

Probabilities for Events

Komolgorov's Axioms of Probabilities:

1. $\mathbb{P}(A) \geq 0 \quad \forall A \subseteq \Omega$
2. $\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1$
3. $\mathbb{P}(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots) = \mathbb{P}(A_1) + \mathbb{P}(A_2) + \dots$

For events A, B , and C : $\mathbb{P}(A \cup B) = \mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B) - \mathbb{P}(A \cap B)$
More generally, we have the inclusion-exclusion principle:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum \mathbb{P}(A_i) - \sum_{i < j} \mathbb{P}(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i < j < k} \mathbb{P}(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) - \dots$$

The odds in favour of A : $\mathbb{P}(A)/\mathbb{P}(\bar{A})$ where $\mathbb{P}(\bar{A}) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(A)$

Conditional probability: $\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A \cap B)}{\mathbb{P}(B)}$ provided $\mathbb{P}(B) > 0$.

Chain Rule or Product Rule:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \mathbb{P}(A_1)\mathbb{P}(A_2|A_1)\mathbb{P}(A_3|A_1 \cap A_2) \cdots \mathbb{P}(A_n|A_1 \cap \cdots \cap A_{n-1})$$

Bayes' Rule:

$$\mathbb{P}(A|B) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B|A)}{\mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B|A) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{A})\mathbb{P}(B|\bar{A})}$$

Law of Total Probability: $\mathbb{P}(B) = \sum_i \mathbb{P}(A_i)\mathbb{P}(B|A_i)$

A and B are independent $\iff \mathbb{P}(B|A) = \mathbb{P}(B)$

A, B , and C are independent $\iff \mathbb{P}(A \cap B \cap C) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)\mathbb{P}(C)$,
 $\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$, $\mathbb{P}(B \cap C) = \mathbb{P}(B)\mathbb{P}(C)$, $\mathbb{P}(C \cap A) = \mathbb{P}(C)\mathbb{P}(A)$

Distributions, Expectation, and Variance

The probability distribution for a discrete random variable X is called the probability mass function (pmf) and is the complete set of probabilities $\{p_x\} = \{\mathbb{P}(X = x)\}$

The expected value is $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu = \sum_x x p_x$

For function $g(x)$ of x , $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)p_x$, so $\mathbb{E}[X^2] = \sum_x x^2 p_x$

Sample mean $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_k x_k$ estimates μ from sample x_1, \dots, x_n

Variance $\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2] = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mu^2$

Sample Variance $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_j^n x_j^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_j^n x_j \right)^2 \right)$ estimates σ^2

Standard Deviation $\text{sd}(X) = \sigma$

If value y is observed with frequency n_y

$$n = \sum_y n_y, \sum_k x_k = \sum_y y n_y, \sum_k x_k^2 = \sum_y y^2 n_y$$

Skewness $\beta_1 = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3$ is estimated by $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}\right)^3$

Kurtosis $\beta_2 = \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^4 - 3$ is estimated by $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}\right)^4 - 3$

Sample median \tilde{x} or x_{med} . Half the sample values are smaller and half larger. If the sample values x_1, \dots, x_n are ordered as $x_{(1)} \leq x_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{(n)}$, then $\tilde{x} = x_{((n+1)/2)}$ if n is odd, and $\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{(n/2)} + x_{((n+2)/2)})$

α -quantile $Q(\alpha)$ is such that $\mathbb{P}(X \leq Q(\alpha)) = \alpha$

Sample α -quantile $\hat{Q}(\alpha)$ proportion α of the data values are smaller

Lower Quartile $Q1 = \hat{Q}(0.25)$ one quarter are smaller

Upper Quartile $Q3 = \hat{Q}(0.75)$ three quarters are smaller

Sample median $\tilde{x} = \hat{Q}(0.5)$ estimates the pop. median $Q(0.5)$

Discrete Probability Distributions

Discrete Uniform: $X \sim \text{Uniform}(n)$

$$p_x = \frac{1}{n} \quad (x = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \mu = (n+1)/2, \sigma^2 = (n^2 - 1)/12$$

