

[26.12] K. Pearson (Editor), Tables for statisticians and biometricians, parts I and II (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 1914, 1931).

Normal Probability Integral and Derivatives

[26.13] J. R. Airey, Table of Hh functions, British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mathematical Tables I (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 1931).

[26.14] Harvard University, Tables of the error function and of its first twenty derivatives (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1952). $P(x) - \frac{1}{2}$, $Z(x)$, $Z^{(n)}(x)$, $n=1(1)4$ for $x=0(.004)$ 6.468, 6D; $Z^{(n)}(x)$, $n=5(1)10$ for $x=0(.004)$ 8.236, 6D; $Z^{(n)}(x)$, $n=11(1)15$ for $x=0(.002)$ 9.61, 7S; $Z^{(n)}(x)$, $n=16(1)20$ for $x=0(.002)$ 10.902, 7S or 6D.

[26.15] T. L. Kelley, The Kelley Statistical Tables (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1948). x for $P(x) = .5(.0001).9999$ and corresponding values of $Z(x)$, 8D.

[26.16] National Bureau of Standards, A guide to tables of the normal probability integral, Applied Math. Series 21 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1951).

[26.17] National Bureau of Standards, Tables of normal probability functions, Applied Math. Series 23 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1953). $Z(x)$ and $A(x)$ for $x=0(.0001)$ 1(.001)7.8, 15D; $Z(x)$ and $2[1-P(x)]$ for $x=6(.01)10$, 7S.

[26.18] W. F. Sheppard, The probability integral, British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mathematical Tables VII (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 1939). $A(x)/Z(x)$ for $x=0(.01)10$, 12D; $x=0(.1)10$, 24D.

Bivariate Normal Probability Integral

[26.19] Bell Aircraft Corporation, Table of circular normal probabilities, Report No. 02-949-106 (1956). Tabulates the integral of the circular normal distribution over an off-set circle having its center a distance r from the origin with radius R ; $R=0(.01)4.59$, $r=0(.01)3$, 5D.

[26.20] National Bureau of Standards, Tables of the bivariate normal distribution function and related functions, Applied Math. Series 50 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1959). $L(h, k, \rho)$ for $h, k=0(.1)4$, $\rho=0(.05).95(.01)1$, 6D; $L(h, k, -\rho)$ for $h, k=0(.1)A$, $\rho=0(.05).95(.01)1$ where A is such that $L < .5 \cdot 10^{-7}$, 7D; $V(h, ah)$ for $h=0(.01)4(.02)4.6(1)5.6, \infty$, 7D; $V(ah, h)$ for $a=.1(.1)1$, $h=0(.01)4(.02)5.6, \infty$, 7D.

[26.21] C. Nicholson, The probability integral for two variables, Biometrika 33, 59-72 (1943). $V(h, ah)$ for $h=.1(.1)3$, $ah=.1(.1)3, \infty$, 6D.

[26.22] D. B. Owen, Tables for computing bivariate normal probabilities, Ann. Math. Statist. 27, 1075-1090 (1956). $T(h, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan a - V(h, ah)$ for $a=.25(.25)1$, $h=0(.01)2(.02)3$; $a=0(.01)1, \infty$, $h=0(.25)3$; $a=.1, .2(.05).5(1).8, 1, \infty$, $h=3(.05)3.5(1)4.7, 6D$.

[26.23] D. B. Owen, The bivariate normal probability function, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce (1957). $T(h, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan a - V(h, ah)$ for $a=0(.025)1, \infty$; $h=0(.01)3.5(.05)4.75, 6D$.

[26.24] Tables VIII and IX, Part II of [26.12]. $L(h, k, \rho)$ for $h, k=0(.1)2.6$, $\rho=-1(.05)1$, 6D for $\rho > 0$ and 7D for $\rho < 0$.

