

QDA 2023 · 05 · 11

①

Xbar-S control chart

NON IID CONTROL CHARTS /

$m=1$

$m>1$

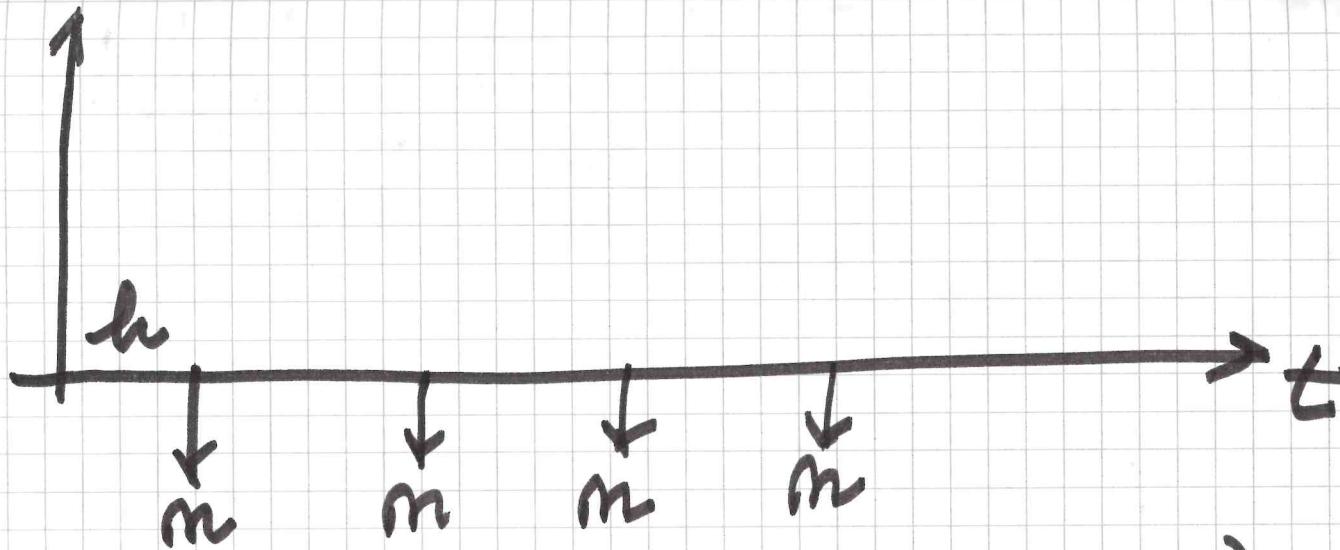
MECH
ENG

↓
MNG &
FOOD
ENG

MULTIVARIATE ee

FINAL CLASS : TOPICS × THESIS & PROJECTS
(what's next)

- FINAL SIMULATION of the EXAM (to be scheduled)



- Is the mean stable (in control) $V = \bar{X}$
- Is the variability of the process stable (in control) $V = S$

S is the sample standard deviation

All data in a sample of size m ($j=1 \dots m$)

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2}{m-1}}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2}{m-1}$$

Shewhart control chart

(3)

$$V \uparrow \\ \text{SAMPLE STATISTC}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} UCL \\ LC = \mu_V \pm K \sigma_V \\ LCL \end{array} \quad K=3$$

$$V=S \quad \mu_V = \mu_S = E(S) ? \quad S \text{ control} \\ \sigma_V^2 = \sigma_S^2 = V(S) ? \quad \text{chart}$$

$$X \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \uparrow$$

$$E(S) = \boxed{c_4(m)} \cdot \sigma$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2 \text{ UNBIASED ESTIMATOR}$$

$$\bar{V}(S) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} E(S^2) - [E(S)]^2 = \sigma^2 - c_4^2 \cdot \sigma^2 =$$

