APPLICATION OF STATISTICS TO PROBLEMS IN BACTERIOLOGY

I. A MEANS OF DETERMINING BACTERIAL POPULATION BY THE DILUTION METHOD

H. O. HALVORSON AND N. R. ZIEGLER

Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, University of Minnesota

Received for publication, April 2, 1932

INTRODUCTION

Some time ago the authors had occasion to study the effect of bacteria on the curing of meat. As a part of the work it was necessary to determine the number of bacteria present in the pickle at different stages of the cure. When plates were made of the pickle in the usual manner, surprisingly low counts were obtained, as compared with the number estimated by direct microscopic observations of wet preparations. While the latter indicated from 500,000 to 1,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter, the plate count obtained from the same material was 10,000 or The low values obtained with plating were at first attribless. uted to an unfavorable medium; consequently a solid medium was made by adding agar to clarified pickle. The counts obtained with the use of this medium were approximately the same as those obtained with use of standard beef extract agar. These results led us to believe that a considerable portion of the usual flora of curing pickle could not develop on solid media. Attempts were then made to determine the number of bacteria present by means of the direct count. For this purpose a modification of the Breed and Brew (1925) method was used. This was not satisfactory because of the high salt content of the pickle. The salt not only brought about a precipitation of the dye, but also, in crystallizing, obscured many of the organisms. Furthermore, the salt prevented proper fixation of bacteria on the slide, so that

JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, VOL. XXV, NC. 2

attempts to remove the salt by washing resulted in the removal of most of the bacteria. Because of the great variety of organisms present, many of which were actively motile, and because of the presence of débris, methods making use of a counting chamber could not be used.

These difficulties forced us to consider the dilution method as a means of evaluating the bacterial population.

We were at once confronted with the following problems: (1) calculation of the number of bacteria present from the number of tubes showing growth in the various dilutions, (2) evaluation of the accuracy of the data thus obtained, and (3), determination of the variation in accuracy with the number of tubes used in each A careful review of the literature was made in an atdilution. tempt to find answers to the questions involved. We found that many investigators had advanced equations that would enable us to calculate the most probable number of organisms from the number of tubes that showed growth, and some had published tables to aid in the calculation. We were, however, unable to find any satisfactory solution of the problem of variation in accuracy with the number of tubes used in each dilution, or, what would have been more desirable, a method for the determination of the number of tubes that must be used to get a specified accuracy. We therefore deemed it necessary to reconsider the entire problem. This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the various problems involved in the dilution method of determining a bacterial population.

HISTORY

The use of dilution methods in bacteriology dates back to the early days of the science. About 1875 Pasteur obtained pure cultures of bacteria by diluting the original inoculum during several successive transfers to a suitable culture medium. Later Miquel, Brefeld, and Lister (Kolle, Kraus and Uhlenhuth (1930)) obtained pure cultures by inoculating small amounts of diluted bacterial suspension into a series of tubes of medium.

For many years bacteriologists have been using dilution methods to give some idea of the number of organisms in the material examined. This method consists in diluting the material to be examined, usually in powers of 10, and inoculating equal volumes of the diluted material into liquid media. If growth occurs from the inoculation of 1 cc. of a 1:100 dilution and not from a 1:1000 dilution, the number of organisms present in the original material is said to be between 100 and 1000 per cubic centimeter. On the basis of chance, however, it might be possible to have only 50 organisms per cubic centimeter, or more than 1000 per cubic centimeter in the original material and still get growth from the 1:100 dilution and not above that in a single test. A presumptive coli test, utilizing varying amounts of inoculum, has been used in a similar way in the bacteriological analysis of water to give an approximate idea of the quality of the water.

This was essentially the basis of the method introduced by Phelps (1908) to estimate the *B. coli* content of water from presumptive test data. In his method it is assumed that the reciprocal of the highest dilution which shows growth represents the most probable number of organisms present. His method was adopted by a Committee on Standard Methods of Water Analysis of the American Public Health Association (1920). In case "skips" occurred, that is, a positive presumptive test from a dilution higher than one which was negative, the result taken was the reciprocal of the dilution next higher than the smallest one giving a positive test.

A more accurate method of interpreting dilution data has been supplied by McCrady (1915). In developing his equations he begins with the proposition that there is only one organism for each 100 cc. in the sample. He stated that this one organism must obviously be contained in one of the 1 cc. volumes and that the probability of not getting the organism when a single cubic centimeter is removed from the 100 cc. volume is 0.99. The following quotation from his article (p. 185) shows how he has developed his equation.

Now suppose 2 *B. coli* are in the sample. The probability of each organism's not being contained in the 1 cc. withdrawn for the fermentation test has been shown to be (0.99). Then, by the principle just il-

lustrated, the probability of neither organism's appearing in this 1 cc. is equal to the product of the separate probabilities, or (0.99) (0.99) = 0.9801. And if a great number of such samples were examined, about 98.01 per cent of the results would be "0/1 in 1 cc."

In general if V represents the number of volumes in the sample, and x the number of B. coli in the sample, and one volume is withdrawn, the probability that this volume will contain no B. coli is given by

$$\left[\frac{V-1}{V}\right]^2$$

Thus when 1 cc. of the sample is withdrawn for the test, V becomes 100 and the formula becomes $\left[\frac{99}{100}\right]^x$. When a 10 cc. quantity is withdrawn, V becomes 10 (there are ten 10 cc. volumes in the sample), and the formula becomes 0.9^{z} .

With this reasoning as a foundation for his later work, McCrady developed the equations from which it is possible to calculate the most probable number of organisms per cubic centimeter from data obtained by inoculating a series of tubes with the same dilution or from several series of tubes inoculated with several different dilutions. For the special case where a series of tubes are inoculated with 10 cc., a second with 1 cc., and a third with 0.1 cc., the following formula is given:

$$(p+q)(\log 0.9) + (r+s)(\log 0.99) + (t+u)(\log 0.999) = \frac{p(\log 0.9)}{1-0.9^{s}} + \frac{r(\log 0.99)}{1-0.99^{s}} + \frac{t(\log 0.999)}{1-0.999^{s}}$$

In this equation, p, r, and t represent the number of tubes showing growth in the different series and q, s, and u represent the number of tubes showing no growth in the corresponding series of dilutions. To simplify the use of the method, McCrady (1918) has solved the equation for all possible combinations for several special cases, including those when 5 and 10 tubes are used in each dilution. These solutions have been put into tables so that the method may be used without tedious calculation.

While McCrady's tables and equations may be regarded as solving the problem of calculating, from dilution data, the most probable number of bacteria present, they do not offer a solution to the more general problem of variation in accuracy with the number of tubes used. In attempting to solve this problem with McCrady's equations, we find that the mathematics become very cumbersome. McCrady's equations are each limited to a special case, so that to solve them one must resort to rather tedious calculation. A more general solution whereby all cases could be evaluated from a single equation and a single table is very desirable. We have accordingly approached the problem from a different angle and have worked out tables somewhat analogous to those of McCrady.

On the basis of minor assumptions, Wolman and Weaver (1917) have simplified McCrady's formula. Their equations are convenient for the calculation of the most probable number of bacteria, but they do not enable one to evaluate the accuracy of the data.

Various methods of interpreting dilution data have been considered in a series of articles by Wells (1918; 1919; 1921), and in an article by Wells and Wells (1922). Their treatment does not lead to results that can be used in the general solution of the problem.

The methods advocated by Wells have been objected to by several investigators. Notable among these is Cairns (1918).

More general considerations of the dilution method have been contributed by Stein (1922), Greenwood and Yule (1917), Fisher (1925), and Reed (1925). All of these men have shown that the number of tubes showing no growth when inoculated with a fixed quantity of a single dilution is equal to e^{-ax} , where x represents the number of organisms per cubic centimeter in that dilution, and a represents the volume of the dilution used for the inoculation.

Stein not only made use of this exponential relationship to interpret dilution data, but he attempted to simplify its application by graphical means. He also showed by graphical means how the accuracy of the method varied with the number of tubes used. These considerations were, however, limited to a few special cases.

Greenwood and Yule considered not only the special case of a

single dilution inoculated into a series of tubes but also the general case of several dilutions inoculated into a series of tubes. Although they give the equation from which the most probable number of organisms can be calculated from experimental data involving several dilutions and several tubes in each, they have made no attempt to simplify the solution of this general case. Since the general equation is rather involved, it is necessary to simplify the solution by means of tables in order to make it applicable for practical use. Greenwood and Yule show how the accuracy of dilution data can be evaluated. Here again, simplification is needed for general application.

Their equation for the general case is as follows:

 $(a_1n_1 + a_2n_2 + \dots + a_nn_n) = \frac{a_1m_1}{1 - e^{-a_1x}}e^{-a_1x} + \frac{a_2m_2}{1 - e^{-a_2x}}e^{-a_2x} \dots \frac{a_nm_n}{1 - e^{-a_nx}}e^{-a_nx}$

In this equation x is the most probable number of bacteria per cubic centimeter that will give n_1 negative and m_1 positive results when N_1 tubes are inoculated with a_1 cc. each, and will give n_2 negative and m_2 positive results when N_2 tubes are inoculated with a_2 cc. each, etc.

Reed's contribution is very helpful in the special cases where one tube in each of several dilutions or where several tubes of the same dilution are used, but his solution is not extended to the more general problem of several tubes in each of several dilutions.

The dilution method has been used by Cunningham (1915), by Cutler (1919a), and by Cutler, Crump, and Sandon (1922) to evaluate the number of protozoa in soil. In the first two of these publications the dilution data were interpreted by the method of Phelps (1908), while Cutler, Crump, and Sandon used a table calculated by Fisher (1925). This table by Fisher is useful only for a very special case, so that it is not of any material value in general application. Fisher's table appears to be calculated from the exponential function e^{-x} .

A theoretical consideration of the dilution method has also been contributed by Clark (1927), who applied the method to determine the numbers of bacteriophage in a suspension.

After a careful review of the literature on the subject we still

feel it is necessary to reconsider the entire problem. General as well as special equations should be developed that are based on the reasoning used by Stein (1922), Greenwood and Yule (1917), Fisher (1925), and Reed (1925). These equations should be solved for all the special cases that are in common use, and the solutions should be arranged in tabular form, as McCrady did for his equations. Furthermore, tables should be made available which will aid in the solution of any special case not in common use.

