

# TABLES FOR TESTING THE GOODNESS OF FIT OF THEORY TO OBSERVATION.

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## *On the Test for Random Sampling.*

ANY theoretical description by means of curve or series is *ceteris paribus* admissible as a graduation of a given set of frequency observations, provided the observed values do not differ from the values provided by this theory by more than the reasonable deviations due to random sampling. There may be utilitarian reasons (e.g. relative fewness of descriptive constants, or their easy calculation) or philosophical reasons (e.g. general theories as to the nature and distribution of causes producing frequency phenomena) why we should adopt one theoretical description rather than another, but apart from such reasons that theoretical description is best, which describes the observed frequencies with the "greatest probability." By "describing the observed frequencies with the greatest probability" we understand a good although conventional test of fitness. Suppose the theoretical description of the frequencies to be the actual distribution of the whole population; we ask in how many cases per 100 in a series of random samplings should we differ from the theoretical distribution by as wide a system of deviations as that observed, or by a still wider system? In other words we want to find out the probability  $P$  that in random sampling deviation-systems as great as or greater than that actually observed will arise. This point has been dealt with in a paper by Professor K. Pearson published in the *Philosophical Magazine*\*, and it is there shown that if there be  $n' = n + 1$  frequency groups in the series, and  $m_r$  and  $m'_r$  be the theoretical and observed frequencies in any group, it is necessary to find

$$\chi^2 = S \left\{ \frac{(m_r - m'_r)^2}{m_r} \right\} = \text{sum} \left( \frac{\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{squares of differences of theoretical} \\ \text{and observed frequencies} \end{array} \right\}}{\text{theoretical frequency}} \right),$$

\* On the Criterion that a given System of Deviations from the Probable in the case of a Correlated System of Variables is such that it can be reasonably supposed to have arisen from Random Sampling, Vol. L. pp. 157—175, July, 1900.

and that  $P$  will then be calculated from :

$$P = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} d\chi + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} \left( \frac{\chi}{1} + \frac{\chi^3}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{\chi^5}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{\chi^{n'-3}}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (n'-3)} \right)$$

if  $n'$  be even, and from :

$$P = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} \left( 1 + \frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\chi^4}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{\chi^6}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{\chi^{n'-2}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (n'-2)} \right)$$

if  $n'$  be odd.

Now although  $\chi^2$  can be found quite easily without any special mathematical knowledge, the calculation of  $P$  from the above formulæ is very troublesome. But it is quite clear that some test of the above kind is absolutely needful in all biometric enquiries in which we wish to test theory against observation. In the paper referred to a small table for  $P$  in terms of  $n'$  and  $\chi^2$  was given, but this table beside being far from extensive enough for actual practice, was based in some entries on values of the probability integral which had not been calculated by the use of higher differences. The present Table I. is an attempt to provide a more extensive and accurate system of values for  $P$ . It gives the values of  $P$  for  $n' = 3$  to 30 and from  $\chi^2 = 1$  to 30 by units and from  $\chi^2 = 30$  to 70 by tens.

#### Method of Calculating Tables.

In order to simplify the work of calculating  $P$  for values lying outside the range of this table, or in cases where interpolation would not give sufficiently accurate results a series of additional tables are given which were used in the calculation of Table I. Thus Table II. gives the values of  $\log \left( \chi \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} \right)$  and  $\log (e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2})$  to eight figures. Table V. gives  $\log e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2}$  and  $\log \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$  to ten figures\*. Table III. gives the cologarithms of  $n(n-2)(n-4)\dots 1$  (or 2) needed for the coefficients of the powers of  $\chi$  to eight figures. Table IV. gives the values of  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} d\chi$  for  $\chi^2 = 1$  to 30 to eight figures, i.e. as long as it is practically sensible. Further values of this integral may be deduced from the tables for  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-t^2} dt$ , which are given for  $t = 0$  to 4.80 to eleven places of decimals for the higher values in Czuber's *Theorie der Beobachtungsfehler*, Leipzig, 1891.

