

# **Probabilistic Scheduling**

## **PERT**

### **Program Evaluation and Review Technique**

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# PERT

## Program Evaluation and Review Technique

### Activity / Project Duration Estimation:

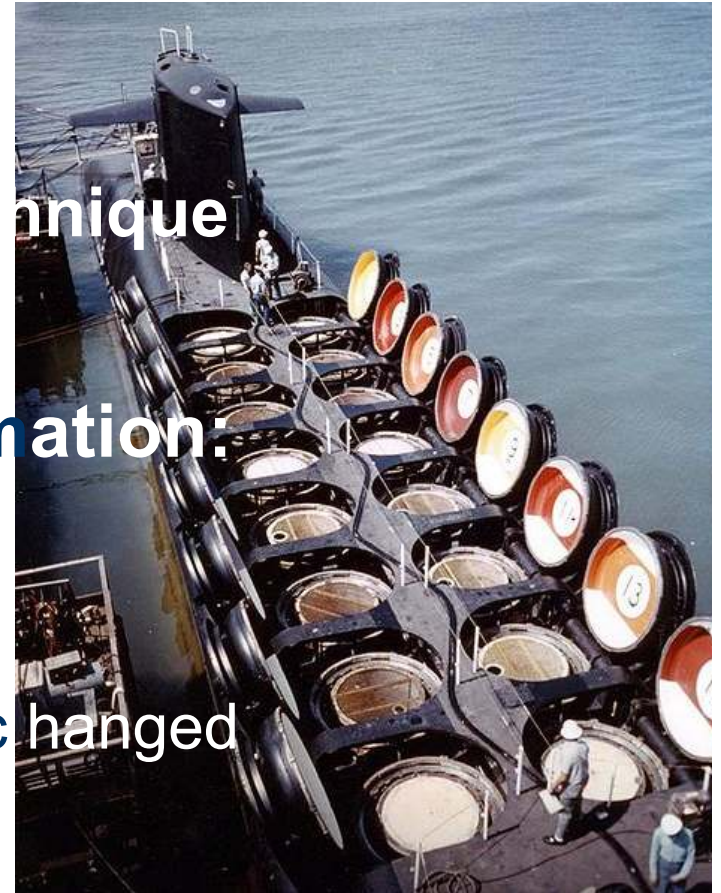
**Deterministic:**

**Probabilistic:**

Assumes project conditions remain unchanged

Not always realistic

- PERT: Program Evaluation and Review Technique
- Developed by US Navy 1957
- Polaris nuclear submarine project
- Enables incorporating uncertainty into schedule  
not knowing precise details and durations



# PERT

Answers questions like:

What is:

- The probability that the project will finish in 61 days?
- The probability that the project will finish in 58 days?
- The probability that the project will take longer than 63 days?
- The probability that the project will finish at least 4 days earlier than expected?
- The completion date to finish with a 95% confidence level?

# PERT - Introduction

- Incorporates uncertainty
- Assuming variability in activity durations
- Three estimates of duration for each activity:
  1. Most optimistic duration:  $t_a$
  2. Most pessimistic duration:  $t_b$
  3. Most likely duration:  $t_m$

Expected duration

$$t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$$

- Why? Loosely based on statistical calculations  
→ Normal Distribution

# Normal Distribution

Normal Distribution: also “**Gaussian distribution**”

A family of **Continuous Probability Distribution**

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

real-valued random variable  $X$  is normally distributed with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$

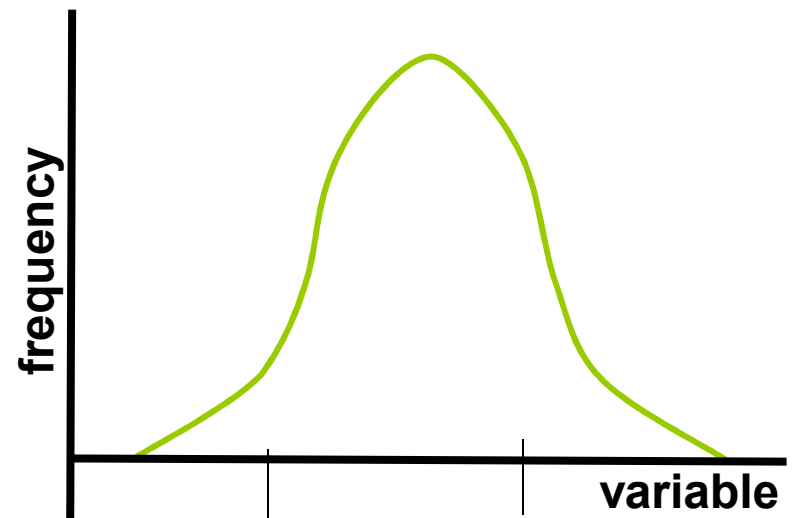
**Probability Density Function** for a continuous variable

**Density:** relative frequency of variables

Represented by a continuous curve

Also called **bell curve** →

shape of graph of **PDF**



**Probability Density Function**

# Reminders!

**Standard deviation:**

$$SD = \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{\sum (X_i - \bar{X}_i)^2}}{n}$$

deviation from mean

**Variance:**

$$\sigma^2 = \int (x - \mu)^2 f(x)$$

**Median**

$X_0$  is median if  $f(x_0) = 0.5$

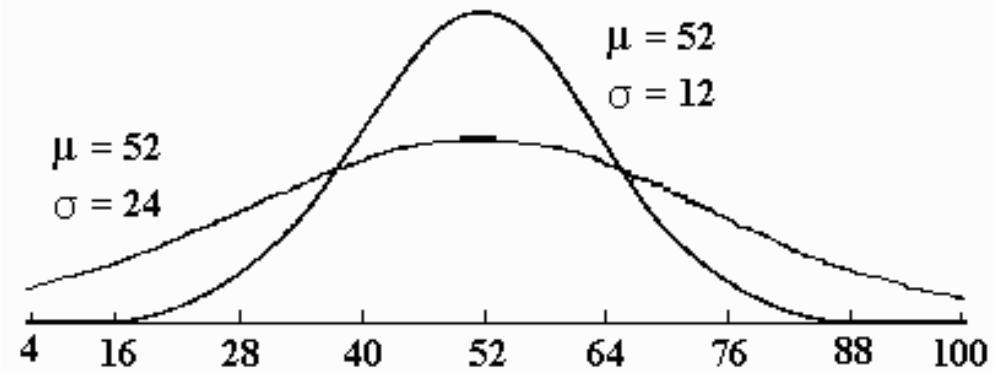
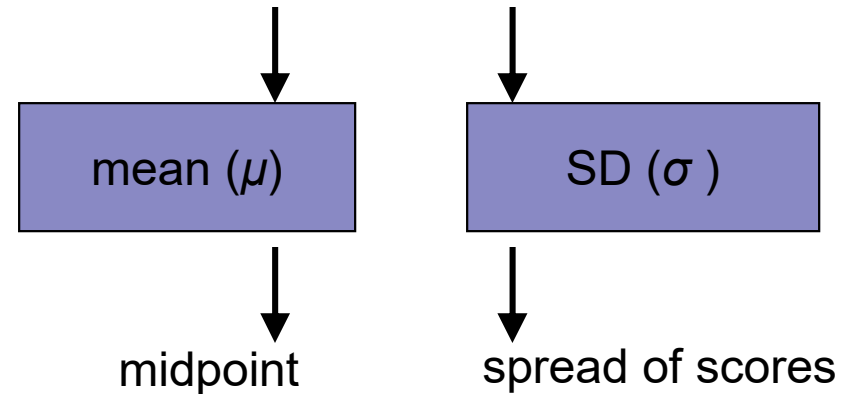
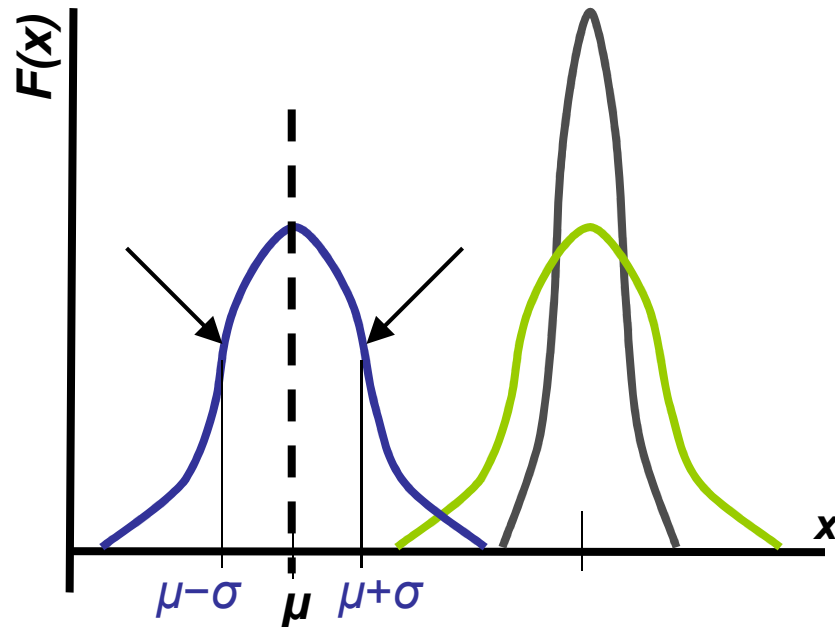
**Mode**

