



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2016/2017**

COURSE NAME : ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS V
COURSE CODE : BEE 31702 / BWM 20502
PROGRAMME : BEJ/BEV
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2016/JANUARY 2017
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWELVE (12) PAGES

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- Q1** (a) Intex Technology™, an integrated circuit (chips) factory, is developing a new innovative chipset. During research and development stages, 2 wafers have been produced to investigate the output and functionality. A wafer is a thin slice of semiconductor material used in the fabrication of integrated circuits and other microdevices. Each wafer has 10 possible chips on it. It is observed that only 70% of the chips tested are functional while the remaining chips are proven to be defected.
- (i) Calculate the probability that exactly 10 chips are functional.
(4 marks)
 - (ii) Calculate the probability that at least 15 chips are functional.
(4 marks)
 - (iii) The chip design has been further improved using wafers that can contain up to 50 chips and produces an estimated yield (functional chips) of 98%. The factory initiates the processing of ~~1000~~¹⁰⁰ wafers per week. Indicate the probability that the company will throw away 100 chips (not functional) per week.
(4 marks)
 - (iv) In a week production, calculate the probability that 80 chips are not functional by using Normal approximation.
(8 marks)

* Note : no Binomial table is provided.
Student need to calculate by using Equation
provided in list of Formulas.

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Q3 (a) A software company periodically uploads mobile apps in a cloud storage before distributing to end users for research purposes. Twelve brand new mobile apps have been added online, however, three of them were corrupted, due to incorrect uploading. An end user randomly downloaded two of the apps for his personal use. Let X be the number of corrupted mobile apps downloaded.

(i) Identify the sample space of X . (2 marks)

(ii) Find the probability of X by using p.d.f table. (2 marks)

(iii) Show that the expected value of X is 0.5. (2 marks)

(iv) Calculate $Var(3X + 5)$. (4 marks)

(b) The effectiveness of solar-energy heating units depends on the amount of radiation available from the sun. During the month of January, daily total solar radiation recorded at Universiti Tun Hussein Onn (UTHM), Batu Pahat, approximately follows the following probability density function (units are hundreds of calories).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} q^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2q^2x - 3q^2, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(i) Find the value of q . (2 marks)

(ii) Compute the cumulative distribution function of X . (6 marks)

(iii) Determine $P(1.7 < X \leq 2.3)$ by using cumulative distribution function of X . (2 marks)

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- Q4** (a) An investigation by a senior engineer was done in order to study the effect of ambient temperature, x , measured in Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$), on the electric power consumed by a chemical plant, y , measured in British thermal unit (BTU). The temperature data accumulated is shown in **Table Q4(a)**. Other factors were held constant and the data were collected from an experimental pilot plant in the nearby region.

Table Q4(a)

y (BTU)	x ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)
250	27
285	45
320	72
265	31
298	60
267	34
321	74
295	58

- (i) Find the slope equation of the least squares line and intercept in a simple linear regression model that will enable us to predict the ambient temperature. (7 marks)
- (ii) Plot the data. (4 marks)
- (iii) Predict power consumption for an ambient temperature of 65°F . (2 marks)
- (iv) Find and interpret the Pearson correlation coefficient (7 marks)

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Q5 (a) Samsung® a mobile company giant is investigating the problems regarding the exploding batteries on their new mobile device, the Samsung® S7 series. It is found that the batteries claims an average talk time of battery type A exceeds the average talk time battery type B by less than 11 minutes. In order to find the threshold for overheating, the company tested this claim using 50 batteries under similar conditions. Type A battery had an average talk time of 85.7 minutes with a standard deviation of 6.24 minutes, while type B battery had an average tensile of 76.8 minutes with a standard deviation of 5.63 minutes. Test the manufacturer's claim using a 0.05 level of significance.

(12 marks)

(b) Edward Snowden, the former CIA computer analyst, used to listens to national security recordings before he leaked them to the world. He discovered that on average, the mean length for a recording for a sample of 100 security tapes is 1620 hours with standard deviation 120 hours. However, the CIA claimed that their average recording time is 1600 hours. Test the claim at 95% level of confidence.

