0.5238)	13 (0.6190)	15 (0.7143)	17 (0.8095)
8	10 (0.3571)	14 (0.5000)	16 (0.5714)	18 (0.6429)	20 (0.7143)
9	12 (0.3333)	16 (0.4444)	18 (0.5000)	22 (0.6111)	24 (0.6667)
10	15 (0.3333)	19 (0.4222)	21 (0.4667)	25 (0.5556)	27 (0.6000)
11	17 (0.3091)	21 (0.3818)	25 (0.4545)	29 (0.5273)	31 (0.5636)
12	18 (0.2727)	24 (0.3636)	28 (0.4242)	34 (0.5152)	36 (0.5455)
13	22 (0.2821)	26 (0.3333)	32 (0.4103)	38 (0.4872)	42 (0.5285)
14	23 (0.2527)	31 (0.3407)	35 (0.3846)	41 (0.4505)	45 (0.4945)
15	27 (0.2571)	33 (0.3143)	39 (0.3714)	47 (0.4476)	51 (0.4857)
16	28 (0.2333)	36 (0.3000)	44 (0.3667)	50 (0.4167)	56 (0.4667)
17	32 (0.2353)	40 (0.2941)	48 (0.3529)	56 (0.4118)	62 (0.4559)
18	35 (0.2288)	43 (0.2810)	51 (0.3333)	61 (0.3987)	67 (0.4379)
19	37 (0.2164)	47 (0.2749)	55 (0.3216)	65 (0.3801)	73 (0.4269)
20	40 (0.2105)	50 (0.2632)	60 (0.3158)	70 (0.3884)	78 (0.4105)
21	42 (0.2000)	54 (0.2571)	64 (0.3048)	76 (0.3619)	84 (0.4000)
22	45 (0.1948)	59 (0.2554)	69 (0.2987)	81 (0.3506)	89 (0.3853)
23	49 (0.1937)	63 (0.2490)	73 (0.2885)	87 (0.3439)	97 (0.3834)
24	52 (0.1884)	66 (0.2391)	78 (0.2876)	92 (0.3333)	102 (0.3696)
25	56 (0.1867)	70 (0.2333)	84 (0.2800)	98 (0.3267)	108 (0.3600)
26	59 (0.1815)	75 (0.2308)	89 (0.2738)	105 (0.3231)	115 (0.3538)
27	61 (0.1739)	79 (0.2251)	93 (0.2650)	111 (0.3162)	123 (0.3504)
28	66 (0.1746)	84 (0.2222)	98 (0.2593)	116 (0.3069)	128 (0.3386)
29	68 (0.1675)	88 (0.2167)	104 (0.2562)	124 (0.3054)	136 (0.3350)
30	73 (0.1678)	93 (0.2138)	109 (0.2506)	129 (0.2966)	143 (0.3287)
31	75 (0.1613)	97 (0.2086)	115 (0.2473)	149 (0.3204)	158 (0.3786)
32	80 (0.1613)	102 (0.2056)	120 (0.2419)	142 (0.2863)	160 (0.3406)
33	84 (0.1591)	106 (0.2058)	126 (0.2386)	150 (0.2841)	164 (0.3106)
34	87 (0.1551)	111 (0.1979)	131 (0.2335)	155 (0.2763)	173 (0.3084)
35	91 (0.1529)	115 (0.1933)	137 (0.2303)	163 (0.2779)	179 (0.3008)
36	94 (0.1492)	120 (0.1905)	144 (0.2286)	170 (0.2658)	188 (0.2944)
37	98 (0.1471)	126 (0.1892)	150 (0.2252)	176 (0.2643)	198 (0.2843)

TABLE A12 Quantiles of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test Statistic

