

HEWLETT  PACKARD

HP-65

STAT PAC 2

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Format of User Instructions	4
The Prerecorded Magnetic Cards	6
Entering a Program	7

GENERAL STATISTICS

1. Partial and Multiple Correlation Coefficients	8
2. Moving Averages (Order 2 to 8)	10
3. Histogram (12 Intervals)	12

DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS

4. F Distribution with Odd Degrees of Freedom	16
5. Erlang Distribution (Gamma Distribution)	20

CURVE FITTING

6. Geometric Curve Fit	22
7. Gompertz Curve Fit	26
8. Weibull Distribution Parameter Calculation	30
9. Weighted Regression (Special Case)	32
10. Polynomial Approximation	36

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

11. Two Way Analysis of Variance (No Replications)	42
12. Two Way Analysis of Variance (With Replications)	46
13. Latin Square	52
14. Analysis of Covariance (One Way)	58

TEST STATISTICS

15. One Sample Test Statistics for the Mean	66
16. Test Statistics for the Correlation Coefficient	68
17. Differences Among Proportions	70
18. Behrens-Fisher Statistic	72
19. Kruskal-Wallis Statistic	76
20. Mean-Square Successive Difference	78
21. 3 x K Contingency Table	80
22. The Run Test for Randomness	84
23. Intraclass Correlation Coefficient	88
24. Fisher's Exact Test for a 2 x 2 Contingency Table	92

PROBABILITY

25. Probability of No Repetitions in a Sample (Birthday Problem)	96
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2 Contents

QUALITY CONTROL

26. $\bar{x}$ and R Control Charts	98
27. p and c Control Charts	102
28. Operating Characteristic Curve (Type A)	108
29. Operating Characteristic Curve (Type B)	112

QUEUEING THEORY

30. Single- and Multi-Server Queues (Infinite Customers)	116
31. Single- and Multi-Server Queues (Finite Customers)	120

Program Listings	123–163
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INTRODUCTION

Programs for your HP-65 Stat Pac 2 have been selected from the areas of general statistics, distribution functions, curve fitting, analysis of variance, test statistics, probability, quality control and queueing theory.

Each program includes a general description, formulas used in the program solution, user instructions, and numerical examples. Program listing and register allocations are given in the back of the Pac.

Several programs included in this Pac were written based on programs submitted to the HP-65 Users' Library. We wish to acknowledge the following contributors:

Vernon J. Poehls for *Moving Averages (Order 2 to 8)*,
Thomas L. Ward for *Erlang Distribution*,
Miles C. Collier for *Geometric Curve Fit*,
Robert S. Savage for *Gompertz Curve Fit*,
Robert E. Sherman for *3 x K Contingency Table*,
A. Oscar H. Roberts for *Fisher's Exact Test for a 2 x 2 Contingency Table*.

Special thanks are also due Norbert S. Jagodzinski, William M. Kolb and A. Oscar H. Roberts for their helpful discussions and suggestions. In addition, we wish to extend our appreciation to Prof. Thomas J. Boardman and Dr. Nancy L. Ferguson for reviewing this Pac and making valuable comments.

We hope you find the HP-65 Stat Pac 2 a useful tool for your computational work, and welcome your comments, requests and suggestions—these are our most important source of future user-oriented programs.

FORMAT OF USER INSTRUCTIONS

The completed User Instructions form is your guide to operating the programs in this Pac.

The form is composed of five columns. Reading from left to right, the STEP column gives the instruction step number.

The INSTRUCTIONS column gives instructions and comments concerning the operations to be performed. Steps are executed in sequential order except where the INSTRUCTIONS column directs otherwise.

Normally, the first instruction is "Enter program", which means load the prerecorded magnetic card (for instructions of loading a card, see "Entering A Program" on P. 7).

Repeated processes, used in most cases for a long string of input/output data, are outlined with a bold border together with a "Perform" instruction.

The INPUT DATA/UNITS column specified the input data to be supplied, and the units of data if applicable.

The KEYS column specifies the keys to be pressed.  is the symbol used to denote the **ENTER** key. All other key designations are identical to those appearing on the HP-65. Ignore any blank positions in the KEYS column.

The OUTPUT DATA/UNITS column may show counters, intermediate or final results.

The following is an example of User Instructions (for the *Weibull Distribution Parameter Calculation* program).

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program		 	
2	Input sample size n	n	A 	
3	Perform 3 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_i	B 	i
4	Compute a and b (any order)		C 	a
			D 	b
5	Compute r^2		E 	r^2
6	For a new case, go to 2		 	

STEP 1: The first step in all programs is to enter the program into the calculator.

STEP 2: Input the sample size n and press the **A** key.

STEP 3: This is a loop for input data. The first time through the loop, the dummy variable i takes the value 1; the second time, i takes the value 2; etc.

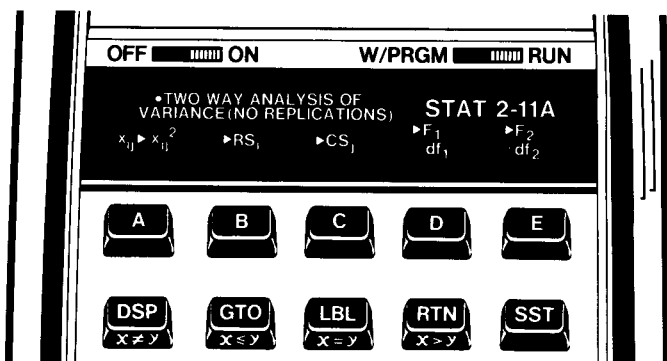
STEP 4: After all the data have been entered, press the **C** key to compute a and press the **D** key to compute b . The order of using these two keys is immaterial.

STEP 5: r^2 will be displayed after pressing the **E** key.

STEP 6: This step gives instructions for starting a new case. In this example, return to step 2.

THE PRERECORDED MAGNETIC CARDS

The prerecorded magnetic cards supplied with this Pac incorporate a shorthand set of operating instructions. In some cases, it is possible to run the program without referencing the manual after the program has been used once. The following is a typical prerecorded magnetic card shown in the window slot of an HP-65.



The dot • in front of the program title indicates that in order to run this program, you have to refer to the manual for more user instructions. If the dot is not presented, then the card itself contains all the information.

Above the **A** key are the input data x_{ij} and the output x_{ij}^2 separated by a symbol ▶, which means “calculate”. Therefore key in x_{ij} , press **A** and x_{ij}^2 will be computed and shown in the display. After entering all the data through the **A** key (refer to the manual for detailed user instructions), press **B** to calculate RS_i . The **C** key works in the same manner. There are two outputs associated with the **D** key. Pressing **D** will initiate the calculation of F_1 , then press **SST** key to get the second output df_1 . The **E** key works in the same manner as the **D** key.

In general, execution of user definable keys is from left to right.

ENTERING A PROGRAM

From the card case supplied with this application pac, select a program card.

Set W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN.

Turn the calculator ON. You should see 0.00

Gently insert the card (printed side up) in the right, lower slot as shown. When the card is part way in, the motor engages it and passes it out the left side of the calculator. Sometimes the motor engages but does not pull the card in. If this happens, push the card a little farther into the machine. Do not impede or force the card; let it move freely. (The display will flash if the card reads improperly. In this case, press **CLX** and reinsert the card.)

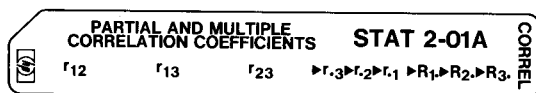


When the motor stops, remove the card from the left side of the calculator and insert it in the upper "window slot" on the right side of the calculator.

The program is now stored in the calculator. It remains stored until another program is entered or the calculator is turned off.



PARTIAL AND MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS



The partial correlation coefficient measures the relationship between any two of the variables when all others are kept constant. Although this program uses the notations for the case of three variables, other cases of more than three variables can be handled as well.

Any higher order partial correlation coefficient can be computed by using this program (it might be necessary to run the program more than once), if correlation coefficients r_{12} , r_{13} , r_{23} , ... are given.

The multiple correlation coefficient measures the relationship between three or more variables. A multiple correlation coefficient lies between 0 and 1. The closer it is to 1 the better the linear relationship between the variables. Zero indicates no linear relationship but a non-linear relationship may exist.

Equations:

1. For the case of three variables, the partial correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2 keeping X_3 constant is

$$r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{13}^2)(1 - r_{23}^2)}}$$

where r_{ij} denotes the correlation coefficient of X_i and X_j .

$r_{13.2}$ and $r_{23.1}$ can be found by appropriately changing the subscripts in the above formula.

2. For the case of three variables, the multiple correlation coefficient between X_1 and X_2 , X_3 is

$$R_{1.23} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2r_{12}r_{13}r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

$R_{2.13}$ and $R_{3.12}$ can be found by changing the subscripts in the formula.

Notations used on magnetic card:

$$r_{\cdot 3} = r_{12 \cdot 3}, r_{\cdot 2} = r_{13 \cdot 2}, r_{\cdot 1} = r_{23 \cdot 1}$$

$$R_{1\cdot} = R_{1 \cdot 23}, R_{2\cdot} = R_{2 \cdot 13}, R_{3\cdot} = R_{3 \cdot 12}$$

References:

1. S. Wilks, *Mathematical Statistics*, John Wiley and Sons, 1962.
2. D. Morrison, *Multivariate Statistical Methods*, McGraw-Hill, 1967.
3. M. Spiegel, *Theory and Problems of Statistics*, Schaum's Outline, McGraw-Hill, 1961.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input the data in any order	r_{12}	A	
		r_{13}	B	
		r_{23}	C	
3	Compute partial coefficients		D	$r_{12 \cdot 3}$
			D	$r_{13 \cdot 2}$
			D	$r_{23 \cdot 1}$
4	Compute multiple coefficients		E	$R_{1 \cdot 23}$
			E	$R_{2 \cdot 13}$
			E	$R_{3 \cdot 12}$
5	For a new case, go to 2 and			
	change appropriate data.			

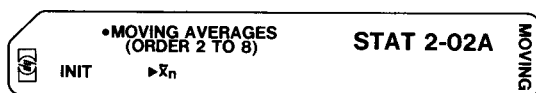
Example:

Find the partial and multiple correlation coefficients if $r_{12} = -0.96$, $r_{13} = -0.1$, $r_{23} = 0.12$.

Keystrokes:

.96 **CHS** **A** .1 **CHS** **B** .12 **C** **D** → -0.96 ($r_{12 \cdot 3}$)
D → 0.05 ($r_{13 \cdot 2}$)
D → 0.09 ($r_{23 \cdot 1}$)
E → 0.96 ($R_{1 \cdot 23}$)
E → 0.96 ($R_{2 \cdot 13}$)
E → 0.13 ($R_{3 \cdot 12}$)

MOVING AVERAGES (ORDER 2 TO 8)



Given a set of numbers $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\}$, this program finds the moving averages $\{\bar{x}_n, \bar{x}_{n+1}, \dots\}$ of order n ($2 \leq n \leq 8$).

Equations:

$$\bar{x}_n = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

$$\bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n + x_{n+1}}{n}$$

etc.

Remark:

n is an integer and $2 \leq n \leq 8$.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Switch to W/PRGM mode			00 00
3	Enter STO n* into program		STO n*	
4	Switch to RUN mode			
5	Initialize		A	0.
6	Perform 6 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_i	R/S	i
7	Compute the average		B	$\bar{x}_n$
8	Perform 8 for $i = n + 1, n + 2, \dots$	x_i	R/S	$\bar{x}_i$
9	For a new case, go to 1			
	* n should be replaced by an			
	integer between 2 and 8.			

Example:

Find the moving averages of order 5 for the following numbers:

$\{11.1, 12.3, 13.0, 14.9, 15.5, 16.2, 17.5, 18.1, 19.8\}$

Keystrokes:

Enter program

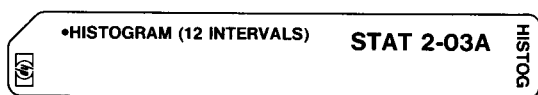
Switch to W/PRGM mode

Press **STO** **5**

Switch to RUN mode

A	→	0.
11.1 R/S 12.3 R/S 13 R/S 14.9 R/S 15.5 R/S	→	5.
B	→	13.36 ($\bar{x}_5$)
16.2 R/S	→	14.38 ($\bar{x}_6$)
17.5 R/S	→	15.42 ($\bar{x}_7$)
18.1 R/S	→	16.44 ($\bar{x}_8$)
19.8 R/S	→	17.42 ($\bar{x}_9$)

HISTOGRAM (12 INTERVALS)



This program sorts input data into twelve intervals of equal width between specified upper and lower limits. The input data may be supplied manually or generated by a subroutine.

The twelve intervals are displayed three at a time by recalling the contents of registers R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 . Every three digits to the right of the decimal point represents the number of counts in the corresponding interval. For example, if $0.b_1b_2b_3$ represents the contents of register R_1 , then each of b_1 , b_2 , b_3 is a three-digit number and b_1 , b_2 , b_3 are numbers of counts in intervals 1, 2, 3.

The main program calls subroutine E to obtain data. The code following **LBL E** may be as simple as **R/S RTN** which would accept user inputs or it may be a random number generator to be tested. Registers R_7 , R_8 and 20 program steps are available for the number generator.

Equation:

The program maps the domain $x_{\min} \leq x < x_{\max}$ (values outside this domain will be ignored) onto the range $1 \leq y \leq 12$. The mapping is defined by

$$y = 1 + \text{Int} \left[12 \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}} \right]$$

where

y = interval number

x = input data

$x_{\min}$ = lower limit of histogram

$x_{\max}$ = upper limit of histogram

Int = integer part of

Remark:

Because each interval is represented by only three digits, overflow from one interval to the next lower interval will occur if there are more than 999 counts in that interval.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Change display format		DSP	
			9	
3	Initialize		f REG	
4	Input lower limit	$x_{\min}$	STO 5	
	upper limit	$x_{\max}$	STO 6	
5	For user input data, go to 12			
6	Modify subroutine E		GTO E	
	Switch to W/PRGM mode		SST	84
			g DEL	15
	Key in the number generator			
	Switch to RUN mode			
7	Compute histogram		RTN R/S	
8	Stop whenever desired		R/S	
9	Display histogram			
	intervals 1 to 3		RCL 1	0. b_1 b_2 b_3
	intervals 4 to 6		RCL 2	0. b_4 b_5 b_6
	intervals 7 to 9		RCL 3	0. b_7 b_8 b_9
	intervals 10 to 12		RCL 4	0. b_{10} b_{11} b_{12}
10	Optional—continue computation, * go to 7 or 12 (user inputs)			
11	For a new case, go to 1			
12	Start computation for user inputs			
			RTN R/S	
13	Perform 13 for all data x	x	R/S	
14	Go to 9			
	* One piece of data might be lost or counted twice.			

Example 1:

Compute a histogram of the following data with $x_{\min} = 0$, $x_{\max} = 24$.
 $\{18.1, 14.3, 8.4, 0.7, 20.2, 26, 14, 17.2, 24, 8.8, 5.7, 13.2, 22.1, 15.7, 18.9, 23\}$

Keystrokes:

DSP **•** **9** **f** **REG** **0** **STO** **5** **24** **STO** **6**

RTN **R/S** 18.1 **R/S** 14.3 **R/S** 8.4 **R/S** ...

23 **R/S** → 0.000000001

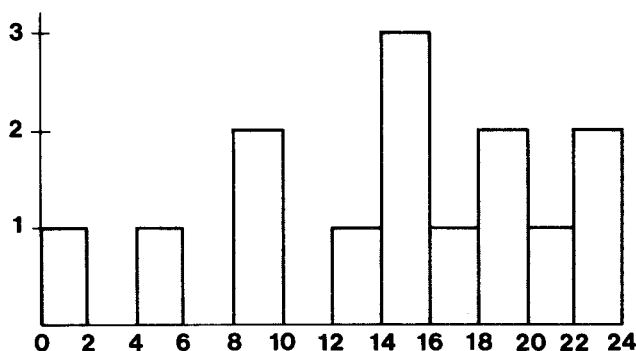
RCL **1** → 0.001000001
 $(b_1 = 1, b_2 = 0, b_3 = 1)$

RCL **2** → 0.000002000
 $(b_4 = 0, b_5 = 2, b_6 = 0)$

RCL **3** → 0.001003001
 $(b_7 = 1, b_8 = 3, b_9 = 1)$

RCL **4** → 0.002001002
 $(b_{10} = 2, b_{11} = 1, b_{12} = 2)$

HISTOGRAM



Example 2:

Test the uniform (0, 1) random number generator

$$x_{n+1} = \text{Frac } [29 x_n]$$

using the starting value $x_0 = 0.2510637948$ with $x_{\min} = 0$, $x_{\max} = 1.2$.
(Use the register R_7 to store the random number.)

Note:

$x_{\max} = 1.2$ instead of $x_{\max} = 1$ is used in order to have 10 intervals between 0 and 1. Frac = fractional part of.

Keystrokes:

DSP **•** **9** **f** **REG** **0** **STO** **5** **1.2** **STO** **6** **GTO** **E**

Switch to W/PRGM mode

SST **9** **DEL** **RCL** **7** **29** **×** **f⁻¹** **INT** **STO** **7**

Switch to RUN mode

0.2510637948 **STO** **7** **RTN** **R/S**

Let the program run for about 10 minutes.

(Note: you probably will not get the following answers, values depend upon the amount of time the program runs.)

R/S

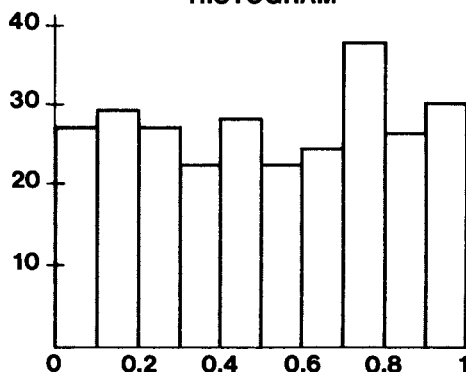
RCL **1** → 0.027029027
($b_1 = 27, b_2 = 29, b_3 = 27$)

RCL **2** → 0.022028022
($b_4 = 22, b_5 = 28, b_6 = 22$)

RCL **3** → 0.024037026
($b_7 = 24, b_8 = 37, b_9 = 26$)

RCL **4** → 0.030000000
($b_{10} = 30, b_{11} = 0, b_{12} = 0$)

HISTOGRAM



F DISTRIBUTION WITH ODD DEGREES OF FREEDOM

**F DISTRIBUTION WITH ODD
DEGREES OF FREEDOM**
 $\nu_1 \quad \nu_2 \quad x \gg A(\nu_2)$

STAT 2-04A1

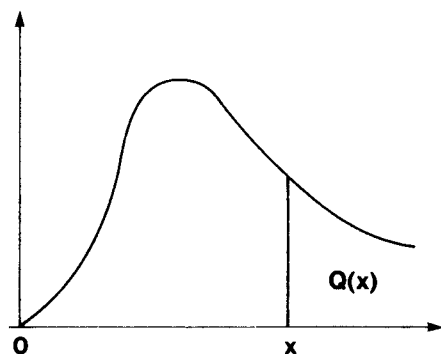
**F DISTRIBUTION WITH ODD
DEGREES OF FREEDOM**
 $\gg Q(x)$

STAT 2-04A2

This program evaluates the integral of the F distribution

$$Q(x) = \int_x^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2}\right) y^{\frac{\nu_1}{2} - 1} \left(\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}\right)^{\frac{\nu_1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2} y\right)^{\frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2}}} dy$$

for given values of x (>0) and degrees of freedom ν_1, ν_2 , provided that both ν_1, ν_2 are odd integers.



Equations:

$$Q(x) = 1 - A(\nu_2) + B(\nu_1, \nu_2)$$

$$A(\nu_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \cos^2 \theta + \dots + \frac{2 \cdot 4 \dots (\nu_2 - 3)}{3 \cdot 5 \dots (\nu_2 - 2)} \cos^{\nu_2 - 3} \theta \right] \right\} & \text{for } \nu_2 > 1 \\ \frac{2\theta}{\pi} & \text{for } \nu_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$B(\nu_1, \nu_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \left(\frac{\nu_2 - 1}{2} \right)!}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right)} \sin \theta \cos^{\nu_2} \theta \left[1 + \frac{\nu_2 + 1}{3} \sin^2 \theta + \dots \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{(\nu_2 + 1)(\nu_2 + 3) \dots (\nu_1 + \nu_2 - 4) \sin^{\nu_1 - 3} \theta}{3 \cdot 5 \dots (\nu_1 - 2)} \right] \\ \quad \text{for } \nu_1 > 1 \\ 0 \quad \text{for } \nu_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

where

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\nu_1 x}{\nu_2}} \right)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 1\right) \left(\frac{\nu_2}{2} - 2\right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{and } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} .$$

Remark:

After execution of the program, the calculator is in RAD mode.

References:

1. Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, 1970.
2. For ν_1 even or ν_2 even (or both), see *HP-65 Stat Pac 1*, STAT 1-14A, *F Distribution*.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program on card 1			
2	Input numerator degrees of freedom			
	freedom	ν_1	A	ν_1
	denominator degrees of freedom			
	freedom	ν_2	B	ν_2
3	Input x	x	C	$A(\nu_2)$
4	Enter program on card 2			
5	Continue calculations		A	$Q(x)$
6	For a different x, enter program on card 1 and go to 3.			
7	For a new case, go to 1			

Example 1:

If $\nu_1 = 3$, $\nu_2 = 5$, find $Q(x)$ for $x = 0.907$ and $x = 5$.

Keystrokes:

Enter program on card 1

3 **A** 5 **B** .907 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.84 ($A(\nu_2)$)

Enter program on card 2

A $\longrightarrow$ 0.50 ($Q(x)$)

Enter program on card 1

5 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.99 ($A(\nu_2)$)

Enter program on card 2

A $\longrightarrow$ 0.06 ($Q(x)$)

Example 2:

If $\nu_1 = 1$, $\nu_2 = 15$ find $Q(x)$ for $x = 3.07$.

