

Cambridge Pre-U Syllabus

Cambridge International Level 3

Pre-U Certificate in

**MATHEMATICS**

**(STATISTICS WITH PURE MATHEMATICS) SHORT COURSE**

For examination in 2013, 2014 and 2015

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UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations



# Mathematics (1347)

**Cambridge International Level 3  
Pre-U Certificate in Mathematics  
(Statistics with Pure Mathematics): Short Course**

**For examination in 2012, 2013 and 2014**

**QN 600/0774/6**

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**Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate**

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**Mathematics  
(Statistics with Pure Mathematics):  
Short Course****1347****Contents**

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## Introduction

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Cambridge Pre-U syllabuses aim to equip students with the skills required to make a success of their subsequent studies at university, involving not only a solid grounding in each specialist subject at an appropriate level, but also the ability to undertake independent and self-directed learning and to think laterally, critically and creatively. The Cambridge Pre-U curriculum is underpinned by a core set of educational principles:

- A programme of study which supports the development of well-informed, open and independent-minded individuals capable of applying their skills to meet the demands of the world as they will find it and over which they may have influence.
- A curriculum which retains the integrity of subject specialisms and which can be efficiently, effectively and reliably assessed, graded and reported to meet the needs of universities.
- A curriculum which is designed to recognise a wide range of individual talents, interests and abilities and which provides the depth and rigour required for a university degree course.
- A curriculum which encourages the acquisition of specific skills and abilities, in particular the skills of problem solving, creativity, critical thinking, team working and effective communication.
- The encouragement of 'deep understanding' in learning – where that deep understanding is likely to involve higher order cognitive activities.
- The development of a perspective which equips young people to understand a range of different cultures and ideas and to respond successfully to the opportunity for international mobility.

All Cambridge Pre-U syllabuses are linear. This Short Course is provided for those who do not wish to take the subject through to Principal level, in particular, for those wishing to further their mathematical knowledge to support work in other subjects. A Cambridge Pre-U Short Course in Mathematics (Pure and Statistics): Short Course is separate from, and cannot contribute towards, a Principal result.

Studying mathematics involves the acquisition of skills that can be applied in a wide range of contexts. The syllabus is designed to encourage teaching and learning which enable students to develop a positive attitude towards the subject by developing an understanding of mathematics and mathematical processes in a way that promotes confidence and enjoyment. Throughout this course students are expected to develop two parallel strands of mathematics; pure mathematics and statistics.

The study of mathematics encourages the development of logical thought and problem-solving skills. Whilst it is a satisfying subject in its own right, mathematics is also a prerequisite for further study in an increasing range of subjects. For this reason, students following this course will be expected to apply their mathematical knowledge in context and will also be presented with less familiar scenarios.

## Aims

- To enable students to develop a range of mathematical skills and techniques, appreciating their applications in a wide range of contexts, and to apply these techniques to problem solving in familiar and less familiar contexts.
- To enable students to recognise how a situation may be represented mathematically.
- To encourage students to use mathematics as an effective means of communication, through the use of correct mathematical language and notation to support other subjects.

## Scheme of assessment

Candidates taking the Cambridge Pre-U Short Course qualification in Mathematics take both papers together in the same session.

Component	Component title	Duration	Weighting (%)	Type of assessment
<b>Paper 1</b>	Pure Mathematics	1 hour 45 mins	45	Written paper, externally set and marked
<b>Paper 2</b>	Statistics	2 hours	55	Written paper, externally set and marked

## Assessment objectives

Candidates will be expected to:

<b>A01</b>	recall, select and apply their knowledge of mathematical facts, concepts and techniques in a variety of contexts
<b>A02</b>	manipulate mathematical expressions accurately; round answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy and understand the limitations of solutions obtained using calculators
<b>A03</b>	understand how mathematics can be used to model situations in the real world and solve problems in relation to both standard models and less familiar contexts, interpreting their results

## Weightings of assessment objectives

The question papers will be constructed so that, for the assessment as a whole, the relative weightings of the assessment objectives fall within the ranges shown in the following table.

<b>Assessment objective</b>	AO1	AO2	AO3
<b>Weighting (%)</b>	32–38	32–37	27–33



## Description of components

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**For both papers, knowledge of the content of GCSE/IGCSE or O Level Mathematics is assumed.**

Questions may be set requiring interpretation of tabular and/or graphical output from calculators, spreadsheets and statistical computing packages. Knowledge of any particular software is not required.

### Paper 1 – Pure Mathematics

- Quadratics
- Coordinate geometry
- Sequences and series
- Logarithms and exponentials
- Differentiation
- Integration

The paper will consist of a mixture of short, medium and longer questions with a total of 65 marks. Candidates will be expected to answer all questions.

### Paper 2 – Statistics

- Analysis of data
- The binomial distribution
- The normal distribution
- Sampling and hypothesis tests
- Confidence intervals: the  $t$  distribution
- $\chi^2$  tests
- Non-parametric tests

The paper will consist of long questions and will be set in context with an emphasis on analysis and interpretation. There will be a total of 80 marks. Candidates will be expected to answer all questions.

### Use of calculators

The use of scientific calculators will be permitted in all papers. Graphic calculators will not be permitted. Candidates will be expected to be aware of the limitations inherent in the use of calculators.

### Mathematical tables and formulae

Candidates will be provided with a booklet of mathematical formulae and tables for use in the examination.

## Curriculum content

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### Paper 1: Pure Mathematics

Candidates should be able to:

#### Quadratics

- Carry out the process of completing the square for a quadratic polynomial  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , and understand the relationship between this form and the graph of the associated curve.
- Find the discriminant of a quadratic polynomial  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , and understand how this relates to the number of real roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ .
- Manipulate expressions involving surds.
- Solve quadratic equations, and linear and quadratic inequalities in one unknown.
- Solve, by substitution, a pair of simultaneous equations, of which one is linear and the other is quadratic.
- Recognise and solve equations that are quadratic in some function.

#### Coordinate geometry

- Find the length, gradient and mid-point of a line segment, given the coordinates of the end points.
- Find the equation of a straight line given sufficient information (e.g. two points, or one point and the gradient).
- Understand and use the relationships between the gradients of parallel and perpendicular lines.
- Interpret and use linear equations in context.
- Understand the relationship between a graph and its associated algebraic equation and use the relationship between points of intersection of graphs and solutions of equations (including, for simple cases, the relationship between tangents and repeated roots).
- Understand and use the transformations of graphs given by  $y = f(x) + a$ ,  $y = f(x + a)$ ,  $y = af(x)$ ,  $y = f(ax)$ ,  $y = -f(x)$ ,  $y = f(x)$  and simple combinations of these.

#### Sequences and series

- Understand and use the sigma notation.
- Use the binomial expansion of  $(a + b)^n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.

#### Logarithms and exponentials

- Understand the relationship between logarithms and indices and use the laws of logarithms.
- Use logarithms – for example, to solve equations of the form  $a^x = b$  and related equations or inequalities, including reducing curves to linear form.
- Understand the definition and properties of  $e^x$  and  $\ln x$ , including their relationship as inverse functions and their graphs.

