

For $y < 0$, it is clear that $P(Y \leq y) = 0$. For $y \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \leq y) &= P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq +\sqrt{y}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{+\sqrt{y}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\sqrt{y}} e^{-x^2/2} dx \end{aligned}$$

where the last step uses the fact that the standard normal density function is even. Making the change of variable $x = +\sqrt{t}$ in the final integral, we obtain

$$P(Y \leq y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^y t^{-1/2} e^{-t/2} dt$$

But this is a chi-square distribution with 1 degree of freedom, as is seen by putting $\nu = 1$ in (39), page 115, and using the fact that $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$.

4.37. Prove Theorem 4-3, page 115, for $\nu = 2$.

By Problem 4.36 we see that if X_1 and X_2 are normally distributed with mean 0 and variance 1, then X_1^2 and X_2^2 are chi square distributed with 1 degree of freedom each. Then, from Problem 4.35(b), we see that $Z = X_1^2 + X_2^2$ is chi square distributed with $1 + 1 = 2$ degrees of freedom if X_1 and X_2 are independent. The general result for all positive integers ν follows in the same manner.

4.38. The graph of the chi-square distribution with 5 degrees of freedom is shown in Fig. 4-18. (See the remarks on notation on page 115.) Find the values χ_1^2, χ_2^2 for which

- the shaded area on the right = 0.05,
- the total shaded area = 0.05,
- the shaded area on the left = 0.10,
- the shaded area on the right = 0.01.

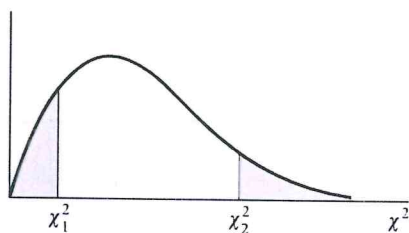


Fig. 4-18

- If the shaded area on the right is 0.05, then the area to the left of χ_2^2 is $(1 - 0.05) = 0.95$, and χ_2^2 represents the 95th percentile, $\chi_{0.95}^2$.

Referring to the table in Appendix E, proceed downward under column headed ν until entry 5 is reached. Then proceed right to the column headed $\chi_{0.95}^2$. The result, 11.1, is the required value of χ^2 .

- Since the distribution is not symmetric, there are many values for which the total shaded area = 0.05. For example, the right-hand shaded area could be 0.04 while the left-hand shaded area is 0.01. It is customary, however, unless otherwise specified, to choose the two areas equal. In this case, then, each area = 0.025.

If the shaded area on the right is 0.025, the area to the left of χ_2^2 is $1 - 0.025 = 0.975$ and χ_2^2 represents the 97.5th percentile, $\chi_{0.975}^2$, which from Appendix E is 12.8.

Similarly, if the shaded area on the left is 0.025, the area to the left of χ_1^2 is 0.025 and χ_1^2 represents the 2.5th percentile, $\chi_{0.025}^2$, which equals 0.831.

Therefore, the values are 0.831 and 12.8.

- If the shaded area on the left is 0.10, χ_1^2 represents the 10th percentile, $\chi_{0.10}^2$, which equals 1.61.
- If the shaded area on the right is 0.01, the area to the left of χ_2^2 is 0.99, and χ_2^2 represents the 99th percentile, $\chi_{0.99}^2$, which equals 15.1.

- 4.39. Find the values of χ^2 for which the area of the right-hand tail of the χ^2 distribution is 0.05, if the number of degrees of freedom ν is equal to (a) 15, (b) 21, (c) 50.

Using the table in Appendix E, we find in the column headed $\chi_{0.95}^2$ the values: (a) 25.0 corresponding to $\nu = 15$; (b) 32.7 corresponding to $\nu = 21$; (c) 67.5 corresponding to $\nu = 50$.

- 4.40. Find the median value of χ^2 corresponding to (a) 9, (b) 28, (c) 40 degrees of freedom.