In calculating the tables Erskine Scott's 10-Figure Logarithms and Filipowski's 7-Figure Antilogarithms were used. The method of calculation was, briefly, as follows. Tables were first made of  $\log \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2} \right)$  and  $\log e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2}$  by continuous

\* Thus incidentally the ordinates of the normal probability curve,  $y = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi^2}$ , are given for the squares of the abscissæ.

addition and after adding  $\log \chi$  to the former, the resulting figures were reduced from ten to eight places of decimals so as to avoid the error that would arise from the accumulation of small differences in the eleventh place in the value of  $\log \sigma^{-1}$ . These tables were carefully checked by addition and by examining every tenth value in the continuous work. The table of  $\text{colog}[n] \left( = \log \frac{1}{n(n-2)(n-4)\dots} \right)$  was originally calculated to ten places. The only other auxiliary table required was for  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \sigma^{-t^2} d\chi$ , and these values were calculated to seven places of decimals by second differences from a table of values of  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \sigma^{-t^2} dt^*$ . It was quite safe to omit third differences. The values of  $P$  were then calculated from formulæ (i) and (ii) given above. In making the table, to find  $\chi^2$ , a column of  $s \log \chi^2$  was first set up, and then by means of four moveable slips of paper (two for  $n'$  even and two for  $n'$  odd) a second column calculated giving the sum of  $s \log \chi^2$ ,  $\text{colog}(2s+1)$  and  $\log \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \chi^2 \sigma^{-\chi^2} \right)$ . These figures were checked by addition. The use of slips with  $\text{colog}(n)$  written on them saved a very large amount of copying. The antilogarithms of the items of the second column were then put in a third column and the values of  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \sigma^{-t^2} d\chi$  having been written at the top of it, the figures given in Table I. were found by continuous addition. The values for  $n'$  even were calculated in like manner. The numbers obtained were tested when possible against those originally published in the *Phil. Mag.* and against a few additional values calculated by Miss M. A. Lewenz. The work was of course checked at every stage, but when the table was completed the second differences in each column were examined and found to run smoothly. The like method of differences was appealed to in the case of discrepancies between the short table and the present table, which were not due to the approximate value taken for the probability integral. It is hoped that the table as it now stands is substantially free from error.

In using the present method of testing goodness of fit it is essential to bear in mind a warning given in the paper in the *Phil. Mag.* referred to above (footnote, p. 164): "A theoretical probability curve without limited range will never at the extreme tails exactly fit observation. The difficulty is obvious where the observations go by units and the theory by fractions. We ought to take our final theoretical groups to cover as much of the tail area as amounts to at least a unit of frequency in such cases."

Further we ought to be careful to read the corresponding *areas* of the frequency curve and not merely the mid-ordinates, when we have not a great number of groups, or when, although the groups are numerous, the frequency is very skew.

\* The Table in Galloway's *Treatise on Probabilities* was the one actually used.

*Illustration of use of Tables.*

In the table below we have the distribution of the cephalic index in 900 skulls of modern Bavarian peasants. The frequency is given in the second column. In the third column we have the distribution as indicated by the normal curve of errors. Is this a reasonable description of the series of measurements? In the fourth column are given the values of  $m_r - m_r'$  and in the fifth those of  $(m_r - m_r')^2/m_r$ . The resulting value of  $\chi^2$  is 18.36 and  $n' = 24$ . Table I. gives us:  $n' = 24$ ,  $\chi^2 = 18$ ,  $P = .757489$ , and  $\chi^2 = 19$ ,  $P = .701224$ . Hence the required probability is nearly .737, or roughly in every three cases out of four a random sampling would lead to a system of deviations diverging more widely from theory. Thus the fit may be considered a good one.