		W ₄₄₄	W ₄₄₁	W ₄₃₃	W ₄₃₁	W ₄₁₃	W ₄₁₁	W ₃₃₃	W ₃₃₁	W ₃₁₃	W ₃₁₁	W ₂₂₂	W ₂₂₁	W ₂₁₂	W ₂₁₁	W ₁₁₁	n(n+1)
	n = 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	7.5	10	10
n	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10.5	21	21	
p = 0.900	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	14	16	18	28	28
	7	1	2	4	6	9	12	14	16	18	20	22.5	25	27.5	45	45	
	8	2	4	6	9	11	15	18	20	22	25	27.5	30	33	55	55	
	9	4	6	9	11	15	19	22	25	27	30	33	36	39	66	66	
	10	4	6	9	11	14	18	23	27	30	33	36	39	42	52.5	52.5	
	11	6	8	11	14	18	22	27	30	33	36	39	42	48	60	60	
	12	8	10	14	18	22	27	30	33	36	39	42	45.5	48	68	68	
	13	10	13	18	22	27	30	33	36	39	42	45.5	48	51	78	78	
	14	13	16	22	26	30	33	36	39	42	45.5	48	51	55	60	60	
	15	14	16	22	26	30	33	36	39	42	45.5	48	51	55	60	60	
	16	15	16	20	26	31	37	45	51	55	60	62	65	68	72	72	
	17	16	20	24	30	36	43	51	58	63	68	72	76.5	80	85.5	85.5	
	18	17	24	28	35	42	49	58	65	71	76.5	80	85.5	90	90	90	
	19	18	28	33	41	48	56	66	73	80	85.5	90	95	105	105	105	
	20	19	33	38	47	54	63	74	82	89	95	100	105	110	120	120	
	21	19	38	44	53	61	70	83	91	98	105	110	115	121	136	136	
	22	20	38	44	53	61	70	83	91	98	105	110	115	121	136	136	
	23	21	44	50	59	68	78	91	100	108	115.5	121	126.5	133	133	133	
	24	22	49	56	67	76	87	100	110	119	126.5	133	140	147	147	147	
	25	23	55	63	74	84	95	110	120	130	138	147	155	163	163	163	
	26	24	62	70	82	92	105	120	131	141	150	160	170	178	178	178	
	27	25	69	77	90	101	114	131	143	153	162.5	172.5	182.5	192.5	192.5	192.5	
	28	26	76	85	99	111	125	142	155	165	175.5	185.5	195.5	205.5	205.5	205.5	
	29	27	84	94	108	120	135	154	167	178	189	198	208	218	218	218	
	30	28	92	102	117	131	146	166	180	192	203	214	224	234	234	234	
	31	29	101	111	127	141	158	178	193	206	217.5	235	245	255	255	255	
	32	30	110	121	138	152	170	191	207	220	232.5	245	255	265	265	265	
	33	31	119	131	148	164	182	205	221	235	248	260	270	280	280	280	
	34	32	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	315	330	330	
	35	33	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	36	34	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	37	35	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	38	36	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	39	37	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	40	38	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	41	39	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	
	42	40	119	131	148	160	175	196	214	236	259	279	299	317	333	333	

or n greater than 60, approximate quantiles of T may be obtained from

$$w_p = z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)(2n+5)}{18}}$$

where z_{α} is from the standard normal distribution given by Table A1. Approximate quantiles of τ may be obtained from

$$w_p = z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2(2n+5)}}{18}}$$

'Critical regions correspond to values of T greater than (or less than) but not including the appropriate sample. Note that the median of T is 0. Quantiles for τ are obtained by dividing the quantiles of T by $(n-1)/2$.

SOURCE: Adapted from Table I, Bart (1974), with permission from the author.

TABLE A12 (Continued)

	$w_{0.05}$	$w_{0.1}$	$w_{0.25}$	$w_{0.5}$	$w_{0.10}$	$w_{0.20}$	$w_{0.50}$	$w_{0.70}$	$w_{0.90}$	$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
43	263	282	311	337	366	403	429	452	473	946
44	277	297	328	354	385	422	450	473	495	990
45	292	313	344	372	403	442	471	495	517.5	1035
46	308	329	362	390	423	463	492	517	540.5	1081
47	324	346	379	408	442	484	514	540	564	1128
48	340	363	397	428	463	505	536	563	588	1176
49	357	381	416	447	483	527	559	587	612.5	1225
50	374	398	435	467	504	550	583	611	637.5	1275

For n larger than 50, the p -th quantile w_p of the Wilcoxon signed ranks test statistic may be approximated by $w_p = [n(n + 1)/4] + z_p \sqrt{n(n + 1)(2n + 1)/24}$, where z_p is the p -th quantile of a standard normal random variable, obtained from Table A1.

SOURCE. Adapted from Harter and Owen (1970), with permission from the American Mathematical Society.

The entries in this table are quantiles w_p of the Wilcoxon signed ranks test statistic T^ , given by Equation 5.7.3, for selected values of $p \leq 0.50$. Quantiles w_p for $p > 0.50$ may be computed from the equation

$$w_p = n(n + 1)/2 - w_{1-p}$$

where $n(n + 1)/2$ is given in the right-hand column in the table. Note that $P(T^* < w_p) \leq p$ and $P(T^* > w_p) \leq 1 - p$ if H_0 is true. Critical regions correspond to values of T^* less than (or greater than) but not including the appropriate quantile.

