Question 1: Conversion to Logarithmic Additive Form

* Given

Taylor's modified tool life equation is:

$$TL = \frac{C_T}{V_c^x s_o^y t^z}$$

where x, y, z, C_T are all experimentally determined parameters based on tool and work materials and machine environments.

* Find

Convert to logarithmic additive form. i.e. Write out equation for $w = \ln TL$.

Question 2: Partial Derivatives

$$z = f(x, y) = x^4 y^3 + 8x^2 y + y^4 + 5x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

 ∇w

 $a = \ln V_c$

 $c = \ln t$

Question 3: Partial Derivatives

* Given

If, for Question 1, you set the following:

$$w = \ln TL$$

$$b = \ln s_o$$

So that, w(a, b, c) now exists.

Question 4: Compare Means Test Interpretation

* Given

Here is the R output of a two means test. Answer the following:

* Find

- 1. H_0
- $2. H_A$
- 3. If the number of samples of data1 is 10, how many samples are in data2?
- 4. What is the conclusion from this test, if $\alpha = 0.05$?
- 5. What is the chance of a Type I error if you claimed the means were different?

Question 5: Regression Interpretation

* Given

Here is the R output of an linear regression. Determine the following:

```
> summary(model)
    Call:
    lm(formula = y \sim x1 + x3 + x5 + x7 + x9 + x11, data = alldata)
        Min
                                      3Q
                   1Q Median
                                                    Max
    -2192.1 -974.5 -121.1 838.6 3602.6
    Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
12 (Intercept) 1401.0445 2197.2563 0.638 0.52401

    0.8910
    2.7800
    0.321
    0.74871

    -0.6842
    1.2399
    -0.552
    0.58132

    -1.9535
    2.5699
    -0.760
    0.44753

13 x1
14 x3
15 x5
16 x7
                     -4.7583 0.1607 -29.615 < 2e-16 ***
                    8.5646 1.7890 4.787 2.24e-06 ***
-11.5116 4.3129 -2.669 0.00786 **
   x9
18 x11
20 Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 1217 on 493 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.7544, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7514
24 F-statistic: 252.4 on 6 and 493 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
25 confint(model)
                              2.5 %
                                           97.5 %
28 (Intercept) -2916.097249 5718.186249
29 x1 -4.571095 6.353167
30 x3 -3.120431 1.751991
31 x5 -7.002812 3.095836

  -7.002812
  3.095836

                       -5.074027 -4.442649
5.049680 12.079548
32 x7
33 x9
34 x11 35 >
                    -19.985608 -3.037678
```

* Find

- 1. How many data points were used in this model development?
- 2. Which variable (other than intercept) would you throw out next? Why?
- 3. Is this a better model than the "mean" model, explain your rationale

Question 6: Design a Simple Experiment

* Given

You have a balance scale and a bag of 10 bolts, one of which is heavier than the others,

* Find

What is the least amount of weighings necessary to guarantee the identification of the heavier bolt. Show your experimental strategy (i.e. Action - Result - Next Action(s) Tree). Generalize, by giving the lower bound of the minimal number of weighings required for N bolts, given one is heavier than the others.

Question 7: Design a Bit More complicated Experiment

* Given

Given the following possible sets of My Little Ponies that you are playing a game of Guess Who with.



* Find

What is the smallest set of YES/NO questions required to guarantee the identification of ANY choosen Pony. List your set of questions, and for each possible choosen Pony in the chart, show how many questions would be required to identify it. Remember you are not allowed to use positional based questions, as the positions could be randomized without your knowledge.