(8 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –

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List of Formulas

Random Variables :

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} P(x_i) = 1, \quad E(X) = \sum_{\forall x} x \cdot P(x), \quad E(X^2) = \sum_{\forall x} x^2 \cdot P(x), \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1,$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot P(x) dx, \quad E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot P(x) dx, \quad Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2.$$

Special Probability Distributions :

$$P(x=r) = {}^n C_r \cdot p^r \cdot q^{n-r}, \quad r = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad X \sim B(n, p), \quad P(X=r) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \cdot \mu^r}{r!}, \quad r = 0, 1, \dots, \infty,$$

$$X \sim P_0(\mu), \quad Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}, \quad Z \sim N(0, 1), \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2).$$

Sampling Distributions :

$$\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n), \quad Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1), \quad T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right).$$

Estimations :

$$n = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{E}\right)^2, \quad \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}},$$

$$\left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}},$$

$$\left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) - t_{\alpha/2, v} \cdot S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) + t_{\alpha/2, v} \cdot S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

where Pooled estimate of variance, $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$ with $v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$,

$$\left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) - t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (s_1^2 + s_2^2)} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) + t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (s_1^2 + s_2^2)} \text{ with } v = 2(n - 1),$$

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$$\left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) - t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \left(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right) + t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \text{ with } v = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2, v}^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, v}^2} \text{ with } v = n - 1,$$

$$\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{\alpha/2, v_1, v_2}} < \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} < \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \cdot f_{\alpha/2, v_2, v_1} \text{ with } v_1 = n_1 - 1 \text{ and } v_2 = n_2 - 1.$$

Hypothesis Testing :

$$Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}, T = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \text{ with } v = n_1 + n_2 - 2,$$

$$Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}, T = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}(s_1^2 + s_2^2)}}, T = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \text{ with}$$

$$v = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}; S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}; \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Simple Linear Regressions :

$$S_{xy} = \sum x_i y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \sum y_i}{n}, S_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}, S_{yy} = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n}, \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}, \bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n},$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}, \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}, \hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x, r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} \cdot S_{yy}}}, SSE = S_{yy} - \hat{\beta}_1 S_{xy}, MSE = \frac{SSE}{n - 2},$$

$$T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1^*}{\sqrt{\frac{MSE}{S_{xx}}}} \sim t_{n-2}, T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0^*}{\sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)}} \sim t_{n-2}.$$

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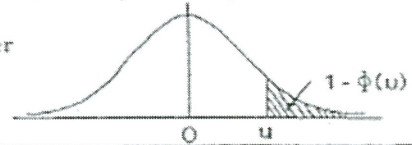
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Basic Distribution and Significance Table

T

AREAS IN TAIL OF THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

The function tabulated is $1 - \Phi(u)$ where $\Phi(u)$ is the cumulative distribution function of a standardised Normal variable u . Thus $1 - \Phi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_u^{\infty} e^{-u^2/2} du$ is the probability that a standardised Normal variable selected at random will be greater than a value of u ($= \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$)



$\frac{(x - \mu)}{\sigma}$.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
2.0	.02275	.02222	.02169	.02118	.02068	.02018	.01970	.01923	.01876	.01831
2.1	.01786	.01743	.01700	.01659	.01618	.01578	.01539	.01500	.01463	.01426
2.2	.01390	.01355	.01321	.01287	.01255	.01222	.01191	.01160	.01130	.01101
2.3	.01072	.01044	.01017	.00990	.00964	.00939	.00914	.00889	.00866	.00842
2.4	.00820	.00798	.00776	.00755	.00734	.00714	.00695	.00676	.00657	.00639
2.5	.00621	.00604	.00587	.00570	.00554	.00539	.00523	.00508	.00494	.00480
2.6	.00466	.00453	.00440	.00427	.00415	.00402	.00391	.00379	.00368	.00357
2.7	.00347	.00336	.00326	.00317	.00307	.00298	.00289	.00280	.00272	.00264
2.8	.00256	.00248	.00240	.00233	.00226	.00219	.00212	.00205	.00199	.00193
2.9	.00187	.00181	.00175	.00169	.00164	.00159	.00154	.00149	.00144	.00139
3.0	.00135									
3.1	.00097									
3.2	.00069									
3.3	.00048									
3.4	.00034									
3.5	.00023									
3.6	.00016									
3.7	.00011									
3.8	.00007									
3.9	.00005									
4.0	.00003									

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Table 7

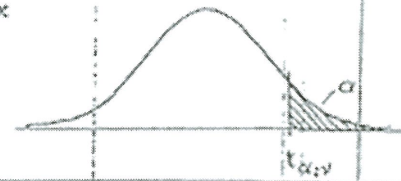
PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE t DISTRIBUTION

The table gives the value of $t_{\alpha; \nu}$ – the 100α percentage point of the t distribution for ν degrees of freedom.