Binomial Distribution: $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, \theta)$

$$p_x = \binom{n}{x} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{n-x} \quad (x = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \mu = n\theta, \sigma^2 = n\theta(1-\theta)$$

Poisson Distribution: $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

$$p_x = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (x = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (\text{with } \lambda > 0) \quad \mu = \lambda, \sigma^2 = \lambda$$

Geometric Distribution: $X \sim \text{Geometric}(\theta)$

$$p_x = (1-\theta)^{x-1} \theta \quad (x = 1, 2, \dots) \quad \mu = \frac{1}{\theta}, \sigma^2 = \frac{1-\theta}{\theta^2}$$

Continuous Random Variables

The cum. distr. fn. (cdf): $F(x) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq x) = \int_{x_0=\infty}^x f(x_0) dx_0$
The probability density fn. (pdf): $f(x) = dF(x)/dx$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx, \quad \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mu^2$$

$$\text{where } \mathbb{E}[X^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx$$

Permutations and Combinations

Permutation with repetition: n^r

Permutation with no repetition: ${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

Combination with repetition: $\frac{(n+r-1)!}{r!(n-1)!}$

Combination with no repetition: $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Counting ways to partition n objects into n^i groups

$$\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k} = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!}$$

Bounds

Markov Inequality: $\mathbb{P}[X \geq a] \leq \mathbb{E}[X]/a$

Chebyshev's Inequality: $\mathbb{P}(|X - \mu| \geq c) \leq \sigma^2/c^2$

Chernoff Bound: $\mathbb{P}[X \geq a] \leq \mathbb{E}[e^{sx}]/e^{sa}, s > 0$

Jensen's Inequality: $f(\mathbb{E}[x]) \leq \mathbb{E}[f(x)], f$ is convex, $f''(x) > 0$

Union Bound

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[A_i]$$

Weak Law of Large Numbers is as follows

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\left[\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \mathbb{E}[X]\right| \geq \epsilon\right] = 0$$

Strong Law of Large Numbers: $\mathbb{P}[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = \mu] = 1$

Continuous Probability Distributions

Uniform distribution: $X \sim \text{Uniform}(\alpha, \beta)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} & (\alpha < x < \beta), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad \mu = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \sigma^2 = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{12}$$

Exponential distribution: $X \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & (0 < x < \infty), \\ 0 & (-\infty < x \leq 0) \end{cases}, \quad \mu = 1/\lambda, \sigma^2 = 1/\lambda^2$$

Normal distribution: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right], \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

with the following parameters $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2$

Standard Normal distribution: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

Reliability

For a device in continuous operation with failure time random variable T having a pdf $f(t)$ given $t > 0$, then:

The reliability function at time t : $R(t) = \mathbb{P}(T > t)$

The failure rate or hazard function: $h(t) = f(t)/R(t)$

The cumulative hazard function: $H(t) = \int_0^t h(t_0) dt_0 = -\ln R(t)$

The Weibull(α, β) distribution has $H(t) = \beta t^\alpha$

The mean time to failure: $MTTF = \mathbb{E}[T] = -\int_0^\infty t R'(t) dt$

System Reliability

For a system of k devices, which operate independently, let $R_i = \mathbb{P}(D_i) = \mathbb{P}(\text{"device } i \text{ operates"})$

The system reliability, R , is the probability of a path of operating devices

A system of devices in series operates only if every device operates

$$R = \mathbb{P}(D_1 \cap D_2 \cap \dots \cap D_k) = R_1 R_2 \dots R_k$$

A system of devices in parallel operates if any device operates

$$R = \mathbb{P}(D_1 \cup D_2 \cup \dots \cup D_k) = 1 - (1 - R_1)(1 - R_2) \dots (1 - R_k)$$

Covariance and Correlation

The covariance of X and Y : $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$
 From pairs of observations $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ we have the following relationships

$$S_{xy} = \sum_k x_k y_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i \sum_j y_j$$

$$S_{xx} = \sum_k x_k^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_i x_i)^2, S_{yy} = \sum_k y_k^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_j y_j)^2$$