**Differentiation**

- Understand the idea of the gradient of a curve and use the notations  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .
- Use the derivatives of  $x^n$  (for any rational  $n$ ) and constant multiples, sums and differences.
- Apply differentiation to gradients, tangents and normals, increasing and decreasing functions and rates of change.
- Locate stationary points and determine by calculation whether the points are local maximum or minimum points (the ability to distinguish between maximum points and minimum points is required, but identification of points of inflexion is not included).
- Use the derivatives of  $e^x$  and  $\ln x$  together with constant multiples, sums and differences.

**Integration**

- Understand integration as the reverse process of differentiation and integrate  $x^n$  (for all rational  $n$ ) and  $e^x$ , together with constant multiples, sums and differences.
- Solve problems involving the evaluation of a constant of integration.
- Use definite integration to find the area of a region bounded by a curve and lines parallel to the axes or between two curves.

Paper 2: Statistics

**In all sections below, candidates should be able to interpret the results of the tests in the context of the original problem. Candidates should be encouraged to manipulate and interpret data using realistic large data sets as part of the teaching of this section of the syllabus.**

Candidates should be able to:

**Analysis of data**

- Use and interpret different measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and variation (range, interquartile range, standard deviation), e.g. in comparing and contrasting sets of data.
- Calculate the mean, standard deviation and variance from raw data or summary statistics.
- Identify outliers (using the '1.5 × IQR' criterion) and describe whether a set of data has positive or negative skew.
- Understand the concepts of dependent and independent variables, linear correlation and regression lines for bivariate data.
- Use the product-moment correlation coefficient as a measure of correlation, and the use of covariance and variance in the construction of regression lines.
- Understand the basis of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and be able to calculate its value.
- Interpret correlation coefficients in the context of hypothesis tests.

**The binomial distribution**

- Use formulae for probabilities for the binomial distribution, model given situations by one of these as appropriate, and recognise the notation  $B(n, p)$ .
- Use tables of cumulative binomial probabilities.
- Construct a probability distribution table relating to a given situation involving a discrete random variable  $X$ , and calculate the expectation, variance and standard deviation of  $X$ .
- Use formulae for the expectation and variance of the binomial distribution.

**The normal distribution**

- Understand the use of a normal distribution to model a continuous random variable, and use normal distribution tables.
- Solve problems concerning a variable  $X$ , where  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  including:
  - Using given values of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  to find the value of  $P(X < x)$ , or a related probability, or conversely to find the relevant value of  $x$ .
  - Finding the values of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ , from given probabilities.

**Sampling and hypothesis tests**

- Understand the distinction between a sample and a population, and appreciate the benefits of randomness in choosing samples.
- Explain in simple terms why a given sampling method may be unsatisfactory and suggest possible improvements.
- Recognise that a sample mean can be regarded as a random variable, and use the facts that  $E(\bar{X}) = \mu$  and that  $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ .
- Use the fact that  $\bar{X}$  has a normal distribution if  $X$  has a normal distribution.
- Use the Central Limit Theorem where appropriate.
- Calculate unbiased estimates of the population mean and variance from a sample, using either raw or summarised data.
- Understand the nature of a hypothesis test, the difference between one-tail and two-tail tests, and the terms 'null hypothesis', 'alternative hypothesis', 'significance level', 'critical region', 'acceptance region' and 'test statistic'.
- Formulate hypotheses and carry out a hypothesis test of a population proportion in the context of a single observation from a binomial distribution, using either direct evaluation of binomial probabilities or a normal approximation with continuity correction.
- Formulate hypotheses and carry out a hypothesis test of a population mean in the case of a sample drawn from a normal distribution of known variance.
- Understand the terms 'Type I error' and 'Type II error' in relation to hypothesis tests.
- Calculate the probabilities of making Type I and Type II errors in specific situations involving tests based on a normal distribution or approximation, or on direct evaluation of binomial probabilities.

**Confidence intervals: the  $t$  distribution**

- Determine a confidence interval for a population mean, using a normal distribution, in the context of:
  - A sample drawn from a normal population of known variance.
  - A large sample, using the Central Limit Theorem and an unbiased variance estimate derived from the sample.
- Determine, from a large sample, an approximate confidence interval for a population proportion.
- Use a  $t$  distribution, with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom, in the context of a small sample drawn from a normal population of unknown variance:
  - To determine a confidence interval for the population mean.
  - To carry out a hypothesis test of the population mean.

$\chi^2$  tests

- Fit a theoretical distribution, as prescribed by a given hypothesis, to given data.
- Use a  $\chi^2$  test with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom to carry out the corresponding goodness of fit test.
- Use a  $\chi^2$  test with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom to test for independence in a contingency table (rows or columns, as appropriate, should be combined so that each expected frequency is at least 5, and Yates' correction should be used in the special case of a 2×2 table).

**Non-parametric tests**

- Understand what is meant by a non-parametric significance test, appreciate situation where such tests are useful, and select an appropriate test.
- Understand, in simple terms, the basis of sign tests, Wilcoxon signed-rank tests and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test, and use normal approximations where appropriate in these tests.
- Test a hypothesis concerning a population median using a single-sample sign test and a single-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank test (problems in which observations coincide with the hypothetical population median will not be set).
- Test for identity of populations using a paired-sample sign test, a Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank test and (for unpaired samples) a Wilcoxon rank-sum test (problems involving tied ranks will not be set).

## Mathematical formulae and statistical tables

### Pure Mathematics

#### Binomial series

$$\binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{r+1} = \binom{n+1}{r+1}$$

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \dots + b^n, \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), \text{ where } \binom{n}{r} = {}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \dots r}x^r + \dots \quad (|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{R})$$

#### Logarithms and exponentials

$$e^{x \ln a} = a^x$$

### Statistics

#### Discrete distributions

For a discrete random variable  $X$  taking values  $x_i$  with probabilities  $p_i$

$$\text{Expectation (mean): } E(X) = \mu = \sum x_i p_i$$

$$\text{Variance: } \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 = \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 p_i = \sum x_i^2 p_i - \mu^2$$

$$\text{For a function } g(X) : E(g(X)) = \sum g(x_i) p_i$$

#### Standard discrete distributions

Distribution of $X$	$P(X = x)$	Mean	Variance
Binomial $B(n, p)$	$\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$	$np$	$np(1-p)$

#### Sampling distributions

For a random sample  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  of  $n$  independent observations from a distribution having mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$

$$\bar{X} \text{ is an unbiased estimator of } \mu, \text{ with } \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$S^2 \text{ is an unbiased estimator of } \sigma^2, \text{ where } S^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

For a random sample of  $n$  observations from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S / \sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1} \text{ (also valid in matched-pairs situations)}$$

If  $X$  is the observed number of successes in  $n$  independent Bernoulli trials in each of which the probability of

$$\text{success is } p, \text{ and } Y = \frac{X}{n}, \text{ then } E(Y) = p \text{ and } \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

