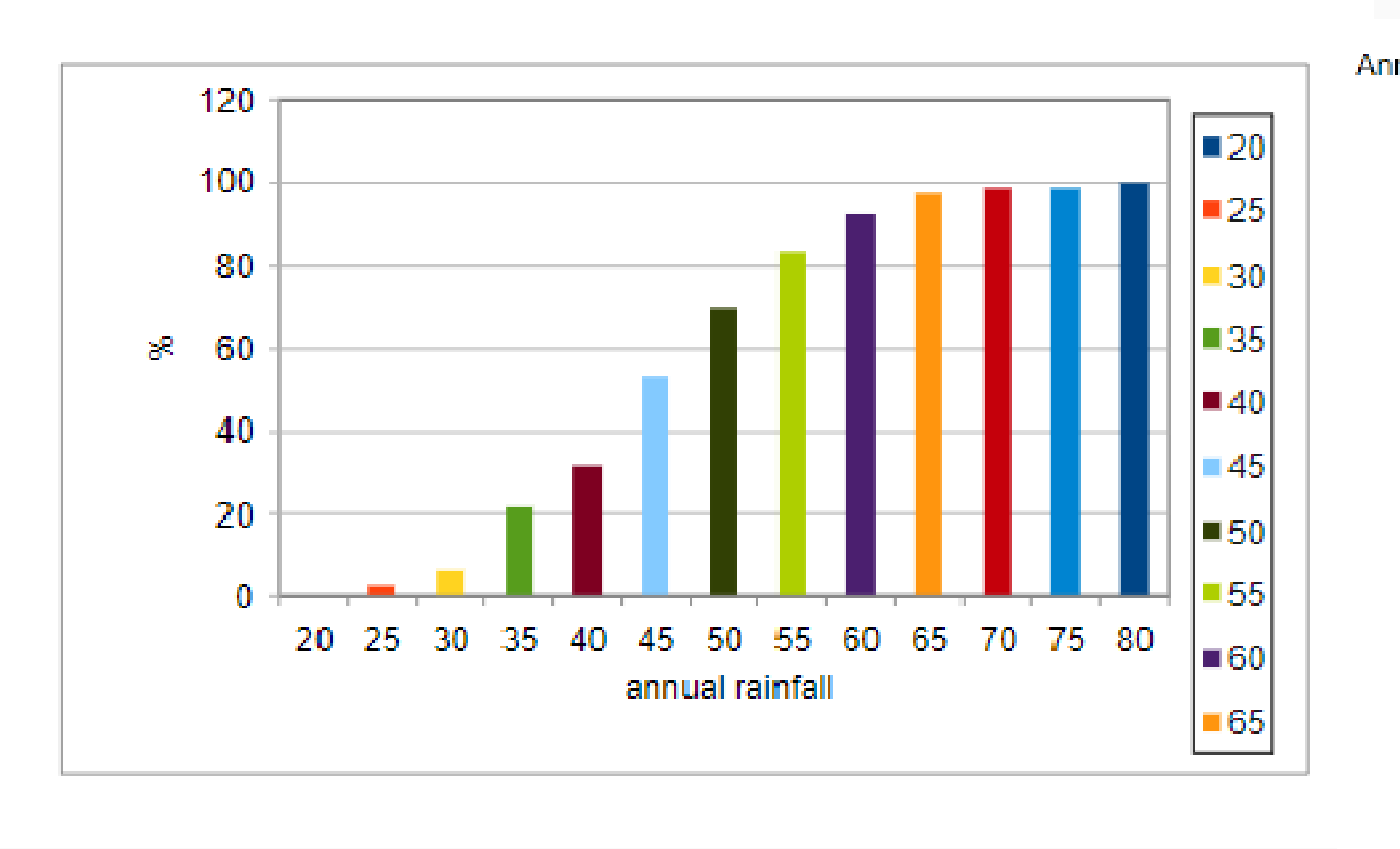
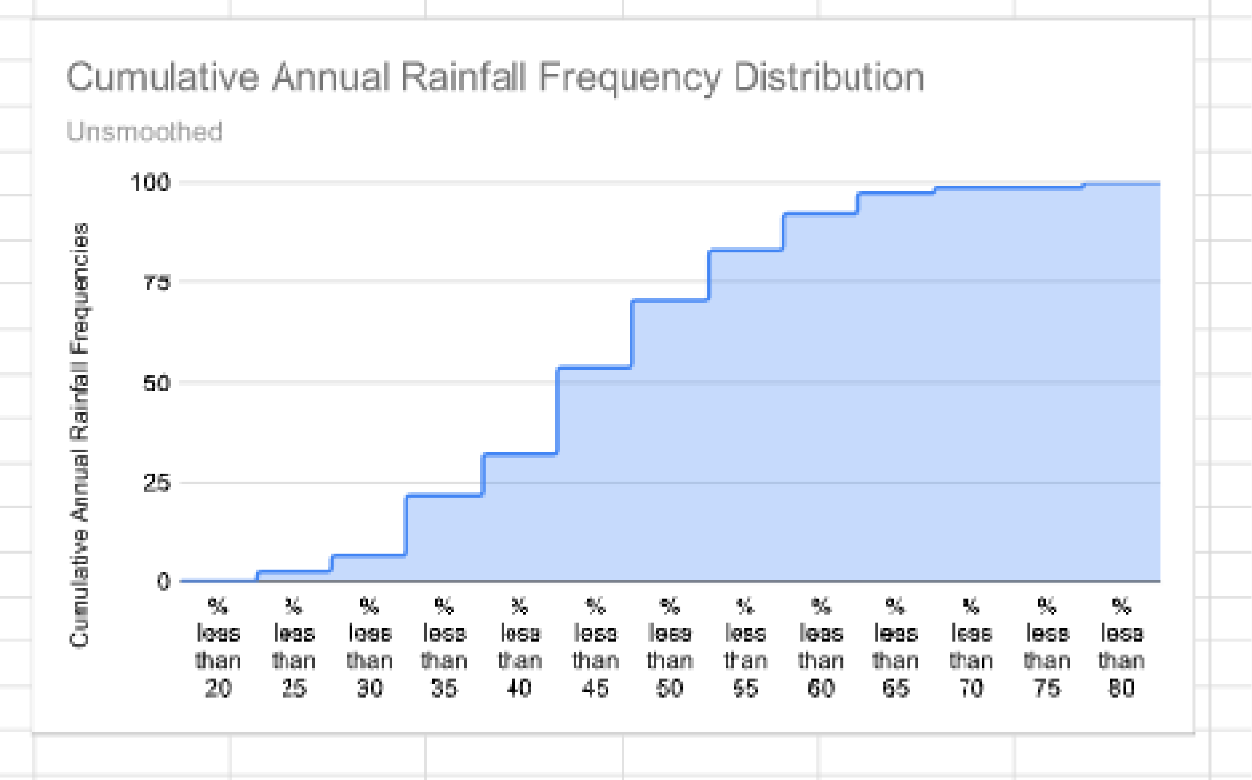
