



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE
in collaboration with
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

List MF26

LIST OF FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

for Mathematics, Statistics and Further Mathematics

For use from 2017 in all papers for the H1, H2 and H3 Mathematics, H1 Statistics and H2 Further Mathematics syllabuses.

CSTXXX



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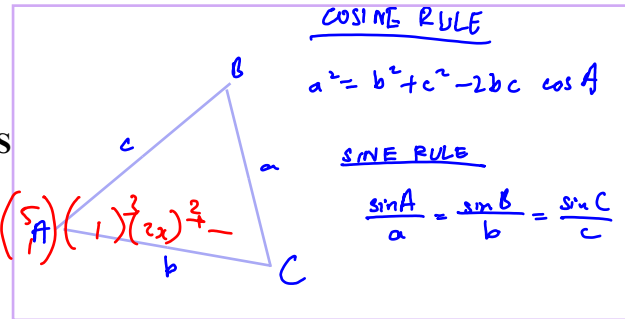
Singapore Examinations and Assessment Board



CAMBRIDGE
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Area of sector, $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$, θ in radians
 Arc length, $C = r\theta$, θ in radians

PURE MATHEMATICS



$(1+2x)^5 = \binom{5}{0}(1)^5(2x)^0 + \binom{5}{1}(1)^4(2x)^1 + \binom{5}{2}(1)^3(2x)^2 + \dots$

Algebraic series

Binomial expansion:

$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + b^n$, where n is a positive integer and

$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

$a=1, b=x$

\Rightarrow start with from $(1+x)^2$
 x^0
 x^1
 x^2

$\binom{n}{1} = n$
 $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}$
 $\binom{n}{3} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}$

Maclaurin expansion:

$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) + \dots$

power series

$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \dots$

$(|x| < 1)$

$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!} + \dots$ (all x)

Shedule series

$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^r x^{2r+1}}{(2r+1)!} + \dots$ (all x)

$x=0.001$

$x^3=0.000001$

$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^r x^{2r}}{(2r)!} + \dots$ (all x)

$\tan x \approx x$

$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{r+1} x^r}{r} + \dots$ ($-1 < x \leq 1$)

$\tan x \approx \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \approx \frac{x}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2!}} = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^{-1}$

Partial fractions decomposition

$\frac{x^4 - x^3 + 3x + 1}{(x+1)^2(2x-1)}$

const. \downarrow

Non-repeated linear factors:

$\frac{px+q}{(ax+b)(cx+d)} = \frac{A}{(ax+b)} + \frac{B}{(cx+d)}$

$Ax+B$

Ax^2+Bx+C

Repeated linear factors:

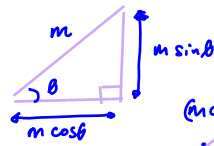
$\frac{px^2+qx+r}{(ax+b)(cx+d)^2} = \frac{A}{(ax+b)} + \frac{B}{(cx+d)} + \frac{C}{(cx+d)^2}$

Ax^3+Bx^2

Non-repeated quadratic factor:

$\frac{px^2+qx+r}{(ax+b)(x^2+c^2)} = \frac{A}{(ax+b)} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+c^2)}$
 linear \rightarrow Ax+B, quadratic \rightarrow Ax^2+Bx+C

Trigonometry



$$(m \cos \theta)^2 + (m \sin \theta)^2 = m^2$$

$$m^2 \cos^2 \theta + m^2 \sin^2 \theta = m^2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) \equiv \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) \equiv \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) \equiv \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A \equiv 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A \equiv \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \equiv 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \equiv 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A \equiv \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(P+Q) + \frac{1}{2}(P-Q) = P$$

$$\sin P + \sin Q \equiv 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(P+Q) \cos \frac{1}{2}(P-Q)$$

$$\sin P - \sin Q \equiv 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(P+Q) \sin \frac{1}{2}(P-Q)$$

$$\cos P + \cos Q \equiv 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(P+Q) \cos \frac{1}{2}(P-Q)$$

$$\cos P - \cos Q \equiv -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(P+Q) \sin \frac{1}{2}(P-Q)$$

$$\tan \theta \Leftrightarrow \sec \theta \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\cot \theta \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta \Rightarrow \cot^2 \theta + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

Area of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\sin 2x - \sin 5x$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{7}{2}x \cos \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\cos 5x \sin 3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\dots]$$

Principal values:

$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq \sin^{-1} x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$0 \leq \cos^{-1} x \leq \pi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi < \tan^{-1} x < \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$(|x| \leq 1)$$

$$(|x| \leq 1)$$

Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec} x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x)^{-1}$$

$$= -(\sin x)^{-2} (\cos x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

f(x)	f'(x)
$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\cos^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$

$$(\sin x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$x = \sin y$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} x$$

Integrals

(Arbitrary constants are omitted; a denotes a positive constant.)