Using the table in Appendix E, we find in the column headed $\chi_{0.50}^2$ (since the median is the 50th percentile) the values: (a) 8.34 corresponding to $\nu = 9$; (b) 27.3 corresponding to $\nu = 28$; (c) 39.3 corresponding to $\nu = 40$.

It is of interest to note that the median values are very nearly equal to the number of degrees of freedom. In fact, for $\nu > 10$ the median values are equal to $\nu - 0.7$, as can be seen from the table.

- 4.41. Find $\chi_{0.95}^2$ for (a) $\nu = 50$, (b) $\nu = 100$ degrees of freedom.

For ν greater than 30, we can use the fact that $(\sqrt{2\chi^2} - \sqrt{2\nu - 1})$ is very closely normally distributed with mean zero and variance one. Then if z_p is the $(100p)$ th percentile of the standardized normal distribution, we can write, to a high degree of approximation,

$$\sqrt{2\chi_p^2} - \sqrt{2\nu - 1} = z_p \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{2\chi_p^2} = z_p + \sqrt{2\nu - 1}$$

from which

$$\chi_p^2 = \frac{1}{2}(z_p + \sqrt{2\nu - 1})^2$$

(a) If $\nu = 50$, $\chi_{0.95}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(z_{0.95} + \sqrt{2(50) - 1})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1.64 + \sqrt{99})^2 = 69.2$, which agrees very well with the value 67.5 given in Appendix E.

(b) If $\nu = 100$, $\chi_{0.95}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(z_{0.95} + \sqrt{2(100) - 1})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1.64 + \sqrt{199})^2 = 124.0$ (actual value = 124.3).

Student's t distribution

- 4.42. Prove Theorem 4-6, page 116.

Since Y is normally distributed with mean 0 and variance 1, its density function is

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-y^2/2}$$

Since Z is chi-square distributed with ν degrees of freedom, its density function is

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{2^{v/2}\Gamma(v/2)} z^{(v/2)-1} e^{-z/2} \quad z > 0$$

Because Y and Z are independent, their joint density function is the product of (1) and (2), i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} z^{(v/2)-1} e^{-(y^2+z)/2}$$

for $-\infty < y < +\infty$, $z > 0$.

The distribution function of $T = Y/\sqrt{Z/v}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= P(T \leq x) = P(Y \leq x\sqrt{Z/v}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}} z^{(v/2)-1} e^{-(y^2+z)/2} dy dz \end{aligned}$$

where the integral is taken over the region \mathcal{R} of the yz plane for which $y \leq x\sqrt{z/v}$. We first fix z and integrate with respect to y from $-\infty$ to $x\sqrt{z/v}$. Then we integrate with respect to z from 0 to ∞ . We therefore have

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} \int_{z=0}^{\infty} z^{(v/2)-1} e^{-z/2} \left[\int_{y=-\infty}^{x\sqrt{z/v}} e^{-y^2/2} dy \right] dz$$

Letting $y = u\sqrt{z/v}$ in the bracketed integral, we find

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} \int_{z=0}^{\infty} \int_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} z^{(v/2)-1} e^{-z/2} \sqrt{z/v} e^{-u^2 z/2v} du dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} \int_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{z=0}^{\infty} z^{(v-1)/2} e^{-(z/2)[1+(u^2/v)]} dz \right] du \end{aligned}$$

Letting $w = \frac{z}{2} \left(1 + \frac{u^2}{v} \right)$, this can then be written

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} 2^{v/2} \Gamma(v/2)} \cdot 2^{(v+1)/2} \int_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{w=0}^{\infty} \frac{w^{(v-1)/2} e^{-w}}{(1 + u^2/v)^{(v+1)/2}} dw \right] du \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} v \Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \int_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{du}{(1 + u^2/v)^{(v+1)/2}} \end{aligned}$$

as required.