Sample Covariance: $s_{xy} = S_{xy}/(n - 1)$ estimates $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$
 Correlation Coeff.: $\rho = \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(X, Y)/(\text{sd}(X)\text{sd}(Y))$
 Sample correlation coeff.: $r = S_{xy}/\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}$ estimates ρ

Sums of Random Variables

$\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ is a linear operator: $\mathbb{E}[X + Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Y]$
 $\text{Var}[X + Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y] + 2\text{Cov}[X, Y]$
 For 2 random variables $J = \alpha X + \beta Y$ and $Z = \gamma X + \delta Y$
 $\text{Cov}[J, Z] = (\alpha\gamma)\text{Var}[X] + (\beta\delta)\text{Var}[Y] + (\alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\text{Cov}[X, Y]$
 If $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, and $\text{Cov}[X, Y] = c$, then adding the RVs yields $X + Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + 2c)$

Bias, Standard Error, and MSE

If t estimates θ (with random variable T giving t) we have Bias of t : $\text{bias}(t) = \mathbb{E}[T] - \theta$
Standard error of t : $\text{se}(t) = \text{sd}(T)$
MSE of t : $\text{MSE}(t) = \mathbb{E}[(T - \theta)^2] = (\text{se}(t))^2 + (\text{bias}(t))^2$
 If \bar{x} estimates μ , then $\text{bias}(\bar{x}) = 0$, $\text{se}(\bar{x}) = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$, $\text{MSE}(\bar{x}) = \sigma^2/n$, $\text{se}(\bar{x}) = s/\sqrt{n}$
Central Limit Theorem: If n is fairly large i.e. $n \geq 30$, \bar{x} is from $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ approximately.

Likelihood

If we observe $\{Y = y\}$, then the a posteriori probability fo $\{X = x\}$ is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(X = x|Y = y) = \frac{p_{Y|X}(y|x)\pi(x)}{\sum_{\tilde{x}} p_{Y|X}(y|\tilde{x})\pi(\tilde{x})} \propto p_{Y|X}(y|x)\pi(x)$$

Our prior has been updated given observations Y . This motives the maximum a posteriori (MAP).

$$\hat{X}_{\text{MAP}}(y) = \arg \max_x p_{Y|X}(y|x)\pi(x) = \arg \max_x p_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

The likelihood is the joint probability as a function of the unknown parameter θ . For a random sampe x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

$$\ell(\theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_i = x_i | \theta) \quad (\text{discrete distribution})$$

$$\ell(\theta; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | \theta) \quad (\text{continuous distribution})$$

The maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) is $\hat{\theta}$ for which the likelihood is a maximum.

Confidence Intervals

If x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are a random sample from $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is known, then the 95% confidence interval for μ is $(\bar{x} - 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$. If σ^2 is estimated, then from the t -table for t_{n-1} we find $t_0 = t_{n-1, 0.05}$. The 95% confidence interval for μ is $(\bar{x} - t_0 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_0 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$

Central Limit Theorem: $\lim \mathbb{P}(\widehat{S}_n \leq x) = \Phi(x)$

The Chi-Squared GOF Test

To test the goodness-of-fit of a probability model to a sample of size n , use the Chi-squared statistic

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

If H_0 is true, then χ^2 approximately has a Chi-squared distribution with $k - d - 1$ degrees of freedom, where d is the number of estimated parameters.

