



Part I. Microeconomics (each question 2 points): choose the best answer.

單選，答錯不倒扣

1. Moral hazard arises in disability insurance because

- A. There is adverse selection.
- B. It is difficult to check the truth of all claims.
- C. Offering insurance reduces the observed rate of disability claims.
- D. People buy too much insurance.

2. Suppose there are many firms selling a homogenous product X with four different prices (\$1,\$2,\$3,\$4) and each occurs with the same probability: 1 in 4. Each customer knows the probability distribution of possible prices. The marginal benefit of search for the customer who has only found a store with a price of \$4 is:

- A. \$0.
- B. \$0.25.
- C. \$1.50.
- D. \$2.75.

3. According to Walras' Law, if all markets but the corn market are in equilibrium

- A. corn prices are incorrect.
- B. The demand curve for corns is upward-sloping.
- C. The corn market must also be in equilibrium.
- D. The excess supply of corn market is positive.

4. Barbara and Rick have the utility function  $U=XY$ . Barbara has 50 units of X and 20 units of Y while Rick has an endowment of 20 units of X and 120 units of Y. What will be the competitive equilibrium,  $P_x/P_y$  ?

- A. 2.
- B. 4.
- C. 6.
- D. 8.

5. Suppose there are five people considering construction of a new public park. Each one values the park at a certain amount (per year):

A	B	C	D	E
\$90	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$0

Suppose the park would cost each \$65 per year in added taxes, then

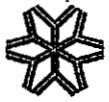
- A. the major voting results in a park.
- B. The median voter is D.
- C. The average voter is greater than the median voter.
- D. From a strict efficiency point of view, the park is necessary.



6. Which job would you prefer (interest rate,  $r = 0.10$ )?
- \$100,000 in year one and 110,000 in year 2.
  - \$50,000 in year one and 170,000 in year 2.
  - \$70,000 in year one and 130,000 in year 2.
  - \$60,000 in year one and 150,000 in year 2.
7. Consider the business of ditch digging, which uses labor and machines. The demand for ditches is given by  $Q = 24 - 0.4P$ . The two inputs L and M have marginal products  $MP_L = 4 - 0.4L$  and  $MP_M = 2 - 0.4M$ , in the production process  $Q = 4L + 2M - 0.2L^2 - 0.2M^2$ . If labor costs \$90 per unit and machines \$16 per unit of time, how many units will be hired?
- $L=1$  and  $M=3$ .
  - $L=2$  and  $M=2$ .
  - $L=1$  and  $M=2$ .
  - $L=2$  and  $M=3$ .
8. Suppose the utility function is  $U=CL$ , where L is leisure. The worker's consumption is given by  $C=\$5(12 - L)$ , where 12 may be considered available hours. How many hours does she work?
- 6 hours.
  - 4 hours.
  - 8 hours.
  - 5 hours.
9. Which market in the following will have less price dispersion?
- Cars.
  - Soaps.
  - Toothpastes.
  - Apples.
10. If good A is a "neutral," what is its marginal rate of substitution for good B (which is normal)?
- Infinity.
  - 1.
  - 1.
  - 0.
11. When we assume that averages are preferred to extremes for a consumer, we mean his preference is
- Monotonic.
  - Convex.
  - Concave.
  - Neutral.



12. On a certain island there are only two goods, wheat and milk. The only scarce resource is land. There are 1000 acres of land. An acre of land will produce either 16 units of milk or 37 units of wheat. The citizens of this island all have utility functions of the form  $U(M,W)=MW$ . At every Pareto optimal allocation,
- The number of units of milk produced equals the number of units of wheat produced.
  - Total milk production is 800.
  - All citizens consume the same commodity bundle.
  - Every consumer's marginal rate of substitution between milk and wheat is  $-1$ .
13. The town of Brass Monkey has population 500. Brass Monkey has a single public good, the town skating rink and a single private good, Labatt's ale. Everyone's utility function is  $U_i(X_i, Y) = X_i - 64/Y$ , where  $X_i$  is the number of bottles of ale consumed by  $i$  and  $Y$  is the size of the skating rink in square meters. The price of ale is \$1 per bottle. The cost of skating rink to the city is \$5 per square meter. Everyone has income of at least \$5000. What is the Pareto efficient size for the town skating rink?
- 80 square meters.
  - 200 square meters.
  - 100 square meters.
  - 165 square meters.
14. If you have an income of \$12 to spend, if commodity 1 costs \$2 per unit, and if commodity 2 costs \$6 per unit, then the equation for your budget line can be written as
- $X_1/2 + X_2/6 = 12$ .
  - $(X_1 + X_2)/(8) = 12$ .
  - $X_1 + 3X_2 = 6$ .
  - $8(X_1 + X_2) = 12$ .
15. Charlie's indifference curves have the equation  $X_B = \text{constant}/X_A$ , where larger constants correspond to better indifference curves. Charlie strictly prefers the bundle (7,15) to the following bundle
- (15,7).
  - (8,14).
  - (11,11).
  - (10,10).



16. Mary measures the departure of any bundle from her favorite bundle by the sum of the absolute values of the differences. Her favorite bundle is (2,7), that is, 2 cookies and 7 glasses of milk. Mary's indifference curve that passes through the point  $(c,m)=(3,6)$  also passes through

- A. (4,5).
- B. The points (2,5), (4,7), and (3,8).
- C. (2,7).
- D. The points (3,7), (2,6), and (2,8).

17. Ambrose has the utility function  $U(X_1, X_2) = 4X_1^{1/2} + X_2$ . If Ambrose were initially consuming 81 units of nuts and 14 units of berries, then what is the largest number of berries that he would be willing to give up in return for an additional 40 units of nuts.

- A. 11.
- B. 25.
- C. 8.
- D. 4.

18. Elmer's utility function is  $U(X, Y) = \min\{X, Y^2\}$ . If the price of X is 15, the price of Y is 10, and Elmer chooses to consume 7 units of Y, what must Elmer's income be?

- A. 1610.
- B. 175.
- C. 905.
- D. 805.

19. Bartholomew has a utility function  $U(X_1, X_2) = 8X_1^{1/2} + X_2$ . His income is 23, the price of nuts is 2 and the price of berries is 1. How many units of berries will Bartholomew demand?

- A. 15.
- B. 4.
- C. 30.
- D. 10.

20. If Abishag owned 9 quinces and 10 kumquats, and if the price of kumquats is 3 times the price of quinces, how many kumquats could she afford if she spent all of her money on kumquats?

- A. 26.
- B. 19.
- C. 10.
- D. 13.



21. A consumer has the utility function  $U(C_1, C_2) = C_1 C_2$ . There is no inflation, the interest rate is 10%, and the consumer has income 100 in period 1 and 121 in period 2.

The optimal intertemporal choice is

- A.  $C_1=105, C_2=120$ .
- B.  $C_1=106, C_2=110$ .
- C.  $C_1=105, C_2=115.5$ .
- D.  $C_1=100, C_2=125$ .

22. Let the production function be  $f(x_1, x_2) = \min\{x_1, x_2\}$ . It follows that the production function has

- A. Increasing return to scale.
- B. Constant return to scale.
- C. Decreasing return to scale.
- D. Diminishing return.

23. A firm has the production function  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^{1/2} x_2^{1/2}$ . Suppose that this firm is using 16 units of factor 2 and is unable to vary this quantity in the short run. Let the price of the firm's output be  $p$ , and let the price it pays per unit of factor 1 be  $w_1$ .

What is the optimal income level of  $x_1$ ?

- A.  $(2p/w_1)^{1/2}$ .
- B.  $(2p/w_1)^2$ .
- C.  $(2p/w_1)^{1/3}$ .
- D.  $(2p/w_1)^{1/4}$ .

24. A firm has the production function  $f(x_1, x_2) = (\sqrt{x_1} + 3\sqrt{x_2})^2$ . The price of factor 1 is  $w_1=1$  and the price of factor 2 is  $w_2=1$ . What is the cheapest cost to produce 16 units of output?

- A. 2.5    B. 4.0
- C. 1.5    D. 1.6

25. A parent has two children living in cities with different costs of living. The cost of living in city B is 3 times the cost of living in city A. The child in city A has an income \$3000 and the child in city B has an income of \$9000. The parent wants to give a total of \$4000 to her two children. Her utility function is  $U(C_A, C_B) = C_A C_B$ , where  $C_A$  and  $C_B$  are the consumptions of the children living in cities A and B respectively. She will choose to

- A. give each child \$2000.
- B. Give the child in city B 3 times as much money as the child in city A.
- C. Give the child in city A 3 times as much money as the child in city B.
- D. Give the child in city B 1.5 times as much money as the child in city A.



