Homework 6

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Vacuum pumps are being audited to determine if the process is in control and also capable of meeting the customer specifications. Samples of size n=5 are taken each hour of the day and tested with the data on vacuum recorded. The results of 10 consecutive hours of testing are provided.

```
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages -----
## v ggplot2 3.3.5
                      v purrr
                                 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.6
                      v dplyr
                                 1.0.8
## v tidyr
           1.2.0
                      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr
            2.1.2
                      v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
library(data.table)
##
## Attaching package: 'data.table'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       between, first, last
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##
       transpose
dt <- fread("Homework 6.csv")</pre>
dt
##
       Sample One Two Three Four Five
##
   1:
            1
              15
                  17
                         16
                              17
                                   14
##
   2:
            2
              16
                  16
                         9
                              14
                                   15
##
   3:
           3
              17
                  17
                         15
                              15
                                  14
            4
                  15
##
   4:
              18
                         16
                              16
                                  16
##
   5:
           5
              13
                  15
                         17
                              16
                                  19
           6 10 15
                              17
##
   6:
                         11
                                  18
##
   7:
           7
              15
                  15
                         14
                              14
                                  16
              14 13
##
  8:
           8
                         12
                              15
                                  14
  9:
           9
              15
                  18
                         18
                              12
                                  10
          10 12 12
## 10:
                         15
                              15
                                  16
```

A.

Find the x and R of each sample and record above.

```
##
      Sample One Two Three Four Five xBar R
                                  14 15.8 3
##
   1:
           1 15
                 17
                        16
                             17
##
   2:
           2
              16 16
                         9
                             14
                                  15 14.0 7
           3 17 17
                                  14 15.6 3
##
   3:
                        15
                             15
  4:
##
           4 18 15
                        16
                             16
                                  16 16.2 3
##
   5:
           5
              13
                  15
                        17
                             16
                                  19 16.0 6
##
  6:
           6 10 15
                        11
                             17
                                  18 14.2 8
##
  7:
           7 15 15
                        14
                             14
                                 16 14.8 2
           8 14 13
                                  14 13.6 3
## 8:
                        12
                             15
## 9:
           9
              15
                  18
                        18
                             12
                                  10 14.6 8
## 10:
          10 12 12
                        15
                             15
                                  16 14.0 4
```