Keystrokes:

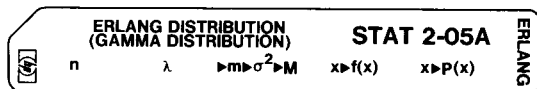
Enter program on card 1

1 **A** 15 **B** 3.07 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.90 ($A(\nu_2)$)

Enter program on card 2

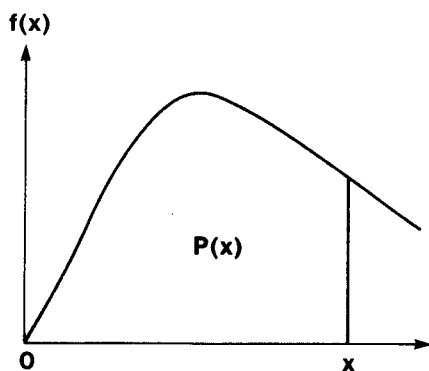
A $\longrightarrow$ 0.10 ($Q(x)$)

ERLANG DISTRIBUTION (GAMMA DISTRIBUTION)



This program evaluates the n -phase Erlang density function $f(x)$ and the cumulative distribution function $P(x)$. The mean, variance and mode are also computed.

The n -phase Erlang distribution is a special case of the gamma distribution with the shape factor being an integer n . If $n = 1$, the exponential distribution is obtained.



Equations:

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^n x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-\lambda x}$$

where $x > 0$, $\lambda > 0$ and n is a positive integer.

$$P(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\lambda x)^i}{i!}$$

mean	$m = n/\lambda$
variance	$\sigma^2 = n/\lambda^2$
mode	$M = (n-1)/\lambda$

Remarks:

1. $n \leq 70$ for $f(x)$
2. $(\lambda x)^{n-1} < 10^{100}$ for $f(x)$ and $P(x)$.

Reference:

R. B. Cooper, *Introduction to Queueing Theory*, Macmillan, 1972.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input n	n	A	
3	Input λ	λ	B	
4	Compute the mean		C	m
	the variance		C	σ^2
	the mode		C	M
5	Compute $f(x)$	x	D	$f(x)$
6	Compute $P(x)$	x	E	$P(x)$
7	For a new x, go to 5 or 6			
8	For a new case, go to 2 or 3			

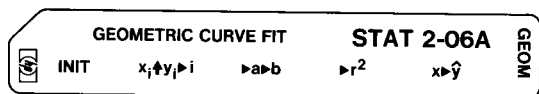
Example:

Compute $f(x)$ and $P(x)$ for $n = 2$, $\lambda = 0.5$ and $x = 10$.

Keystrokes:

2 **A** .5 **B** **C** → 4.00 (mean)
C → 8.00 (variance)
C → 2.00 (mode)
 10 **D** → 0.02 ($f(x)$)
 10 **E** → 0.96 ($P(x)$)

GEOMETRIC CURVE FIT



This program fits a geometric curve

$$y = ab^x$$

to a set of n data points

$$\{(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

where

$$y_i > 0.$$

By writing the equation as

$$\ln y = \ln a + x \ln b$$

the problem can be solved as a linear regression problem.

Equations:

1. Coefficients

$$b = \exp \left[\frac{\sum x_i \ln y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum \ln y_i}{n}}{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}} \right]$$

$$a = \exp \left[\frac{\sum \ln y_i}{n} - \ln b \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \right]$$

2. Coefficient of determination

$$r^2 = \frac{\left[\sum x_i \ln y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum \ln y_i}{n} \right]^2}{\left[\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \right] \left[\sum (\ln y_i)^2 - \frac{(\sum \ln y_i)^2}{n} \right]}$$

3. Estimated value $\hat{y}$ for given x

$$\hat{y} = ab^x$$

Remark:

n is a positive integer and $n \neq 1$.

Reference:

S. B. Richmond, *Statistical Analysis*, Roland Press Co., 1964.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	
3	Perform 3 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_i		
		y_i	B	i
4	Compute the coefficients		C	a
			C	b
5	Compute r^2		D	r^2
6	Compute the estimated value $\hat{y}$	x	E	$\hat{y}$
7	For a different x, go to 6			
8	For a new case, go to 2			

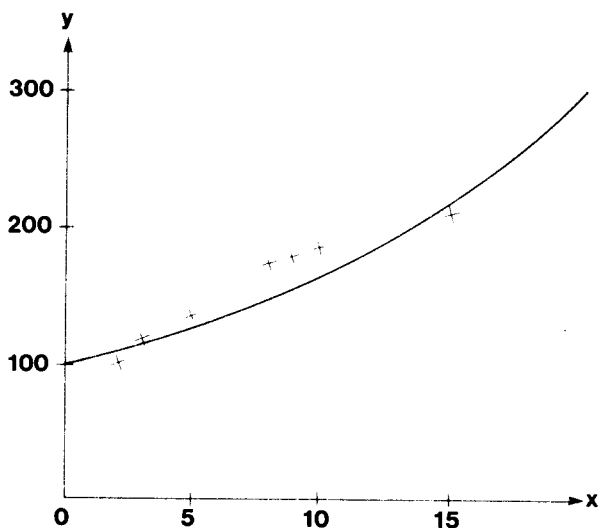
Example:

Find the geometric curve fit to the following data and compute the estimated values at $x = 7$ and $x = 20$.

x_i	2	3	5	8	9	10	15
y_i	101	120	138	173	180	187	209

Keystrokes:

A 2 **↑** 101 **B** 3 **↑** 120 **B** 5 **↑** 138 **B** 8 **↑**
 173 **B** 9 **↑** 180 **B** 10 **↑** 187 **B** 15 **↑** 209 **B** → 7.00
C → 101.66 (a)
C → 1.06 (b)
D → 0.90 (r^2)
 7 **E** → 150.17
 ($\hat{y}$ at $x = 7$)
 20 **E** → 309.94
 ($\hat{y}$ at $x = 20$)



GOMPERTZ CURVE FIT

•GOMPERTZ CURVE FIT		STAT 2-07A		GOMP
y ₁ ↑ y _{n+i} ↑ y _{2n+i} ▶ i	▶a	▶b	▶c	

This program fits a Gompertz curve to a set of data points $\{(i, y_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots, 3n\}$. Data points are divided into 3 groups, each having n observations. The x 's should be equally spaced and $y_i > 0$.

Equations:

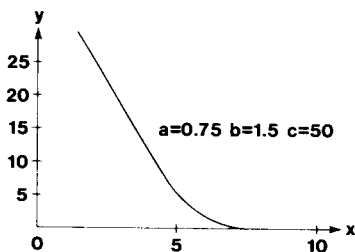
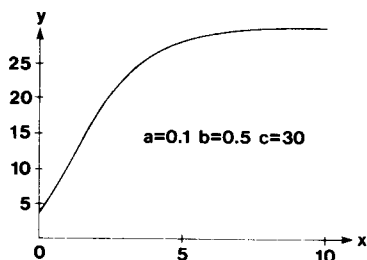
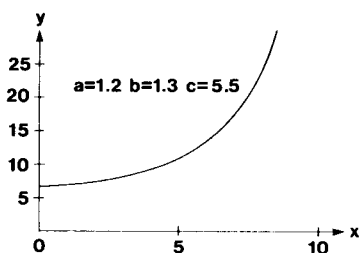
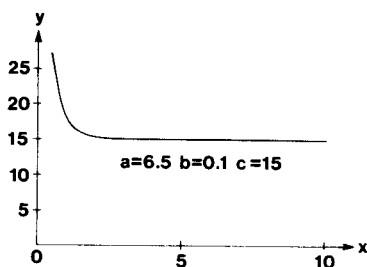
The Gompertz curve is given by the equation

$$y = c a^{(b^x)}$$

or

$$\ln y = \ln c + b^x \ln a$$

where x, y, a, b, c are positive.



Let

$$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln y_i = n \ln c + b(\ln a) \frac{b^n - 1}{b - 1}$$

$$S_2 = \sum_{i=n+1}^{2n} \ln y_i = n \ln c + b^{n+1} (\ln a) \frac{b^n - 1}{b - 1}$$

$$S_3 = \sum_{i=2n+1}^{3n} \ln y_i = n \ln c + b^{2n+1} (\ln a) \frac{b^n - 1}{b - 1}$$

then a , b , c can be determined by solving the three equations above simultaneously.

$$b = \left(\frac{S_3 - S_2}{S_2 - S_1} \right)^{1/n}$$

$$c = \exp \left[\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{S_1 S_3 - S_2^2}{S_1 + S_3 - 2S_2} \right) \right]$$

$$a = \exp \left[\frac{(b - 1)(S_2 - S_1)}{b(b^n - 1)^2} \right]$$

The estimated value $\hat{y} = c a^{(b^x)}$ is also computed.

Remark:

This is only one of the many ways to fit a Gompertz curve.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		f REG	
3	Perform 3 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	y_i	$\uparrow$	
		y_{n+i}	$\uparrow$	
		y_{2n+i}	A	i
4	Compute coefficients		B	a
			C	b
			D	c
5	Compute estimated value $\hat{y}$	x	E	$\hat{y}$
6	For a different x, go to 5			
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Fit a Gompertz curve to the following table of data points and find the predicted values for 1975 and 1977.

Year	x	y	
1960	1	226	}
1961	2	244	
1962	3	265	
1963	4	287	
1964	5	290	
1965	6	317	}
1966	7	316	
1967	8	362	
1968	9	378	
1969	10	417	
1970	11	442	}
1971	12	461	
1972	13	526	
1973	14	566	
1974	15	649	

(n = 5)

Rearrange the data as follows (for the convenience of data entry):

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
226	317	442
244	316	461
265	362	526
287	378	566
290	417	649

Keystrokes:

f **REG** 226 **↑** 317 **↑** 442 **A** → 1.00

244 **↑** 316 **↑** 461 **A** → 2.00

265 **↑** 362 **↑** 526 **A** → 3.00

287 **↑** 378 **↑** 566 **A** → 4.00

290 **↑** 417 **↑** 649 **A** → 5.00

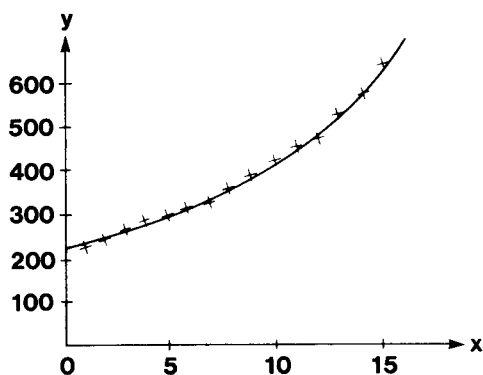
B → 2.99 (a)

C → 1.05 (b)

D → 74.63 (c)

16 **E** → 687.06
(Predicted value for 1975)

18 **E** → 843.35
(Predicted value for 1977)



WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION PARAMETER CALCULATION



For a set of data $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, this program calculates the estimates of the Weibull parameters a and b .

A common application is to use Weibull analysis for failure data where all samples are tested to failure. To use the program, list the items in order of increasing time to failure.

Equations:

$$f(x) = abx^{b-1} e^{-ax^b}, a > 0, b > 0, x > 0$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-ax^b}$$

$$M_i = \frac{R_i - 0.3}{n + 0.4}$$

where

$f(x)$ is the Weibull density function,

$F(x)$ is the cumulative distribution function,

M_i is the median rank of failure data x_i ,

and R_i is the rank of x_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

Using the median rank M_i as an approximation of $F(x_i)$, a least squares fit is performed to the linearized form of the cumulative distribution function

$$\ln [-\ln (1 - F(x))] = b \ln x + \ln a$$

The solution is similar to the linear regression problem, and estimates of a and b are obtained. The coefficient of determination r^2 is also computed.

Remark:

This is only one of the many ways to estimate the Weibull parameters.

Reference:

HP-65 Stat Pac I, program Stat 1-22A. *Linear Regression.*

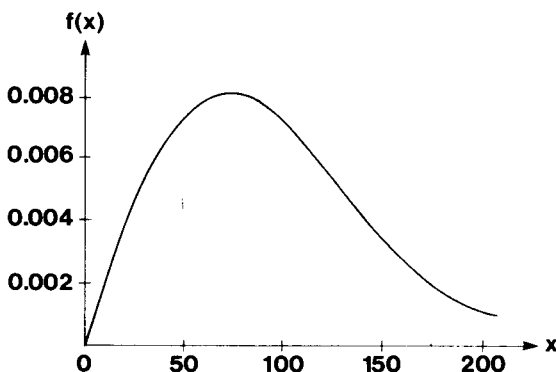
STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input sample size n	n	A	
3	Perform 3 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_i	B	i
4	Compute a and b (any order)		C	a
			D	b
5	Compute r^2		E	r^2
6	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

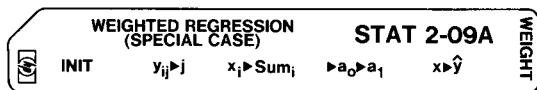
Compute the Weibull parameters for x_i : 34, 60, 75, 95, 119, 158 (hours to failure). (x_i 's must be entered in increasing order.)

Keystrokes:

6 **A** 34 **B** 60 **B** 75 **B** 95 **B** 119 **B** 158 **B** → 6.00
C → 0.00
 (a small number)
DSP **.** **4** → 0.0001 (a)
D → 1.9531 (b)
E → 0.9975 (r^2)



WEIGHTED REGRESSION (SPECIAL CASE)



In the case of simple linear regression, certain assumptions are made. Suppose the model is

$$y_{ij} = a_0 + a_1 x_i + \epsilon_{ij}$$

where

$$i = 1, \dots, k$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n_i$$

n_i = number of Y values associated with the i^{th} X value.

One assumption is that ϵ_{ij} are normally and independently distributed with mean zero and standard deviation σ . That is, the variance of Y given X, $\sigma_{Y|X}^2$, is the same for each X and, therefore, can be denoted by σ^2 .

Suppose now the assumption of homogeneous variances is no longer justified. That is, suppose we can not assume that $\sigma_{Y|X}^2$ is the same for all X, but that we must assume

$$\sigma_{Y|X_i}^2 = \sigma_i^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{w_i}$$

where w_i are known weighting constants. In order to get the least squares fit, we have to use the weighted regression. One particular case in certain areas of experimentation is that σ_i^2 is proportional to x_i , i.e.

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sigma^2 / w_i = \sigma^2 x_i$$

This program finds the weighted regression line for this particular case.

Equations:

$$\text{Sum}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{x_i} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{y_{ij}}{x_i} \right)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{x_i} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i x_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i \right)^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{y_{ij}}{x_i} \right) - a_1 \sum_{i=1}^k n_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{x_i}}$$

Predicted value $\hat{y} = a_0 + a_1 x$

Remark:

$x_i \neq 0$

Reference:

B. Ostle, *Statistics in Research*, Iowa State University Press, 1972.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	0.00
3	Perform 3-5 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$	y_{ij}	B	j
5	Input x_i and compute Sum_i	x_i	C	Sum_i
6	Compute regression coefficients		D	a_0
			D	a_1
7	Compute the estimated value $\hat{y}$	x	E	$\hat{y}$
8	For a different x, go to 7			
9	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

x \ y	12	11	13.2	
25	12	11	13.2	
28	13.6			
31	12.5	16		
35	16.4	18	13.8	15
37	15.8	14		
45	17	18.2	15	
48	18	14.7		
52	23	20		
53	21			

Suppose the variance of Y is proportional to X , find the weighted regression line and the estimated values for $x = 40$ and 50 .

Keystrokes:

A 12 **B** 11 **B** 13.2 **B** 25 **C** → 36.20 (Sum₁)

13.6 **B** 28 **C** → 13.60 (Sum₂)

12.5 **B** 16 **B** 31 **C** → 28.50 (Sum₃)

16.4 **B** 18 **B** 13.8 **B** 15 **B** 35 **C** → 63.20 (Sum₄)

15.8 **B** 14 **B** 37 **C** → 29.80 (Sum₅)

17 **B** 18.2 **B** 15 **B** 45 **C** → 50.20 (Sum₆)

18 **B** 14.7 **B** 48 **C** → 32.70 (Sum₇)

23 **B** 20 **B** 52 **C** → 43.00 (Sum₈)

21 **B** 53 **C** → 21.00 (Sum₉)

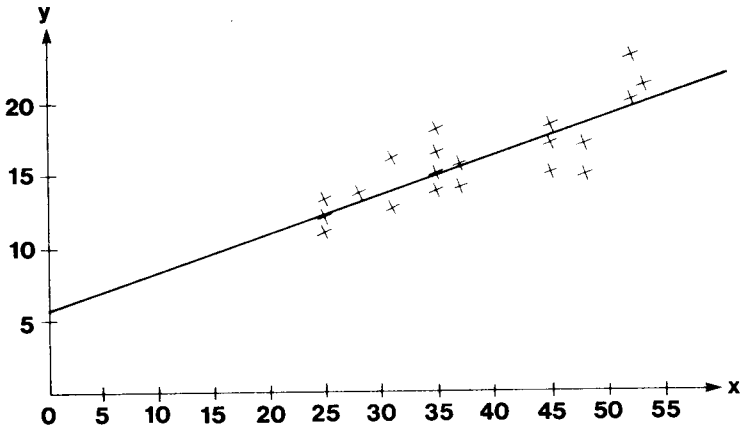
D → 5.71 (a_0)

D → 0.27 (a_1)

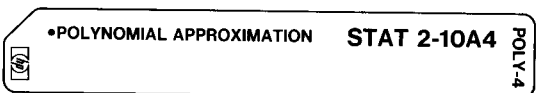
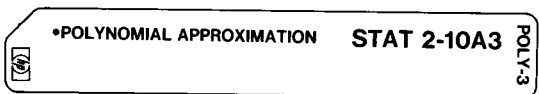
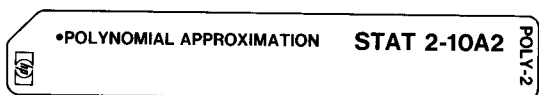
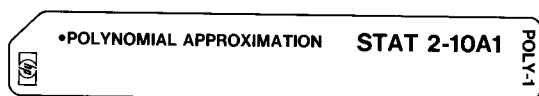
40 **E** → 16.35
($\hat{y}$ for $x = 40$)

50 **E** → 19.01
($\hat{y}$ for $x = 50$)

The weighted regression is $y = 5.71 + 0.27x$



POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION



Suppose $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N$ are equally spaced points ($x_0 < x_N$) at which the corresponding values $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_N)$ of a function $f(x)$ are known.

This program approximates in the least squares sense the function $f(x)$ by a polynomial of degree m , where $2 \leq m \leq 4$. The special Chebyshev polynomials for discrete intervals are used.

Equations:

Let $f_n(x)$ be the orthogonal polynomials ($x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$) such that

$$f_0(x) = 1$$

$$f_1(x) = 1 - \frac{2x}{N} \text{ and}$$

$$(n+1)(N-n) f_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1)(N-2x) f_n(x) - n(N+n+1) f_{n-1}(x)$$

where

$$n = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1.$$

Then let

$$(f_n, f_n) = \frac{(N + n + 1)! (N - n)!}{(2n + 1) (N!)^2}$$

$$(f, f_n) = \sum_{j=0}^n f_n(j) f(x_j)$$

and

$$a_n = \frac{(f, f_n)}{(f_n, f_n)}.$$

This program computes all values of (f, f_n) for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$. If the degree $m = 4$, all terms are used; if $m = 3$, (f, f_4) is replaced by zero in later calculations; and if $m = 2$, (f, f_4) and (f, f_3) are both replaced by zero.

Let $g_n(u)$ be the symmetrical form of the orthogonal polynomial in the domain $-1 < u < 1$ such that

$$g_0(u) = 1 \quad g_1(u) = u$$

and

$$g_{n+1}(u) = \frac{(2n+1)N}{(n+1)(N-n)} u g_n(u) - \frac{n(N+n+1)}{(n+1)(N-n)} g_{n-1}(u)$$

where

$$n = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1.$$

The program computes the coefficients of the polynomial

$$\sum_{n=0}^N a_n g_n(u) = b_0 + b_1 u + b_2 u^2 + b_3 u^3 + b_4 u^4. \quad (1)$$

Then $g_n(u)$ is shifted to a proper interval between x_0 and x_N by letting

$$u = \beta + \alpha x$$

where

$$\alpha = -\frac{2}{x_N - x_0}$$

$$\beta = \frac{x_N + x_0}{x_N - x_0}$$

The transformation is done in two steps. First, let $z = u - \beta$, thus (1) becomes

$$c_0 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + c_4 z^4 \quad (2)$$

where

$$c_0 = b_0 + b_1 \beta + b_2 \beta^2 + b_3 \beta^3 + b_4 \beta^4$$

$$c_1 = b_1 + 2b_2 \beta + 3b_3 \beta^2 + 4b_4 \beta^3$$

$$c_2 = b_2 + 3b_3 \beta + 6b_4 \beta^2$$

$$c_3 = b_3 + 4b_4 \beta$$

$$c_4 = b_4 .$$

Then set $x = \alpha z$ and (2) becomes

$$d_0 + d_1 x + d_2 x^2 + d_3 x^3 + d_4 x^4 \quad (3)$$

where

$$d_i = \alpha^i c_i \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4).$$

(3) is the polynomial approximation for the function $f(x)$.

Reference:

Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, 1970.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program on card 1			
2	Input N^*	N	R/S	N
3	Perform 3 for $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$	$f(x_i)$	R/S	$i + 1$
4	For 2nd order fit		GTO 2	
			R/S	0.00
	or			
	For 3rd order fit		GTO 3	
			R/S	0.00
	or			
	For 4th order fit		GTO 4	
			R/S	$N + 1$
5	Enter program on card 2		R/S	0.00
6	Enter program on card 3		R/S	1.00
7	Input x_N	x_N	$\uparrow$	
	and x_0	x_0	R/S	$-\alpha$
8	Enter program on card 4			
9	Compute coefficients		R/S	d_0
			SST	d_1
			SST	d_2
			SST	d_3
			SST	d_4
10	For a new case, go to 1			
	* N = number of data points - 1			

Example:

Find a third order polynomial approximation for the following data.

x	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.5	2.75	3
f(x)	2.72	3.49	4.48	5.75	7.39	9.49	12.18	15.64	20.09

(Note: $f(x) = e^x$)

Keystrokes:

Enter program on card 1

8 **R/S** → 8.002.72 **R/S** 3.49 **R/S** ... 20.09 **R/S** → 9.00**GTO** **3** **R/S** → 0.00

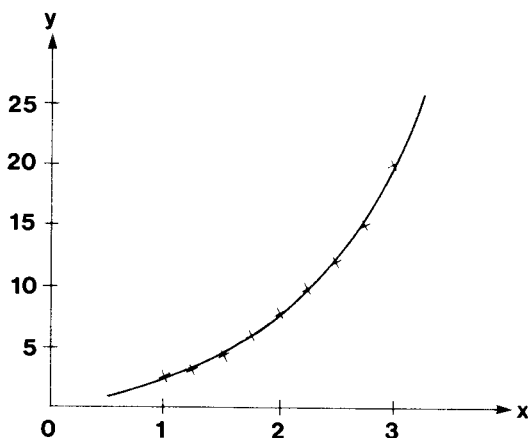
Enter program on card 2

R/S → 0.00

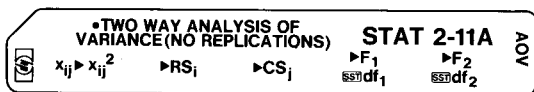
Enter program on card 3

R/S → 1.003 **↑** 1 **R/S** → 1.00 ($-\alpha$)

Enter program on card 4

R/S → -1.79 (d_0)**SST** → 7.03 (d_1)**SST** → -3.85 (d_2)**SST** → 1.31 (d_3)**SST** → 0.00 (d_4)The polynomial is $-1.79 + 7.03 x - 3.85 x^2 + 1.31 x^3$.