Part II. Macroeconomics (2.5 points for each question): choose the best answer

26. Assume that each apple costs \$0.5 in 1992 and \$1 in 1997, while each orange costs \$1 in 1992 and \$1.5 in 1997. If 4 apples were produced in 1992 and 5 in 1997, while 3 oranges were produced in 1992 and 5 in 1997, then the GDP deflator in 1997, using a base year of 1992, was approximately:

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 1.7
- (C) 1.9
- (D) 2.0

27. In a given month in the United States, 100 million people are working, 10 million are not working but are looking for work, and 20 million are not working and have given up looking for work. The official unemployment rate is

- (A) 7.7%
- (B) 9.1%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 23%

28. The Pigou Effect:

- (A) suggests that as prices fall and real money balances rise, consumers should feel less wealthy and spend less.
- (B) suggests that as prices fall and real money balances rise, consumers should feel wealthier and spend more.
- (C) suggests that as prices fall and real money balances fall, consumers should feel less wealthy and spend less.
- (D) suggests that as prices fall and real money balances fall, consumers should feel wealthier and spend more.

29. If the investment demand function is  $I = c - dr$  and the quantity of real money demanded is  $M^d = eY - fr$ , where  $c$ ,  $d$ ,  $e$ , and  $f$  are constant, then monetary policy (compared to fiscal policy) is relatively potent in influencing aggregate demand when:

- (A)  $d$  is large and  $f$  is small.
- (B)  $d$  is small and  $f$  is also small.
- (C)  $d$  is small and  $f$  is large.
- (D)  $d$  is large and  $f$  is also large.



30. The relationship between short-run aggregate supply curves and Phillips curves is that there:
- (A) is no relationship between short-run aggregate supply curves and Phillips curves.
  - (B) are several short-run aggregate supply curves for each Phillips curve.
  - (C) are several Phillips curves for each short-run aggregate supply curve.
  - (D) is exactly one Phillips curve corresponding to each short-run aggregate supply curve.
31. Assume that an economy has the Phillips curve  $\pi_t = \pi_{t-1} - 0.5(u_t - 0.06)$ , where  $\pi_t$  and  $u_t$  respectively are the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment at time  $t$ . The natural rate of unemployment is:
- (A) 0.5
  - (B) 0.12
  - (C) 0.06
  - (D) 0.03
32. The Lucas critique argues that because the way people form expectation is based \_\_\_\_\_ on government policies, economists \_\_\_\_\_ predict the effect of a change in policy without taking changing expectations into account.
- (A) partly; cannot
  - (B) only partly; can
  - (C) in no way; can
  - (D) in no way; cannot
33. The Golden Rule level of capital accumulation tells how to find the steady state with the highest level of:
- (A) output per worker
  - (B) capital per worker
  - (C) savings per worker
  - (D) consumption per worker
34. Assume that interest parity holds. If the U.S. interest rate is 5% while the German interest rate is 7%, then the deutschemark is expected to:
- (A) depreciate by 12%.
  - (B) depreciate by 2%.
  - (C) appreciate by 2%.
  - (D) appreciate by 12%.



35. Assume that the production function of an economy is  $Y = AK^{0.5}L^{0.5}$ , where  $Y$ ,  $A$ ,  $K$ , and  $L$  are respectively output, technology, physical capital, and labor. If  $A$ ,  $K$ , and  $L$  are all 100, then the marginal production of physical capital is:
- (A) 50  
(B) 100  
(C) 200  
(D) 1000
36. Assume that the per-worker production function is given by  $y = k^{1/2}$ , where  $y$  is per-worker output and  $k$  is ratio of capital to labor. If the saving rate is 0.2 and the capital depreciation rate is 0.1, then the steady-state ratio of capital to labor is:
- (A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 4  
(D) 9
37. Fluctuations in output in the short run are the result of changes in \_\_\_\_\_ according to the real-business-cycle theory and the result of changes in \_\_\_\_\_ according to new Keynesian economics.
- (A) aggregate demand; aggregate demand  
(B) the natural rate of output; the natural rate of output  
(C) aggregate demand; the natural rate of output  
(D) the natural rate of output; aggregate demand
38. Total factor productivity may be measured by:
- (A) subtracting the rate of growth of capital input and the rate of growth of labor input from the rate of growth of output.  
(B) subtracting the rate of growth of capital input, multiplied by capital's share of output, plus the rate of growth of labor input, multiplied by labor's share of output, from the rate of growth of output.  
(C) adding the rate of growth of capital input to the rate of growth of labor input.  
(D) adding the rate of growth of capital input, multiplied by capital's share of output, to the rate of growth of labor input, multiplied by labor's share of output.





39. According to recent new growth theories, what is probably most important to worldwide output growth?
- (A) an increase of saving rates.
  - (B) an increase of the accumulation of physical capital.
  - (C) an increase of the accumulation of knowledge.
  - (D) an increase of population.
40. According to recent new growth theories, what is probably central to explain the cross-country differences of income per person?
- (A) differences in saving rates across countries.
  - (B) differences in institutions and policies (or named in social infrastructure) across countries.
  - (C) differences in population across countries.
  - (D) differences in depreciation rates of physical capital across countries.
41. If Fed A cares only about keeping the price level stable and Fed B cares only about keeping output at its natural level, then in response to an exogenous increase in the price of oil:
- (A) both Fed A and B should increase the quantity of money.
  - (B) Fed A should increase the quantity of money while Fed B should keep it stable.
  - (C) Fed A should keep the quantity of money stable while Fed B should increase it.
  - (D) both Fed A and B should keep the quantity of money stable.
42. In a small open economy with a floating exchange rate, if the government adopts an expansionary fiscal policy, in the new short-run equilibrium:
- (A) income and the exchange rate will both rise.
  - (B) the exchange rate will rise, but income will remain unchanged.
  - (C) income will rise, but the exchange rate will remain unchanged.
  - (D) both income and the interest rate will rise.
43. In Irving Fisher's two period consumption model, if the income of period one  $Y_1 = 20,000$ , the income of period two  $Y_2 = 15,000$ , and the interest rate is 50%, the maximum possible consumption in period two is:
- (A) 15,000
  - (B) 25,000
  - (C) 35,000
  - (D) 45,000



44. If Tobin's  $q$  is greater than one, managers should:

- (A) increase the capital stock of the firm.
- (B) maintain the existing capital stock of the firm.
- (C) allow inventories to run down.
- (D) decrease the capital stock of the firm.

45. If the monetary base is denoted by  $B$ ,  $rr$  is the ratio of reserves to deposits, and  $cr$  is the ratio of currency to deposit, then the money supply is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ divided by \_\_\_\_\_ multiplied by  $B$ .

- (A)  $(rr + 1)$ ;  $(rr + cr)$
- (B)  $(cr + 1)$ ;  $(rr + cr)$
- (C)  $(rr + cr)$ ;  $(rr + 1)$
- (D)  $(rr + cr)$ ;  $(cr + 1)$



This test consists of two parts. Part 1 has 8 multiple-choice questions (40 points) and Part 2 has 6 fill-in-blank questions (60 points).

Part 1: Multiple-Choice Questions (5 points each). Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Yvonne Yang, VP of Finance at Discrete Components, Inc. (DCI), theorizes that the discount level offered to credit customers affects the average collection period on credit sales. Accordingly, she has designed an experiment to test her theory using four sales discount rates (0%, 2%, 4%, and 6%) by randomly assigning five customers to each sales discount rate. An analysis of Yvonne's data produced the following ANOVA table.