A more detailed consideration of the accuracy of the method is needed. The calculation of the accuracy should be simplified so that anyone using the dilution method will be able to determine, to a reasonable degree, the limits of accuracy of his data. This must be made simple enough so that it can be applied generally.

The mathematics involved in the dilution method should also be applied to other problems in bacteriology, such as the determination of the percentage of insects that may be infected with certain viruses, or the interpretation of data obtained when a series of animals are injected with a single dilution or several dilutions of a given pathogenic bacterium or virus. It is also desirable to investigate the effect produced on dilution data if we accept the theory that single cells cannot develop.

A consideration of these and other probability problems will be published in a series of articles on the subject. It has been deemed necessary to verify by experimental data some of the mathematical considerations, and data thus obtained will also be presented in this series.

This first paper is confined to the development of equations to be used for the evaluation of bacterial populations by the dilution method. Tables are included which aid in the solution of these equations, as well as special solutions which simplify their general application.

THEORY

In order to determine the number of bacteria in a sample of liquid material by the dilution method it is necessary to dilute the material to such an extent that when a sample is removed, bacteria may or may not be present. The problem at hand, then, is to determine the probability of getting bacteria in a certain sample. This probability will depend upon the number of organisms present.

A number of earlier investigators have shown how this probability is related to the number of organisms present. It is believed desirable, however, to develop these relationships from fundamental reasoning so that it will be possible for those not familiar with Poisson's Series to understand the derivation of the equations without having to make a special study of the mathematics on which the Poisson's Series is based. An understanding of the derivation of the equations is necessary for their proper application.

There are several ways in which the bacterial population can be determined by the dilution method. One may determine the number present by inoculating a large number of tubes of media with an equal volume of the sample to be tested, and determine the number present by the percentage of tubes that show growth. Or one may inoculate a series of tubes of media with a given volume, another set with a smaller volume, and a third set with a still smaller volume, and then determine the number of organisms present by the number of tubes showing growth in the different series.

We are interested, therefore, in several cases: (1) the probability of getting growth in a single tube, when it is inoculated with a definite volume of the sample; (2) the probability of getting a certain number showing growth out of a series of tubes, all of which are inoculated with the same volume of a given sample; (3) the probability of getting a certain combination of tubes showing growth out of several series of tubes when the tubes in each series are inoculated with different sized samples.

Case I we can designate as a single tube of a single dilution; case II, as several tubes of a single dilution; and case III, as several tubes of each of several dilutions.

CASE I

To calculate the probability that an organism will or will not be contained in a certain sample, let us assume that a large volume (N cc.) of the material to be sampled be at hand, and that in this material there are x organisms per cubic centimeter. Let us assume further, that the volume of an organism is v cc. (unit volume), that all organisms have the same volume, and that the water present be divided up into particles of the same unit volume as a bacterium. If we imagine now that we remove one of these particles, and let P equal the probability that our selection will not be an organism, then

$$P = \frac{\frac{N}{v} - Nz}{\frac{N}{v}}$$

This will be true because $\frac{N}{v}$ represents the total number of particles in a volume N. Nx is the number which are bacteria, and $\frac{N}{v} - Nx$, the number which are water. The probability Q

that the selection will be an organism is $\frac{Nx}{v}$. These expressions

can be simplified to P = 1 - vx; Q = vx.

Let us assume that enough of these small particles are removed so that the aggregate is 1 cc. The total probability will be expressed by the binomial $[(1-vx) + vx]^{\frac{1}{v}}$. The first term of the binomial will be $(1 - vx)^{\frac{1}{v}}$, which represents the probability that no organisms will be contained in a 1 cc. sample.

$$P = (1 - vx)^{\frac{1}{v}}.$$

This can be simplified as follows:

 $\ln P = -x - \frac{vx^2}{2} - \frac{v^3x^3}{3} - \frac{v^3x^4}{4} \dots$

Since v is very small, the second and following terms will be very small in comparison with the first term as long as relatively small values of x are considered.

 $\ln P = -x$

Therefore

or

$$P = e^{-z} \tag{1}$$

If instead of taking out 1 cc., we remove a cc., then

$$P = (1 - vx)^{\frac{a}{y}}$$

$$\ln P = a \left[-x - \frac{vx^{2}}{2} - \frac{v^{2}x^{3}}{3} \cdot \dots \right]$$

$$= -ax$$

or

 $P = e^{-x}$ (2)

and

$$Q = 1 - e^{-ax} \tag{3}$$

CASE II

If several tubes are to be inoculated with the same dilution the number of tubes which show growth will depend upon the number of organisms present and upon the element of chance.

If *n* tubes are inoculated, the total probability will be expressed by the binomial $[e^{-ax} + (1 - e^{-ax})]^n$. By expanding this binomial, the following series is obtained:

$$(e^{-ax})^n + n(e^{-ax})^{n-1} (1 - e^{-ax}) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (e^{-ax})^{n-2} (1 - e^{-ax})^2 \dots$$

The first term of this series gives an expression for the probability that none of the tubes will show growth, the second term for the probability that only one of the tubes will show growth, etc. If we let p equal the number of tubes that show growth and q the number that show no growth, in which case p + q = n, the series becomes:

$$(e^{-ax})^{q} + n(e^{-ax})^{q'} (1 - e^{-ax})^{p'} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (e^{-ax})^{q''} (1 - e^{-ax})^{p''} \dots$$

If we let P be the probability, then the following equation will hold for any combination of p and q:

$$P = \frac{(p+q)!}{p! q!} (e^{-ax})^q (1 - e^{-ax})^p$$
(4)

If p, q, and a are kept constant in this equation, P will vary only with x. From the equation and the nature of the problem, it is evident that there must be a maximum value of P corresponding to some particular value of x. This optimum value of x can be found by differentiating equation (4), which gives the following:

$$\frac{dP}{dx}\frac{1}{P} = -qa + \frac{pa e^{-ax}}{1 - e^{-ax}}$$

By putting the derivative equal to 0, it is possible to find the value of x that corresponds to the maximum value of P. If we let \bar{x} be the optimum or most probable value of x, its value may be found by substituting \bar{x} for x in the above equation, when the derivative is placed equal to 0. The resulting equation simplifies to

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{n}{q} \tag{5}$$

In the case of several tubes in a single dilution, the most probable number of organisms per cubic centimeter is given by the natural logarithm of the ratio of the total number of tubes to those that show no growth. Changing from base e to base 10, the expression becomes

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2.3026}{a} \log \frac{n}{q} \tag{6}$$

In deriving this equation, it has been assumed that in bacterial suspensions, all values of x are equally likely to occur between

0 and a number determined by the maximum bacterial population that can occur in a sample. By means of this formula it is easy to calculate the most probable number of organisms present in a sample from the number of tubes that show no growth. This can also be obtained by means of equation (5) and table 1 (appendix). From equation (5), we have

$$\frac{q}{n} = e^{-ax}$$

The function e^{-ax} then gives the fraction of tubes which show no growth. By means of a table showing values of e^{-x} for different values of x, it is possible to determine the most probable number

of organisms present corresponding to any value of $\frac{q}{n}$. Such

tables have been calculated by other investigators (L. von Bortkewitsch (1898) and H. E. Soper (1915)). The table of Bortkewitsch is carried out to only four places and that of Soper to six places. Whereas these tables may be adequate for the calculation of the most probable number from dilution data, we found that they did not suffice for the calculation of the frequency distribution of experimental values that might be obtained on a single suspension. Such calculations are essential in order to show a convenient relationship between the accuracy of the data and the number of tubes used in each dilution. For this reason we found it necessary to calculate these tables to nine decimal places. They are included in the appendix. Values of the logarithm of $(1 - e^{-x})$ are included in this table to simplify the solution of other problems which will be discussed later.

Examples: Suppose that in an experiment 0.100 of the tubes inoculated with a cc. each showed no growth, then from the table we find that the value of x corresponding to $e^{-x} = 0.100$ is 2.30. This number is therefore the most probable number of organisms present in the size sample used for the inoculation.

By means of this table it is also possible to determine the percentage of tubes showing growth which are inoculated with different sized samples. Let us assume that a liquid contained 0.650 organism per cubic centimeter, or 65 organisms in a 100 cc. sample. In this case there will be 0.0065 organism in 0.01 cc., 0.065 organism in 0.1 cc., and 0.65 organism in 1 cc. Referring to the table, we see that for

x = 0.0065	$e^{-x} = 0.9935$
x = 0.065	$e^{-x} = 0.9371$
x = 0.650	$e^{-x} = 0.5222$
x = 6.500	$e^{-x} = 0.0015$

This means that for every 10,000 tubes inoculated with each of these dilutions, on the average, 15 of those inoculated with 10 cc., 5222 of those inoculated with 1.0 cc., 9371 of those inoculated with 0.1 cc., and 9935 of those inoculated with 0.01 cc. would show no growth; or if 100 tubes were inoculated with each dilution, one would expect that all the tubes receiving 10 cc., 48 receiving 1 cc., 6 receiving 0.1 cc., and 1 receiving 0.01 cc. would show growth. If a person wished to determine the most probable number of organisms by the result of inoculating a series of tubes with a single dilution, the best size of inoculating to use would in that case be 1 cc.

When a person inoculates a series of tubes with a single dilution and finds the percentage which show growth, he will also be able, by means of this table, to determine what size inoculum would have produced growth in 50 per cent of the tubes.

CASE III

In this case several dilutions are used, and several tubes are inoculated with each dilution.

For this development the following terms will be used:

w_1 , $(1 - w_1)$ = the probability of a success and failure respectively, in a sample of size a_1 ,
w_2 , $(1 - w_2)$ = the probability of a success and failure respectively, in a sample of size a_2 ,
w_{s} , $(1 - w_{s})$ = the probability of a success and failure respectively, in a sample of size a_{s} ,
n_1 = the number of samples of size a_1 that are taken,
n_2 = the number of samples of size a_2 that are taken,
n_1 = the number of samples of size a_1 that are taken,
$p_1, q_1 =$ the number of failures and successes obtained out of n_1 trials.
p_2, q_2 = the number of failures and successes obtained out of n_2 trials,
$p_1, q_2 =$ the number of failures and successes obtained out of n_1 trials.