$$f(x_m) = \max_x f(x)$$

# Characterization

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Defined by two parameters: **location** & **scale**



Properties of PDF:

- symmetry about its mean  $\mu$
- mode & median = mean  $\mu$
- inflection points  $\rightarrow$  One SD from  $\mu$

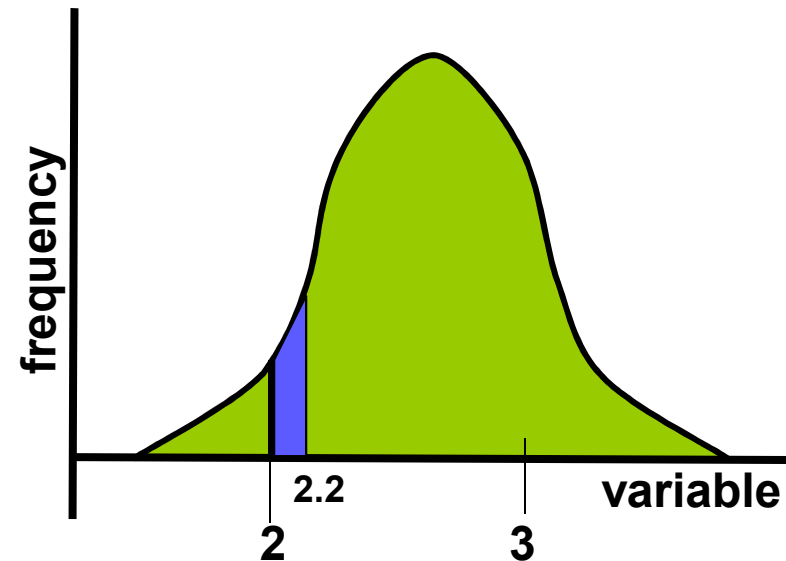
Larger  $\sigma \rightarrow$  more dispersed  
Smaller  $\sigma \rightarrow$  less dispersed

# Probability Calculation

Area under curve = sum of expected frequencies

**Not** for probability of an exact value  
e.g. probability of  $x=2$

Estimate probability between 2 limits  
e.g. probability falling between 2 & 2.2



standard deviation

mean

$$\varphi_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

constant 3.14159

base of natural log 2.718282



# Standard Normal Distribution (Z)

**Z Table:** area under the *standard normal probability density curve* to the **left** of z

<b>z</b>	<b>·00</b>	<b>·01</b>	<b>·02</b>	<b>·03</b>	<b>·04</b>	<b>·05</b>	<b>·06</b>
·0	·5000	·5040	·5080	·5120	·5160	·5199	·5239
·1	·5398	·5438	·5478	·5517	·5557	·5596	·5636
·2	·5793	·5832	·5871	·5910	·5948	·5987	·6026
·3	·6179	·6217	·6255	·6293	·6331	·6368	·6406
·4	·6554	·6591	·6628	·6664	·6700	·6736	·6772
·5	·6915	·6950	·6985	·7019	·7054	·7088	·7123
·6	·7257	·7291	·7324	·7357	·7389	·7422	·7454
·7	·7580	·7611	·7642	·7673	·7703	·7734	·7764
·8	·7881	·7910	·7939	·7967	·7995	·8023	·8051
·9	·8159	·8186	·8212	·8238	·8264	·8289	·8315
1·0	·8413	·8438	·8461	·8485	·8508	·8531	·8554
1·1	·8643	·8665	·8686	·8708	·8729	·8749	·8770
1·2	·8849	·8869	·8888	·8907	·8925	·8944	·8962
1·3	·90320	·90490	·90658	·90824	·90988	·91149	·91309
1·4	·91924	·92073	·92220	·92364	·92507	·92647	·92785
1·5	·93319	·93448	·93574	·93699	·93822	·93943	·94062
1·6	·94520	·94630	·94738	·94845	·94950	·95053	·95154
1·7	·95543	·95637	·95728	·95818	·95907	·95994	·96080
1·8	·96407	·96485	·96562	·96638	·96712	·96784	·96856
1·9	·97128	·97193	·97257	·97320	·97381	·97441	·97500

$$\varphi_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

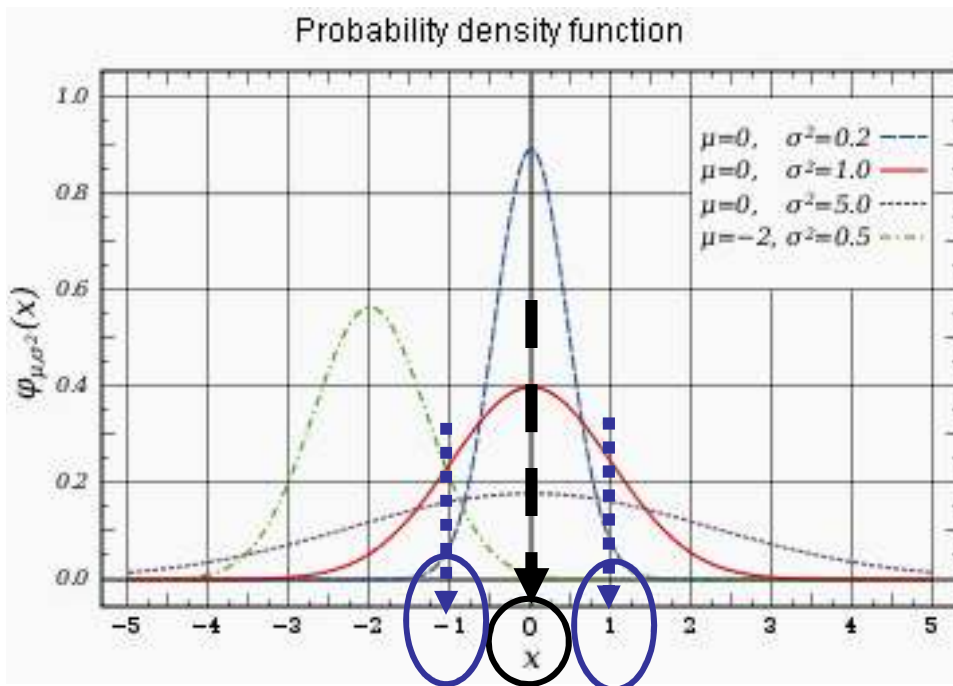
# Standard Normal Distribution (Z)