Sources of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Treatment	1844.2	3	614.7333	7.568277
Error	1299.6	16	81.225	
Total	3143.8	19		

Using  $\alpha = 0.01$ , the appropriate decision is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reject the null hypothesis  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$   
 B. reject the null hypothesis  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4$   
 C. do not reject the null hypothesis  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5$   
 D. do not reject the null hypothesis  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$
2. A researcher wishes to determine the difference in two population means. To do this, she randomly samples 9 items from each population and computes a 90% confidence interval. The sample from the first population produces a mean of 780 with a standard deviation of 240. The sample from the second population produces a mean of 890 with a standard deviation of 280. Assume that the values are normally distributed in each population. The degrees of freedom from this are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 8  
 B. 17  
 C. 16  
 D. 7



3. In performing a hypothesis test where the null hypothesis is that the population mean is 6.9 against the alternative hypothesis that the population mean is not equal to 6.9, a random sample of 16 items is selected. The sample mean is 7.1 and the sample standard deviation is 2.4. It can be assumed that the population is normally distributed. The level of significance is selected as 0.05. The decision rule for this problem is to reject the null hypothesis if the computed "t" value is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. less than -1.761 or greater than 1.761
  - B. less than -2.131 or greater than 2.131
  - C. less than -1.753 or greater than 1.753
  - D. less than -2.120 or greater than 2.120
  
4. A random sample of 64 items is selected from a population of 400 items. The sample mean is 200 and the sample standard deviation is 48. From this data, a 95% confidence interval to estimate the population mean can be computed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 188.24 to 211.76
  - B. 189.21 to 210.79
  - C. 190.13 to 209.87
  - D. 190.94 to 209.06
  
5. A study is going to be conducted in which a population mean will be estimated using a 92% confidence interval. The estimate needs to be within 12 of the actual population mean. The population variance is estimated to be around 2500. The necessary sample size should be at least \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 15
  - B. 47
  - C. 53
  - D. 638
  
6. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of  $\bar{X}$  is commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mean.
  - A. standard error
  - B. uniform spread
  - C. statistical margin
  - D. statistical leverage



7. The E.P.A. has reported that the average fuel cost for a particular type of automobile is \$800 with a standard deviation of \$80. Fuel cost is assumed to be normally distributed. If one of these cars is randomly selected, what is the probability that the fuel cost for this car exceeds \$760?
- A. 0.1915  
 B. 0.6915  
 C. 0.3085  
 D. 0.8085
8. Carlos Cavazos, Director of Human Resources, is exploring employee absenteeism at the Plano Piano Plant. Ten percent of all plant employees work in the finishing department; 20% of all plant employees are absent excessively; and 7% of all plant employees working in the finishing department and are absent excessively. A plant employee is selected randomly; F is the event "works in the finishing department;" and A is the event "is absent excessively."  $P(F|A) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 0.35  
 B. 0.70  
 C. 0.13  
 D. 0.37

## Part 2: Fill-In-Blank Questions (10 points each)

1. Let the moments of X be defined by  $E(X^r) = 0.8$ ,  $r=1,2,3,\dots$ . What is  $P(X=0)$ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Find the variance of X if the distribution function of X is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)e^{-x}, & 0 \leq x, \end{cases}$$

The variance is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Suppose that for a particular population of students SAT mathematics scores are  $N(529, 5732)$  and SAT verbal scores are  $N(474, 6368)$ . Select two students at random, and let X equal the first student's math score and Y the second student's verbal score. Find  $P(X > Y) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.



4. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{19}$  be a random sample of size  $n=19$  from the normal distribution  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Find the approximate value of  $\beta$ , the probability of type II error, for the critical region  $C(\alpha=0.05, \text{ for testing } H_0: \sigma^2 = 30, H_1: \sigma^2 = 80)$ .  
The approximate value of  $\beta$ , the probability of type II error, is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Roll a pair of four-sided dice for which the outcome is 1, 2, 3, or 4 on each die. Let  $X$  denote the smaller and  $Y$  the larger outcome on the dice. Then the joint p.d.f. on  $X$  and  $Y$  is

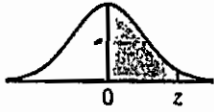
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16}, & 1 \leq x = y \leq 4, \\ \frac{2}{16}, & 1 \leq x < y \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

Find the least square regression line. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. We have the following data for  $(Y, X)$  variables: (3,7), (6,8), (5,2), (6,6), (10,9). We want to fit a regression line of  $Y$  on  $X$  without the intercept. Compute the estimate slope. \_\_\_\_\_.



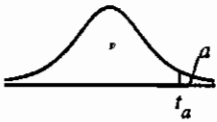
TABLE 1' Normal curve areas



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.00	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.10	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.20	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.30	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.40	.1554	.1591	.1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.50	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.60	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	.2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.70	.2580	.2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
0.80	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.90	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.00	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	.3554	.3577	.3599	.3621
1.10	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	.3749	.3770	.3790	.3810	.3830
1.20	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	.3944	.3962	.3980	.3997	.4015
1.30	.4032	.4049	.4066	.4082	.4099	.4115	.4131	.4147	.4162	.4177
1.40	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	.4251	.4265	.4279	.4292	.4306	.4319
1.50	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	.4441
1.60	.4452	.4463	.4474	.4484	.4495	.4505	.4515	.4525	.4535	.4545
1.70	.4554	.4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	.4625	.4633
1.80	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706
1.90	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767
2.00	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817
2.10	.4821	.4826	.4830	.4834	.4838	.4842	.4846	.4850	.4854	.4857
2.20	.4861	.4864	.4868	.4871	.4875	.4878	.4881	.4884	.4887	.4890
2.30	.4893	.4896	.4898	.4901	.4904	.4906	.4909	.4911	.4913	.4916
2.40	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	.4934	.4936
2.50	.4938	.4940	.4941	.4943	.4945	.4946	.4948	.4949	.4951	.4952
2.60	.4953	.4955	.4956	.4957	.4959	.4960	.4961	.4962	.4963	.4964
2.70	.4965	.4966	.4967	.4968	.4969	.4970	.4971	.4972	.4973	.4974
2.80	.4974	.4975	.4976	.4977	.4977	.4978	.4979	.4979	.4980	.4981
2.90	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	.4985	.4986	.4986
3.00	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990

z	area
3.50	.99976737
4.00	.99996833
4.50	.99999660
5.00	.99999971

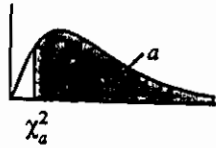
Source: Computed by P. J. Hildebrand.

TABLE 2 Percentage points of the  $t$ -distribution

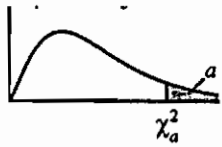
df	$\alpha = .1$	$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .001$
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.309
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232
120	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160
240	1.285	1.651	1.970	2.342	2.596	3.125
$\infty$	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090

Source: Computed by P. J. Hildebrand.



TABLE 3 Percentage points of the chi-square distribution ( $\alpha > .5$ )

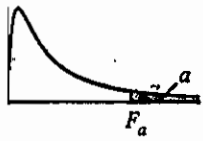
df	$\alpha = .999$	$\alpha = .995$	$\alpha = .99$	$\alpha = .975$	$\alpha = .95$	$\alpha = .9$
1	.000002	.000039	.000157	.000982	.003932	.01579
2	.002001	.01003	.02010	.05064	.1026	.2107
3	.02430	.07172	.1148	.2158	.3518	.5844
4	.09080	.2070	.2971	.4844	.7107	1.064
5	.2102	.4117	.5543	.8312	1.145	1.610
6	.3811	.6757	.8721	1.237	1.635	2.204
7	.5985	.9893	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833
8	.8571	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490
9	1.152	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168
10	1.479	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865
11	1.834	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578
12	2.214	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304
13	2.617	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042
14	3.041	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790
15	3.483	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547
16	3.942	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312
17	4.416	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.09
18	4.905	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.86
19	5.407	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.12	11.65
20	5.921	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.85	12.44
21	6.447	8.034	8.897	10.28	11.59	13.24
22	6.983	8.643	9.542	10.98	12.34	14.04
23	7.529	9.260	10.20	11.69	13.09	14.85
24	8.085	9.886	10.86	12.40	13.85	15.66
25	8.649	10.52	11.52	13.12	14.61	16.47
26	9.222	11.16	12.20	13.84	15.38	17.29
27	9.803	11.81	12.88	14.57	16.15	18.11
28	10.39	12.46	13.56	15.31	16.93	18.94
29	10.99	13.12	14.26	16.05	17.71	19.77
30	11.59	13.79	14.95	16.79	18.49	20.60
40	17.92	20.71	22.16	24.43	26.51	29.05
50	24.67	27.99	29.71	32.36	34.76	37.69
60	31.74	35.53	37.48	40.48	43.19	46.46
70	39.04	43.28	45.44	48.76	51.74	55.33
80	46.52	51.17	53.54	57.15	60.39	64.28
90	54.16	59.20	61.75	65.65	69.13	73.29
100	61.92	67.33	70.06	74.22	77.93	82.36
120	77.76	83.85	86.92	91.57	95.70	100.62
240	177.95	187.32	191.99	198.98	205.14	212.39

TABLE 3 (continued) Percentage points of the chi-square distribution ( $\alpha < .5$ )