The total probability will therefore be the product of several binomials, and by expanding each of them and multiplying the expanded forms together, the different terms in the product will be the probability of getting any set of combinations of failures and successes, as

 $p_1q_1; p_2q_2; p_3q_3; \ldots \ldots$

The general formula for the probability of any one of these terms will then be:

$$P = \frac{(p_1 + q_1)!}{p_1! q_1!} (w_1)^{q_1} (1 - w_1)^{p_1} \frac{(p_2 + q_2)!}{p_2! q_2!} (w_2)^{q_2} (1 - w_2)^{p_2} \frac{(p_3 + q_3)!}{p_3! q_3!} (w_3)^{q_3} (1 - w_3)^{p_3} \dots (7)$$

This equation is obtained by multiplying together several equations, as (4), each being derived from a different binomial.

Now if the probabilities w_1 , w_2 , w_3 , etc., are functions of x, it is possible to find the most probable values of x by differentiating the above equation with respect to x and putting the derivative equal to zero. This equation can be differentiated most readily by taking the logarithms of both sides, thus:

$$\ln P = \ln \frac{(p_1 + q_1)!}{p_1! q_1!} + \ln \frac{(p_2 + q_2)!}{p_2! q_2!} + \ln \frac{(p_3 + q_3)!}{p_3! q_3!} \dots + q_1 \ln w_1 +$$

 $q_2 \ln w_2 + q_3 \ln w_3 \ldots + p_1 \ln(1-w_1) + p_2 \ln(1-w_2) + p_3 \ln(1-w_3) \ldots$

Differentiating and substituting $n_1 - p_1$ for q_1 , etc., we get

$$\frac{dP}{dx}\frac{1}{P} = d\frac{\ln w_1}{dx}\left[n_1 - \frac{p_1}{1 - w_1}\right] + d\frac{\ln w_2}{dx}\left[n_2 - \frac{p_2}{1 - w_2}\right] + d\frac{\ln w_3}{dx}\left[n_3 - \frac{p_4}{1 - w_3}\right] \dots$$

Now if x represents the percentage of a certain kind that are present in a unit, and a_1, a_2, a_3 , etc., represent the number of these units that are selected, then

$$w_1 = (1 - x)^{a_1}; w_2 = (1 - x)^{a_2}; w_3 = (1 - x)^{a_3}; \text{etc.}$$

and

$$\frac{d \ln w_1}{dx} = \frac{-a_1}{1-x}, \frac{d \ln w_2}{dx} = \frac{-a_2}{1-x}, \frac{d \ln w_3}{dx} = \frac{-a_2}{1-x}, \text{ etc}$$

Substituting these values in the above differential equation, putting it equal to zero, and factoring out all common multipliers, we get:

$$a_{1}\left(n_{1}-\frac{p_{1}}{1-w_{1}}\right)+a_{2}\left(n_{2}-\frac{p_{2}}{1-w_{2}}\right)+a_{3}\left(n_{3}-\frac{p_{3}}{1-w_{3}}\right)=0$$

$$\frac{p_{1}a_{1}}{1-w_{1}}+\frac{p_{2}a_{2}}{1-w_{2}}+\frac{p_{3}a_{3}}{1-w_{3}}\cdot\ldots\cdot=a_{1}n_{1}+a_{2}n_{2}+a_{3}n_{3}\cdot\ldots\cdot$$
(8)

This is the same type of equation as that developed by Greenwood and Yule (1917), but is a little more general. With this formula a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , etc., n_1 , n_2 , n_3 , etc., are constants for any given experiment. p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , etc., can be determined by experimental data. Since w_1 , w_2 , w_3 , etc., are functions of x, it is then possible to solve for x the most probable value of that variable. The solution of the equation can be simplified if tables are worked out that give the relationship between x and w_1 , w_2 , w_3 , etc.

To apply this to the problem of determining the most probable number of bacteria per cubic centimeter, let us assume that a set of tubes are inoculated with various amounts of the sample, one set inoculated with 10 cc. each, another set with 1 cc. each, and a third set with 0.1 cc. in each tube. In this case,

w_1	$= e^{-10s}$	$w_2 =$		$w_s =$	
a_1	= 10	a2 =	1	a. =	0.1

Let us assume that ten tubes are used in each set, Then

$$n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 10$$

The general formula then becomes

$$\frac{10 \ p_1}{1 - e^{-10x}} + \frac{p_2}{1 - e^{-x}} + \frac{p_3}{10(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}})} = 111$$

in which p_1 = the number of tubes receiving 10 cc. that show growth,

 p_2 = the number of tubes receiving 1 cc. that show growth,

 p_3 = the number of tubes receiving 0.1 cc. that show growth.

In the appendix, table 2, will be found values of $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-r}}$ for

the different values of x. With the aid of these tables it is an easy matter to solve the equation by trial and error by selecting the value of $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-10x}}$, $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}}$, $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}}}$, that will make the left hand side of the equation equal to 111. The values of x corresponding to these values of $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}}$, etc., will be the most probable number of organisms per cubic centimeter.

To demonstrate the method of calculation, a specific example is included.

Suppose in an actual experiment 160 tubes were inoculated with each of a series of dilutions. Suppose that the following results were obtained:

NUMBER SHOWING GROWTH	NUMBER SHOWING NO GROWTH
160	0
160	0
158	2
61	99
8	152
0	160
	160 160 158

The critical dilutions are therefore 10⁶, 10⁷, 10⁸. The most probable number of organisms present in the 10⁷ dilution can be obtained from the general equation:

$$\frac{a_1p_1}{1-e^{-a_1x}}+\frac{a_2p_2}{1-e^{-a_2x}}+\frac{a_4p_2}{1-e^{-a_4x}}=a_1n_1+a_2n_2+a_3n_4$$

In this experiment, a_1 is 10, a_2 is 1, and a_3 is 0.1; $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 160$; $p_1 = 158$, $p_2 = 61$, $p_3 = 8$. Substituting these values in the above we get

$$\frac{10 \cdot 158}{1 - e^{-10x}} + \frac{1 \cdot 61}{1 - e^{-x}} + \frac{8}{10(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}})} = 160 (10 + 1 + 0.1)$$
$$\frac{1580}{1 - e^{-10x}} + \frac{61}{1 - e^{-x}} + \frac{8}{10(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}})} = 1776.0$$

An approximate idea of the value of x can be obtained by considering the middle dilution in which the proportion of tubes showing no growth is $\frac{99}{160} = 0.6188$. From table 1 (appendix) the value of $e^{-x} = 0.6188$ is found to correspond to a value of x = 0.4800. By obtaining the reciprocals of $1 - e^{-10x}$, $1 - e^{-x}$, and $1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{20}}$ from table 2 (appendix) and substituting in the above equation, we can obtain a more accurate value of x. Substituting the proper reciprocals in the left hand side of the equation and solving, we get

1776.898 for
$$x = 0.4650$$

1774.598 for $x = 0.4700$
1770.194 for $x = 0.4800$

By interpolation, we find that the function becomes

1776.00 for x = 0.4669

In the case of the ten tubes inoculated with each of the dilutions this equation has been solved for all the combinations that are likely to occur. Table 3 (appendix) shows the most probable number of organisms which correspond to each of the combinations.

When 10 tubes are used in each of these dilutions, and when $a_1 = 10$ cc., $a_2 = 1$ cc., and $a_3 = 0.1$ cc., the general equation (7) becomes

$$P = \frac{10!}{p_1 ! q_1 ! p_2 ! q_2 ! p_3 ! q_3 !} \frac{10}{p_3 ! q_3 !} \left(e^{-10x} \right)^{q_1} \left(e^{-x} \right)^{q_3} \left(e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \right)^{q_3} \left(1 - e^{-10x} \right)^{p_1} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-x} \right)^{p_2} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \right)^{p_3}$$

Taking the log to the base 10 of both sides of the equation, we get

$$\log P = \log \frac{10!}{p_1! q_1!} + \log \frac{10!}{p_2! q_2!} + \log \frac{10!}{p_3! q_3!} - x \left(10q_1 + q_2 + \frac{q_3}{10} \right) \log e + 10p_1 \log \left(1 - e^{-10x} \right) + p_2 \log \left(1 - e^{-x} \right) + p_3 \log \left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \right)$$

By means of this equation it is possible to solve for the value of P for any given value of x and p_1 , p_2 , and p_3 . This has been done for all the combinations where P has a value greater than 0.01 per cent. These values show how often a certain combination can be expected if the number of organisms in the solution are as indicated by the most probable values of x. These frequencies

117

are helpful in interpreting data. If certain combinations are found to occur more often than indicated by these values of P, one may become suspicious that something is wrong either with the technic or with the medium.

REFERENCES

- BORTKEWITSCH, L. VON 1898 Das Gesetz der Kleinen Zablem. Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, vi + 52 p.
- BREED, R. S., AND BREW, J. D. 1925 Counting bacteria by means of the microscope. Circular of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, second reprint, 58, 1-12.
- CAIRNS, W. D. 1918 Science, N.S., 47, 239-240.
- CLARK, H. 1927 Jour. Gen. Physiol., 11, 71-81. CUNNINGHAM, A. 1915 Jour. Agric. Sci., 7, 49-74.
- CUTLER, D. W. 1919a Jour. Agric. Sci., 9, 430-444.

CUTLER, D. W. 1919b Jour. Agric. Sci., 10, 135-143.

