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Things allowed (Hjälpmedel): a calculator.

Scores rating (Betygsgränser): 8-11 points giving rate 3; 11.5-14.5 points giving rate 4; 15-18 points giving rate 5.

1 (3 points)

Two independent vehicles (marked as A and B) have distinct engines. The lifetime of vehicle A engine is an exponential random variable with mean 30 years, and the lifetime of vehicle B engine is also an exponential random variable with mean 20 years. Two engines are independent also.

(1.1) (1p) What is the probability that vehicle B engine works longer than vehicle A engine?

(1.2) (2p) What is the probability that the total lifetime of these two engines is more than 80 years.

2 (3 points)

There are two independent boxes. The first box has 8 white balls and 6 black balls, and the second box has 4 white balls and 2 black balls. One ball is randomly chosen from each box. What is the probability that the two chosen balls have the same color?

3 (3 points)

Suppose that the waiting times of orders of a Chicken McFeast meal between 11am-13pm everyday in McDonald's in Ryd follow a normal distribution $X \sim N(3, 2^2)$ (unit: minutes). That is, if one orders a Chicken McFeast meal between 11am-13pm in McDonald's in Ryd, then one is expected to wait for X minutes for the food delivery. Sam plans to order a Chicken McFeast meal between 11am-13pm in McDonald's in Ryd everyday in the next 7 days, and his orders can be assumed to be independent.

(3.1) (1p) What is the probability that Sam waits for at most 4 minutes everyday in the next 7 days?

(3.2) (2p) What is the probability that the average waiting time of Sam in the next 7 days is at most 4 minutes?

4 (3 points)

A box contains 3 balls. Each ball is either white or black, but we do NOT know the number of white/black balls. Let θ be the number of white balls in the box, then possible values of θ are 0, 1, 2 and 3. To get some information of θ from statistical point of view, one is allowed to randomly choose 4 balls one by one with replacement (that is, one randomly chooses a ball and observes the color, then puts the ball back into the box and randomly chooses a ball again). After choosing 4 balls, the observations are {white, black, white, white}. Use Maximum-Likelihood method to estimate θ .

(Hint: the population can be taken as X with $P(X = 1) = \theta/3$ and $P(X = 0) = 1 - \theta/3$ where 1 represents 'white ball'. To maximize the likelihood function, simply find the values of the likelihood function for all the possible values of θ)

5 (3 points)

Two doctors (marked as A and B) are doing research on the rate p of newborn babies with neonatal jaundice (a condition which causes yellowing of the skin). For a sample with 10000 newborn babies, one observed 7200 of them with neonatal jaundice. Thus the sample rate is $\hat{p} = 7200/10000 = 0.72 = 72\%$.

(5.1) (1.5p) Based on the sample, doctor A claims that $p > 71\%$. Use an appropriate one-sided 95% confidence interval of p to check if the sample provides any evidence showing that doctor A is correct. (Hint: do NOT use two-sided confidence interval)

(5.2) (1.5p) Based on the sample, doctor B claims that $p < 72.5\%$. Use an appropriate one-sided 95% confidence interval of p to check if the sample provides any evidence showing that doctor B is correct. (Hint: do NOT use two-sided confidence interval)

6 (3 points)

A linear regression is used to model the relation between body weight Y and height x_1 and blood pressure x_2 as follows $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. A sample with sample size $n = 12$ is taken, and the method of least squares based on this sample gives the parameter estimates and their standard errors (denoted as $s_{\hat{\beta}_i}$, sometimes also denoted as $se(\hat{\beta}_i)$) as follows:

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = 2.62, \quad s_{\hat{\beta}_0} = 0.12; \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = 3.22, \quad s_{\hat{\beta}_1} = 0.28; \quad \hat{\beta}_2 = 0.12, \quad s_{\hat{\beta}_2} = 0.02.$$

Furthermore, the sum of squares of errors (denoted as SS_E) is 18.26.

(6.1) (1p) Is $\beta_1 > 3$? Answer this by constructing a 95% confidence interval of β_1 in the form (a, ∞) .

(6.2) (1p) One suspects that the blood pressure x_2 in the model should be taken away, namely $\beta_2 = 0$. Perform the hypothesis test $H_0 : \beta_2 = 0$ against $H_a : \beta_2 \neq 0$ with a significance level 5%.

(6.3) (1p) Estimate the unknown parameter σ^2 .

1. Basic probability

(1.1) Conditional probability $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$.

(1.2) Total probability $P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^k P(B|A_i)P(A_i)$ where $\{A_i\}$ are disjoint and $\cup_{i=1}^k A_i = S$.

(1.3) Bayes' Theorem $P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^k P(B|A_j)P(A_j)}$ where $\{A_i\}$ are in (1.2).