Unit Normal Distribution:

$$N(0, 1)$$

mean  $\mu = 0$  SD  $\sigma = 1$

→ Z tables



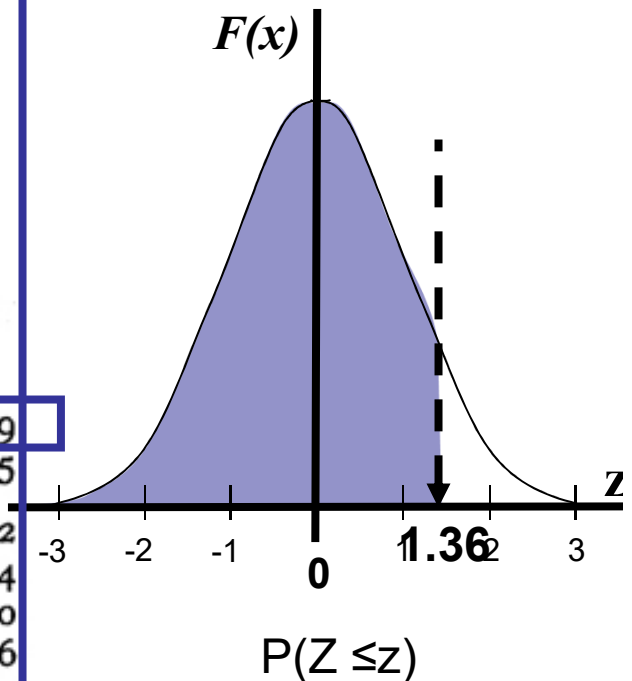
Probability Density Function

# Standard Normal Distribution (Z)

**Z Table:** area under the *standard normal probability density curve* to the **left** of *z*

<b>z</b>	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239
.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636
.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026
.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406
.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772
.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123
.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454
.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7703	.7734	.7764
.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962
1.3	.90320	.90490	.90658	.90824	.90988	.91149	.91309
1.4	.91924	.92073	.92220	.92364	.92507	.92647	.92785
1.5	.93319	.93448	.93574	.93699	.93822	.93943	.94062
1.6	.94520	.94630	.94738	.94845	.94950	.95053	.95154
1.7	.95543	.95637	.95728	.95818	.95907	.95994	.96080
1.8	.96407	.96485	.96562	.96638	.96712	.96784	.96856
1.9	.97128	.97193	.97257	.97320	.97381	.97441	.97500

$$\varphi_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$





# Standard Normal Distribution (Z)

area to the **left** of  $z$ :  $P(Z \leq z) \rightarrow$  directly from table

Probability of being *smaller* than 1.36

0.91309

area to the **right** of  $z$ :  $P(Z > z) \rightarrow$  subtracted from 1

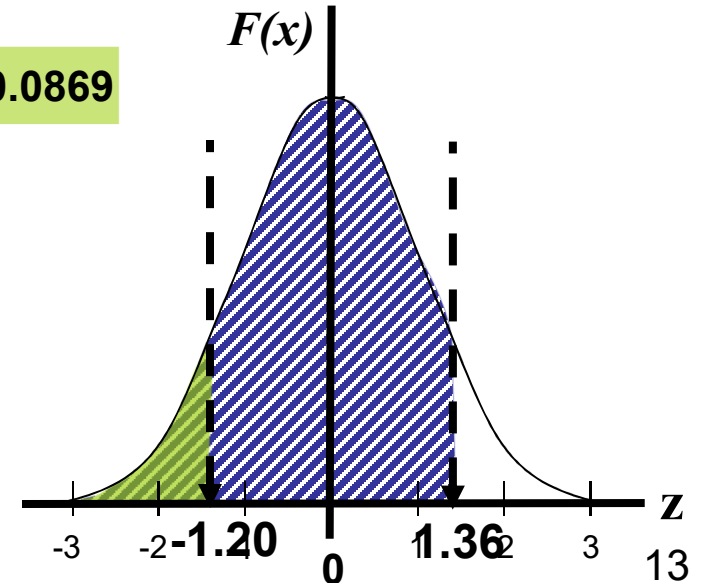
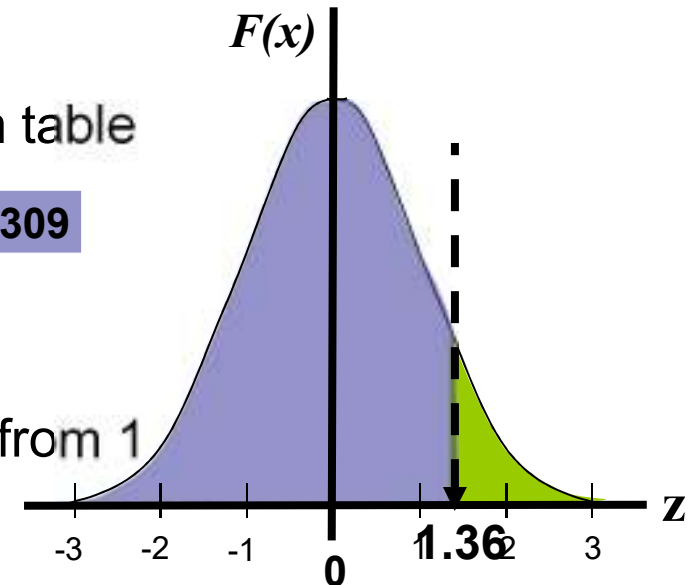
Probability of being *larger* than 1.36

$1 - 0.9131 = 0.0869$

area between two values of  $z$ :  $P(a \leq Z \leq b)$   
 $\rightarrow$  subtract  $P(Z \leq a)$  from  $P(Z \leq b)$

Probability of  $-1.20 \leq Z \leq 1.36$

$0.9131 - 0.1151 = 0.7980$



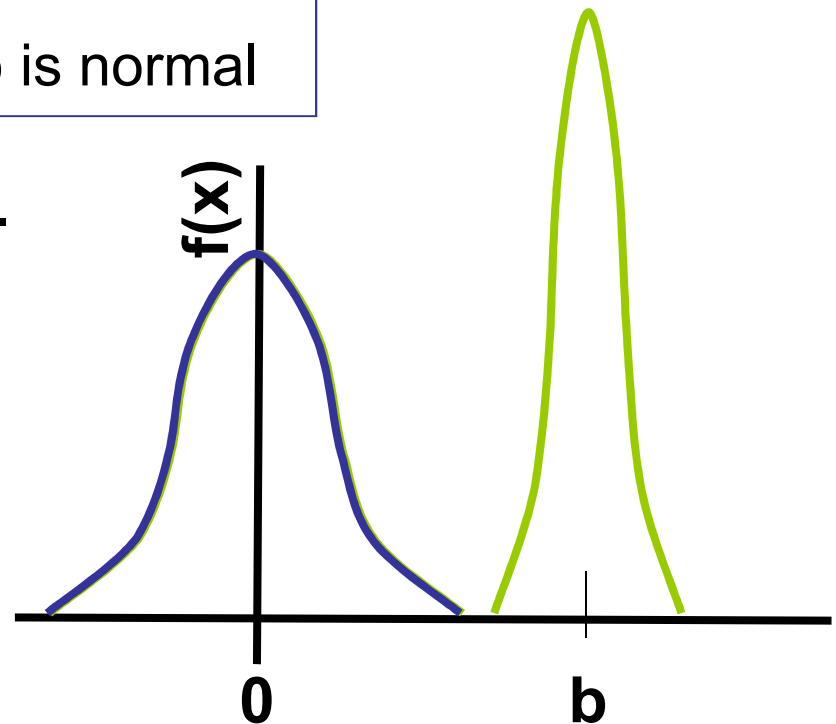
# Standardization (Coding)

What about normal distributions that are not Standard (z)?

If  $Z$  is normal then  $X = aZ + b$  is normal

$$Z = \frac{X - b}{a}$$

$$Z = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$



Any  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow$  transformed to  $Z$

# Standardization (Coding)

The duration of a project has a normal distribution with **mean of 65 days** and **SD of 5 days**.