- CUTLER, D. W., CRUMP, L. M., AND SANDON, H. 1922 Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, Series B, 211, 317-350.
- FISHER, R. A. 1925 Statistical Methods for Research Workers. Oliver and Boyd, London, vii + 239 p.
- GREENWOOD, M., AND YULE, G. UDNEY. 1917 Jour. Hyg., 16, 36-54.
- KOLLE, W., KRAUS, R., AND UHLENHUTH, P. 1930 Handbuch der Pathogen Microorganismen. Zehnter Band, 800 pp. Gustav Fischer, Jena.
- McCRADY, M. H. 1915 Jour. Infec. Dis., 17, 183-212.
- McCRADY, M. H. 1918 Pub. Health Jour., 9, 201-212.
- PHELPS, E. B. 1908 Amer. Jour. Pub. Hyg., N.S., 4, 141-145.
- REED, J. LOWELL. 1925 Report of Advisory Committee on Official Water Standards. Appendix III. Public Health Reports, Washington, 40, 693-721.
- Standard Methods 1920 Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage. American Public Health Association, Boston, 4th edition, vii + 115 p.
- SOPER, H. E. 1914 Biometrika, 10, 25-35.
- STEIN, M. F. 1917 Eng. News Rec., 78, 391-394.
- STEIN, M. F. 1918 Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, 8, 820-829.
- STEIN, M. F. 1919 Jour. Bact., 4, 243-265.
- STEIN, M. F. 1921 Jour. Amer. Water Works Assoc., 8, 182-187.
- STEIN, M. F. 1922 Engin. and Cont., 57, 445-6.
- WELLS, W. F. 1918a Science, N.S., 47, 46-48.
- WELLS, W. F. 1918b Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, 8, 904-905.
- WELLS, W. F. 1919a Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, 9, 664-667.
- WELLS, W. F. 1919b Science, N.S., 49, 400-402.
- WELLS, W. F. 1919 Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, 9, 956-959.
- WELLS, W. F. 1921 Jour. Amer. Water Works Assoc., 8, 187-190.
- WELLS, P. V., AND WELLS, W. F. 1922 Jour. Amer. Water Works Assoc., 9. 502 - 527.
- WOHLMAN, A., AND WEAVER, H. L. 1917 Jour. Infect. Dis., 21, 287-291.