2. Random variables (r.v.s)

(2.1) Discrete r.v. X has a pmf $p(x) = P(X = x)$ satisfying $p(x) \geq 0$ and $\sum p(x_i) = 1$,

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} X & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & \cdots \\ \hline p(x) & p(x_1) & p(x_2) & \cdots & p(x_n) & \cdots \end{array}$$

Expectation (or *Expected value* or *mean*) $\mu_X = E(X) = \sum x_i p(x_i)$;

Variance $\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = E(X - \mu_X)^2 = E(X^2) - \mu_X^2 = \sum x_i^2 p(x_i) - (\sum x_i p(x_i))^2$.

(2.2) Continuous r.v. X has a pdf $f(x)$ satisfying $f(x) \geq 0$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$,

$$P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

Expectation (or *Expected value* or *mean*) $\mu_X = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$;

Variance $\sigma_X^2 = V(X) = E(X - \mu_X)^2 = E(X^2) - \mu_X^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - (\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx)^2$.

(2.3) Cumulative distribution function (cdf) of a r.v. X is $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$.

(2.4) X and Y are r.v.s, a, b and c are scalars, then

$$E(aX + bY + c) = aE(X) + bE(Y) + c,$$

$$V(aX + bY + c) = a^2V(X) + b^2V(Y) + 2ab \operatorname{cov}(X, Y),$$

$$E(g(X, Y)) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i,j} g(x_i, y_j) \cdot p(x_i, y_j), & \text{for discrete } (X, Y), \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) \cdot f(x, y) dx dy, & \text{for continuous } (X, Y). \end{cases}$$

(2.5) • Discrete r.v. (X, Y) has a joint pmf $p(x, y)$ satisfying $p(x, y) \geq 0$ and $\sum_{x_i} \sum_{y_j} p(x_i, y_j) = 1$.

The *marginal pmf* of X is $p_X(x) = \sum_y p(x, y)$;

The *marginal pmf* of Y is $p_Y(y) = \sum_x p(x, y)$;

X and Y are *independent* if $p(x, y) = p_X(x) \cdot p_Y(y)$.

• Continuous r.v. (X, Y) has a joint pdf $p(x, y)$ satisfying $f(x, y) \geq 0$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$.

The *marginal pdf* of X is $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy$;

The *marginal pdf* of Y is $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$;

X and Y are *independent* if $f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$.

3. Several special r.v.s

(3.1) $X \sim \operatorname{Bin}(n, p)$ has a pmf $p(x) = P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}$, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$E(X) = n \cdot p, \quad V(X) = n \cdot p \cdot (1-p).$$

(3.2) $X \sim \operatorname{Po}(\lambda)$ has a pmf $p(x) = P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$, $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 $E(X) = \lambda, \quad V(X) = \lambda$.

(3.3) $X \sim \operatorname{Hypergeometric}$ has a pmf $p(x) = P(X = x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$.

(3.4) $X \sim \operatorname{Exp}(\lambda)$ has a pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(3.5) $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad V(X) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2$.

$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ has a pdf

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

(3.6) $E(X) = \mu, \quad V(X) = \sigma^2$.

$X \sim U(a, b)$ has a pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad V(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}.$$

4. Central Limit Theorem (CLT)

Suppose that a population has mean $= \mu$ and variance $= \sigma^2$. A random sample $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ from this population is given. Then for large $n \geq 30$,

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1). \tag{1}$$

• If the population is normal, then (1) holds for any n .

• Note that $\mu = E(\bar{X})$ and $(\sigma/\sqrt{n})^2 = V(\bar{X})$.

5. Several notations in statistics

(5.1) Sample mean: $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \sum \frac{X_i}{n}$; $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \sum \frac{x_i}{n}$.

(5.2) Sample variance:

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum X_i^2 - \frac{(\sum X_i)^2}{n} \right); \quad s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \right).$$

• Capital letters \bar{X} and S^2 refer to the objects based on random sample (therefore they are in general r.v.s), while small letters \bar{x} and s^2 are the objects based on observations (so they are scalars).

(5.3) A point estimator of θ obtained by Methods of Moments is denoted as $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$.

(5.4) A point estimator of θ obtained by Maximum Likelihood method is denoted as $\hat{\theta}_{ML}$.

6. Confidence Interval (CI)

In this course, three types of confidence intervals are studied depending on the unknown population parameter(s): CI-1 (confidence intervals for population mean(s)), CI-2 (confidence intervals for population variance(s)), and CI-3 (confidence intervals for population proportion(s)).

