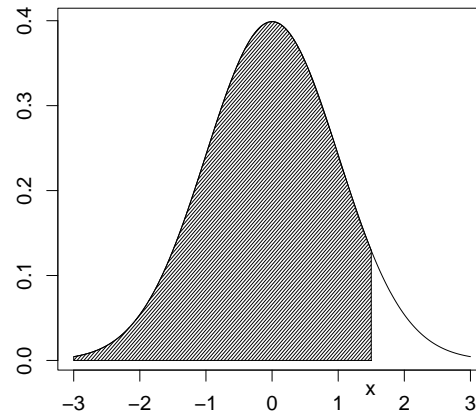


# Normal Distribution Function Tables

The first table gives

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$$

and this corresponds to the shaded area in the figure to the right.  $\Phi(x)$  is the probability that a random variable, normally distributed with zero mean and unit variance, will be less than or equal to  $x$ . When  $x < 0$  use  $\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$ , as the normal distribution with mean zero is symmetric about zero. To interpolate, use the formula



$$\Phi(x) \approx \Phi(x_1) + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} (\Phi(x_2) - \Phi(x_1))$$

**Table 1**

$x$	$\Phi(x)$	$x$	$\Phi(x)$	$x$	$\Phi(x)$	$x$	$\Phi(x)$	$x$	$\Phi(x)$	$x$	$\Phi(x)$
<b>0.00</b>	0.5000	<b>0.50</b>	0.6915	<b>1.00</b>	0.8413	<b>1.50</b>	0.9332	<b>2.00</b>	0.9772	<b>2.50</b>	0.9938
<b>0.05</b>	0.5199	<b>0.55</b>	0.7088	<b>1.05</b>	0.8531	<b>1.55</b>	0.9394	<b>2.05</b>	0.9798	<b>2.55</b>	0.9946
<b>0.10</b>	0.5398	<b>0.60</b>	0.7257	<b>1.10</b>	0.8643	<b>1.60</b>	0.9452	<b>2.10</b>	0.9821	<b>2.60</b>	0.9953
<b>0.15</b>	0.5596	<b>0.65</b>	0.7422	<b>1.15</b>	0.8749	<b>1.65</b>	0.9505	<b>2.15</b>	0.9842	<b>2.65</b>	0.9960
<b>0.20</b>	0.5793	<b>0.70</b>	0.7580	<b>1.20</b>	0.8849	<b>1.70</b>	0.9554	<b>2.20</b>	0.9861	<b>2.70</b>	0.9965
<b>0.25</b>	0.5987	<b>0.75</b>	0.7734	<b>1.25</b>	0.8944	<b>1.75</b>	0.9599	<b>2.25</b>	0.9878	<b>2.75</b>	0.9970
<b>0.30</b>	0.6179	<b>0.80</b>	0.7881	<b>1.30</b>	0.9032	<b>1.80</b>	0.9641	<b>2.30</b>	0.9893	<b>2.80</b>	0.9974
<b>0.35</b>	0.6368	<b>0.85</b>	0.8023	<b>1.35</b>	0.9115	<b>1.85</b>	0.9678	<b>2.35</b>	0.9906	<b>2.85</b>	0.9978
<b>0.40</b>	0.6554	<b>0.90</b>	0.8159	<b>1.40</b>	0.9192	<b>1.90</b>	0.9713	<b>2.40</b>	0.9918	<b>2.90</b>	0.9981
<b>0.45</b>	0.6736	<b>0.95</b>	0.8289	<b>1.45</b>	0.9265	<b>1.95</b>	0.9744	<b>2.45</b>	0.9929	<b>2.95</b>	0.9984
<b>0.50</b>	0.6915	<b>1.00</b>	0.8413	<b>1.50</b>	0.9332	<b>2.00</b>	0.9772	<b>2.50</b>	0.9938	<b>3.00</b>	0.9987

The inverse function  $\Phi^{-1}(p)$  is tabulated below for various values of  $p$ .