$\alpha = .1$	$\alpha = .05$	$\alpha = .025$	$\alpha = .01$	$\alpha = .005$	$\alpha = .001$	df
2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879	10.83	1
4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.60	13.82	2
6.251	7.815	9.348	11.34	12.84	16.27	3
7.779	9.488	11.14	13.28	14.86	18.47	4
9.236	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75	20.52	5
10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55	22.46	6
12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28	24.32	7
13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.95	26.12	8
14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59	27.88	9
15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19	29.59	10
17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76	31.27	11
18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30	32.91	12
19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82	34.53	13
21.06	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32	36.12	14
22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80	37.70	15
23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27	39.25	16
24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72	40.79	17
25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16	42.31	18
27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58	43.82	19
28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00	45.31	20
29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40	46.80	21
30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80	48.27	22
32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18	49.73	23
33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56	51.18	24
34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93	52.62	25
35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29	54.05	26
36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.65	55.48	27
37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99	56.89	28
39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34	58.30	29
40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67	59.70	30
51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77	73.40	40
63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49	86.66	50
74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95	99.61	60
85.53	90.53	95.02	100.43	104.21	112.32	70
96.58	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.32	124.84	80
107.57	113.15	118.14	124.12	128.30	137.21	90
118.50	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17	149.45	100
140.23	146.57	152.21	158.95	163.65	173.62	120
268.47	277.14	284.80	293.89	300.18	313.44	240

Source: Computed by P. J. Hildebrand

TABLE 4 Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  between 1 and 6)



$df_2$	a	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	.25	5.83	7.50	8.20	8.58	8.82	8.98	9.10	9.19	9.26	9.32
	.10	39.86	49.50	53.59	55.83	57.24	58.20	58.91	59.44	59.86	60.19
	.05	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9
	.025	647.8	799.5	864.2	899.6	921.8	937.1	948.2	956.7	963.3	968.6
	.01	4052	5000	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6022	6056
2	.25	2.57	3.00	3.15	3.23	3.28	3.31	3.34	3.35	3.37	3.38
	.10	8.53	9.00	9.16	9.24	9.29	9.33	9.35	9.37	9.38	9.39
	.05	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40
	.025	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39	39.40
	.01	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39	99.40
	.005	198.5	199.0	199.2	199.2	199.3	199.3	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4
	.001	998.5	999.0	999.2	999.2	999.3	999.3	999.4	999.4	999.4	999.4
3	.25	2.02	2.28	2.36	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.44
	.10	5.54	5.46	5.39	5.34	5.31	5.28	5.27	5.25	5.24	5.23
	.05	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79
	.025	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47	14.42
	.01	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35	27.23
	.005	55.55	49.80	47.47	46.19	45.39	44.84	44.43	44.13	43.88	43.69
	.001	167.0	148.5	141.1	137.1	134.6	132.8	131.6	130.6	129.9	129.2
4	.25	1.81	2.00	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
	.10	4.54	4.32	4.19	4.11	4.05	4.01	3.98	3.95	3.94	3.92
	.05	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96
	.025	12.22	10.65	9.98	9.60	9.36	9.20	9.07	8.98	8.90	8.84
	.01	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66	14.55
	.005	31.33	26.28	24.26	23.15	22.46	21.97	21.62	21.35	21.14	20.97
	.001	74.14	61.25	56.18	53.44	51.71	50.53	49.66	49.00	48.47	48.05
5	.25	1.69	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
	.10	4.06	3.78	3.62	3.52	3.45	3.40	3.37	3.34	3.32	3.30
	.05	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74
	.025	10.01	8.43	7.76	7.39	7.15	6.98	6.85	6.76	6.68	6.62
	.01	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16	10.05
	.005	22.78	18.31	16.53	15.56	14.94	14.51	14.20	13.96	13.77	13.62
	.001	47.18	37.12	33.20	31.09	29.75	28.83	28.16	27.65	27.24	26.92
6	.25	1.62	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.77
	.10	3.78	3.46	3.29	3.18	3.11	3.05	3.01	2.98	2.96	2.94
	.05	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06
	.025	8.81	7.26	6.60	6.23	5.99	5.82	5.70	5.60	5.52	5.46
	.01	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87
	.005	18.63	14.54	12.92	12.03	11.46	11.07	10.79	10.57	10.39	10.25
	.001	35.51	27.00	23.70	21.92	20.80	20.03	19.46	19.03	18.69	18.41

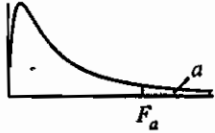


Table 4: F distribution

		df <sub>1</sub>										df <sub>2</sub>
12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	∞	α		
9.41	9.49	9.58	9.63	9.67	9.71	9.76	9.80	9.83	9.85	.25	1	
60.71	61.22	61.74	62.00	62.26	62.53	62.79	63.06	63.19	63.33	.10		
243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	253.8	254.3	.05		
976.7	984.9	993.1	997.2	1001	1006	1010	1014	1016	1018	.025		
6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287	6313	6339	6353	6366	.01		
3.39	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.47	3.48	.25	2	
9.41	9.42	9.44	9.45	9.46	9.47	9.47	9.48	9.49	9.49	.10		
19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.49	19.50	.05		
39.41	39.43	39.45	39.46	39.46	39.47	39.48	39.49	39.49	39.50	.025		
99.42	99.43	99.45	99.46	99.47	99.47	99.48	99.49	99.49	99.50	.01		
199.4	199.4	199.4	199.5	199.5	199.5	199.5	199.5	199.5	199.5	.005		
999.4	999.4	999.4	999.5	999.5	999.5	999.5	999.5	999.5	999.5	.001		
2.45	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	.25	3	
5.22	5.20	5.18	5.18	5.17	5.16	5.15	5.14	5.14	5.13	.10		
8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.54	8.53	.05		
14.34	14.25	14.17	14.12	14.08	14.04	13.99	13.95	13.92	13.90	.025		
27.05	26.87	26.69	26.60	26.50	26.41	26.32	26.22	26.17	26.13	.01		
43.39	43.08	42.78	42.62	42.47	42.31	42.15	41.99	41.91	41.83	.005		
128.3	127.4	126.4	125.9	125.4	125.0	124.5	124.0	123.7	123.5	.001		
2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	.25	4	
3.90	3.87	3.84	3.83	3.82	3.80	3.79	3.78	3.77	3.76	.10		
5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.64	5.63	.05		
8.75	8.66	8.56	8.51	8.46	8.41	8.36	8.31	8.28	8.26	.025		
14.37	14.20	14.02	13.93	13.84	13.75	13.65	13.56	13.51	13.46	.01		
20.70	20.44	20.17	20.03	19.89	19.75	19.61	19.47	19.40	19.32	.005		
47.41	46.76	46.10	45.77	45.43	45.09	44.75	44.40	44.23	44.05	.001		
1.89	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	.25	5	
3.27	3.24	3.21	3.19	3.17	3.16	3.14	3.12	3.11	3.10	.10		
4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.38	4.36	.05		
6.52	6.43	6.33	6.28	6.23	6.18	6.12	6.07	6.04	6.02	.025		
9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29	9.20	9.11	9.07	9.02	.01		
13.38	13.15	12.90	12.78	12.66	12.53	12.40	12.27	12.21	12.14	.005		
26.42	25.91	25.39	25.13	24.87	24.60	24.33	24.06	23.92	23.79	.001		
1.77	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	.25	6	
2.90	2.87	2.84	2.82	2.80	2.78	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.72	.10		
4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.69	3.67	.05		
5.37	5.27	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.88	4.85	.025		
7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14	7.06	6.97	6.92	6.88	.01		
10.03	9.81	9.59	9.47	9.36	9.24	9.12	9.00	8.94	8.88	.005		
17.99	17.56	17.12	16.90	16.67	16.44	16.21	15.98	15.86	15.75	.001		



TABLE 4 (continued) Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  between 7 and 12)