CI-1: (1 - α) CI of a population mean μ

case 1.1 (any n) If population $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is known, then $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ and

$$I_\mu = (\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) := \bar{x} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

case 1.2 (n ≥ 30) For any population X , it holds that $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ and

$$I_\mu = \bar{x} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ or } I_\mu = \bar{x} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

case 1.3 (any n) If population $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is unknown, then $\frac{\bar{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$ and

$$I_\mu = \bar{x} \mp t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

CI-1': (1 - α) CI of the difference of two population means $\mu_X - \mu_Y$

case 1.1' (any n_1, n_2) If independent populations $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$, and σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 are known, then

$$\frac{(\bar{X}-\bar{Y})-(\mu_X-\mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1), \text{ and } I_{\mu_X-\mu_Y} = (\bar{x}-\bar{y}) \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_2}}.$$

case 1.2' ($n_1, n_2 \geq 30$) For any independent populations X and Y , it holds that

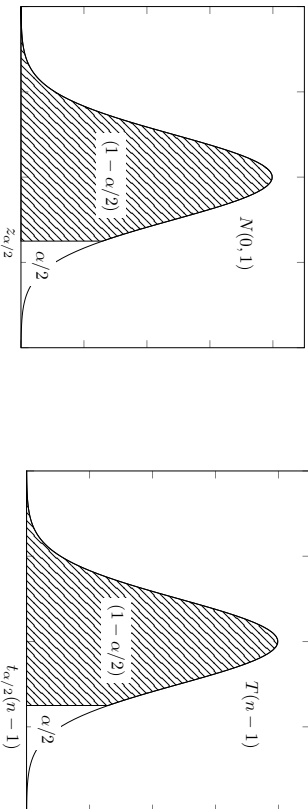
$$\frac{(\bar{X}-\bar{Y})-(\mu_X-\mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \text{ and}$$

$$I_{\mu_X-\mu_Y} = (\bar{x}-\bar{y}) \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_2}} \text{ or } I_{\mu_X-\mu_Y} = (\bar{x}-\bar{y}) \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_Y^2}{n_2}}.$$

case 1.3' (any n_1, n_2) If independent populations $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$, $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$, where σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 are unknown but $\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_Y^2$, then

$$\frac{(\bar{X}-\bar{Y})-(\mu_X-\mu_Y)}{S\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim T(n_1+n_2-2), \text{ where } S^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_X^2 + (n_2-1)S_Y^2}{n_1+n_2-2}, \text{ and}$$

$$I_{\mu_X-\mu_Y} = (\bar{x}-\bar{y}) \mp t_{\alpha/2}(n_1+n_2-2) \cdot s\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}.$$



CI-2: (1 - α) CI of population variance(s) σ^2

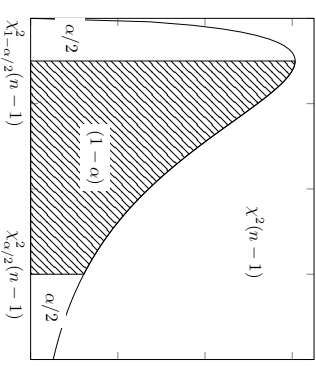
• If a population $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is unknown, then $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$, and

$$I_{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)} \right).$$

• If two independent populations $X \sim N(\mu_X, \sigma^2)$ and $Y \sim N(\mu_Y, \sigma^2)$, and σ^2 is unknown, then $\frac{(n_1+n_2-2)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n_1+n_2-2)$, and

$$I_{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{(n_1+n_2-2)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n_1+n_2-2)}, \frac{(n_1+n_2-2)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n_1+n_2-2)} \right),$$

where $S^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_X^2 + (n_2-1)S_Y^2}{n_1+n_2-2}$.



CI-3: (1 - α) CI of population proportion(s)

• If a (large) population has an unknown proportion p , then $\frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ if $n\hat{p} \geq 10$ and $n(1-\hat{p}) \geq 10$ with $\hat{p} = x/n$, and $I_p = \hat{p} \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$.

• If two independent (large) populations have unknown proportions p_1 and p_2 , then

$$\frac{(\hat{p}_1-\hat{p}_2)-(p_1-p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

if $n_i\hat{p}_i \geq 10$ and $n_i(1-\hat{p}_i) \geq 10$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $I_{p_1-p_2} = (\hat{p}_1-\hat{p}_2) \mp z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$.

7. Hypothesis Test (HT)

	H_0 is true	H_0 is false and $\theta = \theta_1$
reject H_0	(type I error or significance level) α	(power) $h(\theta_1)$
don't reject H_0	$1 - \alpha$	(type II error) $\beta(\theta_1) = 1 - h(\theta_1)$

reject $H_0 \Leftrightarrow TS \in C \Leftrightarrow p\text{-value} < \alpha$

χ^2 tests for populations (non-parametric tests)

Suppose that for a random sample of a population X , the n elements of it are classified into k disjoint groups $A_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$. For each group $A_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$, suppose that there are $N_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$ elements inside. Let $p_i = P(A_i)$ assuming a given distribution of X . Note that $p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_k = 1$ and $N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_k = n$. One wants to test the hypotheses

$$H_0 : P(A_i) = p_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k, \quad H_a : P(A_i) \neq p_i \text{ for some } 1 \leq i \leq k.$$

If n is large in the sense that $np_i \geq 5$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$, then the test statistic is

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(N_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} \approx \chi^2(k-1).$$

Therefore the observation of the test statistic is

$$TS = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - np_i)^2}{np_i}, \text{ where } n_i \text{ is the observation of } N_i, 1 \leq i \leq k.$$

For the critical region C , one can take (note that if H_0 is true, then TS should be close to zero)

$$C = (\chi^2_{\alpha}(k-1), \infty).$$

The conclusion would be $TS \in C \iff H_0$ is rejected.