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (NO REPLICATIONS)



The two way analysis of variance tests the row effects and the column effects independently. This program will generate the ANOVA table for the case such that (1) each cell only has one observation and (2) the row and column effects do not interact.

Equations:

1. Sums

$$\text{Row } RS_i = \sum_j x_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$\text{Column } CS_j = \sum_i x_{ij} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

2. Sums of squares

$$\text{Total TSS} = \sum \sum x_{ij}^2 - (\sum \sum x_{ij})^2 / rc$$

$$\text{Row RSS} = \sum_i \left(\sum_j x_{ij} \right)^2 / c - (\sum \sum x_{ij})^2 / rc$$

$$\text{Column CSS} = \sum_j \left(\sum_i x_{ij} \right)^2 / r - (\sum \sum x_{ij})^2 / rc$$

$$\text{Error ESS} = \text{TSS} - \text{RSS} - \text{CSS}$$

3. Degrees of freedom

$$\text{Row } df_1 = r - 1$$

$$\text{Column } df_2 = c - 1$$

$$\text{Error } df_3 = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

4. F ratios

$$\text{Row } F_1 = \frac{\text{RSS}}{\text{df}_1} \bigg/ \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{df}_3}$$

$$\text{Column } F_2 = \frac{\text{CSS}}{\text{df}_2} \bigg/ \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{df}_3}$$

Reference:

Dixon and Massey, *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill, 1969.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize for rows		f REG	
3	Input number of rows r	r	STO 5	r
	number of columns c	c	STO 6	c
4	Perform 4-6 for i = 1, 2, ..., r			
5	Perform 5 for j = 1, 2, ..., c	x_{ij}	A	x_{ij}^2
6	Compute row sums		B	RS_i
7	Initialize for columns		R/S	0.00
8	Perform 8-10 for j = 1, 2, ..., c			
9	Perform 9 for i = 1, 2, ..., r	x_{ij}	A	x_{ij}^2
10	Compute column sums		C	CS_j
11	Compute F ratio for rows		D	F_1
	row degrees of freedom		SST	df_1
12	Compute F ratio for columns		E	F_2
	column degrees of freedom		SST	df_2
13	Recall error degrees of freedom		RCL 7	df_3
14	Recall total sum of squares		RCL 1	TSS
	row sum of squares		RCL 2	RSS
	column sum of squares		RCL 3	CSS
	error sum of squares		RCL 4	ESS
15	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

		Column			
Row	i \ j	1	2	3	4
	1	7	6	8	7
	2	2	4	4	4
	3	4	6	5	3

Keystrokes:

f REG 3 STO 5 4 STO 6	→	4.00
7 A 6 A 8 A 7 A B	→	28.00 (RS ₁)
2 A 4 A 4 A 4 A B	→	14.00 (RS ₂)
4 A 6 A 5 A 3 A B	→	18.00 (RS ₃)
R/S	→	0.00
7 A 2 A 4 A C	→	13.00 (CS ₁)
6 A 4 A 6 A C	→	16.00 (CS ₂)
8 A 4 A 5 A C	→	17.00 (CS ₃)
7 A 4 A 3 A C	→	14.00 (CS ₄)
D	→	11.70 (F ₁)
SST	→	2.00 (df ₁)
E	→	1.00 (F ₂)
SST	→	3.00 (df ₂)
RCL 7	→	6.00 (df ₃)
RCL 1	→	36.00 (TSS)
RCL 2	→	26.00 (RSS)
RCL 3	→	3.33 (CSS)
RCL 4	→	6.67 (ESS)

ANOVA

	SS	df	F ratio
Row	26.00	2	11.70
Column	3.33	3	1.00
Error	6.67	6	
Total	36.00		

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS)



•TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF
VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS)

STAT 2-12A1

AOV-1

$x_{ijk} \triangleright k$
 $\triangleright C_{ij}$
 $\triangleright RS_i$
 $C_{ij} \triangleright i$
 $\triangleright CS_j$



•TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF
VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS)

STAT 2-12A2

AOV-2

$\triangleright TSS$
 $\triangleright RSS$
 $\triangleright CSS$
 $\triangleright ISS$
 $\triangleright ESS$



TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF
VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS)

STAT 2-12A3

AOV-3

$\triangleright RMS_{F_1}$
 $\triangleright F_{F_1}$
 $\triangleright CMS_{F_2}$
 $\triangleright IMS_{F_3}$
 $\triangleright EMS_{F_4}$

df_1
 df_2
 df_3
 df_4

This program generates the complete two way ANOVA table for the fixed or mixed model with interactions. The number of observations per cell must be equal. Let r be the number of rows, c be the number of columns, and n be the cell size. The mixed model covered by this program is “fixed row, random column effects”. The case with “random row, fixed column effects” can also be handled by writing the table with the fixed treatments shown in rows. Note that only the statistics for row effects are different for the two models (fixed or mixed).

Equations:

1. Sums

Cell
$$C_{ij} = \sum_k x_{ijk}$$

Row
$$RS_i = \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk}$$

Column
$$CS_j = \sum_i \sum_k x_{ijk}$$

where

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, c$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

2. Sums of squares

$$\text{Total TSS} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk}^2 - \left(\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nrc$$

$$\text{Row RSS} = \sum_i \left(\sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nc - \left(\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nrc$$

$$\text{Column CSS} = \sum_j \left(\sum_i \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nr - \left(\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nrc$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interaction ISS} &= \sum_i \sum_j \left(\sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / n - \sum_i \left(\sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nc \\ &\quad - \sum_j \left(\sum_i \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nr + \left(\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / nrc \\ &= \text{TSS} - \text{RSS} - \text{CSS} - \text{ESS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Error ESS} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k x_{ijk}^2 - \sum_i \sum_j \left(\sum_k x_{ijk} \right)^2 / n$$

3. Degrees of freedom

$$df_1 = r - 1$$

$$df_2 = c - 1$$

$$df_3 = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

$$df_4 = rc(n - 1)$$

4. Mean squares

$$\text{Row RMS} = \frac{\text{RSS}}{df_1}$$

$$\text{Column CMS} = \frac{\text{CSS}}{df_2}$$

$$\text{Interaction IMS} = \frac{\text{ISS}}{df_3}$$

$$\text{Error EMS} = \frac{\text{ESS}}{df_4}$$

5. F ratios

$$\text{Row} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{fixed model} & F_1 = \frac{\text{RMS}}{\text{EMS}} \\ \text{mixed model} & F_1' = \frac{\text{RMS}}{\text{IMS}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Column} \quad F_2 = \frac{\text{CMS}}{\text{EMS}}$$

$$\text{Interaction} \quad F_3 = \frac{\text{IMS}}{\text{EMS}}$$

References:

1. Dixon and Massey, *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill, 1969.
2. I. N. Gibra, *Probability and Statistical Inference for Scientists and Engineers*, Prentice-Hall, 1973.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program on card 1			
2	Initialize		f REG	
3	Perform 3-8 for i = 1, 2, ..., r			
4	Perform 4-7 for j = 1, 2, ..., c			
5	Perform 5 for k = 1, 2, ..., n	x_{ijk}	A	k
6	Optional—correct erroneous			
	x_{ijm}	x_{ijm}	GTO 1	
			R/S	
7	Compute and record cell total		B	C_{ij}
8	Compute the row sum		C	RS_i
9	Perform 9-11 for j = 1, 2, ..., c			
10	Perform 10 for i = 1, 2, ..., r	C_{ij}	D	i
11	Compute the column sum		E	CS_j
12	Enter program on card 2			
13	Input number of rows	r	R/S	r
	number of columns	c	R/S	c
	cell size	n	R/S	n

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
14	Compute total sum of squares		A	TSS
	row sum of squares		B	RSS
	column sum of squares		C	CSS
	interaction sum of squares		D	ISS
	error sum of squares		E	ESS
15	Enter program on card 3			
16	Compute row mean square		A	RMS
17	Fixed model—row F ratio		R/S	F_1
	row degrees of freedom		R/S	df_1
	error degrees of freedom		R/S	df_4
	or			
18	Mixed model—row F ratio		B	F_1'
	row degrees of freedom		R/S	df_1
	interaction degrees of			
	freedom		R/S	df_3
19	Compute column mean square		C	CMS
	column F ratio		R/S	F_2
	column degrees of freedom		R/S	df_2
	error degrees of freedom		R/S	df_4
20	Compute interaction mean			
	square		D	IMS
	interaction F ratio		R/S	F_3
	interaction degrees of			
	freedom		R/S	df_3
	error degrees of freedom		R/S	df_4
21	Compute error mean square		E	EMS
	error degrees of freedom		R/S	df_4
22	For a new case, go to 1			

Example:

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3
1	4, 7, 5	2, 3, 2	5, 6, 4
2	9, 8, 8	8, 7, 5	10, 8, 7

Keystrokes:

Enter program on card 1

f **REG** 4 **A** 7 **A** 5 **A** **B** → 16.00 (C_{11})
 2 **A** 3 **A** 2 **A** **B** → 7.00 (C_{12})
 5 **A** 6 **A** 4 **A** **B** → 15.00 (C_{13})
C → 38.00 (RS_1)
 9 **A** 8 **A** 8 **A** **B** → 25.00 (C_{21})
 8 **A** 7 **A** 5 **A** **B** → 20.00 (C_{22})
 10 **A** 8 **A** 7 **A** **B** → 25.00 (C_{23})
C → 70.00 (RS_2)
 16 **D** 25 **D** **E** → 41.00 (CS_1)
 7 **D** 20 **D** **E** → 27.00 (CS_2)
 15 **D** 25 **D** **E** → 40.00 (CS_3)

Enter program on card 2

2 **R/S** 3 **R/S** 3 **R/S** **A** → 96.00 (TSS)
B → 56.89 (RSS)
C → 20.33 (CSS)
D → 1.44 (ISS)
E → 17.33 (ESS)

Enter program on card 3

A → 56.89 (RMS)

For fixed model:

{ **R/S** → 39.38 (F_1)
R/S → 1.00 (df_1)
R/S → 12.00 (df_4)

or

For mixed model:

{ **B** → 78.77 (F_1')
R/S → 1.00 (df_1)
R/S → 2.00 (df_3)

C	→	10.17 (CMS)
R/S	→	7.04 (F_2)
R/S	→	2.00 (df_2)
R/S	→	12.00 (df_4)
D	→	0.72 (IMS)
R/S	→	0.50 (F_3)
R/S	→	2.00 (df_3)
R/S	→	12.00 (df_4)
E	→	1.44 (EMS)
R/S	→	12.00 (df_4)

Cell Totals

i \ j	1	2	3
	1	2	3
1	16	7	15
2	25	20	25

ANOVA for fixed row, fixed column effects

	SS	MS	df	F
Row	56.89	56.89	1	39.38
Column	20.33	10.17	2	7.04
Interaction	1.44	0.72	2	0.50
Error	17.33	1.44	12	
Total	96.00			

ANOVA for fixed row, random column effects

	SS	MS	df	F
Row	56.89	56.89	1	78.77
Column	20.33	10.17	2	7.04
Interaction	1.44	0.72	2	0.50
Error	17.33	1.44	12	
Total	96.00			

LATIN SQUARE



•LATIN SQUARE

STAT 2-13A1

LAT-1

x_{ij}
►Sum
►SS
►CSS
►TrSS



LATIN SQUARE

STAT 2-13A2

LAT-2

►RMS►F₁
►CMS►F₂
►TrMS►F₃
►ReMS
►df₁►df₂

A Latin square design is an incomplete three-way layout in which all the three factors are at the same number n of levels and observations are taken on only n^2 of the n^3 possible combinations. The program generates the complete ANOVA table for the Latin square design. The analysis tests the effects of the rows, the columns and the treatments.

Example of a 3×3 Latin square

		Column		
		1	2	3
Row	1	A	B	C
	2	C	A	B
	3	B	C	A

A, B, C are the three different treatments. x_{ij} represents the value in the i^{th} row and the j^{th} column. In the above example, x_{31} which belongs to the second treatment B, represents the value in the 3rd row and the 1st column.

Equations:

1. Row sums

$$RS_i = \sum_j x_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

2. Total sum of squares

$$TSS = \sum \sum x_{ij}^2 - \frac{(\sum \sum x_{ij})^2}{n^2}$$

3. Row sum of squares

$$RSS = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \left(\sum_j x_{ij} \right)^2 - \frac{(\sum \sum x_{ij})^2}{n^2}$$

Similar formulas can be obtained for column sums CS_i , column sum of squares CSS , treatment sums TrS_i and treatment sum of squares $TrSS$.

4. Residual sum of squares

$$ReSS = TSS - RSS - CSS - TrSS$$

5. Degrees of freedom

$$df_1 = n - 1$$

$$df_2 = n^2 - 3n + 2$$

6. Mean squares

$$RMS = \frac{RSS}{df_1}$$

$$CMS = \frac{CSS}{df_1}$$

$$TrMS = \frac{TrSS}{df_1}$$

$$ReMS = \frac{ReSS}{df_2}$$

7. F ratios

$$F_1 = \frac{RMS}{ReMS}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{CMS}{ReMS}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{TrMS}{ReMS}$$

References:

1. Dixon and Massey, *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill, 1969.
2. H. Scheffé, *The Analysis of Variance*, John Wiley and Sons, 1970.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program on card 1			
2	Initialize for row sums		f REG	
3	Perform 3-5 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_{ij}	A	j
5	Compute row sums		B	RS_i
6	Compute total sum of squares		C	TSS
	row sum of squares		C	RSS
7	Initialize for column sums		R/S	0.00
8	Perform 8-10 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$			
9	Perform 9 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_{ij}	A	i
10	Compute column sums		B	CS_j
11	Compute total sum of squares		C	TSS*
	column sum of squares		D	CSS
12	Initialize for treatment sums		R/S	0.00
13	Perform 13-15 for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$			
14	Perform 14 for x_{ij} in treatment k	x_{ij}	A	
15	Compute the treatment sums		B	TrS_k
16	Compute total sum of squares		C	TSS*
	treatment sum of squares		E	TrSS
	residual sum of squares		R/S	ReSS
17	Enter program on card 2			
18	Compute row mean square		A	RMS
	F ratio for rows		A	F_1
19	Compute column mean square		B	CMS
	F ratio for columns		B	F_2
20	Compute treatment mean			
	square		C	TrMS
	F ratio for treatments		C	F_3
21	Compute residual mean square		D	ReMS

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
22	Compute degrees of freedom		E	df ₁
			E	df ₂
23	For a new case, go to 1			
	* If this TSS does not agree			
	with the one computed in step			
	6, go to step 2 and restart the			
	calculations.			

Example:

i \ j	1	2	3
1	.194 A	.73 B	1.187 C
2	.758 C	.311 A	.589 B
3	.369 B	.558 C	.311 A

Keystrokes:

Enter program on card 1

f **REG** .194 **A** .73 **A** 1.187 **A** **B** → 2.11 (RS₁)
 .758 **A** .311 **A** .589 **A** **B** → 1.66 (RS₂)
 .369 **A** .558 **A** .311 **A** **B** → 1.24 (RS₃)
C → 0.76 (TSS)
C → 0.13 (RSS)

Factor	Variance Component
R/S	0.00
.194 A	1.32 (CS ₁)
.758 A	1.60 (CS ₂)
.369 A	2.09 (CS ₃)
B	0.76 (TSS)
.73 A	0.10 (CSS)
.311 A	0.00
.558 A	0.82 (TrS ₁)
B	1.69 (TrS ₂)
1.187 A	2.50 (TrS ₃)
.589 A	0.76 (TSS)
.311 A	0.47 (TrSS)
B	0.05 (ReSS)
C	
D	
R/S	
.194 A	
.311 A	
.311 A	
B	
.73 A	
.589 A	
.369 A	
B	
1.187 A	
.758 A	
.558 A	
B	
C	
E	
R/S	

Enter program on card 2

A	0.06 (RMS)
A	2.33 (F_1)
B	0.05 (CMS)
B	1.84 (F_2)
C	0.24 (TrMS)
C	8.70 (F_3)
D	0.03 (ReMS)
E	2.00 (df_1)
E	2.00 (df_2)

ANOVA Table

	SS	df	MS	F
Row	0.13	2	0.06	2.33
Column	0.10	2	0.05	1.84
Treatment	0.47	2	0.24	8.70
Residual	0.05	2	0.03	
Total	0.76			

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY)

	•ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY)				STAT 2-14A1	AOC-1
	Σ+	▶SUM	▶SS	▶df	Σ-	

	•ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY)				STAT 2-14A2	AOC-2
	Σ+	▶i	▶TSP▶ASP▶WSP		Σ-	

	•ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY)				STAT 2-14A3	AOC-3
	▶SSŷ	▶AMSŷ▶WMSŷ	▶F	▶df ₃ ▶df ₄		

The one way analysis of covariance tests the effect of one variable separately from the effect of the second variable if the second variable represents an actual measurement for each individual (rather than a category).

Suppose (x_{ij}, y_{ij}) represents the j^{th} observation from the i^{th} population ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$). Note that samples may have equal or unequal number of observations. The analysis of covariance tests for a difference in means of residuals. The residuals are the differences of the observations and a regression quantity based on the associated second variable. The analysis of covariance procedure is based on the separations of the sums of squares and the sums of products into several portions. This program will generate the complete ANOCOV table.

Equations:

1. Sums and sums of squares

$$Sx_i = \sum_j x_{ij} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

$$TSS_x = \sum_i \sum_j x_{ij}^2 - \frac{(\sum_i \sum_j x_{ij})^2}{\sum_i n_i}$$

$$ASS_x = \sum_i \frac{\left(\sum_j x_{ij} \right)^2}{n_i} - \frac{(\sum \sum x_{ij})^2}{\sum_i n_i}$$

$$WSS_x = TSS_x - ASS_x$$

2. Degrees of freedom

$$df_1 = k - 1$$

$$df_2 = \sum_i n_i - k$$

3. Mean squares and F statistic

$$AMS_x = \frac{ASS_x}{df_1}$$

$$WMS_x = \frac{WSS_x}{df_2}$$

$$F_x = \frac{AMS_x}{WMS_x} \text{ with degrees of freedom } df_1, df_2$$

By changing x_{ij} to y_{ij} , similar formulas for y_{ij} can be obtained.

4. Sums of products

$$TSP = \sum \sum x_{ij} y_{ij} - \frac{(\sum \sum x_{ij})(\sum \sum y_{ij})}{\sum_i n_i}$$

$$ASP = \sum_i \frac{\left(\sum_j x_{ij} \right) \left(\sum_j y_{ij} \right)}{n_i} - \frac{(\sum \sum x_{ij})(\sum \sum y_{ij})}{\sum_i n_i}$$

$$WSP = TSP - ASP$$

5.
Residual sums of squares

$$TSS\hat{y} = TSSy - \frac{(TSP)^2}{TSSx}$$

$$WSS\hat{y} = WSSy - \frac{(WSP)^2}{WSSx}$$

$$ASS\hat{y} = TSS\hat{y} - WSS\hat{y}$$

6.
Residual degrees of freedom

$$df_3 = k - 1$$

$$df_4 = \sum_i n_i - k - 1$$

7.
Residual mean squares and F statistic

$$AMS\hat{y} = \frac{ASS\hat{y}}{df_3}$$

$$WMS\hat{y} = \frac{WSS\hat{y}}{df_4}$$

$$F = \frac{AMS\hat{y}}{WMS\hat{y}} \text{ with degrees of freedom } df_3, df_4$$

ANOCOV Table								
	degrees of freedom	SSx	SP	SSy	degrees of freedom	Residuals		F statistic
						SSŷ	MSŷ	
Among means	df ₁	ASSx	ASP	ASSy	df ₃	ASSŷ	AMSŷ	F
Within groups	df ₂	WSSx	WSP	WSSy	df ₄	WSSŷ	WMSŷ	
Total		TSSx	TSP	TSSy		TSSŷ		

Remarks:

1. F_x can be used to test if the X means are equal (ANOVA for X).

F_y can be used to test if the Y means (not making use of the X values) are equal (ANOVA for unadjusted Y).

2. In order to get more accurate answers, intermediate results (TSS_x, WSS_x, TSS_y, WSS_y) should be recorded and entered to as many decimal places as possible.