For a random sample of  $n_x$  observations from  $N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$  and, independently, a random sample of  $n_y$  observations from  $N(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$

$$\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n_x} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{n_y}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

If  $\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2 = \sigma^2$  (unknown) then  $\frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{\sqrt{S_p^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_y} \right)}} \sim t_{n_x+n_y-2}$ , where  $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_x - 1)S_x^2 + (n_y - 1)S_y^2}{n_x + n_y - 2}$

### Correlation and regression

For a set of  $n$  pairs of values  $(x_i, y_i)$

$$S_{xx} = \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \Sigma x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{yy} = \Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \Sigma y_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{xy} = \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \Sigma x_i y_i - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)(\Sigma y_i)}{n}$$

The product-moment correlation coefficient is

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\left\{ \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right\} \left\{ \Sigma(y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right\}}} = \frac{\Sigma x_i y_i - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)(\Sigma y_i)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left( \Sigma x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x_i)^2}{n} \right) \left( \Sigma y_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y_i)^2}{n} \right)}}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is  $r_s = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$

The regression coefficient of  $y$  on  $x$  is  $b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

Least squares regression line of  $y$  on  $x$  is  $y = a + bx$  where  $a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$

### Distribution-free (non-parametric) tests

Goodness-of-fit test and contingency tables:  $\sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \sim \chi_v^2$

Approximate distributions for large samples:

Wilcoxon Signed Rank test:  $T \sim N\left(\frac{1}{4}n(n+1), \frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(2n+1)\right)$

Wilcoxon Rank Sum test (samples of sizes  $m$  and  $n$ , with  $m \leq n$ ):  $W \sim N\left(\frac{1}{2}m(m+n+1), \frac{1}{12}mn(m+n+1)\right)$



## CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES

$n = 5$																									
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95		
$x = 0$	0.7738	0.5905	0.4437	0.4019	0.3277	0.2373	0.1681	0.1317	0.1160	0.0778	0.0503	0.0313	0.0185	0.0102	0.0053	0.0041	0.0024	0.0010	0.0003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000		
1	0.9774	0.9185	0.8352	0.8038	0.7373	0.6328	0.5282	0.4609	0.4284	0.3370	0.2562	0.1875	0.1312	0.0870	0.0540	0.0453	0.0308	0.0156	0.0067	0.0033	0.0022	0.0005	0.0000		
2	0.9988	0.9914	0.9734	0.9645	0.9421	0.8965	0.8369	0.7901	0.7648	0.6826	0.5931	0.5000	0.4069	0.3174	0.2352	0.2099	0.1631	0.1035	0.0579	0.0355	0.0266	0.0086	0.0012		
3	1.0000	0.9995	0.9978	0.9967	0.9933	0.9844	0.9692	0.9547	0.9460	0.9130	0.8688	0.8125	0.7438	0.6630	0.5716	0.5391	0.4718	0.3672	0.2627	0.1962	0.1648	0.0815	0.0226		
4	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9976	0.9959	0.9947	0.9898	0.9815	0.9688	0.9497	0.9222	0.8840	0.8683	0.8319	0.7627	0.6723	0.5981	0.5563	0.4095	0.2262		
5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		

$n = 6$																									
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95		
$x = 0$	0.7351	0.5314	0.3771	0.3349	0.2621	0.1780	0.1176	0.0878	0.0754	0.0467	0.0277	0.0156	0.0083	0.0041	0.0018	0.0014	0.0007	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
1	0.9672	0.8857	0.7765	0.7368	0.6554	0.5339	0.4202	0.3512	0.3191	0.2333	0.1636	0.1094	0.0692	0.0410	0.0223	0.0178	0.0109	0.0046	0.0016	0.0007	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000		
2	0.9978	0.9842	0.9527	0.9377	0.9011	0.8306	0.7443	0.6804	0.6471	0.5443	0.4415	0.3438	0.2553	0.1792	0.1174	0.1001	0.0705	0.0376	0.0170	0.0087	0.0059	0.0013	0.0001		
3	0.9999	0.9987	0.9941	0.9913	0.9830	0.9624	0.9295	0.8999	0.8826	0.8208	0.7447	0.6563	0.5585	0.4557	0.3529	0.3196	0.2557	0.1694	0.0989	0.0623	0.0473	0.0159	0.0022		
4	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9993	0.9984	0.9954	0.9891	0.9822	0.9777	0.9590	0.9308	0.8906	0.8364	0.7667	0.6809	0.6488	0.5798	0.4661	0.3446	0.2632	0.2235	0.1143	0.0328		
5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9993	0.9986	0.9982	0.9959	0.9917	0.9844	0.9723	0.9533	0.9246	0.9122	0.8824	0.8220	0.7379	0.6651	0.6229	0.4686	0.2649		
6	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		

$n = 7$																									
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95		
$x = 0$	0.6983	0.4783	0.3206	0.2791	0.2097	0.1335	0.0824	0.0585	0.0490	0.0280	0.0152	0.0078	0.0037	0.0016	0.0006	0.0005	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
1	0.9556	0.8503	0.7166	0.6698	0.5767	0.4449	0.3294	0.2634	0.2338	0.1586	0.1024	0.0625	0.0357	0.0188	0.0090	0.0069	0.0038	0.0013	0.0004	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000		
2	0.9962	0.9743	0.9262	0.9042	0.8520	0.7564	0.6471	0.5706	0.5323	0.4199	0.3164	0.2266	0.1529	0.0963	0.0556	0.0453	0.0288	0.0129	0.0047	0.0020	0.0012	0.0002	0.0000		
3	0.9998	0.9973	0.9879	0.9824	0.9667	0.9294	0.8740	0.8267	0.8002	0.7102	0.6083	0.5000	0.3917	0.2898	0.1998	0.1733	0.1260	0.0706	0.0333	0.0176	0.0121	0.0027	0.0002		
4	1.0000	0.9998	0.9988	0.9980	0.9953	0.9871	0.9712	0.9547	0.9444	0.9037	0.8471	0.7734	0.6836	0.5801	0.4677	0.4294	0.3529	0.2436	0.1480	0.0958	0.0738	0.0257	0.0038		
5	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9996	0.9987	0.9962	0.9931	0.9910	0.9812	0.9643	0.9375	0.8976	0.8414	0.7662	0.7366	0.6706	0.5551	0.4233	0.3302	0.2834	0.1497	0.0444		
6	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9995	0.9994	0.9984	0.9963	0.9922	0.9848	0.9720	0.9510	0.9415	0.9176	0.8665	0.7903	0.7209	0.6794	0.5217	0.3017		
7	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		