8. Linear and logistic regression

(Multiple) linear regression: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

- Y : response variable (which is normal r.v.), $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$: predictors (which are scalars).
- sample: $\{(x_{11}, \dots, x_{1k}; y_1), (x_{21}, \dots, x_{2k}; y_2), \dots, (x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nk}; y_n)\}$.
- how to estimate $\beta_j \approx \hat{\beta}_j$: least square method, that is, to minimize $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$, where the estimated (multiple) linear regression line \hat{y} is

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_k.$$

- $\frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j}{se(\hat{\beta}_j)} \sim T(n-k-1)$, this helps determine whether or not the real $\beta_j = 0$?
- $\sigma^2 \approx \frac{SSE}{n-k-1}$, this gives an estimation of the size of the error.
- $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SSY}$, this gives how well the model is (if $R^2 \approx 1$, then the model fits the sample very well).
- How to test $\beta_1 = \dots = \beta_k = 0$? Use the random variable $\frac{SSR/k}{SSE/(n-k-1)} \sim F(k, n-k-1)$.

Logistic regression: Let Y can only take 0 or 1 with $P(Y=1) = p$ and $P(Y=0) = 1-p$.

$$E(Y) = p(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k}}.$$

- Y : response variable (which is Bernoulli r.v. $P(Y=1) = p$ and $P(Y=0) = 1-p$, so $E(Y) = p$), $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$: predictors (which are scalars).
- sample: $\{(x_{11}, \dots, x_{1k}; y_1), (x_{21}, \dots, x_{2k}; y_2), \dots, (x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nk}; y_n)\}$.
- how to estimate $\beta_j \approx \hat{\beta}_j$: maximal likelihood method (maximize $\prod_{i=1}^n p(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik})^{y_i} (1 - p(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{ik}))^{1-y_i}$).
- $\frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j}{se(\hat{\beta}_j)} \approx N(0, 1)$ for large $n \geq 30$, this helps determine whether or not the real $\beta_j = 0$?
- Classification of a new object $Y(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ as 1 or 0 according

$$Y(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \hat{p}(x_1, \dots, x_k) \geq 0.5, \\ 0, & \text{if } \hat{p}(x_1, \dots, x_k) < 0.5, \end{cases}$$

where the estimated logit function $\hat{p}(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ is

$$\hat{p}(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \frac{e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_k}}{1 + e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_k}}.$$

9. Tables

(9.1) Table for $N(0, 1)$ standard normal random variable $\Phi(x) = P(N(0, 1) \leq x)$, $x \geq 0$.
There is an important relation $\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$, $x \geq 0$.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	0.9564	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	0.9993	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	0.9997	0.9997
3.4	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	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	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
3.7	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
3.8	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
3.9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
4.0	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

(9.2) Table for $T(f)$ random variable $F(x) = P(T(f) \leq x)$,
where f is a parameter called 'degrees of freedom'.

f	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.9975	0.9995
1	1.00	3.08	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66	127.32	636.62
2	0.82	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92	14.09	31.60
3	0.76	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84	7.45	12.92
4	0.74	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60	5.60	8.61
5	0.73	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03	4.77	6.87
6	0.72	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71	4.32	5.96
7	0.71	1.41	1.89	2.36	3.00	3.50	4.03	5.41
8	0.71	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36	3.83	5.04
9	0.70	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25	3.69	4.78
10	0.70	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17	3.58	4.59
11	0.70	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11	3.50	4.44
12	0.70	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.05	3.43	4.32
13	0.69	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01	3.37	4.22
14	0.69	1.35	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98	3.33	4.14
15	0.69	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95	3.29	4.07
16	0.69	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92	3.25	4.01
17	0.69	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90	3.22	3.97
18	0.69	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88	3.20	3.92
19	0.69	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86	3.17	3.88
20	0.69	1.33	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.85	3.15	3.85
21	0.69	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83	3.14	3.82
22	0.69	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82	3.12	3.79
23	0.69	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81	3.10	3.77
24	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80	3.09	3.75
25	0.68	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.79	3.08	3.73
26	0.68	1.31	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78	3.07	3.71
27	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77	3.06	3.69
28	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76	3.05	3.67
29	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.46	2.76	3.04	3.66
30	0.68	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75	3.03	3.65
40	0.68	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70	2.97	3.55
50	0.68	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.40	2.68	2.94	3.50
60	0.68	1.30	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66	2.91	3.46
100	0.68	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.63	2.87	3.39
∞	0.67	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58	2.81	3.29