Chi-Square, Non-Central Chi-Square, Probability Integral, Incomplete Gamma Function, Poisson Distribution

[26.25] G. A. Campbell, Probability curves showing Poisson's exponential summation, Bell System Technical Journal, 95-113 (1923). Tabulates values of $m = \frac{\chi^2}{2}$ for which $Q(\chi^2|\nu) = .000001$, 2D; .0001, .01, 3D; .1, .25, .5, .75, .9, 4D; .99, .9999, 3D; .999999, 2D for $c = \frac{\nu}{2} = 1(1)101$.

[26.26] Table IV of [26.7]. Tabulates values of χ^2 for $Q(\chi^2|\nu) = .001, .01, .02, .05, .1, .2, .3, .5, .7, .8, .9, .95, .98, .99$ and $\nu=1(1)30, 3D$ or 3S.

[26.27] E. Fix, Tables of noncentral χ^2 , Univ. of California Publications in Statistics 1, 15-19 (1949). Tabulates λ for $P(\chi^2|\nu, \lambda) = .1(.1).9$, $Q(\chi^2|\nu) = .01, .05$; $\nu=1(1)20(2)40(5)60(10)100, 3D$ or 3S.

[26.28] H. O. Hartley and E. S. Pearson, Tables of the χ^2 integral and of the cumulative Poisson distribution, Biometrika 37, 313-325 (1950). Also reproduced as Table 7 in [26.11]. $P(\chi^2|\nu)$ for $\nu=1(1)20(2)70$, $\chi^2=0(.001).01(.01).1(.1)2(.2)10(.5)20(1)40(2)134, 5D$.

[26.29] T. Kitagawa, Tables of Poisson distribution (Baifukan, Tokyo, Japan, 1951). $e^{-mm^s}/s!$ for $m=.001(.001)1(.01)5, 8D$; $m=5(.01)10, 7D$.

[26.30] E. C. Molina, Poisson's exponential binomial limit (D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., 1940). $e^{-mm^s}/s!$ and $P(\chi^2|\nu) = \sum_{j=c}^{\infty} e^{-mm^s}/j!$ for $m = \chi^2/2 = 0(.1)16(1)100, 6D$; $m = 0(.001).01(.01)3, 7D$.

[26.31] K. Pearson (Editor), Tables of the incomplete Γ -function, Biometrika Office, University College (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, England, 1934). $I(u, p)$ for $p = -1(.05)0(.1)5(.2)50, u=0(.1) I(u, p) = 1$ to 7D; $p = -1(.01) - .75, u=0(.1)6, 5D$; $\ln[I(u, p)|u^{p+1}]$, $p = -1(.05)0(.1)10, u=0(.1)1.5, 8D$; $[x^{p+1} \Gamma(p+1)]^{-1} \gamma(p, x)$, $p = -1(.01) - .9, x=0(.01)3, 7D$.

[26.32] E. E. Sluckii, Tablitsy dlya vyčleneniya nepolnoy Γ -funktsii i funktsii veroyatnosti χ^2 . (Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1950). $\Gamma(\chi^2, \nu) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \chi^2\right)^{-\nu/2} P(\chi^2|\nu)$, $\mathcal{P}(t, \nu) = Q(\chi^2|\nu)$, $\Pi(t, x) = Q(\chi^2|\nu)$ where $t = (2\chi^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (2\nu)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $x = (\nu/2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. $\Gamma(\chi^2, \nu)$, $\chi^2=0(.05)2(.1)10, \nu=0(.05)2(.1)6$; $Q(\chi^2|\nu)$, $\chi^2=0(.1)3.2, \nu=0(.05)2(.1)6$; $\chi^2=3.2(.2)7(.5)10(1)35, \nu=0(.1)4(.2)6$; $\mathcal{P}(t, \nu)$, $t = -4(.1)4.8, \nu=6(.5)11(1)32$; $\Pi(t, x)$: $t = -4.5(.1)4.8, x=0(.02).22(.01).25, 5D$.