Lothar Sachs

Applied Statistics

· A Handbook of Techniques

Second Edition

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Second Edition

Translated by Zenon Reynarowych

With 59 Figures



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Lothar Sachs
Abteilung Medizinische Statistik
und Dokumentation im Klinikum
der Universität Kiel
D-2300 Kiel 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Translator
Zenon Reynarowych
Courant Institute of
Mathematical Sciences
New York University
New York, NY 10012
U.S.A.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND ENGLISH EDITION

This new edition aims, as did the first edition, to give an impression, an account, and a survey of the very different aspects of applied statistics—a yast field, rapidly developing away from the perfection the user expects. The text has been improved with insertions and corrections, the subject index enlarged, and the references updated and expanded. I have tried to help the newcomer to the field of statistical methods by citing books and older papers, often easily accessible, less mathematical, and more readable for the non-statistician than newer papers. Some of the latter are, however, included and are attached in a concise form to the cited papers by a short "[see also . . .]".

I am grateful to the many readers who helped me with this revision by asking questions and offering advice. I took suggestions for changes seriously but did not always follow them. Any further comments are heartily welcome. I am particularly grateful to the staff of Springer-Verlag New York.

Klausdorf/Schwentine

LOTHAR SACHS

PREFACE TO THE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION

An English translation now joins the Russian and Spanish versions. It is based on the newly revised fifth edition of the German version of the book. The original edition has become very popular as a learning and reference source with easy to follow recipes and cross references for scientists in fields such as engineering, chemistry and the life sciences. Little mathematical background is required of the reader and some important topics, like the logarithm, are dealt with in the preliminaries preceding chapter one. The usefulness of the book as a reference is enhanced by a number of convenient tables and by references to other tables and methods, both in the text and in the bibliography. The English edition contains more material than the German original. I am most grateful to all who have in conversations, letters or reviews suggested improvements in or criticized earlier editions. Comments and suggestions will continue to be welcome. We are especially grateful to Mrs. Dorothy Aeppli of St. Paul, Minnesota, for providing numerous valuable comments during the preparation of the English manuscript. The author and the translator are responsible for any remaining faults and imperfections. I welcome any suggestions for improvement.

My greatest personal gratitude goes to the translator, Mr. Zenon Reynarowych, whose skills have done much to clarify the text, and to Springer-Verlag.

Klausdorf

LOTHAR SACHS

FROM THE PREFACES TO PREVIOUS EDITIONS

FIRST EDITION (November, 1967)

"This cannot be due merely to chance," thought the London physician Arbuthnott some 250 years ago when he observed that in birth registers issued annually over an 80 year period, male births always outnumbered female births. Based on a sample of this size, his inference was quite reliable. He could in each case write a plus sign after the number of male births (which was greater than the number of female births) and thus set up a sign test. With large samples, a two-thirds majority of one particular sign is sufficient. When samples are small, a $\frac{4}{5}$ or even a $\frac{9}{10}$ majority is needed to reliably detect a difference.

Our own time is characterized by the rapid development of probability and mathematical statistics and their application in science, technology, economics and politics.

This book was written at the suggestion of Prof. Dr. H. J. Staemmler, presently the medical superintendent of the municipal women's hospital in Ludwigshafen am Rhein. I am greatly indebted to him for his generous assistance. Professor W. Wetzel, director of the Statistics Seminar at the University of Kiel; Brunhilde Memmer of the Economics Seminar library at the University of Kiel; Dr. E. Weber of the Department of Agriculture Variations Statistics Section at the University of Kiel; and Dr. J. Neumann and Dr. M. Reichel of the local University Library, all helped me in finding the appropriate literature. Let me not fail to thank for their valuable assistance those who helped to compose the manuscript, especially Mrs. W. Schröder, Kiel, and Miss Christa Diercks, Kiel, as well as the medical laboratory technician F. Niklewitz, who prepared the diagrams. I am indebted to Prof. S. Koller, director of the Institute of Medical Statistics

and Documentation at Mainz University, and especially to Professor E. Walter, director of the Institute of Medical Statistics and Documentation at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, for many stimulating discussions.

Mr. J. Schimmler and Dr. K. Fuchs assisted in reading the proofs. I thank

them sincerely.