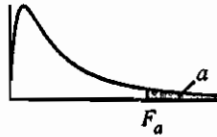


$df_2$	$\alpha$	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	.25	1.57	1.70	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.69	1.69
	.10	3.59	3.26	3.07	2.96	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.75	2.72	2.70
	.05	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64
	.025	8.07	6.54	5.89	5.52	5.29	5.12	4.99	4.90	4.82	4.76
	.01	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62
	.005	16.24	12.40	10.88	10.05	9.52	9.16	8.89	8.68	8.51	8.38
	.001	29.25	21.69	18.77	17.20	16.21	15.52	15.02	14.63	14.33	14.08
8	.25	1.54	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.63
	.10	3.46	3.11	2.92	2.81	2.73	2.67	2.62	2.59	2.56	2.54
	.05	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35
	.025	7.57	6.06	5.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.53	4.43	4.36	4.30
	.01	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81
	.005	14.69	11.04	9.60	8.81	8.30	7.95	7.69	7.50	7.34	7.21
	.001	25.41	18.49	15.83	14.39	13.48	12.86	12.40	12.05	11.77	11.54
9	.25	1.51	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.59
	.10	3.36	3.01	2.81	2.69	2.61	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.44	2.42
	.05	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14
	.025	7.21	5.71	5.08	4.72	4.48	4.32	4.20	4.10	4.03	3.96
	.01	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26
	.005	13.61	10.11	8.72	7.96	7.47	7.13	6.88	6.69	6.54	6.42
	.001	22.86	16.39	13.90	12.56	11.71	11.13	10.70	10.37	10.11	9.89
10	.25	1.49	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.55
	.10	3.29	2.92	2.73	2.61	2.52	2.46	2.41	2.38	2.35	2.32
	.05	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98
	.025	6.94	5.46	4.83	4.47	4.24	4.07	3.95	3.85	3.78	3.72
	.01	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85
	.005	12.83	9.43	8.08	7.34	6.87	6.54	6.30	6.12	5.97	5.85
	.001	21.04	14.91	12.55	11.28	10.48	9.93	9.52	9.20	8.96	8.75
11	.25	1.47	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.52
	.10	3.23	2.86	2.66	2.54	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.27	2.25
	.05	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85
	.025	6.72	5.26	4.63	4.28	4.04	3.88	3.76	3.66	3.59	3.53
	.01	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54
	.005	12.23	8.91	7.60	6.88	6.42	6.10	5.86	5.68	5.54	5.42
	.001	19.69	13.81	11.56	10.35	9.58	9.05	8.66	8.35	8.12	7.92
12	.25	1.46	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.50
	.10	3.18	2.81	2.61	2.48	2.39	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.19
	.05	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75
	.025	6.55	5.10	4.47	4.12	3.89	3.73	3.61	3.51	3.44	3.37
	.01	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30
	.005	11.75	8.51	7.23	6.52	6.07	5.76	5.52	5.35	5.20	5.09
	.001	18.64	12.97	10.80	9.63	8.89	8.38	8.00	7.71	7.48	7.29



Table 4: F distribution

df <sub>1</sub>											df <sub>2</sub>
12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	∞	$\alpha$	
1.68	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	.25	7
2.67	2.63	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.47	.10	
3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.25	3.23	.05	
4.67	4.57	4.47	4.41	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.17	4.14	.025	
6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91	5.82	5.74	5.69	5.65	.01	
8.18	7.97	7.75	7.64	7.53	7.42	7.31	7.19	7.13	7.08	.005	
13.71	13.32	12.93	12.73	12.53	12.33	12.12	11.91	11.80	11.70	.001	
1.62	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	.25	8
2.50	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.29	.10	
3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.95	2.93	.05	
4.20	4.10	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.73	3.70	3.67	.025	
5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.95	4.90	4.86	.01	
7.01	6.81	6.61	6.50	6.40	6.29	6.18	6.06	6.01	5.95	.005	
11.19	10.84	10.48	10.30	10.11	9.92	9.73	9.53	9.43	9.33	.001	
1.58	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.53	.25	9
2.38	2.34	2.30	2.28	2.25	2.23	2.21	2.18	2.17	2.16	.10	
3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.73	2.71	.05	
3.87	3.77	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.36	3.33	.025	
5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.48	4.40	4.35	4.31	.01	
6.23	6.03	5.83	5.73	5.62	5.52	5.41	5.30	5.24	5.19	.005	
9.57	9.24	8.90	8.72	8.55	8.37	8.19	8.00	7.91	7.81	.001	
1.54	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.48	.25	10
2.28	2.24	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.06	.10	
2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.56	2.54	.05	
3.62	3.52	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.14	3.11	3.08	.025	
4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.95	3.91	.01	
5.66	5.47	5.27	5.17	5.07	4.97	4.86	4.75	4.69	4.64	.005	
8.45	8.13	7.80	7.64	7.47	7.30	7.12	6.94	6.85	6.76	.001	
1.51	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.45	.25	11
2.21	2.17	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.05	2.03	2.00	1.99	1.97	.10	
2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.43	2.40	.05	
3.43	3.33	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.06	3.00	2.94	2.91	2.88	.025	
4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.78	3.69	3.65	3.60	.01	
5.24	5.05	4.86	4.76	4.65	4.55	4.45	4.34	4.28	4.23	.005	
7.63	7.32	7.01	6.85	6.68	6.52	6.35	6.18	6.09	6.00	.001	
1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.42	.25	12
2.15	2.10	2.06	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.90	.10	
2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.32	2.30	.05	
3.28	3.18	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.76	2.72	.025	
4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.54	3.45	3.41	3.36	.01	
4.91	4.72	4.53	4.43	4.33	4.23	4.12	4.01	3.96	3.90	.005	
7.00	6.71	6.40	6.25	6.09	5.93	5.76	5.59	5.51	5.42	.001	

TABLE 4 (continued) Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  between 13 and 18)

$df_2$	$\alpha$	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	.25	1.45	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.48
	.10	3.14	2.76	2.56	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.23	2.20	2.16	2.14
	.05	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67
	.025	6.41	4.97	4.35	4.00	3.77	3.60	3.48	3.39	3.31	3.25
	.01	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10
	.005	11.37	8.19	6.93	6.23	5.79	5.48	5.25	5.08	4.94	4.82
	.001	17.82	12.31	10.21	9.07	8.35	7.86	7.49	7.21	6.98	6.80
14	.25	1.44	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46
	.10	3.10	2.73	2.52	2.39	2.31	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.12	2.10
	.05	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60
	.025	6.30	4.86	4.24	3.89	3.66	3.50	3.38	3.29	3.21	3.15
	.01	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94
	.005	11.06	7.92	6.68	6.00	5.56	5.26	5.03	4.86	4.72	4.60
	.001	17.14	11.78	9.73	8.62	7.92	7.44	7.08	6.80	6.58	6.40
15	.25	1.43	1.52	1.52	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.45
	.10	3.07	2.70	2.49	2.36	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.06
	.05	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54
	.025	6.20	4.77	4.15	3.80	3.58	3.41	3.29	3.20	3.12	3.06
	.01	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80
	.005	10.80	7.70	6.48	5.80	5.37	5.07	4.85	4.67	4.54	4.42
	.001	16.59	11.34	9.34	8.25	7.57	7.09	6.74	6.47	6.26	6.08
16	.25	1.42	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.44
	.10	3.05	2.67	2.46	2.33	2.24	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.06	2.03
	.05	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49
	.025	6.12	4.69	4.08	3.73	3.50	3.34	3.22	3.12	3.05	2.99
	.01	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69
	.005	10.58	7.51	6.30	5.64	5.21	4.91	4.69	4.52	4.38	4.27
	.001	16.12	10.97	9.01	7.94	7.27	6.80	6.46	6.19	5.98	5.81
17	.25	1.42	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.43
	.10	3.03	2.64	2.44	2.31	2.22	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.00
	.05	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45
	.025	6.04	4.62	4.01	3.66	3.44	3.28	3.16	3.06	2.98	2.92
	.01	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59
	.005	10.38	7.35	6.16	5.50	5.07	4.78	4.56	4.39	4.25	4.14
	.001	15.72	10.66	8.73	7.68	7.02	6.56	6.22	5.96	5.75	5.58
18	.25	1.41	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.42
	.10	3.01	2.62	2.42	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.98
	.05	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41
	.025	5.98	4.56	3.95	3.61	3.38	3.22	3.10	3.01	2.93	2.87
	.01	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51
	.005	10.22	7.21	6.03	5.37	4.96	4.66	4.44	4.28	4.14	4.03
	.001	15.38	10.39	8.49	7.46	6.81	6.35	6.02	5.76	5.56	5.39