What is the probability that the project will finish **between 55 & 72.5 days?**

$$Z = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$P ( 55 < \mathbf{X} < 72.5 ) =$$

$$P ( \frac{55 - 65}{5} < \mathbf{Z} < \frac{72.5 - 65}{5} ) =$$

$$P ( -2 < \mathbf{Z} < 1.5 ) =$$

$$0.93319 - 0.02275 = 0.91044$$

# PERT

- Three estimates of duration for each activity:
  1. Most optimistic duration:  $t_a$
  2. Most pessimistic duration:  $t_b$
  3. Most likely duration:  $t_m$

Expected duration  
= Mean ( $\mu$ )

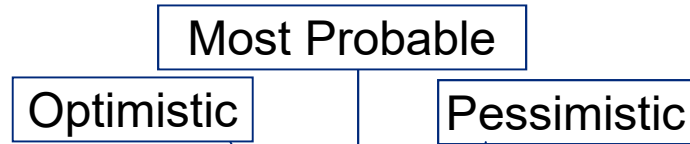
$$t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$$

Variance

$$\sigma^2 = [ (t_b - t_a) / 6 ]^2$$



# PERT



$$t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$$

$$\sigma^2 = [ (t_b - t_a) / 6 ]^2$$

Activity	$t_a$	$t_m$	$t_b$	Mean $\mu (t_e)$	Variance $\sigma^2$
1	1	3	5		
2	3	6	9		
3	10	13	19		
4	3	9	12		
5	1	3	8		
6	8	9	16		
7	4	7	13		
8	3	6	9		
9	1	3	8		
Sum					

# Central Limit Theorem

$x_1$  to  $x_n$  : random variables with normal distributions

$t_1$  to  $t_n$  : mean of durations       $v_1$  to  $v_n$  : variances

If       $X = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$

Then    $T_x = t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n$

$$V_x = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n$$

In other words:

The mean of the sum is the sum of means

The variance of the sum is the sum of the variances

Also:

The distribution of the sum of distributions will be normal;  
regardless of the shape of each distribution

# Central Limit Theorem

$X$  rectangular distribution  $R(0,1)$

$\bar{X}$  is the mean of random sample of  $n$  values

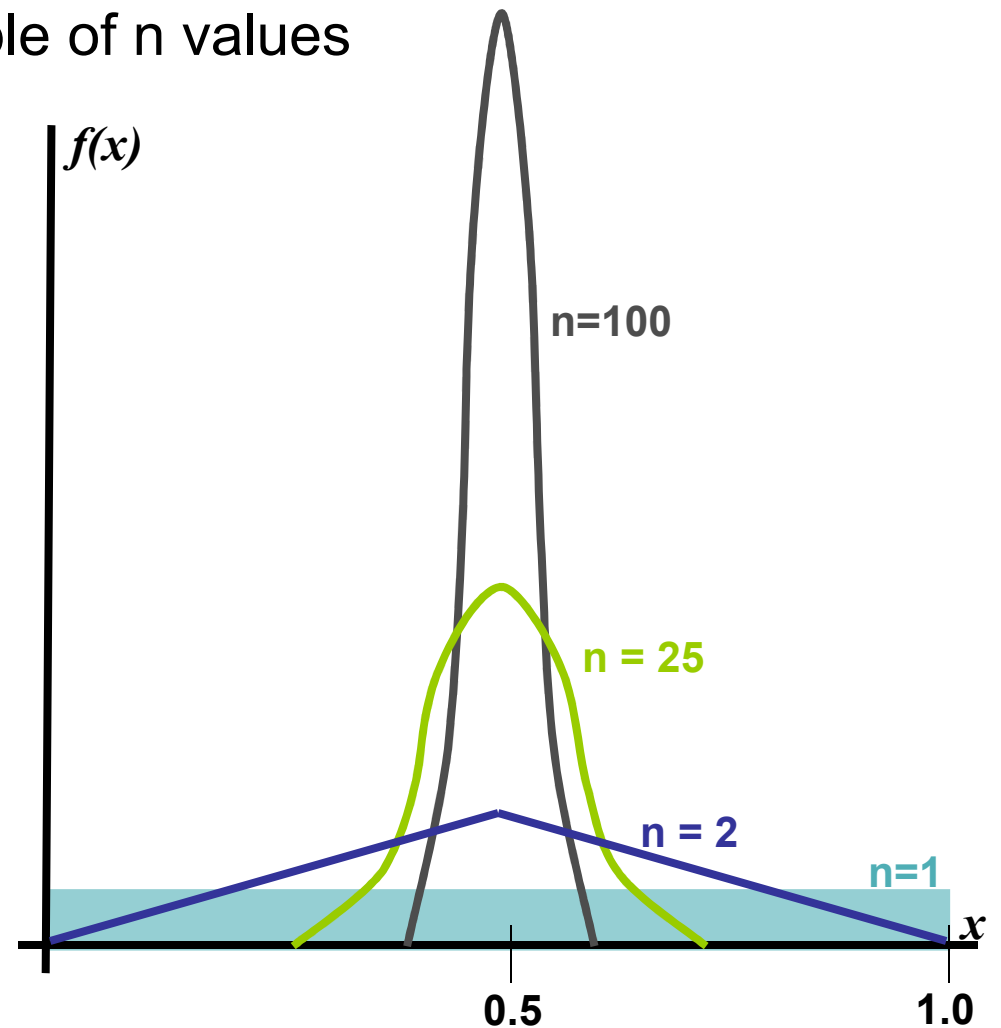
Shape of  $\bar{X}$  for different  $n$ 's:

## CLT

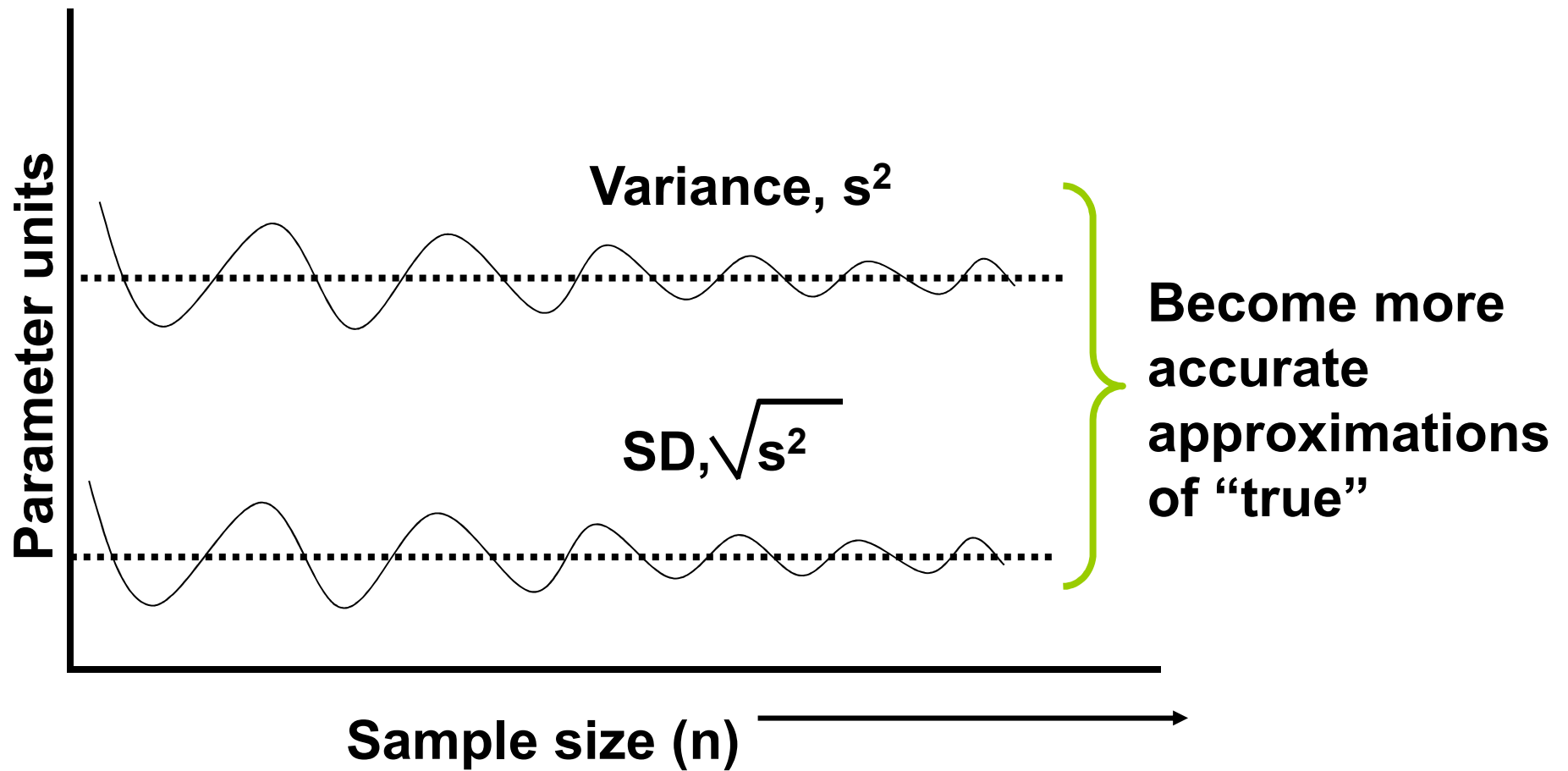
If  $X$  random variable,  
has a mean & variance,  
*then*