(9.3) Table for $\chi^2(f)$ random variable $F(x) = P(\chi^2(f) \leq x)$, where f is a parameter.

f	0.0005	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.27	0.45
2	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.45	0.71	1.02	1.39
3	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.22	0.35	0.58	1.01	1.42	1.87	2.37
4	0.06	0.09	0.21	0.30	0.48	0.71	1.06	1.65	2.19	2.75	3.36
5	0.16	0.21	0.41	0.55	0.83	1.15	1.61	2.34	3.00	3.66	4.35
6	0.30	0.38	0.68	0.87	1.24	1.64	2.20	3.07	3.83	4.57	5.35
7	0.48	0.60	0.99	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.73	3.82	4.67	5.49	6.35
8	0.71	0.86	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	4.59	5.53	6.42	7.34
9	0.97	1.15	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	5.38	6.39	7.36	8.34
10	1.26	1.48	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	6.18	7.27	8.30	9.34
11	1.59	1.83	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	5.58	6.99	8.15	9.24	10.34
12	1.93	2.21	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	7.81	9.03	10.18	11.34
13	2.31	2.62	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	7.04	8.63	9.93	11.13	12.34
14	2.70	3.04	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	9.47	10.82	12.08	13.34
15	3.11	3.48	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	10.31	11.72	13.03	14.34
16	3.54	3.94	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	11.15	12.62	13.98	15.34
17	3.98	4.42	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.09	12.00	13.53	14.94	16.34
18	4.44	4.90	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.86	12.86	14.44	15.89	17.34
19	4.91	5.41	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.12	11.65	13.72	15.35	16.85	18.34
20	5.40	5.92	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.85	12.44	14.58	16.27	17.81	19.34
21	5.90	6.45	8.03	8.90	10.28	11.59	13.24	15.44	17.18	18.77	20.34
22	6.40	6.98	8.64	9.54	10.98	12.34	14.04	16.31	18.10	19.73	21.34
23	6.92	7.53	9.26	10.20	11.69	13.09	14.85	17.19	19.02	20.69	22.34
24	7.45	8.08	9.89	10.86	12.40	13.85	15.66	18.06	19.94	21.65	23.34
25	7.99	8.65	10.52	11.52	13.12	14.61	16.47	18.94	20.87	22.62	24.34
26	8.54	9.22	11.16	12.20	13.84	15.38	17.29	19.82	21.79	23.58	25.34
27	9.09	9.80	11.81	12.88	14.57	16.15	18.11	20.70	22.72	24.54	26.34
28	9.66	10.39	12.46	13.56	15.31	16.93	18.94	21.59	23.65	25.51	27.34
29	10.23	10.99	13.12	14.26	16.05	17.71	19.77	22.48	24.58	26.48	28.34
30	10.80	11.59	13.79	14.95	16.79	18.49	20.60	23.36	25.51	27.44	29.34
40	16.91	17.92	20.71	22.16	24.43	26.51	29.05	32.34	34.87	37.13	39.34
50	23.46	24.67	27.99	29.71	32.36	34.76	37.69	41.45	46.86	51.93	59.33
60	30.34	31.74	35.53	37.48	40.48	43.19	46.46	50.64	53.81	56.62	59.33
100	59.90	61.92	67.33	70.06	74.22	77.93	82.36	87.95	92.13	95.81	99.33

Table for $\chi^2(f)$ random variable $F(x) = P(\chi^2(f) \leq x)$, where f is a parameter.

f	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.999	0.9995
1	0.71	1.07	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88	10.83	12.12
2	1.83	2.41	3.22	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60	13.82	15.20
3	2.95	3.66	4.64	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84	16.27	17.73
4	4.04	4.88	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86	18.47	20.00
5	5.13	6.06	7.29	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75	20.52	22.11
6	6.21	7.23	8.56	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55	22.46	24.10
7	7.28	8.38	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28	24.32	26.02
8	8.35	9.52	11.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.95	26.12	27.87
9	9.41	10.66	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59	27.88	29.67
10	10.47	11.78	13.44	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19	29.59	31.42
11	11.53	12.90	14.63	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76	31.26	33.14
12	12.58	14.01	15.81	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30	32.91	34.82
13	13.64	15.12	16.98	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82	34.53	36.48
14	14.69	16.22	18.15	21.06	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32	36.12	38.11
15	15.73	17.32	19.31	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80	37.70	39.72
16	16.78	18.42	20.47	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27	39.25	41.31
17	17.82	19.51	21.61	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72	40.79	42.88
18	18.87	20.60	22.76	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16	42.31	44.43
19	19.91	21.69	23.90	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58	43.82	45.97
20	20.95	22.77	25.04	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00	45.31	47.50
21	21.99	23.86	26.17	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40	46.80	49.01
22	23.03	24.94	27.30	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80	48.27	50.51
23	24.07	26.02	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18	49.73	52.00
24	25.11	27.10	29.55	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56	51.18	53.48
25	26.14	28.17	30.68	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93	52.62	54.95
26	27.18	29.25	31.79	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29	54.05	56.41
27	28.21	30.32	32.91	36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.64	55.48	57.86
28	29.25	31.39	34.03	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99	56.89	59.30
29	30.28	32.46	35.14	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34	58.30	60.73
30	31.32	33.53	36.25	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67	59.70	62.16
40	41.62	44.16	47.27	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77	73.40	76.09
50	51.89	54.72	58.16	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49	86.66	89.56
60	62.13	65.23	68.97	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95	99.61	102.69
100	102.95	106.91	111.67	118.50	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17	149.45	153.17

