

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

**Note:** For each of the following questions, answer E, NOTA, means "None of the Above."

1. You want to ask a sample of professors at a university how they feel about the tenure system for faculty. You realize that opinions may differ depending on the rank of the professor, especially because assistant professors do not have tenure. So you take separate SRSs of assistant, associate, and full professors and combine them to form your sample. You used a
  - A. simple random sample
  - B. stratified random sample
  - C. multistage sample
  - D. randomized block experiment
  - E. NOTA
  
2. Egg quality (Grade AA, Grade A, Grade B) is measured on a
  - A. nominal scale
  - B. ordinal scale
  - C. interval/ratio scale
  - D. random scale
  - E. NOTA
  
3. If your score on a test is at the 60<sup>th</sup> percentile, you know that your score lies
  - A. below the lower quartile
  - B. between the lower quartile and the median
  - C. between the median and the upper quartile
  - D. above the upper quartile
  - E. NOTA
  
4. A deck of cards contains 52 cards, of which 4 are aces. You are offered the following wager: Draw one card at random from the deck. You win \$10 if the card drawn is an ace. Otherwise you lose \$1. If you make this wager many times, what will be the mean outcome?
  - A. About -\$1, because you will lose most of the time.
  - B. About \$9, because you win \$10 but lose only \$1.
  - C. About -\$0.15, that is, on the average you lose about 15 cents.
  - D. About \$0.77, that is, on the average you win about 77 cents.
  - E. NOTA
  
5. A CBS News/*New York Times* opinion poll asked 1,190 adults whether they would prefer balancing the federal budget over cutting taxes; 702 of those asked said "Yes." Take the sample to be an SRS from the population of all adults. Which of these is a correct 95% confidence interval for the population of all adults who prefer balancing the budget over cutting taxes?
  - A.  $0.59 \pm 0.0004$
  - B.  $0.59 \pm 0.014$
  - C.  $0.59 \pm 0.0186$
  - D.  $0.59 \pm 0.0285$
  - E. NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

6. Until the scale was changed in 1995, SAT scores were based on a scale set many years ago. The change in scales makes it hard to compare scores on the 1994 math SAT (mean 470, standard deviation 110) and the 1996 math SAT (mean 500, standard deviation 100). Jane took the SAT in 1994 and scored 500. Her sister Colleen took the SAT in 1996 and scored 520. Who did better on the exam?
- A. Jane    B. Colleen    C. No difference    D. Cannot be determined    E. NOTA

**Use the following information for questions 7 – 10:**

A random sample of 79 companies from the Forbes 500 list (which actually consists of nearly 800 companies) was selected and the relationship between sales (in hundreds of dollars) and profits (in hundreds of thousands of dollars) was investigated by regression. The following simple linear regression model was used

$$\text{Profits} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (\text{Sales}) + \varepsilon_i$$

where deviations  $\varepsilon_i$  were assumed to be independent and normally distributed with mean 0 and standard deviation  $\sigma$ . This model was fit to the data using the method of least squares. The following results were obtained from statistical software.

$$R^2 = 0.662$$

$$s = 466.2$$

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Parameter Est.</u>	<u>Std. Err. of Parameter Est.</u>
Constant	-176.644	61.16
Sales	0.092498	0.0075

7. The intercept for the least-squares regression line is (approximately)
- A. 0.09                      B. 0.0075                      C. -176.64                      D. 61.16                      E. NOTA
8. A 90% confidence interval for the slope  $\beta_1$  in the simple linear regression model is (approx.)
- A.  $0.09 \pm 0.0075$                       B.  $0.09 \pm 0.012$                       C.  $-0.09 \pm 0.0075$   
D.  $-0.09 \pm 0.012$                       E. NOTA
9. Suppose the researchers test the hypotheses
- $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$                        $H_a: \beta_1 > 0$
- The P-value of the test is
- A. greater than 0.10                      B. between 0.10 and 0.05                      C. between 0.05 and 0.01  
D. less than 0.01                      E. NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

10. Is there strong evidence (and if so, why) of a straight-line relationship between sales and profits?
- Yes, because the slope of the least-squares line is positive.
  - Yes, because the P-value for testing if the slope is 0 is quite small.
  - No, because the value of the square of the correlation is relatively small.
  - It is impossible to say, because we are not given the actual value of the correlation.
  - NOTA

**Use the following information to answer questions 11-13:**

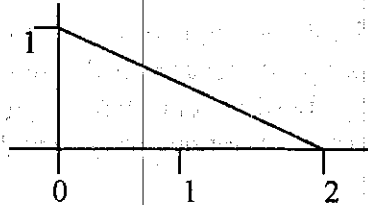
A study was performed to examine the personal goals of children in grades 4, 5, and 6. A random sample of students received a questionnaire regarding achieving personal goals. They were asked what they would most like to do at school: make good grades, be good at sports, or be popular. Results are presented in the table below by the sex of the child.