for sufficiently **large  $n > 30$**

$\bar{X}$  has approximately  
a **Normal Distribution**



# Changes in $s^2$ & SD with increasing N



# PERT

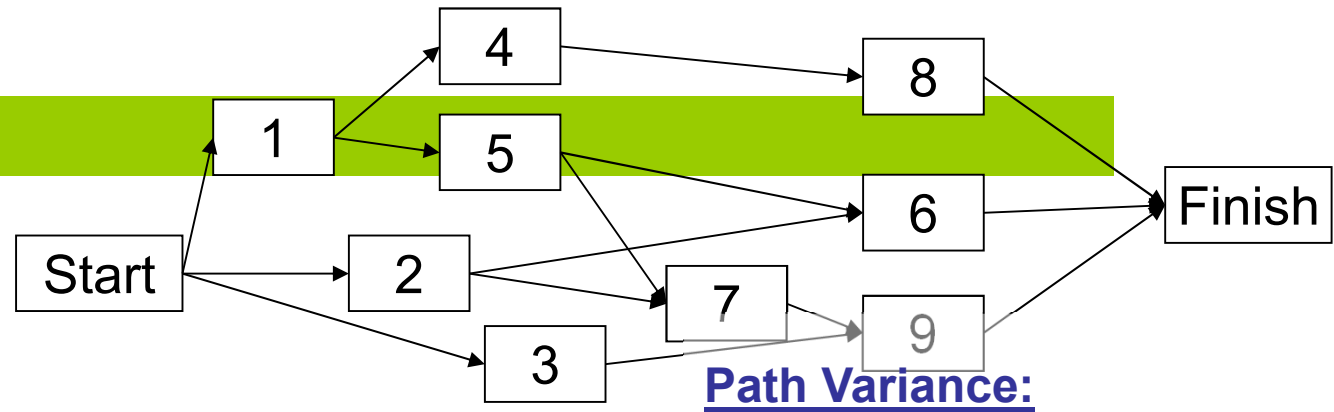


$$t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$$

$$\sigma^2 = [ (t_b - t_a) / 6 ]^2$$

Activity	$t_a$	$t_m$	$t_b$	Mean $\mu (t_e)$	Variance $\sigma^2$
1	1	3	5	3	0.44
2	3	6	9	6	1.00
3	10	13	19	13.5	2.25
4	3	9	12	8.5	2.25
5	1	3	8	3.5	1.36
6	8	9	16	10	1.77
7	4	7	13	7.5	2.25
8	3	6	9	6	1.00
9	1	3	8	3.5	1.36
Sum				<b>61.5</b>	<b>13.69</b>

# PERT



Duration?

Critical Path?

Activity	$t_a$	$t_m$	$t_b$	Mean $\mu (t_e)$	Variance $\sigma^2$
1	1	3	5	3	0.44
2	3	6	9	6	1.00
3	10	13	19	13.5	2.25
4	3	9	12	8.5	2.25
5	1	3	8	3.5	1.36
6	8	9	16	10	1.23
7	4	7	13	7.5	2.25
8	3	6	9	6	1.00
9	1	3	8	3.5	1.36
Sum				61.5	13.14

?

?

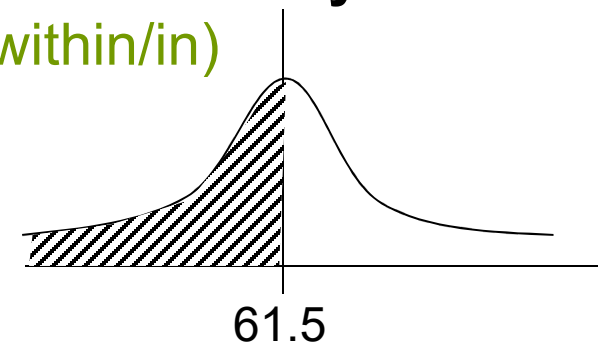
# PERT - Example

$$t_e = 61.5 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma^2 = 13.14 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma = 3.5 \text{ days}$$

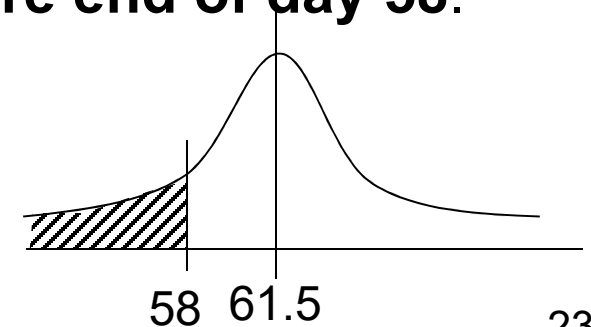
$$Z = (X - \text{Mean}) / \sigma \rightarrow \text{Z-Table to determine } P$$

a) The probability that the project will finish before **61.5 days**.

(within/in)



b) The probability that the project will finish **before end of day 58**.



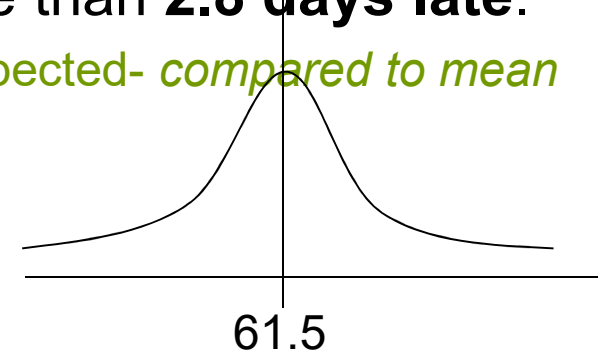
# PERT - Example

$$t_e = 61.5 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma^2 = 13.14 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma = 3.5 \text{ days}$$

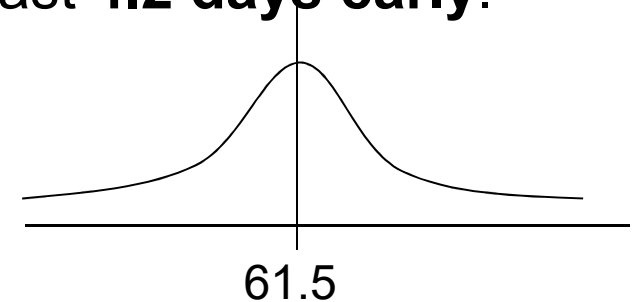
$$Z = (X - \text{Mean}) / \sigma \rightarrow \text{Z-Table to determine \%}$$

c) The probability that the project will finish more than **2.8 days late**.

*later than expected- compared to mean*



d) The probability that the project will finish at least **4.2 days early**.



e) Completion date to finish with at least a **95% confidence level**.