(9.4) Table for Binomial random variable $P(Bin(n, p) \leq k)$ if $p \leq 0.5$.
 If $p > 0.5$, then $P(Bin(n, p) \leq k) = P(Bin(n, 1 - p) \geq n - k)$.

n	k	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50
2	0	0.9025	0.8100	0.7225	0.6400	0.5625	0.4900	0.4225	0.3600	0.3025	0.2500
	1	0.9975	0.9900	0.9775	0.9600	0.9375	0.9100	0.8775	0.8400	0.7975	0.7500
3	0	0.8574	0.7290	0.6141	0.5120	0.4219	0.3430	0.2746	0.2160	0.1664	0.1250
	1	0.9928	0.9720	0.9392	0.8960	0.8438	0.7840	0.7183	0.6480	0.5747	0.5000
4	0	0.8145	0.6561	0.5220	0.4096	0.3164	0.2401	0.1785	0.1256	0.0915	0.0625
	1	0.9860	0.9477	0.8905	0.8192	0.7383	0.6517	0.5630	0.4735	0.3910	0.3125
5	0	0.7738	0.5905	0.4437	0.3277	0.2373	0.1681	0.1160	0.0778	0.0503	0.0313
	1	0.9774	0.9185	0.8352	0.7373	0.6328	0.5282	0.4284	0.3370	0.2562	0.1875
6	0	0.7351	0.5314	0.3771	0.2621	0.1780	0.1176	0.0754	0.0467	0.0277	0.0156
	1	0.9672	0.8847	0.7765	0.6554	0.5339	0.4202	0.3191	0.2333	0.1636	0.1094
7	0	0.6983	0.4783	0.3206	0.2097	0.1335	0.0824	0.0490	0.0280	0.0152	0.0078
	1	0.9566	0.8503	0.7166	0.5767	0.4449	0.3294	0.2338	0.1586	0.1024	0.0625
8	0	0.6634	0.4305	0.2725	0.1678	0.1001	0.0576	0.0319	0.0168	0.0084	0.0039
	1	0.9428	0.8131	0.6572	0.5033	0.3671	0.2553	0.1691	0.1064	0.0632	0.0352
9	0	0.6302	0.3874	0.2316	0.1342	0.0751	0.0404	0.0207	0.0101	0.0046	0.0020
	1	0.9288	0.7748	0.5995	0.4362	0.3003	0.1960	0.1211	0.0705	0.0385	0.0195

Table for Binomial random variable $P(Bin(n, p) \leq k)$ if $p \leq 0.5$.
 If $p > 0.5$, then $P(Bin(n, p) \leq k) = P(Bin(n, 1 - p) \geq n - k)$.

n	k	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50
10	0	0.5987	0.3487	0.1969	0.1074	0.0563	0.0282	0.0135	0.0060	0.0025	0.0010
	1	0.9139	0.7361	0.5443	0.3758	0.2440	0.1493	0.0860	0.0464	0.0233	0.0107
11	0	0.5688	0.3138	0.1673	0.0859	0.0422	0.0198	0.0088	0.0036	0.0014	0.0005
	1	0.8981	0.6974	0.4922	0.3221	0.1971	0.1130	0.0606	0.0302	0.0139	0.0059
12	0	0.5404	0.2824	0.1422	0.0687	0.0317	0.0138	0.0057	0.0022	0.0008	0.0002
	1	0.8816	0.6590	0.4435	0.2749	0.1584	0.0850	0.0424	0.0196	0.0083	0.0032

(9.5) Table for Poisson random variable $P(Po(\mu) \leq k)$.