$$= \sigma^2 (1 - c_u^2) \quad (4)$$

$V(x) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$

S control client

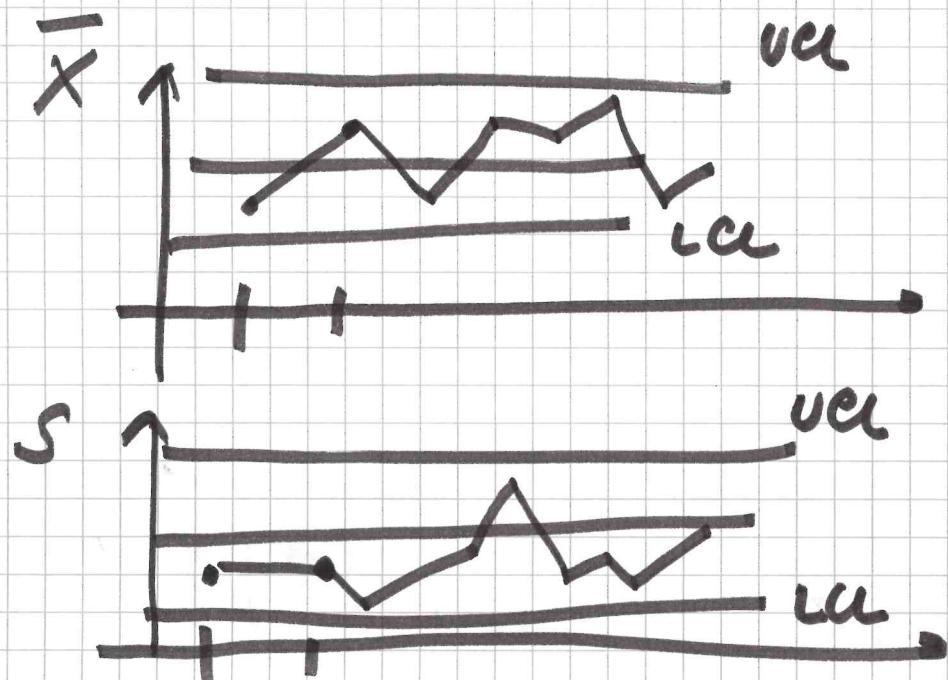
UCL

$$CL = \mu_s \pm 3\sigma_s =$$

k
↓

$$= c_u \cdot \sigma \pm 3\sqrt{1-c_u^2} \cdot \sigma$$

$$= \sigma (c_u \pm 3\sqrt{1-c_u^2})$$



UNKNOWN?

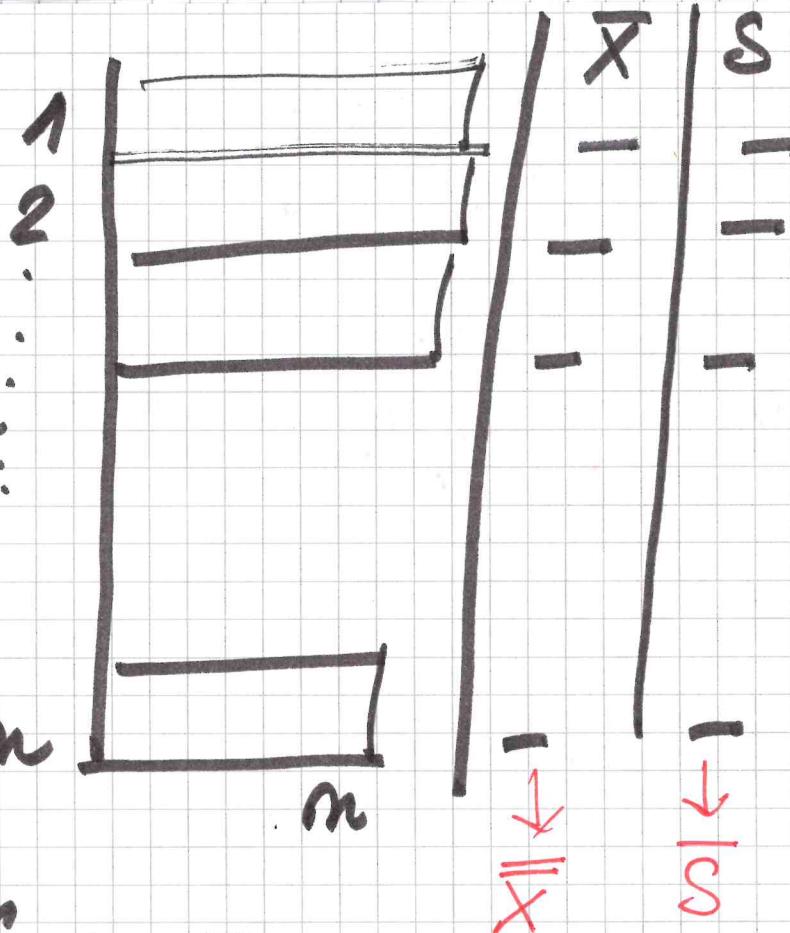
Phase I

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_u + 3\sqrt{1-c_u^2} = B_C \\ c_u - 3\sqrt{1-c_u^2} = B_S \end{array} \right.$$

$$c_u - 3\sqrt{1-c_u^2} = B_S$$

(answer to
the ex on the
slides)

Phase 1?



