

# ENGINEERING STATISTICS WITH DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS

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# OVERVIEW

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- **Class time:** Monday and/or Thursday **19:30-21:55** (Weeks 1-14, the **Final Exam** in **Week 14**)

- **Classroom:** X30404

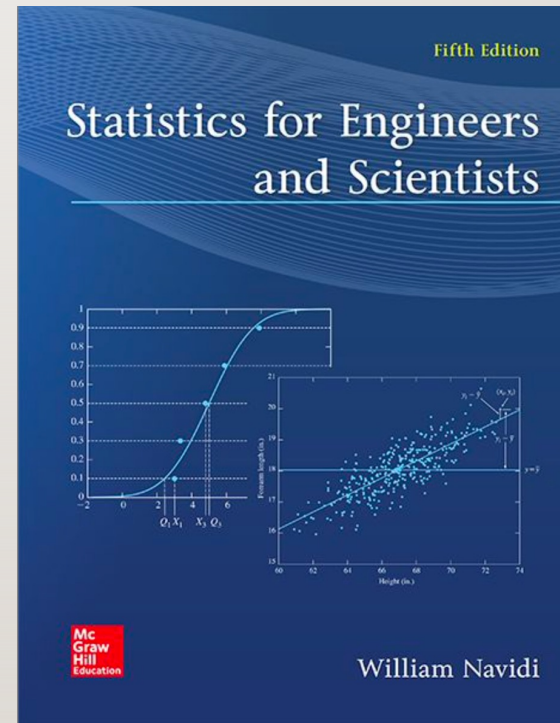
- **Course description:**

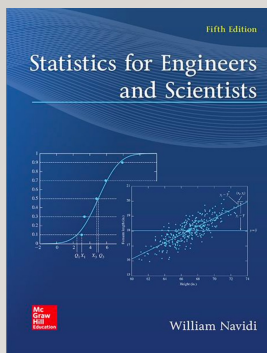
An introductory course to random variables and basic probability distributions, estimation, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, basic analysis of variance, factorial arrangement of treatments and fractional factorial experiments, elementary quality control.

# REQUIRED TEXTBOOK (**YOU MUST HAVE IT**)

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- **Statistics for Engineers and Scientists**, 5th edition,  
by William Navidi





**Statistics for Engineers and Scientists**, 5th edition,  
by William Navidi

## KEY FEATURES

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- The book is flexible in its presentation of probability
- The book contains many examples that feature real, contemporary data sets to show connections to industry and scientific research.
- The book provides extensive coverage of propagation of error.
- The book presents a solid introduction to simulation methods including applications to verifying normality assumptions, computing probabilities, estimating bias, computing confidence intervals, and testing hypotheses.
- The book covers the standard introductory topics, including descriptive statistics, probability, confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, linear regression, factorial experiments, and statistical quality control.



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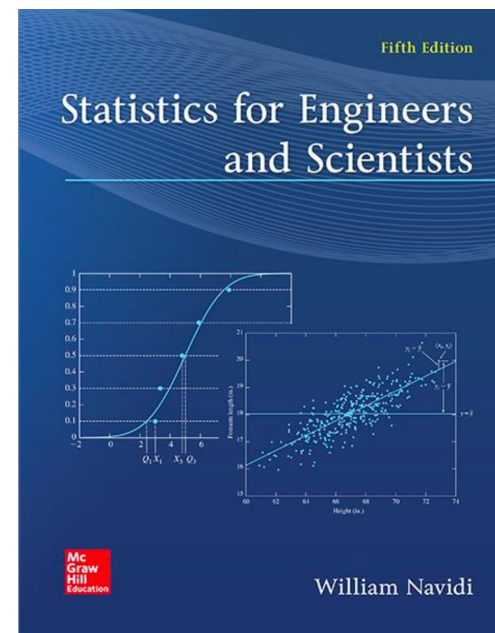
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## Exercises for Section 1.1

1. Each of the following processes involves sampling from a population. Define the population, and state whether it is tangible or conceptual.
  - a. A chemical process is run 15 times, and the yield is measured each time.
  - b. A pollster samples 1000 registered voters in a certain state and asks them which candidate they support for governor.
  - c. In a clinical trial to test a new drug that is designed to lower cholesterol, 100 people with high cholesterol levels are recruited to try the new drug.
  - d. Eight concrete specimens are constructed from a new formulation, and the compressive strength of each is measured.
  - e. A quality engineer needs to estimate the percentage of bolts manufactured on a certain day that meet a strength specification. At 3:00 in the afternoon he samples the last 100 bolts to be manufactured.
2. If you wanted to estimate the mean height of all the students at a university, which one of the following sampling strategies would be best? Why? Note that none of the methods are true simple random samples.
  - i. Measure the heights of 50 students found in the gym during basketball intramurals.
  - ii. Measure the heights of all engineering majors.
  - iii. Measure the heights of the students selected by choosing the first name on each page of the campus phone book.