Hypothesis Testing

One-sample test for the mean, z-test and t-test

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}, t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

Two-sample test for the mean (equal variances) and $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}, t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

where we define the pooled standard deviation as

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

Two-sample test of the mean (unequal variances) with $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{SE}, SE = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

The DoF for above is given by the Welch-Satterwaite Equation:

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

Joint Probability Distributions

Discrete distribution $\{p_{xy}\}$, where $p_{xy} = \mathbb{P}(\{X = x\} \cap \{Y = y\})$
 The marginal distributions are given as

$$p_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X = x) = \sum_y p_{xy}, p_Y(y) = \mathbb{P}(Y = y) = \sum_x p_{xy}$$

Then the conditional distribution of X given $Y = y$ is

$$\mathbb{P}(X = x|Y = y) = p_{xy}/p_Y(y)$$

Linear Regression

To fit the linear regression model $y = \alpha + \beta x$ by $\hat{y}_x = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}x$ from observations $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$, the least squares fit is $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{y} - \bar{x}\hat{\beta}$, $\hat{\beta} = S_{xy}/S_{xx}$.

The residual sum of squares: $RSS = S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2/S_{xx}$ with $\widehat{\sigma^2} = RSS/(n - 2)$ where RSS is from χ_{n-2}^2 .

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test

One-tailed test: Test statistic: T_1 , if $n_1 < n_2$; T_2 , if $n_2 < n_1$; either rank sum can be used if $n_1 = n_2$
Rejection Region: $T_1 \geq T_U$ (or $T_1 \leq T_L$); $T_2 \leq T_U$ (or $T_2 \geq T_L$), where T_L and T_U are obtained from the tables on the next page.

Two-tailed test: Test statistic: T_1 , if $n_1 < n_2$; T_2 , if $n_2 < n_1$; either rank sum can be used if $n_1 = n_2$. We will denote this rank sum as T .

Rejection Region: $T \leq T_L$ (or $T \geq T_U$), where T_L and T_U are obtained from the table on the next page.

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test ($n_1 \geq 10$ and $n_2 \geq 10$)

One-tailed test: the test statistic is given by

$$Z_c = \frac{T_1 - 0.5(n_1 n_2 + n_1(n_1 + 1))}{\sqrt{1/12(n_1 n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1))}}$$

Rejection Region: $Z_c > z_\alpha$ (or $Z_c < -z_\alpha$)

Two-tailed test: the test statistic is given by

$$Z_c = \frac{T_1 - 0.5(n_1 n_2 + n_1(n_1 + 1))}{\sqrt{1/12(n_1 n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1))}}$$

Rejection Region: $|Z_c| > z_{\alpha/2}$

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

One-tailed test: Test statistic: T_- is the negative rank sum (or T_+ is the positive rank sum)

Rejection Region: $T_- \leq T_0$ (or $T_+ \leq T_0$), where T_0 is obtained from the tables on the next page.

Two-tailed test: Test statistic: T , the smallest of T_- which is the negative rank sum or T_+ is the positive rank sum.

Rejection Region: $T \leq T_0$, where T_0 is obtained from the table on the next page.

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test $n \geq 25$

One-tailed test: the test statistic is given by

$$Z_c = \frac{T_+ - (n(n+1)/4)}{\sqrt{(n(n+1)(2n+1))}}$$

Rejection Region: $Z_c > z_\alpha$ (or $Z_c < -z_\alpha$)

Two-tailed test: the test statistic is given by

$$Z_c = \frac{T_+ - (n(n+1)/4)}{\sqrt{(n(n+1)(2n+1))}}$$

Rejection Region: $|Z_c| > z_{\alpha/2}$

Kruskal-Wallis H Test

Non-parametric alternative to one-way ANOVA. Use when you have **3 or more independent** groups. Test Statistic given by:

$$H = \frac{12}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} - 3(n+1)$$

where n_i is the number of measurements in sample i ; T_i is the rank sum for sample i , where the rank of each measurement is computed according to its relative magnitude in the totality of data for the k samples; n is the total sample size i.e. $n = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$.

Rejection Region: $H > \chi_{\alpha}^2$ with $k-1$ degrees of freedom.

Friedman Test

Non-parametric alternative to repeated measures ANOVA. Use when you have **3 or more related**, paired, or repeated measurements from the same group of subjects **and** you want to see if there is a difference between these conditions or time points. Test Statistic given by:

$$F_r = \frac{12}{bk(k+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k T_i^2 - 3b(k+1)$$

where b is the # of blocks employed in the experiment; k is the # of treatments; T_i is the sum of the ranks for the i th treatment.