Reference:

Dixon and Massey, *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill, 1969.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program on card 1			
2	Initialize		f REG	
3	Perform 3-6 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$	x_{ij}	A	j
5	Optional—correct erroneous x_{im}	x_{im}	E	
6	Compute the sum		B	Sx_i
7	Compute the total sum of squares			
			C	TSS _x
	among means sum of squares		C	ASS _x
	within groups sum of squares		C	WSS _x
8	Compute degrees of freedom		D	df_1
			D	df_2
	and F_x		D	F_x
9	Initialize		f REG	
10	Perform 10-13 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
11	Perform 11 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$	y_{ij}	A	j
12	Optional—correct erroneous y_{ih}	y_{ih}	E	
13	Compute the sum		B	Sy_i
14	Compute the total sum of squares			
			C	TSS _y
	among means sum of squares		C	ASS _y
	within groups sum of squares		C	WSS _y

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
15	Compute degrees of freedom		D	df_1
			D	df_2
	and F_y		D	F_y
16	Enter program on card 2			
17	Initialize		f REG	
18	Perform 18–21 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
19	Perform 19 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$	x_{ij}	↑	
		y_{ij}	A	j
20	Optional—correct erroneous			
	x_{im}, y_{im}	x_{im}	↑	
		y_{im}	E	
21	Store sums for the i th population			
			B	i
22	Compute the total sum of products (SP)			
	among means SP		C	TSP
	within groups SP		C	ASP
			C	WSP
23	Enter program on card 3			
24	Input TSS x , TSS y and compute TSS $\hat{y}$	TSS x	↑	
		TSS y	A	TSS $\hat{y}$
25	Input WSS x , WSS y and compute WSS $\hat{y}$	WSS x	↑	
		WSS y	A	WSS $\hat{y}$
26	Compute ASS $\hat{y}$		A	ASS $\hat{y}$
27	Compute residual mean squares		B	AMS $\hat{y}$
			B	WMS $\hat{y}$
28	Compute the F statistic		C	F
29	Compute the degrees of freedom			
			D	df_3
			D	df_4
30	For a new case, go to 1			

Example:

		j			
		1	2	3	4
i	x	3	2	1	2
	1 y	10	8	8	11
	x	4	3	3	5
	2 y	12	12	10	13
	x	1	2	3	1
	3 y	6	5	8	7

 $(k = 3, n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 4)$

Keystrokes:

Enter program on card 1

f **REG** 3 **A** 2 **A** 1 **A** 2 **A** **B** → 8.00 (S_{x_1})
 4 **A** 3 **A** 3 **A** 5 **A** **B** → 15.00 (S_{x_2})
 1 **A** 2 **A** 3 **A** 1 **A** **B** → 7.00 (S_{x_3})
C → 17.00 (TSS_x)
C → 9.50 (ASS_x)
C → 7.50 (WSS_x)
D → 2.00 (df_1)
D → 9.00 (df_2)
D → 5.70 (F_x)
f **REG** 10 **A** 8 **A** 8 **A** 11 **A** **B** → 37.00 (S_{y_1})
 12 **A** 12 **A** 10 **A** 13 **A** **B** → 47.00 (S_{y_2})
 6 **A** 5 **A** 8 **A** 7 **A** **B** → 26.00 (S_{y_3})
C → 71.67 (TSS_y)
C → 55.17 (ASS_y)
C → 16.50 (WSS_y)
D → 2.00 (df_1)
D → 9.00 (df_2)
D → 15.05 (F_y)

Enter program on card 2

f REG 3 $\uparrow$ 10 A 2 $\uparrow$ 8 A 1 $\uparrow$ 8 A 2 $\uparrow$ 11 A B $\rightarrow$ 1.004 $\uparrow$ 12 A ... 5 $\uparrow$ 13 A B $\rightarrow$ 2.001 $\uparrow$ 6 A ... 1 $\uparrow$ 7 A B $\rightarrow$ 3.00C $\rightarrow$ 27.00 (TSP)C $\rightarrow$ 20.75 (ASP)C $\rightarrow$ 6.25 (WSP)

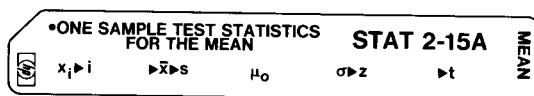
Enter program on card 3

17 $\uparrow$ 71.67 A $\rightarrow$ 28.79 (TSS $\hat{y}$)7.5 $\uparrow$ 16.5 A $\rightarrow$ 11.29 (WSS $\hat{y}$)A $\rightarrow$ 17.50 (ASS $\hat{y}$)B $\rightarrow$ 8.75 (AMS $\hat{y}$)B $\rightarrow$ 1.41 (WMS $\hat{y}$)C $\rightarrow$ 6.20 (F)D $\rightarrow$ 2.00 (df₃)D $\rightarrow$ 8.00 (df₄)

ANOCOV Table

					Residuals			
	df	SS _x	SP	SS _y	df	SS $\hat{y}$	MS $\hat{y}$	F
Among means	2	9.50	20.75	55.17	2	17.50	8.75	6.20
Within groups	9	7.50	6.25	16.50	8	11.29	1.41	
Total		17.00	27.00	71.67		28.79		

ONE SAMPLE TEST STATISTICS FOR THE MEAN



Suppose $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ is a sample from a normal population with a known variance σ^2 and unknown mean μ . A test of the null hypothesis

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$

is based on the z statistic which has a standard normal distribution.

If the variance σ^2 is unknown then the t statistic, which has the t distribution with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom, is used instead.

Equations:

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu_0)}{\sigma}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu_0)}{s}$$

where $\bar{x}$ and s are sample mean and sample standard deviation.

Remark:

$n > 1$.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	If $\bar{x}$ and s are known, go to 8			
3	Initialize		RTN R/S	0.00
4	Perform 4 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_i	A	i
5	Optional—delete erroneous data x_k ($k \neq 1$)	x_k		
			GTO 1	
			R/S	
6	Compute $\bar{x}$ and s		B	$\bar{x}$
			B	s
7	Go to 9			
8	Store $\bar{x}$ and s	$\bar{x}$	STO 2	
		s	STO 5	
9	Input μ_0	μ_0	C	
10	Input σ and compute z	σ	D	z
	or			
	Compute t		E	t
11	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Compute the z and the t statistics for the following set of data if $\mu_0 = 2$ and $\sigma = 1$.

$\{2.73, 0.45, 2.52, 1.19, 3.51, 2.75, 1.79, 1.83, 1, 0.87, 1.9, 1.62, 1.74, 1.92, 1.24, 2.68\}$

Keystrokes:

RTN R/S $\longrightarrow$ 0.00
 2.73 A .45 A ... 2.68 A $\longrightarrow$ 16.00
 B $\longrightarrow$ 1.86 ($\bar{x}$)
 B $\longrightarrow$ 0.82 (s)
 2 C $\longrightarrow$ 2.00
 1 D $\longrightarrow$ -0.57 (z)
 E $\longrightarrow$ -0.69 (t)

TEST STATISTICS FOR THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

TEST STATISTICS FOR THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT				STAT 2-16A		COR CO
	r	n	►t	ρ_0	►z	

Under the assumptions of normal correlation analysis, the t statistic, which has the t distribution with $n - 2$ degrees of freedom, can be used to test the null hypothesis that the true correlation coefficient $\rho = 0$.

To test the null hypothesis $\rho = \rho_0$, where ρ_0 is a given number, the z statistic is used. z has approximately the standard normal distribution.

Equations:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{n-3}}{2} \ln \left[\frac{(1+r)(1-\rho_0)}{(1-r)(1+\rho_0)} \right]$$

where r is an estimate (based on a sample of size n) of the correlation coefficient ρ .

Remarks:

1. This program requires that $n > 3$, $|r| < 1$ and $|\rho_0| < 1$; otherwise, flashing zeros will result.
2. Usually, the z statistic is used when the sample size is large.

References:

1. Hogg and Craig, *Introduction to Mathematical Statistics*, Macmillan Co., 1970.
2. J. Freund, *Mathematical Statistics*, Prentice-Hall, 1971.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input r and n in any order	r	A	
		n	B	
3	Compute t		C	t
	or			
	Input ρ_0 and compute z	ρ_0	D	
			E	z
4	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Given $r = 0.12$, $n = 31$, and $\rho_0 = 0$, find t and z .

Keystrokes:

.12 **A** 31 **B C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.65 (t)

0 **D E** $\longrightarrow$ 0.64 (z)

DIFFERENCES AMONG PROPORTIONS

DIFFERENCES AMONG PROPORTIONS					STAT 2-17A		DIFFER
	INIT	$n_i \leftarrow x_i \rightarrow i$	$\rightarrow x^2$	$\rightarrow df$	$\rightarrow \hat{\theta}$		

Suppose $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$ are observed values of a set of independent random variables having binomial distributions with parameters n_i and θ_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$).

A chi-square statistic χ^2 can be used to test the null hypothesis $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \dots = \theta_k$. The χ^2 statistic has the chi-square distribution with $k - 1$ degrees of freedom.

Equation:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(x_i - n_i \hat{\theta})^2}{n_i \hat{\theta} (1 - \hat{\theta})} = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^k x_i} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{x_i^2}{n_i} + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^k (n_i - x_i)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - x_i)^2}{n_i} - 1 \right]$$

where

$$\hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i / \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$$

Reference:

J. Freund, *Mathematical Statistics*, Prentice-Hall, 1971.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	0.00
3	Perform 3 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$	n_i	$\uparrow$	
		x_i	B	i
4	Compute χ^2 statistic		C	χ^2
5	Compute df		D	df
6	Compute $\hat{\theta}$		E	$\hat{\theta}$
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

	n_i	x_i
Sample 1	400	232
Sample 2	500	260
Sample 3	400	197

Keystrokes:

A 400 $\uparrow$ 232 **B** 500 $\uparrow$ 260 **B** 400 $\uparrow$ 197 **B** $\rightarrow$ 3.00 (k)
C $\rightarrow$ 6.47 (χ^2)
D $\rightarrow$ 2.00 (df)
E $\rightarrow$ 0.53 ($\hat{\theta}$)

BEHRENS-FISHER STATISTIC

•BEHRENS-FISHER STATISTIC		STAT 2-18A		BEHREN	
	$\Sigma +$	$\triangleright s_1^2/n_1$	D		$\triangleright d$

Suppose $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n_1}\}$ and $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_2}\}$ are independent random samples from two normal populations having means μ_1, μ_2 (unknown). If the variances σ_1^2, σ_2^2 cannot be assumed equal, then the Behrens-Fisher statistic d is used instead of the t statistic to test the null hypothesis

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = D.$$

Equation:

$$d = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - D}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

where $\bar{x}, \bar{y}$ and s_1^2, s_2^2 are sample means and variances.

Critical values of this test are tabulated in the Fisher-Yates Tables for various values of n_1, n_2, α and θ , where α is the level of significance and

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{s_1}{s_2} \sqrt{\frac{n_2}{n_1}} \right).$$

Remark:

$$n_1 > 1, n_2 > 1.$$

Reference:

Fisher and Yates, *Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research*, Hafner Publishing Co., 1970.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	If $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$ and s_1 , s_2 are known, go to 11			
3	Initialize		RTN R/S	0.00
4	Perform 4 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_1$	x_i	A	i
5	Optional—delete erroneous x_k ($k \neq 1$)	x_k	GTO 1 R/S	
6	Compute and store $\bar{x}$, s_1^2/n_1		B	s_1^2/n_1
7	Initialize		RTN R/S	0.00
8	Perform 8 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_2$	y_i	A	i
9	Optional—delete erroneous y_h ($h \neq 1$)	y_h	GTO 1 R/S	
10	Go to 12			
11	Store $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$ and s_1^2/n_1 , s_2^2/n_2 in any order	$\bar{x}$	STO 5	
		s_1^2/n_1	STO 6	
		$\bar{y}$	STO 2	
		s_2^2/n_2	STO 3	
12	Input D	D	C	
13	Compute d and θ		D E	d θ
14	Optional—recall means		RCL 5 RCL 2	$\bar{x}$ $\bar{y}$
15	For a different D, go to 12			
16	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Compute the Behrens-Fisher statistic for $D = 0$.

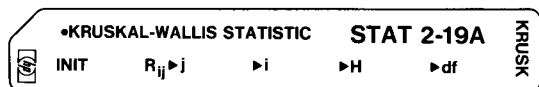
x: 79, 84, 108, 114, 120, 103, 122, 120

y: 91, 103, 90, 113, 108, 87, 100, 80, 99, 54

Keystrokes:

RTN R/S 79 A 84 A ... 120 A	→	8.00 (n_1)
B	→	34.60 (s_1^2/n_1)
RTN R/S 91 A 103 A ... 54 A	→	10.00 (n_2)
0 C D	→	1.73 (d)
E	→	47.88° (θ)
		or 0.84 radians
		or 53.20 grads

KRUSKAL-WALLIS STATISTIC



Suppose we want to test the null hypothesis that k independent random samples of sizes $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$ come from identical continuous populations.

Arrange all values from k samples jointly (as if they were one sample) in an increasing order of magnitude. Let R_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$) be the rank of the j^{th} value in the i^{th} sample.

The Kruskal-Wallis statistic H can be used to test the null hypothesis.

When all sample sizes are large (> 5), H is distributed approximately as the chi-square with $k - 1$ degrees of freedom. For small samples, the test is based on special tables.

Equation:

$$H = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} R_{ij} \right)^2}{n_i} - 3(N+1)$$

where

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$$

Reference:

W. J. Conover, *Practical Nonparametric Statistics*, John Wiley and Sons, 1971.

Table for small samples ($k = 3$):

Alexander and Quade, *On the Kruskal-Wallis Three Sample H -statistic*, University of North Carolina, Department of Biostatistics, Inst. Statistics Mimeo Ser. 602, 1968.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	0.00
3	Perform 3-6 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_i$	R_{ij}	B	j
5	Optional—delete erroneous R_{ih}	R_{ih}	GTO 1	
			R/S	
6	End of the i th sample		C	i
7	Compute H statistic		D	H
8	Compute df		E	df
9	Optional—recall N		RCL 5	N
10	For a new case, go to 2			

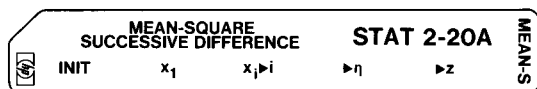
Example:

i \ j	Ranks R_{ij}									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	29	5	26	10	33	30				
2	11	12	9	7	20	18	19	21		
3	14	28	8	25	17	15	32	4	2	
4	6	27	3	16	24	13	1	31	22	23

Keystrokes:

A 29 **B** 5 **B** ... 30 **B** → 6.00
C → 1.00
 11 **B** 12 **B** ... 21 **B** **C** → 2.00
 14 **B** 28 **B** ... 2 **B** **C** → 3.00
 6 **B** 27 **B** ... 23 **B** **C** → 4.00
D → 2.29 (H)
E → 3.00 (df)

MEAN-SQUARE SUCCESSIVE DIFFERENCE



When test and estimation techniques are used, the method of drawing the sample from the population is specified to be random in most cases. If observations are chosen in sequence $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$, the mean-square successive difference η can be used to test for randomness.

If the sample size n is large (say, greater than 20) and the population is normal, then a z statistic has approximately the standard normal distribution. Long trends are associated with large positive values of z and short oscillations with large negative values.

Equations:

$$\eta = \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})^2 \bigg/ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})^2 \bigg/ \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{n} \right]$$

$$z = \frac{1 - \eta/2}{\sqrt{\frac{n-2}{n^2 - 1}}}$$

Reference:

Dixon and Massey, *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill, 1969.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	0.00
3	Input x_1	x_1	B	1.00
4	Perform 4 for $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$	x_i	C	i
5	Compute η		D	η
6	Compute z		E	z
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Find the mean-square successive difference for the following set of data:

{0.53, 0.52, 0.39, 0.49, 0.97, 0.29, 0.65, 0.30, 0.40, 0.06, 0.14, 0.16, 0.68, 0.22, 0.68, 0.08, 0.52, 0.50, 0.63, 0.20, 0.67, 0.44, 0.64, 0.40, 0.97, 0.03, 0.73, 0.24, 0.57, 0.35}

Keystrokes:

A .53 **B** $\longrightarrow$ 1.00
 .52 **C** .39 **C**35 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 30.00
D $\longrightarrow$ 2.81 (η)
E $\longrightarrow$ -2.29 (z)

3 x k CONTINGENCY TABLE

•3 x K CONTINGENCY TABLE		STAT 2-21A		3 x k
 INIT	$x_{1j} \uparrow x_{2j} \uparrow$ $x_{3j} \rightarrow C_j$	$\rightarrow \chi^2$	$\rightarrow C$	

Contingency tables can be used to test the null hypothesis that two variables are independent.

i \ j					Totals
	1	2	...	k	
1	x_{11}	x_{12}	...	x_{1k}	R_1
2	x_{21}	x_{22}	...	x_{2k}	R_2
3	x_{31}	x_{32}	...	x_{3k}	R_3
Totals	C_1	C_2	...	C_k	N

This program computes the χ^2 statistic (with $2(k - 1)$ degrees of freedom) for testing the independence of the two variables. Also Pearson's coefficient of contingency C , which measures the degree of association between the two variables, is calculated.

Equations:

$$\text{Row sum} \quad R_i = \sum_{j=1}^k x_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{Column sum} \quad C_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_{ij} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\text{Total} \quad N = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^k x_{ij}$$

Chi-square statistic

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(x_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

$$= N \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{x_{ij}^2}{R_i C_j} \right) - N$$

where expected frequency

$$E_{ij} = \frac{R_i C_j}{N}$$

Contingency coefficient

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{N + \chi^2}}$$

Reference:

B. Ostle, *Statistics in Research*, Iowa State University Press, 1972.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		A	0.00
3	Perform 3 for j = 1, 2, ..., k	x_{1j}	↑	
		x_{2j}	↑	
		x_{3j}	B	C_j
4	Compute χ^2		C	χ^2
5	Compute contingency coefficient			
			D	C
6	Optional--recall sums		SST	R_1
			SST	R_2
			SST	R_3
			SST	N
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

i \ j		1	2	3	4
		1	2	3	4
1		36	67	49	58
2		31	60	49	54
3		58	87	80	68

Keystrokes:

A 36 **↑** 31 **↑** 58 **B** → 125.00 (C_1)
 67 **↑** 60 **↑** 87 **B** → 214.00 (C_2)
 49 **↑** 49 **↑** 80 **B** → 178.00 (C_3)
 58 **↑** 54 **↑** 68 **B** → 180.00 (C_4)
C → 3.36 (χ^2)
D → 0.07 (C)
SST → 210.00 (R_1)
SST → 194.00 (R_2)
SST → 293.00 (R_3)
SST → 697.00 (N)

THE RUN TEST FOR RANDOMNESS



Consider a sequence of symbols such that the symbols are of two types only. A run is a continuous string of identical symbols preceded and followed by a different symbol or no symbol at all. For example, the sequence 1110100011 has five runs.

Let the total number of runs in a given sequence be u , and let n_1 and n_2 represent the number of symbols of type 1 and type 2 respectively. If the sample sizes are large (say, n_1 and n_2 are both greater than 10), then the randomness of the sequence may be tested using a z statistic which has the standard normal distribution.

Equations:

The sample distribution of the run has the mean μ and the standard deviation σ .

$$\mu = \frac{2 n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} + 1$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2 n_1 n_2 (2 n_1 n_2 - n_1 - n_2)}{(n_1 + n_2)^2 (n_1 + n_2 - 1)}}$$

The test is based on the statistic

$$z = \frac{u - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Remarks:

1. For small samples, the test is based on special tables.
2. This program can also be used for other tests involving runs. For example, one might want to test runs of scores above and below the median based on the order in which the scores were obtained. In this case, a sequence could be constructed in which each score would be replaced by a 1 if it was above the median or a 0, if below the median.

The run test for randomness can then be applied to the sequence of 0's and 1's.

Another use might be for Wald-Wolfowitz run test, which tests the null hypothesis that two random samples have been drawn from identical populations. The data from both groups are combined into one sequence according to magnitude. Each value may be assigned a 0 or 1 depending on which population it came from, and the run test for randomness then performed on the resulting sequence.

Reference:

Freund and Williams, *Dictionary/Outline of Basic Statistics*, McGraw-Hill, 1966.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input			
	number of symbols of type 1	n_1		
	number of symbols of type 2	n_2	A	n_1
3	Input number of runs	u	B	u
4	Compute the mean		C	μ
5	Compute the standard de-			
	viation		D	σ
6	Compute the z statistic		E	z
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

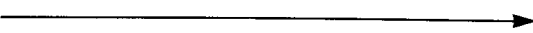
A statistician sits by the roulette table one night in a Las Vegas casino, suspiciously watching the house rake in stake upon stake. To test the null hypothesis that the sequence of numbers is random, the statistician observes the following sequence of red (R) and black (B) numbers (ignoring 0 and 00):

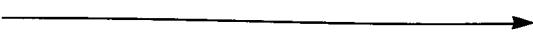
RRRR B RRR BBBB RR BBB RR BB RRR

In the sequence are 14 R's, 11B's, and a total of 9 runs. Find the mean and standard deviation of the sampling distribution and the z statistic.

Keystrokes:

14  11  9    13.32 (μ)

  2.41 (σ)

  -1.79 (z)

(His suspicion is not entirely unjustified.)

INTRACLAS CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

•INTRACLAS CORRELATION COEFFICIENT		STAT 2-23A		INTRA
	$x_{ij} \triangleright j$	$\triangleright T_i$	$\triangleright r_i$	
			$\triangleright F$	$\triangleright df_1 \triangleright df_2$

The intraclass correlation coefficient r_I measures the degree of association among individuals within classes or groups.

		Observations			
Groups	1	x_{11}	x_{12}	...	x_{1n}
	2	x_{21}	x_{22}	...	x_{2n}
	.	.	.		.
	.	.	.		.
	.	.	.		.
	k	x_{k1}	x_{k2}	...	x_{kn}

The coefficient is most easily calculated using the analysis of variance techniques. r_I is the sample estimate of the population intraclass correlation coefficient ρ_I . If we can assume that the individuals within groups are random samples from normal populations with the same variance, then the hypothesis $\rho_I = 0$ can be tested using the F statistic.

Equations:

1. Sums
Group $T_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k$

Total $T = \sum_{i=1}^k T_i$

2. Sums of squares
Mean

$$MSS = T^2 / k n$$

Among groups

$$ASS = \sum_{i=1}^k T_i^2/n - MSS$$

Within groups

$$WSS = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2 - MSS - ASS$$

3. Intraclass correlation coefficient

$$r_I = \left(\frac{ASS}{k-1} - \frac{WSS}{k(n-1)} \right) / \left(\frac{ASS}{k-1} + \frac{WSS}{k} \right)$$

4. F statistic

$$F = \frac{ASS}{k-1} / \frac{WSS}{k(n-1)}$$

with $df_1 = k - 1$ and $df_2 = k(n - 1)$ degrees of freedom.

