

Show **all** of your work on this assignment and answer each question fully in the given context.

If you cannot submit your homework in the class, you can drop it at my office door in 3220 Snedecore Hall by Thursday at 03:30 PM.

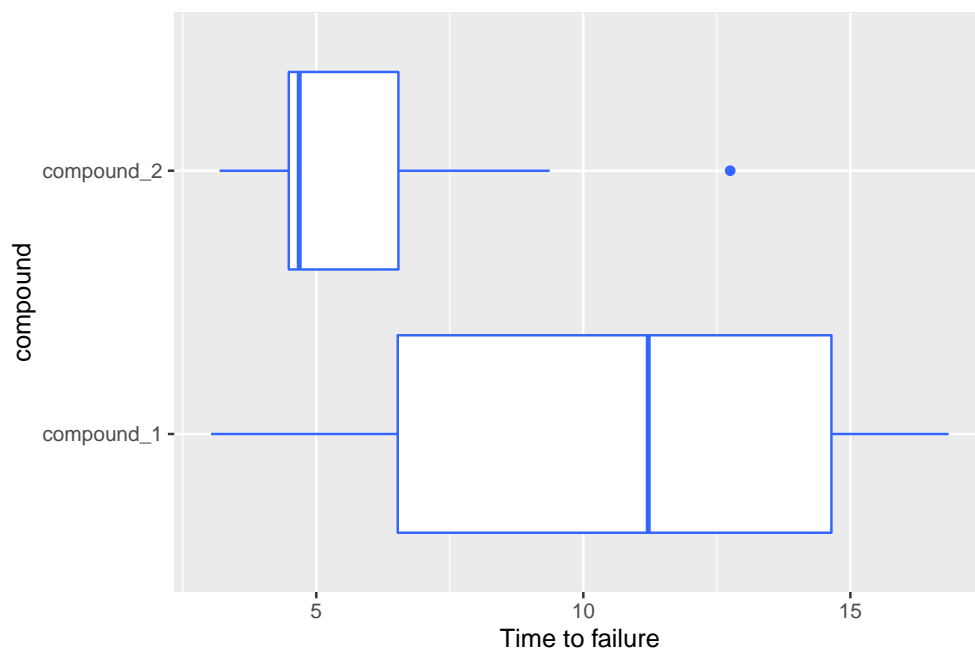
In this homework, you CAN use JMP to plot the data whenever it is asked in the question.

Please staple your assignment and write your name !

1. [Ch 3, Exercise 8, pg. 116] Back to problem 5 of homework two, the accompanying data are the times to failure (in millions of cycles) of high-speed turbine engine bearings made out of two different compounds. These were taken from "Analysis of Single Classification Experiments Based on Censored Samples from the Two-parameter Weibull Distribution" by J. I. McCool (*The Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, 1979).

compound ₁	3.03	5.53	5.60	9.30	9.92	12.51	12.95	15.21	16.04	16.84
compound ₂	3.19	4.26	4.47	4.53	4.67	4.69	5.78	6.79	9.37	12.75

- (a) Plot a side-by-side boxplot of the two compounds.[10 pts]