Rejection Region: $F_r > \chi_{\alpha}^2$ with $k-1$ degrees of freedom.

CT and DT Fourier Series
DTFS and CTFS Analysis Equations

$$X_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \{N\}} x[n] e^{-ik\omega_0 n}, \quad X_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{(T)} x(t) e^{-ik\omega_0 t} dt$$

DTFS and CTFS Synthesis Equations

$$x[n] = \sum_{k \in \{N\}} X_k e^{ik\omega_0 n}, \quad x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X_k e^{ik\omega_0 t}$$

Note: $\langle p \rangle$ represents a period of p (e.g. $(-\frac{1}{2}p, \frac{1}{2}p)$ or $(0, p)$). For the equations, $\omega \leftrightarrow 2\pi f$, $\omega_0 \leftrightarrow 2\pi f_0$, and $T = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ or $N = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$

Discrete Fourier Transform Equations
DFT Analysis and Synthesis Equations

$$X[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-ik\omega_0 n}, \quad x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] e^{ik\omega_0 n}$$

Note: $\langle p \rangle$ represents a period of p (e.g. $(-\frac{1}{2}p, \frac{1}{2}p)$ or $(0, p)$). For the equations, $\omega \leftrightarrow 2\pi f$, $\omega_0 \leftrightarrow 2\pi f_0$, and $T = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ or $N = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$

DTFT and CTFT Equations
DTFT and CTFT Analysis Equations

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-i\omega n}, \quad X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

DTFT and CTFT Synthesis Equations

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{(2\pi)} X(\omega) e^{i\omega n} d\omega, \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

Note: $\langle p \rangle$ represents a period of p (e.g. $(-\frac{1}{2}p, \frac{1}{2}p)$ or $(0, p)$). For the equations, $\omega \leftrightarrow 2\pi f$, $\omega_0 \leftrightarrow 2\pi f_0$, and $T = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ or $N = \frac{1}{f_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$

Uncertainty Propagation

For a given function $Y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, uncertainty u_i in each x_i propagates to the uncertainty of Y

$$u_Y = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} u_i \right)^2}$$

Impedance

Impedance is comprised of a resistance (R) a real component and reactance (X) an imaginary component

$$\mathbb{Z} = R + jX$$

Capacitor Impedance: $\mathbb{Z} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(2\pi f)C}$

Inductor Impedance: $\mathbb{Z} = j\omega L = j(2\pi f)L$

Filters
Ideal Low-Pass Filter

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}, \quad f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

Ideal High-Pass Filter

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega \frac{L}{R}} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}, \quad f_c = \frac{R}{2\pi L}$$

Notch Filter

$$\frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{s^2 + Q^{-1}s + \omega_0^2}, \quad \text{where } s = j\omega$$

Bode Plots

Magnitude Equation: $|H(j\omega)| = 20 \log_{10} |H(j\omega)|$

Phase Equation: $\angle H(j\omega) = \arctan(-\omega RC)$

For a stable nth order OL pole we have -20n dB/dec and at frequency ω , from 0.1ω to 10ω , phase changes linearly by -90n.

For a stable nth order OL zero we have +20n dB/dec and at frequency ω , from 0.1ω to 10ω , phase changes linearly by +90n.

If the effects of any p/z coincide with another, sum the effects up.