(S)

$X_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
? ↗ ?

$$(\bar{x}) \quad \hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{m} \bar{x}_i$$

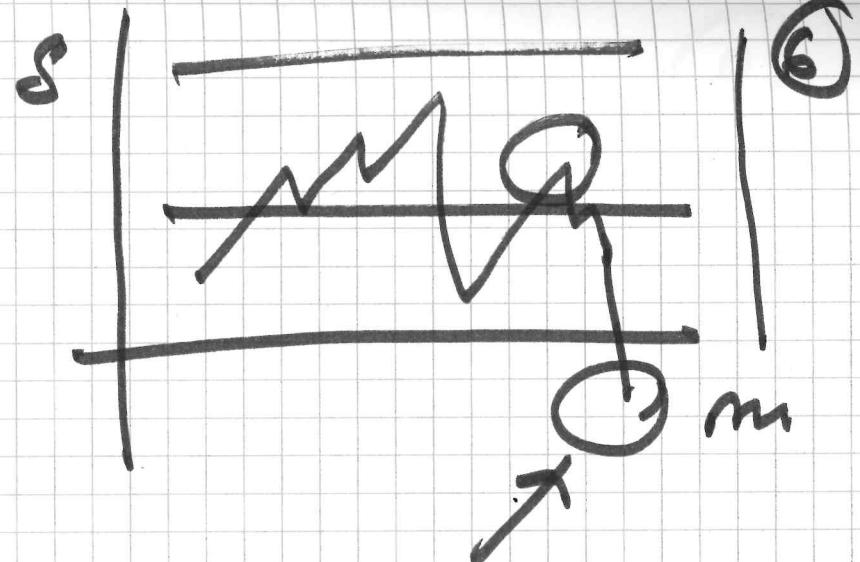
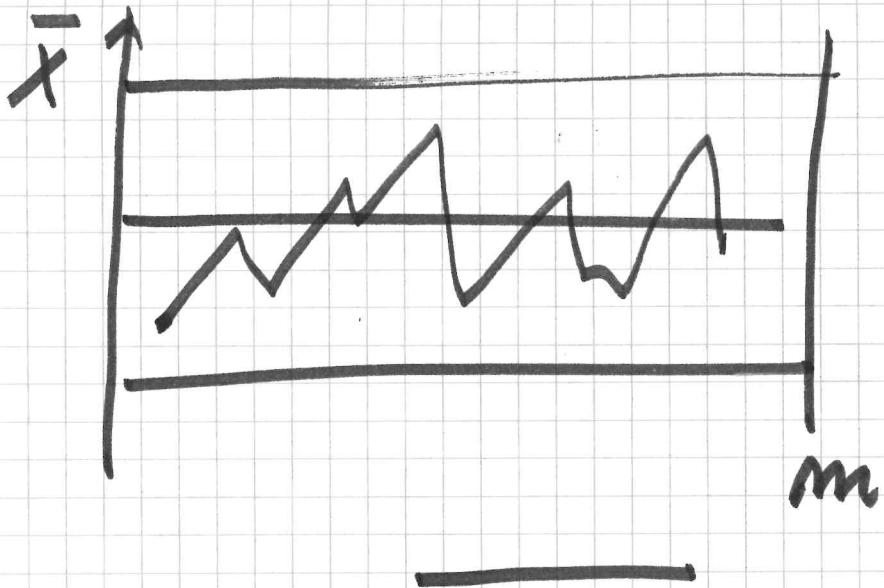
$$(\bar{x} \text{ and } s) \quad \hat{\sigma} = \frac{\bar{s}}{c_4(m)}$$

if m constant

$$E(s) = c_4(m) \cdot \bar{s}$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{E(\bar{s})}{c_4(m)} = \frac{\bar{s}}{c_4}$$

c₄(m) c₄



m_i is not constant : at each sample m_i can be different

why ? \rightarrow I can produce a \neq lots of parts A in 1h time units \rightarrow following this variable production speed for that part type

