

Table B.1 — Value of $t_p(v)$ from the t -distribution for degrees of freedom v that defines an interval $-t_p(v)$ to $+t_p(v)$ that encompasses the fraction p of the distribution

Degrees of freedom v	Fraction p in percent					
	68.27 ^(a)	90	95	95.45 ^(a)	99	99.73 ^(a)
1	1.84	6.31	12.71	13.97	63.66	235.80
2	1.32	2.92	4.30	4.53	9.92	19.21
3	1.20	2.35	3.18	3.31	5.84	9.22
4	1.14	2.13	2.78	2.87	4.60	6.62
5	1.11	2.02	2.57	2.65	4.03	5.51
6	1.09	1.94	2.45	2.52	3.71	4.90
7	1.08	1.89	2.36	2.43	3.50	4.53
8	1.07	1.86	2.31	2.37	3.36	4.28
9	1.06	1.83	2.26	2.32	3.25	4.09
10	1.05	1.81	2.23	2.28	3.17	3.96
11	1.05	1.80	2.20	2.25	3.11	3.85
12	1.04	1.78	2.18	2.23	3.05	3.76
13	1.04	1.77	2.16	2.21	3.01	3.69
14	1.04	1.76	2.14	2.20	2.98	3.64
15	1.03	1.75	2.13	2.18	2.95	3.59
16	1.03	1.75	2.12	2.17	2.92	3.54
17	1.03	1.74	2.11	2.16	2.90	3.51
18	1.03	1.73	2.10	2.15	2.88	3.48
19	1.03	1.73	2.09	2.14	2.86	3.45
20	1.03	1.72	2.09	2.13	2.85	3.42
25	1.02	1.71	2.06	2.11	2.79	3.33
30	1.02	1.70	2.04	2.09	2.75	3.27
35	1.01	1.70	2.03	2.07	2.72	3.23
40	1.01	1.68	2.02	2.06	2.70	3.20
45	1.01	1.68	2.01	2.06	2.69	3.18
50	1.01	1.68	2.01	2.05	2.68	3.16
100	1.005	1.660	1.984	2.025	2.626	3.077
∞	1.000	1.645	1.960	2.000	2.576	3.000

^(a)For a quantity z described by a normal distribution with expectation μ_z and standard deviation σ , the interval $\mu_z \pm k\sigma$ encompasses $p = 68.27, 95.45,$ and 99.73 percent of the distribution for $k = 1, 2,$ and $3,$ respectively.