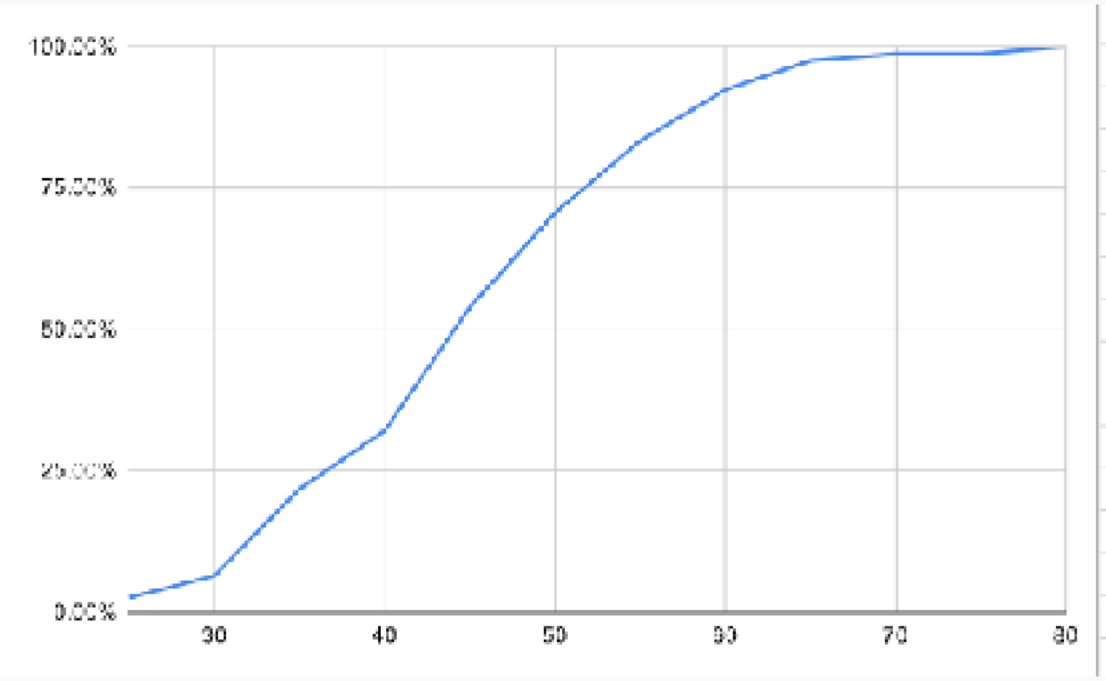