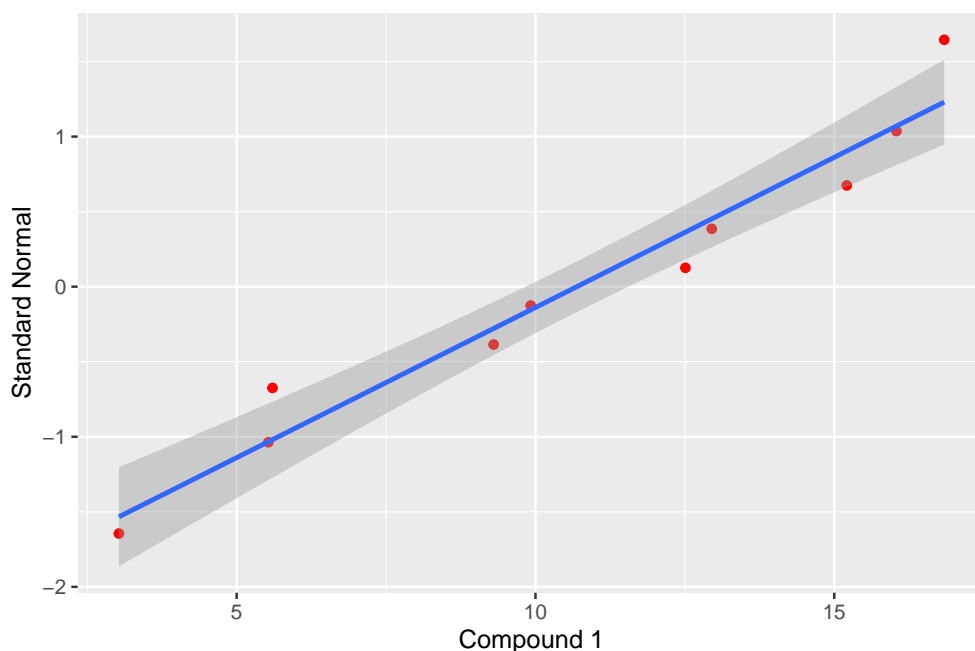


- (b) Find all quantiles of compound 1 and use Normal quantile table attached to this homework to find the corresponding normal quantiles[10 pts]

hint This part is similar to what we did in class working on ch 3 handout.

i	$p = \frac{i-.5}{20}$	compound ₁ quantiles	Standard Normal quantiles
1	0.05	3.03	-1.6448536
2	0.15	5.53	-1.0364334
3	0.25	5.60	-0.6744898
4	0.35	9.30	-0.3853205
5	0.45	9.92	-0.1256613
6	0.55	12.51	0.1256613
7	0.65	12.95	0.3853205
8	0.75	15.21	0.6744898
9	0.85	16.04	1.0364334
10	0.95	16.84	1.6448536

- (c) Using the results in part b, plot theoretical Normal QQ-plot against quantiles of compound 1. [10 pts]



- (d) Using the theoretical Normal quantile plot in part c, what can we say about the shape and distribution of compound 2 data? [5 pts]

Solution: It seems the data of compound 1 are pretty normal.

- (e) Give the coordinates of the upper right point that would appear on a regular graph paper. Also, give the coordinates of the lower left point that would appear on a normal plot of the compound 2 data. [5 pts]

Solution: coordinates of the upper right point on a regular graph paper: (0.95, 16.84)

coordinates of the lower left point on a normal graph paper: (0.05, -1.645)

2. Calculate the sample mean and sample variance for the following samples:

(a) Sample 1: -1.05, -1.0, -0.5, 0.15, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 1.25 [5 pts]

(b) Sample 2: -2.1, -2.0, -1.0, 0.3, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.5 [5 pts]

Solution:For sample 1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i = \frac{1}{8}(-1.05 + (-1.0) + (-0.5) + 0.15 + 0.6 + 0.65 + 0.7 + 1.25) \\
 &= 0.1 \\
 s^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} ((x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_3 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_4 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_5 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_6 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_7 - \bar{x})^2 \\
 &\quad + (x_8 - \bar{x})^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} ((-1.05 - 0.1)^2 + (-1.0 - 0.1)^2 + (-0.5 - 0.1)^2 + (0.15 - 0.1)^2 + (0.6 - 0.1)^2 \\
 &\quad + (0.65 - 0.1)^2 + (0.7 - 0.1)^2 + (1.25 - 0.1)^2) \\
 &= 0.73 \\
 s &= \sqrt{s^2} = 0.85
 \end{aligned}$$

For sample 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i = \frac{1}{8}(-2.1 + (-2.0) + (-1.0) + 0.3 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 2.5) \\
 &= 0.2 \\
 s^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} ((x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_3 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_4 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_5 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_6 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_7 - \bar{x})^2 \\
 &\quad + (x_8 - \bar{x})^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} ((-2.1 - 0.2)^2 + (-2.0 - 0.2)^2 + (-1.0 - 0.2)^2 + (0.3 - 0.2)^2 + (1.2 - 0.2)^2 \\
 &\quad + (1.3 - 0.2)^2 + (1.4 - 0.2)^2 + (2.5 - 0.2)^2) \\
 &= 2.93 \\
 s &= \sqrt{s^2} = 1.71
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Mechanical engineers were interested in studying the effects of 2 chemical compounds (low Ca, high Ca) and 3 uni-axial pressure (P1, P2, P3) on metal bars lifetime. A total of 12 specimen were assigned to the possible combinations with two metal bars in each treatment. The lifetime of the bars were recorded after each run of the experiment.

