| $k$ | $z_\alpha(\alpha=5\%)$ | $z_\alpha(\alpha=1\%)$ |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3.841 | 6.635 |
| 2 | 5.991 | 9.210 |
| 3 | 7.815 | 11.345 |
| 4 | 9.488 | 13.277 |
| 5 | 11.070 | 15.086 |
| 6 | 12.592 | 16.812 |
| 7 | 14.067 | 18.475 |
| 8 | 15.507 | 20.090 |
| 9 | 16.919 | 21.666 |
| 10 | 18.307 | 23.209 |
| 11 | 19.675 | 24.725 |
| 12 | 21.026 | 26.217 |
| 13 | 22.362 | 27.688 |
| 14 | 23.685 | 29.141 |
| 15 | 24.996 | 30.578 |
| 16 | 26.296 | 32.000 |
| 17 | 27.587 | 33.409 |
| 18 | 28.869 | 34.805 |
| 19 | 30.144 | 36.191 |
| 20 | 31.410 | 37.566 |

***Table* 6.1.** Thresholds $z_\alpha$ for the chi-squared test with $k$ degrees of freedom and significance levels $\alpha=5\%$ and $\alpha=1\%$.

| $1-\alpha$ | $y_{\alpha/2}$ |
|---|---|
| 0.90 | 1.645 |
| 0.91 | 1.695 |
| 0.92 | 1.751 |
| 0.93 | 1.812 |
| 0.94 | 1.881 |
| 0.95 | 1.960 |
| 0.96 | 2.054 |
| 0.97 | 2.170 |
| 0.98 | 2.326 |
| 0.99 | 2.576 |

***Table* 6.2.** Confidence levels $1-\alpha$ and corresponding $y_{\alpha/2}$ such that $2\Phi(y_{\alpha/2})-1=1-\alpha$.

| $1-\alpha$ | $y_{\alpha/2}(n=10)$ |
|---|---|
| 0.90 | 1.833 |
| 0.91 | 1.899 |
| 0.92 | 1.973 |
| 0.93 | 2.055 |
| 0.94 | 2.150 |
| 0.95 | 2.262 |
| 0.96 | 2.398 |
| 0.97 | 2.574 |
| 0.98 | 2.821 |
| 0.99 | 3.250 |

| $1-\alpha$ | $y_{\alpha/2}(n=100)$ |
|---|---|
| 0.90 | 1.660 |
| 0.91 | 1.712 |
| 0.92 | 1.769 |
| 0.93 | 1.832 |
| 0.94 | 1.903 |
| 0.95 | 1.984 |
| 0.96 | 2.081 |
| 0.97 | 2.202 |
| 0.98 | 2.365 |
| 0.99 | 2.626 |

***Table* 6.3.** Confidence levels $1-\alpha$ and corresponding $y_{\alpha/2}$ such that $\mathsf{P}(|T|\le y_{\alpha/2})=1-\alpha$. The left-hand table is for $n=10$ observations with $T$ having $n-1=9$ degrees of freedom, and the right-hand table is for $n=100$ observations with $T$ having $n-1=99$ degrees of freedom.

| $1-\alpha$ | $\ell$ | $u$ |
|---|---|---|
| 0.90 | 77.929 | 124.342 |
| 0.91 | 77.326 | 125.170 |
| 0.92 | 76.671 | 126.079 |
| 0.93 | 75.949 | 127.092 |
| 0.94 | 75.142 | 128.237 |
| 0.95 | 74.222 | 129.561 |
| 0.96 | 73.142 | 131.142 |
| 0.97 | 71.818 | 133.120 |
| 0.98 | 70.065 | 135.807 |
| 0.99 | 67.328 | 140.169 |

***Table* 6.4.** Confidence levels $1-\alpha$ and corresponding values of $\ell$ and $u$ such that $\mathsf{P}(\ell\le nV_n^2/\sigma^2\le u)=1-\alpha$ and such that $\mathsf{P}(nV_n^2/\sigma^2\le\ell)=\mathsf{P}(nV_n^2/\sigma^2\ge u)=\alpha/2$ for $n=100$ observations.

| $1-\alpha$ | $\ell$ | $u$ |
|---|---|---|
| 0.90 | 77.046 | 123.225 |
| 0.91 | 76.447 | 124.049 |
| 0.92 | 75.795 | 124.955 |
| 0.93 | 75.077 | 125.963 |
| 0.94 | 74.275 | 127.103 |
| 0.95 | 73.361 | 128.422 |
| 0.96 | 72.288 | 129.996 |
| 0.97 | 70.972 | 131.966 |
| 0.98 | 69.230 | 134.642 |
| 0.99 | 66.510 | 138.987 |

***Table* 6.5.** Confidence levels $1-\alpha$ and corresponding values of $\ell$ and $u$ such that $\mathsf{P}(\ell\le(n-1)S_n^2/\sigma^2\le u)=1-\alpha$ and such that $\mathsf{P}((n-1)S_n^2/\sigma^2\le\ell)=\mathsf{P}((n-1)S_n^2/\sigma^2\ge u)=\alpha/2$ for $n=100$ observations ($n-1=99$ degrees of freedom).

| $\alpha$ | $y_{\alpha/2}$ | $y_\alpha$ |
|---|---|---|
| 0.01 | 2.576 | 2.326 |
| 0.02 | 2.326 | 2.054 |
| 0.03 | 2.170 | 1.881 |
| 0.04 | 2.054 | 1.751 |
| 0.05 | 1.960 | 1.645 |
| 0.06 | 1.881 | 1.555 |
| 0.07 | 1.812 | 1.476 |
| 0.08 | 1.751 | 1.405 |
| 0.09 | 1.695 | 1.341 |
| 0.10 | 1.645 | 1.282 |

***Table* 6.6.** Significance levels $\alpha$ and corresponding critical values $y_{\alpha/2}$ such that $\Phi(y_{\alpha/2})=1-\alpha/2$ for a two-tailed test and $y_\alpha$ such that $\Phi(y_\alpha)=1-\alpha$ for the one-tailed test of the hypothesis $m\le m_0$. For the one-tailed test $m>m_0$, use $-y_\alpha$.