Reference:

B. Ostle, *Statistics in Research*, Iowa State University Press, 1972.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		f REG	
3	Perform 3-5 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_{ij}	A	j
5	Compute the group mean		B	T_i
6	Compute the coefficient		C	r_I
7	Compute the F statistic		D	F
8	Compute the degrees of freedom		E	df_1
			E	df_2
9	For a new case, go to 2			

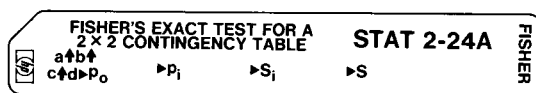
Example:

Groups		Observations	
	1	71	71
	2	69	72
	3	59	65
	4	65	64
	5	66	60
	6	73	72
	7	68	67
	8	70	68

Keystrokes:

f **REG** 71 **A** 71 **A** **B** → 142.00 (T_1)
 69 **A** 72 **A** **B** → 141.00 (T_2)
 .
 .
 .
 70 **A** 68 **A** **B** → 138.00 (T_8)
C → 0.70 (r_I)
D → 5.61 (F)
E → 7.00 (df_1)
E → 8.00 (df_2)

FISHER'S EXACT TEST FOR A 2 x 2 CONTINGENCY TABLE



Fisher's exact probability test is used for analyzing a 2×2 contingency table when the two independent samples are small in size.

a	b
c	d

Suppose a, b, c, d are the frequencies and a is the smallest frequency, this program computes the following:

1. The exact probability p_0 of observing the given frequencies in a 2×2 table, when the marginal totals are regarded as fixed.
2. The exact probability p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, a$) of each more extreme table having the same marginal totals.
3. The sum S_i of the probabilities of the first $i + 1$ tables.
4. The sum S of the probabilities of all tables with the same margins (i.e., $S = S_a$).

Equations:

$$1. \quad p_0 = \frac{(a+b)! (c+d)! (a+c)! (b+d)!}{N! a! b! c! d!}$$

where

$$N = a + b + c + d.$$

2. For the more extreme table (with the same margins)

$a - i$	$b + i$
$c + i$	$d - i$

$$p_i = \frac{(a+b)! (c+d)! (a+c)! (b+d)!}{N! (a-i)! (b+i)! (c+i)! (d-i)!}$$

where

i can be 1, 2, ... or a .

3.

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n p_i$$

where

n can be 1, 2, ..., a .

4.

$$S = \sum_{i=0}^a p_i$$

Remarks:

1. a must be the smallest among the frequencies. Rearrange the table if necessary.
2. This program requires $N \leq 69$. However, Fisher's exact test is normally used for $N \leq 30$.

References:

1. S. Siegel, *Nonparametric Statistics*, McGraw-Hill, 1956.
2. Sir R. A. Fisher, *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, Oliver and Boyd, 1950.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Enter frequencies and compute			
	p_0	a		
		b		
		c		
		d		p_0
3*	Optional—perform 3 or 3-4 for			
	$i = 1, 2, \dots, a$			p_i
4	Optional—recall current S_i			S_i
5	Compute the sum of all			
	probabilities			S
6	For a new case, go to 2			
	* It is not necessary to com-			
	plete the loop of 3 and 4. Go to			
	5 for S when desired.			

Example:

Compute p_0 , p_1 , p_2 , S_4 and S for the following table

7	10
8	5

Note:

The table must be rearranged as

5	8
10	7

Keystrokes:

5 8 10 7 **A** $\longrightarrow$ 0.16 (p_0)

B $\longrightarrow$ 0.06 (p_1)

B $\longrightarrow$ 0.01 (p_2)

B **B** **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.23 (S_4)

D $\longrightarrow$ 0.23 (S)

PROBABILITY OF NO REPETITIONS IN A SAMPLE (BIRTHDAY PROBLEM)

	PROBABILITY OF NO REPETITIONS IN A SAMPLE (BIRTHDAY PROBLEM)				STAT 2-25A	PROB
	m	n	▶P	▶Q		

Suppose a sample of size n is drawn with replacement from a population containing m different objects. Let P be the probability that there are no repetitions in the sample and Q be the probability that there is at least one repetition in the sample. This program finds P and Q for given integers m, n such that $m \geq n \geq 1$.

Equations:

$$P = \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{m}\right)$$

$$Q = 1 - P$$

Remark:

m, n must be integers and $m \geq n \geq 1$; otherwise, flashing zeros will result.

Reference:

E. Parzen, *Modern Probability and its Applications*, John Wiley and Sons, 1960.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS		OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program				
2	Input m	m	A		
3	Input n	n	B		
4	Compute P		C		P
5	Optional—compute Q		D		Q
6	For a different n, go to 3				
7	For a new case, go to 2				

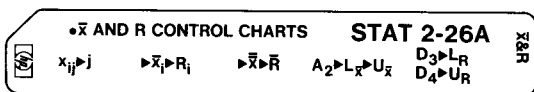
Example:

In a room containing n persons, what is the probability that no two or more persons have the same birthday for (1) $n = 4$, (2) $n = 23$, (3) $n = 48$? (Note: $m = 365$, ignoring leap years)

Keystrokes:

1. 365 **A** 4 **B** **C** → 0.98 (P)
D → 0.02 (Q)
2. 23 **B** **C** → 0.49 (P)
D → 0.51 (Q)
3. 48 **B** **C** → 0.04 (P)
D → 0.96 (Q)

That is, in a room having 48 persons, the probability that at least two of them will have the same birthday is as high as 0.96.

$\bar{x}$ AND R CONTROL CHARTS

Suppose x_{ij} represents the j^{th} data point from the i^{th} sample, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. This program computes (1) the sample mean $\bar{x}_i$ and the sample range R_i , (2) the over-all mean $\bar{\bar{x}}$ and the average range $\bar{R}$, (3) the upper control limit $U_{\bar{x}}$ and the lower control limit $L_{\bar{x}}$ for $\bar{x}$, and (4) the upper control limit U_R and the lower control limit L_R for R .

Equations:

1.

$$\bar{x}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}/n$$

$$R_i = x_{\max} - x_{\min}$$

where $x_{\max}$ is the maximum of the x values and $x_{\min}$ is the minimum of the x values in the i^{th} sample.

2.

$$\bar{\bar{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i/m$$

$$\bar{R} = \sum_{i=1}^m R_i/m$$

3.

$$L_{\bar{x}} = \bar{\bar{x}} - A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$U_{\bar{x}} = \bar{\bar{x}} + A_2 \bar{R}$$

where A_2 is the factor for the $\bar{x}$ chart, which can be found in the following table.

4.

$$L_R = D_3 \bar{R}$$

$$U_R = D_4 \bar{R}$$

D_3 and D_4 are factors for the R chart, which can be found in the table.

Factors for determining from $\bar{R}$ the 3-sigma control limits for $\bar{x}$ and R charts.

Number of observations in subgroup n	Factor for $\bar{x}$ chart A_2	Factors for R chart	
		Lower limit D_3	Upper limit D_4
2	1.88	0	3.27
3	1.02	0	2.57
4	0.73	0	2.28
5	0.58	0	2.11
6	0.48	0	2.00
7	0.42	0.08	1.92
8	0.37	0.14	1.86
9	0.34	0.18	1.82
10	0.31	0.22	1.78
11	0.29	0.26	1.74
12	0.27	0.28	1.72
13	0.25	0.31	1.69
14	0.24	0.33	1.67
15	0.22	0.35	1.65
16	0.21	0.36	1.64
17	0.20	0.38	1.62
18	0.19	0.39	1.61
19	0.19	0.40	1.60
20	0.18	0.41	1.59

All factors are based on the normal distribution.

The table is reproduced from *Statistical Quality Control*, by Grant and Leavenworth, 1972, with permission of McGraw-Hill Book Company.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		RTN R/S	1.00
3	Perform 3-6 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$			
4	Perform 4 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$	x_{ij}	A	j
5	Optional—recall $x_{\max}$		RCL 4	$x_{\max}$
	recall $x_{\min}$		RCL 5	$x_{\min}$
6	Compute the mean and range		B	$\bar{x}_i$
			B	R_i
7	Compute $\bar{\bar{x}}$ and $\bar{R}$		C	$\bar{\bar{x}}$
			C	$\bar{R}$
8	Compute the $\bar{x}$ limits	A_2	D	$L_{\bar{x}}$
			D	$U_{\bar{x}}$
9	Compute the R limits	D_3	E	L_R
		D_4	E	U_R
10	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

		j					
		i	1	2	3	4	5
Sample	1		10.04	10.00	10.02	10.01	10.02
	2		10.00	10.01	10.03	10.02	10.01
	3		10.02	10.02	10.02	10.04	10.01

Find the lower and upper control limits for $\bar{x}$ and R.

(Note: $n = 5$, $A_2 = 0.58$, $D_3 = 0$, $D_4 = 2.11$)

Keystrokes:

RTN R/S 10.04 A 10 A 10.02 A 10.01 A

10.02 A → 5.00

RCL 4 → 10.04 ($x_{\max}$)

RCL 5 → 10.00 ($x_{\min}$)

B → 10.02 ($\bar{x}_1$)

B → 0.04 (R_1)

10	A	10.01	A	10.03	A	10.02	A	10.01	A	→	5.00	
B											→	10.01 ($\bar{x}_2$)
B											→	0.03 (R_2)
10.02	A	10.02	A	10.02	A	10.04	A	10.01	A	→	5.00	
B											→	10.02 ($\bar{x}_3$)
B											→	0.03 (R_3)
C											→	10.02 ($\bar{\bar{x}}$)
C											→	0.03 ($\bar{R}$)
.58	D									→	10.00 ($L_{\bar{x}}$)	
D											→	10.04 ($U_{\bar{x}}$)
0	E									→	0.00 (L_R)	
2.11	E									→	0.07 (U_R)	

Reference:

Grant and Leavenworth, *Statistical Quality Control*, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

p AND c CONTROL CHARTS

• p AND c CONTROL CHARTS **STAT 2-27A**

$p_i \text{ or } c_i \triangleright i$
 $p_i \triangleleft n_i \triangleright i$
 $\triangleright \bar{p} \text{ or } \bar{c}$
 $n \triangleright L_p \triangleright U_p \text{ or } n \triangleright L_p(i) \triangleright U_p(i)$
 $\triangleright L_c \triangleright U_c$

p&c

This program constructs a control chart for fraction defective p and a control chart for defects c . A defective is an article that in some way fails to conform to one or more given specifications. Each instance of the article's lack of conformity to specifications is a defect. So every defective contains one or more defects.

Fraction defective p is defined as the ratio of the number of defective articles found in any inspection to the total number of articles actually inspected. c is the total number of defects in the sample.

Let p_i be the sample fraction defective and n_i be the size of the i^{th} sample ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$). Also let c_i be the sampled number of defects. The samples must be of constant size for the c chart.

Equations:

$$1. \quad \text{The mean } \bar{p} = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m p_i / m & \text{if } n_i = n \text{ for all } i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m n_i p_i / \sum_{i=1}^m n_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2. 3-sigma control limits on a p-chart

$$\text{Lower limit } L_p(i) = \begin{cases} p_0' - 3 \sqrt{\frac{p_0'(1-p_0')}{n_i}} & \text{if } p_0' \text{ is used} \\ \bar{p} - 3 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n_i}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

If $L_p(i) < 0$, then zero is used as the value for $L_p(i)$.

$$\text{Upper limit } U_p(i) = \begin{cases} p_0' + 3 \sqrt{\frac{p_0'(1-p_0')}{n_i}} & \text{if } p_0' \text{ is used} \\ \bar{p} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n_i}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where p_0' is the standard or aimed-at value chosen for control chart purposes.

If sample size n is constant, then replace n_i by n in the above formulas.

3. The mean

$$\bar{c} = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i/m$$

4. 3-sigma control limits on a c-chart

$$\text{Lower limit } L_c = \begin{cases} c_0' - 3 \sqrt{c_0'} & \text{if } c_0' \text{ is used} \\ \bar{c} - 3 \sqrt{\bar{c}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

If $L_c < 0$, then zero is used as the value for L_c .

$$\text{Upper limit } U_c = \begin{cases} c_0' + 3 \sqrt{c_0'} & \text{if } c_0' \text{ is used} \\ \bar{c} + 3 \sqrt{\bar{c}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where c_0' is the standard value of average number of defects.

Reference:

Grant and Leavenworth, *Statistical Quality Control*, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Initialize		RTN R/S	0.00
3	For c chart, go to 8			
4	If p_0' is used, input p_0'	p_0'	STO 4	
	Go to 6			
5	If $\bar{p}$ is used and sample size is			
	constant,			
	input p_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$	p_i	A	i
	Calculate $\bar{p}$		C	$\bar{p}$
	If $\bar{p}$ is used and sample size			
	varies,			
	input p_i and n_i for			
	$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$	p_i	$\uparrow$	
		n_i	B	i
	calculate $\bar{p}$		C	$\bar{p}$
6	Compute control limits			
	for constant sample size,			
	input n	n	D	L_p
			D	U_p
	for varying sample size,			
	input n_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$	n_i	D	$L_p(i)$
			D	$U_p(i)$
7	For a new case, go to 2			
8	If c_0' is used, input c_0'	c_0'	STO 4	
	Go to 10			
9	If $\bar{c}$ is used,			
	input c_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$	c_i	A	i
	calculate $\bar{c}$		C	$\bar{c}$
10	Compute limits		E	L_c
			E	U_c
11	For a new case, go to 2			

Example 1:

i	p_i	n_i
1	0.0092	3350
2	0.0337	3354
3	0.0185	1509
4	0.0091	2190

Find the trial control limits for the p chart. (For trial control limits, the mean $\bar{p}$ is used.)

Keystrokes:

RTN	R/S	.0092	⬆	3350	B	→	1.00
.0337	⬆	3354	B	.0185	⬆	1509	B
.0091	⬆	2190	B	→	4.00		
C	DSP	•	4	→	0.0184	($\bar{p}$)	
3350	D	→	0.0115			(L_p for sample 1)	
D	→	0.0254				(U_p for sample 1)	
3354	D	→	0.0115			(L_p for sample 2)	
D	→	0.0254				(U_p for sample 2)	
1509	D	→	0.0080			(L_p for sample 3)	
D	→	0.0288				(U_p for sample 3)	
2190	D	→	0.0098			(L_p for sample 4)	
D	→	0.0270				(U_p for sample 4)	

Example 2:

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c_i	7	6	6	7	4	7	8	12	9	9

Find the trial control limits for the c chart. (For trial control limits, the mean $\bar{c}$ is used.)

Keystrokes:

RTN R/S DSP $\square$ 2 $\longrightarrow$ 0.00
 7 A 6 A 6 A 7 A 4 A 7 A 8 A
 12 A 9 A 9 A $\longrightarrow$ 10.00
 C $\longrightarrow$ 7.50 ($\bar{c}$)
 E $\longrightarrow$ 0.00 (L_c)
 E $\longrightarrow$ 15.72 (U_c)

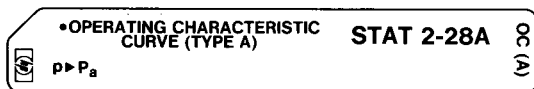
Example 3:

Find the control limits for the c chart if $c_0' = 7$.

Keystrokes:

RTN R/S 7 STO 4 E $\longrightarrow$ 0.00 (L_c)
 E $\longrightarrow$ 14.94 (U_c)

OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC CURVE (TYPE A)



This program uses the hypergeometric distribution to evaluate the probability P_a of acceptance for a single sampling plan with finite lot size N . The sample size n and the acceptance number c (maximum allowable number of defectives in the sample) should also be given. Then P_a , which is the ordinate of the type A operating characteristic curve, can be computed for different values of the fraction defective p in the lot.

Equations:

$$P_a = \sum_{x=0}^c f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

where $f(x)$ is the hypergeometric density function, M is the number of defectives in a lot which is calculated as the integer part of Np .

The recursive relation

$$f(x+1) = \frac{(x-M)(x-n)}{(x+1)(N-M-n+x+1)} f(x)$$

$$(x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

is used to find the probability

$$P_a = \sum_{x=0}^c f(x)$$

with starting value

$$f(0) = \frac{\binom{N-M}{n}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

The binomial coefficient $\binom{N}{n}$ is computed by the formula

$$\binom{N}{n} = \frac{N(N-1) \dots (N-n+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n}$$

Remarks:

1. The program requires that $0 \leq p < 1$.
2. If $c = 0$, $P_a = f(0)$.
3. The execution time of the program mainly depends on the sample size n and the acceptance number c ; the larger they are, the longer it takes.
4. For certain combinations of N , n and c (usually when they are large), an overflow condition will occur. In that case, the program halts and the display shows all 9's.
5. The type A OC curve for finite lot sizes is really a set of discrete points, since defectives can occur only as whole numbers. For very large lot sizes, these points come very close together, giving a practically continuous curve.
6. The lot size N has a relatively small effect on the OC curve as long as n/N is not large. The absolute sample size n is a much more controlling factor in determining the type A OC curve.

References:

1. Dodge and Romig, *Sampling Inspection Tables*, John Wiley and Sons, 1959.
2. Grant and Leavenworth, *Statistical Quality Control*, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

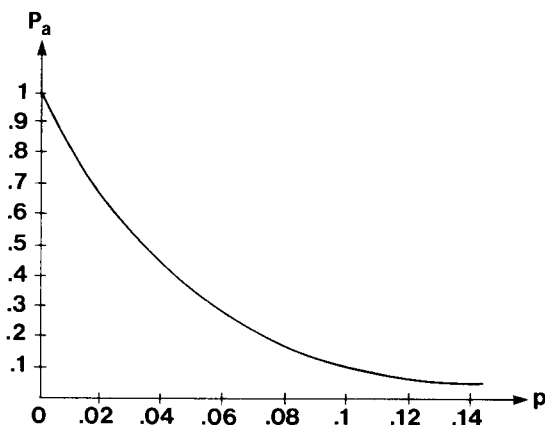
STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input lot size	N	STO 1	
	sample size	n	STO 2	
	acceptance number	c	STO 3	
3	Compute P_a for given p	p	A	P_a
4	For different value of p, go to 3			
5	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

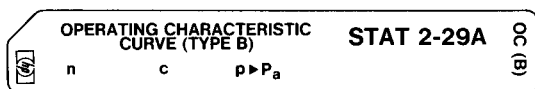
Find the OC curve for the sampling plan with $N=200$, $n=20$ and $c=0$ (compute P_a for $p = 0, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.12, 0.14$).

Keystrokes:

200 STO 1 20 STO 2 0 STO 3 0 A $\longrightarrow$ 1.00
 .02 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.65
 .04 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.42
 .06 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.27
 .08 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.17
 .1 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.11
 .12 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.07
 .14 A $\longrightarrow$ 0.04



OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC CURVE (TYPE B)



This program uses the binomial distribution to evaluate the probability P_a of acceptance for a single sampling plan with infinite lot size (i.e., sampling from a product). The sample size n and the acceptance number c should be given. Then P_a , which is the ordinate of the type B operating characteristic curve, can be computed for different values of the fraction defective p .

Equations:

$$P_a = \sum_{x=0}^c f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

where $0 \leq p < 1$.

The recursive relation

$$f(x+1) = \frac{p(n-x)}{(x+1)(1-p)} f(x)$$

$$(x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

is used to find the probability

$$P_a = \sum_{x=0}^c f(x)$$

with starting value

$$f(0) = (1-p)^n.$$

Remarks:

1. The program requires that $0 \leq p < 1$.
2. Type B OC curves can be considered as suitable approximation to type A OC curves, provided the sample size n is small compared with the lot size N (in general, if $n/N \leq 0.1$).
3. The acceptance number c affects the probability of acceptance drastically for any given fraction defective p .

Reference:

Dodge and Romig, *Sampling Inspection Tables*, John Wiley and Sons, 1959.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input sample size	n	A	
	acceptance number	c	B	
3	Input fraction defective	p	C	P_a
4	For a different p, go to 3			
5	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Find the type B OC curve for the sampling plan with $n = 200$, $c = 1$ (compute P_a for $p = 0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03$ and 0.04).

Keystrokes:

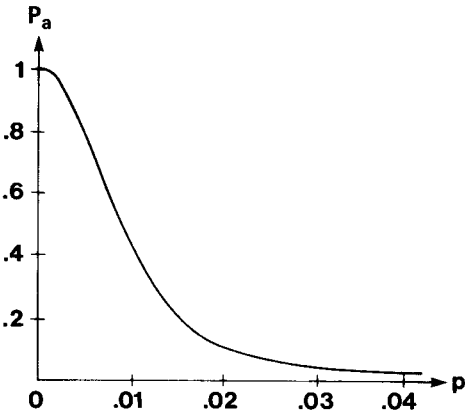
200 **A** 1 **B** 0 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 1.00

.01 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.40

.02 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.09

.03 **C** $\longrightarrow$ 0.02

.04 **C** **DSP** $\cdot$ **4** $\longrightarrow$ 0.0027



SINGLE- AND MULTI-SERVER QUEUES (INFINITE CUSTOMERS)



Suppose there are n ($n \geq 1$) identical stations available to service calls from an infinite number of customers. Let λ be the arrival rate of customers (poisson input), μ be the service rate of each server (exponential service), and let the service discipline be first-come, first-served. Assume all customers wait in a single line and are directed to whichever station is available. Assume further that, no customers are lost from the queue.

This program computes the following values for given n , λ and μ .

Equations:

1. The intensity factor

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

(ρ must be less than n)

2. The probability that all servers are idle

$$P_0 = \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\rho^k}{k!} + \frac{\rho^n}{n! \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{n}\right)} \right]^{-1}$$

3. The probability that all servers are busy

$$P_b = \frac{\rho^n P_0}{n! \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{n}\right)}$$

4. The average number of customers in the queue

$$L_q = \frac{\rho P_b}{n - \rho}$$

5. The average number of customers in the system (waiting or being served)

$$L = L_q + \rho$$

6. The average waiting time in the queue

$$T_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$$

7. The average flow time through the system

$$T = \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

8. The probability of waiting longer than time t

$$P(t) = P_b e^{-(n\mu - \lambda)t}$$

Remarks:

1. n must be an integer greater than or equal to 1.
2. $\rho < n$, otherwise the queue increases without bound.
3. λ and μ are rates, that is, numbers per unit time.

References:

1. H. M. Wagner, *Principles of Operations Research with Applications to Managerial Decisions*, Prentice-Hall, 1969.
2. James Martin, *Systems Analysis for Data Transmission*, Prentice-Hall, 1972.
3. Hillier and Lieberman, *Introduction to Operations Research*, Holden-Day, 1970.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input data	μ		
		λ		
		n	A	ρ
3	Compute P_0 and P_b		B	P_0
			B	P_b
4	Compute L_q and L		C	L_q
			C	L
5	Compute T_q and T		D	T_q
			D	T
6	Compute $P(t)$	t	E	$P(t)$
7	For a different t , go to 6			
8	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

Bank customers arrive at a bank on the average of 1.2 customers per minute. They join a common queue for 3 tellers, each teller serves at a rate of 30 customers per hour. Find ρ , P_0 , P_b , L_q , L , T_q , T and the probability $P(2)$ that a customer will have to wait for more than 2 minutes.

