APPENDIX III: Calculation of mean uranium and boron contents of various groups of samples.

The mean m is defined for n measurements, $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots x_i \ldots, x_n$, by the relation,

$$m \equiv \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

with a limited number n of trial measurements, the experimental or sample standard deviation S is defined as

$$S \equiv \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - m)^2}{n}\right]^{1/2}$$

The standard deviation in the mean or standard error S_m from the n measurements of a single set, is given as

$$S_m = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

In computing the mean m in this work, the values which lie beyond $\pm(3 \times S)$, have been excluded. Such cases are, ofcourse, very few.