



## Midterm Exam 2

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# Chapters 1 & 2 - Concepts

## Key Terminology

**Six Sigma:** A data-driven management strategy

**Quality:** Fitness for use

**Two aspects:** a) Quality of design - high quality?

b) Quality of conformity - is the high quality consistent?

**Characteristics** or "dimensions of quality" that affect fitness for use as a product

(i) Performance performs required job (ii) Aesthetics product appearance

(iii) Reliability how often will it fail (iv) Features what the product does

(v) Durability lifetime → will it meet it (vi) Perceived Quality Reputation

(vii) Scrutability easy to repair (viii) Conformance to Standards

**Producing a Service...** list those dimensions of quality

(i) Responsiveness time to reply to requests

(ii) Professionalism knowledge, timeliness

(iii) Attentiveness caring, personalized attention

**Hidden Factors:** The part of the plant the customer doesn't see which affects w/bd quality

**Quality Engineering:** Consists of activities to ensure that ① that quality characteristics are at desired levels, and ② variability is at its minimum

→ **Quality Characteristics:** Important elements of a product/service to the customer

**Variability:** Describes or quantifies differences within a set of data or parts or c2qc

→ **Statistical Methods:** Analysis, interpretation, and presentation of numerical data

→ **Spec-Reading:** Desired measurements for quality characteristics This is your target value

**Nonconformity:** Failure to meet spec

**Defect:** Nonconforming that hurts usc

## Variability

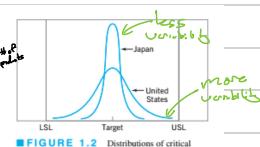
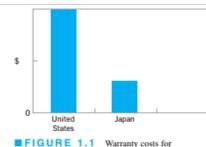
• Quality is inversely proportional to variability

◦ Variability will impact all quality dimensions

• Variability leads to greater cost & waste

example to right compares domestic vs. imported car quality

• Why variability leads to more cost for a company



## Quality Costs

Prevention Costs	Internal Failure Costs
Quality planning and engineering	Scrap
New products review	Rework
Product/process design	Restest
Process control	Failure analysis
Burn-in 6-Sigma comes 20 or less	Downtime
Training & Process	Yield losses
Quality data acquisition and analysis	Downgrading (off-specing)
Appraisal Costs	External Failure Costs
Inspection and test of incoming material	Complaint adjustment
Product inspection and test	Returned product/material
Materials and services consumed	Warranty charges
Maintaining accuracy of test equipment	Liability costs
	Indirect costs

- Products found in plant outside of specifications result in higher costs and waste
- Prevention & Appraisal costs are cheaper costs and result in more consistent products and cheaper costs down the line

**Internal Failure & External Failure costs >> Prevention & appraisal costs!**

**Example: Cost of Variance** ← Find manufacturing cost per good product

Illustrative Example: We are making 100 mechanical components per day where 75% of the parts conform to specifications, and the other 25% are non-conforming. Of the 25% of nonconforming, 60% can be reworked and the other 40% are scraped. Each part costs \$20 to manufacture and an additional \$4 to be reworked.

$$\frac{\text{cost}}{\text{good}} = \frac{\text{cost to make} (\# \text{made total}) + \text{cost to rework} (\# \text{reworked})}{\# \text{of goods sold}}$$

$$= \frac{\$20(100) + \$4(100)(0.25 \cdot 0.60)}{70 + 15} = \$22.69$$

**Now, the Benefit of Improvement** ← Find manufacturing cost per good product

Illustrative Example: We improve the previous process such that now 95% of the parts conform to specifications, and the other 5% are non-conforming. Similar to before, of the 5% of nonconforming, 60% can be reworked and the other 40% are scraped. Each part costs \$20 to manufacture and an additional \$4 to be reworked.

$$\frac{\text{cost}}{\text{good}} = \frac{\$20(100) + \$4(100)(0.05)(0.60)}{95 + 3}$$

$$= \$20.53$$

## Quality Engineering

**Process:** A system of inputs and outputs

### Example: Doing a process

**Example:** A hospital is trying to increase the quality of drug administration. To do this, it is considering providing patients with bar-coded wristbands to help guide workers. Your team is charged with studying the effects of bar-coding by carefully watching 250 episodes in which drugs are given to patients without bar coding and 250 episodes with bar coding. Every time a drug is administered you will check the amount, if any, of discrepancy between what was supposed to be given and what was given.

