

Appendix 2: Significance of a t Statistic

An exact formula is used for 30 or fewer degrees of freedom, the Cornish-Fisher approximation otherwise.

Notation

The following notation is used in this appendix:

X	Absolute value of the t variable
k	Integer degrees of freedom
Q	Two-sided significance level

Computation (Abramowitz and Stegun, 1965)

(1) For $k \leq 30$,

$$Q = 1 - A(k)$$

where, for k odd

$$A(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \theta + \sin \theta \left[\cos \theta + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \theta + \dots + \frac{2 \cdot 4 \dots (k-3)}{3 \cdot 5 \dots (k-2)} \cos^{k-2} \theta \right] \right\} & k \neq 1 \\ \frac{2\theta}{\pi} & k = 1 \end{cases}$$

For k even,

$$A(k) = \sin \theta \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \cos^4 \theta + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots (k-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \dots (k-2)} \cos^{k-2} \theta \right\}$$

2 Appendix 2

and

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{X}{\sqrt{k}}$$
$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\tilde{\theta}}{\sqrt{1+\tilde{\theta}^2}}$$
$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tilde{\theta}^2}}$$

where

$$\tilde{\theta} = \frac{X}{\sqrt{k}}$$

(2) If $k > 30$ and $X < 5 \times 10^{-5}$,

$$Q = 1$$

If $k > 30$ and $X \geq 5 \times 10^{-5}$,

$$Q = 2 \left(Q_N(X) + \frac{XR \exp(-X^2/2)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right)$$

where $Q_N(X)$ is the normal one-tailed significance probability, and

$$\begin{aligned}
R = & \frac{(X^2 + 1)}{4k} + \frac{-3 + X^2(-5 + X^2(-7 + 3X^2))}{96k^2} \\
& + \frac{(-15) + X^2(-3 + X^2(6 + X^2(14 + X^2(-11 + X^2))))}{384k^3} \\
& + \frac{945 + X^2(-915 + X^2(-213 + X^2(-939 + X^2(-2141 + X^2(2225 + X^2(-375 + 15X^2))))))}{92160k^4} \\
& + \frac{17955 + X^2(5355 + X^2(180 + X^2(1140 + X^2(2490 + X^2(5994 + X^2(-7516 + X^2(1764 + X^2(-133 + 3X^2))))))))}{368640k^5}
\end{aligned}$$

References

- Abramowitz, N., and Stegun, I., eds. 1965. *Handbook of mathematical functions*. National Bureau of Standards, Applied Mathematics Series 55. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.