I also wish to thank the many authors, editors, and publishers who permitted reproduction of the various tables and figures without reservation. I am particularly indebted to the executor of the literary estate of the late Sir Ronald A. Fisher, F.R.S., Cambridge, Professor Frank Yates (Rothamsted), and to Oliver and Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh, for permission to reproduce Table II 1. Table III. Table IV, Table V, and Table VII 1 from their book "Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research"; Professor O. L. Davies, Alderley Park, and the publisher, Oliver and Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh, for permission to reproduce a part of Table H from the book "The Design and Analysis of Industrial Experiments:"the publisher, C. Griffin and Co., Ltd. London, as well as the authors, Professor M. G. Kendall and Professor M. H. Quenouille, for permission to reproduce Tables 4a and 4b from the book "The Advanced Theory of Statistics." Vol. II, by Kendall and Stuart, and the figures on pp. 28 and 29 as well as Table 6 from the booklet "Rapid Statistical Calculations" by Ouenouille: Professors E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, editors of the "Biometrika Tables for Staticians, Vol. 1, 2nd ed., Cambridge 1958, for permission to adopt concise versions of Tables 18, 24, and 31. I also wish to thank Mrs. Marjorie Mitchell, the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, and Professor W. J. Dixon for permission to reproduce Tables A-12c and A-29 (Copyright April 13, 1965, March 1, 1966, and April 21, 1966) from the book "Introduction to Statistical Analysis" by W. J. Dixon and F. J. Massey Jr., as well as Professor C. Eisenhart for permission to use the table of tolerance factors for the normal distribution from "Techniques of Statistical Analysis," edited by C. Eisenhart, W. M. Hastay, and W. A. Wallis. I am grateful to Professor F. Wilcoxon, Lederle Laboratories (a division of American Cyanamid Company), Pearl River, for permission to reproduce Tables 2, 3, and 5 from "Some Rapid Approximate Statistical Procedures" by F. Wilcoxon and Roberta A. Wilcox. Professor W. Wetzel, Berlin-Dahlem, and the people at de Gruyter-Verlag, Berlin W 35, I thank for the permission to use the table on p. 31 in "Elementary Statistical Tables" by W. Wetzel. Special thanks are due Professor K. Diem of the editorial staff of Documenta Geigy, Basel, for his kind permission to use an improved table of the upper significance bounds of the Studentized range, which was prepared for the 7th edition of the "Scientific Tables." I am grateful to the people at Springer-Verlag for their kind cooperation.

SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS

Some sections have been expanded and revised and others completely rewritten, in particular the sections on the fundamental operations of arithmetic extraction of roots, the basic tasks of statistics, computation of the standard deviation and variance, risk I and II, tests of $\sigma = \sigma_0$ with μ known and unknown, tests of $\pi_1 = \pi_2$, use of the arc since transformation and of $\pi_1 - \pi_2 = d_0$, the fourfold χ^2 -test, sample sizes required for this test when risk I and risk II are given, the U-test, the H-test, the confidence interval of the median, the Sperman rank correlation, point bivariate and multiple correlation, linear regression on two independent variables, multivariate methods, experimental design and models for the analysis of variance. The following tables were supplemented or completely revised: the critical values for the standard normal distribution, the t- and the χ^2 -distribution, Hartley's $F_{\rm max}$, Wilcoxon's R for pairwise differences, the values of $e^{-\lambda}$ and arc sin \sqrt{p} , the table for the z-transformation of the coefficient of correlation and the bounds for the test of $\rho = 0$ in the one and two sided problem. The bibliography was completely overhauled. Besides corrections, numerous simplifications, and improved formulations, the third edition also incorporates updated material. Moreover, some of the statistical tables have been expanded (Tables 69a, 80, 84, 98, and 99, and unnumbered tables in Sections 4.5.1 and 5.3.3). The bibliographical references have been completely revised. The author index is a newly added feature. Almost all suggestions resulting from the first and second editions are thereby realized.

FOURTH EDITION (June, 1973)

This revised edition, with a more appropriate title, is written both as an introductory and follow-up text for reading and study and as a reference book with a collection of formulas and tables, numerous cross-references, an extensive bibliography, an author index, and a detailed subject index. Moreover, it contains a wealth of refinements, primarily simplifications, and statements made more precise. Large portions of the text and bibliography have been altered in accordance with the latest findings, replaced by a revised expanded version, or newly inserted; this is also true of the tables (the index facing the title page, as well as Tables 13, 14, 28, 43, 48, 56, 65, 75, 84, 183, and 185, and the unnumbered tables in Sections 1.2.3, 1.6.4, and 3.9.1, and on the reverse side of the next to last sheet). Further changes appear in the second, newly revised edition of my book "Statistical Methods. A Primer for Practitioners in Science, Medicine, Engineering, Economics, Psychology. and Sociology," which can serve as a handy companion volume for quick orientation. Both volumes benefited from the suggestions of the many who offered constructive criticisms—engineers in particular. It will be of interest

to medical students that I have covered the material necessary for medical school exams in biomathematics, medical statistics and documentation. I wish to thank Professor Erna Weber and Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, as well as the author, Dr. J. Michaelis, for permission to reproduce Tables 2 and 3 from the paper "Threshold value of the Friedman test," Biometrische Zeitschrift 13 (1971), 122. Special thanks are due to the people at Springer-Verlag for their complying with the author's every request. I am also grateful for all comments and suggestions.

FIFTH EDITION (July, 1978)

This new edition gave me the opportunity to introduce simplifications and supplementary material and to formulate the problems and solutions more precisely. I am grateful to Professor Clyde Y. Kramer for permission to reproduce from his book (A First Course in Methods of Multivariate Analysis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1972) the upper bounds of the Bonferroni χ^2 -statistics (Appendix D, pp. 326–351), which were calculated by G. B. Beus and D. R. Jensen in September, 1967. Special thanks are due the people at Springer-Verlag for their complying with the author's every request. I welcome all criticisms and suggestions for improvement.

LOTHAR SACHS

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