	Boys	Girls
Make good grades	96	295
Be popular	32	45
Be good in sports	94	40

11. Which hypotheses are being tested by the chi-square test?
- The null hypothesis is that personal goals and gender are independent and the alternative is that they are dependent.
  - The null hypothesis is that the mean personal goal is the same for boys and girls and the alternative is that the means differ.
  - The distribution of personal goals is different for boys and girls.
  - The distribution of gender is different for the three different personal goals.
  - NOTA
12. The numerical value of the chi-square statistic for this table is
- 3.84
  - 5.99
  - 16.105
  - 89.966
  - NOTA
13. The data are going to be summarized by computing the conditional distributions of personal goals for boys and girls. The entry for "Make Good Grades" and "Boys" would be
- 0.22
  - 0.43
  - 0.58
  - 0.70
  - NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

14. Suppose  $X$  is a continuous random variable taking values between 0 and 2 and having the probability density function below.  $P(1 \leq X \leq 2) =$



- A. 0.50      B. 0.33      C. 0.75      D. 0.00      E. NOTA
15. A set of data has a median that is much larger than the mean. Which of the following statements is most consistent with this information?
- A. A stem plot of the data is symmetric  
 B. A stem plot of the data is skewed left.  
 C. A stem plot of the data is skewed right.  
 D. The data set must be so large that it would be better to draw a histogram than a stem plot.  
 E. NOTA
16. The variance of 10 measurements of people's height (in inches) is computed to be 25. The units for the variance of 25 are
- A. inches      B. inches squared      C. square root inches  
 D. no units. Variance never has units      E. NOTA
17. Items produced by a manufacturing process are supposed to weigh 90 grams. The manufacturing process, however, is such that there is variability in the items produced and they do not all weigh exactly 90 grams. The distribution of weights can be approximated by a normal distribution with mean 90 grams and a standard deviation of 1 gram. What percentage of the items will either weigh less than 87 grams or more than 93 grams?
- A. 6%      B. 94%      C. 99.7%      D. 0.3%      E. NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

18. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The correlation coefficient equals the proportion of times two variables lie on a straight line.
  - B. The correlation coefficient will be +1.0 only if all the data lie on a perfectly horizontal straight line.
  - C. The correlation coefficient measures the fraction of the outliers that appear in a scatterplot.
  - D. The correlation coefficient is a unitless number and must always be between -1.0 and 1.0, inclusive.
  - E. NOTA
19. A fair coin is tossed (one for which the probability of heads and the probability of tails are 0.5) is tossed 60 times. The probability that less than 1/3 of the tosses are heads is about
- A. 0.33      B. 0.109      C. 0.09      D. 0.0034      E. NOTA
20. The weights of extra large eggs have a normal distribution with a mean of one ounce and a standard deviation of 0.1 ounces. The probability that a dozen eggs weighs more than 13 ounces is closest to
- A. 0.000      B. 0.0020      C. 0.1814      D. 0.2033      E. NOTA
21. Suppose we are planning on taking an SRS from a population. If we double the sample size, then  $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$  will be multiplied by
- A.  $\sqrt{2}$       B.  $1/\sqrt{2}$       C. 2      D. 1/2      E. NOTA
22. Coal Miners often develop serious respiratory illnesses. It is usually thought that these are caused by coal dust in the mines. But coal miners as a group are heavy smokers, and this may explain some of the illnesses. This is an example of
- A. a randomized comparative experiment
  - B. Simpson's Paradox
  - C. confounding between two variables
  - D. the placebo effect
  - E. NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

23. You read that SAT scores in high school explain only 9% of the variation in students' later grades in college. This means that the correlation between SAT scores and college grades is
- A.  $r = .9$       B.  $r = .09$       C.  $.81$       D.  $.03$       E. NOTA
24. Suppose that A and B are two independent events with  $P(A) = 0.2$  and  $P(B) = 0.4$ .  $P(A \cup B) =$
- A. 0.08      B. 0.12      C. 0.52      D. 0.60      E. NOTA
25. A public opinion poll in Ohio wants to determine whether registered voters in the state approve of a measure to ban smoking in all public areas. They select a simple random sample of 50 registered voters from each county in the state and ask whether they approve or disapprove of the measure. This is an example of
- A. a systematic random sample      B. a stratified random sample  
C. a multistage sample      D. a simple random sample      E. NOTA
26. A certain population follows a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 2.5$ . You collect data and test the hypotheses
- $H_0: \mu = 1, H_A: \mu \neq 1.$
- You obtain a P-value of 0.022. Which of the following are true?
- A. A 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$  will include the value 1.  
B. A 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$  will include the value 0.  
C. A 99% confidence interval for  $\mu$  will include the value 1.  
D. A 99% confidence interval for  $\mu$  will include the value 0.  
E. NOTA
27. Which of the following will increase the value of the power in a statistical test of hypotheses?
- A. Increase the significance level  $\alpha$ .  
B. Increase the sample size.  
C. Consider computing the power for a value of the alternative, which is farther from the value of the parameter of interest under the null hypothesis.  
D. All of the above.  
E. NOTA