		TABLE OF EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION		
$ \begin{array}{cccc} x & e^{-x} & Log(1-e^{-x}) \\ .0001 & .999 & 000,005 & 5.999,978,285 \\ .0002 & .999,500,005 & 5.900,986,569 \\ .0003 & .999,500,045 & 5.417,055,112 \\ .0004 & .999,500,046 & 5.601,971,135 \\ .0005 & .999,500,125 & 6.698,861,435 \\ \end{array} $	x e ^x Log(1-e ^x) .0230 .977,262,494 8.356,743,022 .0235 .976,773,974 8.356,747,895 .0246 .976,285,710 8.377,601,9131 .0244 975,797,689 8.358,56,839 .0250 .975,309,912 8.392,522,637	x e ^{-x} Log (1-e ⁻² .0880 .915,760,577 8.925,513,6 .0885 .915,503,111 8.927.867,4 .0890 .914,848,574 8.930,207,2 .0990 .914,848,576 8.939,533,2 .0990 .913,931,185 8.934,845,8	x x Log(1-e^-x) 6300 532 591 601 9 669 696 326 63700 532 591 601 9 667 326 63700 522 591 614 9 677 527 581 6400 527 252 484 9 674 527 525 6400 527 528 544 522 9 677 602 633 6400 527 528 544 52 567 632 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 52 567 528 544 558 544 558 544 558 544 558 544 557 558 544 5457 558 544 55	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
.0006 .999, 400, 180 6.777,021,196 .0007 .999, 300, 345 6.844, 946,046 .0008 .999, 200, 320 6.902, 916,280 .0009 .999,100,320 5.992,916,280 .0010 .999,000,500 6.999, 782,871	.0255 .974.622,379 8.401,014,692 .0250 .974,335,090 8.409,339,752 .0255 .973,848,044 8.417,504,375 .0275 .973,361,243 8.425,643,179 .0275 .972,874,564 8.433,574,808	.0905 .913,474,334 8.937,144,9 .0910 .913,017,711 8.939,430,8 .0915 .912,561,316 8.941,703,6 .0925 .912,105,150 8.943,965,4 .0925 .911,649,211 8.946,210,4	1 .6550 .519,442,062 9.661,745,755 1 .6600 .516,851,334 9.664,080,785 12 .6650 .514,273,527 9.666,391,774 12 .6700 .511,704,578 9.668,679,095 12 .6700 .511,704,578 9.686,579,095 12 .6750 .509,156,421 9.690,943,114	4.050 .017,422,375 9.992,366,870 4.100 .016,572,675 9.992,742,271 4.150 .015,764,416 9.993,099,062 4.200 .014,995,577 9.993,436,181 4.250 .014,995,577 9.993,436,181
.0011 .995,900,605 7.040,119,990 .0012 .995,600,720 7.076,920,695 .0013 .996,700,645 7.113,661,092 .0014 .996,600,845 7.113,661,092 .0015 .995,501,124 7.175,765,579	.0280 .972,388,367 8.441,092,095 .0285 .971,902,294 8.448,670,862 .0290 .971,416,464 8.445,663,978 .0295 .970,930.878 8.465,431,920 .0300 .970,9445,534 8.470,623,123	.0930 .911.193,500 8.948,444,7 .0935 .910,738,017 8.990,666,5 .0940 .910,282,752 8.952,875,8 .09485 .909,827,735 8.952,5072.9 .0956 .909,372,934 8.957,257,9	33 .6800 .506,616,992 9.693,184,188 59 .6550 .504,090,270 9.695,402,664 54 .6500 .501,576,069 9.697,598,886 5690 .499,074,448 9.697,578,886 1.6970 .499,678,448 9.697,773,185 1.88 .7000 .496,585,304 9.701,925,890	4.300.013,568,558 9.994,066,907 4.500.012,506,812 9.994,358,155 4.600.012,277,340 9.994,358,155 4.400.011,578,566 9.994,655,502 4.400.011,108,996 9.995,148,426
.0016 .995 401,279 7.203,772,593 .0017 .995 301,444 7.270,079,523 .0018 .996,201,619 7.264,551,699 .0019 .995,101,504 7.278,741,057 .0020 .995,001,999 7.300,595,773	.0305 .969,960,432 8.477,593,682 .0310 .969,475,573 8.484,647,519 .0315 .968,990,956 8.491,488,771 .0325 .968,500,555 8.491,488,219,976 .0325 .968,022,450 8.504,845,189	.0955 .006 .918 .362 8 .959 .430 .0 .0965 .006 .464 .015 8 .961 .591 .8 .0965 .006 .909 .836 8 .963 .741 .1 .0970 .907 .556 .047 8 .968 .876 .9 .0975 .907 .556 .047 8 .968 .006 .7	33 .7050 .494.108.573 9.704.057.320 44 .7100 .491.644.197 9.706.167.785 12 .7150 .469.192.111 9.706.257.556 1.750 .469.192.255 9.710.327.64 .7200 .465.752.255 9.710.327.64 .7250 .464.548.568 9.712.376.441	4.550 .010,567,204 9.995,366,301 4.600 .010,051,835 9.995,512,455 4.650 .009,561,601 9.995,827,469 4.700 .009,055,577 9.996,303,898 4.750 .008,651,655 9.996,226,268
.0021 .997,902,203 7 .321,763,365 .0022 .997,802,418 7 .341,945,944 .0023 .997,702,443 7 .561,286,443 .0024 .997,502,878 7 .379,508,952 .0025 .997,503,122 7 .397.397,554	.0330 967,538,560 8,511,367,787 .0335 .967,054,911 8,517,990,682 .0340 .966,571,505 8,524,116,829 .0345 .966,688,340 8,530,490,058 .0350 .965,605,416 8,535,490,058	.0980 .906,648,904 8.970,119,4 .0985 .906,199,693 8.972,222,7 .0990 .905,742,708 8.974,314,9 .0995 .905,289,950 8.976,396,0 .1000 .906,837,418 8.976,466,2		4.800 .006,229,747 9.996,411.078 4.850 .007,828,377 9.995,586,802 4.900 .007,444,583 9.996,753,889 4.900 .007,053,947 9.997,063,844
.0026 .997,403,377 7,414,408,887 .0027 .997,303,642 7.430,777,599 .0028 .997,203,916 7.446,550,161 .0029 .997,104,201 7.461,556,178	.0355 965.122.734 8.542,542,431 .0360 .064,640,293 8.544,508,652 .0365 .994,158,094 8.554,91,188 .0365 .994,178,0147 8.556,0142,033 .0375 .963,194,419 8.565,113,735	1050 900 324,555 8.996,558 3 1100 897,834,134 9.017,722,4 1150 891 366,143 9.035,965,1 1200 886,920,436 9.053,964,1 1250 886,920,436 9.053,84,1 1250 886,930 9.070,049,3	24 7550 470.010.614 9.724.267.172 25 7600 467.666.426 9.726.183.858 24 7650 467.666.426 9.726.183.858 25 7700 465.013.068 9.729.963.711 26 7750 460.703.780 9.731.827.376	5.050 .006.409.333 9.997.207.503 5.100 .006.096.747 9.997.304.112 5.150 .005.799.405 9.997.344.112 5.250 .005.511.555 9.997.597.597.533 5.250 .005.247.559 9.997.155.031
.0031 .996 .904 .800 7. 490 .528 .711 .0032 .996 .805 .115 7. 504 .455 .232 .0033 .996 .705 .439 7. 517 .797 .550 .0034 .996 .505 .773 7. 530 .740 .856 .0035 .999 .506 .118 7. 543 .306 .249	0380 .962.712.941 8.571.558.131 0385 .962.231.705 8.577.127.382 0390 .961.750.709 8.542.633.87 0395 .561.269.944 8.588.048.013 .0400 .960.785.439 8.563.1403.065	1300 .878.095,430 9.086.019.9 1350 .873,715,911 9.101,348,6 1460 .869,358,235 9.116,082,0 1450 .865,022,29 9.110,262,0 1500 .860,707,976 9.143,926,2		5.000.004.991.594 9.997.826.750 5.350.004.748.151 9.997.932.993 5.450.004.516.581 9.996.044.031 5.450.004.296.504 9.998.150.119 5.450.004.066.771 9.998.221.501
.0036 .936,406,472 7.555,521.005 .0037 .936,306,836 7.557,536,527 .0036 .936,207,211 7.576,956,556 .0036 .936,207,211 7.576,956,556 .0036 .936,007,957 7.500,218,068 .0040 .939,007,959 7.501,131,632	.0405 .960,309,165 8.598,690,241 0410 .999,829,130 8.603,911,283 .0415 .999,849,335 8.609,087,651 .0425 .958,390,466 8.614,161,192,857	1550 .856.415.176 9.157.108.5 1600 .852.143.788 9.169.839.5 1650 .847.893.703 9.182.147.1 1700 .843.664.815 9.184.059.8 1750 .839.457.020 9.205.591.3	40 8050 447.087.926 9.742,656.074 75 8100 444,858,066 9.744,404,034 8150 442,659,327 9.746,136,326 1 8300 440,451,654 9.747,853,132 80 8250 4438,234,992 9.749,554,684	5.50 .003.887,457 9.998,308,409 5.600 .003.697.864 9.998,391.061 5.500 .003.517.517 9.998,469 5.700 .003.517.517 9.998,469 5.700 .003.182,781 9.998,615,531
.0041 .995,908,304 7.611.693,857 .0042 .995,808,808 7.622,337,591 .0043 .995,709,232 7.632,535,057 .0044 .995,509,566 7.632,535,057 .0044 .995,510,110 7.652,437,579	0430 .957,911,390 8.624,164,576 0435 .977,413,554 8.625,077,552 0440 .956,953,957 8.633,933,290 04450 .955,997,462 8.643,477,531		42 .5300 .436.049.286 9.751.241.151 44 .8350 .433.874.481 9.752.912.75 50 .6400 .431.710.523 9.754.969.61 57 .8400 .429.577.556 9.756.211.98 1 .8500 .427.414.931 9.757.756.00	
.0046 .995, 410, 564 7.661, 759, 337 .0047 .995, 311,026 7.671,077,666 .0048 .995,211,502 7.680,199,348 .0049 .995,211,502 7.680,199,348 .0049 .995,012,479 7.697,1684,783	0455 .955,519,603 8.648,168,659 0460 .955,041,562 8.652,807,348 0465 .654,561 8.657,394,713 .0475 .954,687,399 8.565,311,658	2050 514 647 315 9.267,998 5 2100 510 554 545 9.277,416.0 2150 500 511,440 9.277,416.0 2200 500 511,440 9.266 587,9 2200 502 513,217 9.304,240,0		
.0051 .994 .912 .963 7.706 .463 .196 .0052 .994 .813 .497 1.714 .874 .667 .0053 .994 .714 .020 7.723 .125 .497 .0054 .994 .515 .997 1.713 .125 .497 .0055 .994 .515 .997 1.713 .125 .997	.0480 .953,133,767 8.670,859,861 .0485 .952,657,339 8.675,522,662 .0490 .952,181,130 8.675,523,662 .0495 .951,705,158 8.663,900,748 .0500 .951,223,445 8.568,157,880	.2300 .794,533,601 9.312,740,8 .2390 .790,570,848 9.321,037,1 .2400 .766,527,860 9.329,137,7 .2450 .782,704,560 9.329,137,7 .2450 .775,800,578 9.344,763,5		
.0056 .994, 415,651 7.746,972,570 .0057 .994, 316,214 7.744,637,704 .0056 .994,216,788 7.762,199,148 .0056 .994,117,754 7.776,571,450 .0050 .994,117,754 7.776,571,450	.0505 .950.753,929 8.638,371,590 .0510 .960.278,671 8.696,542,792 .0515 .949,803,650 8.700,672,199 .0520 .949,328,667 8.704,760,616 .0525 .948,564,321 8.708,688,948	2550 .774 .916 .496 9.352 .443 7 .2600 .771 .051 .544 9.359 .737 . .2650 .767 .265 .449 9.367 .971 . .2750 .757 .572 .121 9.360 .964 .8		
.0061 .993,915,567 7.754,005,910 .0062 .993,819,180 7.791,046,672 .0063 .993,719,803 7.797,973,240 .0064 .993,562,456 7.804,703,973 .0065 .999,521,079 7.811,502,664	.0530 .945,380,012 8.712,817,895 .0537 .947,905,941 8.716,788,197 .0540 .947,432,107 8.720,720,574 .0545 .946,958,509 8.724,015,725 .0550 .946,453,148 8,728,474,329	2800 .755.783.740 9.367.774 5 2850 .755.014.253 3.594.426,7 2900 .746.263.566 9.400.946,0 2850 .746.263.566 9.400.946,0 3000 .740.816.220 9.413.604,4		6.800 .001.113,775 9.999.507,328 6.850 .001.055,456 9.999.507,526 6.950 .001.057,455 9.999.568,104 6.950 .000.991,785 9.999.568,104 7.000 .000.911,882 9.999.603,794
.0066 .993,421,732 7.818,111,552 .0067 .993,322,994 7.834,650,759 .0066 .993,223,068 7.831,033,148 .0069 .993,223,068 7.831,751,558 .0079 .993,024,444 7.843,578,581	.0555 .946.012.024 8.732.297.049 .0560 .945.539.136 8.736.084,527 .0565 .945.065.484 8.739.837.193 .0570 .945.055.484 8.739.837.193 .0570 .944.594.071 8.745.55.244		74 .9550 .384,612,143 9.789,007,755 46 .9500 .362,892,886 9.790,360,55 29 .9650 .360,663,199 9.791,702,437 4.9700 .379,063,199 9.791,702,437 4.9700 .379,063,353 9.794,353,935	
.0071 .992,925,146 7.849,717,432 .0072 .992,825,859 7.855,769,892 .0073 .992,726,552 7.851,785,556 .0074 .992,526,57,314 7.867,555,741 .0075 .992,526,055 7.873,433,598	.0580 .043,649,947 8.750,894,325 .0585 .943,176,240 8.754,514,676 .0595 .942,706,769 8.755,103,313 .0595 .942,235,534 8.765,107,353 .0600 .941,764,534 8.765,1187,558	1300 -115 923,732 9.445,624,1 1350 -115,338,065 9.444,229,3 1460 -111,770,322 9.453,748,6 1450 -105,720,322 9.453,748,6 1500 -704,658,069 9.470,260,9	77 . 2000 . 375. 111.098 . 9.795.663.707 . 2000 . 375. 111.098 . 9.795.663.707 . 2000 . 377.576.530 . 9.785.822.3 . 2000 . 377.576.530 . 9.785.822.3 . 1.000 . 387.679.441 . 9.600.399.91	
.0076 .992, 428, 508 7.879, 164, 240 .0077 .992, 323, 570 7.824, 819, 687 .0076 .992, 230, 442 7.830, 440, 679 .0079 .992, 131, 124 7.830, 440, 679 .0079 .992, 131, 124 7.859, 912, 682 .0080 .992, 031, 915 7.901, 353, 96	.0605 .041,293,769 8.768,684,199 .0610 .044,623,239 8.772,151,185 .0615 .940,352,945 8.775,569,000 .0620 .339,682,887 8.778,598,118 .0625 .339,413,063 8.782,376,398		22 1.050 .349,937,749 9.812,954,407 1.100 .332,871,064 9.824,209,765 11.100 .316,656,769 9.834,651,60 11.150 .316,656,769 9.834,651,60 11.150 .316,656,769 9.854,356,160 11.150 .3266,504,797, 9.853,391,056	
.0061 .991,932,717 7.906,727,313 .0062 .991,833,526 7.912,034,462 .0063 .991,744,350 7.917,277,017 .0064 .991,535,161 7.922,465,526 .0065 .991,535,023 7.927,574,465	.0630 .938,943,474 8.785,732,092 0635 .938,474,119 8.789,057,839 .0640 .938,005,000 8.792,356,567 .0645 .937,536,114 8.795,628,997 .0645 .937,657,453 8.798,875,237	. 2600 . 663 . 861 . 409 9. 499 . 877 5 2850 . 660 . 450 . 536 9. 604 . 537 5 1950 . 677 . 668 . 874 9. 509 . 266 . 950 . 677 . 668 . 639 9. 513 . 643 6 . 960 . 677 . 568 . 639 9. 513 . 643 6 . 4000 . 670 . 320 . 646 9. 513 . 649 9	13 1.300 .272,531,793 9.661,814,014 1.500 .249,240,250 9.669,677,371 1.400 .246,966,963 9.877,027,363 1.400 .246,966,963 9.877,027,363 1.400 .245,966,963 9.843,905,314 1.400 .223,130,165 9.859,548,463	
.0086 .991.436.874 7.932.632.323 .0087 .991.337.735 7.937.631.441 .0088 .991.238.607 7.942.573.178 .0089 .991.238.607 7.942.573.178 .0089 .991.243.737 7.952.289.650	.0655 .936,599,047 8.802,095,788 .0660 .936,130,864 8.805,291,039 .0665 .935,662,916 8.808,461,374 .0670 .935,195,203 8.811,607,157 .0675,944,727,722 8.814,607,157	4050 .666 976 810 9 522 474 4 4100 .663 555 250 9 556 791 1 4150 .666 976 820 9 555 791 1 4150 .667 90 280 9 551 044 0 4200 .657 704 80 9 553 364 9	77 1.550 212,247,974 9.896,389,525 99 1.600 201,896,518 9.902,059,206 47 1.650 .192,049,509 9.507,344,513 41 1.700 .182,653,524 9.912,530,544 51 1.750 .173,773,943 9.917,098,881	8.050.000.319.102 9.999.861.394 8.100.000.503.539 9.999.858.155 8.200.000.274.54 9.999.858.555 8.200.000.274.54 9.999.886.522
.0091 .990,941,280 7.957,066,551 .0052 .990,842,190 7.961,791,604 .0093 .990,743,111 7.966,465,044 .0094 .990,544,042 7.971,068,268 .0095 .990,544,042 7.971,068,268	.0660 .934,260,474 8.817,826,571 .0665 .9335,793,460 8.820,900,891 .0690 .933,226,680 8.823,952,081 .0695 .932,860,133 8.826,950,454 .0695 .932,860,133 8.826,950,474	.4300 .650.509.095 9.543.435.8	75 1.500 .155,225,655 9.921.530,926 1.850 .157,237,166 9.925,605,57 55 1.900 .149,556,619 9.929,639,277 76 1.920 .142,574,071 9.933,346,579 52 2.000 .135,335,283 9.936,847;79	
.0096 .990, 445, 933 7, 950, 158, 287 .0097 .990, 346, 693 7, 964, 667, 109 .0098 .990, 247, 854 7, 969, 099, 771 .0099 .990, 148, 544 7, 969, 099, 771 .0099 .990, 148, 544 7, 993, 1467, 210 .0100 .990, 099, 834 7, 997, 830, 337	0705 931,927,740 8.832,970,172 0710 931,451,992 8.835,931,478 0715 930,996,278 8.836,872,519 0720 930,550,596 8.841,791,599 0725 930,065,747 8.844,669,942	.4550 .634.447.967 9.562.949.2 4600 .631.283.645 9.566.692.4 -4500 .626.135.105 9.570.385.1 -4500 .625.002.266 9.577.385.1	04 2.050 128,734,903 9,940,150,311 02 2.100 122,456,428 9.943,268,685 82 2.150 116,484,158 9,946,214,94 41 2.260 110,803,158 9,946,927,91 42 2.250 1105,399,225 9.951,629,27	8,550,000,133,545,9,999,915,935 8,600,000,184,106,9,999,920,035 8,650,000,165,56,9,999,921,035 8,750,000,165,56,9,999,921,132
.0105 .969,554,933 8.019,911,246 .0110 .969,060,279 8.039,006,327 .0115 .966,555,872 8.056,203,040 .0120 .968,071,713 8.076,578,085 .0125 .967,577,800 8.094,198,500	0730 929,600,830 8.847,567,539 0735 929,136,146 8.850,424,669 0.740 928,671,694 8.855,261,911 0.744 928,207,474 8.855,201,911 0.750 927,743,466 8.858,877,003	4600 .618 .783 .391 9 .581 .171 .8 4500 .615 .697 .136 9 .584 .673 8 4900 .612 .626 .394 9 .588 .130 . 4950 .609 .570 .979 9 .586 .130 . 5000 .606 .530 .660 9 .594 .910 .8	14 2.000.00,255,843 9.954,117,55 53 2.550.095,559,162 9.966,471,55 56 2.000.096,717,553 9.956,696,61 72 2.450.065,737,555 9.956,686,57 77 2.550.082,084,596 9.962,802,46	s.500.000.150.733 9.999.934.533 s.550.000.143.559 9.999.944.533 s.550.000.143.559 9.999.940.553 s.550.000.135.359 9.999.940.553 s.550.000.123.410 9.999.946.400
0130 .957.054,135 8.111,123,496 0135 .966,590,716 8.127,405,578 0140 .966,097,944 8.143,001,521 0145 .965,604,619 8.1523,172 0150 .965,111,940 8.172,836,122	0755 927,279,731 5.561,655,479 0760 926,516,207 8.564,414 91 0765 926,556,914 8.867,155,566 0775 925,427,026 8.877,581,465	.5050 .603,505,574 9.598,237,0 .5100 .500,495,578 9.501,521 .5150 .597,500,593 9.604,65,5 .5200 .591,555,363 9.611,133,1	66 2.550.078,081,666 9.964,692,455 91 2.600.074,573,578 9.966,142,692 17 2.600.070,611,213 9.966,178,77 17 2.600.070,611,213 9.966,178,77 17 2.600.070,205,205,133 9.969,178,77 28 2.1750.0651,227,840 9.969,145,77	2 9.050 .000.117.391 9.399.949.015 4 100 .000.111.666 9.393.951.501 5 9.150 .000.101.6621 9.393.951.667 4 2.00 .000.101.040 9.393.953.667 9.250 .000.096.112 9.399.955.257
0155 984 619 507 8.186,970 263 0160 984 127,320 8.200,376,560 0165 983,635,379 8.213,205,941 0170 985,143,866 8.226,725,616 0175 982,652,237 8.239,243,457	0780 924,965,427 8.875,261,418 0785 924,502,060 8.877,935,102 0790 924,033,924 8.880,565,388 0795 923,578,028 8.885,5518,286 0800 923,116,346 8.885,834,103	5300 555,604,969 9,614,259,0 5550 555,669,289 9,617,347,1 5460 562,748,252 9,660,966 5450 576,841,752 9,662,391,8 5500 576,949,810 9,526,391,8	42 2.600 .050,810,062 9.972,753,43 25 2.850 .057,844,321 9.074,122,67 57 2.900 .055,023,220 9.975,421,13 27 2.900 .052,339,05 9.975,421,13 27 2.900 .052,339,05 9.977,80,93 94 3.000 .049,787,068 9.977,80,93	4 9.300 000.091,424 9.397,560.237 9.500 000.082,724,6 9.397,960.237 4.400 000.082,724,6 9.397,960,072 4.400 000.082,724,6 9.397,967,491
0160 982,161,022 8,251,359,718 0185 981,670,075 8,263,160,698 0190 981,170,562 8,274,674,336 0195 980,688,895 8,285,67,122 0200 980,138,673 8,296,694,289	.0805 .922,654,904 8.588 432,785 .0810 .922,193,691 8.891,014,811 .0815 .921,728,710 8.893,580,297 .0820 .921,271,959 8.890,129,447 .0825 .920,811,438 8.898,607,610	5550 5714,072,260 9.629,335, 5650 571,209,063 9.632,245, 5650 568,360,145, 9.635,1111 5700 568,764,868 9.640,774,6	26 3.050 .047,358,924 9.978,929,30 97 3.100 .045,049,202 9.979,980,99 76 3.150 .042,852,127 9.980,979,03 75 3.250 .042,852,127 9.980,979,03 43 3.250 .038,774,208 9.982,825,41	4 9.550 .000.071.201 9.999.999.077 9.550 .000.064.426 9.999.972.019 9.750 .000.064.426 9.999.972.019 9.750 .000.054.295 9.999.977.784
.0205 .979,708,696 8,311,798,990 .0210 .979,218,965 8.317,667,183 .0215 .978,729,477 8.327,778,159 .0220 .978,240,275 8.337,654,199 .0225 .977,751,237 8.547,305,866	.0830 .920,351,147 8.901,179,525 .0835 .919,891,087 8.903,660,841 .0840 .919,431,256 8.906,166,593 .0845 .918,971,655 8.906,166,593 .0855 .918,971,658 8.918,545,966	.5000 .559,806,366 9.643,552, .550 .557,105,862 9.646,299,3 .5900 .544,327,284 9.649,016, .5550 .551,562,59,654,90,016 .5550 .551,562,59,59,59,701,8 .5000 .544,811,636 9.654,357,8	81 3,300 .036,883,167 9,983,678,97 32 3,350 .035,084,354 9,983,678,97 47 3,400 .035,084,354 9,984,489,94 47 3,400 .035,173,270 9,985,288,84 91 3,500 .030,197,363 9,986,863,355	9.500 .000,055,452 9.999,975,917 9.500 .000,055,147 9.999,977,92 9.900 .000,056,177 9.999,976,209 10.00 .000,047,727 9.999,976,279 10.00 .000,045,460 9.999,960,285
	0855 918,053,143 8.913,522,01 0860 917,594,231 8.915,957,615 0865 917,135,549 8.918,369,831 .0870 916,677,097 8.920,764,393 .0875 916,218,873 8.923,146,198	.6050 .546.074,426 9.656.984,6 6100 .543,350,869 9.659,522.6 6150 .440,640,895 9.562,120 .6200 .537,944,437 9.664,1694,2 .6250 .535,261,428 9.667,208,	51 3,550 .028,724,639 9,987,342,77 36 3,600 .027,323,722 9,987,998,52 37,500 .024,723,522 9,987,526,52 3,560 .024,723,527,91 3,750 .023,517,746 9,989,664,355	