4.43. The graph of Student's t distribution with 9 degrees of freedom is shown in Fig. 4-19. Find the value of t_1 for which

- the shaded area on the right = 0.05,
- the total shaded area = 0.05,
- the total unshaded area = 0.99,
- the shaded area on the left = 0.01,
- the area to the left of t_1 is 0.90.

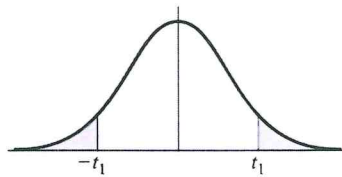


Fig. 4-19

- If the shaded area on the right is 0.05, then the area to the left of t_1 is $(1 - 0.05) = 0.95$, and t_1 represents the 95th percentile, $t_{0.95}$.
Referring to the table in Appendix D, proceed downward under the column headed v until entry 9 is reached. Then proceed right to the column headed $t_{0.95}$. The result 1.83 is the required value of t .
- If the total shaded area is 0.05, then the shaded area on the right is 0.025 by symmetry. Therefore, the area to the left of t_1 is $(1 - 0.025) = 0.975$, and t_1 represents the 97.5th percentile, $t_{0.975}$. From Appendix D, we find 2.26 as the required value of t .
- If the total unshaded area is 0.99, then the total shaded area is $(1 - 0.99) = 0.01$, and the shaded area to the right is $0.01/2 = 0.005$. From the table we find $t_{0.995} = 3.25$.
- If the shaded area on the left is 0.01, then by symmetry the shaded area on the right is 0.01. From the table, $t_{0.99} = 2.82$. Therefore, the value of t for which the shaded area on the left is 0.01 is -2.82 .
- If the area to the left of t_1 is 0.90, then t_1 corresponds to the 90th percentile, $t_{0.90}$, which from the table equals 1.38.

- 4.44. Find the values of t for which the area of the right-hand tail of the t distribution is 0.05 if the number of degrees of freedom ν is equal to (a) 16, (b) 27, (c) 200.

Referring to Appendix D, we find in the column headed $t_{0.95}$ the values: (a) 1.75 corresponding to $\nu = 16$; (b) 1.70 corresponding to $\nu = 27$; (c) 1.645 corresponding to $\nu = 200$. (The latter is the value that would be obtained by using the normal curve. In Appendix D this value corresponds to the entry in the last row marked ∞ .)

The F distribution

- 4.45. Prove Theorem 4-7.

The joint density function of V_1 and V_2 is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(v_1, v_2) &= \left(\frac{1}{2^{v_1/2} \Gamma(v_1/2)} v_1^{(v_1/2)-1} e^{-v_1/2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2^{v_2/2} \Gamma(v_2/2)} v_2^{(v_2/2)-1} e^{-v_2/2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{(v_1+v_2)/2} \Gamma(v_1/2) \Gamma(v_2/2)} v_1^{(v_1/2)-1} v_2^{(v_2/2)-1} e^{-(v_1+v_2)/2} \end{aligned}$$

if $v_1 > 0$, $v_2 > 0$ and 0 otherwise. Make the transformation

$$u = \frac{v_1/v_1}{v_2/v_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}, \quad w = v_2 \quad \text{or} \quad v_1 = \frac{v_1 u w}{v_2} \quad v_2 = w$$

Then the Jacobian is

$$\frac{\partial(v_1, v_2)}{\partial(u, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial v_1 / \partial u & \partial v_1 / \partial w \\ \partial v_2 / \partial u & \partial v_2 / \partial w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v_1 w / v_2 & v_1 u / v_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{v_1 w}{v_2}$$

Denoting the density as a function of u and w by $g(u, w)$, we thus have

$$g(u, w) = \frac{1}{2^{(v_1+v_2)/2} \Gamma(v_1/2) \Gamma(v_2/2)} \left(\frac{v_1 u w}{v_2} \right)^{(v_1/2)-1} w^{(v_2/2)-1} e^{-[1+(v_1 u / v_2)](w/2)} \frac{v_1 w}{v_2}$$

if $u > 0$, $w > 0$ and 0 otherwise.