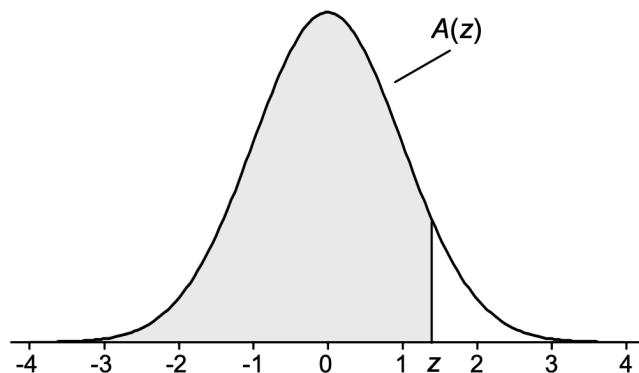
Nyquist Sampling Theorem

Nyquist's Theorem states that to reconstruct a continuous analog signal $x(t)$ from its sampled version accurately, the sampling rate f_s must be at least twice the highest frequency present in the signal f_{max} .

$$f_s \geq 2f_{max}$$

1 Cumulative Standardized Normal Distribution

$A(z)$ is the integral of the standardized normal distribution from $-\infty$ to z (in other words, the area under the curve to the left of z). It gives the probability of a normal random variable not being more than z standard deviations above its mean.



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
3.1	0.9990	0.9991	0.9991	0.9991	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9992	0.9993	0.9993
3.2	0.9993	0.9993	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
3.3	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998
3.5	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
3.6	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998							

2 *t* Distribution: Critical Values of *t*

<i>Degrees of freedom</i>	<i>Two-tailed test:</i> <i>One-tailed test:</i>	<i>Significance level</i>					
		10%	5%	2%	1%	0.2%	0.1%
5%	2.5%	1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.05%		
1		6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.309	636.619
2		2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
3		2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
4		2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5		2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6		1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7		1.894	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8		1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9		1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10		1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11		1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12		1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13		1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14		1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15		1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16		1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17		1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18		1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19		1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20		1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21		1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22		1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23		1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.768
24		1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25		1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26		1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27		1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28		1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29		1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30		1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
32		1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738	3.365	3.622
34		1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	3.348	3.601
36		1.688	2.028	2.434	2.719	3.333	3.582
38		1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712	3.319	3.566
40		1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
42		1.682	2.018	2.418	2.698	3.296	3.538
44		1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692	3.286	3.526
46		1.679	2.013	2.410	2.687	3.277	3.515
48		1.677	2.011	2.407	2.682	3.269	3.505
50		1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.261	3.496
60		1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
70		1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	3.211	3.435
80		1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195	3.416
90		1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632	3.183	3.402
100		1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390
120		1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160	3.373
150		1.655	1.976	2.351	2.609	3.145	3.357
200		1.653	1.972	2.345	2.601	3.131	3.340
300		1.650	1.968	2.339	2.592	3.118	3.323
400		1.649	1.966	2.336	2.588	3.111	3.315
500		1.648	1.965	2.334	2.586	3.107	3.310
600		1.647	1.964	2.333	2.584	3.104	3.307
∞		1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090	3.291

3 F Distribution: Critical Values of F (5% significance level)

v_1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	
v_2	1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54	241.88	243.91	245.36	246.46	247.32	248.01
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.42	19.43	19.44	19.45	
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.71	8.69	8.67	8.66	
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.87	5.84	5.82	5.80	
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.64	4.60	4.58	4.56	
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.96	3.92	3.90	3.87	
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.47	3.44	
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.17	3.15	
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.96	2.94	
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.86	2.83	2.80	2.77	
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.67	2.65	
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.57	2.54	
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.48	2.46	
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.41	2.39	
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.35	2.33	
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.30	2.28	
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.26	2.23	
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.29	2.25	2.22	2.19	
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.18	2.16	
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.15	2.12	
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.10	
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.17	2.13	2.10	2.07	
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.05	
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.03	
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.01	
26	4.22	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.09	2.05	2.02	1.99	
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.97	
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.06	2.02	1.99	1.96	
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.97	1.94	
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.04	1.99	1.96	1.93	
35	4.12	3.27	2.87	2.64	2.49	2.37	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.11	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.91	1.88	
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.87	1.84	
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.95	1.89	1.85	1.81	1.78	
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.75	
70	3.98	3.13	2.74	2.50	2.35	2.23	2.14	2.07	2.02	1.97	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.75	1.72	
80	3.96	3.11	2.72	2.49	2.33	2.21	2.13	2.06	2.00	1.95	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.73	1.70	
90	3.95	3.10	2.71	2.47	2.32	2.20	2.11	2.04	1.99	1.94	1.86	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.69	
100	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.31	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.93	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.71	1.68	
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.66	
150	3.90	3.06	2.66	2.43	2.27	2.16	2.07	2.00	1.94	1.89	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.67	1.64	
200	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.42	2.26	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.80	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.62	
250	3.88	3.03	2.64	2.41	2.25	2.13	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.87	1.79	1.73	1.68	1.65	1.61	
300	3.87	3.03	2.63	2.40	2.24	2.13	2.04	1.97	1.91	1.86	1.78	1.72	1.68	1.64	1.61	
400	3.86	3.02	2.63	2.39	2.24	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.78	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.60	
500	3.86	3.01	2.62	2.39	2.23	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.77	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.59	
600	3.86	3.01	2.62	2.39	2.23	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.77	1.71	1.66	1.62	1.59	
750	3.85	3.01	2.62	2.38	2.23	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.58	
1000	3.85	3.00	2.61	2.38	2.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.76	1.70	1.65	1.61	1.58	