$n = 8$																									
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95		
$x = 0$	0.6634	0.4305	0.2725	0.2326	0.1678	0.1001	0.0576	0.0390	0.0319	0.0168	0.0084	0.0039	0.0017	0.0007	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
1	0.9428	0.8131	0.6572	0.6047	0.5033	0.3671	0.2553	0.1951	0.1691	0.1064	0.0632	0.0352	0.0181	0.0085	0.0036	0.0026	0.0013	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
2	0.9942	0.9619	0.8948	0.8652	0.7969	0.6785	0.5518	0.4682	0.4278	0.3154	0.2201	0.1445	0.0885	0.0498	0.0253	0.0197	0.0113	0.0042	0.0012	0.0004	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000		
3	0.9996	0.9950	0.9786	0.9693	0.9437	0.8862	0.8059	0.7414	0.7064	0.5941	0.4770	0.3633	0.2604	0.1737	0.1061	0.0879	0.0580	0.0273	0.0104	0.0046	0.0029	0.0004	0.0000		
4	1.0000	0.9996	0.9971	0.9954	0.9896	0.9727	0.9420	0.9121	0.8939	0.8263	0.7396	0.6367	0.5230	0.4059	0.2936	0.2586	0.1941	0.1138	0.0563	0.0307	0.0214	0.0050	0.0004		
5	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9996	0.9988	0.9958	0.9887	0.9803	0.9747	0.9502	0.9115	0.8555	0.7799	0.6846	0.5722	0.5318	0.4482	0.3215	0.2031	0.1348	0.1052	0.0381	0.0058		
6	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9987	0.9974	0.9964	0.9915	0.9819	0.9648	0.9368	0.8936	0.8309	0.8049	0.7447	0.6329	0.4967	0.3953	0.3428	0.1869	0.0572		
7	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9993	0.9983	0.9961	0.9916	0.9832	0.9681	0.9610	0.9424	0.8999	0.8322	0.7674	0.7275	0.5695	0.3366		
8	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		



**CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES**

<i>n</i> = 14																							
<i>p</i>	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95
<i>x</i> = 0	0.4877	0.2288	0.1028	0.0779	0.0440	0.0178	0.0068	0.0034	0.0024	0.0008	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.8470	0.5846	0.3567	0.2960	0.1979	0.1010	0.0475	0.0274	0.0205	0.0081	0.0029	0.0009	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.9699	0.8416	0.6479	0.5795	0.4481	0.2811	0.1608	0.1053	0.0839	0.0398	0.0170	0.0065	0.0022	0.0006	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.9958	0.9559	0.8535	0.8063	0.6982	0.5213	0.3552	0.2612	0.2205	0.1243	0.0632	0.0287	0.0114	0.0039	0.0011	0.0007	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.9996	0.9908	0.9533	0.9310	0.8702	0.7415	0.5842	0.4755	0.4227	0.2793	0.1672	0.0898	0.0426	0.0175	0.0060	0.0040	0.0017	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	1.0000	0.9985	0.9885	0.9809	0.9561	0.8883	0.7805	0.6898	0.6405	0.4859	0.3373	0.2120	0.1189	0.0583	0.0243	0.0174	0.0083	0.0022	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	1.0000	0.9998	0.9978	0.9959	0.9884	0.9617	0.9067	0.8505	0.8164	0.6925	0.5461	0.3953	0.2586	0.1501	0.0753	0.0576	0.0315	0.0103	0.0024	0.0007	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000
7	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9993	0.9976	0.9897	0.9685	0.9424	0.9247	0.8499	0.7414	0.6047	0.4539	0.3075	0.1836	0.1495	0.0933	0.0383	0.0116	0.0041	0.0022	0.0002	0.0000
8	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9978	0.9917	0.9826	0.9757	0.9417	0.8811	0.7880	0.6627	0.5141	0.3595	0.3102	0.2195	0.1117	0.0439	0.0191	0.0115	0.0015	0.0000
9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9983	0.9960	0.9940	0.9825	0.9574	0.9102	0.8328	0.7207	0.5773	0.5245	0.4158	0.2585	0.1298	0.0690	0.0467	0.0092	0.0004
10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9993	0.9989	0.9961	0.9886	0.9713	0.9368	0.8757	0.7795	0.7388	0.6448	0.4787	0.3018	0.1937	0.1465	0.0441	0.0042
11	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9994	0.9978	0.9935	0.9830	0.9602	0.9161	0.8947	0.8392	0.7189	0.5519	0.4205	0.3521	0.1584	0.0301
12	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9991	0.9971	0.9919	0.9795	0.9726	0.9525	0.8990	0.8021	0.7040	0.6433	0.4154	0.1530
13	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9992	0.9976	0.9966	0.9932	0.9822	0.9560	0.9221	0.8972	0.7712	0.5123
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

<i>n</i> = 16																							
<i>p</i>	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95
<i>x</i> = 0	0.4401	0.1853	0.0743	0.0541	0.0281	0.0100	0.0033	0.0015	0.0010	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.8108	0.5147	0.2839	0.2272	0.1407	0.0635	0.0261	0.0137	0.0098	0.0033	0.0010	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.9571	0.7892	0.5614	0.4868	0.3518	0.1971	0.0994	0.0594	0.0451	0.0183	0.0066	0.0021	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.9930	0.9316	0.7899	0.7291	0.5981	0.4050	0.2459	0.1659	0.1339	0.0651	0.0281	0.0106	0.0035	0.0009	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.9991	0.9830	0.9209	0.8866	0.7982	0.6302	0.4499	0.3391	0.2892	0.1666	0.0853	0.0384	0.0149	0.0049	0.0013	0.0008	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.9999	0.9967	0.9765	0.9622	0.9183	0.8103	0.6598	0.5469	0.4900	0.3288	0.1976	0.1051	0.0486	0.0191	0.0062	0.0040	0.0016	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	1.0000	0.9995	0.9944	0.9899	0.9733	0.9204	0.8247	0.7374	0.6881	0.5272	0.3660	0.2272	0.1241	0.0583	0.0229	0.0159	0.0071	0.0016	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	1.0000	0.9999	0.9989	0.9979	0.9930	0.9729	0.9256	0.8735	0.8406	0.7161	0.5629	0.4018	0.2559	0.1423	0.0671	0.0500	0.0257	0.0075	0.0015	0.0004	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000
8	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9996	0.9985	0.9925	0.9743	0.9500	0.9329	0.8577	0.7441	0.5982	0.4371	0.2839	0.1594	0.1265	0.0744	0.0271	0.0070	0.0021	0.0011	0.0001	0.0000
9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9984	0.9929	0.9841	0.9771	0.9417	0.8759	0.7728	0.6340	0.4728	0.3119	0.2626	0.1753	0.0796	0.0267	0.0101	0.0056	0.0005	0.0000
10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9984	0.9960	0.9938	0.9809	0.9514	0.8949	0.8024	0.6712	0.5100	0.4531	0.3402	0.1897	0.0817	0.0378	0.0235	0.0033	0.0001
11	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9992	0.9987	0.9951	0.9851	0.9616	0.9147	0.8334	0.7108	0.6609	0.5501	0.3698	0.2018	0.1134	0.0791	0.0170	0.0009
12	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9991	0.9965	0.9894	0.9719	0.9349	0.8661	0.8341	0.7541	0.5950	0.4019	0.2709	0.2101	0.0684	0.0070	0.0000
13	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9994	0.9979	0.9934	0.9817	0.9549	0.9406	0.9006	0.8029	0.6482	0.5132	0.4386	0.2108	0.0429
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9967	0.9902	0.9863	0.9739	0.9365	0.8593	0.7728	0.7161	0.4853	0.1892
15	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9990	0.9985	0.9967	0.9900	0.9719	0.9459	0.9257	0.8147	0.5599
16	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES

$n = 25$																							
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95
$x = 0$	0.2774	0.0718	0.0172	0.0105	0.0038	0.0008	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.6424	0.2712	0.0931	0.0629	0.0274	0.0070	0.0016	0.0005	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.8729	0.5371	0.2537	0.1887	0.0982	0.0321	0.0090	0.0035	0.0021	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.9659	0.7636	0.4711	0.3816	0.2340	0.0962	0.0332	0.0149	0.0097	0.0024	0.0005	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.9928	0.9020	0.6821	0.5937	0.4207	0.2137	0.0905	0.0462	0.0320	0.0095	0.0023	0.0005	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.9988	0.9666	0.8385	0.7720	0.6167	0.3783	0.1935	0.1120	0.0826	0.0294	0.0086	0.0020	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.9998	0.9905	0.9305	0.8908	0.7800	0.5611	0.3407	0.2215	0.1734	0.0736	0.0258	0.0073	0.0016	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	1.0000	0.9977	0.9745	0.9553	0.8909	0.7265	0.5118	0.3703	0.3061	0.1536	0.0639	0.0216	0.0058	0.0012	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	1.0000	0.9995	0.9920	0.9843	0.9532	0.8506	0.6769	0.5376	0.4668	0.2735	0.1340	0.0539	0.0174	0.0043	0.0008	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	1.0000	0.9999	0.9979	0.9953	0.9827	0.9287	0.8106	0.6956	0.6303	0.4246	0.2424	0.1148	0.0440	0.0132	0.0029	0.0016	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	1.0000	1.0000	0.9995	0.9988	0.9944	0.9703	0.9022	0.8220	0.7712	0.5858	0.3843	0.2122	0.0960	0.0344	0.0093	0.0056	0.0018	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9985	0.9893	0.9558	0.9082	0.8746	0.7323	0.5426	0.3450	0.1827	0.0778	0.0255	0.0164	0.0060	0.0009	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9966	0.9825	0.9585	0.9396	0.8462	0.6937	0.5000	0.3063	0.1538	0.0604	0.0415	0.0175	0.0034	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9991	0.9940	0.9836	0.9745	0.9222	0.8173	0.6550	0.4574	0.2677	0.1254	0.0918	0.0442	0.0107	0.0015	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9982	0.9944	0.9907	0.9656	0.9040	0.7878	0.6157	0.4142	0.2288	0.1780	0.0978	0.0297	0.0056	0.0012	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000
15	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9995	0.9984	0.9971	0.9868	0.9560	0.8852	0.7576	0.5754	0.3697	0.3044	0.1894	0.0713	0.0173	0.0047	0.0021	0.0001	0.0000
16	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9992	0.9957	0.9826	0.9461	0.8660	0.7265	0.5332	0.4624	0.3231	0.1494	0.0468	0.0157	0.0080	0.0005	0.0000
17	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9998	0.9988	0.9942	0.9784	0.9361	0.8464	0.6939	0.6297	0.4882	0.2735	0.1091	0.0447	0.0255	0.0023	0.0000
18	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9984	0.9927	0.9742	0.9264	0.8266	0.7785	0.6593	0.4389	0.2200	0.1092	0.0695	0.0095	0.0002
19	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9980	0.9914	0.9706	0.9174	0.8880	0.8065	0.6217	0.3833	0.2280	0.1615	0.0334	0.0012
20	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9995	0.9977	0.9905	0.9680	0.9538	0.9095	0.7863	0.5793	0.4063	0.3179	0.0980	0.0072
21	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9995	0.9976	0.9903	0.9851	0.9668	0.9038	0.7660	0.6184	0.5289	0.2364	0.0341
22	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996	0.9979	0.9965	0.9910	0.9679	0.9018	0.8113	0.7463	0.4629	0.1271
23	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9995	0.9984	0.9930	0.9726	0.9371	0.9069	0.7288	0.3576
24	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9992	0.9962	0.9895	0.9828	0.9282	0.7226
25	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

## CUMULATIVE BINOMIAL PROBABILITIES

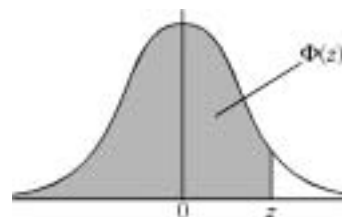
$n = 30$																								
$p$	0.05	0.1	0.15	1/6	0.2	0.25	0.3	1/3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.65	2/3	0.7	0.75	0.8	5/6	0.85	0.9	0.95	
$x = 0$	0.2146	0.0424	0.0076	0.0042	0.0012	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
1	0.5535	0.1837	0.0480	0.0295	0.0105	0.0020	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
2	0.8122	0.4114	0.1514	0.1028	0.0442	0.0106	0.0021	0.0007	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
3	0.9392	0.6474	0.3217	0.2396	0.1227	0.0374	0.0093	0.0033	0.0019	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
4	0.9844	0.8245	0.5245	0.4243	0.2552	0.0979	0.0302	0.0122	0.0075	0.0015	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
5	0.9967	0.9268	0.7106	0.6164	0.4275	0.2026	0.0766	0.0355	0.0233	0.0057	0.0011	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
6	0.9994	0.9742	0.8474	0.7765	0.6070	0.3481	0.1595	0.0838	0.0586	0.0172	0.0040	0.0007	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
7	0.9999	0.9922	0.9302	0.8863	0.7608	0.5143	0.2814	0.1668	0.1238	0.0435	0.0121	0.0026	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
8	1.0000	0.9980	0.9722	0.9494	0.8713	0.6736	0.4315	0.2860	0.2247	0.0940	0.0312	0.0081	0.0016	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
9	1.0000	0.9995	0.9903	0.9803	0.9389	0.8034	0.5888	0.4317	0.3575	0.1763	0.0694	0.0214	0.0050	0.0009	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
10	1.0000	0.9999	0.9971	0.9933	0.9744	0.8943	0.7304	0.5848	0.5078	0.2915	0.1350	0.0494	0.0138	0.0029	0.0004	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
11	1.0000	1.0000	0.9992	0.9980	0.9905	0.9493	0.8407	0.7239	0.6548	0.4311	0.2327	0.1002	0.0334	0.0083	0.0014	0.0007	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
12	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9995	0.9969	0.9784	0.9155	0.8340	0.7802	0.5785	0.3592	0.1808	0.0714	0.0212	0.0045	0.0025	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
13	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9991	0.9918	0.9599	0.9102	0.8737	0.7145	0.5025	0.2923	0.1356	0.0481	0.0124	0.0072	0.0021	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
14	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9973	0.9831	0.9565	0.9348	0.8246	0.6448	0.4278	0.2309	0.0971	0.0301	0.0188	0.0064	0.0008	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
15	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9992	0.9936	0.9812	0.9699	0.9029	0.7691	0.5722	0.3552	0.1754	0.0652	0.0435	0.0169	0.0027	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
16	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9979	0.9928	0.9876	0.9519	0.8644	0.7077	0.4975	0.2855	0.1263	0.0898	0.0401	0.0082	0.0009	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
17	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9994	0.9975	0.9955	0.9788	0.9286	0.8192	0.6408	0.4215	0.2198	0.1660	0.0845	0.0216	0.0031	0.0005	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	
18	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9993	0.9986	0.9917	0.9666	0.8998	0.7673	0.5689	0.3452	0.2761	0.1593	0.0507	0.0095	0.0020	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	
19	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9996	0.9971	0.9862	0.9506	0.8650	0.7085	0.4922	0.4152	0.2696	0.1057	0.0256	0.0067	0.0029	0.0001	0.0000	
20	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9991	0.9950	0.9786	0.9306	0.8237	0.6425	0.5683	0.4112	0.1966	0.0611	0.0197	0.0097	0.0005	0.0000	
21	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9984	0.9919	0.9688	0.9060	0.7753	0.7140	0.5685	0.3264	0.1287	0.0506	0.0278	0.0020	0.0000	
22	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9996	0.9974	0.9879	0.9565	0.8762	0.8332	0.7186	0.4857	0.2392	0.1137	0.0698	0.0078	0.0001	
23	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9993	0.9960	0.9828	0.9414	0.9162	0.8405	0.6519	0.3930	0.2235	0.1526	0.0258	0.0006	
24	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9989	0.9943	0.9767	0.9645	0.9234	0.7974	0.5725	0.3836	0.2894	0.0732	0.0033	
25	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9985	0.9925	0.9878	0.9698	0.9021	0.7448	0.5757	0.4755	0.1755	0.0156	
26	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9981	0.9967	0.9907	0.9626	0.8773	0.7604	0.6783	0.3526	0.0608	
27	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9997	0.9993	0.9979	0.9894	0.9558	0.8972	0.8486	0.5886	0.1878	
28	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9997	0.9980	0.9895	0.9705	0.9520	0.8163	0.4465
29	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9998	0.9988	0.9958	0.9924	0.9576	0.7854	
30	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	

**THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION**

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

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

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



z											ADD								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141	4	8	12	15	19	23	27	31	35
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517	4	7	11	15	19	22	26	30	34
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879	4	7	11	14	18	22	25	29	32
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224	3	7	10	14	17	20	24	27	31
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549	3	7	10	13	16	19	23	26	29
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133	3	5	8	11	14	16	19	22	25
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177	2	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Critical values for the normal distribution**

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

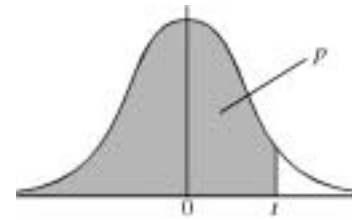
$$P(Z \leq z) = p.$$

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

**CRITICAL VALUES FOR THE *t*-DISTRIBUTION**

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

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



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



CRITICAL VALUES FOR THE  $\chi^2$ -DISTRIBUTION

If  $X$  has a  $\chi^2$ -distribution with  $\nu$  degrees of freedom then, for each pair of values of  $p$  and  $\nu$ , the table gives the value of  $x$  such that:

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



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

**Wilcoxon signed rank test**

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

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

**Critical values of  $T$**

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

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

**Wilcoxon rank sum test**

The two samples have sizes  $m$  and  $n$ , where  $m \leq n$ .

$R_m$  is the sum of the ranks of the items in the sample of size  $m$ .

$W$  is the smaller of  $R_m$  and  $m(n+m+1) - R_m$ .

For each pair of values of  $m$  and  $n$ , the table gives the **largest** value of  $W$  which will lead to rejection of the null hypothesis at the level of significance indicated.

**Critical values of  $W$** 

	Level of significance											
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01
One Tail	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01
Two Tail	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02
$n$	$m = 3$			$m = 4$			$m = 5$			$m = 6$		
3	6	–	–									
4	6	–	–	11	10	–						
5	7	6	–	12	11	10	19	17	16			
6	8	7	–	13	12	11	20	18	17	28	26	24
7	8	7	6	14	13	11	21	20	18	29	27	25
8	9	8	6	15	14	12	23	21	19	31	29	27
9	10	8	7	16	14	13	24	22	20	33	31	28
10	10	9	7	17	15	13	26	23	21	35	32	29

	Level of significance											
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01
One Tail	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.05	0.025	0.01
Two Tail	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02
$n$	$m = 7$			$m = 8$			$m = 9$			$m = 10$		
7	39	36	34									
8	41	38	35	51	49	45						
9	43	40	37	54	51	47	66	62	59			
10	45	42	39	56	53	49	69	65	61	82	78	74

For larger values of  $m$  and  $n$ , the normal distribution with mean  $\frac{1}{2}m(m+n+1)$  and variance  $\frac{1}{12}mn(m+n+1)$  should be used as an approximation to the distribution of  $R_m$ .

## Mathematical Notation

Examinations for the syllabus in this booklet may use relevant notation from the following list.

### 1 Set notation

$\in$	is an element of
$\notin$	is not an element of
$\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$	the set with elements $x_1, x_2, \dots$
$\{x : \dots\}$	the set of all $x$ such that ...
$n(A)$	the number of elements in set $A$
$\emptyset$	the empty set
$\mathcal{E}$	the universal set
$A'$	the complement of the set $A$
$\mathbb{N}$	the set of natural numbers, $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
$\mathbb{Z}$	the set of integers, $\{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots\}$
$\mathbb{Z}^+$	the set of positive integers, $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
$\mathbb{Z}_n$	the set of integers modulo $n$ , $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$
$\mathbb{Q}$	the set of rational numbers, $\left\{\frac{p}{q} : p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+\right\}$
$\mathbb{Q}^+$	the set of positive rational numbers, $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x > 0\}$
$\mathbb{Q}_0^+$	set of positive rational numbers and zero, $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x \geq 0\}$
$\mathbb{R}$	the set of real numbers
$\mathbb{R}^+$	the set of positive real numbers, $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$
$\mathbb{R}_0^+$	the set of positive real numbers and zero, $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$
$\mathbb{C}$	the set of complex numbers
$(x, y)$	the ordered pair $x, y$
$A \times B$	the cartesian product of sets $A$ and $B$ , i.e. $A \times B = \{(a, b) : a \in A, b \in B\}$
$\subseteq$	is a subset of
$\subset$	is a proper subset of
$\cup$	union
$\cap$	intersection
$[a, b]$	the closed interval $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$
$[a, b)$	the interval $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x < b\}$
$(a, b]$	the interval $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x \leq b\}$
$(a, b)$	the open interval $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$
$y R x$	$y$ is related to $x$ by the relation $R$
$y \sim x$	$y$ is equivalent to $x$ , in the context of some equivalence relation