The (marginal) density function of U can now be found by integrating with respect to w from 0 to ∞ , i.e.,

$$h(u) = \frac{(v_1/v_2)^{v_1/2} u^{(v_1/2)-1}}{2^{(v_1+v_2)/2} \Gamma(v_1/2) \Gamma(v_2/2)} \int_0^\infty w^{(v_1+v_2)/2-1} e^{-[1+(v_1 u / v_2)](w/2)} dw$$

if $u > 0$ and 0 if $u \leq 0$. But from 15, Appendix A,

$$\int_0^\infty w^{p-1} e^{-aw} dw = \frac{\Gamma(p)}{a^p}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(u) &= \frac{(v_1/v_2)^{v_1/2} u^{(v_1/2)-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{v_1+v_2}{2}\right)}{2^{(v_1+v_2)/2} \Gamma(v_1/2) \Gamma(v_2/2) \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v_1 u}{v_2} \right) \right]^{(v_1+v_2)/2}} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v_1+v_2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{v_1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{v_2}{2}\right)} v_1^{v_1/2} v_2^{v_2/2} u^{(v_1/2)-1} (v_2 + v_1 u)^{-(v_1+v_2)/2} \end{aligned}$$

if $u > 0$ and 0 if $u \leq 0$, which is the required result.

4.46. Prove that the F distribution is unimodal at the value $\left(\frac{v_1 - 2}{v_1}\right)\left(\frac{v_2}{v_2 + 2}\right)$ if $v_1 > 2$.

The mode locates the maximum value of the density function. Apart from a constant, the density function of the F distribution is

$$u^{(v_1/2)-1}(v_2 + v_1 u)^{-(v_1+v_2)/2}$$

If this has a relative maximum, it will occur where the derivative is zero, i.e.,

$$\left(\frac{v_1}{2} - 1\right)u^{(v_1/2)-2}(v_2 + v_1 u)^{-(v_1+v_2)/2} - u^{(v_1/2)-1}v_1\left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right)(v_2 + v_1 u)^{-(v_1+v_2)/2-1} = 0$$

Dividing by $u^{(v_1/2)-2}(v_2 + v_1 u)^{-(v_1+v_2)/2-1}$, $u \neq 0$, we find

$$\left(\frac{v_1}{2} - 1\right)(v_2 + v_1 u) - uv_1\left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad u = \left(\frac{v_1 - 2}{v_1}\right)\left(\frac{v_2}{v_2 + 2}\right)$$

Using the second-derivative test, we can show that this actually gives the maximum.

4.47. Using the table for the F distribution in Appendix F, find (a) $F_{0.95,10,15}$, (b) $F_{0.99,15,9}$, (c) $F_{0.05,8,30}$, (d) $F_{0.01,15,9}$.

(a) From Appendix F, where $v_1 = 10$, $v_2 = 15$, we find $F_{0.95,10,15} = 2.54$.

(b) From Appendix F, where $v_1 = 15$, $v_2 = 9$, we find $F_{0.99,15,9} = 4.96$.

(c) By Theorem 4-8, page 117, $F_{0.05,8,30} = \frac{1}{F_{0.95,30,8}} = \frac{1}{3.08} = 0.325$.

(d) By Theorem 4-8, page 117, $F_{0.01,15,9} = \frac{1}{F_{0.99,9,15}} = \frac{1}{3.89} = 0.257$.