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$	
$\frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$	$(x < a)$
$\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)$	$(x > a)$
$\frac{1}{a^2 - x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)$	$(x < a)$

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \frac{d(\cos x)}{-\sin x} = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$\int \tan x dx$	$\ln \sec x $	$(x < \frac{1}{2}\pi)$
$\int \cot x dx$	$\ln \sin x $	$(0 < x < \pi)$
$\int \operatorname{cosec} x dx$	$-\ln \operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x $	$(0 < x < \pi)$
$\int \sec x dx$	$\ln \sec x + \tan x $	$(x < \frac{1}{2}\pi)$

$$\int \tan(ax) dx = \frac{\ln|\sec ax|}{a} + C$$

Vectors

The point dividing AB in the ratio $\lambda : \mu$ has position vector $\frac{\mu \mathbf{a} + \lambda \mathbf{b}}{\lambda + \mu}$

Vector product:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Numerical methods

Trapezium rule (for single strip): $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(b-a)[f(a) + f(b)]$

Simpson's rule (for two strips): $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{1}{6}(b-a) \left[f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$

The Newton-Raphson iteration for approximating a root of $f(x) = 0$:

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)},$$

where x_1 is a first approximation.

Euler Method with step size h :

$$y_2 = y_1 + hf(x_1, y_1)$$

Improved Euler Method with step size h :

$$u_2 = y_1 + hf(x_1, y_1)$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + \frac{h}{2}[f(x_1, y_1) + f(x_2, u_2)]$$

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

Standard discrete distributions

Distribution of X	$P(X = x)$	Mean	Variance
Binomial $B(n, p)$	$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$	np	$np(1-p)$
Poisson $Po(\lambda)$	$e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$	λ	λ
Geometric $Geo(p)$	$(1-p)^{x-1} p$	$\frac{1}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$

Standard continuous distribution

Distribution of X	p.d.f.	Mean	Variance
Exponential	$\lambda e^{-\lambda x}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

Sampling and testing

Unbiased estimate of population variance:

$$s^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum (x - a)^2 - \frac{(\sum (x - a))^2}{n} \right)$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right)^2}$$

Unbiased estimate of common population variance from two samples:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n^2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$H_2 / MP 26 : s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right] \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Regression and correlation

Estimated product moment correlation coefficient:

$$r = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\left\{ \sum (x - \bar{x})^2 \right\} \left\{ \sum (y - \bar{y})^2 \right\}}} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right) \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} \right)}}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1}}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \sigma_x^2$$

Estimated regression line of y on x :

$$y - \bar{y} = b(x - \bar{x}), \quad \text{where } b = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} s^2$$

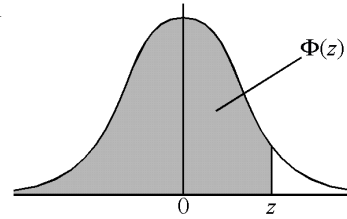
$$s^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \sigma_x^2$$

THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

If Z has a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1 then, for each value of z , the table gives the value of $\Phi(z)$, where

$$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z).$$

For negative values of z use $\Phi(-z) = 1 - \Phi(z)$.



z											ADD								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	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	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141	4	8	12	15	19	23	27	31	35
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517	4	7	11	15	19	22	26	30	34
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879	4	7	11	14	18	22	25	29	32
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224	3	7	10	14	17	20	24	27	31
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549	3	7	10	13	16	19	23	26	29
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133	3	5	8	11	14	16	19	22	25
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177	2	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Critical values for the normal distribution

If Z has a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1 then, for each value of p , the table gives the value of z such that