**2 Miscellaneous symbols**

$=$	is equal to
$\neq$	is not equal to
$\equiv$	is identical to or is congruent to
$\approx$	is approximately equal to
$\cong$	is isomorphic to
$\propto$	is proportional to
$<$	is less than
$\leq$	is less than or equal to, is not greater than
$>$	is greater than
$\geq$	is greater than or equal to, is not less than
$\infty$	infinity
$p \wedge q$	$p$ and $q$
$p \vee q$	$p$ or $q$ (or both)
$\sim p$	not $p$
$p \Rightarrow q$	$p$ implies $q$ (if $p$ then $q$ )
$p \Leftarrow q$	$p$ is implied by $q$ (if $q$ then $p$ )
$p \Leftrightarrow q$	$p$ implies and is implied by $q$ ( $p$ is equivalent to $q$ )
$\exists$	there exists
$\forall$	for all

**3 Operations**

$a + b$	$a$ plus $b$
$a - b$	$a$ minus $b$
$a \times b, ab, a.b$	$a$ multiplied by $b$
$a \div b, \frac{a}{b}, a / b$	$a$ divided by $b$
$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$	$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$
$\prod_{i=1}^n a_i$	$a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots \times a_n$
$\sqrt{a}$	the positive square root of $a$
$ a $	the modulus of $a$
$n!$	$n$ factorial
$\binom{n}{r}$	the binomial coefficient $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ or $\frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}$ for $n \in \mathbb{Q}$

**4 Functions**

$f(x)$	the value of the function $f$ at $x$
$f : A \rightarrow B$	$f$ is a function under which each element of set $A$ has an image in set $B$
$f : x \rightarrow y$	the function $f$ maps the element $x$ to the element $y$
$f^{-1}$	the inverse function of the function $f$
$gf$	the composite function of $f$ and $g$ which is defined by $gf(x) = g(f(x))$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$	the limit of $f(x)$ as $x$ tends to $a$

$\Delta x, \delta x$	an increment of $x$
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	the derivative of $y$ with respect to $x$
$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$	the $n$ th derivative of $y$ with respect to $x$
$f'(x), f''(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x)$	the first, second, ..., $n$ th derivatives of $f(x)$ with respect to $x$
$\int y \, dx$	the indefinite integral of $y$ with respect to $x$
$\int_a^b y \, dx$	the definite integral of $y$ with respect to $x$ between the limits $x = a$ and $x = b$
$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$	the partial derivative of $V$ with respect to $x$
$\dot{x}, \ddot{x}, \dots$	the first, second, ... derivatives of $x$ with respect to $t$

### 5 Exponential and logarithmic functions

$e$	base of natural logarithms
$e^x, \exp x$	exponential function of $x$
$\log_a x$	logarithm to the base $a$ of $x$
$\ln x, \log_e x$	natural logarithm of $x$
$\lg x, \log_{10} x$	logarithm of $x$ to base 10

### 6 Circular and hyperbolic functions

$\left. \begin{matrix} \sin, \cos, \tan, \\ \operatorname{cosec}, \sec, \cot \end{matrix} \right\}$	the circular functions
$\left. \begin{matrix} \sin^{-1}, \cos^{-1}, \tan^{-1}, \\ \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}, \sec^{-1}, \cot^{-1} \end{matrix} \right\}$	the inverse circular functions
$\left. \begin{matrix} \sinh, \cosh, \tanh, \\ \operatorname{cosech}, \operatorname{sech}, \operatorname{coth} \end{matrix} \right\}$	the hyperbolic functions
$\left. \begin{matrix} \sinh^{-1}, \cosh^{-1}, \tanh^{-1}, \\ \operatorname{cosech}^{-1}, \operatorname{sech}^{-1}, \operatorname{coth}^{-1} \end{matrix} \right\}$	the inverse hyperbolic functions

### 7 Complex numbers

$i$	square root of $-1$
$z$	a complex number, $z = x + iy = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$
$\operatorname{Re} z$	the real part of $z$ , $\operatorname{Re} z = x$
$\operatorname{Im} z$	the imaginary part of $z$ , $\operatorname{Im} z = y$
$ z $	the modulus of $z$ , $ z  = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
$\arg z$	the argument of $z$ , $\arg z = \theta, -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$
$z^*$	the complex conjugate of $z$ , $x - iy$

### 8 Matrices

$\mathbf{M}$	a matrix $\mathbf{M}$
$\mathbf{M}^{-1}$	the inverse of the matrix $\mathbf{M}$
$\mathbf{M}^T$	the transpose of the matrix $\mathbf{M}$
$\det \mathbf{M}$ or $ \mathbf{M} $	the determinant of the square matrix $\mathbf{M}$

**9 Vectors**

$\mathbf{a}$	the vector $\mathbf{a}$
$\overrightarrow{AB}$	the vector represented in magnitude and direction by the directed line segment $AB$
$\hat{\mathbf{a}}$	a unit vector in the direction of $\mathbf{a}$
$\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$	unit vectors in the directions of the cartesian coordinate axes
$ \mathbf{a} , a$	the magnitude of $\mathbf{a}$
$ \overrightarrow{AB} , AB$	the magnitude of $\overrightarrow{AB}$
$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$	the scalar product of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$
$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$	the vector product of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$

**10 Probability and statistics**

$A, B, C, \text{ etc.}$	events
$A \cup B$	union of the events $A$ and $B$
$A \cap B$	intersection of the events $A$ and $B$
$P(A)$	probability of the event $A$
$A'$	complement of the event $A$
$P(A B)$	probability of the event $A$ conditional on the event $B$
$X, Y, R, \text{ etc.}$	random variables
$x, y, r, \text{ etc.}$	values of the random variables $X, Y, R, \text{ etc.}$
$x_1, x_2, \dots$	observations
$f_1, f_2, \dots$	frequencies with which the observations $x_1, x_2, \dots$ occur
$p(x)$	probability function $P(X = x)$ of the discrete random variable $X$
$p_1, p_2, \dots$	probabilities of the values $x_1, x_2, \dots$ of the discrete random variable $X$
$f(x), g(x), \dots$	the value of the probability density function of a continuous random variable $X$
$F(x), G(x), \dots$	the value of the (cumulative) distribution function $P(X \leq x)$ of a continuous random variable $X$
$E(X)$	expectation of the random variable $X$
$E(g(X))$	expectation of $g(X)$
$\text{Var}(X)$	variance of the random variable $X$
$G(t)$	probability generating function for a random variable which takes the values $0, 1, 2, \dots$
$B(n, p)$	binomial distribution with parameters $n$ and $p$
$\text{Geo}(p)$	geometric distribution with parameter $p$
$\text{Po}(\lambda)$	Poisson distribution with parameter $\lambda$
$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	normal distribution with mean $\mu$ and variance $\sigma^2$
$\mu$	population mean
$\sigma^2$	population variance
$\sigma$	population standard deviation
$\bar{x}, m$	sample mean
$s^2, \sigma^2$	unbiased estimate of population variance from a sample, $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
$\phi$	probability density function of the standardised normal variable with distribution $N(0, 1)$
$\Phi$	corresponding cumulative distribution function

## Appendix 1: Grade descriptors

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The following grade descriptors indicate the level of attainment characteristic of the middle of the given grade. They give a general indication of the required learning outcomes at each specified grade. The descriptors should be interpreted in relation to the content outlined in the syllabus; they are not designed to define that content. The grade awarded will depend in practice upon the extent to which the candidate has met the assessment objectives overall. Shortcomings in some aspects of the examination may be balanced by better performance in others.

