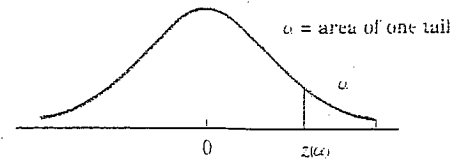


**TABLE B** Critical Values of Standard Normal Distribution**A ONE-TAILED SITUATIONS**

The entries in this table are the critical values for  $z$  for which the area under the curve representing  $\alpha$  is in the right-hand tail. Critical values for the left-hand tail are found by symmetry.

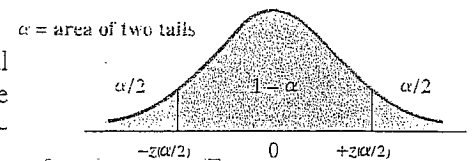


$\alpha$	Amount of $\alpha$ in one tail						
	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.02	0.01	0.005
$z(\alpha)$	0.67	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.05	2.33	2.58

One-tailed example:  
 $\alpha = 0.05$   
 $z(\alpha) = z(0.05) = 1.65$

**B TWO-TAILED SITUATIONS**

The entries in this table are the critical values for  $z$  for which the area under the curve representing  $\alpha$  is split equally between the two tails.



$\alpha$	Amount of $\alpha$ in two-tails					
	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
$z(\alpha/2)$	1.15	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58
$1 - \alpha$	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.98	0.99

Area in the "center"

Two-tailed example:  
 $\alpha = 0.05$  or  $1 - \alpha = 0.95$   
 $\alpha/2 = 0.025$   
 $z(\alpha/2) = z(0.025) = 1.96$

For specific details about using this table to find: confidence coefficients, see page 351; critical values, pages 393, 395.