*Cephalic Index of Bavarian Skulls.*

Index	Observed	Calculated*	$m_r - m_r'$	$\frac{(m_r - m_r')^2}{m_r}^\dagger$
Under 71.5	2	1	- 1	1
72	0	1	+ 1	1
73	2.5	1.5	- 1	.67
74	1.5	3.5	+ 2	1.14
75	3.5	7.5	+ 4	2.13
76	12.5	13.5	+ 1	.07
77	17	23	+ 6	1.57
78	37	35.5	- 1.5	.06
79	55	52.5	- 2.5	.12
80	71.5	69.5	- 2	.06
81	82	86	+ 4	.19
82	116	98.5	- 17.5	3.11
83	98	103	+ 5	.24
84	107	99.5	- 7.5	.57
85	82	88.5	+ 6.5	.48
86	74	72	- 2	.06
87	58	54	- 4	.30
88	34.5	37.5	+ 3	.24
89	19	23.5	+ 4.5	.86
90	10	14	+ 4	1.14
91	8	7.5	- 0.5	.03
92	3	3.5	+ 0.5	.07
93	1.5	2	+ 0.5	.125
Over 93.5	4.5	2	- 2.5	3.125
Totals	900	900	0	$\chi^2 = 18.36$

\* The calculated values are given to the nearest half skull because the observed values only run to this unit.

† The numbers in the fifth column were obtained from the squares of those in the fourth by dividing them by the corresponding numbers in the third. The squaring is at once done from *Barlow's Tables* and the division to the accuracy required by *Crelle's Rechen tafeln*. Both these books are indispensable to biometricians.

TABLE I.

$\chi^2$	$\pi'=3$	$\pi'=4$	$\pi'=5$	$\pi'=6$	$\pi'=7$	$\pi'=8$	$\pi'=9$	$\pi'=10$	$\pi'=11$
1	806531	801253	809796	862566	885612	994829	998249	999438	999828
2	867879	872407	735759	849146	919699	959840	981012	991468	996340
3	223130	391625	557825	699986	808847	885002	934357	964295	981424
4	135335	281464	406006	549416	676676	779778	857123	911413	947347
5	082085	171797	287298	415880	543813	659963	757576	834308	891178
6	049787	111610	199148	306219	423190	539750	647232	739919	815263
7	030197	071897	135888	220640	320847	428880	536632	637119	725444
8	018316	046012	091578	156236	238103	332594	433470	534146	628837
9	011109	029291	061099	109064	173578	252856	342296	437274	532104
10	006738	018666	040428	075235	124652	188573	265028	350485	440493
11	004087	011726	026564	051380	088376	138619	201699	275709	357518
12	002479	007383	017351	034787	061969	100558	151204	213308	285057
13	001503	004637	011276	023379	043036	072109	111850	162607	223672
14	000912	002905	007295	015609	029636	051181	081765	122325	172992
15	000553	001817	004701	010363	020256	036000	059145	090937	132061
16	000335	001134	003019	006844	013754	025116	042380	066881	099632
17	000203	000707	001933	004500	009283	017396	030109	048716	074364
18	000123	000440	001234	002947	006232	011970	021226	035174	054964
19	000075	000273	000786	001922	004164	008187	014860	025193	040263
20	000045	000170	000499	001250	002769	005570	010338	017913	029253
21	000028	000105	000317	000810	001835	003770	007147	012650	021093
22	000017	000065	000200	000524	001211	002541	004916	008880	015105
23	000010	000040	000127	000338	000796	001705	003364	006197	010747
24	000006	000025	000080	000217	000522	001139	002292	004301	007600
25	000004	000016	000050	000139	000341	000759	001554	002971	005345
26	000002	000010	000032	000090	000223	000504	001050	002043	003740
27	000001	000006	000020	000057	000145	000333	000707	001399	002804
28	000001	000004	000012	000037	000094	000220	000474	000954	001805
29	000001	000002	000008	000023	000061	000145	000317	000648	001246
30	000000	000001	000005	000015	000039	000095	000211	000439	000857
40	000000	000000	000000	000000	000001	000001	000003	000008	000017
50	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
60	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
70	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000

TABLE I.—continued.