(a) How many possible combinations of *compound* \times *pressure* are there available for a full factorial study? Draw a table for this design to get full credit.[5 pts] **Solution:** There

are $2 \times 3 = 6$ possible combinations for a full factorial study. The following table shows a full factorial study with two specimen per treatment.

	P1	P2	P3
Low Ca			
High Ca			

- (b) What is the response variable in this study?[2 pts]

Solution: The response variable is the metal bars lifetime

- (c) What are experimental variables in this study? [2 pts]

Solution: The chemical compound and uni-axial pressure are the experimental variables.

- (d) What type of experimental variables are they in part 3 above?(Be careful with this question, we already know they are experimental variables and not response variable)[2 pts]

Solution: The chemical compound and uni-axial pressure are both **qualitative (categorical)** variables.

- (e) For this full factorial study with two factors chemical compounds and uni-axial pressure, the six experimental runs are labeled as:

No. 1: low- P1, No. 2: low-P2, No. 3: low-P3,
No. 4: high- P1, No. 5: high- P2, and No. 6: high- P3.

Based on the following random digits

49502 18963 63920 39544 25804

Which experiment should be done last?[4 pts]

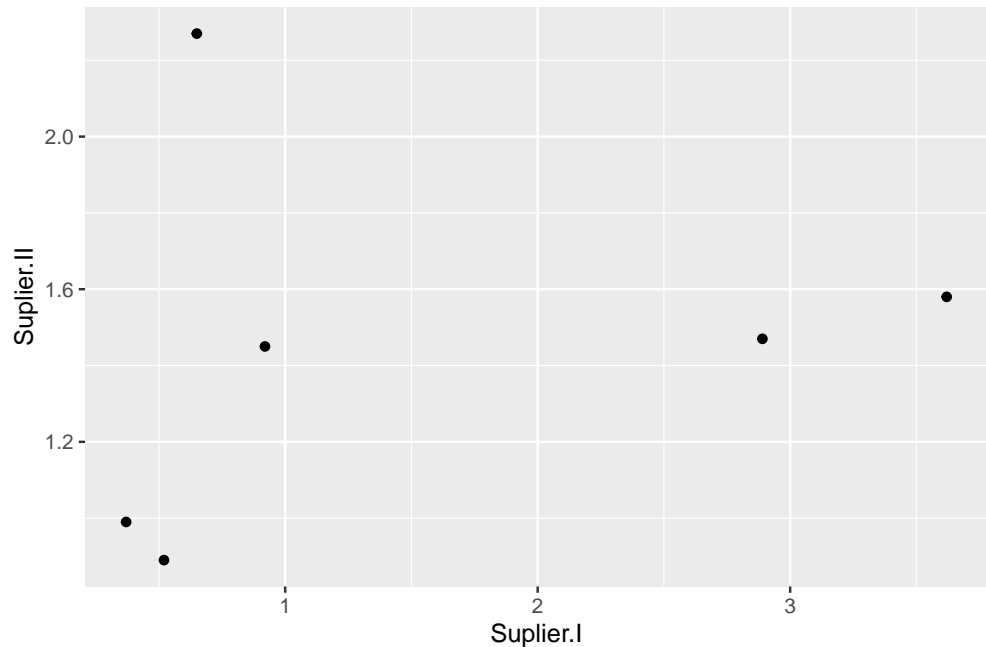
Solution: This exercise directly asks to use a random number table to randomly run the experiments. Using the digits, experimental run **NO. 3** will be the last to do.

4. JMP assignment: chapter 3 section 2 problem 2 page 92

Using the data of two turbin suppliers companies below, answer the questions using JMP.