# Approximate Probabilities

How many SD from Mean?

$$P(\mu - 1\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 1\sigma) \sim 0.68$$

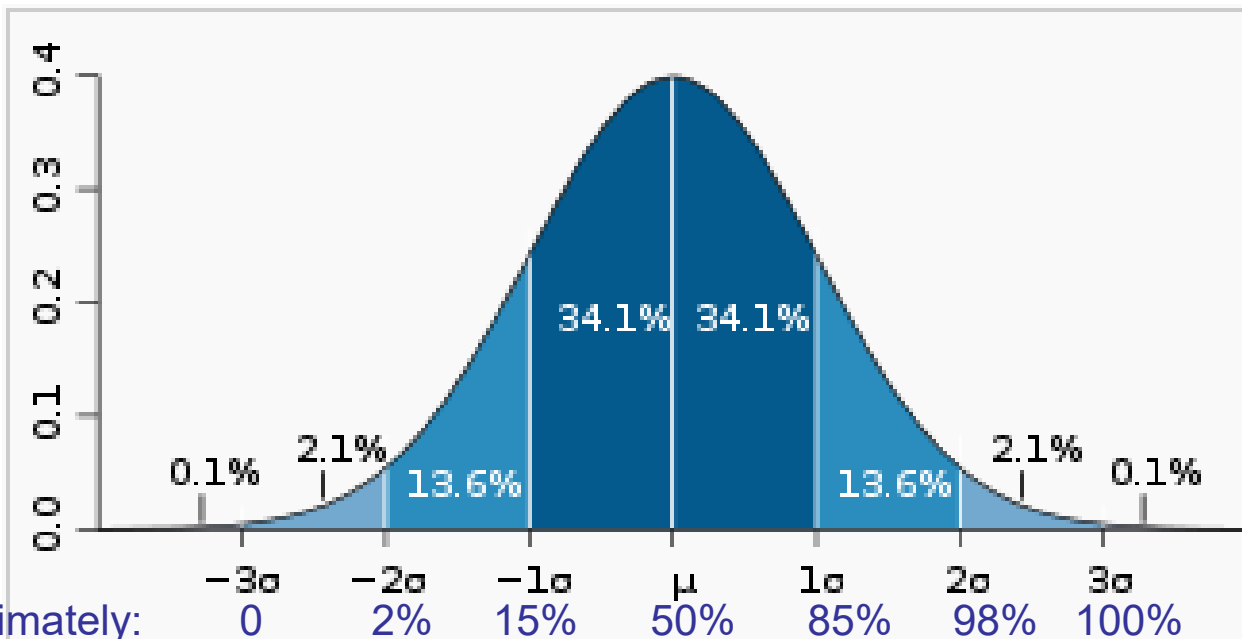
$$P(\mu - 2\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 2\sigma) \sim 0.95$$

$$P(\mu - 3\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 3\sigma) \sim 0.99$$

~ 2/3 of cases lie w/in **1 SD** of  $\mu$

~ 95% of cases lie w/in **2 SD** of  $\mu$

~ ALL cases lie w/in **3 SD** of  $\mu$



# Example:

$$P(\mu - 1\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 1\sigma) \sim 0.68$$

$$P(\mu - 2\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 2\sigma) \sim 0.95$$

$$P(\mu - 3\sigma < \mathbf{X} < \mu + 3\sigma) \sim 0.99$$

~ 2/3 of cases lie w/in **1 SD** of  $\mu$

~ 95% of cases lie w/in **2 SD** of  $\mu$

~ ALL cases lie w/in **3 SD** of  $\mu$

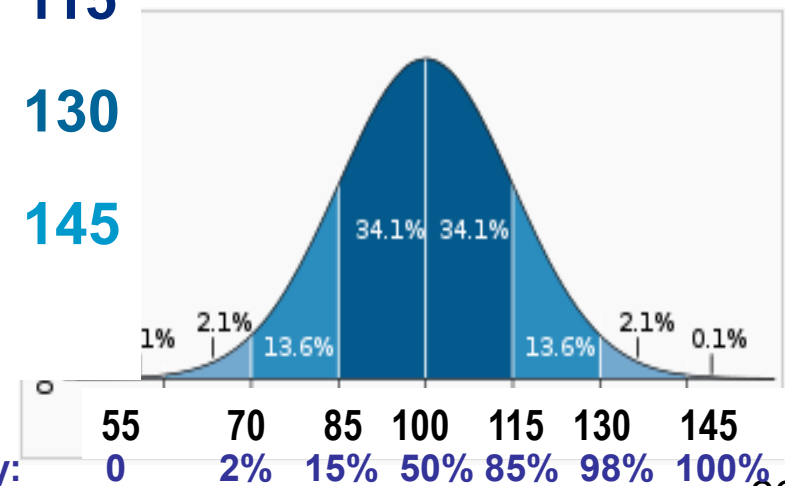
The duration of a certain project has a **mean of 100** and **SD of 15**.

~ **68%** p project will finish between **85 & 115**

~ **95%** p project will finish between **70 & 130**

~ **99%** p project will finish between **55 & 145**

~ **2%** p project will take longer than **130**



Approximately:

# PERT

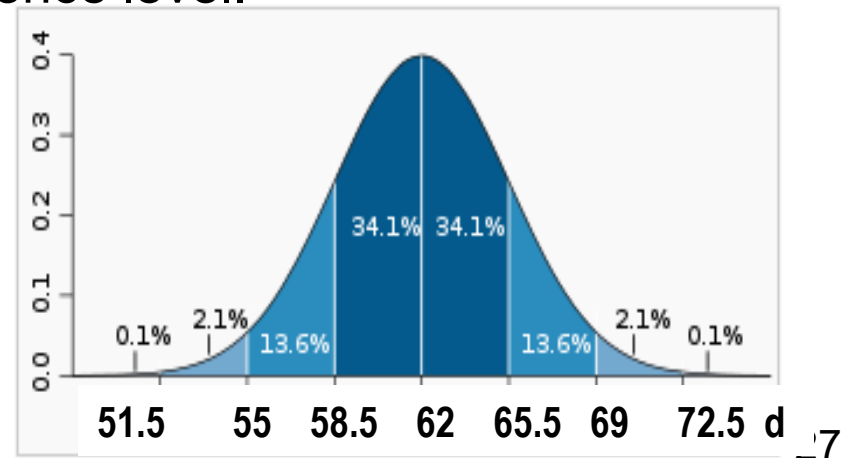


$$t_e = 61.5 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma^2 = 13 \text{ days} \quad ; \quad \sigma = 3.5 \text{ days}$$

What is:

$$Z = (X - \text{Mean}) / \sigma \rightarrow \text{Z-Table to determine \%}$$

- The probability that the project will finish **within 61.5 days**.
- The probability that the project will finish **before day 58**.
- The probability that the project will finish more than **3.5 days late**.
- The probability that the project will finish at least **7 days early**.
- The completion date with 95% confidence level.