					TABLE OF	RECIPR	CALS				
×	1 1-e ^{-x}	x	1-e-X	x	$\frac{1}{1-e^{-X}}$	x	1 1-0**		1 1-e-X		1 1-0 ^{-X}
.0001 .0002 .0003 .0004 .0005	10,000, 9000 5000, 499 90 5333, 633 95 5500, 500 03 2000, 500 04	.0018 .0019 .0020 .0021 .0022	526-2555 705 508-500 1466 508-500 551 508-500 551 507-500 551	88888 88888 88888 88888 88888 88888 8888	286.214 578 278.278 077 270.770 578 263.658 211 256.910 581	.0052 .0053 .0054 .0056	192.505 125 189.179 686 185.685 635 182.318 640 179.071 895	.0069 .0070 .0071 .0072 .0073	145.428 111 143.357 753 141.345 689 139.369 516 137.466 935	.0066 .0067 .0068 .0089 .0090	116.779 789 115.443 253 114.137 096 112.860 292 111.611 861
.0006 1 .0007 1 .0008 1 .0009 1 .0010 1	1667.166 71 1429.071 45 1250.500 06 1111.611 18 1000.500 06	.0023 .0024 .0025 .0026 .0027	435.282 800 417.340 967 400.500 208 385.115 601 370.870 595	.0040 .0041 .0042 .0043	250.500 333 244.402 780 238.595 624 233.058 497 227.773 093	.0057 .0058 .0059 .0060 .0061	175.939 071 172.914 276 169.992 014 167.157 165 164.434 934	.0074 .0075 .0076 .0078	135.535 776 133.633 962 132.379 604 130.370 794 128.705 800	.0091 .0092 .0093 .0094 .0095	110.390 868 109.196 418 108.027 656 106.883 762 105.763 949
	909.591 000 533.633 433 769.730 676 714.765 630 567.166 791	.0028 .0029 .0030 .0031	357.643 090 345.327 827 333.633 563 323.060 903 313.000 266	.0045 .0046 .0047 .0048 .0049	222.722 597 217.691 667 213.266 349 206.833 733 204.562 040	.0062 .0063 .0064 .0065 .0065	161.790 879 159.290 663 156.750 533 154.746 695 152.005 701	.0079 .0060 .0061 .0062 .0063	127.062 958 125.500 556 123.957 465 122.451 902 120.962 519	.0096 .0097 .0098 .0099 .0099	104.567 466 103.593 591 102.541 652 101.510 926 100.500 633
.0016 .0017	25:500 133	:0033	294:839 378	.0050 .7051	200.500 416 196.578 856	.0067 .0068	149.754 289 147.559 390	.0054 .0065	119.548 319 118.147 767		
.0100 1 .0105 9 .0110 9 .0115 8	00.500 833 5.736 970 2 1.410 007 6 7.457 480 0 3.634 333 3	.1000 .1050 .1100 .1150 .1200	0.508 331 9 0.032 557 9 9.600 073 79 9.205 233 40 9.643 330 67	1.000 1.050 1.100 1.150 1.200	1.561 976 70 1.538 314 21 1.496 960 65 1.463 350 60 1.431 012 75	.0550 .0555 .0560 .0570	18.686 401 2 18.522 642 7 18.361 809 2 18.203 823 1 18.048 609 8	8000 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55500 55000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 5000000	2.363 786 22 2.347 816 08 2.332 138 84 2.316 746 21 2.301 630 72	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.004 103 54 1.003 902 62 1.003 711 57 1.003 529 93 1.003 357 19
	0.501 041 7 77.424 160 2 14.575 199 1 1.997 756 1 99.466 725 6		8.510 413 84 8.203 137 91 7.918 653 94 7.554 519 97 7.406 630 76	1.250 1.300 1.350 1.450 1.450	$\begin{array}{c} 1.401 & 551 & 11 \\ 1.374 & 530 & 52 \\ 1.349 & 965 & 57 \\ 1.527 & 310 & 61 \\ 1.306 & 455 & 66 \end{array}$.0575 .0580 .0585 .0590 .0595	17.896 096 1 17.746 212 3 17.596 891 7 17.464 068 9 17.311 660 7	-5750 -5600 -5650 -5950	2.266 785 11 2.272 202 42 2.257 875 89 2.243 799 01 2.229 965 48	5.750 5.600 5.550 5.900 5.950	1.003 192 94 1.003 036 74 1.002 555 21 1.002 746 97 1.002 512 64
	7.167 916 6 5.017 420 7 5.041 050 0 51.107 435 5 59.324 950 8		7.179 161 959	1.500 1.550 1.650 1.650 1.700	$\begin{array}{c} 1.257 \\ 216 \\ 1.259 \\ 435 \\ 1.259 \\ 970 \\ 1.257 \\ 1.257 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257 \\ 1.257 \\ 516 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.257$.0600 .0605 .0610 .0615 .0620	17.171 666 3 17.033 966 9 16.896 852 5 16.765 287 2 16.634 198 5	.6000 .6050 .6150 .6150	2.216 369 21 2.203 004 31 2.189 865 11 2.176 946 07 2.164 241 87	6.000 6.050 6.100 6.150 6.200	1.002 484 91 1.002 363 41 1.002 247 90 1.002 138 04 1.002 053 55
	57.643 322 9 60.557 555 5 43.133 165 2 51.763 676 2		6.228 861 57 6.070 517 24 5.920 513 24 5.927 951 71 5.544 444 83	1.750 1.800 1.850 1.900 1.950	1.210 322 51 1.196 033 52 1.186 573 44 1.175 873 82 1.165 873 58	.0625 .0635 .0640 .0645	16.505 207 9 16.376 265 5 16.253 322 8 16.130 332 9 16.009 250 5		2.151 747 36 2.159 357 57 2.127 367 57 2.115 472 75 2.103 768 56	6.250 6.0.00 6.0.00 6.0.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6	1.001 934 18 1.001 839 58 1.001 749 80 1.001 664 32 1.001 563 02
	50.501 666 6 19.282 196 1 45.120 737 6 47.013 419 5 45.956 379 8	.2000 .2050 .2100 .2150 .2200	5.518 655 56 5.395 120 11 5.279 391 88 5.169 065 66 5.063 773 08	2.000 2.050 2.100 2.150 2.200	1.156 517 64 1.147 556 29 1.197 554 55 1.197 541 61 1.124 610 56	.0650 .0655 .0660 .0665 .0670	15.690 031 6 15.772 633 5 15.657 014 7 15.543 135 2 15.430 956 3	.6500 .6550 .6650 .6650 .6700	2.092 250 57 2.080 914 53 2.069 756 30 2.058 771 87 2.047 957 33	6.500 6.5000 6.50000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 6.50000 6.5000 6.5000 6.5000 7.5000 7.50000 7.5000 7.50000 7.50000000000	$\begin{array}{c} 1.001 & 505 & 70 \\ 1.001 & 432 & 16 \\ 1.001 & 362 & 22 \\ 1.001 & 295 & 69 \\ 1.001 & 232 & 42 \end{array}$
	44.946 319 4 43.960 177 5 43.955 149 8 42.168 666 6 41.318 368 1	.2250 .2300 .2350 .2400 .2450	4.963 178 59 4.866 975 84 4.774 684 44 4.566 647 46 4.602 026 89	2.300 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.3000 2.30000 2.30000 2.30000000000	1.117 817 05 1.111 430 76 1.105 423 207 1.094 443 44	.0675 .0680 .0685 .0690 .0695	15.320 439 6 15.211 548 5 15.104 248 0 14.995 503 1 14.694 260 4	.6750 .6650 .6950 .6950	2.037 308 91 2.026 522 94 2.016 495 86 2.006 324 21 1.996 304 63	6.750 6.850 6.900 6.950	1.001 172 25 1.001 115 01 1.001 060 57 1.001 006 80 1.000 949 53
.0250 .0255 .0260 .0265 .0270	40.502 063 3 39.717 811 2 36.963 705 1 36.236 057 3 37.539 268 8	1.2100	4.520 811 66 4.442 795 59 4.367 796 10 4.295 642 41 4.226 176 36	2.500 2.550 2.650 2.700	1.059 425 45 1.059 425 45 1.050 232 75 1.076 022 27 1.072 047 50	.0700 .0705 .0710 .0715 .0720	14.791 547 1 14.690 271 6 14.590 971 6 14.374 196 8	.7000 .7050 .7150 .7150 .7200	1.986 433 86 1.976 708 72 1.967 126 16 1.957 683 15 1.948 376 80	7.000 7.050 7.100 7.100 7.200	1.000 912 71 1.000 555 16 1.000 825 78 1.000 765 45 1.000 747 14
	36.865 929 8 36.216 619 0 35.250 094 2 34.965 175 2 34.400 763 4		4.159 251 44 4.052 751 44 4.052 459 81 3.972 408 69 3.914 378 19	2.750 2.850 2.900 2.950	1.065 293 73 1.064 747 35 1.061 395 71 1.055 227 06 1.055 230 45	.0725 .0730 .07350 .0745	14.299 144 5 14.204 712 9 14.111 566 4 14.019 679 6 13.929 626 3	.7250 .7300 .7350 .7450 .7450	1.939 204 27 1.930 162 80 1.921 249 73 1.912 462 44 1.903 795 39	7.250 7.350 7.450 7.450	1.000 710 67 1.000 675 99 1.000 643 00 1.000 611 62 1.000 561 78
	33.635 633 2 33.635 647 6 32.760 647 8 52.246 656 6 31.752 666 6		3.858 295 90 3.604 0596 85 7.751 556 85 3.751 621 21	3.000 5.050 5.100 5.150 5.200	1.052 395 69 1.049 715 28 1.044 770 54 1.044 770 54 1.042 494 36	.0750 .0755 .0765 .0765 .0765	13.639 562 7 13.751 334 13.664 227 4 13.664 227 4 13.576 269 7 13.493 429 2	.7500 .7500 .7500 .7500 .7500 .7700	1.695 255 13 1.666 650 23 1.676 521 37 1.670 326 27 1.662 242 71	7.500 7.550 7.550 7.500 7.700	1.000 553 791.000 560 701.000 500 701.000 500 701.000 500 701.000 500 701.000 500 70
	31.271 939 0 30.805 750 2 30.353 537 9 29.914 597 9 29.455 362 1		3.603 255 834 21 9553 2421 54 6555 22 4553 54 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.554 24 7.555 24 7.5555 24 7.555 24 7.555 24 7.5555 24 7.5555 24 7.5555 2	200500	1.040 338 29 1.036 360 02 1.034 525 39 1.032 766 62	.0775 .0780 .0785 .0790 .0795	13.409 663 5 13.327 169 5 13.245 394 5 13.164 610 4 13.065 240 6	.7750 .7800 .7850 .7900 .7950	$\begin{array}{c} 1.854 & 268 & 51 \\ 1.846 & 401 & 57 \\ 1.836 & 606 & 66 \\ 1.830 & 961 & 35 \\ 1.823 & 424 & 13 \end{array}$	7.750 7.850 7.950 7.950	1.000 430 92 1.000 409 90 1.000 359 90 1.000 352 78
	29.074 345 1 26.671 372 3 26.671 772 3 26.280 701 8 27.530 111 2		336 250 15 777 775 30 377 775 30	1000000 10000000 100000000000000000000	1.031 137 65 1.029 574 14 1.026 664 69 1.025 350 24	.0600 .0605 .0610 .0615 .0620	13.006 665 9 12.929 665 12 12.659 428 2 12.766 729 3 12.701 954 5	.5000 .8050 .8100 .8150 .8200	1.815 966 21 1.808 605 82 1.801 341 13 1.794 170 36 1.787 091 79	8.000 8.050 8.100 8.150 8.200	$\begin{array}{c} 1.000 & 135 & 57\\ 1.000 & 319 & 20\\ 1.000 & 205 & 61\\ 1.000 & 274 & 72\\ 1.000 & 274 & 72\\ \end{array}$
.0375 .0380 .0385 .0390 .0395	27.169 732 5 5.116 775 5 26.177 234 2 26.144 275 5 25.619 747 2		3.197 843 67 3.169 169 94 3.129 1406 94 3.096 520 46 3.064 476 96	3.750 3.600 3.950 3.950	1.024 084 15 1.022 852 67 1.021 742 40 1.020 660 11 1.019 632 72	.0825 .0830 .0835 .0845	12.628 086 3 12.555 108 6 12.463 005 3 12.411 761 0 12.341 360 3	.8250 .8300 .8350 .8400 .8450	1.760 103 75 1.775 204 75 1.765 392 72 1.765 392 72 1.753 024 62	8.250 8.300 8.450 8.450	1.000 261 32 1.000 245 57 1.000 236 45 1.000 236 45 1.000 234 90 1.000 213 94
	25.503 333 2 26.693 660 4 26.693 660 4 26.393 660 4 27.393 7 27.393 7 27.394 7 27.395 7 27.395 7 27.395 7 27.395 7 27.3		3.033 244 78 3.002 793 88 2.973 095 71 2.944 123 01 2.915 849 91 2.888 251 67	4.000 4.100 4.150 4.200	1.018 657 36 1.017 731 29 1.016 851 95 1.016 016 91 1.015 223 86	.0850 .0855 .0860 .0865 .0870	12.271 768 3 12.203 030 5 12.135 072 7 12.067 857 3 12.001 502 1	.8500 .8550 .8650 .8700	1.746 465 37 1.739 967 32 1.733 559 52 1.721 026 67	8.500 8.550 8.550 8.550 8.700 8.700	$\begin{array}{c} 1.000 & 203 & 51 \\ 1.000 & 193 & 56 \\ 1.000 & 164 & 13 \\ 1.000 & 175 & 15 \\ 1.000 & 166 & 61 \\ 1.000 & 166 & 61 \end{array}$
	24.032 953 3 23.759 397 1 21.492 130 6 21.210 939 0 22.975 618 3		2.858 251 67 2.861 304 78 2.809 276 17 2.784 152 52 2.759 596 26	1,100 1,000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,00000000	1.014 470 64 1.013 755 19 1.013 075 57 1.012 429 94 1.011 816 56 1.011 233 79	.0875 .0580 .0685 .0890 .0695	11.935 862 3 11.870 968 7 11.606 809 0 11.743 370 7 11.660 641 6	.8750 .8800 .8850 .8900 .8950	1.714 860 00 1.708 767 59 1.702 748 58 1.696 801 15 1.690 924 66	8.750 8.800 8.850 8.900 8.950	1.000 156 56 1.000 150 75 1.000 143 40 1.000 146 40 1.000 129 75
	22.725 972 0 22.481 613 5 22.242 963 6 22.009 251 2 21.750 512 6 21.560 773 2	4500 4500 4600 4700	2.759 596 26 2.735 568 67 2.712 111 86 2.659 146 70 2.666 662 79 2.644 698 43	4.500 4.550 4.550 4.750	1.011 233 79 1.010 660 06 1.010 153 90 1.009 653 90 1.009 178 76 1.006 727 20	.0900 .0905 .0910 .0920	11.618 610 0 11.557 264 3 11.496 593 2 11.436 585 6 11.377 230 8	.9000 .9050 .9160 .9160 .9200	1.665 117 74 1.679 379 24 1.673 706 02 1.662 102 97 1.662 563 61	9.000 9.750 9.150 9.150 9.200	1.000 123 42 1.000 117 40 1.000 111 67 1.000 106 23 1.000 101 05
	21.560 773 2 21.137 333 1 21.122 558 2 20.312 246 4 20.706 145 0 20.504 166 4	4750 4600 4950 4950 -4950	2.644 698 43 2.623 180 56 2.602 114 76 2.551 457 18 2.561 284 54 2.541 494 08	4.750 4.800 4.800 4.950 4.950 5.000	1.006 727 20 1.006 296 03 1.007 890 14 1.007 502 45 1.007 133 94 1.006 783 65	.0925 .09950 .09950 .0945	11.316 515 0 11.200 437 0 11.202 977 6 11.146 110 0 11.059 554 4	900000 900000 900000 900000	1.657 067 09 1.651 674 17 1.646 303 22 1.641 033 27 1.635 803 33	000000 000000 000000	1.000 096 12 1.000 091 43 1.000 065 97 1.000 062 71 1.000 078 69
	20.504 166 4 20.106 188 3 20.112 092 9 19.921 767 2 19.735 102 3		2.541 494 08 2.522 103 55 2.503 101 20 2.454 475 71 2.466 216 21 2.448 312 22	5.000 5.050 5.100 5.200 5.200	1.006 783 65 1.006 450 67 1.006 134 14 1.005 833 23 1.005 547 15	.0350 .0350 .0360 .0375	11.034 231 2 10.979 161 3 10.924 665 4 10.670 734 7 10.617 360 5		1.630 632 46 1.625 519 73 1.620 464 22 1.615 465 03 1.610 521 31	900000 910000 910000	1.000 074 85 1.000 071 20 1.000 067 73 1.000 064 43 1.000 061 28
000000	19.521 993 8 19.372 340 9 19.196 046 8 19.023 018 3 18.853 165 2	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	2.448 312 22 2.430 753 71 2.413 550 96 2.436 654 65 2.350 055 79	200000 200000 200000	1.805 275 20 1.805 016 63 1.804 770 80 1.804 537 07 1.804 314 84	.0975 .0980 .0985 .0990 .0995	10.764 534 1 10.712 246 9 10.660 491 2 10.609 255 7 10.555 541 5	9750 9850 9950 9950	1.605 639 18 1.605 796 78 1.606 7014 96 1.506 784 06 1.551 555 10	9.750 9.650 9.950 9.950	1.000 055 29 1.000 055 74 1.000 059 74 1.000 050 17 1.000 047 73

