

January 25, 1937

Dear Whately Carington,

I think the main point is this: the formula

$$-28(\log a_p) \chi^2 = 2S(\log_e P)$$

is good if \hat{p} is equally distributed from 0 to 1. It would be legitimate, if you think that some values are abnormally small and others abnormally large, to say that $2\hat{p}$, where \hat{p} is less than $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{2(1-\hat{p})}{(1-p)}$ when \hat{p} is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$, are also equally distributed from 0 to $\frac{1}{2}$, and to use these instead of \hat{p} .

Excuse a very short note,

Yours sincerely,