The UCL for the x chart is: 17.606

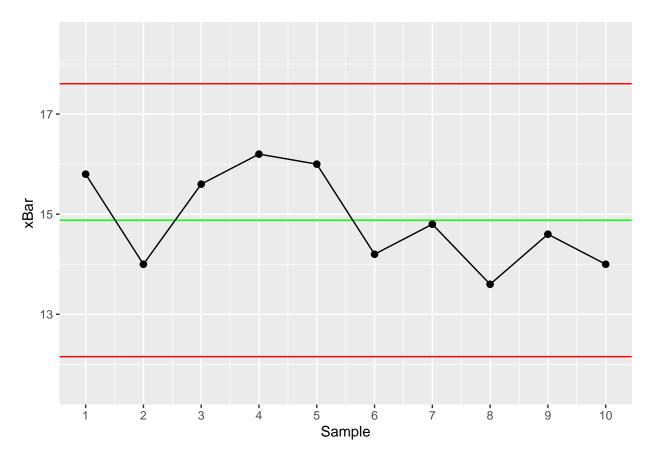
 \mathbf{B}

Find and record the grand mean \bar{x} and \bar{R} in the appropriate boxes.

```
writeLines(paste("The grand mean is:", xBar <- mean(dt$xBar)))
## The grand mean is: 14.88
writeLines(paste("The R is:", R <- mean(dt$R)))
## The R is: 4.7
C
Find the UCL and LCL for the x̄ chart.
writeLines(paste("The UCL for the x chart is:", xBarUCL <- xBar + (valueTable$A2 * R)))</pre>
```

```
writeLines(paste("The LCL for the x chart is:", xBarLCL <- xBar - (valueTable$A2 * R)))</pre>
## The LCL for the x chart is: 12.154
D
     Find the UCL and LCL for the R chart.
writeLines(paste("The UCL for the R chart is:", RUCL <- valueTable$D4 * R))</pre>
## The UCL for the R chart is: 9.917
writeLines(paste("The LCL for the R chart is:", RLCL <- valueTable$D3 * R))</pre>
## The LCL for the R chart is: 0
\mathbf{E}
     Sketch out a control chart for the x-bar chart. Is the process in control in terms of the "average"
     vacuum pressure? _____ Yes or No
dt %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_hline(yintercept = xBarLCL, color = "red") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = xBar, color = "green") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = xBarUCL, color = "red") +
  geom_line(aes(x = Sample, y = xBar)) +
  geom_point(aes(x = Sample, y = xBar), size = 2) +
  scale_x_continuous("Sample", 1:nrow(dt)) +
```

ylim(c(xBarLCL - (xBarLCL * .05), xBarUCL * 1.05))



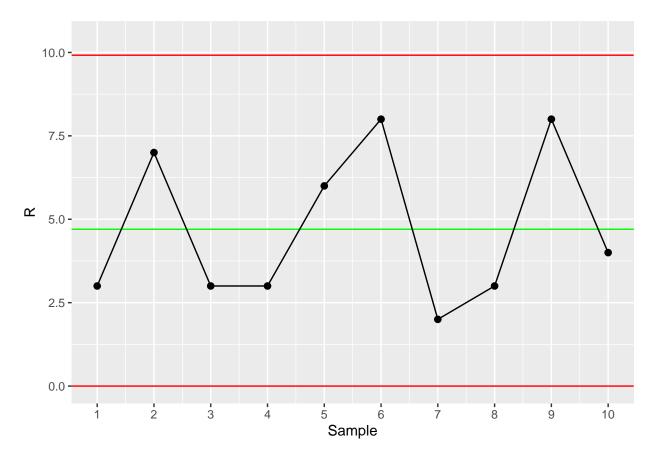
```
if(min(dt$xBar) > xBarLCL & max(dt$xBar) < xBarUCL) {
  writeLines("The process is in control in terms of the average.")
} else {
  writeLines("The process is not in control in terms of the average.")
}</pre>
```

The process is in control in terms of the average.

\mathbf{F}

Sketch out a control chart for the R chart. Is the process in control in terms of the "variation" in the process? _____ Yes or No

```
dt %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_hline(yintercept = R, color = "green") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = RLCL, color = "red") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = RUCL, color = "red") +
  geom_line(aes(x = Sample, y = R)) +
  geom_point(aes(x = Sample, y = R), size = 2) +
  scale_x_continuous("Sample", 1:nrow(dt)) +
  ylim(c(RLCL - (RLCL * .05), RUCL * 1.05))
```



```
if(min(dt$R) > RLCL & max(dt$R) < RUCL) {
   writeLines("The process is in control in terms of the variation")
} else {
   writeLines("The process is not in control in terms of the variation")
}</pre>
```

The process is in control in terms of the variation

The process is in control in terms of the average.

 \mathbf{G}

Find the process standard deviation (σ)

```
writeLines(paste("The standard deviation is:", sigma <- (R / valueTable$d2)))</pre>
```

The standard deviation is: 2.01716738197425

 \mathbf{H}

Find the appropriate process capability index for the process if the lower and upper specification limits are 8 to 20.

```
LSL <- 8

USL <- 20

if((LSL + USL) / 2 == xBar) {

writeLines("The process is centered")

C <- (USL - LSL) / (6 * sigma)

} else {

writeLines("The process is not centered")

C <- min((USL - xBar) / (3 * sigma),

(xBar - LSL) / (3 * sigma))

}
```

The process is not centered

```
writeLines(paste("C is:", C))
```

C is: 0.846070921985816

Ι

What is your interpretation of the capability index?

```
if(C < 1) {
   writeLines("Because C is less than one, the process is not capable and process improvement should beg
} else {
   writeLines("Because C is greater than one, the process is capabale.")
   if(C < 1.33) {
      writeLines("However, because C is still under 1.33, we should probably improve the process a bit most
}
}</pre>
```

Because C is less than one, the process is not capable and process improvement should begin immediat