(Note: Service rate $\mu = \frac{30}{60} = 0.5$ customers per minute
Arrival rate $\lambda = 1.2$ customers per minute)

Keystrokes:

.5 1.2 3 A $\longrightarrow$ 2.40 (ρ)
 B $\longrightarrow$ 0.06 (P_0)
 B $\longrightarrow$ 0.65 (P_b)
 C $\longrightarrow$ 2.59 (L_q)
 C $\longrightarrow$ 4.99 (L)
 D $\longrightarrow$ 2.16 (T_q)
 D $\longrightarrow$ 4.16 (T)
2 E $\longrightarrow$ 0.36 ($P(2)$)

SINGLE - AND MULTI-SERVER QUEUES (FINITE CUSTOMERS)



Suppose there are n ($n \geq 1$) identical stations available to service calls. This program handles the case in which demand arises from a finite rather than an infinite population of customers.

Let the number of customers m be fixed; let a be the mean time between service calls; and s be the mean time to serve one customer. Given m , n , s and a , this program computes the following values.

Equations:

1. The average number of customers in the system (waiting or being served)

$$L = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^m k Q_k}{\sum_{k=0}^m Q_k}$$

where

$$Q_0 = 1$$

$$(m - k + 1) \rho Q_{k-1} = \begin{cases} k Q_k & \text{if } 1 \leq k \leq n \\ n Q_k & \text{if } n < k \leq m \end{cases}$$

and

$$\rho = \frac{s}{a}.$$

2. The average flow time through the system

$$T = aL$$

3. The average number of customers in the queue

$$L_q = m \left[(\rho + 1) \left(\frac{L}{m} - 1 \right) + 1 \right]$$

4. The average waiting time in the queue

$$T_q = aL_q$$

5. The over-all efficiency factor of the system

$$F = -(\rho + 1) \left(\frac{L}{m} - 1 \right)$$

Remarks:

- For large values of m and/or small values of ρ , the calculation of Q_k in the routine under **LBL C** may underflow. To avoid this, the program tests to see if $Q_k < 10^{-90}$. If it does, the program will halt its recursive solution for Q_k and go directly to the calculation of L . This should not affect the calculated value of L .
- For certain combinations of m , n , s and a , an overflow condition will occur. In that case, the program halts and the display shows all 9's.
- The execution time for L depends on m ; the larger m is, the longer it takes. A rough estimate of the time for this routine (**LBL C**) is given by $m/30$ minutes.
- Suppose instead of knowing s and a , the service rate μ of each server and the arrival rate λ are given. Then the following formulas can be used to compute s and a in order to run this program.

$$s = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Note that

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}.$$

Reference:

Peak and Hazelwood, *Finite Queuing Tables*, John Wiley and Sons, 1958.

STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Enter program			
2	Input number of customers	m	↑	
	number of servers	n	A	m
3	Input service time	s	↑	
	arrival time	a	B	ρ
4	Compute customers in system		C	L
	time through system		C	T
5	Compute queue length		D	L_q
	waiting time in queue		D	T_q
6	Compute factor F		E	F
7	For a new case, go to 2			

Example:

A laundromat has 12 washers which require an average of 4 hours of service after every 60 hours of operation. If there is only one service person in the laundromat, find ρ , L, T, L_q , T_q and F.

Keystrokes:

12 1 A → 12.00

4 60 B → 0.07 (ρ)

C → 1.64 (L)

C → 98.66 (T)

D → 0.95 (L_q)

D → 57.24 (T_q)

E → 0.92 (F)

PROGRAM LISTINGS

	Page
1. Partial and Multiple Correlation Coefficients	124
2. Moving Averages (Order 2 to 8)	125
3. Histogram (12 Intervals)	126
4. F Distribution with Odd Degrees of Freedom	
Card 1	127
Card 2	128
5. Erlang Distribution (Gamma Distribution)	129
6. Geometric Curve Fit	130
7. Gompertz Curve Fit	131
8. Weibull Distribution Parameter Calculation	132
9. Weighted Regression (Special Case)	133
10. Polynomial Approximation	
Card 1	134
Card 2	135
Card 3	136
Card 4	137
11. Two Way Analysis of Variance (No Replications)	138
12. Two Way Analysis of Variance (With Replications)	
Card 1	139
Card 2	140
Card 3	141
13. Latin Square	
Card 1	142
Card 2	143
14. Analysis of Covariance (One Way)	
Card 1	144
Card 2	145
Card 3	146
15. One Sample Test Statistics for the Mean	147
16. Test Statistics for the Correlation Coefficient	148
17. Differences Among Proportions	149
18. Behrens-Fisher Statistic	150
19. Kruskal-Wallis Statistic	151
20. Mean-Square Successive Difference	152
21. 3 x K Contingency Table	153
22. The Run Test for Randomness	154
23. Intraclass Correlation Coefficient	155
24. Fisher's Exact Test for a 2 x 2 Contingency Table	156
25. Probability of No Repetitions in a Sample (Birthday Problem)	157
26. $\bar{x}$ and R Control Charts	158
27. p and c Control Charts	159
28. Operating Characteristic Curve (Type A)	160
29. Operating Characteristic Curve (Type B)	161
30. Single- and Multi-Server Queues (Infinite Customers)	162
31. Single- and Multi-Server Queues (Finite Customers)	163

PARTIAL AND MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	1	01	—	51
E	15	RCL 3	34 03	÷	81
RCL 1	34 01	f^{-1}	32	f	31
STO 4	33 04	$\sqrt{x}$	09	$\sqrt{x}$	09
RCL 2	34 02	—	51	STO 5	33 05
STO 1	33 01	x	71	E	15
RCL 3	34 03	f	31	GTO	22
STO 2	33 02	$\sqrt{x}$	09	0	00
RCL 4	34 04	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	0	00	g NOP	35 01
A	11	E	15	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
B	12	E	15	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	f	31	g NOP	35 01
C	13	R→P	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	f^{-1}	32	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	$\sqrt{x}$	09	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
D	14	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	x	71	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	2	02	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	x	71	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
—	51	x	71	g NOP	35 01
1	01	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	1	01	g NOP	35 01
f^{-1}	32	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
$\sqrt{x}$	09	f^{-1}	32	g NOP	35 01
—	51	$\sqrt{x}$	09	g NOP	35 01

R₁ Used	R₄ Used	R₇
R₂ Used	R₅ Used	R₈
R₃ Used	R₆	R₉ Scratch

MOVING AVERAGES (ORDER 2 TO 8)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
GTO	22	8	08	R/S	84
1	01	LBL	23	GTO	22
LBL	23	B	12	C	13
A	11	STO	33	g NOP	35 01
f	31	9	09	g NOP	35 01
REG	43	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
DSP	21	1	01	g NOP	35 01
•	83	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
0	00	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
0	00	STO 1	33 01	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
1	01	STO 2	33 02	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
2	02	STO 3	33 03	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
3	03	STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
4	04	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
5	05	STO 6	33 06	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
6	06	STO 7	33 07	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 7	33 07	RCL	34	g NOP	35 01
7	07	9	09		
R/S	84	÷	81		
STO 8	33 08	DSP	21		
8	08	•	83		
R/S	84	2	02		

R₁ x ₁ , Used	R₄ x ₄ , Used	R₇ x ₇ , Used
R₂ x ₂ , Used	R₅ x ₅ , Used	R₈ x ₈ , Used
R₃ x ₃ , Used	R₆ x ₆ , Used	R₉ n

HISTOGRAM (12 INTERVALS)

KEYS	CODE
E	15
RCL 6	34 06
$g x \leq y$	35 22
GTO	22
0	00
$g x \geq y$	35 07
RCL 5	34 05
$g x > y$	35 24
GTO	22
0	00
—	51
$g x \geq y$	35 07
RCL 5	34 05
—	51
$\div$	81
1	01
2	02
x	71
f	31
INT	83
1	01
+	61
3	03
$g x \geq y$	35 07
$g x \leq y$	35 22
GTO	22
1	01
3	03
—	51
$g x \leq y$	35 22
GTO	22
2	02
3	03
—	51
$g x \leq y$	35 22

KEYS	CODE
GTO	22
3	03
3	03
—	51
D	14
STO	33
+	61
4	04
GTO	22
0	00
LBL	23
1	01
D	14
STO	33
+	61
1	01
GTO	22
0	00
LBL	23
2	02
D	14
STO	33
+	61
2	02
GTO	22
0	00
LBL	23
3	03
D	14
STO	33
+	61
3	03
GTO	22
0	00
LBL	23

KEYS	CODE
D	14
3	03
CHS	42
x	71
f^{-1}	32
LOG	08
RTN	24
LBL	23
E	15
R/S	84
RTN	24
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01

R_1 0.b ₁ b ₂ b ₃	R_4 0.b ₁₀ b ₁₁ b ₁₂	R_7 0
R_2 0.b ₄ b ₅ b ₆	R_5 x _{min}	R_8 0
R_3 0.b ₇ b ₈ b ₉	R_6 x _{max}	R_9 Used

F DISTRIBUTION WITH ODD DEGREES OF FREEDOM (CARD 1)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO 1	33 01	x	71	x	71
R/S	84	2	02	RCL 6	34 06
LBL	23	x	71	1	01
B	12	g	35	+	61
STO 2	33 02	π	02	x	71
R/S	84	$\div$	81	g LST X	35 00
LBL	23	RCL 4	34 04	1	01
C	13	+	61	+	61
g	35	R/S	84	STO 6	33 06
RAD	42	LBL	23	$\div$	81
RCL 1	34 01	D	14	STO	33
x	71	RCL 3	34 03	+	61
RCL 2	34 02	f	31	5	05
$\div$	81	COS	05	g	35
f	31	f^{-1}	32	DSZ	83
$\sqrt{x}$	09	$\sqrt{x}$	09	GTO	22
f^{-1}	32	STO 7	33 07	1	01
TAN	06	RCL 3	34 03	RCL 5	34 05
STO 3	33 03	f	31	RCL 3	34 03
2	02	SIN	04	f	31
x	71	STO 8	33 08	SIN	04
g	35	RCL 2	34 02	x	71
π	02	3	03	RTN	24
$\div$	81	g x=y	35 23	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
1	01	—	51	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	2	02	g NOP	35 01
g x=y	35 23	$\div$	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 4	34 04	STO 8	33 08	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	1	01	g NOP	35 01
D	14	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
f	31	1	01		
COS	05	RCL 7	34 07		

$R_1 \nu_1$	$R_4 2\theta/\pi$	$R_7 \cos^2 \theta$
$R_2 \nu_2$	R_5 Used	$R_8 \sin \theta$, Used
$R_3 \theta$	R_6 Used	R_9 Used

F DISTRIBUTION WITH ODD DEGREES OF FREEDOM (CARD 2)

KEYS	CODE
CHS	42
1	01
STO 6	33 06
+	61
STO 5	33 05
1	01
STO 4	33 04
RCL 1	34 01
$g x=y$	35 23
RCL 5	34 05
R/S	84
RCL 2	34 02
2	02
$\div$	81
LBL	23
C	13
.	83
5	05
$g x=y$	35 23
GTO	22
2	02
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
1	01
—	51
STO	33
x	71
6	06
C	13
LBL	23
2	02
g	35
π	02
RCL 6	34 06
x	71
RCL 2	34 02

KEYS	CODE
1	01
—	51
2	02
$\div$	81
g	35
n!	03
2	02
x	71
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
$\div$	81
RCL 3	34 03
1	01
f^{-1}	32
$R \rightarrow P$	01
RCL 2	34 02
g	35
y^x	05
x	71
x	71
STO 6	33 06
STO	33
+	61
5	05
RCL 1	34 01
3	03
$g x=y$	35 23
RCL 5	34 05
R/S	84
—	51
2	02
$\div$	81
STO 8	33 08
0	00
STO 7	33 07
1	01

KEYS	CODE
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 3	34 03
f	31
SIN	04
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
x	71
RCL 4	34 04
RCL 2	34 02
+	61
x	71
RCL 4	34 04
2	02
+	61
STO 4	33 04
$\div$	81
STO	33
+	61
7	07
g	35
DSZ	83
GTO	22
B	12
RCL 6	34 06
RCL 7	34 07
x	71
RCL 5	34 05
+	61
R/S	84

$R_1 \nu_1$	R_4 Used	R_7 Used
$R_2 \nu_2$	R_5 Used	R_8 Used
$R_3 \theta$	R_6 Used	R_9 Used

ERLANG DISTRIBUTION (GAMMA DISTRIBUTION)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO 1	33 01	CHS	42	STO 8	33 08
R/S	84	f^{-1}	32	CLX	44
LBL	23	LN	07	1	01
B	12	g LST X	35 00	LBL	23
STO 2	33 02	CHS	42	3	03
R/S	84	RCL 1	34 01	g	35
LBL	23	1	01	DSZ	83
C	13	—	51	GTO	22
RCL 1	34 01	g	35	1	01
RCL 2	34 02	y^x	05	LBL	23
÷	81	g LST X	35 00	2	02
R/S	84	g	35	$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
LBL	23	n!	03	CHS	42
C	13	÷	81	f^{-1}	32
RCL 2	34 02	x	71	LN	07
÷	81	RCL 2	34 02	x	71
R/S	84	x	71	CHS	42
LBL	23	R/S	84	1	01
C	13	LBL	23	+	61
RCL 1	34 01	0	00	R/S	84
1	01	1	01	LBL	23
—	51	RCL 1	34 01	1	01
RCL 2	34 02	$g x=y$	35 23	x	71
÷	81	RCL 2	34 02	RCL 8	34 08
R/S	84	R/S	84	÷	81
LBL	23	0	00	1	01
D	14	R/S	84	+	61
↑	41	LBL	23	GTO	22
CLX	44	E	15	3	03
$g x=y$	35 23	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
GTO	22	x	71		
0	00	↑	41		
$g R \downarrow$	35 08	↑	41		
RCL 2	34 02	↑	41		
x	71	RCL 1	34 01		

R_1 n	R_4	R_7
R_2 λ	R_5	R_8 i
R_3	R_6	R_9 Used

GEOMETRIC CURVE FIT

KEYS	CODE
f	31
REG	43
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
f	31
LN	07
STO 7	33 07
STO	33
+	61
4	04
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO	33
+	61
5	05
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
STO	33
+	61
2	02
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO	33
+	61
3	03
g LST X	35 00
RCL 7	34 07
x	71
STO	33
+	61
6	06
RCL 1	34 01
1	01
+	61
STO 1	33 01

KEYS	CODE
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13
RCL 6	34 06
RCL 2	34 02
RCL 4	34 04
x	71
RCL 1	34 01
$\div$	81
—	51
STO	33
9	09
RCL 3	34 03
RCL 2	34 02
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
RCL 1	34 01
$\div$	81
—	51
$\div$	81
f^{-1}	32
LN	07
STO 7	33 07
RCL 4	34 04
g LST X	35 00
RCL 2	34 02
x	71
—	51
RCL 1	34 01
$\div$	81
f^{-1}	32
LN	07
STO 8	33 08
R/S	84
LBL	23

KEYS	CODE
C	13
RCL 7	34 07
R/S	84
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 7	34 07
f	31
LN	07
RCL	34
9	09
x	71
RCL 5	34 05
RCL 4	34 04
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
RCL 1	34 01
$\div$	81
—	51
$\div$	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
E	15
RCL 7	34 07
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
g	35
y^x	05
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
R/S	84
g NOP	35 01

R_1 n	R_4 $\sum \ln y_i$	R_7 $\ln y_i, b$
R_2 $\sum x_i$	R_5 $\sum (\ln y_i)^2$	R_8 a
R_3 $\sum x_i^2$	R_6 $\sum x_i \ln y_i$	R_9 Used

GOMPERTZ CURVE FIT

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
f	31	y^x	05	$\div$	81
LN	07	STO 6	33 06	RCL 2	34 02
STO	33	RCL 1	34 01	RCL 1	34 01
+	61	RCL 3	34 03	—	51
3	03	x	71	x	71
g R↓	35 08	RCL 2	34 02	f^{-1}	32
f	31	↑	41	LN	07
LN	07	x	71	STO 5	33 05
STO	33	—	51	R/S	84
+	61	RCL 1	34 01	LBL	23
2	02	RCL 3	34 03	C	13
g R↓	35 08	+	61	RCL 6	34 06
f	31	RCL 2	34 02	R/S	84
LN	07	2	02	LBL	23
STO	33	x	71	D	14
+	61	—	51	RCL 7	34 07
1	01	$\div$	81	R/S	84
RCL 4	34 04	RCL 4	34 04	LBL	23
1	01	$\div$	81	E	15
+	61	f^{-1}	32	RCL 6	34 06
STO 4	33 04	LN	07	g $x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07
R/S	84	STO 7	33 07	g	35
LBL	23	RCL 6	34 06	y^x	05
B	12	1	01	RCL 5	34 05
RCL 3	34 03	—	51	g $x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 6	34 06	g	35
—	51	RCL 4	34 04	y^x	05
RCL 2	34 02	g	35	RCL 7	34 07
RCL 1	34 01	y^x	05	x	71
—	51	1	01	R/S	84
$\div$	81	—	51		
RCL 4	34 04	↑	41		
g	35	x	71		
$1/x$	04	$\div$	81		
g	35	RCL 6	34 06		

R_1 S_1	R_4 n	R_7 c
R_2 S_2	R_5 a	R_8 0
R_3 S_3	R_6 b	R_9 0

WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION PARAMETER CALCULATION

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
f	31	LN	07	x	71
REG	43	STO	33	RCL 1	34 01
STO 1	33 01	+	61	÷	81
R/S	84	4	04	—	51
LBL	23	f^{-1}	32	STO 8	33 08
B	12	$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL 3	34 03
f	31	STO	33	RCL 2	34 02
LN	07	+	61	f^{-1}	32
STO	33	5	05	$\sqrt{x}$	09
+	61	g LST X	35 00	RCL 1	34 01
2	02	RCL 8	34 08	÷	81
STO 8	33 08	x	71	—	51
f^{-1}	32	STO	33	÷	81
$\sqrt{x}$	09	+	61	STO 7	33 07
STO	33	6	06	RTN	24
+	61	RCL 7	34 07	LBL	23
3	03	RTN	24	E	15
1	01	LBL	23	RCL 7	34 07
RCL 7	34 07	C	13	RCL 8	34 08
1	01	D	14	x	71
+	61	RCL 4	34 04	RCL 5	34 05
STO 7	33 07	RCL 7	34 07	RCL 4	34 04
•	83	RCL 2	34 02	f^{-1}	32
3	03	x	71	$\sqrt{x}$	09
—	51	—	51	RCL 1	34 01
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 1	34 01	÷	81
•	83	÷	81	—	51
4	04	f^{-1}	32	÷	81
+	61	LN	07	RTN	24
÷	81	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
—	51	LBL	23		
f	31	D	14		
LN	07	RCL 6	34 06		
CHS	42	RCL 2	34 02		
f	31	RCL 4	34 04		

R₁ n	R₄ Used	R₇ R _i
R₂ $\sum \ln x_i$	R₅ Used	R₈ $\ln x_i$, Used
R₃ $\sum (\ln x_i)^2$	R₆ Used	R₉

WEIGHTED REGRESSION (SPECIAL CASE)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
f	31	÷	81	RCL 3	34 03
REG	43	STO	33	x	71
0	00	+	61	RCL 1	34 01
R/S	84	2	02	↑	41
LBL	23	RCL 7	34 07	x	71
B	12	g LST X	35 00	—	51
STO	33	÷	81	÷	81
+	61	STO	33	STO 8	33 08
5	05	+	61	RCL 1	34 01
STO	33	4	04	x	71
+	61	RCL	34	CHS	42
7	07	9	09	RCL 4	34 04
↑	41	g LST X	35 00	+	61
x	71	÷	81	RCL 2	34 02
STO	33	STO	33	÷	81
+	61	+	61	STO 7	33 07
9	09	6	06	R/S	84
1	01	RCL 7	34 07	LBL	23
STO	33	0	00	D	14
+	61	STO 7	33 07	RCL 8	34 08
1	01	STO 8	33 08	R/S	84
RCL 8	34 08	STO	33	LBL	23
+	61	9	09	E	15
STO 8	33 08	g $x \rightarrow y$	35 07	RCL 8	34 08
R/S	84	R/S	84	x	71
LBL	23	LBL	23	RCL 7	34 07
C	13	D	14	+	61
RCL 8	34 08	RCL 5	34 05	R/S	84
g $x \rightarrow y$	35 07	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
x	71	x	71	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	RCL 1	34 01		
+	61	RCL 4	34 04		
3	03	x	71		
RCL 8	34 08	—	51		
g LST X	35 00	RCL 2	34 02		

$R_1 \quad \Sigma n_i$	$R_4 \quad \Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}/x_i$	$R_7 \quad \Sigma y_{ij}, a_0$
$R_2 \quad \Sigma n_i/x_i$	$R_5 \quad \Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}$	$R_8 \quad n_i, a_1$
$R_3 \quad \Sigma n_i x_i$	$R_6 \quad \Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}^2/x_i$	$R_9 \quad \Sigma y_{ij}^2$

POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION (CARD 1)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO 7	33 07	E	15	—	51
R/S	84	STO	33	RCL 7	34 07
STO 1	33 01	+	61	RCL 8	34 08
STO 2	33 02	4	04	—	51
STO 3	33 03	E	15	÷	81
STO 4	33 04	STO	33	RCL 8	34 08
STO 5	33 05	+	61	1	01
2	02	5	05	+	61
STO 6	33 06	2	02	STO 8	33 08
LBL	23	STO	33	÷	81
0	00	+	61	RCL	34
1	01	6	06	9	09
STO 8	33 08	GTO	22	$g \times \rightarrow y$	35 07
RCL 6	34 06	0	00	STO	33
2	02	LBL	23	9	09
÷	81	E	15	RTN	24
R/S	84	RCL 8	34 08	LBL	23
STO	33	↑	41	2	02
+	61	+	61	CLX	44
1	01	1	01	STO 4	33 04
1	01	+	61	LBL	23
RCL 6	34 06	x	71	3	03
RCL 7	34 07	RCL 7	34 07	CLX	44
÷	81	RCL 6	34 06	STO 5	33 05
—	51	—	51	LBL	23
x	71	x	71	4	04
STO	33	$g \times \rightarrow y$	35 07	R/S	84
+	61	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
2	02	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	+	61	g NOP	35 01
9	09	1	01		
E	15	+	61		
STO	33	x	71		
+	61	RCL 8	34 08		
3	03	x	71		