**Table 2**

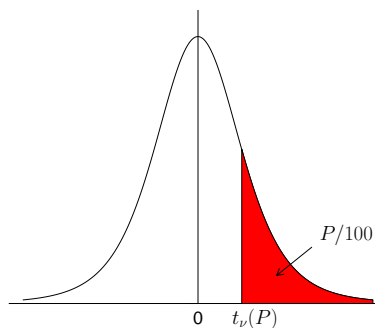
$p$	<b>0.900</b>	<b>0.950</b>	<b>0.975</b>	<b>0.990</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>0.9995</b>
$\Phi^{-1}(p)$	1.2816	1.6449	1.9600	2.3263	2.5758	3.0902	3.2905

# Percentage Points of the $t$ -Distribution

This table gives the percentage points  $t_\nu(P)$  for various values of  $P$  and degrees of freedom  $\nu$ , as indicated by the figure to the right.

The lower percentage points are given by symmetry as  $-t_\nu(P)$ , and the probability that  $|t| \geq t_\nu(P)$  is  $2P/100$ .

The limiting distribution of  $t$  as  $\nu \rightarrow \infty$  is the normal distribution with zero mean and unit variance.



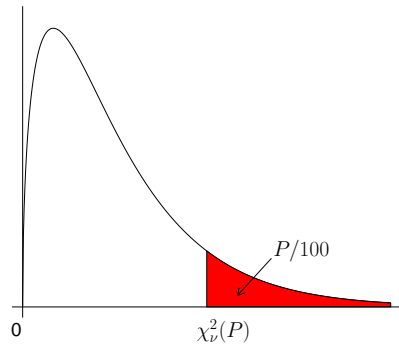
$\nu$	Percentage points $P$						
	10	5	2.5	1	0.5	0.1	0.05
<b>1</b>	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.309	636.619
<b>2</b>	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
<b>3</b>	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
<b>4</b>	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
<b>5</b>	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
<b>6</b>	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
<b>7</b>	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
<b>8</b>	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
<b>9</b>	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
<b>10</b>	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
<b>11</b>	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
<b>12</b>	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
<b>13</b>	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
<b>14</b>	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
<b>15</b>	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
<b>16</b>	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
<b>18</b>	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
<b>21</b>	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
<b>25</b>	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
<b>30</b>	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
<b>40</b>	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
<b>50</b>	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	3.261	3.496
<b>70</b>	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	3.211	3.435
<b>100</b>	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390
$\infty$	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090	3.291

## Percentage Points of the $\chi^2$ -Distribution

This table gives the percentage points  $\chi^2_\nu(P)$  for various values of  $P$  and degrees of freedom  $\nu$ , as indicated by the figure to the right.

If  $X$  is a variable distributed as  $\chi^2$  with  $\nu$  degrees of freedom,  $P/100$  is the probability that  $X \geq \chi^2_\nu(P)$ .

For  $\nu > 100$ ,  $\sqrt{2X}$  is approximately normally distributed with mean  $\sqrt{2\nu - 1}$  and unit variance.



$\nu$	Percentage points $P$						
	10	5	2.5	1	0.5	0.1	0.05
1	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879	10.828	12.116
2	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597	13.816	15.202
3	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838	16.266	17.730
4	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860	18.467	19.997
5	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750	20.515	22.105
6	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548	22.458	24.103
7	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278	24.322	26.018
8	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955	26.124	27.868
9	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589	27.877	29.666
10	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188	29.588	31.420
11	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757	31.264	33.137
12	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300	32.909	34.821
13	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819	34.528	36.478
14	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319	36.123	38.109
15	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801	37.697	39.719
16	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267	39.252	41.308
17	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718	40.790	42.879
18	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156	42.312	44.434
19	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582	43.820	45.973
20	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997	45.315	47.498
25	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928	52.620	54.947
30	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672	59.703	62.162
40	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766	73.402	76.095
50	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490	86.661	89.561
80	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321	124.839	128.261