**Statistics Topic Test**  
**Palm Harbor University Invitational – March 18, 2000**

28. Suppose we have two SRSs from two distinct populations and the samples are independent. We measure the same variable for both samples. Suppose both populations of the values of these variables are normally distributed but the means and standard deviations are unknown. For the purposes of comparing two means we can use the pooled two-sample t procedure if
- A. the means for the two populations are actually equal.
  - B. the standard deviations for the two populations are actually equal.
  - C. the sample means for the two populations are equal.
  - D. the sample sizes for the two samples are the same.
  - E. NOTA
29. In order to select a sample of undergraduate students in the United States, I select a simple random sample of four states. From each of these states, I select a simple random sample of two colleges or universities. Finally, from each of these eight colleges or universities, I select a simple random sample of 20 undergraduates. My final sample consists of 160 undergraduates. This is an example of
- A. simple random sampling
  - B. stratified random sampling
  - C. multistage sampling
  - D. convenience sampling
  - E. NOTA
30. A type II error is
- A. rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.
  - B. accepting the null hypothesis when it is false.
  - C. incorrectly specifying the null hypothesis.
  - D. incorrectly specifying the alternative hypothesis.
  - E. NOTA

Table entry  
for z is the  
probability  
lying below z.

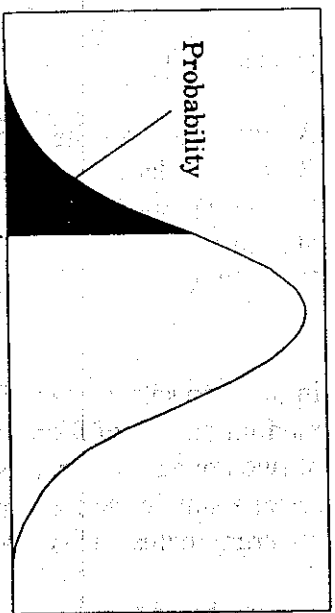


Table A

z	Standard normal probabilities									
	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0066	.0064	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0087	.0084	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0113	.0110	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0146	.0143	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0188	.0183	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0274	.0267	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0294	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0569	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

Table entry  
for z is the  
probability  
lying below z.

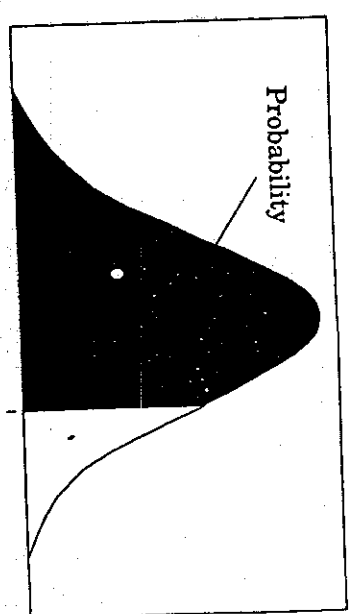


Table A (Continued)

z	Standard normal probabilities									
	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9700	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9718	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9773	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9958	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998



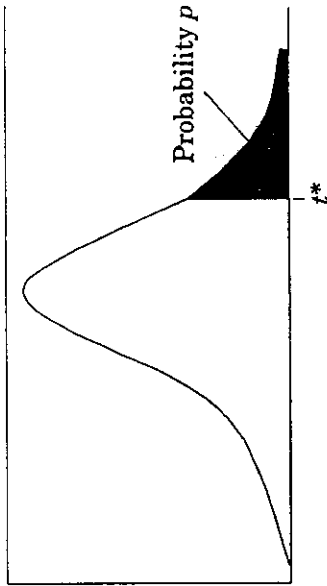


Table entry for  $p$  and  $C$  is the point  $t^*$  with probability  $p$  lying above it and probability  $C$  lying between  $-t^*$  and  $t^*$ .

Table B  $t$  distribution critical values

df	Tail probability $p$											
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.882	4.221
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.922
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.300
$\infty$	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.291
50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%
Confidence level $C$												

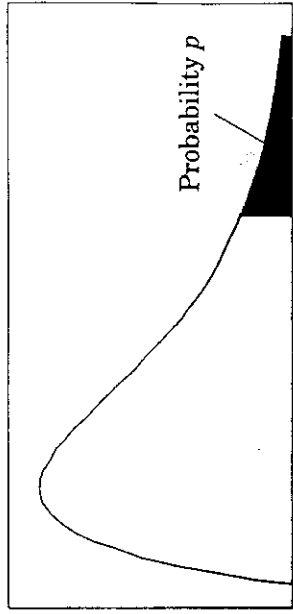


Table entry for  $p$  is the point  $(\chi^2)$  with probability  $p$  lying above it.

Table C  $\chi^2$  critical values

df	Tail probability $p$										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4