Chauts.

Burganups) => 1, 2, , i) m

NB: 4 Bestine Herrs & 282, ... di,... dm.

Figure 4. The parties $p_2 = d_2$, ..., $p_i = d_i$, ..., $p_m = d_i$

sumple fraction for conforming units in a sample

to the test sample size (m).

FEM = MP WAREA) = RP (I=P)

Fraction

Defective

T = pt. Defective

 $E(P) = E(P) = E(A) = B \cdot MP = P$

Var (T) = var (p) = var (n) = m . np(1-P) = p(1-P) The proposed control charts is based on the following three lines: -LCL = UT - 36T = p - 3. \P(1-+) el = MT = P ucl = 4 + 36+ = p+ 3 \p(1-p) Cho control chart (p chart). 8 10° Charle Frigor - rate in ; Fri Ch 2 3 1 m Subgroups. Case 1: Standard geneu 3-Let p=p'. Then the control chart is based on the following three lines UCL, $CL = P' - 3\sqrt{\frac{P'(1-P')}{n}}$ CL = P'[01(1+01)

Case II 6 - Standard not given: The value of p is to be estimated from P = 1 2 12 = 1 . 2 di = 1 Indi Then the control chart is based on the follow three lines ;- $UCL = \vec{p} + 3\sqrt{\vec{p}(1-\vec{p})}$ LCL = P + 3 \P(1-P) art 2: N-p chart (Number défective charts). Subgroups: 1,2, --- i, --- m No of defective of, dr. ...didm. NO of defective of d ~ Bin (n,p)