Relationships among F , χ^2 , and t distributions

4.48. Verify that (a) $F_{0.95} = t_{0.975}^2$, (b) $F_{0.99} = t_{0.995}^2$.

(a) Compare the entries in the first column of the $F_{0.95}$ table in Appendix F with those in the t distribution under $t_{0.975}$. We see that

$$161 = (12.71)^2, \quad 18.5 = (4.30)^2, \quad 10.1 = (3.18)^2, \quad 7.71 = (2.78)^2, \quad \text{etc.}$$

(b) Compare the entries in the first column of the $F_{0.99}$ table in Appendix F with those in the t distribution under $t_{0.995}$. We see that

$$4050 = (63.66)^2, \quad 98.5 = (9.92)^2, \quad 34.1 = (5.84)^2, \quad 21.2 = (4.60)^2, \quad \text{etc.}$$

4.49. Prove Theorem 4-9, page 117, which can be briefly stated as

$$F_{1-p} = t_{1-(p/2)}^2$$

and therefore generalize the results of Problem 4.48.

Let $v_1 = 1$, $v_2 = v$ in the density function for the F distribution [(45), page 116]. Then

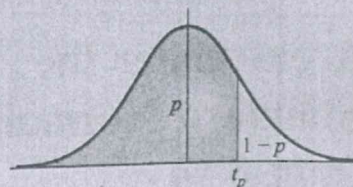
$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} v^{v/2} u^{-1/2} (v+u)^{-(v+1)/2} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} v^{v/2} u^{-1/2} v^{-(v+1)/2} \left(1 + \frac{u}{v}\right)^{-(v+1)/2} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{v+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{v\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} u^{-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{u}{v}\right)^{-(v+1)/2} \end{aligned}$$

EW4- 01 lab.
EW5- 01 lab.

EVS 01 Th.
D&D 01 Th.
M-III 01 Th.
OOPS
Dis. 06- Th + Tut
D.5.

APPENDIX D

Percentile Values t_p for Student's t Distribution with ν Degrees of Freedom

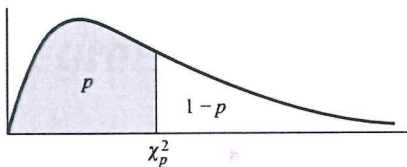


ν	$t_{.55}$	$t_{.60}$	$t_{.70}$	$t_{.75}$	$t_{.80}$	$t_{.90}$	$t_{.95}$	$t_{.975}$	$t_{.99}$	$t_{.995}$
1	.158	.325	.727	1.000	1.376	3.08	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66
2	.142	.289	.617	.816	1.061	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92
3	.137	.277	.584	.765	.978	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
4	.134	.271	.569	.741	.941	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
5	.132	.267	.559	.727	.920	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03
6	.131	.265	.553	.718	.906	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
7	.130	.263	.549	.711	.896	1.42	1.90	2.36	3.00	3.50
8	.130	.262	.546	.706	.889	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
9	.129	.261	.543	.703	.883	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
10	.129	.260	.542	.700	.879	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
11	.129	.260	.540	.697	.876	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11
12	.128	.259	.539	.695	.873	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.06
13	.128	.259	.538	.694	.870	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01
14	.128	.258	.537	.692	.868	1.34	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
15	.128	.258	.536	.691	.866	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95
16	.128	.258	.535	.690	.865	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
17	.128	.257	.534	.689	.863	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90
18	.127	.257	.534	.688	.862	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
19	.127	.257	.533	.688	.861	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86
20	.127	.257	.533	.687	.860	1.32	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.84
21	.127	.257	.532	.686	.859	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83
22	.127	.256	.532	.686	.858	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82
23	.127	.256	.532	.685	.858	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81
24	.127	.256	.531	.685	.857	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80
25	.127	.256	.531	.684	.856	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.79
26	.127	.256	.531	.684	.856	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78
27	.127	.256	.531	.684	.855	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77
28	.127	.256	.530	.683	.855	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76
29	.127	.256	.530	.683	.854	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.76
30	.127	.256	.530	.683	.854	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75
40	.126	.255	.529	.681	.851	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70
60	.126	.254	.527	.679	.848	1.30	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66
120	.126	.254	.526	.677	.845	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.62
∞	.126	.253	.524	.674	.842	1.28	1.645	1.96	2.33	2.58

Source: R. A. Fisher and F. Yates, *Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research*, published by Longman Group Ltd., London (previously published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), and by permission of the authors and publishers.