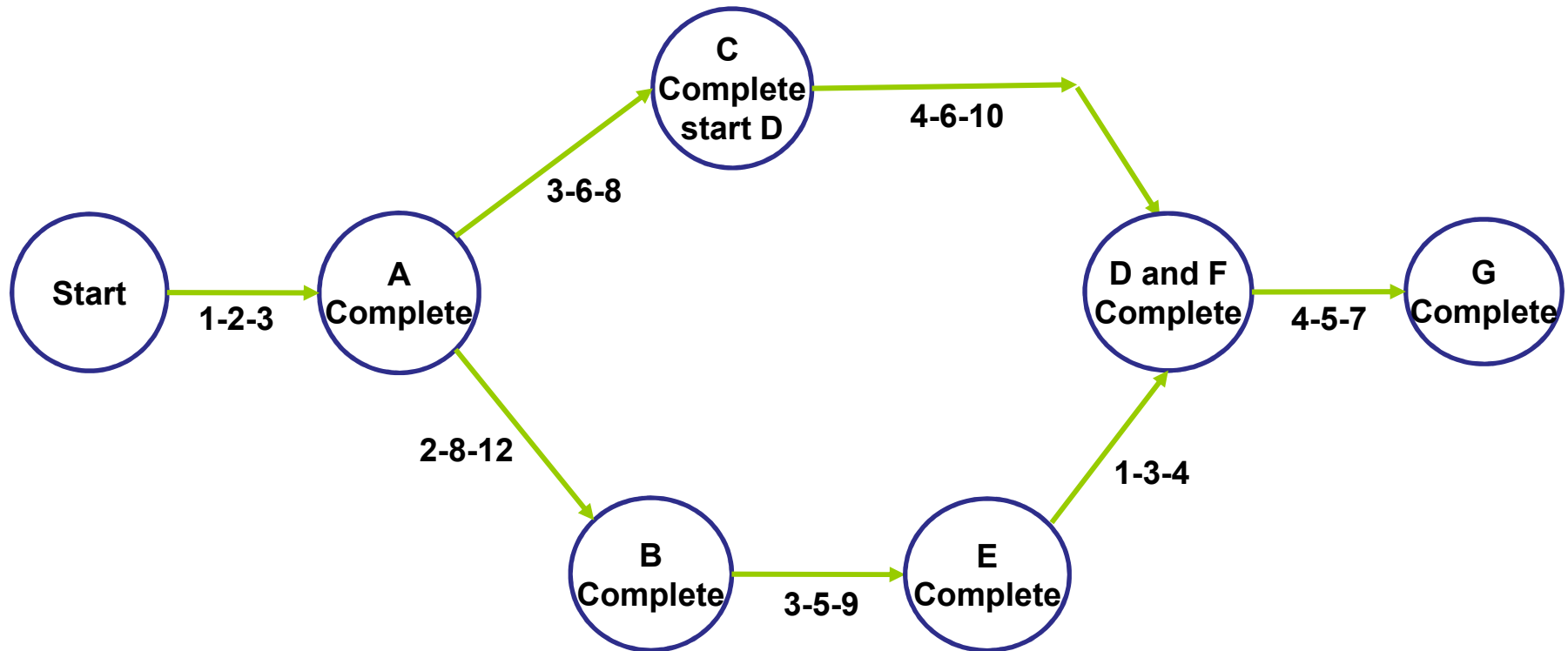
# PERT

## Program Evaluation & Review Technique

- Expected duration  $t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$
- Variance  $\sigma^2 = [ (t_b - t_a) / 6 ]^2$
- Standard deviation  $\sigma$
- Probability of completion with certain days  
 $Z = ( X - \text{Mean} ) / \sigma \rightarrow$  Z-Table to determine P

# PERT - Notation

ADM: Activity Diagram Method commonly used for PERT



What is the probability of finishing this project within 25 days?

# Floats in PERT

In PERT floats are commonly referred to as “Slack”

Probability of having Slack of  $x$  or less

Event Slack  
(Late Time – Early Time)

$$Z = \frac{x - ES}{\sqrt{\sum SD^2_{TE} + \sum SD^2_{TL}}}$$

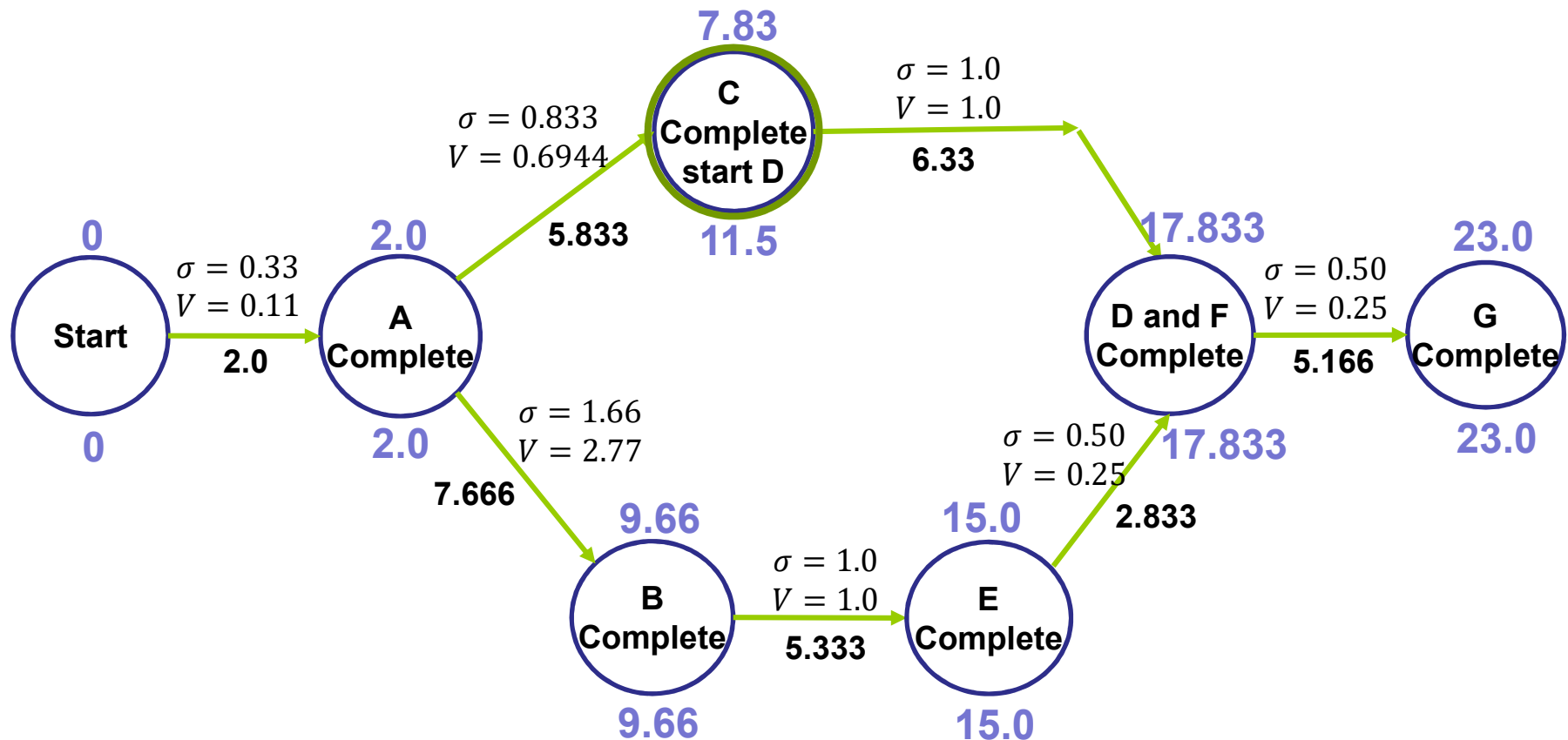
Variance of the **path** that created **TE**  
(Time Early on the Node/Event)

Variance of the **path** that created **TL**  
(Time Late on the Node/Event)

→ Z-Table to determine P

# Float (Slack) in PERT

Example: What is the probability of “C complete Start D” slack > 0?



# Closing Notes:

- Shortcoming of PERT:
  - Does not consider all scenarios
  - Focus on CP
  - e.g. subcritical paths

## Monte Carlo Simulation

- A class of computational algorithms
- Rely on **repeated random sampling**
- Projects associated with high degree of uncertainty
  - unpredictable nature of events
- Application example: Probabilistic Scheduling

History: Invented in 1940's - nuclear weapon projects  
Manhattan Project: US, UK, Canada  
1<sup>st</sup> atomic bomb World War II  
Named after gambling uncle!