k	μ									
	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
0	0.9048	0.8187	0.7408	0.6703	0.6065	0.5488	0.4966	0.4493	0.4066	0.3679
1	0.9953	0.9825	0.9631	0.9384	0.9098	0.8781	0.8442	0.8088	0.7725	0.7358
2	0.9998	0.9989	0.9964	0.9921	0.9856	0.9769	0.9659	0.9536	0.9371	0.9197
3	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9992	0.9982	0.9966	0.9942	0.9909	0.9865	0.9810
4	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9996	0.9992	0.9986	0.9977	0.9963
5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9994
6	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999
7	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
k	μ									
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
0	0.3329	0.3012	0.2725	0.2466	0.2231	0.2019	0.1827	0.1653	0.1496	0.1353
1	0.6990	0.6626	0.6268	0.5918	0.5578	0.5249	0.4932	0.4628	0.4337	0.4060
2	0.9004	0.8795	0.8571	0.8335	0.8088	0.7834	0.7572	0.7306	0.7037	0.6767
3	0.9743	0.9662	0.9569	0.9463	0.9344	0.9212	0.9068	0.8913	0.8747	0.8571
4	0.9946	0.9923	0.9893	0.9857	0.9814	0.9763	0.9704	0.9636	0.9559	0.9473
5	0.9990	0.9985	0.9978	0.9968	0.9955	0.9940	0.9920	0.9896	0.9868	0.9834
6	0.9999	0.9997	0.9996	0.9994	0.9991	0.9987	0.9981	0.9974	0.9966	0.9955
7	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9996	0.9994	0.9992	0.9989
8	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998
9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
k	μ									
	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
0	0.1225	0.1108	0.1003	0.0907	0.0821	0.0743	0.0672	0.0608	0.0550	0.0498
1	0.3796	0.3546	0.3309	0.3084	0.2873	0.2674	0.2487	0.2311	0.2146	0.1991
2	0.6496	0.6227	0.5960	0.5697	0.5438	0.5184	0.4936	0.4695	0.4460	0.4232
3	0.8386	0.8194	0.7993	0.7787	0.7576	0.7360	0.7141	0.6919	0.6696	0.6472
4	0.9379	0.9275	0.9162	0.9041	0.8912	0.8774	0.8629	0.8477	0.8318	0.8153
5	0.9796	0.9751	0.9700	0.9643	0.9580	0.9510	0.9433	0.9349	0.9258	0.9161
6	0.9941	0.9925	0.9906	0.9884	0.9858	0.9828	0.9794	0.9756	0.9713	0.9665
7	0.9985	0.9980	0.9974	0.9967	0.9958	0.9947	0.9934	0.9919	0.9901	0.9881
8	0.9997	0.9995	0.9994	0.9991	0.9989	0.9985	0.9981	0.9976	0.9969	0.9962
9	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9996	0.9995	0.9993	0.9991	0.9989
10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9996
11	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
12	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table for Poisson random variable $P(Po(\mu) \leq k)$.

k	μ									
	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
0	0.0408	0.0334	0.0273	0.0224	0.0183	0.0150	0.0123	0.0101	0.0082	0.0067
1	0.1712	0.1468	0.1257	0.1074	0.0916	0.0780	0.0663	0.0563	0.0477	0.0404
2	0.3799	0.3397	0.3027	0.2689	0.2381	0.2127	0.1851	0.1626	0.1425	0.1247
3	0.6025	0.5584	0.5152	0.4735	0.4335	0.3954	0.3594	0.3257	0.2942	0.2650
4	0.7806	0.7442	0.7064	0.6678	0.6288	0.5898	0.5512	0.5132	0.4763	0.4405
5	0.8946	0.8705	0.8441	0.8156	0.7851	0.7531	0.7199	0.6858	0.6510	0.6160
6	0.9534	0.9421	0.9267	0.9091	0.8893	0.8675	0.8436	0.8180	0.7908	0.7622
7	0.9832	0.9769	0.9682	0.9599	0.9509	0.9419	0.9321	0.9214	0.9049	0.8866
8	0.9943	0.9917	0.9883	0.9840	0.9786	0.9721	0.9642	0.9549	0.9442	0.9319
9	0.9982	0.9973	0.9960	0.9942	0.9919	0.9889	0.9851	0.9805	0.9749	0.9682
10	0.9995	0.9992	0.9987	0.9981	0.9972	0.9959	0.9943	0.9922	0.9896	0.9863
11	0.9999	0.9998	0.9996	0.9994	0.9991	0.9986	0.9980	0.9971	0.9960	0.9945
12	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9996	0.9993	0.9990	0.9986
13	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9996	0.9993	0.9990	0.9986
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9995
15	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998
k	μ									
	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
0	0.0055	0.0045	0.0037	0.0030	0.0025	0.0015	0.0009	0.0006	0.0003	0.0002
1	0.0342	0.0289	0.0244	0.0206	0.0174	0.0113	0.0073	0.0047	0.0030	0.0019
2	0.1088	0.0948	0.0824	0.0715	0.0620	0.0430	0.0286	0.0203	0.0138	0.0093
3	0.2381	0.2133	0.1906	0.1700	0.1512	0.1118	0.0818	0.0591	0.0424	0.0301
4	0.4061	0.3733	0.3422	0.3127	0.2851	0.2237	0.1730	0.1321	0.0996	0.0744
5	0.5809	0.5461	0.5119	0.4783	0.4457	0.3690	0.3007	0.2414	0.1912	0.1496
6	0.7324	0.7017	0.6703	0.6384	0.6063	0.5265	0.4497	0.3782	0.3134	0.2562
7	0.8449	0.8217	0.7970	0.7710	0.7440	0.6728	0.5987	0.5246	0.4530	0.3856
8	0.9181	0.9027	0.8857	0.8672	0.8472	0.7916	0.7291	0.6620	0.5925	0.5231
9	0.9603	0.9512	0.9409	0.9292	0.9161	0.8774	0.8305	0.7764	0.7166	0.6530
10	0.9823	0.9775	0.9718	0.9651	0.9574	0.9332	0.9015	0.8622	0.8159	0.7634
11	0.9927	0.9904	0.9875	0.9841	0.9799	0.9661	0.9467	0.9208	0.8881	0.8487
12	0.9972	0.9962	0.9949	0.9932	0.9912	0.9840	0.9730	0.9573	0.9362	0.9091
13	0.9990	0.9986	0.9980	0.9973	0.9964	0.9929	0.9872	0.9784	0.9658	0.9486
14	0.9999	0.9995	0.9993	0.9990	0.9986	0.9970	0.9943	0.9897	0.9827	0.9726
15	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9996	0.9995	0.9988	0.9976	0.9954	0.9918	0.9862
16	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9996	0.9990	0.9980	0.9963	0.9934
17	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9996	0.9992	0.9984	0.9970
18	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9997	0.9993	0.9987
19	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9997	0.9995
20	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998
21	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999
22	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table for Poisson random variable $P(Po(\mu) \leq k)$.