F Distribution: Critical Values of *F* (5% significance level) continued

<i>v₁</i>	25	30	35	40	50	60	75	100	150	200
<i>v₂</i>										
1	249.26	250.10	250.69	251.14	251.77	252.20	252.62	253.04	253.46	253.68
2	19.46	19.46	19.47	19.47	19.48	19.48	19.48	19.49	19.49	19.49
3	8.63	8.62	8.60	8.59	8.58	8.57	8.56	8.55	8.54	8.54
4	5.77	5.75	5.73	5.72	5.70	5.69	5.68	5.66	5.65	5.65
5	4.52	4.50	4.48	4.46	4.44	4.43	4.42	4.41	4.39	4.39
6	3.83	3.81	3.79	3.77	3.75	3.74	3.73	3.71	3.70	3.69
7	3.40	3.38	3.36	3.34	3.32	3.30	3.29	3.27	3.26	3.25
8	3.11	3.08	3.06	3.04	3.02	3.01	2.99	2.97	2.96	2.95
9	2.89	2.86	2.84	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.77	2.76	2.74	2.73
10	2.73	2.70	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.56
11	2.60	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.43
12	2.50	2.47	2.44	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.32
13	2.41	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.23
14	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.16
15	2.28	2.25	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.14	2.12	2.10	2.10
16	2.23	2.19	2.17	2.15	2.12	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.05	2.04
17	2.18	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.00	1.99
18	2.14	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.95
19	2.11	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.91
20	2.07	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.88
21	2.05	2.01	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.84
22	2.02	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.82
23	2.00	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.80	1.79
24	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.80	1.78	1.77
25	1.96	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.75
26	1.94	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.82	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.74	1.73
27	1.92	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.71
28	1.91	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.70	1.69
29	1.89	1.85	1.83	1.81	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.67
30	1.88	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.70	1.67	1.66
35	1.82	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.70	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.61	1.60
40	1.78	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.64	1.61	1.59	1.56	1.55
50	1.73	1.69	1.66	1.63	1.60	1.58	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.48
60	1.69	1.65	1.62	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.44
70	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.57	1.53	1.50	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.40
80	1.64	1.60	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.39	1.38
90	1.63	1.59	1.55	1.53	1.49	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.36
100	1.62	1.57	1.54	1.52	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.34
120	1.60	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.43	1.40	1.37	1.33	1.32
150	1.58	1.54	1.50	1.48	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.29
200	1.56	1.52	1.48	1.46	1.41	1.39	1.35	1.32	1.28	1.26
250	1.55	1.50	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.37	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.25
300	1.54	1.50	1.46	1.43	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.26	1.23
400	1.53	1.49	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.32	1.28	1.24	1.22
500	1.53	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.31	1.28	1.23	1.21
600	1.52	1.48	1.44	1.41	1.37	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.20
750	1.52	1.47	1.44	1.41	1.37	1.34	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.20
1000	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.41	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.19