# Answers to Odd-Numbered Exercises

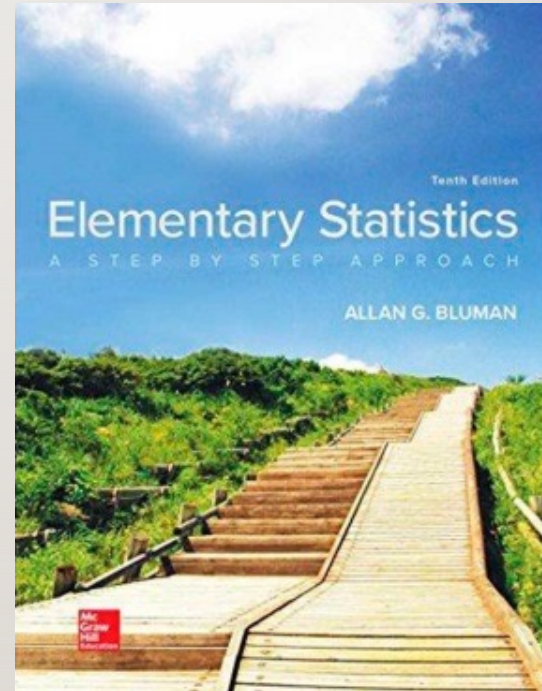
## Section 1.1

1.
  - (a) The population consists of all the times the process could be run. It is conceptual.
  - (b) The population consists of all the registered voters in the state. It is tangible.
  - (c) The population consists of all people with high cholesterol levels. It is tangible.
  - (d) The population consists of all concrete specimens that could be made from the new formulation. It is conceptual.
  - (e) The population consists of all bolts manufactured that day. It is tangible.
3.
  - (a) False
  - (b) True
5.
  - (a) No. What is important is the population proportion of defectives; the sample percentage is only an approximation. The population proportion for the new process may in fact be greater or less than that of the old process.
  - (b) No. The population proportion for the new process may be 12% or more, even though the sample proportion was only 11%.
  - (c) Finding two defective circuits in the sample.
7. A good knowledge of the process that generated the data.
9.
  - (a) A controlled experiment.
  - (b) Yes, because it is based on a controlled experiment rather than an observational study.

# ADDITIONAL TEXTBOOK (**YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE IT**)

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- **Statistics for Engineers and Scientists**, 10th edition,  
by Allan G. Bluman



# GRADING POLICY

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<b>Homework 1</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Homework 2</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Mid-term Exam</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Final Exam</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Extra Credit</b>	<b>Max. 5%</b>

# FINAL GRADE SCALE

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According to the agreement between SWJTU and OSU, the following scale will be used to assign the final grades:

- **A = 85-100%**
- B = 75-84%
- C = 60-74
- **F = 0-59%**



# ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

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- In this course, homework should represent your **individual effort**, unless explicitly stated in the assignment.
- You may talk with other students and tutors about assignments, but you should work through the computations and submit **your own answers**.



# ATTENDANCE AND CLASS PARTICIPATION

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- Attendance is **COMPULSORY**.
- Active participation is highly encouraged.
- It is **YOUR responsibility** to come to class prepared.
- You will be responsible for bringing your textbook **EVERY WEEK** and making your own notes in the lectures.
- The tentative timetable of the course is provided. Please make sure you have all necessary materials to participate in each lecture.

# TENTATIVE TIMETABLE

Teaching week	Date	Teaching Contents	Requirement of students	Teaching time		Notes
				Lecture	Practice	
1	2 <sup>nd</sup> September (Monday)	Ch 1: Sampling and Descriptive Statistics	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
2	9 <sup>th</sup> September (Monday)	Ch 2: Probability	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
4	23 <sup>rd</sup> September (Monday)	Ch 3: Propagation of Error	Textbook, calculator	2	1	<b>Homework 1 issued</b>
6	10 <sup>th</sup> October (Thursday)	Ch 4: Commonly Used Distributions	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
7	14 <sup>th</sup> October (Monday)	Ch 4: Commonly Used Distributions (continued)	Textbook, calculator	2	1	<b>Homework 1 due</b>

# TENTATIVE TIMETABLE

8	21 <sup>st</sup> October (Monday)	Ch 5: Confidence Intervals (continued)	Textbook, calculator	1	2	-----
<b>8</b>	<b>24<sup>th</sup> October (Thursday)</b>	<b>Mid-term Exam (Ch 1-5)</b>	<b>Calculator, dictionary</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2hr Midterm Exam</b>
9	28 <sup>th</sup> October (Monday)	Ch 6: Hypothesis Testing	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
9	31 <sup>st</sup> October (Thursday)	Ch 6: Hypothesis Testing (continued)	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
10	4 <sup>th</sup> November (Monday)	Ch 7: Correlation and Simple Linear Regression	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----

# TENTATIVE TIMETABLE

11	11 <sup>th</sup> November (Monday)	Ch 8: Multiple Regression	Textbook, calculator	1	2	<b>Homework 2 issued</b>
12	18 <sup>th</sup> November (Monday)	Ch 9: Factorial Experiments	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
13	25 <sup>th</sup> November (Monday)	Ch 10: Statistical Quality Control	Textbook, calculator	2	1	<b>Homework 2 due</b>
14	2 <sup>nd</sup> December (Monday)	Ch 10: Statistical Quality Control (continued) and Revision	Textbook, calculator	2	1	-----
14	5 <sup>th</sup> December (Thursday)	<b>FINAL EXAM (Ch 1-10)</b>	<b>Calculator, Dictionary</b>	-----	2	<b>2hr FINAL EXAM</b>

Note: For details of Chapters and Sections please refer to textbook *Statistics for Engineers and Scientists, 5th Edition*, by W. Navidi.

# OFFICE HOURS

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- By appointment
- Office: X30530
- You can also email me or post a question on the course Wechat group



# HOW CAN YOU DO WELL IN THIS COURSE ???

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- Come prepared to the class.
- Participate in the class.
- Get familiar with a new vocabulary, if necessary.
- Practice example problems from the textbook and other resources.
- Solve homework problems yourself and do not worry too much about homework grades.
- Revise well before exams.

# QUESTIONS ???

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