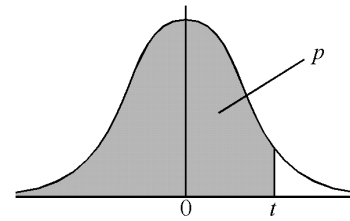
$$P(Z \leq z) = p.$$

p	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.9975	0.999	0.9995
z	0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

CRITICAL VALUES FOR THE t -DISTRIBUTION

If T has a t -distribution with ν degrees of freedom then, for each pair of values of p and ν , the table gives the value of t such that

$$P(T \leq t) = p.$$

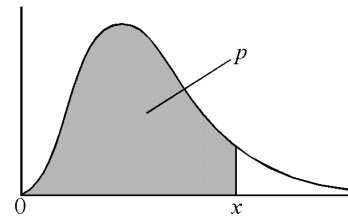


p	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.9975	0.999	0.9995
$\nu=1$	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.894	6.869
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.689
28	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.660
30	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
120	0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

CRITICAL VALUES FOR THE χ^2 -DISTRIBUTION

If X has a χ^2 -distribution with ν degrees of freedom then, for each pair of values of p and ν , the table gives the value of x such that

$$P(X \leq x) = p.$$



p	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.9	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995	0.999
$\nu=1$	0.0 ³ 1571	0.0 ³ 9821	0.0 ² 3932	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.8794	10.83
2	0.02010	0.05064	0.1026	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.60	13.82
3	0.1148	0.2158	0.3518	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.34	12.84	16.27
4	0.2971	0.4844	0.7107	7.779	9.488	11.14	13.28	14.86	18.47
5	0.5543	0.8312	1.145	9.236	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75	20.51
6	0.8721	1.237	1.635	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55	22.46
7	1.239	1.690	2.167	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28	24.32
8	1.647	2.180	2.733	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.95	26.12
9	2.088	2.700	3.325	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59	27.88
10	2.558	3.247	3.940	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19	29.59
11	3.053	3.816	4.575	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	26.76	31.26
12	3.571	4.404	5.226	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30	32.91
13	4.107	5.009	5.892	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82	34.53
14	4.660	5.629	6.571	21.06	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32	36.12
15	5.229	6.262	7.261	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80	37.70
16	5.812	6.908	7.962	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27	39.25
17	6.408	7.564	8.672	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72	40.79
18	7.015	8.231	9.390	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16	42.31
19	7.633	8.907	10.12	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58	43.82
20	8.260	9.591	10.85	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00	45.31
21	8.897	10.28	11.59	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40	46.80
22	9.542	10.98	12.34	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80	48.27
23	10.20	11.69	13.09	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18	49.73
24	10.86	12.40	13.85	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56	51.18
25	11.52	13.12	14.61	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93	52.62
30	14.95	16.79	18.49	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67	59.70
40	22.16	24.43	26.51	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77	73.40
50	29.71	32.36	34.76	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49	86.66
60	37.48	40.48	43.19	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95	99.61
70	45.44	48.76	51.74	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.4	104.2	112.3
80	53.54	57.15	60.39	96.58	101.9	106.6	112.3	116.3	124.8
90	61.75	65.65	69.13	107.6	113.1	118.1	124.1	128.3	137.2
100	70.06	74.22	77.93	118.5	124.3	129.6	135.8	140.2	149.4

WILCOXON SIGNED RANK TEST

P is the sum of the ranks corresponding to the positive differences,
 Q is the sum of the ranks corresponding to the negative differences,
 T is the smaller of P and Q .

For each value of n the table gives the **largest** value of T which will lead to rejection of the null hypothesis at the level of significance indicated.

Critical values of T

	Level of significance			
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
One Tail				
Two Tail	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.01
$n = 6$	2	0		
7	3	2	0	
8	5	3	1	0
9	8	5	3	1
10	10	8	5	3
11	13	10	7	5
12	17	13	9	7
13	21	17	12	9
14	25	21	15	12
15	30	25	19	15
16	35	29	23	19
17	41	34	27	23
18	47	40	32	27
19	53	46	37	32
20	60	52	43	37

For larger values of n , each of P and Q can be approximated by the normal distribution with mean $\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)$ and variance $\frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(2n+1)$.

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