\rightarrow implement variable sampling policy

Variable $m \rightarrow \bar{x}-s$ ($\frac{m}{\bar{x}-R}$) ⑦

$$\bar{x} \quad \begin{array}{l} UCL_i \\ CL = \hat{\mu} \pm k \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{m_i}} \\ LCL_i \end{array}$$

$$S \quad \begin{array}{l} UCL_i \\ CL_i = c_4(m_i) \cdot \hat{\sigma} \pm k \sqrt{1 - c_4(m_i)^2} \cdot \hat{\sigma} \\ LCL_i \end{array}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m m_i \bar{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m m_i} = \frac{\sum_j \sum_i x_{ij}}{\sum_i m_i}$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{s_p}{c_4(d)}$$

\downarrow

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^m m_i - m + 1$$

$$s_p = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (m_i - 1) s_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (m_i - 1)}}$$

(8)

Homework

→ Think how to design a control chart "probabilistic," (based on the real distribution of V statistic) for the s^2 control chart

assuming $x \sim \overset{iid}{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

without Shewhart
 $\mu_v \pm k \sigma_v$

(9)

- $H_0:$ $\boxed{X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)}$

$$\text{Prob} \{ S^2 \leq L_a \} = \alpha/2$$

$$\text{Prob} \{ S^2 \geq U_a \} = \alpha/2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} S^2 \uparrow \\ | \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \alpha/2 \\ \hline U_a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} L_a ? \\ | \\ U_a ? \end{array}$$

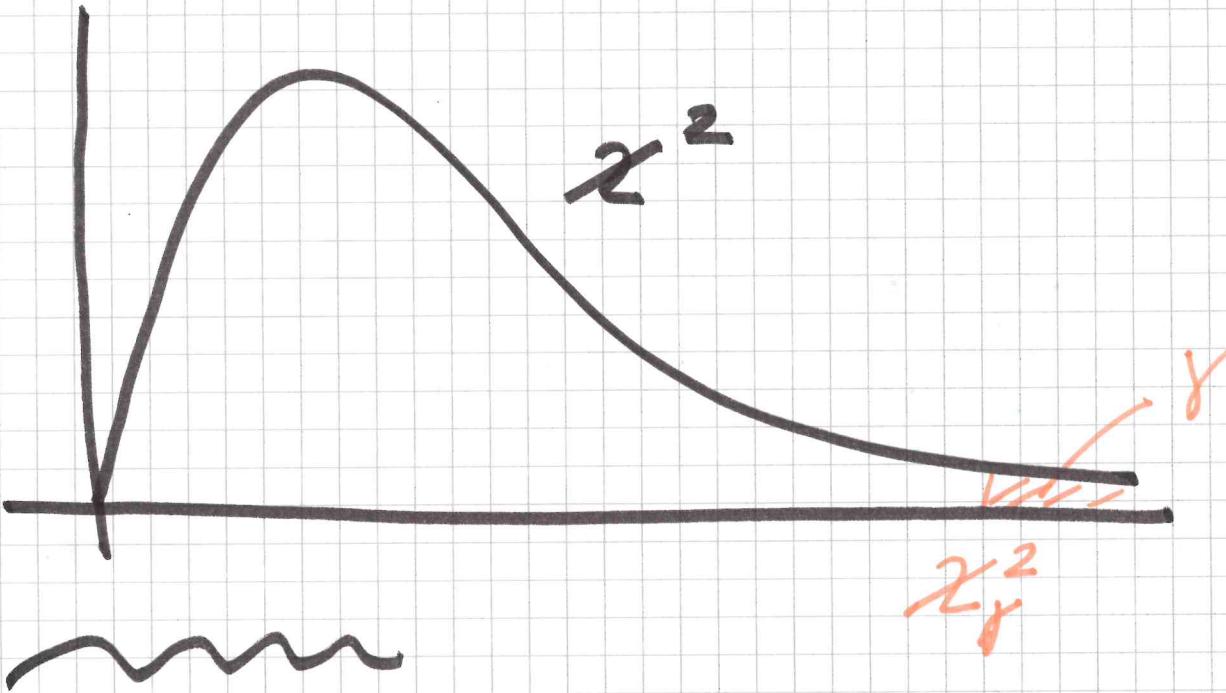
α FIRST
TYPE
ERROR
(FALSE
ALARM
PROB)