$\chi^2$	$n'=12$	$n'=18$	$n'=14$	$n'=15$	$n'=16$	$n'=17$	$n'=18$	$n'=19$	$n'=20$
1	999950	999986	999997	999999	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2	998496	999406	999774	999917	999970	999990	999997	999999	1.
3	990726	995544	997934	999074	999598	999830	999931	999972	999989
4	969917	983436	991191	995466	997737	998903	999483	999763	999894
5	931167	957979	975193	985813	992127	995754	997771	998860	999431
6	873365	916082	946153	966491	979749	988095	993187	996197	997929
7	799073	857613	902151	934711	957650	973260	983549	990125	994213
8	713304	785131	843601	889327	923783	948867	966547	978637	986671
9	621892	702931	772943	831051	877517	913414	940261	959743	973479
10	530367	615960	693934	762183	819739	866628	903610	931906	952946
11	443263	528919	610817	686036	752594	809485	856564	894357	923839
12	362642	445680	527643	606303	679028	743980	800136	847237	885624
13	293326	369041	447812	526524	602298	672758	736186	791573	838571
14	232993	300708	373844	449711	525529	598714	667102	729091	783691
15	182498	241436	307354	378154	451418	524638	595482	661967	722598
16	141130	191236	249129	313374	382051	452961	523834	592547	657277
17	107876	149597	199304	256178	318864	385597	454266	523105	589868
18	081581	115691	157520	206781	262666	323897	388841	455653	522438
19	061094	088529	123104	164949	213734	268663	328532	391823	456836
20	045341	067086	095210	130141	171932	220220	274229	332819	394578
21	033371	050380	072929	101632	136830	178510	226291	279413	336801
22	024374	037520	055362	078614	107804	143191	184719	231985	284256
23	017676	027726	041677	060270	084140	113735	149251	190590	237342
24	012733	020341	031130	045822	065093	089504	119435	155028	196152
25	009117	014822	023084	034566	049943	069824	094710	124915	160542
26	006490	010734	017001	025887	038023	054028	074461	099758	130189
27	004595	007727	012441	019254	028736	041483	058068	078995	104653
28	003238	005532	009050	014228	021569	031620	044938	062055	083428
29	002270	003940	006546	010450	016085	023936	034526	048379	065985
30	001585	002792	004710	007632	011921	018002	026345	037446	051798
40	000036	000072	000138	000255	000453	000778	001294	002087	003272
50	000001	000001	000003	000006	000012	000023	000042	000075	000131
60	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000001	000001	000002	000004
70	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000

TABLE I.—*continued.*

$\chi^2$	$n' = 21$	$n' = 22$	$n' = 23$	$n' = 24$	$n' = 25$	$n' = 26$	$n' = 27$	$n' = 28$	$n' = 29$	$n' = 30$
1	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
3	999996	999998	999999	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
4	999954	999980	999992	999997	999999	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
5	999723	999868	999939	999972	999987	999994	999998	999999	1.	1.
6	998898	999437	999708	999855	999929	999968	999984	999993	999997	999999
7	996885	998142	998990	999452	999711	999851	999924	999963	999981	999991
8	991868	995143	997160	998371	999085	999494	999728	999853	999924	999960
9	982907	989214	993331	995957	997595	998596	999194	999546	999748	999863
10	968171	978912	986304	991277	994547	996653	997881	998803	999302	999599
11	946223	962787	974749	983189	989012	992946	995549	997239	998315	998988
12	916076	939617	957379	970470	979908	986567	991173	994294	996372	997728
13	877384	908624	933181	951990	966121	976501	983974	989247	992900	995384
14	830496	869599	901479	926871	946650	961732	973000	981254	987189	991377
15	776408	822952	862238	894634	920759	941383	957334	969432	978436	985015
16	716624	769650	815886	855268	888076	914828	936203	952947	965819	975536
17	652974	711106	763362	809251	848662	881793	909083	931122	948569	962181
18	587408	649004	705988	757489	803008	842390	875773	903519	926149	944272
19	521826	585140	645328	701224	751990	797120	836430	870001	898136	921288
20	457930	521261	583040	641912	696776	746825	791556	830756	864464	892927
21	397132	458944	520738	581087	638725	692609	741964	786288	825349	859149
22	340511	399510	459889	520252	579267	635744	688697	737377	781291	820189
23	288795	343979	401730	460771	519798	577564	632947	685013	733041	776543
24	242392	293058	347229	403808	461597	519373	575965	630316	681535	728932
25	201431	247164	297075	350285	405760	462373	518975	574462	627835	678248
26	165812	206449	251682	300866	353165	407598	463105	518600	573045	625491
27	135284	170853	211226	255967	304453	355884	409333	463794	518247	571705
28	109399	140151	175681	215781	260040	307853	358458	410973	464447	517913
29	087759	114002	144861	180310	220131	263916	311082	360899	412528	465066
30	069854	091988	118464	149402	184752	224289	267611	314154	363218	414004
40	004995	007437	010812	015369	021287	029164	039012	051237	066128	083937
50	000221	000365	000586	000921	001416	002131	003144	004551	006467	009032
60	000007	000013	000022	000038	000064	000104	000168	000264	000407	000618
70	000000	000000	000001	000001	000002	000004	000007	000011	000019	000030