R₁ Used, (f, f ₀)	R₄ Used, (f, f ₃) or 0	R₇ N
R₂ Used, (f, f ₁)	R₅ Used, (f, f ₄) or 0	R₈ n
R₃ Used, (f, f ₂)	R₆ 2j	R₉ f _n (i) f(x _i)

POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION (CARD 2)

KEYS	CODE
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 7	34 07
1	01
STO 8	33 08
+	61
÷	81
STO 1	33 01
A	11
STO	33
÷	81
2	02
A	11
STO	33
÷	81
3	03
A	11
STO	33
÷	81
4	04
A	11
STO	33
÷	81
5	05
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 7	34 07
1	01
—	51
2	02
x	71
STO 6	33 06
÷	81
3	03
x	71
STO 8	33 08

KEYS	CODE
g R↓	35 08
2	02
+	61
RCL 6	34 06
÷	81
STO 6	33 06
RCL 3	34 03
x	71
STO	33
—	51
1	01
RCL 8	34 08
RCL 3	34 03
x	71
STO 3	33 03
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 7	34 07
2	02
—	51
÷	81
5	05
x	71
3	03
÷	81
RCL 8	34 08
g x↔y	35 07
x	71
STO	33
9	09
g LST X	35 00
RCL 6	34 06
x	71
STO 7	33 07
CLX	44

KEYS	CODE
R/S	84
LBL	23
A	11
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 8	34 08
1	01
+	61
+	61
g	35
n!	03
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 8	34 08
—	51
g	35
n!	03
x	71
RCL 8	34 08
RCL 8	34 08
1	01
+	61
STO 8	33 08
+	61
÷	81
RCL 7	34 07
g	35
n!	03
↑	41
x	71
÷	81
RTN	24

R_1 $(f, f_0), a_0$	R_4 $(f, f_3), a_3$	R_7 Used
R_2 $(f, f_1), a_1$	R_5 $(f, f_4), a_4$	R_8 Used
R_3 $(f, f_2), a_2$	R_6 Used	R_9 Used

POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION (CARD 3)

KEYS	CODE
g R↑	35 09
g R↑	35 09
3	03
+	61
↑	41
↑	41
5	05
-	51
÷	81
2	02
x	71
3	03
÷	81
RCL 7	34 07
+	61
STO 7	33 07
RCL 4	34 04
x	71
STO	33
-	51
2	02
g LST X	35 00
RCL	34
9	09
x	71
STO 4	33 04
g R↑	35 09
g R↑	35 09
4	04
+	61
↑	41
↑	41
7	07
-	51
÷	81

KEYS	CODE
3	03
x	71
4	04
÷	81
RCL 6	34 06
g x ∇ y	35 07
x	71
STO 6	33 06
g LST X	35 00
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
STO 8	33 08
g R↑	35 09
↑	41
↑	41
↑	41
3	03
-	51
÷	81
7	07
x	71
4	04
÷	81
RCL 7	34 07
g x ∇ y	35 07
x	71
STO	33
+	61
8	08
g LST X	35 00
RCL	34
9	09
x	71
RCL 5	34 05
x	71

KEYS	CODE
STO 5	33 05
g LST X	35 00
STO	33
x	71
8	08
RCL 6	34 06
x	71
STO	33
+	61
1	01
RCL 8	34 08
STO	33
-	51
3	03
1	01
R/S	84
-	51
STO 8	33 08
g LST X	35 00
2	02
x	71
+	61
RCL 8	34 08
÷	81
STO 6	33 06
2	02
RCL 8	34 08
÷	81
STO 8	33 08
R/S	84

R₁ Used, b_0	R₄ Used, b_3	R₇ Used
R₂ Used, b_1	R₅ Used, b_4	R₈ Used, $-\alpha$
R₃ Used, b_2	R₆ Used, β	R₉ Used

POLYNOMIAL APPROXIMATION (CARD 4)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 6	34 06	1	01
RCL 6	34 06	x	71	RCL 8	34 08
RCL 2	34 02	STO	33	CHS	42
x	71	+	61	↑	41
+	61	1	01	↑	41
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 5	34 05	↑	41
↑	41	RCL 6	34 06	STO	33
x	71	x	71	x	71
RCL 3	34 03	4	04	2	02
x	71	x	71	x	71
+	61	STO	33	STO	33
STO 1	33 01	+	61	x	71
RCL 2	34 02	4	04	3	03
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 6	34 06	x	71
RCL 3	34 03	x	71	STO	33
x	71	1	01	x	71
2	02	·	83	4	04
x	71	5	05	x	71
+	61	x	71	STO	33
STO 2	33 02	STO	33	x	71
RCL 4	34 04	+	61	5	05
RCL 6	34 06	3	03	RCL 1	34 01
x	71	g LST X	35 00	R/S	84
3	03	÷	81	RCL 2	34 02
x	71	RCL 6	34 06	RCL 3	34 03
STO	33	x	71	RCL 4	34 04
+	61	STO	33	RCL 5	34 05
3	03	+	61	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	2	02	g NOP	35 01
x	71	4	04	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	÷	81		
+	61	RCL 6	34 06		
2	02	x	71		
3	03	STO	33		
÷	81	+	61		

R_1 b_0, c_0, d_0	R_4 b_3, c_3, d_3	R_7
R_2 b_1, c_1, d_1	R_5 b_4, c_4, d_4	R_8 $-\alpha$
R_3 b_2, c_2, d_2	R_6 β	R_9

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (NO REPLICATIONS)

KEYS	CODE
STO	33
+	61
7	07
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO	33
+	61
2	02
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 7	34 07
STO	33
+	61
1	01
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO	33
+	61
3	03
LBL	23
0	00
RCL 7	34 07
0	00
STO 7	33 07
$g \times \bar{z} y$	35 07
R/S	84
0	00
STO 2	33 02
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13
RCL 7	34 07
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09

KEYS	CODE
STO	33
+	61
4	04
GTO	22
0	00
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 1	34 01
f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09
RCL 5	34 05
RCL 6	34 06
x	71
$\div$	81
STO 7	33 07
CHS	42
RCL 2	34 02
+	61
STO 1	33 01
RCL 3	34 03
RCL 6	34 06
$\div$	81
RCL 7	34 07
—	51
STO 2	33 02
RCL 4	34 04
RCL 5	34 05
$\div$	81
RCL 7	34 07
—	51
STO 3	33 03
RCL 2	34 02
+	61
CHS	42
RCL 1	34 01

KEYS	CODE
+	61
STO 4	33 04
RCL 5	34 05
1	01
—	51
STO 5	33 05
RCL 6	34 06
1	01
—	51
STO 6	33 06
x	71
STO 7	33 07
$\div$	81
STO 8	33 08
RCL 2	34 02
RCL 5	34 05
$\div$	81
RCL 8	34 08
$\div$	81
R/S	84
RCL 5	34 05
LBL	23
E	15
RCL 3	34 03
RCL 6	34 06
$\div$	81
RCL 8	34 08
$\div$	81
R/S	84
RCL 6	34 06

$R_1 \quad \Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}, \text{ TSS}$	$R_4 \quad \Sigma (\Sigma x_{ij})^2, \text{ ESS}$	$R_7 \quad \text{Used}$
$R_2 \quad \Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}^2, \text{ RSS}$	$R_5 \quad r, r-1$	$R_8 \quad \text{ESS}/(r-1) (c-1)$
$R_3 \quad \Sigma (\Sigma x_{ij})^2, \text{ CSS}$	$R_6 \quad c, c-1$	$R_9 \quad 0$

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS) CARD 1

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	LBL	23	3	03
A	11	C	13	0	00
STO	33	RCL 6	34 06	STO 6	33 06
+	61	f^{-1}	32	STO 8	33 08
1	01	$\sqrt{x}$	09	g LST X	35 00
STO	33	STO	33	R/S	84
+	61	+	61	LBL	23
7	07	9	09	1	01
f^{-1}	32	RCL 8	34 08	STO	33
$\sqrt{x}$	09	STO	33	-	51
STO	33	+	61	1	01
+	61	5	05	STO	33
2	02	RCL 6	34 06	-	51
1	01	0	00	7	07
RCL 4	34 04	STO 8	33 08	f^{-1}	32
+	61	STO 6	33 06	$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO 4	33 04	g $x \rightleftharpoons y$	35 07	STO	33
R/S	84	R/S	84	-	51
LBL	23	LBL	23	2	02
B	12	D	14	RCL 4	34 04
RCL 7	34 07	STO	33	1	01
STO	33	+	61	-	51
+	61	6	06	STO 4	33 04
6	06	1	01	R/S	84
f^{-1}	32	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
$\sqrt{x}$	09	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	STO 8	33 08	g NOP	35 01
+	61	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
8	08	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	E	15	g NOP	35 01
0	00	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	f^{-1}	32		
STO 7	33 07	$\sqrt{x}$	09		
g $x \rightleftharpoons y$	35 07	STO	33		
R/S	84	+	61		

$R_1 \quad \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma x$	$R_4 \quad n$	$R_7 \quad \Sigma x$
$R_2 \quad \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma x^2$	$R_5 \quad \Sigma \Sigma (\Sigma x)^2$	$R_8 \quad \Sigma (\Sigma x)^2$
$R_3 \quad \Sigma (\Sigma \Sigma x)^2$	$R_6 \quad \Sigma \Sigma x, \Sigma \Sigma x$	$R_9 \quad \Sigma (\Sigma \Sigma x)^2$

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS) CARD 2

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO 8	33 08	STO	33	STO 1	33 01
R/S	84	9	09	R/S	84
STO 7	33 07	RCL 4	34 04	LBL	23
R/S	84	—	51	B	12
STO 6	33 06	RCL 3	34 03	RCL 2	34 02
R/S	84	—	51	R/S	84
LBL	23	RCL 1	34 01	LBL	23
A	11	+	61	C	13
RCL 1	34 01	STO 5	33 05	RCL 3	34 03
f^{-1}	32	RCL 2	34 02	R/S	84
$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL	34	LBL	23
RCL 6	34 06	9	09	D	14
$\div$	81	—	51	RCL 5	34 05
RCL 7	34 07	RCL 4	34 04	R/S	84
$\div$	81	STO	33	LBL	23
RCL 8	34 08	9	09	E	15
$\div$	81	g R↓	35 08	RCL 4	34 04
STO 1	33 01	STO 4	33 04	R/S	84
RCL 3	34 03	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	STO 3	33 03	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	RCL	34	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	9	09	g NOP	35 01
RCL	34	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
9	09	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	STO	33	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	9	09	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	g R↓	35 08	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	STO 2	33 02	g NOP	35 01
RCL 5	34 05	RCL	34	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	9	09	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	—	51	g NOP	35 01

R₁ $\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma x$, Used	R₄ Used, ESS	R₇ c
R₂ $\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma x^2$, RSS	R₅ Used, ISS	R₈ r
R₃ Used, CSS	R₆ n	R₉ Used

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (WITH REPLICATIONS) CARD 3

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	R/S	84	RCL 6	34 06
A	11	RCL 6	34 06	R/S	84
RCL 4	34 04	R/S	84	LBL	23
RCL 7	34 07	LBL	23	E	15
RCL 8	34 08	B	12	RCL 4	34 04
x	71	RCL 2	34 02	R/S	84
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 5	34 05	RCL 6	34 06
1	01	÷	81	R/S	84
—	51	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
RCL 5	34 05	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	C	13	g NOP	35 01
1	01	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
—	51	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
STO 7	33 07	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
1	01	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
—	51	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
STO 8	33 08	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	D	14	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
RCL 4	34 04	÷	81		
÷	81	R/S	84		
R/S	84	RCL 1	34 01		
RCL 8	34 08	R/S	84		

R₁ Used	R₄ ESS, EMS	R₇ c, c-1
R₂ RSS, RMS	R₅ ISS, IMS	R₈ r, r-1
R₃ CSS	R₆ n, rc(n-1)	R₉

LATIN SQUARE (CARD 1)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
R/S	84	STO	33	9	09
0	00	+	61	GTO	22
STO 1	33 01	5	05	0	00
STO 2	33 02	RCL 2	34 02	LBL	23
STO 3	33 03	0	00	E	15
STO 5	33 05	STO 1	33 01	RCL 3	34 03
STO 6	33 06	STO 2	33 02	RCL 1	34 01
R/S	84	CLX	44	—	51
LBL	23	RCL 4	34 04	STO	33
A	11	R/S	84	—	51
STO	33	LBL	23	7	07
+	61	C	13	RTN	24
1	01	RCL 6	34 06	STO 1	33 01
f^{-1}	32	RCL 5	34 05	RCL 7	34 07
$\sqrt{x}$	09	f^{-1}	32	R/S	84
STO	33	$\sqrt{x}$	09	LBL	23
+	61	g R↑	35 09	1	01
6	06	STO 2	33 02	STO	33
1	01	↑	41	—	51
RCL 2	34 02	x	71	1	01
+	61	÷	81	f^{-1}	32
STO 2	33 02	STO 1	33 01	$\sqrt{x}$	09
R/S	84	—	51	STO	33
LBL	23	R/S	84	—	51
B	12	LBL	23	6	06
RCL 1	34 01	C	13	RCL 2	34 02
f^{-1}	32	STO 7	33 07	1	01
$\sqrt{x}$	09	E	15	—	51
RCL 2	34 02	STO 8	33 08	STO 2	33 02
÷	81	GTO	22	R/S	84
STO	33	0	00		
+	61	LBL	23		
3	03	D	14		
RCL 1	34 01	E	15		
STO 4	33 04	STO	33		

R₁ Used, TrSS	R₄ Used	R₇ TSS, Used, ReSS
R₂ n	R₅ $\Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}$	R₈ RSS
R₃ Used	R₆ $\Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}^2$	R₉ CSS

LATIN SQUARE (CARD 2)

KEYS	CODE
LBL	23
A	11
RCL 2	34 02
3	03
—	51
RCL 2	34 02
x	71
2	02
+	61
STO 3	33 03
RCL 8	34 08
RCL 2	34 02
1	01
—	51
STO 2	33 02
÷	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
A	11
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 3	34 03
÷	81
STO 7	33 07
÷	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
RCL	34
9	09
RCL 2	34 02
÷	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 7	34 07

[illegible][illegible]

R₁ TrSS	R₄ Used	R₇ ReSS
R₂ n, n-1	R₅ $\sum \sum x_{ij}$	R₈ RSS
R₃ Used, df ₂	R₆ $\sum \sum x_{ij}^2$	R₉ CSS

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY) CARD 1

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO	33	5	05	—	51
+	61	0	00	R/S	84
1	01	STO 1	33 01	LBL	23
f^{-1}	32	STO 2	33 02	D	14
$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL 8	34 08	$\div$	81
STO	33	R/S	84	$g \times \Rightarrow y$	35 07
+	61	LBL	23	RCL 5	34 05
6	06	C	13	RCL 4	34 04
1	01	RCL 6	34 06	—	51
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 7	34 07	R/S	84
+	61	f^{-1}	32	LBL	23
STO 2	33 02	$\sqrt{x}$	09	D	14
R/S	84	RCL 5	34 05	$\div$	81
LBL	23	$\div$	81	$\div$	81
B	12	—	51	R/S	84
1	01	R/S	84	LBL	23
STO	33	LBL	23	E	15
+	61	C	13	STO	33
4	04	RCL 3	34 03	—	51
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 7	34 07	1	01
f^{-1}	32	f^{-1}	32	f^{-1}	32
$\sqrt{x}$	09	$\sqrt{x}$	09	$\sqrt{x}$	09
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 5	34 05	STO	33
$\div$	81	$\div$	81	—	51
STO	33	—	51	6	06
+	61	R/S	84	RCL 2	34 02
3	03	LBL	23	1	01
RCL 1	34 01	C	13	—	51
STO 8	33 08	—	51	STO 2	33 02
STO	33	R/S	84	R/S	84
+	61	LBL	23		
7	07	D	14		
RCL 2	34 02	$g \text{ LST } X$	35 00		
STO	33	RCL 4	34 04		
+	61	1	01		

R₁ Used	R₄ Used	R₇ Used
R₂ Used	R₅ Σn_i	R₈ Used
R₃ Used	R₆ Used	R₉

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY) CARD 2

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	STO	33	C	13
A	11	+	61	RCL 8	34 08
STO	33	9	09	RCL	34
+	61	0	00	9	09
8	08	STO 5	33 05	—	51
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07	STO 7	33 07	STO 7	33 07
STO	33	STO 8	33 08	RTN	24
+	61	1	01	LBL	23
7	07	RCL 6	34 06	E	15
x	71	+	61	STO	33
STO	33	STO 6	33 06	—	51
+	61	RTN	24	8	08
3	03	LBL	23	$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07
1	01	C	13	STO	33
RCL 5	34 05	RCL 3	34 03	—	51
+	61	RCL 1	34 01	7	07
STO 5	33 05	RCL 2	34 02	x	71
RTN	24	x	71	STO	33
LBL	23	RCL	34	—	51
B	12	9	09	3	03
RCL 7	34 07	STO 5	33 05	RCL 5	34 05
STO	33	$\div$	81	1	01
+	61	STO 7	33 07	—	51
1	01	—	51	STO 5	33 05
RCL 8	34 08	STO 8	33 08	R/S	84
STO	33	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
+	61	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
2	02	C	13	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
RCL 5	34 05	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	—	51		
STO	33	STO	33		
+	61	9	09		
4	04	RTN	24		
RCL 5	34 05	LBL	23		

$R_1 \quad \Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}$	$R_4 \quad \text{Used}$	$R_7 \quad \Sigma x_{ij}, \text{WSP}$
$R_2 \quad \Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}$	$R_5 \quad j, \Sigma n_i$	$R_8 \quad \Sigma y_{ij}, \text{TSP}$
$R_3 \quad \Sigma \Sigma x_{ij} y_{ij}$	$R_6 \quad k$	$R_9 \quad \Sigma n_i, \text{ASP}$

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE (ONE WAY) CARD 3

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	STO 1	33 01	g NOP	35 01
A	11	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
E	15	B	12	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
A	11	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	2	02	g NOP	35 01
E	15	—	51	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	STO 2	33 02	g NOP	35 01
A	11	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 4	34 04	C	13	g NOP	35 01
—	51	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
E	15	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	D	14	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
g R↑	35 09	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
—	51	D	14	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
B	12	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
1	01	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
—	51	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01

R₁ $\Sigma \Sigma x_{ij}$, AMS $\hat{y}$	R₄ Used, WSS $\hat{y}$	R₇ WSP
R₂ $\Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}$, WMS $\hat{y}$	R₅ Σn_i , $\Sigma n_i - k - 1$	R₈ TSP
R₃ Used	R₆ k , $k - 1$	R₉ ASP

ONE SAMPLE TEST STATISTICS FOR THE MEAN

KEYS	CODE
0	00
STO 1	33 01
STO 2	33 02
STO 3	33 03
STO 4	33 04
R/S	84
LBL	23
A	11
RCL 2	34 02
—	51
RCL 4	34 04
—	51
RCL 1	34 01
1	01
+	61
÷	81
↑	41
↑	41
RCL 4	34 04
+	61
↑	41
↑	41
RCL 2	34 02
+	61
STO 2	33 02
g LST X	35 00
—	51
—	51
STO 4	33 04
g R↓	35 08
x	71
RCL 1	34 01
x	71
1	01
g LST X	35 00

KEYS	CODE
+	61
g	35
ABS	06
STO 1	33 01
x	71
STO	33
+	61
3	03
RCL 1	34 01
RTN	24
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 2	34 02
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 3	34 03
RCL 1	34 01
1	01
—	51
÷	81
f	31
$\sqrt{x}$	09
STO 5	33 05
RTN	24
LBL	23
C	13
STO 6	33 06
RTN	24
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 2	34 02
RCL 6	34 06
—	51
g $x \nrightarrow y$	35 07

KEYS	CODE
÷	81
RCL 1	34 01
f	31
$\sqrt{x}$	09
x	71
RTN	24
LBL	23
E	15
RCL 2	34 02
RCL 6	34 06
—	51
RCL 5	34 05
÷	81
RCL 1	34 01
f	31
$\sqrt{x}$	09
x	71
RTN	24
LBL	23
1	01
RCL 1	34 01
CHS	42
STO 1	33 01
g R↓	35 08
A	11
R/S	84
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01

R₁ n (or -n)	R₄ Used	R₇
R₂ running mean	R₅ s	R₈
R₃ Used	R₆ μ_0	R₉

TEST STATISTICS FOR THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	$\sqrt{x}$	09	$\div$	81
A	11	RCL 1	34 01	RTN	24
STO 1	33 01	x	71	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
0	00	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
g	35	D	14	g NOP	35 01
ABS	06	STO 3	33 03	g NOP	35 01
1	01	GTO	22	g NOP	35 01
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07	0	00	g NOP	35 01
$g x > y$	35 24	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
0	00	E	15	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
g LST X	35 00	1	01	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	+	61	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	1	01	g NOP	35 01
B	12	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	-	51	g NOP	35 01
3	03	$\div$	81	g NOP	35 01
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07	1	01	g NOP	35 01
$g x \leq y$	35 22	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
0	00	-	51	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	x	71	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	1	01	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
C	13	+	61	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	$\div$	81	g NOP	35 01
2	02	f	31	g NOP	35 01
-	51	LN	07	g NOP	35 01
1	01	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	3	03	g NOP	35 01
f^{-1}	32	-	51	g NOP	35 01
$\sqrt{x}$	09	f	31	g NOP	35 01
-	51	$\sqrt{x}$	09	g NOP	35 01
$\div$	81	x	71	g NOP	35 01
f	31	2	02		