APPENDIX E

Percentile Values χ_p^2 for the Chi-Square Distribution with ν Degrees of Freedom

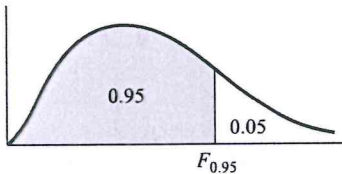


ν	$\chi_{.005}^2$	$\chi_{.01}^2$	$\chi_{.025}^2$	$\chi_{.05}^2$	$\chi_{.10}^2$	$\chi_{.25}^2$	$\chi_{.50}^2$	$\chi_{.75}^2$	$\chi_{.90}^2$	$\chi_{.95}^2$	$\chi_{.975}^2$	$\chi_{.99}^2$	$\chi_{.995}^2$	$\chi_{.999}^2$
1	.0000	.0002	.0010	.0039	.0158	.102	.455	1.32	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88	10.8
2	.0100	.0201	.0506	.103	.211	.575	1.39	2.77	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.6	13.8
3	.0717	.115	.216	.352	.584	1.21	2.37	4.11	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.3	12.8	16.3
4	.207	.297	.484	.711	1.06	1.92	3.36	5.39	7.78	9.49	11.1	13.3	14.9	18.5
5	.412	.554	.831	1.15	1.61	2.67	4.35	6.63	9.24	11.1	12.8	15.1	16.7	20.5
6	.676	.872	1.24	1.64	2.20	3.45	5.35	7.84	10.6	12.6	14.4	16.8	18.5	22.5
7	.989	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.83	4.25	6.35	9.04	12.0	14.1	16.0	18.5	20.3	24.3
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	5.07	7.34	10.2	13.4	15.5	17.5	20.1	22.0	26.1
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	5.90	8.34	11.4	14.7	16.9	19.0	21.7	23.6	27.9
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	6.74	9.34	12.5	16.0	18.3	20.5	23.2	25.2	29.6
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	5.58	7.58	10.3	13.7	17.3	19.7	21.9	24.7	26.8	31.3
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	8.44	11.3	14.8	18.5	21.0	23.3	26.2	28.3	32.9
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	7.04	9.30	12.3	16.0	19.8	22.4	24.7	27.7	29.8	34.5
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	10.2	13.3	17.1	21.1	23.7	26.1	29.1	31.3	36.1
15	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	11.0	14.3	18.2	22.3	25.0	27.5	30.6	32.8	37.7
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	11.9	15.3	19.4	23.5	26.3	28.8	32.0	34.3	39.3
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.1	12.8	16.3	20.5	24.8	27.6	30.2	33.4	35.7	40.8
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.9	13.7	17.3	21.6	26.0	28.9	31.5	34.8	37.2	42.3
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.1	11.7	14.6	18.3	22.7	27.2	30.1	32.9	36.2	38.6	43.8
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.9	12.4	15.5	19.3	23.8	28.4	31.4	34.2	37.6	40.0	45.3
21	8.03	8.90	10.3	11.6	13.2	16.3	20.3	24.9	29.6	32.7	35.5	38.9	41.4	46.8
22	8.64	9.54	11.0	12.3	14.0	17.2	21.3	26.0	30.8	33.9	36.8	40.3	42.8	48.3
23	9.26	10.2	11.7	13.1	14.8	18.1	22.3	27.1	32.0	35.2	38.1	41.6	44.2	49.7
24	9.89	10.9	12.4	13.8	15.7	19.0	23.3	28.2	33.2	36.4	39.4	43.0	45.6	51.2
25	10.5	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.5	19.9	24.3	29.3	34.4	37.7	40.6	44.3	46.9	52.6
26	11.2	12.2	13.8	15.4	17.3	20.8	25.3	30.4	35.6	38.9	41.9	45.6	48.3	54.1
27	11.8	12.9	14.6	16.2	18.1	21.7	26.3	31.5	36.7	40.1	43.2	47.0	49.6	55.5
28	12.5	13.6	15.3	16.9	18.9	22.7	27.3	32.6	37.9	41.3	44.5	48.3	51.0	56.9
29	13.1	14.3	16.0	17.7	19.8	23.6	28.3	33.7	39.1	42.6	45.7	49.6	52.3	58.3
30	13.8	15.0	16.8	18.5	20.6	24.5	29.3	34.8	40.3	43.8	47.0	50.9	53.7	59.7
40	20.7	22.2	24.4	26.5	29.1	33.7	39.3	45.6	51.8	55.8	59.3	63.7	66.8	73.4
50	28.0	29.7	32.4	34.8	37.7	42.9	49.3	56.3	63.2	67.5	71.4	76.2	79.5	86.7
60	35.5	37.5	40.5	43.2	46.5	52.3	59.3	67.0	74.4	79.1	83.3	88.4	92.0	99.6
70	43.3	45.4	48.8	51.7	55.3	61.7	69.3	77.6	85.5	90.5	95.0	100	104	112
80	51.2	53.5	57.2	60.4	64.3	71.1	79.3	88.1	96.6	102	107	112	116	125
90	59.2	61.8	65.6	69.1	73.3	80.6	89.3	98.6	108	113	118	124	128	137
100	67.3	70.1	74.2	77.9	82.4	90.1	99.3	109	118	124	130	136	140	149