TABLE II

$x^2$	$\log \left\{ x \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \right\}$	$\log e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$	$x^2$	$\log \left\{ x \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \right\}$	$\log e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$
1	I·68479282	I·78285276	51	II·68121586	II·92549071
2	I·61818058	I·56570552	52	II·46828520	II·70634347
3	I·48905897	I·34855828	53	II·25527422	II·49119623
4	I·33438109	I·13141104	54	II·04218593	II·27404899
5	I·16568886	2·91426380	55	II·82902315	II·05690175
6	2·98813224	2·69711655	56	II·61578858	II·83975450
7	2·80445839	2·47996931	57	II·40248475	II·62260726
8	2·61630713	2·26282207	58	II·18911408	II·40546002
9	2·42473615	2·04567483	59	II·97567885	II·18831278
10	2·23046785	1·82852759	60	II·76218123	II·97116554
11	2·03401675	1·61138035	61	II·54862328	II·75401830
12	1·83576379	1·39423311	62	II·33500696	II·53687106
13	1·63599760	1·17708587	63	II·12133416	II·31972382
14	1·43494271	0·95993863	64	II·90760662	II·10257658
15	1·23277708	0·74279139	65	II·69382607	II·88542934
16	1·02964420	0·52564414	66	II·48099412	II·66828209
17	0·82566143	0·30849690	67	II·26811232	II·45113485
18	0·62092598	0·09134966	68	II·05218213	II·23398761
19	0·41551928	5·87420242	69	II·83820498	II·01684037
20	0·20951024	5·65705518	70	II·62418221	II·79969313
21	0·00295765	5·43990794	71	II·41011512	II·58254589
22	5·79591210	5·22276070	72	II·19600496	II·36539865
23	5·58841744	5·00561346	73	II·98185290	II·14825141
24	5·38051190	4·78846622	74	II·76766009	II·93110417
25	5·17222904	4·57131898	75	II·55342762	II·71395693
26	4·96359847	4·35417173	76	II·33915654	II·49680668
27	4·75484644	4·13702449	77	II·12484787	II·27966244
28	4·54539633	3·91987725	78	II·91050256	II·06251590
29	4·33586907	3·70273001	79	II·69612157	II·84536796
30	4·12608346	3·48558277	80	II·48170578	II·62822072
31	3·91605644	3·26843553	81	II·26725605	II·41107348
32	3·70580334	3·05128829	82	II·05277323	II·19392624
33	3·49533808	2·83414105	83	II·83825810	II·97677900
34	3·28467333	2·61699381	84	II·62371146	II·75963176
35	3·07382065	2·39984657	85	II·40913404	II·54248452
36	2·86279064	2·18269932	86	II·19452656	II·32533727
37	2·65159301	1·96555208	87	II·97988972	II·10819003
38	2·44023670	1·74840484	88	II·76522419	II·89104279
39	2·22872997	1·53125760	89	II·55053062	II·67389555
40	2·01708042	1·31411036	90	II·33580963	II·45674831
41	1·80529511	1·09696312	91	II·12106183	II·23960107
42	1·59338058	0·87981588	92	II·90628780	II·02245383
43	1·38134293	0·66266864	93	II·69148812	II·80530659
44	1·16918780	0·44552140	94	II·47666333	II·58815935
45	0·95692047	0·22837416	95	II·26181397	II·37101211
46	0·74454589	0·01122691	96	II·04694054	II·15386486
47	0·53206866	II·79407967	97	II·83204355	II·93671762
48	0·31949311	II·57693243	98	II·61712348	II·71957038
49	0·10682329	II·35978519	99	II·40218080	II·50242314
50	II·89406301	II·14263795	100	II·18721596	II·28527590