Annual Rainfall	Frequency Distrit
21.19	0
23.26	0.012820513
27.7	
29.17	
29.26	0.064102564
31.48	
31.84	
32.24	
32.45	
32.94	
33.13	
33.83	
34.01	
34.06	
34.24	
34.74	
34.78	0.217948718
35.26	
36.81	
37.16	
37.44	
37.83	
38.6	
38.63	
39.5	0.320512821
40.5	





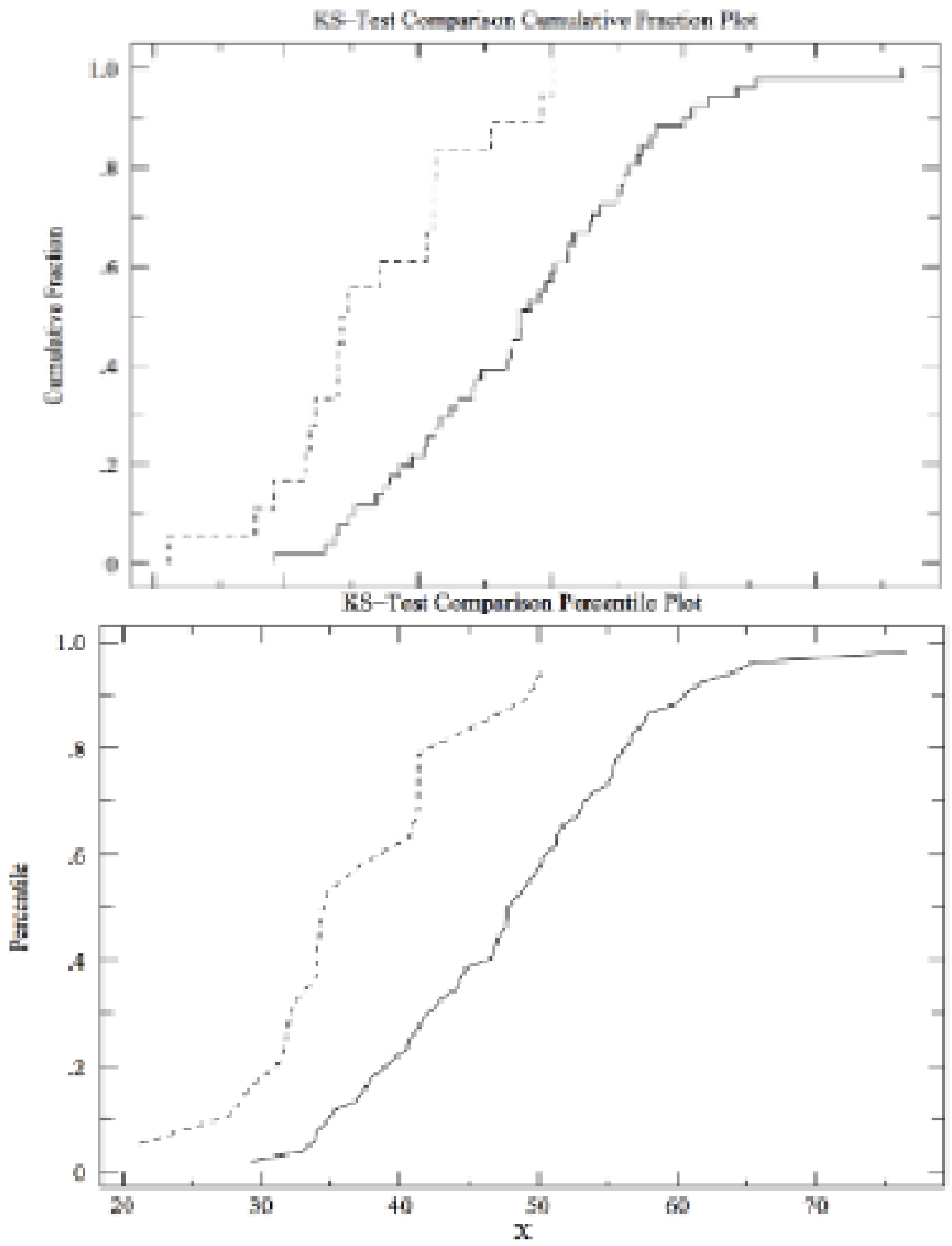
cumulative frequency distribution plot should really be a step function like shown above