Table 4: F distribution

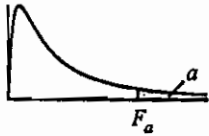
		$df_1$										$df_2$
		12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	$\infty$	
1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	.25	13
2.10	2.05	2.01	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.85	.10	
2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.23	2.21	2.21	.05	
3.15	3.05	2.95	2.89	2.84	2.78	2.72	2.66	2.63	2.60	2.60	.025	
3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.17	.01	
4.64	4.46	4.27	4.17	4.07	3.97	3.87	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.65	.005	
6.52	6.23	5.93	5.78	5.63	5.47	5.30	5.14	5.05	4.97	4.97	.001	
1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.38	.25	14
2.05	2.01	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.89	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.80	.10	
2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.15	2.13	2.13	.05	
3.05	2.95	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.55	2.52	2.49	2.49	.025	
3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27	3.18	3.09	3.05	3.00	3.00	.01	
4.43	4.25	4.06	3.96	3.86	3.76	3.66	3.55	3.49	3.44	3.44	.005	
6.13	5.85	5.56	5.41	5.25	5.10	4.94	4.77	4.69	4.60	4.60	.001	
1.44	1.43	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	.25	15
2.02	1.97	1.92	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.76	.10	
2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.07	.05	
2.96	2.86	2.76	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.52	2.46	2.43	2.40	2.40	.025	
3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.87	.01	
4.25	4.07	3.88	3.79	3.69	3.58	3.48	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.26	.005	
5.81	5.54	5.25	5.10	4.95	4.80	4.64	4.47	4.39	4.31	4.31	.001	
1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.34	.25	16
1.99	1.94	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.73	1.72	1.72	.10	
2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.03	2.01	2.01	.05	
2.89	2.79	2.68	2.63	2.57	2.51	2.45	2.38	2.35	2.32	2.32	.025	
3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02	2.93	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.75	.01	
4.10	3.92	3.73	3.64	3.54	3.44	3.33	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.11	.005	
5.55	5.27	4.99	4.85	4.70	4.54	4.39	4.23	4.14	4.06	4.06	.001	
1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	.25	17
1.96	1.91	1.86	1.84	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	.10	
2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.99	1.96	1.96	.05	
2.82	2.72	2.62	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.28	2.25	2.25	.025	
3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.70	2.65	2.65	.01	
3.97	3.79	3.61	3.51	3.41	3.31	3.21	3.10	3.04	2.98	2.98	.005	
5.32	5.05	4.78	4.63	4.48	4.33	4.18	4.02	3.93	3.85	3.85	.001	
1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.32	.25	18
1.93	1.89	1.84	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.69	1.67	1.66	1.66	.10	
2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.94	1.92	1.92	.05	
2.77	2.67	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.32	2.26	2.22	2.19	2.19	.025	
3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.75	2.66	2.61	2.57	2.57	.01	
3.86	3.68	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	2.99	2.93	2.87	2.87	.005	
5.13	4.87	4.59	4.45	4.30	4.15	4.00	3.84	3.75	3.67	3.67	.001	







TABLE 4 (continued) Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  between 19 and 24)



$df_2$	$\alpha$	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	.25	1.41	1.49	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.41
	.10	2.99	2.61	2.40	2.27	2.18	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.96
	.05	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38
	.025	5.92	4.51	3.90	3.56	3.33	3.17	3.05	2.96	2.88	2.82
	.01	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43
	.005	10.07	7.09	5.92	5.27	4.85	4.56	4.34	4.18	4.04	3.93
	.001	15.08	10.16	8.28	7.27	6.62	6.18	5.85	5.59	5.39	5.22
20	.25	1.40	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40
	.10	2.97	2.59	2.38	2.25	2.16	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.94
	.05	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35
	.025	5.87	4.46	3.86	3.51	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.91	2.84	2.77
	.01	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37
	.005	9.94	6.99	5.82	5.17	4.76	4.47	4.26	4.09	3.96	3.85
	.001	14.82	9.95	8.10	7.10	6.46	6.02	5.69	5.44	5.24	5.08
21	.25	1.40	1.48	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39
	.10	2.96	2.57	2.36	2.23	2.14	2.08	2.02	1.98	1.95	1.92
	.05	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32
	.025	5.83	4.42	3.82	3.48	3.25	3.09	2.97	2.87	2.80	2.73
	.01	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31
	.005	9.83	6.89	5.73	5.09	4.68	4.39	4.18	4.01	3.88	3.77
	.001	14.59	9.77	7.94	6.95	6.32	5.88	5.56	5.31	5.11	4.95
22	.25	1.40	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.39
	.10	2.95	2.56	2.35	2.22	2.13	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.90
	.05	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30
	.025	5.79	4.38	3.78	3.44	3.22	3.05	2.93	2.84	2.76	2.70
	.01	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26
	.005	9.73	6.81	5.65	5.02	4.61	4.32	4.11	3.94	3.81	3.70
	.001	14.38	9.61	7.80	6.81	6.19	5.76	5.44	5.19	4.99	4.83
23	.25	1.39	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38
	.10	2.94	2.55	2.34	2.21	2.11	2.05	1.99	1.95	1.92	1.89
	.05	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27
	.025	5.75	4.35	3.75	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.90	2.81	2.73	2.67
	.01	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21
	.005	9.63	6.73	5.58	4.95	4.54	4.26	4.05	3.88	3.75	3.64
	.001	14.20	9.47	7.67	6.70	6.08	5.65	5.33	5.09	4.89	4.73
24	.25	1.39	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38
	.10	2.93	2.54	2.33	2.19	2.10	2.04	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.88
	.05	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25
	.025	5.72	4.32	3.72	3.38	3.15	2.99	2.87	2.78	2.70	2.64
	.01	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17
	.005	9.55	6.66	5.52	4.89	4.49	4.20	3.99	3.83	3.69	3.59
	.001	14.03	9.34	7.55	6.59	5.98	5.55	5.23	4.99	4.80	4.64

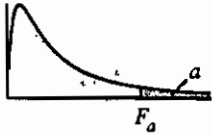


Table 4: F distribution

		df <sub>1</sub>										df <sub>2</sub>	
		12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	∞		a
	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	.25	19
	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.76	1.73	1.70	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61	.10	
	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.86	.05	
	2.72	2.62	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.20	2.17	2.13	2.11	.025	
	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.67	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.47	.01	
	3.76	3.59	3.40	3.31	3.21	3.11	3.00	2.89	2.83	2.78	2.76	.005	
	4.97	4.70	4.43	4.29	4.14	3.99	3.84	3.68	3.60	3.51	3.49	.001	
	1.39	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	.25	
	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	1.71	1.68	1.64	1.63	1.61	1.60	.10	
	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.83	.05	
	2.68	2.57	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.07	.025	
	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.52	2.47	2.42	2.41	.01	
	3.68	3.50	3.32	3.22	3.12	3.02	2.92	2.81	2.75	2.69	2.68	.005	
	4.82	4.56	4.29	4.15	4.00	3.86	3.70	3.54	3.46	3.38	3.37	.001	
	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	.25	21
	1.87	1.83	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.62	1.60	1.59	1.57	.10	
	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.80	.05	
	2.64	2.53	2.42	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.08	2.04	2.03	.025	
	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64	2.55	2.46	2.41	2.36	2.35	.01	
	3.60	3.43	3.24	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.84	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.60	.005	
	4.70	4.44	4.17	4.03	3.88	3.74	3.58	3.42	3.34	3.26	3.25	.001	
	1.37	1.36	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.27	.25	
	1.86	1.81	1.76	1.73	1.70	1.67	1.64	1.60	1.59	1.57	1.56	.10	
	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.81	1.78	1.77	.05	
	2.60	2.50	2.39	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.14	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.99	.025	
	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.30	.01	
	3.54	3.36	3.18	3.08	2.98	2.88	2.77	2.66	2.60	2.55	2.54	.005	
	4.58	4.33	4.06	3.92	3.78	3.63	3.48	3.32	3.23	3.15	3.14	.001	
	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.27	.25	23
	1.84	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.54	.10	
	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.76	1.75	.05	
	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.11	2.04	2.01	1.97	1.96	.025	
	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.35	2.31	2.26	2.25	.01	
	3.47	3.30	3.12	3.02	2.92	2.82	2.71	2.60	2.54	2.48	2.47	.005	
	4.48	4.23	3.96	3.82	3.68	3.53	3.38	3.22	3.14	3.05	3.04	.001	
	1.36	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.26	.25	
	1.83	1.78	1.73	1.70	1.67	1.64	1.61	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.52	.10	
	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.76	1.73	1.72	.05	
	2.54	2.44	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.15	2.08	2.01	1.97	1.94	1.93	.025	
	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49	2.40	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.20	.01	
	3.42	3.25	3.06	2.97	2.87	2.77	2.66	2.55	2.49	2.43	2.42	.005	
	4.39	4.14	3.87	3.74	3.59	3.45	3.29	3.14	3.05	2.97	2.96	.001	



TABLE 4 (continued) Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  between 25 and 30)