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. 1 (1966), Table 8, pages 137 and 138, by permission.

APPENDIX F

95th Percentile Values (0.05 Levels), $F_{0.95}$, for the F Distribution

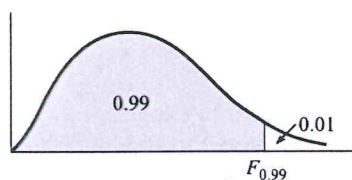


ν_1 degrees of freedom in numerator
 ν_2 degrees of freedom in denominator

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	161	200	216	225	230	234	237	239	241	242	244	246	248	249	250	251	252	253	254
2	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
3	10.1	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.37
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. 2 (1972), Table 5, page 178, by permission.

99th Percentile Values (0.01 Levels), $F_{0.99}$, for the F Distribution



ν_1 degrees of freedom in numerator
 ν_2 degrees of freedom in denominator

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	4052	5000	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6023	6056	6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287	6313	6339	6366
2	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
3	34.1	30.8	29.5	28.7	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.2	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.1
4	21.2	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
5	16.3	13.3	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29	9.20	9.11	9.02
6	13.7	10.9	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14	7.06	6.97	6.88
7	12.2	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91	5.82	5.74	5.65
8	11.3	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.95	4.86
9	10.6	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.48	4.40	4.31
10	10.0	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.91
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.78	3.69	3.60
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.54	3.45	3.36
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.25	3.17
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.70	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27	3.18	3.09	3.00
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.87
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02	2.93	2.84	2.75
17	8.40	6.11	5.19	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.65
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.75	2.66	2.57
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.67	2.58	2.49
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.52	2.42
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64	2.55	2.46	2.36
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.40	2.31
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.35	2.26
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49	2.40	2.31	2.21
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.86	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.17
26	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18	3.09	2.96	2.82	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.13
27	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15	3.06	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.10
28	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.06
29	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.33	2.23	2.14	2.03
30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98	2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.11	2.01
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80	2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.92	1.80
60	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.73	1.60
120	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76	1.66	1.53	1.38
∞	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59	1.47	1.32	1.00

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. 2 (1972), Table 5, page 180, by permission.