
Examiner: Xiangfeng Yang (Tel: 013 28 57 88).

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)

Three students (marked as A , B and C) take an exam. Assume that these three students are independent and the passing exam probabilities for the three students are $P(A) = 0.8$, $P(B) = 0.6$ and $P(C) = 0.1$.

(1.1) (1p) Find the probability that exactly two students pass the exam.

(1.2) (1p) Find the probability that at least one student passes the exam.

(1.3) (1p) Given that at least one student passes the exam, find the probability that C passes the exam.

2 (3 points)

Let X be a continuous random variable with a probability density function (pdf) as follows

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} c \cdot x^3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(2.1) (1p) Find the value of the constant c in order that $f(x)$ is indeed a pdf.

(2.2) (1p) Find the mean $E(X)$ of X and the variance $V(X)$ of X .

(2.3) (1p) Find the 95-th percentile b (that is, find b such that $P(X \leq b) = 0.95$).

(Hint: you might need to use the integral $\int_a^b x^n dx = \left[\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right]_{x=a}^{x=b} = \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1})$ for any integer $n \geq 0$.)

3 (3 points)

Suppose that the numbers of cars sold in each week by Askling Bil in Linköping follow a Poisson distribution $Po(1)$ with parameter $\lambda = 1$. Assume that the numbers of cars sold in different weeks are independent. Find the probability that there are at most 70 cars sold within one year (52 weeks) by Askling Bil in Linköping.

4 (3 points)

A population X is a discrete random variable with the following probability mass function (pmf)

X	0	1	2
$p(x)$	$1 - 3\theta$	θ	2θ

where $0 < \theta < 1/3$ is an unknown parameter. A sample $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ is taken from this population.

(4.1) (2p) Use the method of moments to find a point estimator $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$ of θ .

(4.2) (1p) Find the variance $V(\hat{\theta}_{MM})$ of the point estimator $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$.

5 (3 points)

The lengths X of a certain items follow a normal distribution $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. In order to study the unknown parameters μ and σ^2 , a sample is taken from X with sample size 9, sample mean 5.2 and sample standard deviation 0.28.

(5.1) (1p) In order to check whether or not $\mu > 5$, construct an appropriate one-sided 95% confidence interval of μ .

(5.2) (1p) With a significance level $\alpha = 5\%$, test the hypotheses $H_0 : \mu = 5$ against $H_a : \mu > 5$.

(5.3) (1p) Construct a two-sided 95% confidence interval of σ^2 .

6 (3 points)

A coin (with two sides 'head' and 'tail') has been thrown 100 times and the results are:

Outcome	head	tail
Frequency	55	45

Do the results provide any evidence that the coin is unfair?

(6.1) (1p) Let p be the 'head' probability. Test the following hypotheses with a 5% significance level:

$$H_0 : p = 0.5 \quad \text{against} \quad H_a : p \neq 0.5.$$

(6.2) (2p) Let p_1 be the 'head' probability and p_2 be the 'tail' probability. Perform a χ^2 test for the following hypotheses with a 5% significance level:

$$H_0 : p_1 = 0.5 \text{ and } p_2 = 0.5 \quad H_a : p_1 \neq 0.5 \text{ and } p_2 \neq 0.5$$

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) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 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) $X \sim U(a, b)$ 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

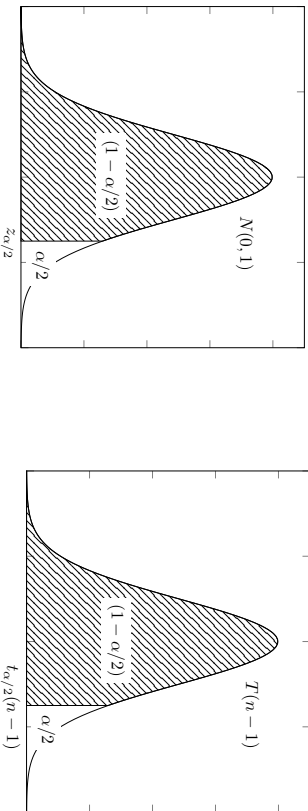
$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_X - \mu_Y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1) \text{ and}$$

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

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

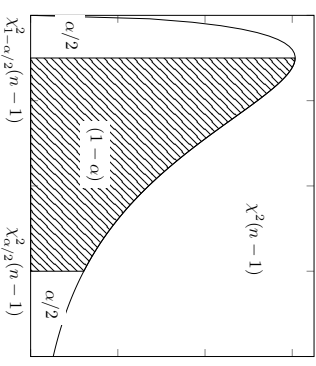
• If a population $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is unknown, then $\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n - 1)$, and

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

• 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 $N_{i1}, 1 \leq i \leq k$ 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)

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

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.
- $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$, 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	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	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	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	1.0000	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	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	0.2102	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	0.9519	0.9439	0.9361	0.9214	0.9049	0.8867
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	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9997	0.9995	0.9993
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998
15	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999

k	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	0.9999	0.9999	0.9997	0.9993					
31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9996					
32	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996					
33	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998					
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					