The values of t are obtained by solution of the equation:-

$$\alpha = \Gamma\left\{\frac{1}{2}(\nu+1)\right\} \left\{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu\right)\right\}^{-1} (\nu\pi)^{-1/2} \int_t^{\infty} (1+x^2/\nu)^{-(\nu+1)/2} dx$$

Note. The tabulation is for one tail only i.e. for positive values of t . For $|t|$ the column headings for α must be doubled.



$\alpha =$	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005
$\nu = 1$	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.31	636.62
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.326	31.598
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.213	12.924
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.767
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
120	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160	3.373
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090	3.291

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Table 8

PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE χ^2 DISTRIBUTION

Table of $\chi^2_{\alpha; \nu}$ - the 100 α percentage point of the χ^2 distribution for ν degrees of freedom



Table with columns for alpha (0.99 to 0.01) and degrees of freedom (nu) (1 to 100). The table contains percentage points of the chi-squared distribution.

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Table 9

PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE F DISTRIBUTION .

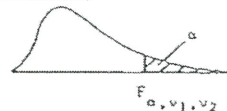
The table gives the values of $F_{\alpha; \nu_1, \nu_2}$ the 100α percentage point of the F distribution having ν_1 degrees of freedom in the numerator and ν_2 degrees of freedom in the denominator.

For each pair of values of ν_1 and ν_2 , $F_{\alpha; \nu_1, \nu_2}$ is tabulated for $\alpha = 0.05, 0.025, 0.01, 0.001$, the 0.025 values being bracketed.

The lower percentage points of the distribution may be obtained from the relation:-