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# PERT

## Program Evaluation & Review Technique

- Expected duration  $t_e = (t_a + 4t_m + t_b) / 6$
- Variance  $\sigma^2 = [ (t_b - t_a) / 6 ]^2$
- Standard deviation  $\sigma$
- Probability of completion with certain days  
 $Z = ( X - \text{Mean} ) / \sigma \rightarrow Z\text{-Table to determine } \%$

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \phi(t) dt$$


for  $(0 \leq z < \infty)$

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7703	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
10	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
11	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
12	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.90147
13	.90320	.90490	.90658	.90824	.90988	.91149	.91309	.91466	.91621	.91774
14	.91924	.92073	.92220	.92364	.92507	.92647	.92785	.92922	.93056	.93189
15	.93319	.93448	.93574	.93699	.93822	.93943	.94062	.94179	.94295	.94408
16	.94520	.94630	.94738	.94845	.94950	.95053	.95154	.95254	.95352	.95449
17	.95543	.95637	.95728	.95818	.95907	.95994	.96080	.96164	.96246	.96327
18	.96407	.96485	.96562	.96638	.96712	.96784	.96856	.96926	.96995	.97062
19	.97128	.97193	.97257	.97320	.97381	.97441	.97500	.97558	.97615	.97670
20	.97725	.97778	.97831	.97882	.97932	.97982	.98030	.98077	.98124	.98169
21	.98214	.98257	.98300	.98341	.98382	.98422	.98461	.98500	.98537	.98574
22	.98610	.98645	.98679	.98713	.98745	.98778	.98809	.98840	.98870	.98899
23	.98928	.98956	.98983	.99007	.990358	.990613	.990863	.991106	.991344	.991576
24	.991802	.992024	.992240	.992451	.992656	.992857	.993053	.993244	.993431	.993613
25	.993790	.993963	.994132	.994297	.994457	.994614	.994766	.994915	.995060	.995201
26	.995339	.995473	.995604	.995731	.995855	.995975	.996093	.996207	.996319	.996427
27	.996533	.996636	.996736	.996833	.996928	.997020	.997110	.997197	.997282	.997365
28	.997445	.997523	.997599	.997673	.997744	.997814	.997882	.997948	.998012	.998074
29	.998134	.998193	.998250	.998305	.998359	.998411	.998462	.998511	.998559	.998605
30	.998650	.998694	.998736	.998777	.998817	.998856	.998893	.998930	.998965	.998999
31	.9990324	.9990646	.9990957	.9991260	.9991553	.9991836	.9992112	.9992378	.9992636	.9992886
32	.9993129	.9993363	.9993590	.9993810	.9994024	.9994230	.9994429	.9994623	.9994810	.9994991
33	.9995166	.9995335	.9995499	.9995658	.9995811	.9995959	.9996103	.9996242	.9996376	.9996505
34	.9996631	.9996752	.9996869	.9996982	.9997091	.9997197	.9997299	.9997398	.9997493	.9997585
35	.9997674	.9997759	.9997842	.9997922	.9997999	.9998074	.9998146	.9998215	.9998282	.9998347
36	.9998409	.9998469	.9998527	.9998583	.9998637	.9998689	.9998739	.9998787	.9998834	.9998879
37	.9998922	.9998964	.99990039	.99990426	.99990799	.99991158	.99991504	.99991838	.99992159	.99992468
38	.99992765	.99993052	.99993327	.99993593	.99993848	.99994094	.99994331	.99994558	.99994777	.99994988
39	.99995190	.99995385	.99995573	.99995753	.99995926	.99996092	.99996253	.99996406	.99996554	.99996696
40	.99996833	.99996964	.99997090	.99997211	.99997327	.99997439	.99997546	.99997649	.99997748	.99997843
41	.99997934	.99998022	.99998106	.99998186	.99998263	.99998338	.99998409	.99998477	.99998542	.99998605
42	.99998665	.99998723	.99998778	.99998832	.99998882	.99998931	.99998978	.999990226	.99999065	.999991066
43	.999991460	.999991837	.999992199	.999992545	.999992876	.999993193	.999993497	.999993788	.999994066	.999994332
44	.999994587	.999994831	.999995065	.999995288	.999995502	.999995706	.999995902	.999996089	.999996268	.999996439
45	.999996602	.999996759	.999996908	.999997051	.999997187	.999997318	.999997442	.999997561	.999997675	.999997784
46	.999997888	.999997987	.999998081	.999998172	.999998258	.999998340	.999998419	.999998494	.999998566	.999998634
47	.999998699	.999998761	.999998821	.999998877	.999998931	.999998983	.9999990320	.9999990789	.9999991235	.9999991661
48	.9999992067	.9999992453	.9999992822	.9999993173	.9999993508	.9999993827	.9999994131	.9999994420	.9999994696	.9999994958
49	.9999995208	.9999995446	.9999995673	.9999995889	.9999996094	.9999996289	.9999996475	.9999996652	.9999996821	.9999996981

Example:  $\Phi(3.57) = .9998215 = 0.9998215$ .

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \phi(t) dt$$

for  $(-\infty < z \leq 0)$

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
-1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2297	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-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	.09853
-1.3	.09680	.09510	.09342	.09176	.09012	.08851	.08691	.08534	.08379	.08226
-1.4	.08076	.07927	.07780	.07636	.07493	.07353	.07215	.07078	.06944	.06811
-1.5	.06681	.06552	.06426	.06301	.06178	.06057	.05938	.05821	.05705	.05592
-1.6	.05480	.05370	.05262	.05155	.05050	.04947	.04846	.04746	.04648	.04551
-1.7	.04457	.04363	.04272	.04182	.04093	.04006	.03920	.03836	.03754	.03673
-1.8	.03593	.03515	.03438	.03362	.03288	.03216	.03144	.03074	.03005	.02938
-1.9	.02872	.02807	.02743	.02680	.02619	.02559	.02500	.02442	.02385	.02330
-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	.029903	.029642	.029387	.029137	.028894	.028656	.028424
-2.4	.028198	.027976	.027760	.027549	.027344	.027143	.026947	.026756	.026569	.026387
-2.5	.026210	.026037	.025868	.025703	.025543	.025386	.025234	.025085	.024940	.024799
-2.6	.024661	.024527	.024396	.024269	.024145	.024025	.023907	.023793	.023681	.023573
-2.7	.023467	.023364	.023264	.023167	.023072	.022980	.022890	.022803	.022718	.022635
-2.8	.022555	.022477	.022401	.022327	.022256	.022186	.022118	.022052	.021988	.021926
-2.9	.021866	.021807	.021750	.021695	.021641	.021589	.021538	.021489	.021441	.021395
-3.0	.021350	.021306	.021264	.021223	.021183	.021144	.021107	.021070	.021035	.021001
-3.1	.020976	.020934	.020893	.020854	.020816	.020778	.020742	.020707	.020672	.020638
-3.2	.020603	.020567	.020532	.020497	.020463	.020429	.020395	.020362	.020329	.020296
-3.3	.020263	.020230	.020197	.020164	.020132	.020100	.020068	.020036	.020005	.019974
-3.4	.019943	.019912	.019881	.019850	.019820	.019790	.019760	.019730	.019700	.019670
-3.5	.019640	.019610	.019580	.019550	.019520	.019490	.019460	.019430	.019400	.019370
-3.6	.019340	.019310	.019280	.019250	.019220	.019190	.019160	.019130	.019100	.019070
-3.7	.019040	.019010	.018980	.018950	.018920	.018890	.018860	.018830	.018800	.018770
-3.8	.018740	.018710	.018680	.018650	.018620	.018590	.018560	.018530	.018500	.018470
-3.9	.018440	.018410	.018380	.018350	.018320	.018290	.018260	.018230	.018200	.018170
-4.0	.018140	.018110	.018080	.018050	.018020	.017990	.017960	.017930	.017900	.017870
-4.1	.017840	.017810	.017780	.017750	.017720	.017690	.017660	.017630	.017600	.017570
-4.2	.017540	.017510	.017480	.017450	.017420	.017390	.017360	.017330	.017300	.017270
-4.3	.017240	.017210	.017180	.017150	.017120	.017090	.017060	.017030	.017000	.016970
-4.4	.016940	.016910	.016880	.016850	.016820	.016790	.016760	.016730	.016700	.016670
-4.5	.016640	.016610	.016580	.016550	.016520	.016490	.016460	.016430	.016400	.016370
-4.6	.016340	.016310	.016280	.016250	.016220	.016190	.016160	.016130	.016100	.016070
-4.7	.016040	.016010	.015980	.015950	.015920	.015890	.015860	.015830	.015800	.015770
-4.8	.015740	.015710	.015680	.015650	.015620	.015590	.015560	.015530	.015500	.015470
-4.9	.015440	.015410	.015380	.015350	.015320	.015290	.015260	.015230	.015200	.015170

Example:  $\Phi(-3.57) = .031785 = 0.0001785$ .