R_1 r	R_4	R_7
R_2 n	R_5	R_8
R_3 ρ_0	R_6	R_9 Scratch

DIFFERENCES AMONG PROPORTIONS

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	STO	33	+	61
A	11	+	61	÷	81
0	00	6	06	RTN	24
STO 1	33 01	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	STO 3	33 03	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	C	13	g NOP	35 01
B	12	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
+	61	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
1	01	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
—	51	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	+	61	g NOP	35 01
+	61	1	01	g NOP	35 01
2	02	—	51	g NOP	35 01
g LST X	35 00	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
+	61	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
g LST X	35 00	+	61	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	x	71	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
g $x \rightleftharpoons y$	35 07	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	D	14	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
+	61	1	01	g NOP	35 01
5	05	—	51	g NOP	35 01
g LST X	35 00	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
RCL 4	34 04	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	E	15	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
g $x \rightleftharpoons y$	35 07	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01

$R_1 \quad \Sigma x_i$	$R_4 \quad n_i - x_i$	R_7
$R_2 \quad \Sigma (n_i - x_i)$	$R_5 \quad \Sigma (x_i^2 / n_i)$	R_8
$R_3 \quad k$	$R_6 \quad \Sigma (n_i - x_i)^2 / n_i$	R_9

BEHRENS-FISHER STATISTIC

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
0	00	+	61	RCL 1	34 01
STO 1	33 01	g	35	1	01
STO 2	33 02	ABS	06	—	51
STO 3	33 03	STO 1	33 01	÷	81
STO 4	33 04	x	71	RCL 1	34 01
R/S	84	STO	33	÷	81
LBL	23	+	61	STO 8	33 08
A	11	3	03	RCL 6	34 06
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 1	34 01	+	61
—	51	R/S	84	f	31
RCL 4	34 04	LBL	23	$\sqrt{x}$	09
—	51	B	12	÷	81
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 2	34 02	RTN	24
1	01	STO 5	33 05	LBL	23
+	61	RCL 3	34 03	E	15
÷	81	RCL 1	34 01	RCL 6	34 06
↑	41	1	01	RCL 8	34 08
↑	41	—	51	÷	81
RCL 4	34 04	÷	81	f	31
+	61	RCL 1	34 01	$\sqrt{x}$	09
↑	41	÷	81	f^{-1}	32
↑	41	STO 6	33 06	TAN	06
RCL 2	34 02	RTN	24	RTN	24
+	61	LBL	23	LBL	23
STO 2	33 02	C	13	1	01
g LST X	35 00	STO 7	33 07	RCL 1	34 01
—	51	RTN	24	CHS	42
—	51	LBL	23	STO 1	33 01
STO 4	33 04	D	14	g R↓	35 08
g R↓	35 08	RCL 5	34 05	A	11
x	71	RCL 2	34 02		
RCL 1	34 01	—	51		
x	71	RCL 7	34 07		
1	01	—	51		
g LST X	35 00	RCL 3	34 03		

R₁ n	R₄ Used	R₇ D
R₂ running mean	R₅ $\bar{x}$	R₈ s_2^2/n_2
R₃ Used	R₆ s_1^2/n_1	R₉

KRUSKAL-WALLIS STATISTIC

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	+	61	1	01
A	11	STO 4	33 04	—	51
0	00	0	00	STO 1	33 01
STO 1	33 01	STO 1	33 01	R/S	84
STO 2	33 02	STO 2	33 02	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	D	14	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
B	12	4	04	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	x	71	g NOP	35 01
+	61	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
2	02	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
1	01	1	01	g NOP	35 01
+	61	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	g LST X	35 00	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	—	51	g NOP	35 01
C	13	3	03	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	x	71	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
+	61	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
5	05	E	15	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
f^{-1}	32	1	01	g NOP	35 01
$\sqrt{x}$	09	—	51	g NOP	35 01
$g x \rightarrow y$	35 07	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	1	01		
+	61	STO	33		
3	03	—	51		
RCL 4	34 04	2	02		
1	01	RCL 1	34 01		

R_1 n_i	R_4 k	R_7
R_2 ΣR_{ij}	R_5 N	R_8
R_3 Used	R_6	R_9

MEAN-SQUARE SUCCESSIVE DIFFERENCE

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	RCL 5	34 05	RTN	24
A	11	GTO	22	g NOP	35 01
0	00	B	12	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	D	14	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	↑	41	g NOP	35 01
B	12	x	71	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
+	61	—	51	g NOP	35 01
2	02	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
+	61	E	15	g NOP	35 01
3	03	1	01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
1	01	2	02	g NOP	35 01
+	61	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	2	02	g NOP	35 01
C	13	—	51	g NOP	35 01
RCL 5	34 05	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
g x↔y	35 07	↑	41	g NOP	35 01
STO 5	33 05	x	71	g NOP	35 01
—	51	1	01	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	—	51		
x	71	÷	81		
STO	33	f	31		
+	61	$\sqrt{x}$	09		
4	04	÷	81		

R_1 n	R_4 $\sum (x_i - x_{i-1})^2$	R_7
R_2 $\sum x_i$	R_5 x_i, η	R_8
R_3 $\sum x_i^2$	R_6	R_9

3XK CONTINGENCY TABLE

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
f	31	STO	33	+	61
REG	43	+	61	9	09
0	00	4	04	RCL 6	34 06
R/S	84	RCL	34	RCL 3	34 03
LBL	23	9	09	÷	81
B	12	RCL 7	34 07	STO	33
STO	33	÷	81	+	61
+	61	STO	33	9	09
3	03	+	61	RCL	34
STO 7	33 07	5	05	9	09
↑	41	RCL 8	34 08	1	01
x	71	RCL 7	34 07	—	51
STO 8	33 08	÷	81	RCL 8	34 08
g R↓	35 08	STO	33	x	71
STO	33	+	61	R/S	84
+	61	6	06	LBL	23
2	02	RCL 7	34 07	D	14
STO	33	R/S	84	↑	41
+	61	LBL	23	↑	41
7	07	C	13	RCL 8	34 08
↑	41	RCL 1	34 01	+	61
x	71	RCL 2	34 02	÷	81
STO	33	RCL 3	34 03	f	31
9	09	+	61	$\sqrt{x}$	09
g R↓	35 08	+	61	R/S	84
STO	33	STO 8	33 08	RCL 1	34 01
+	61	RCL 4	34 04	RCL 2	34 02
1	01	RCL 1	34 01	RCL 3	34 03
STO	33	÷	81	RCL 8	34 08
+	61	STO	33	g NOP	35 01
7	07	9	09		
↑	41	RCL 5	34 05		
x	71	RCL 2	34 02		
RCL 7	34 07	÷	81		
÷	81	STO	33		

R_1 R_1	R_4 $\Sigma x_{1j}^2 / C_j$	R_7 C_j
R_2 R_2	R_5 $\Sigma x_{2j}^2 / C_j$	R_8 x_{3j}^2, N
R_3 R_3	R_6 $\Sigma x_{3j}^2 / C_j$	R_9 x_{2j}^2, Used

THE RUN TEST FOR RANDOMNESS

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	↑	41	g NOP	35 01
A	11	x	71	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
g R↓	35 08	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	—	51	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	x	71	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
B	12	f	31	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	$\sqrt{x}$	09	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
C	13	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	E	15	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
2	02	—	51	g NOP	35 01
x	71	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
STO 7	33 07	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	STO 6	33 06	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
+	61	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 8	33 08	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
1	01	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
+	61	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
D	14	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
—	51	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
x	71	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01

R_1 n_1	R_4 μ	R_7 $2 n_1 n_2$
R_2 n_2	R_5 σ	R_8 $n_1 + n_2$
R_3 u	R_6 z	R_9

INTRACLASS CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO	33	R/S	84	÷	81
+	61	LBL	23	R/S	84
6	06	C	13	LBL	23
f^{-1}	32	RCL 4	34 04	D	14
$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL 3	34 03	RCL 7	34 07
STO	33	f^{-1}	32	RCL 8	34 08
+	61	$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL 1	34 01
5	05	RCL 2	34 02	÷	81
1	01	÷	81	÷	81
RCL 1	34 01	—	51	R/S	84
+	61	RCL 7	34 07	LBL	23
STO 1	33 01	STO 1	33 01	E	15
R/S	84	÷	81	RCL 2	34 02
LBL	23	RCL 2	34 02	1	01
B	12	1	01	—	51
RCL 6	34 06	—	51	R/S	84
STO 8	33 08	÷	81	LBL	23
STO	33	STO 7	33 07	E	15
+	61	RCL 5	34 05	RCL 1	34 01
3	03	RCL 4	34 04	RCL 2	34 02
f^{-1}	32	RCL 1	34 01	x	71
$\sqrt{x}$	09	÷	81	R/S	84
STO	33	—	51	g NOP	35 01
+	61	RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01
4	04	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	STO 8	33 08	g NOP	35 01
STO 7	33 07	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
0	00	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	—	51	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	STO 1	33 01	g NOP	35 01
1	01	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	—	51	g NOP	35 01
+	61	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
RCL 8	34 08	+	61		

R_1 $n, n-1$	R_4 $\sum T_i^2$	R_7 $n, ASS/k-1$
R_2 k	R_5 $\sum x_{ij}^2$	R_8 $T_i, WSS/k$
R_3 $\sum T_i$	R_6 T_i	R_9 0

FISHER'S EXACT TEST FOR A 2x2 CONTINGENCY TABLE

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
STO 4	33 04	n!	03	+	61
g R↓	35 08	x	71	2	02
STO 3	33 03	STO 7	33 07	STO	33
g R↓	35 08	0	00	+	61
STO 2	33 02	STO 5	33 05	3	03
g x↗y	35 07	g R↓	35 08	STO	33
STO 1	33 01	LBL	23	—	51
STO 8	33 08	0	00	4	04
+	61	RCL 1	34 01	STO	33
STO 5	33 05	g	35	—	51
g R↓	35 08	n!	03	8	08
+	61	÷	81	RCL 7	34 07
STO 6	33 06	RCL 2	34 02	GTO	22
g	35	g	35	0	00
n!	03	n!	03	LBL	23
RCL 5	34 05	÷	81	C	13
g	35	RCL 3	34 03	RCL 5	34 05
n!	03	g	35	R/S	84
x	71	n!	03	LBL	23
RCL 5	34 05	÷	81	D	14
RCL 6	34 06	RCL 4	34 04	RCL 8	34 08
+	61	g	35	0	00
g	35	n!	03	g x=y	35 23
n!	03	÷	81	RCL 5	34 05
÷	81	STO	33	R/S	84
RCL 1	34 01	+	61	B	12
RCL 3	34 03	5	05	GTO	22
+	61	RTN	24	D	14
g	35	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
n!	03	B	12	g NOP	35 01
x	71	1	01		
RCL 2	34 02	STO	33		
RCL 4	34 04	—	51		
+	61	1	01		
g	35	STO	33		

R₁ a	R₄ d	R₇ Used
R₂ b	R₅ a+b, Used	R₈ Used
R₃ c	R₆ c+d	R₉

**PROBABILITY OF NO REPETITIONS
IN A SAMPLE (BIRTHDAY PROBLEM)**

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
A	11	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	1	01	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	—	51	g NOP	35 01
B	12	STO 3	33 03	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	g $x > y$	35 24	g NOP	35 01
RTN	24	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
C	13	g $x \neq y$	35 07	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
f	31	—	51	g NOP	35 01
INT	83	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
g $x \neq y$	35 21	x	71	g NOP	35 01
0	00	STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	GTO	22	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	1	01	g NOP	35 01
↑	41	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
f	31	D	14	g NOP	35 01
INT	83	1	01	g NOP	35 01
g $x \neq y$	35 21	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
0	00	—	51	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	RTN	24	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
g $x > y$	35 24	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
0	00	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
1	01	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
g $x > y$	35 24	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
0	00	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
1	01	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01

R₁ m	R₄ 1, Used	R₇
R₂ n	R₅	R₈
R₃ n, Used	R₆	R₉ Scratch

$\bar{x}$ AND R CONTROL CHARTS

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
f^{-1}	32	+	61	RCL 6	34 06
TF1	61	STO 1	33 01	$\div$	81
GTO	22	RTN	24	RTN	24
1	01	f	31	LBL	23
0	00	REG	43	C	13
STO 1	33 01	f	31	RCL 8	34 08
STO 2	33 02	SF1	51	RCL 6	34 06
STO 3	33 03	R/S	84	$\div$	81
$g x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07	LBL	23	STO 3	33 03
STO 4	33 04	B	12	R/S	84
STO 5	33 05	f	31	LBL	23
f^{-1}	32	SF1	51	D	14
SF1	51	RCL 6	34 06	RCL 3	34 03
LBL	23	1	01	x	71
1	01	+	61	C	13
RCL 4	34 04	STO 6	33 06	$g x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07
$g x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07	RCL 2	34 02	-	51
$g x > y$	35 24	RCL 1	34 01	R/S	84
$g \text{ NOP}$	35 01	$\div$	81	LBL	23
STO 4	33 04	STO	33	D	14
RCL 5	34 05	+	61	$g \text{ LST X}$	35 00
$g x \rightleftarrows y$	35 07	7	07	2	02
$g x \leq y$	35 22	R/S	84	x	71
$g \text{ NOP}$	35 01	LBL	23	+	61
STO 5	33 05	B	12	R/S	84
STO	33	RCL 4	34 04	LBL	23
+	61	RCL 5	34 05	E	15
2	02	-	51	RCL 3	34 03
f^{-1}	32	STO	33	x	71
$\sqrt{x}$	09	+	61	R/S	84
STO	33	8	08		
+	61	R/S	84		
3	03	LBL	23		
RCL 1	34 01	C	13		
1	01	RCL 7	34 07		

R_1 n	R_4 $x_{\max}$	R_7 $\Sigma \bar{x}_i$
R_2 Σx_{ij}	R_5 $x_{\min}$	R_8 ΣR_i
R_3 $\Sigma x_{ij}^2, \bar{R}$	R_6 m	R_9 Scratch

p AND c CONTROL CHARTS

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
0	00	R/S	84	3	03
STO 1	33 01	LBL	23	x	71
STO 2	33 02	D	14	STO 3	33 03
STO 3	33 03	1	01	—	51
R/S	84	RCL 4	34 04	0	00
LBL	23	—	51	$g x \leq y$	35 22
A	11	RCL 4	34 04	$g x \geq y$	35 07
STO	33	x	71	g NOP	35 01
+	61	$g x \geq y$	35 07	R/S	84
2	02	$\div$	81	LBL	23
RCL 1	34 01	f	31	E	15
1	01	$\sqrt{x}$	09	RCL 4	34 04
+	61	3	03	RCL 3	34 03
STO 1	33 01	x	71	+	61
R/S	84	STO 3	33 03	R/S	84
LBL	23	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
B	12	$g x \geq y$	35 07	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	—	51	g NOP	35 01
+	61	0	00	g NOP	35 01
1	01	$g x \leq y$	35 22	g NOP	35 01
x	71	$g x \geq y$	35 07	g NOP	35 01
STO	33	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
+	61	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
2	02	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	D	14	g NOP	35 01
1	01	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
+	61	RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	+	61	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
C	13	E	15		
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 4	34 04		
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 4	34 04		
$\div$	81	f	31		
STO 4	33 04	$\sqrt{x}$	09		

R₁ m or Σn_i	R₄ $\bar{p}$ or p_0' or $\bar{c}$	R₇
R₂ Used	R₅	R₈
R₃ m, Used	R₆	R₉ Scratch

OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC CURVE (TYPE A)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
RCL 1	34 01	÷	81	$g x \dot{>} y$	35 07
x	71	g LST X	35 00	STO 5	33 05
f	31	RCL 1	34 01	1	01
INT	83	RCL 4	34 04	STO 7	33 07
STO 4	33 04	—	51	+	61
RCL 1	34 01	RCL 2	34 02	STO 6	33 06
RCL 2	34 02	—	51	CLX	44
E	15	+	61	$g x=y$	35 23
RCL 1	34 01	÷	81	1	01
RCL 4	34 04	RCL 6	34 06	RTN	24
—	51	x	71	LBL	23
RCL 2	34 02	STO 6	33 06	1	01
E	15	STO	33	$g R \downarrow$	35 08
$g R \uparrow$	35 09	+	61	1	01
÷	81	7	07	RCL 7	34 07
STO 5	33 05	RCL 3	34 03	+	61
STO 6	33 06	1	01	STO 7	33 07
STO 7	33 07	RCL 8	34 08	$g x > y$	35 24
RCL 3	34 03	+	61	RCL 6	34 06
0	00	STO 8	33 08	RTN	24
STO 8	33 08	$g x \neq y$	35 21	RCL 5	34 05
$g x=y$	35 23	GTO	22	$g x \dot{>} y$	35 07
RCL 5	34 05	0	00	+	61
R/S	84	1	01	$g LST X$	35 00
LBL	23	RCL 7	34 07	÷	81
0	00	$g x > y$	35 24	RCL 6	34 06
RCL 4	34 04	$g x \dot{>} y$	35 07	x	71
—	51	$g NOP$	35 01	STO 6	33 06
RCL 8	34 08	R/S	84	GTO	22
RCL 2	34 02	LBL	23	1	01
—	51	E	15		
x	71	—	51		
RCL 8	34 08	$g LST X$	35 00		
1	01	$g x \leq y$	35 22		
+	61	STO 6	33 06		

R₁ N	R₄ M	R₇ Used
R₂ n	R₅ f(0)	R₈ Counter x
R₃ c	R₆ Used	R₉ Scratch

OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC CURVE (TYPE B)

KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE	KEYS	CODE
LBL	23	STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01
A	11	STO 5	33 05	g NOP	35 01
STO 1	33 01	LBL	23	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	1	01	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	RCL 1	34 01	g NOP	35 01
B	12	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
STO 6	33 06	—	51	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
LBL	23	1	01	g NOP	35 01
C	13	+	61	g NOP	35 01
STO 2	33 02	÷	81	g NOP	35 01
RCL 2	34 02	RCL 8	34 08	g NOP	35 01
1	01	x	71	g NOP	35 01
—	51	RCL 4	34 04	g NOP	35 01
CHS	42	x	71	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	STO 4	33 04	g NOP	35 01
STO 8	33 08	STO	33	g NOP	35 01
g LST X	35 00	+	61	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	5	05	g NOP	35 01
g	35	RCL 7	34 07	g NOP	35 01
y ^x	05	1	01	g NOP	35 01
STO 3	33 03	+	61	g NOP	35 01
RCL 6	34 06	STO 7	33 07	g NOP	35 01
0	00	RCL 6	34 06	g NOP	35 01
STO 7	33 07	g x≠y	35 21	g NOP	35 01
g x=y	35 23	GTO	22	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	1	01	g NOP	35 01
R/S	84	1	01	g NOP	35 01
CLX	44	RCL 5	34 05	g NOP	35 01
RCL 1	34 01	g x>y	35 24	g NOP	35 01
g x≥y	35 07	g x≤y	35 07	g NOP	35 01
g x>y	35 24	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
0	00	R/S	84	g NOP	35 01
÷	81	g NOP	35 01	g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03	g NOP	35 01		

R₁ n	R₄ Used	R₇ Counter
R₂ p	R₅ Used	R₈ p/(1-p)
R₃ f(0)	R₆ c	R₉ Scratch

SINGLE- AND MULTI-SERVER QUEUES (INFINITE CUSTOMERS)

KEYS	CODE
STO 1	33 01
STO 8	33 08
g R↓	35 08
STO 2	33 02
g $x \rightarrow y$	35 07
STO 5	33 05
÷	81
STO 3	33 03
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
1	01
STO 4	33 04
0	00
LBL	23
1	01
RCL 4	34 04
+	61
g LST X	35 00
RCL 3	34 03
x	71
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 8	34 08
—	51
1	01
+	61
÷	81
STO 4	33 04
g R↓	35 08
g	35
DSZ	83
GTO	22
1	01
1	01
RCL 3	34 03

KEYS	CODE
RCL 1	34 01
÷	81
—	51
RCL 4	34 04
g $x \rightarrow y$	35 07
÷	81
STO 8	33 08
+	61
g	35
$1/x$	04
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
STO 8	33 08
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13
RCL 8	34 08
RCL 3	34 03
x	71
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 3	34 03
—	51
÷	81
STO 4	33 04
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13
RCL 3	34 03
+	61
STO 6	33 06
R/S	84
LBL	23

KEYS	CODE
D	14
RCL 4	34 04
RCL 2	34 02
÷	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 6	34 06
RCL 2	34 02
÷	81
R/S	84
LBL	23
E	15
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 5	34 05
x	71
RCL 2	34 02
—	51
x	71
CHS	42
f^{-1}	32
LN	07
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
R/S	84
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01
g NOP	35 01

R_1 n	R_4 Used, L_q	R_7
R_2 λ	R_5 μ	R_8 Used, P_b
R_3 ρ	R_6 L	R_9

SINGLE- AND MULTI-SERVER QUEUES (FINITE CUSTOMERS)

KEYS	CODE
STO 2	33 02
g R↓	35 08
STO 1	33 01
R/S	84
LBL	23
B	12
STO 8	33 08
÷	81
STO 3	33 03
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13
CLX	44
STO 7	33 07
1	01
STO 4	33 04
STO 5	33 05
STO 6	33 06
LBL	23
1	01
RCL 2	34 02
RCL 4	34 04
g x>y	35 24
g x≥y	35 07
g NOP	35 01
RCL 3	34 03
g x≥y	35 07
÷	81
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 4	34 04
—	51
1	01
+	61
x	71
RCL 5	34 05

KEYS	CODE
x	71
STO 5	33 05
EEX	43
CHS	42
9	09
0	00
g x>y	35 24
GTO	22
2	02
g R↓	35 08
STO	33
+	61
6	06
RCL 4	34 04
x	71
STO	33
+	61
7	07
RCL 1	34 01
RCL 4	34 04
1	01
+	61
STO 4	33 04
g x≤y	35 22
GTO	22
1	01
LBL	23
2	02
RCL 7	34 07
RCL 6	34 06
÷	81
STO 5	33 05
R/S	84
LBL	23
C	13

KEYS	CODE
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
R/S	84
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 5	34 05
RCL 1	34 01
÷	81
1	01
—	51
RCL 3	34 03
1	01
+	61
x	71
STO 7	33 07
1	01
+	61
RCL 1	34 01
x	71
R/S	84
LBL	23
D	14
RCL 8	34 08
x	71
R/S	84
LBL	23
E	15
RCL 7	34 07
CHS	42
R/S	84

R ₁ m	R ₄ k	R ₇ $\sum k Q_k, -F$
R ₂ n	R ₅ Q _k , L	R ₈ a
R ₃ ρ	R ₆ $\sum Q_k$	R ₉ Scratch



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