TABLE III.

Table of colog  $[n] : -[n] = n(n-2)(n-4) \dots$ 

odd nos.	colog $[n]$	even nos.	colog $[n]$
1	00000000	2	1.69897000
3	1.52287875	4	1.08691001
5	2.82390874	6	2.31875876
7	3.97681070	8	3.41566878
9	3.02456819	10	4.41566878
11	5.98317551	12	5.33648753
13	6.86923215	14	6.19035949
15	7.69314089	16	6.98623951
17	8.46269197	18	6.73096701
19	9.18393837	20	10.42993701
21	11.86171908	22	11.08751433
23	12.49999124	24	13.70730309
25	13.10205123	26	14.29232974
27	15.67068747	28	16.84517171
29	16.90828947	30	17.36805045
31	18.71692778	32	19.86290048
33	19.19841384	34	20.33142156
35	21.65434579	36	22.77511906
37	22.08614407	38	23.19533546
39	24.49507946	40	25.59327547
41	26.88229561	42	27.97002618
43	27.24882715	44	28.32657350
45	29.59561464	46	30.66381567
47	31.92351678	48	32.98257443
49	32.23329070	50	33.28360443
51	34.52575052	52	35.56760109
53	36.80147465	54	37.83520733
55	37.06111196	56	38.08701930
57	39.30523711	58	40.32359131
59	41.53438510	60	42.54544006
61	43.74905526	62	44.75304837
63	45.94971471	64	46.94686839
65	46.13690135	66	47.12732446
67	48.31072655	68	49.29481554
69	50.47187746	70	51.44971750
71	52.62061911	72	53.59238501
73	54.75729625	74	55.72315329
75	56.88223499	76	57.84233970
77	58.99574426	78	59.95024509
79	59.09811717	80	60.04715511
81	61.18963215	82	62.13334125
83	63.27055406	84	64.20906197
85	65.34113514	86	66.27456352
87	67.40161588	88	68.33008084
89	69.45222588	90	70.37583233
91	71.49318448	92	72.41205051
93	73.52470154	94	74.43892265
95	75.54697793	96	76.45665142
97	77.56020620	98	78.46542534
99	79.56457100	100	80.46542534

TABLE IV.

$x^2$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-tx^2} dx$
1	.3173106
2	.1572992
3	.0832846
4	.0455003
5	.0253474
6	.0143060
7	.0081506
8	.0046776
9	.0026998
10	.0015654
11	.0009112
12	.0005321
13	.0003115
14	.0001828
15	.0001076
16	.0000634
17	.0000374
18	.0000221
19	.0000132
20	.0000078
21	.0000046
22	.0000027
23	.0000016
24	.0000011
25	.0000007
26	.0000004
27	.0000003
28	.0000002
29	.0000001
30	.0000000

TABLE V.

Function	Log. Function
$e^{-t}$	1.7825527590
$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$	1.9019400615