a) d statisic 0.56

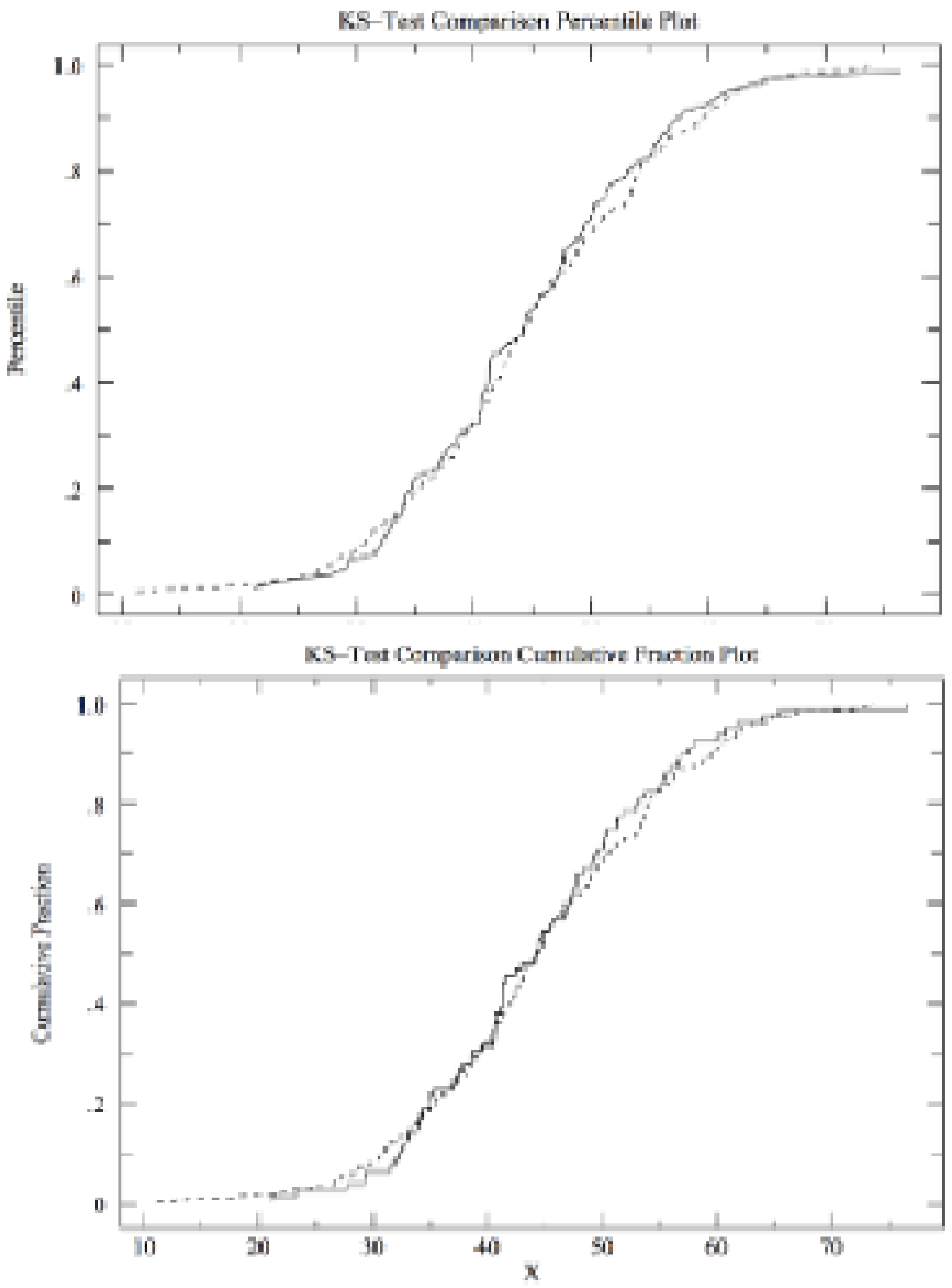
b) d statistic 0.085

c) d statistic 0.21

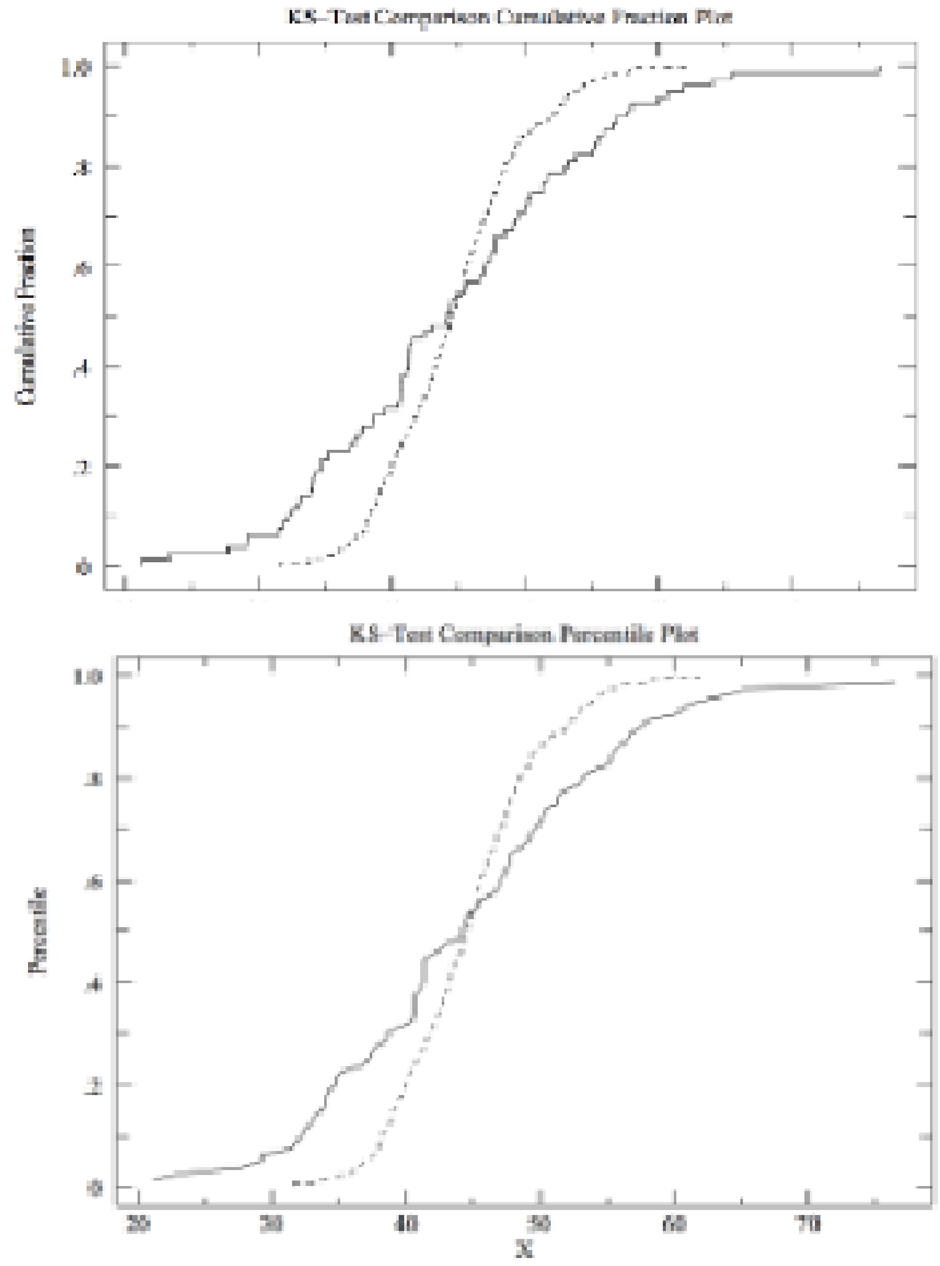
a



b



c



For N > 10:

- **.05 level = 1.36/sqrt N**
- **.01 level = 1.63/sqrt N**

"Two Sided" (comparing two different data distributions or size m and n)

- **.05 level = 1.36(sqrt((m+n)/mn)**
- **.01 level = 1.63(sqrt((m+n)/mn)**

For the Model: N = 78 (1940-2017 is the data)

Sqrt N = 8.83

.05 level = 1.36/8.83 = 0.15 D = .085; D is not greater than the .05 level so data and the model, column D, are the same

.01 level =1.63/8.83 = 0.18 D = 0.21; D is greater than even the .01 level so the data and the model, column E, are not the same) – this means that model **E** does not agree with the data – we will make use of this approach later when dealing with climate change models

2000-2017 Period: n = 18

1950 -2000 Period m = 51

m+n = 69 mn=918

(sqrt((m+n)/mn) = sqrt(69/918) = .27

.05 level = 1.36*.27 = .37

.01 level = 1.63*.27 = .44

Observed D-statistic = .56

Clearly higher than the 1% level so these two distributions can not be the same