## Area  $A(z)$  under the normal PDF,  $f(z)$









# **Critical Values for the Student's** *t* **Distribution**





## **Critical Values of the Linear Correlation Coefficient**



#### **Modified Thompson Tau – Used for Determination of Outliers**

In this table,  $\tau$  is obtained from the expression

$$
\tau = \frac{t \cdot (n-1)}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n-2+t^2}}, \text{ where}
$$

- $\bullet$  *n* is the number of data points
- *t* is the student's *t* value, based on  $\alpha = 0.05$  and df = *n*-2 (note that here df = *n*-2 instead of *n*-1). In Excel, we calculate *t* as  $TINV(\alpha, df)$ , i.e., here  $t = TINV(\alpha, n-2)$



### *p***-Values for the** *t* **Distribution – <u>one tail,**  $df = 9$ **</u>** *f***(***t***,df)**

For *two tails*, multiply the value by 2, since the *t* PDF is symmetric. The *p*-value is the colored area under the *t* PDF in the sketch.



*Example***:** 1-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,1) = 0.15838. 2-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,2) = 0.31676.



### *p***-Values for the** *t* **Distribution – <u>one tail,**  $df = 19$ **</u>** *f***(***t***,df)**

For *two tails*, multiply the value by 2, since the *t* PDF is symmetric. The *p*-value is the colored area under the *t* PDF in the sketch.



*Example***:** 1-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,1) = 0.15122. 2-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,2) = 0.30243.



### *p***-Values for the** *t* **Distribution – <u>one tail,**  $df = 29$ **</u>** *f***(***t***,df)**

For *two tails*, multiply the value by 2, since the *t* PDF is symmetric. The *p*-value is the colored area under the *t* PDF in the sketch.



*Example***:** 1-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,1) = 0.14895. 2-tailed *p* at  $t = 1.06$ : *p*-value = TDIST(*t*,df,2) = 0.29789.



#### *Folding Diagram for Aliasing Calculations*

Instructions for using the folding diagram:

- Calculate the folding frequency,  $f_{\text{folding}} = f_s/2$ .
- Locate  $f/f_{\text{folding}}$  on the folding diagram, as plotted below. *Note*: For values of  $f/f_{\text{folding}}$  greater than 5.0, the folding diagram can easily be extended, following the obvious pattern.
- Read straight down from the value of  $f/f_{\text{folding}}$  to obtain the value of  $f_a/f_{\text{folding}}$  on the bottom (horizontal) axis.
- Finally, calculate the aliasing frequency *a*

$$
I, \quad f_a = \left(\frac{f_a}{f_{\text{folding}}}\right) f_{\text{folding}}.
$$



#### Alternative – an equation instead of the folding diagram:

• General equation to determine the perceived frequency of *any* signal frequency *f* when sampled at *any* sampling frequency  $f_s$ , whether there is aliasing or not:  $\frac{f_{\text{perceived}}}{f_{\text{perceived}}}$  $f_{\text{perceived}} = \left| f - f_s \cdot \text{NINT} \left( \frac{f}{f_s} \right) \right|, \text{ where}$ 

*s*

- o NINT is the "nearest integer" function.
- o In Excel, use  $\text{ROUND}(x,0)$  to round real number x to the nearest integer.

Thermocouple Voltage Data – Table 9.2 of Wheeler, A. J. and Ganji, A. R., *Introduction to Engineering Experimentation*, Ed. 2, Pearson Education Inc. (Prentice Hall), Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2004.

![](_page_9_Picture_13.jpeg)

# **Platinum 100-**Ω **RTD Table**

#### **TABLE F.3**

Platinum RTD 100  $\Omega$  at 0°C, DIN curve 43760, 9-68

![](_page_10_Picture_17.jpeg)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)  $\rm ^{\circ}C$  $^{\circ}C$ Ohms  $^{\circ}C$ Ohms  $\rm ^{\circ}C$ Ohms Ohms  $\rm ^{\circ}C$ Ohms 313.65 600 655 331.15 710 348.3 765 365.1 820 381.55 605 315.25 660 332.72 715 349.84 770 366.61 825 383.03 610 316.86 334.29 665 720 351.38 775 368.12 830 384.5 615 318.46 670 335.86 725 352.92 780 369.62 835 385.98 620 320.05 675 337.43 730 354.45 785 371.12 840 387.45 625 321.65 680 338.99 735 355.98 790 372.62 845 388.91 630 323.24 685 340.55 740 357.51 795 374.12 850 390.38 635 324.83 690 342.1 745 359.03 800 375.61 640 326.41 695 343.66 750 360.55 805 377.1 645 327.99 700 345.21 755 362.07 810 378.59 650 329.57 705 346.76 760 363.59 815 380.07

TABLE F.3

**Table taken from R. E. Fraser,** *Process Measurement and Control – Introduction to Sensors, Communication, Adjustment, and Control***, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2001.** 

![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

### **Resistance values for two standard thermistors**