PROBABILITY TABLE A					
Code X P	Code X P	Code I			
Code I P 10 10 10 100.0 100.0 100.0 10 10 23.0 38.7 10 10 8 16.2 20.2 10 10 6 9148 25.0 10 10 7 12.0 26.2 10 10 7 12.0 26.2 10 10 5 14.2 23.4 10 10 5 14.2 23.4 10 10 5 14.2 23.4 10 10 3 3.49 17.3 10 10 3 2.5 10.2 10 10 3 2.5 10.2 10 10 3 2.5 0.2	4,0047,550 7,000,007,550 10,000,500 10,000,500 10,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.5772 0.5772	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 10 & 4 & 5 & 1.073 & 0.01 \\ 10 & 4 & 4 & 0.043 & 0.07 \\ 10 & 4 & 4 & 0.048 & 0.46 \\ 10 & 4 & 2 & 0.700 & 2.26 \\ 10 & 4 & 0 & 0.493 & 14.39 \\ 10 & 4 & 0 & 0.493 & 14.39 \\ 10 & 3 & 4 & 0.569 & 1.062 \\ 10 & 3 & 4 & 0.569 & 1.693 \\ 10 & 3 & 2 & 0.561 & 1.633 \\ 10 & 3 & 0.474 & 6.393 \\ 10 & 3 & $			
17.67 17.601 17.001 17.001 17.001 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.00000 10.00000 10.00000 10.00000000	0.14455000000000000000000000000000000000	0.1723 7744 7746 10.00175 10.740 10.7			
002195005000 00219500500 0021950050 0021950050 0021950050 002190050 0020000000000000000000000000000000	0.111 0.111 0.111 0.111 0.100 0.000 0.100 0.0000 0.000000	8 2 2 1 1 157 8 2 2 1 1 157 8 1 2 1 157 9 33 8 0 0 0 1 128 8 0 0 0 0 225 8 0 0 0 0 225 8 0 0 0 0 255 8 0 0 0 0 255 9 0 0 0 255 9 0 0 0 255 9 0 0 0 255 9 0 0 0 0 0 255 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 1 2 1.133 7 1 2 1.132 7 1 1 2 1.132 7 1 1 0 2.132 7 0 1 1.116 7 0 0 1 1.116 7 0 0 1 1.116 7 0 0 0 1.151 7 0 0 0 1.151 7 0 0 0 1.151 7 0 0 0 0.155 7 0 0 0 0.155 6 5 4 2 1.155 6 5 4 1 1.155 6 5 4 1 1.155 6 5 4 1 1.155 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	99356 001757 00017575 00017575 00117575 00117575 00117575 00117575 00117575 00117575 0011755 0011755 0011755 0011755 001555 0001555 000055 00000000			
$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 0 & 2 & .106 & 0.043 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & .092 & 0.83 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & .092 & 0.83 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & .098 & 0.043 \\ 0 & .108 & 0.048 & 0.83 \\ 0 & .108 & 0.048 & 0.83 \\ 0 & .108 & 0.048 & 0.83 \\ 0 & .113 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 & 0.048 \\ 0 & .048 & 0$	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
3 2 0.866 0.00 3 1 0.075 0.02 3 1 0.074 0.023 3 1 0.053 1.53 3 2 0.053 1.001 3 1 0.053 1.031 1 1 0.043 7.60 3 0 0.052 0.021 3 0 1 0.042 0 1 0.042 0.51	0 0.002 15.64 0.002 15.002 0.002 0 0.002 0.002 0 0.002 0.002 0 0.002 0.002 0 0.002 0.002 0 0.002 0.043 0 0.002 0.043 0 0.002 0.043 0 0.002 0.043 0 0.002 0.043 0 0.002 0.003 0 0.003 0.003	1 2 1 0.035 0.0512 1 2 1 0.025 0.0512 1 2 1 0 0.025 0.0512 1 1 0 0.019 0.4553 1 0 0 0 0.019 0.4553 0 0 1 0 0.018 0.0565 0 0 1 0 0.005 0.0555 0 0 1 0 0.0055 0 0 0 0.0555 0 0 0 0 0.0555 0 0 0 0 0.0555 0 0 0 0 0 0.0555 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			