4 χ^2 (Chi-Squared) Distribution: Critical Values of χ^2

Values $\chi_{k,p}^2$ of x for which $\mathbb{P}(X > x) = p$, when X is χ_k^2 and $p = 0.995$, $p = 0.975$, etc.

k	.995	.975	.05	.025	.01	.005	k	.995	.975	.05	.025	.01	.005
1	.000	.001	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88	18	6.26	8.23	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
2	.010	.051	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60	20	7.43	9.59	31.42	34.17	37.57	40.00
3	.072	.216	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84	22	8.64	10.98	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80
4	.207	.484	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86	24	9.89	12.40	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56
5	.412	.831	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75	26	11.16	13.84	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29
6	.676	1.24	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55	28	12.46	15.31	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99
7	.990	1.69	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28	30	13.79	16.79	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67
8	1.34	2.18	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.95	40	20.71	24.43	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77
9	1.73	2.70	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59	50	27.99	32.36	67.50	71.41	76.15	79.49
10	2.16	3.25	13.31	20.48	23.21	25.19	60	35.53	40.48	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95
12	3.07	4.40	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30	70	43.28	48.76	90.53	95.02	100.4	104.2
14	4.07	5.63	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32	80	51.17	57.15	101.9	106.6	112.3	116.3
16	5.14	6.91	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27	100	67.33	74.22	124.3	129.6	135.8	140.2

5 Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test Critical Values (2.5%)

$n_1 \backslash n_2$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
n_2	T_L	T_U	T_L	T_U	T_L	T_U	T_L	T_U
3	5	16	6	18	6	21	7	23
4	6	18	11	25	12	28	12	32
5	6	21	12	28	18	37	19	41
6	7	23	12	32	19	41	26	52
7	7	26	13	35	20	45	28	56
8	8	28	14	38	21	49	29	61
9	8	31	15	41	22	53	31	65
10	9	33	16	44	24	56	32	70

6 Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Critical Values (2.5%)

One-Tailed	Two-Tailed	$n = 5$	$n = 6$	$n = 7$	$n = 8$	$n = 9$	$n = 10$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	1	2	4	6	8	11
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$		1	2	4	6	8
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$			0	2	3	5
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$				0	2	3
		$n = 11$	$n = 12$	$n = 13$	$n = 14$	$n = 15$	$n = 16$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	14	17	21	26	30	36
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	11	14	17	21	25	30
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	7	10	13	16	20	24
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	5	7	10	13	16	19
		$n = 17$	$n = 18$	$n = 19$	$n = 20$	$n = 21$	$n = 22$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	41	47	54	60	68	75
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	35	40	46	52	59	66
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	28	33	38	43	49	56
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	23	28	32	37	43	49
		$n = 23$	$n = 24$	$n = 25$	$n = 26$	$n = 27$	$n = 28$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	83	92	101	110	120	130
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	73	81	90	98	107	117
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	62	69	77	85	93	102
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	55	61	68	76	84	92
		$n = 29$	$n = 30$	$n = 31$	$n = 32$	$n = 33$	$n = 34$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	141	152	163	175	188	201
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	127	137	148	159	171	183
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	111	120	130	141	151	162
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	100	109	118	128	138	149
		$n = 35$	$n = 36$	$n = 37$	$n = 38$	$n = 39$	
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	214	228	242	256	271	
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	195	208	222	235	250	
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	174	186	198	211	224	
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	160	171	183	195	208	
		$n = 40$	$n = 41$	$n = 42$	$n = 43$	$n = 44$	$n = 45$
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	287	303	319	336	353	371
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	264	279	295	311	327	344
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	238	252	267	281	297	313
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	221	234	248	262	277	292
		$n = 46$	$n = 47$	$n = 48$	$n = 49$	$n = 50$	
$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .10$	389	408	427	446	466	
$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .05$	361	379	397	415	434	
$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .02$	329	345	362	380	398	
$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .01$	307	323	339	356	373	