Command	Explanation	Notes
`pnorm(x)`	$\Pr(Z \le x)$	
`pt(x,n-1)`	$\Pr(T_{n-1} \le x)$	
`pchisq(x,n-1)`	$\Pr\left(\chi^2_{n-1} \le x\right)$	
`pf(x,v1,v2)`	$\Pr\left(F_{v_1,v_2} \le x\right)$	
`qnorm(p)`	gives x satisfying $\Pr(Z \le x) = p$	
`qt(p,n-1)`	gives x satisfying $\Pr(T_{n-1} \le x) = p$	
`qchisq(p,n-1)`	gives x satisfying $\Pr\left(\chi^2_{n-1} \le x\right) = p$	
`qf(p,v1,v2)`	gives x satisfying $\Pr\left(F_{v_1,v_2} \le x\right) = p$	
`t.test()`	uh, it performs a t-test	many options
`var.test()`	performs a two-sample variance test	many options

Use `p` functions to find p-values and `q` functions to find critical values.

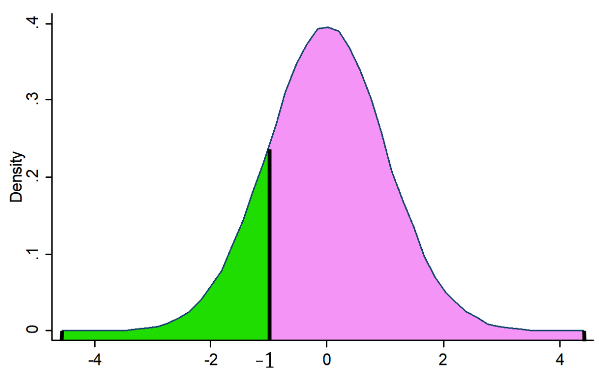

Figure 1: The green area is given by `pnorm(-1)`; whereas the pink area is given by `pnorm(-1,lower.tail=FALSE)`, or alternatively, by `1 - pnorm(-1)`.

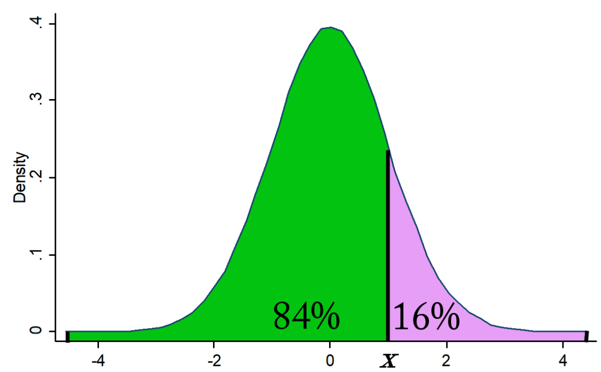

Figure 2: The number x is such that 84% of the curve lies beneath it; and 16% lies above it. Find it with `qnorm(0.84)` or `qnorm(0.16, lower.tail=FALSE)`.

The command `t.test(x, mu = 3, alternative = "greater", conf.level=.99)` will test $H_0 : \mu \le 3$ against $H_1 : \mu > 3$ at 99% confidence (i.e. 1% significance).

The command `t.test(A, B, var.equal=TRUE)` will test whether the means of group A and group B are equal at 5% significance, assuming the two groups have the same variance.

The command `var.test(A, B, alternative = "greater")` will test whether group A has larger variance than group B at 5% significance.