This table indicates the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter based on the number of tubes showing growth which have been inoculated with dilutions as outlined. Ten tubes are to be inoculated with 01 cc. each, ten tubes with 1 cc. each, and ten tubes with 0.1 cc. each. The code number is made up of the number of tubes showing growth in each case, the first number of the code representing the number of tubes showing growth that are inoculated with 10 cc. each. The code representing the number of tubes showing growth that are inoculated with 10 cc. each, the second those inoculated with 10 cc. each, and the last those inoculated with 10 cc. each. The column labeled X then gives the most probable number of bacteria per cubic centimeter in the material used for inoculation. The column labeled P gives the percentage of times that the code would be obtained if an infinite number of determinations were made of a solution containing the number of organisms indicated by X. Example: Suppose that a culture is inoculated into broth in a series of 10 dilutions in steps of 10. Assume that 9 of the tubes inoculated with 10⁻⁷ cc. that 3 of the tubes inoculated with 10⁻⁸ cc. allution was 0.255 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or that the most probable number of times 10^o co the tubes inculated with 10⁻⁹ cc. The code will then be 93.0. Referring to the table, X is found to be 0.256. This means that the most probable number in the original solution was 0.255 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or that the most probable number in the original solution was 0.255 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or that the most probable number in the original solution was 0.255 intes 10^o or 25,500,000. If this experiment were repeated an infinite number of times on a solution containing this number, this result would be obtained 6.23 per cent of the time. If 5 tubes are used in each dilution instead of 10, then multiply the code obtained by two, and refer to the table, as above. In this case, however, the column labeled P does not apply.