$$S^2 ? (,)$$

$$\frac{(m-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m-1)$$

Hint

10



$$H_0 \quad V \sim D(\) \rightarrow P(V > v_{\alpha}) = \alpha$$

PROCESS

is
in control

ex $V: \bar{X}$

SQM - NON IID data

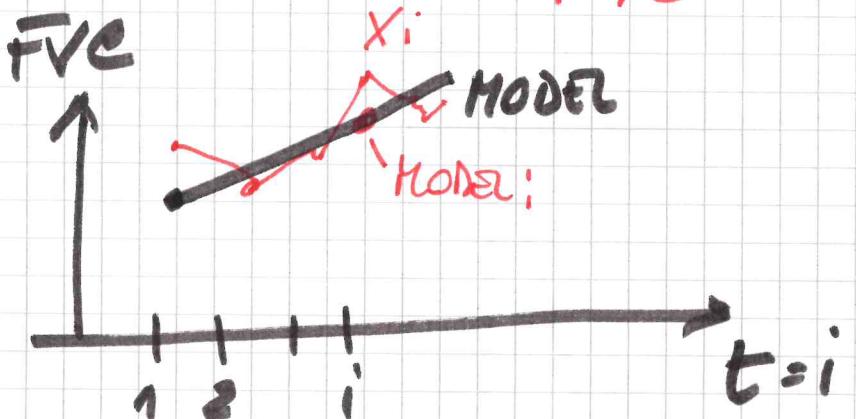
11

$$\underline{m=1}$$

$$X \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \cancel{N(\mu, \sigma^2)}$$

MODEL the DATA

$$X_i = \text{MODEL}_i + \varepsilon_i$$



FVC
Fitted-Value
Chart

SCC

Special
Cause
(Control)
Chart

$\varepsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N$

CONTROL
CHART.
(I-MR)

(12)

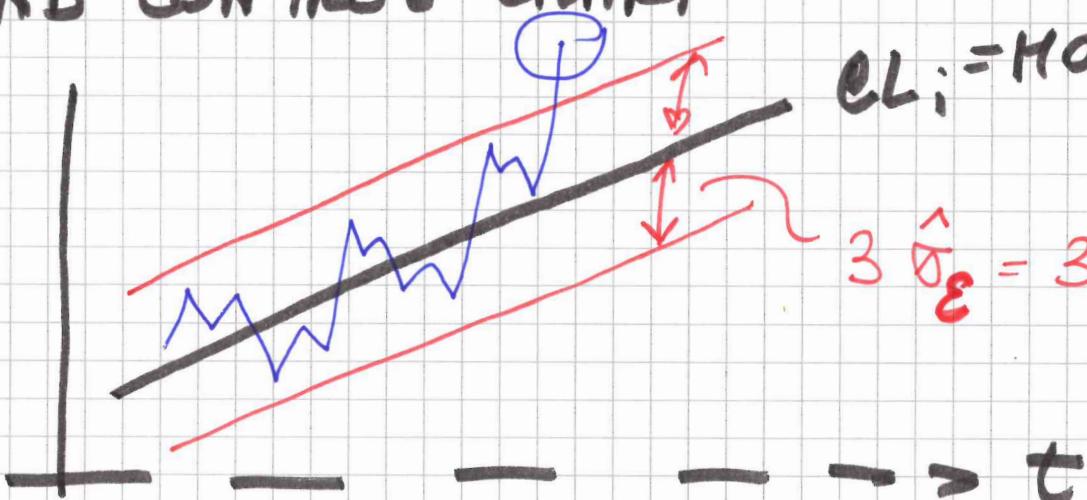


$$e_i = \hat{\epsilon}_i$$

on

If the model is a simple TREND MODEL; $\hat{Y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t_i$

TREND CONTROL CHART



$$\bar{CL}_i = \text{MODEL}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t_i$$

$$3 \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\epsilon}} = 3 \frac{\overline{MR_{us}}}{d_2}$$