$df_2$	$\alpha$	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	.25	1.39	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37
	.10	2.92	2.53	2.32	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.97	1.93	1.89	1.87
	.05	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24
	.025	5.69	4.29	3.69	3.35	3.13	2.97	2.85	2.75	2.68	2.61
	.01	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13
	.005	9.48	6.60	5.46	4.84	4.43	4.15	3.94	3.78	3.64	3.54
	.001	13.88	9.22	7.45	6.49	5.89	5.46	5.15	4.91	4.71	4.56
26	.25	1.38	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37
	.10	2.91	2.52	2.31	2.17	2.08	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.86
	.05	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22
	.025	5.66	4.27	3.67	3.33	3.10	2.94	2.82	2.73	2.65	2.59
	.01	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18	3.09
	.005	9.41	6.54	5.41	4.79	4.38	4.10	3.89	3.73	3.60	3.49
	.001	13.74	9.12	7.36	6.41	5.80	5.38	5.07	4.83	4.64	4.48
27	.25	1.38	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36
	.10	2.90	2.51	2.30	2.17	2.07	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.85
	.05	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20
	.025	5.63	4.24	3.65	3.31	3.08	2.92	2.80	2.71	2.63	2.57
	.01	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15	3.06
	.005	9.34	6.49	5.36	4.74	4.34	4.06	3.85	3.69	3.56	3.45
	.001	13.61	9.02	7.27	6.33	5.73	5.31	5.00	4.76	4.57	4.41
28	.25	1.38	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36
	.10	2.89	2.50	2.29	2.16	2.06	2.00	1.94	1.90	1.87	1.84
	.05	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19
	.025	5.61	4.22	3.63	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.55
	.01	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03
	.005	9.28	6.44	5.32	4.70	4.30	4.02	3.81	3.65	3.52	3.41
	.001	13.50	8.93	7.19	6.25	5.66	5.24	4.93	4.69	4.50	4.35
29	.25	1.38	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35
	.10	2.89	2.50	2.28	2.15	2.06	1.99	1.93	1.89	1.86	1.83
	.05	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18
	.025	5.59	4.20	3.61	3.27	3.04	2.88	2.76	2.67	2.59	2.53
	.01	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09	3.00
	.005	9.23	6.40	5.28	4.66	4.26	3.98	3.77	3.61	3.48	3.38
	.001	13.39	8.85	7.12	6.19	5.59	5.18	4.87	4.64	4.45	4.29
30	.25	1.38	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35
	.10	2.88	2.49	2.28	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.85	1.82
	.05	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16
	.025	5.57	4.18	3.59	3.25	3.03	2.87	2.75	2.65	2.57	2.51
	.01	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98
	.005	9.18	6.35	5.24	4.62	4.23	3.95	3.74	3.58	3.45	3.34
	.001	13.29	8.77	7.05	6.12	5.53	5.12	4.82	4.58	4.39	4.24

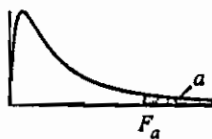


Table 4: F distribution

		df <sub>1</sub>										df <sub>2</sub>
		12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	∞	
25	1.36	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	.25	
	1.82	1.77	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.63	1.59	1.56	1.54	1.52	.10	
	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.74	1.71	.05	
	2.51	2.41	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.12	2.05	1.98	1.94	1.91	.025	
	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.22	2.17	.01	
	3.37	3.20	3.01	2.92	2.82	2.72	2.61	2.50	2.44	2.38	.005	
	4.31	4.06	3.79	3.66	3.52	3.37	3.22	3.06	2.98	2.89	.001	
	1.35	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.25	.25	
	1.81	1.76	1.71	1.68	1.65	1.61	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.50	.10	
	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.72	1.69	.05	
2.49	2.39	2.28	2.22	2.16	2.09	2.03	1.95	1.92	1.88	.025		
2.96	2.81	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.18	2.13	.01		
3.33	3.15	2.97	2.87	2.77	2.67	2.56	2.45	2.39	2.33	.005		
4.24	3.99	3.72	3.59	3.44	3.30	3.15	2.99	2.90	2.82	.001		
27	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	.25	
	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.67	1.64	1.60	1.57	1.53	1.51	1.49	.10	
	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.70	1.67	.05	
	2.47	2.36	2.25	2.19	2.13	2.07	2.00	1.93	1.89	1.85	.025	
	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.15	2.10	.01	
	3.28	3.11	2.93	2.83	2.73	2.63	2.52	2.41	2.35	2.29	.005	
	4.17	3.92	3.66	3.52	3.38	3.23	3.08	2.92	2.84	2.75	.001	
	1.34	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.24	.25	
	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.63	1.59	1.56	1.52	1.50	1.48	.10	
	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.68	1.65	.05	
2.45	2.34	2.23	2.17	2.11	2.05	1.98	1.91	1.87	1.83	.025		
2.90	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.12	2.06	.01		
3.25	3.07	2.89	2.79	2.69	2.59	2.48	2.37	2.31	2.25	.005		
4.11	3.86	3.60	3.46	3.32	3.18	3.02	2.86	2.78	2.69	.001		
29	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	.25	
	1.78	1.73	1.68	1.65	1.62	1.58	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.47	.10	
	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.67	1.64	.05	
	2.43	2.32	2.21	2.15	2.09	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.85	1.81	.025	
	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.33	2.23	2.14	2.09	2.03	.01	
	3.21	3.04	2.86	2.76	2.66	2.56	2.45	2.33	2.27	2.21	.005	
	4.05	3.80	3.54	3.41	3.27	3.12	2.97	2.81	2.73	2.64	.001	
	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.23	.25	
	1.77	1.72	1.67	1.64	1.61	1.57	1.54	1.50	1.48	1.46	.10	
	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.65	1.62	.05	
2.41	2.31	2.20	2.14	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.87	1.83	1.79	.025		
2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.11	2.06	2.01	.01		
3.18	3.01	2.82	2.73	2.63	2.52	2.42	2.30	2.24	2.18	.005		
4.00	3.75	3.49	3.36	3.22	3.07	2.92	2.76	2.68	2.59	.001		



Table 4 (continued) Percentage points of the  $F$ -distribution ( $df_2$  at least 40)



$df_2$	$\alpha$	$df_1$									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40	.25	1.36	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33
	.10	2.84	2.44	2.23	2.09	2.00	1.93	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.76
	.05	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08
	.025	5.42	4.05	3.46	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.62	2.53	2.45	2.39
	.01	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80
	.005	8.83	6.07	4.98	4.37	3.99	3.71	3.51	3.35	3.22	3.12
	.001	12.61	8.25	6.59	5.70	5.13	4.73	4.44	4.21	4.02	3.87
60	.25	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30
	.10	2.79	2.39	2.18	2.04	1.95	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.74	1.71
	.05	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99
	.025	5.29	3.93	3.34	3.01	2.79	2.63	2.51	2.41	2.33	2.27
	.01	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63
	.005	8.49	5.79	4.73	4.14	3.76	3.49	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.90
	.001	11.97	7.77	6.17	5.31	4.76	4.37	4.09	3.86	3.69	3.54
90	.25	1.34	1.41	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29
	.10	2.76	2.36	2.15	2.01	1.91	1.84	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.67
	.05	3.95	3.10	2.71	2.47	2.32	2.20	2.11	2.04	1.99	1.94
	.025	5.20	3.84	3.26	2.93	2.71	2.55	2.43	2.34	2.26	2.19
	.01	6.93	4.85	4.01	3.53	3.23	3.01	2.84	2.72	2.61	2.52
	.005	8.28	5.62	4.57	3.99	3.62	3.35	3.15	3.00	2.87	2.77
	.001	11.57	7.47	5.91	5.06	4.53	4.15	3.87	3.65	3.48	3.34
120	.25	1.34	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28
	.10	2.75	2.35	2.13	1.99	1.90	1.82	1.77	1.72	1.68	1.65
	.05	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.18	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91
	.025	5.15	3.80	3.23	2.89	2.67	2.52	2.39	2.30	2.22	2.16
	.01	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.47
	.005	8.18	5.54	4.50	3.92	3.55	3.28	3.09	2.93	2.81	2.71
	.001	11.38	7.32	5.78	4.95	4.42	4.04	3.77	3.55	3.38	3.24
240	.25	1.33	1.39	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.27	1.27
	.10	2.73	2.32	2.10	1.97	1.87	1.80	1.74	1.70	1.65	1.63
	.05	3.88	3.03	2.64	2.41	2.25	2.14	2.04	1.98	1.92	1.87
	.025	5.09	3.75	3.17	2.84	2.62	2.46	2.34	2.25	2.17	2.10
	.01	6.74	4.69	3.86	3.40	3.09	2.88	2.71	2.59	2.48	2.40
	.005	8.03	5.42	4.38	3.82	3.45	3.19	2.99	2.84	2.71	2.61
	.001	11.10	7.11	5.60	4.78	4.25	3.89	3.62	3.41	3.24	3.09
$\infty$	.25	1.32	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25
	.10	2.71	2.30	2.08	1.94	1.85	1.77	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.60
	.05	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83
	.025	5.02	3.69	3.12	2.79	2.57	2.41	2.29	2.19	2.11	2.05
	.01	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32
	.005	7.88	5.30	4.28	3.72	3.35	3.09	2.90	2.74	2.62	2.52
	.001	10.83	6.91	5.42	4.62	4.10	3.74	3.47	3.27	3.10	2.96