TABLE A13 Quantiles of the Kolmogorov Test Statistic^a

	One-Sided Test					Two-Sided Test				
	$p = 0.90$	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	$p = 0.90$	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995
1	0.900	0.950	0.975	0.990	0.995	0.226	0.259	0.287	0.321	0.344
2	0.684	0.776	0.842	0.900	0.929	0.221	0.253	0.281	0.314	0.337
3	0.565	0.636	0.708	0.785	0.829	0.216	0.247	0.275	0.307	0.330
4	0.493	0.565	0.624	0.689	0.734	0.212	0.242	0.269	0.301	0.323
5	0.447	0.509	0.563	0.627	0.669	0.208	0.238	0.264	0.295	0.317
6	0.410	0.468	0.519	0.577	0.617	0.204	0.233	0.259	0.290	0.311
7	0.381	0.436	0.538	0.576	0.627	0.200	0.229	0.254	0.284	0.305
8	0.358	0.410	0.454	0.507	0.542	0.197	0.225	0.250	0.279	0.300
9	0.339	0.387	0.430	0.480	0.513	0.193	0.221	0.246	0.275	0.295
10	0.323	0.369	0.409	0.457	0.489	0.190	0.218	0.242	0.270	0.290
11	0.308	0.352	0.391	0.437	0.468	0.187	0.214	0.238	0.266	0.285
12	0.296	0.338	0.375	0.419	0.449	0.184	0.211	0.234	0.262	0.281
13	0.285	0.325	0.361	0.404	0.432	0.182	0.208	0.231	0.258	0.277
14	0.275	0.314	0.349	0.390	0.418	0.179	0.205	0.227	0.254	0.273
15	0.266	0.304	0.338	0.377	0.404	0.177	0.202	0.224	0.251	0.269
16	0.258	0.295	0.327	0.366	0.392	0.174	0.199	0.221	0.247	0.265
17	0.250	0.286	0.317	0.355	0.381	0.172	0.196	0.218	0.244	0.262
18	0.244	0.279	0.309	0.346	0.371	0.170	0.194	0.215	0.241	0.258
19	0.237	0.271	0.301	0.337	0.361	0.168	0.191	0.213	0.238	0.255
20	0.232	0.265	0.294	0.329	0.352	0.165	0.189	0.210	0.235	0.252
	Approximation for $n > 40$					$\frac{1.07}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.22}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.36}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.52}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\frac{1.63}{\sqrt{n}}$

SOURCE. Adapted from Table I of Miller (1956). Used with permission of the American Statistical Association.

^aThe entries in this table are selected quantiles w_p of the Kolmogorov test statistics T , T^+ , and T^- as defined by Equation 6.1.1 for two-sided tests and by Equations 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 for one-sided tests. Reject H_0 at the level α if T exceeds the $1 - \alpha$ quantile given in this table. These quantiles are exact for $n \leq 40$ in the two-tailed test. The other quantiles are approximations that are equal to the exact quantiles in most cases. A better approximation for $n > 40$ results if $(n + \sqrt{n}/10)/n$ is used instead of \sqrt{n} in the denominator.

Table 7

x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}	x	e^{-x}
0.00	1.00000	2.60	.074274	5.10	.006907	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	.496585	3.30	.036883	5.80	.003028	8.30	.000245
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	.332171	3.70	.024724	6.20	.002029	8.70	.000167
1.20	.301194	3.80	.022371	6.30	.001836	8.80	.000153
1.30	.275232	3.90	.020242	6.40	.001661	8.90	.000139
1.40	.246597	4.00	.018316	6.50	.001503	9.00	.000126
1.50	.223130	4.10	.016573	6.60	.001360	9.10	.000113
1.60	.201897	4.20	.014996	6.70	.001231	9.20	.000101
1.70	.182684	4.30	.013569	6.80	.001114	9.30	.000090
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	.135335	4.60	.010052	7.10	.000825	9.60	.000061
2.10	.122456	4.70	.009095	7.20	.000747	9.70	.000056
2.20	.110803	4.80	.008230	7.30	.000676	9.80	.000051
2.30	.100259	4.90	.007447	7.40	.000611	9.90	.000045
2.40	.090718	5.00	.006738	7.50	.000553	10.00	.00004
	.082085						

גמרא ז, עמוד י, סדרת'

λ	a	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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		