$$F_{1-\alpha; \nu_1, \nu_2} = 1/F_{\alpha; \nu_2, \nu_1}$$

e.g. $F_{.95; 12, 8} = 1/F_{.05; 8, 12} = 1/2.65 = 0.351$



$\nu_2 \backslash \nu_1$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	24	∞	
1	161.4 (548) 4052 4053*	199.5 (800) 5000 5000*	215.7 (864) 5403 5404*	224.6 (900) 5625 5625*	230.2 (922) 5764 5764*	234.0 (937) 5859 5859*	236.8 (948) 5928 5929*	238.9 (957) 5981 5981*	241.9 (969) 6056 6056*	243.9 (977) 6106 6107*	249.0 (997) 6235 6235*	254.3 (1018) 6366 6366*	
2	18.5 (38.5) 98.5 998.5	19.0 (39.0) 99.0 999.0	19.2 (39.2) 99.2 999.2	19.2 (39.2) 99.2 999.2	19.3 (39.3) 99.3 999.3	19.3 (39.3) 99.3 999.3	19.4 (39.4) 99.4 999.4	19.4 (39.4) 99.4 999.4	19.4 (39.4) 99.4 999.4	19.4 (39.4) 99.4 999.4	19.5 (39.5) 99.5 999.5	19.5 (39.5) 99.5 999.5	
3	10.13 (17.4) 34.1 167.0	9.55 (16.0) 30.8 148.5	9.28 (15.4) 29.5 141.1	9.12 (15.1) 28.7 137.1	9.01 (14.9) 28.2 134.6	8.94 (14.7) 27.9 132.8	8.89 (14.6) 27.7 131.5	8.85 (14.5) 27.5 130.6	8.79 (14.4) 27.2 129.2	8.74 (14.4) 27.1 128.3	8.64 (14.1) 26.6 125.9	8.53 (13.9) 26.1 123.5	
4	7.71 (12.22) 21.2 74.14	6.94 (10.65) 18.0 61.25	6.59 (9.98) 16.7 56.18	6.39 (9.60) 16.0 53.44	6.26 (9.36) 15.5 51.71	6.16 (9.20) 15.2 50.53	6.09 (9.07) 15.0 49.66	6.04 (8.98) 14.8 49.00	5.96 (8.84) 14.5 48.05	5.91 (8.75) 14.4 47.41	5.77 (8.51) 13.9 45.77	5.63 (8.26) 13.5 44.05	
5	6.61 (10.01) 16.26 47.18	5.79 (8.43) 13.27 37.12	5.41 (7.76) 12.06 33.20	5.19 (7.39) 11.39 31.09	5.05 (7.15) 10.97 29.75	4.95 (6.98) 10.67 28.83	4.88 (6.85) 10.46 28.16	4.82 (6.76) 10.29 27.65	4.74 (6.62) 10.05 26.92	4.68 (6.52) 9.89 26.42	4.53 (6.28) 9.47 25.14	4.36 (6.02) 9.02 23.79	
6	5.99 (8.81) 13.74 35.51	5.14 (7.26) 10.92 27.00	4.76 (6.60) 9.78 23.70	4.53 (6.23) 9.15 21.92	4.39 (5.99) 8.75 20.80	4.28 (5.82) 8.47 20.03	4.21 (5.70) 8.26 19.46	4.15 (5.60) 8.10 19.03	4.06 (5.46) 7.87 18.41	4.00 (5.37) 7.72 17.99	3.84 (5.12) 7.31 16.90	3.67 (4.85) 6.88 15.75	
7	5.59 (8.07) 12.25 29.25	4.74 (6.54) 9.55 21.69	4.35 (5.89) 8.45 18.77	4.12 (5.52) 7.85 17.20	3.97 (5.29) 7.46 16.21	3.87 (5.12) 7.19 15.52	3.79 (4.99) 6.99 15.02	3.73 (4.90) 6.84 14.63	3.64 (4.76) 6.62 14.08	3.57 (4.67) 6.47 13.71	3.41 (4.42) 6.07 12.73	3.23 (4.14) 5.65 11.70	
8	5.32 (7.57) 11.26 25.42	4.46 (6.06) 8.65 18.49	4.07 (5.42) 7.59 15.83	3.84 (5.05) 7.01 14.39	3.69 (4.82) 6.63 13.48	3.58 (4.65) 6.37 12.86	3.50 (4.53) 6.18 12.40	3.44 (4.43) 6.03 12.05	3.35 (4.30) 5.81 11.54	3.28 (4.20) 5.67 11.19	3.12 (3.95) 5.28 10.30	2.93 (3.67) 4.86 9.34	
9	5.12 (7.21) 10.56 22.86	4.26 (5.71) 8.02 16.39	3.86 (5.08) 6.99 13.90	3.63 (4.72) 6.42 12.56	3.48 (4.48) 6.06 11.71	3.37 (4.32) 5.80 11.13	3.29 (4.20) 5.61 10.69	3.23 (4.10) 5.47 10.37	3.14 (3.96) 5.26 9.87	3.07 (3.87) 5.11 9.57	2.90 (3.61) 4.73 8.72	2.71 (3.33) 4.31 7.81	
10	4.96 (6.94) 10.04 21.04	4.10 (5.46) 7.56 14.91	3.71 (4.83) 6.55 12.55	3.48 (4.47) 5.99 11.28	3.33 (4.24) 5.64 10.48	3.22 (4.07) 5.39 9.93	3.14 (3.95) 5.20 9.52	3.07 (3.85) 5.06 9.20	2.98 (3.72) 4.85 8.74	2.91 (3.62) 4.71 8.44	2.74 (3.37) 4.33 7.64	2.54 (3.08) 3.91 6.76	
11	4.84 (6.72) 9.65 19.69	3.98 (5.26) 7.21 13.81	3.59 (4.63) 6.22 11.56	3.36 (4.28) 5.67 10.35	3.20 (4.04) 5.32 9.58	3.09 (3.88) 5.07 9.05	3.01 (3.76) 4.89 8.66	2.95 (3.66) 4.74 8.35	2.85 (3.53) 4.54 7.92	2.79 (3.43) 4.40 7.63	2.61 (3.17) 4.02 6.85	2.40 (2.88) 3.60 6.00	
12	4.75 (6.55) 9.33 18.64	3.89 (5.10) 6.93 12.97	3.49 (4.47) 5.95 10.80	3.26 (4.12) 5.41 9.63	3.11 (3.89) 5.06 8.89	3.00 (3.73) 4.82 8.38	2.91 (3.61) 4.64 8.00	2.85 (3.51) 4.50 7.71	2.75 (3.37) 4.30 7.29	2.69 (3.28) 4.16 7.00	2.51 (3.02) 3.78 6.25	2.30 (2.72) 3.36 5.42	

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