### Distinction

Candidates manipulate mathematical expressions and use graphs, with accuracy and skill. They use mathematical language correctly. If confronted with unstructured problems, they can often devise and implement an effective solution strategy. If errors are made in their calculations or logic, these are often noticed and corrected.

Candidates recall or recognise almost all the mathematical facts, concepts and techniques that are needed, and select appropriate ones when required to do so.

Candidates recall or recognise almost all the standard models that are needed, and select appropriate ones to represent a wide variety of situations in the real world. They correctly refer results from calculations using a mathematical model to the original situation; they give sensible interpretations of their results in context and usually make sensible comments or predictions. They make intelligent comments on any modelling assumptions. They often are able to solve problems in less familiar contexts. They comment meaningfully on statistical information.

Candidates make appropriate and efficient use of calculators and other permitted resources, and are aware of any limitations to their use. They present results to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

### Merit

Candidates manipulate mathematical expressions and use graphs with a reasonable level of accuracy and skill. They use mathematical language with some skill. If confronted with unstructured problems they may devise and implement an effective solution strategy. They occasionally notice and correct errors in their calculations.

Candidates recall or recognise most of the mathematical facts, concepts and techniques that are needed, and usually select appropriate ones when required to do so.

Candidates recall or recognise most of the standard models that are needed, and usually select appropriate ones to represent a variety of situations in the real world. They often correctly refer results from calculations using a mathematical model to the original situation; they sometimes give sensible interpretations of their results in context and sometimes make sensible comments or predictions. They sometimes make intelligent comments on any modelling assumptions. They sometimes are able to solve problems in less familiar contexts. They may give some useful comments on statistical information.



Candidates usually make appropriate and efficient use of calculators and other permitted resources, and are sometimes aware of any limitations to their use. They usually present results to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

**Pass**

Candidates manipulate mathematical expressions and use graphs with some accuracy and skill. They sometimes use mathematical language correctly.

Candidates recall or recognise some of the mathematical facts, concepts and techniques that are needed, and sometimes select appropriate ones when required to do so.

Candidates recall or recognise some of the standard models that are needed, and sometimes select appropriate ones to represent a variety of situations in the real world. They sometimes correctly refer results from calculations using a mathematical model to the original situation; they sometimes interpret their results in context and attempt to make sensible comments or predictions. They try to solve problems in less familiar contexts.

Candidates usually make appropriate and efficient use of calculators and other permitted resources, and are often aware of any limitations to their use. They often present results to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

## Appendix 2: Additional information

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### Guided learning hours

It is intended that each Short Course should be delivered through 180 hours of guided learning. This is a notional measure of the substance of the qualification. It includes an estimate of the time that might be allocated to direct teaching or instruction, together with other structured learning time such as directed assignments or supported individual study and practice. It excludes learner-initiated private study.

### Certification title

This qualification is shown on the certificate as:

- Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate in **Mathematics (Statistics with Pure Mathematics): Short Course**

The qualification is accredited at Level 3 of the UK National Qualifications Framework and provides a solid grounding for students to pursue a variety of progression pathways.

### Grading and reporting

The Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificates in the Short Course Subjects are qualifications in their own right. They are acceptable as an alternative to AS Level (or other Level 3 qualifications) for entry into higher education or employment. Each individual Short Course Subject is graded separately on a scale of nine grades: Distinction 1, Distinction 2, Distinction 3, Merit 1, Merit 2, Merit 3, Pass 1, Pass 2, Pass 3.

This Short Course does not form part of the overall Pre-U Diploma.

### Classification code for UK Centres

In the UK, every syllabus is assigned to a national classification code that indicates the subject area to which it belongs. UK Centres should be aware that candidates who enter for more than one qualification with the same classification code will have only one grade (the highest) counted for the purpose of the School and College Performance Tables.

The classification code for this syllabus is **2260**.

### Language

This syllabus and the associated assessment materials are currently available in English only.

### Procedures and regulations

This syllabus complies with the *CIE Code of Practice* and *The Statutory Regulation of External Qualifications 2004*.

Further information about the administration of Cambridge Pre-U qualifications can be found in the *CIE Handbook for Centres* available from CIE Publications or by contacting **international@cie.org.uk**.

## Progression

This syllabus is designed to further mathematical knowledge to support work in other subjects and as such provides opportunities for progression to further learning in qualifications at Level 3 in the National Qualifications Framework, including Cambridge Pre-U Biology and Geography qualifications. It is separate from, and cannot contribute towards, a Pre-U certificate in Mathematics or further Mathematics.

## Spiritual, moral, ethical, social, legislative, economic and cultural issues

Students are required to examine arguments critically and so to distinguish between truth and falsehood. They are also expected to interpret the results of modelling exercises and there are times when this could raise some of the above issues. Such issues are not assessed in examination questions.

## Sustainable development, health and safety considerations, European developments and international agreements

Students are expected to interpret the results of modelling exercises and there are times when this could raise some of the above issues. Such issues are not assessed in examination questions.

## Avoidance of bias

CIE has taken great care in the preparation of this syllabus and assessment materials to avoid bias of any kind.

## Key Skills

This syllabus provides opportunities for the development of evidence for the Key Skills of: *Communication, Application of Number, Information Technology, Working with Others, Improving Own Learning and Performance* and *Problem Solving* at Levels 2 and/or 3. However, the extent to which this evidence fulfils the Key Skills criteria at these levels will be totally dependent on the style of teaching and learning adopted for each section.

The Key Skills awarding bodies and the regulatory authorities have produced a suite of example portfolios that will help to give candidates and practitioners a clear understanding of the requirements for the Key Skills portfolio. These are available on the QCDA website ([www.qcda.org.uk/keyskills](http://www.qcda.org.uk/keyskills)). Full details of the requirements for certification can be obtained from the awarding bodies that are approved to offer key skills. For further information about Key Skills assessment, please see the document *The Key Skills Qualifications Standards And Guidance* published by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority 2004 (ISBN 1 85838 548 2).

The following table indicates where opportunities may exist for at least some coverage of the various Key Skills criteria at Levels 2 and/or 3 for each section.

Component	Communication	Application of Number	IT	Working with Others	Improving own Learning and Performance	Problem Solving
Paper 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paper 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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