k	μ														
	9.0	9.5	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0					
0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000					
1	0.0012	0.0008	0.0005	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000					
2	0.0062	0.0042	0.0028	0.0012	0.0005	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000					
3	0.0212	0.0149	0.0103	0.0049	0.0023	0.0011	0.0005	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000					
4	0.0550	0.0403	0.0293	0.0151	0.0076	0.0037	0.0018	0.0009	0.0004	0.0002					
5	0.1157	0.0885	0.0671	0.0375	0.0203	0.0107	0.0055	0.0028	0.0014	0.0007					
6	0.2068	0.1649	0.1301	0.0786	0.0458	0.0259	0.0142	0.0076	0.0040	0.0021					
7	0.3239	0.2687	0.2202	0.1432	0.0895	0.0540	0.0316	0.0180	0.0100	0.0054					
8	0.4557	0.3918	0.3328	0.2320	0.1550	0.0998	0.0621	0.0374	0.0220	0.0126					
9	0.5874	0.5218	0.4579	0.3405	0.2424	0.1658	0.1094	0.0699	0.0433	0.0261					
10	0.7060	0.6453	0.5830	0.4599	0.3472	0.2517	0.1757	0.1185	0.0774	0.0491					
11	0.8030	0.7520	0.6968	0.5793	0.4616	0.3532	0.2600	0.1848	0.1270	0.0847					
12	0.8758	0.8364	0.7916	0.6887	0.5760	0.4631	0.3585	0.2676	0.1931	0.1350					
13	0.9261	0.8981	0.8645	0.7813	0.6815	0.5730	0.4644	0.3632	0.2745	0.2009					
14	0.9585	0.9400	0.9165	0.8540	0.7720	0.6751	0.5704	0.4657	0.3675	0.2808					
15	0.9780	0.9665	0.9513	0.9074	0.8444	0.7636	0.6694	0.5681	0.4667	0.3715					
16	0.9889	0.9823	0.9730	0.9441	0.8987	0.8355	0.7559	0.6641	0.5660	0.4677					
17	0.9947	0.9911	0.9857	0.9678	0.9370	0.8905	0.8272	0.7489	0.6593	0.5640					
18	0.9976	0.9957	0.9928	0.9823	0.9626	0.9302	0.8826	0.8195	0.7423	0.6550					
19	0.9989	0.9980	0.9965	0.9907	0.9787	0.9573	0.9235	0.8752	0.8122	0.7363					
20	0.9996	0.9991	0.9984	0.9953	0.9884	0.9750	0.9521	0.9170	0.8682	0.8055					
21	0.9998	0.9996	0.9993	0.9977	0.9939	0.9859	0.9712	0.9469	0.9108	0.8615					
22	0.9999	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9970	0.9924	0.9833	0.9673	0.9418	0.9047					
23	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9995	0.9985	0.9960	0.9907	0.9805	0.9633	0.9367					
24	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9993	0.9980	0.9950	0.9888	0.9777	0.9594					
25	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9974	0.9938	0.9869	0.9748					
26	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9995	0.9987	0.9967	0.9925	0.9848					
27	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9994	0.9983	0.9959	0.9912					
28	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9991	0.9978	0.9950					
29	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9994	0.9986					
30	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9993					
31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9996					
32	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9996					
33	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999					
34	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999					
35	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000					