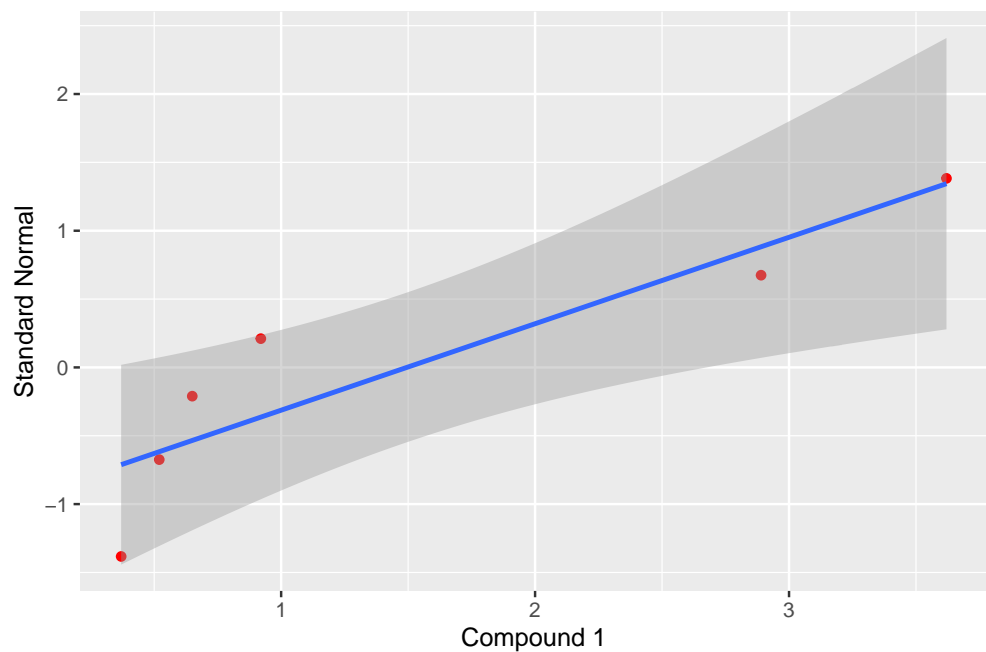
Suplier I	Suplier II
0.52	0.89
0.37	0.99
0.92	1.45
2.89	1.47
3.62	1.58
0.65	2.27

- (a) Provide a scatter plot for the two data sets. [10 pts]



Solution:

- (b) Plot a Normal QQ-plot of the supplier I data and interpret the shape and distribution of supplier I data.[5 pts]

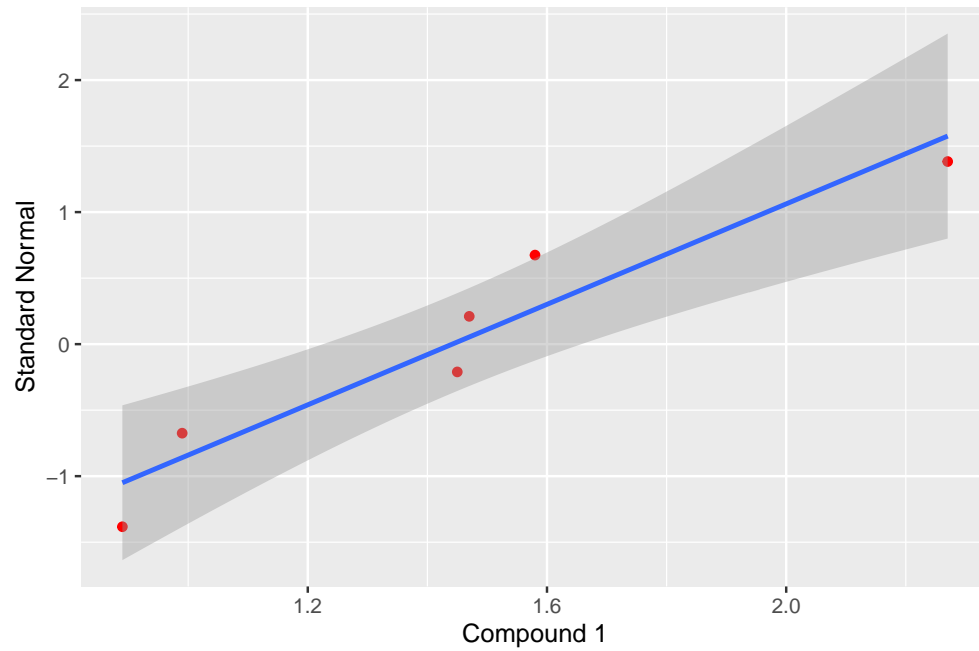


Solution:

The data from supplier I does not have a bell-shaped distribution because it does not follow a normal distribution as the points do not lie around the straight line in normal QQ-plot.

- (c) Plot a Normal QQ-plot of the supplier II data and interpret the shape and distribution of supplier II data.[5 pts]

Solution:



The data from supplier II seems to have a bell-shaped distribution because it follows a normal distribution as the points do lie around the straight line in normal Q-Q-plot.

Total: 85 pts