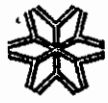


Table 4. F - distribution

df <sub>1</sub>											df <sub>2</sub>
12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	240	∞	$\alpha$	
1.31	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	.25	40
1.71	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.47	1.42	1.40	1.38	.10	
2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.54	1.51	.05	
2.29	2.18	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.80	1.72	1.68	1.64	.025	
2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.92	1.86	1.80	.01	
2.95	2.78	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.18	2.06	2.00	1.93	.005	
3.64	3.40	3.14	3.01	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.41	2.32	2.23	.001	
1.29	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.15	.25	60
1.66	1.60	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.35	1.32	1.29	.10	
1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.43	1.39	.05	
2.17	2.06	1.94	1.88	1.82	1.74	1.67	1.58	1.53	1.48	.025	
2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.73	1.67	1.60	.01	
2.74	2.57	2.39	2.29	2.19	2.08	1.96	1.83	1.76	1.69	.005	
3.32	3.08	2.83	2.69	2.55	2.41	2.25	2.08	1.99	1.89	.001	
1.27	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.12	.25	90
1.62	1.56	1.50	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.35	1.29	1.26	1.23	.10	
1.86	1.78	1.69	1.64	1.59	1.53	1.46	1.39	1.35	1.30	.05	
2.09	1.98	1.86	1.80	1.73	1.66	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.37	.025	
2.39	2.24	2.09	2.00	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.60	1.53	1.46	.01	
2.61	2.44	2.25	2.15	2.05	1.94	1.82	1.68	1.61	1.52	.005	
3.11	2.88	2.63	2.50	2.36	2.21	2.05	1.87	1.77	1.66	.001	
1.26	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.10	.25	120
1.60	1.55	1.48	1.45	1.41	1.37	1.32	1.26	1.23	1.19	.10	
1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.31	1.25	.05	
2.05	1.94	1.82	1.76	1.69	1.61	1.53	1.43	1.38	1.31	.025	
2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76	1.66	1.53	1.46	1.38	.01	
2.54	2.37	2.19	2.09	1.98	1.87	1.75	1.61	1.52	1.43	.005	
3.02	2.78	2.53	2.40	2.26	2.11	1.95	1.77	1.66	1.54	.001	
1.25	1.23	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.09	1.07	.25	240
1.57	1.52	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.18	1.13	.10	
1.79	1.71	1.61	1.56	1.51	1.44	1.37	1.29	1.24	1.17	.05	
2.00	1.89	1.77	1.70	1.63	1.55	1.46	1.35	1.29	1.21	.025	
2.26	2.11	1.96	1.87	1.78	1.68	1.57	1.43	1.35	1.25	.01	
2.45	2.28	2.09	1.99	1.89	1.77	1.64	1.49	1.40	1.28	.005	
2.88	2.65	2.40	2.26	2.12	1.97	1.80	1.61	1.49	1.35	.001	
1.24	1.22	1.19	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.06	1.00	.25	∞
1.55	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.24	1.17	1.12	1.00	.10	
1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.15	1.00	.05	
1.94	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.57	1.48	1.39	1.27	1.19	1.00	.025	
2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59	1.47	1.32	1.22	1.00	.01	
2.36	2.19	2.00	1.90	1.79	1.67	1.53	1.36	1.25	1.00	.005	
2.74	2.51	2.27	2.13	1.99	1.84	1.66	1.45	1.31	1.00	.001	

Source: Computed by P. J. Hildebrand.



1. 試找出曲線  $e^{xy} \ln \frac{X}{Y} = X + \frac{1}{Y}$  在  $(e, \frac{1}{e})$  點的切線斜率值。 (10%)
2. 試找出函數  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x}$  的所有水平及垂直漸近線。 (10%)
3. 試用二階泰勒多項式，由  $\sqrt{25}$  出發，透過函數  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  來求  $\sqrt{26}$  的近似值，並預估其誤差範圍。 (10%)
4. 試求在曲線  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  之下， $X$  軸之上，介於  $x=0$  和  $x=1$  之間所圍成的面積。 (10%)
5. 試找出函數  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2 - xy - 7y$  的極值及座標位置。 (10%)
6. 求(1)  $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-2x} dx = ?$  (5%)
- (2)  $\int \frac{e^{-2x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = ?$  (5%)
7. 某產品的單價  $P$  係隨著需求量  $x$  (千單位) 而改變，改變率為：
- $$\frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{-120x}{\sqrt{11+x^2}}$$
- 假訂單價 \$20 的需求量為  $x=5$ ，請問：
- (1) 需求函數為何？ (5%)
- (2) 單價 \$140 時的需求量為多少？ (5%)
8. 資產的資本化成本係指資產的原始購買成本與未來維持成本折現值之和，假定某公司正考慮購買甲乙兩種不同廠牌的機器，甲廠牌購買價格為 \$10,000，從購買日起，第  $t$  年的維持成本為  $1,000(1 + 0.06t)$ ，乙廠牌購買價格為 \$8,000，從購買日起，第  $t$  年的維持成本為 1,100。假定折現率為 9%，採連續複利，請問兩種廠牌機器的資本化成本分別為多少？該公司應該購買哪一種廠牌的機器？ (10%)
9. 某公司生產甲、乙兩種不同規格的商品，若甲商品的產量為  $x$ ，乙商品的產量為  $y$ ，則其利潤為  $P(x, y) = 2x^{3/2} + .04xy + 3y$ 。假定目前甲商品的產量為 100 單位，乙商品的產量為 150 單位，請問額外生產單位甲商品與 3 單位乙商品的約略額外利潤為多少？ (10%)
10. 小張目前(年初)的銀行存款餘額為 \$10,000，並預期每年底存入 \$9,000，銀行利率為 6%，連續複利，中途沒有取款，請問小張在第  $t$  年之後的存款餘額為多少？ (10%)



1. 近十於年來，國內不動產市場低迷，金融產業亦因擔保品資產縮水，導致金融資產品質欠佳，而對國內經濟發展產生不利影響。因而，不動產證券化為可能解決不動產投資及市場發展的重要課題。請問：
  - (1) 不動產證券化具有哪些特性？(例如：不動產證券面值可以較低，具投資金額較低的特性…) (5%)
  - (2) 不動產證券化具有哪些優點？(例如：投資人可以分散投資於各式各樣的不動產商品，具有分散投資風險的優點…) (5%)
  - (3) 不動產投資信託與不動產資產信託有何差異？ (10%)
2. 國內有許多新金融商品問世，或即將問世，ETF 就是其中之一。請問：
  - (1) ETF 是什麼樣的商品？為什麼投資人會購買 ETF？ (5%)
  - (2) 有人認為 ETF 具有穩定股市的功能，你(妳)是否認同這個說法，以及理由為何？ (5%)
  - (3) 最近還有一些新型態的基金出現，如保本型基金、雨傘型基金。何謂保本型基金？何謂雨傘型基金？ (5%)
  - (4) 有些金融商品具有套利的特性，請就你(妳)所知列舉一種並說明其如何套利。 (5%)
3. 美國自 2000 年以來，已歷經長達三年的股市空頭、疲弱不振的經濟和迅速膨脹的貿易逆差與預算赤字，導致美元資產喪失吸引力，請問美元如果繼續貶值，對美國、日本、中國大陸和台灣的經濟分別可能會造成哪些影響？ (10%)





4. 這兩年債券市場興起，使得信用評等公司之重要性日益增加，請就您所知，略微敘述台灣目前以及不久的未來，會有那數家信用評等公司？(10%)
5. 股市低迷，利率又頻頻創新低，造就了去年 Structured Notes 的一枝獨秀，請問 Structured Notes 通常的連繫標的有那些？(10%)
6. 今年二月底，上市公司久津實業發生了違約交割的事件，而其主要原因為『虛空者被軋空』，請解釋其緣由。(10%)
7. 台灣的中央銀行一向以 M2 為控制貨幣供給的主要工具，請問 M2 涵蓋了那些項目？有學者稱其不夠精確，為什麼？(10%)
8. 請任意舉出台灣市場上五種金融衍生性工具。(10%)