**Control Charts:** A process monitoring technique which tracks averages in a quality characteristic with time or sample number

- **Control:** Where the characteristic should be; find abnormal sources of variation
- **Control Limit:** Defined by statistics. Alert the user to unusual variability  
↳ Different than spec limits

**Designed experiments:** Discovers very variable factors have a significant influence on quality characteristics in a process

## Six Sigma

**Broader Definition:** Statistical based, data driven, management approach and continuous quality improvement methodology for eliminating defects in a product, process, or service

↳ Reduces variability to a level where defects are unlikely

### Three Elements of Six Sigma

(i) **Quality Planning:** Listening to the voice of your customer

(ii) **Quality Assurance:** Establishing a system to prevent quality issues from arising

(iii) **Quality Control & Improvement:** A set of specific steps and tools to ensure products meet requirements and are continuously improved

**Name Meaning:** Refers to the quality level target such that sigma ( $\sigma$ , or variance  $\sigma^2$ ) should be small enough so that  $6\sigma$  is within the specification limits

**Sigma Quality Level:** The Probability that product/service is non-defective

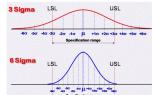
Why is Six Sigma Selected?

Suppose 100 parts:  $3\sigma$ :  $(.9973)^{100} = .7631$  is probability non-defective  $\rightarrow 24\%$  defects  
 $6\sigma$ :  $(.9999998)^{100} = .99999998$  non-defective  $\rightarrow \sim .000002\%$  defects

Some companies use other multiples of  $\sigma$ , depending on what required by company/customers

### Example of Six Sigma (will be on HW)

**Illustrative Example:** Let's say you are making a part that has a radius of 10 mm. Specification limits are between 9 (LSL) and 11 (USL) mm. Before you applied quality improvement, the standard deviation (sigma - a measure of variability) was 1 mm, and after you applied improvements, the standard deviation (sigma) decreased to 0.1. Is the new process 6 sigma quality?



$$\frac{|USL - LSL|}{\sigma \text{ (standard deviation)}} = \frac{|10\text{ mm} - 9\text{ mm}|}{1\text{ mm}} = 1 \quad \text{For old } 1\sigma \text{ level}$$

$$= \frac{|10\text{ mm} - 9\text{ mm}|}{0.1\text{ mm}} = 10 \quad \text{For new } 10\sigma \text{ level}$$

## Lean Manufacturing

**Def:** Another management philosophy aimed at eliminating waste (e.g., time and materials)

**Process Cycle Efficiency (PCE):**  $(\text{Value added time}) / (\text{Process time})$

$\hookrightarrow \text{Value added time} = \text{time spent making the product more valuable}$

**Process Cycle Time (PCT):**  $(\text{Number of items in progress}) / (\text{Completion rate})$  ↳ backlog issues as an example

Why is a slow process (low PCE or high PCT) an expensive process?

- Hidden Factory →

- (i) Customers don't like waiting
- (ii) More handling = more personnel
- (iii) More opportunity for damage or loss
- (iv) Inventory has to be higher
- (v) More documentation

## DMACC Process

**Def:** A Project-based 5-step process and problem-solving procedure

$\hookrightarrow \text{Define} \rightarrow \text{Measure} \rightarrow \text{Analyze} \rightarrow \text{Improve} \rightarrow \text{Control}$

**Toll gates:** Where projects are reviewed to ensure on track

**5 stages of DMACC** (will be on HW too)

### (i) Define Stage

- Main Obj: Identify a great opportunity and verify that it represents a legitimate value opportunity or breakthrough

◦ Breakthrough: Major improvement to a process or product

◦ Value Opportunity: The financial opportunity at stake

### • Tools used

◦ SIPOC diagram: High level map of process

→ Suppliers: Those who provide information, material or other items that are used in the process

→ Input: The actual information or material provided

→ Process: The set of steps required to do the work

→ Output: The product delivered to the customer → Other dept in same company

→ Customers: who buys the product (internal or external)

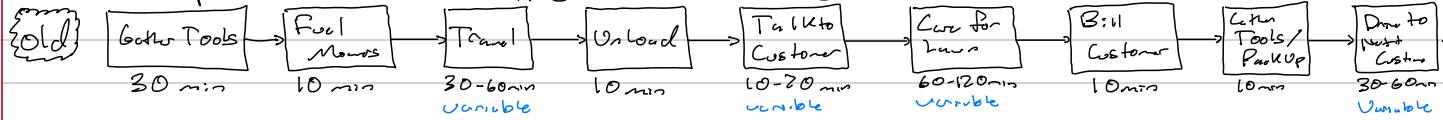
### • Process Mapping: Involves creating flow diagrams for systems

◦ Value stream mapping: A variant of process mapping where engineers focus on steps which could be eliminated or simplified to reduce waste

↳ concept

• Value stream: The min amount of processing steps from raw material to customer

**Example: Value Stream Mapping (Lawn Mowing)**



**Possible Improvements:** Using customer's lawnmower, store SOP (home on truck), protocol, personnel/intens., eliminate/reduce customer interactions, optimize route (graph shortest distance)/logistics

• Pareto charting: Plots frequency (# of parts) or cost (time/money) against causes

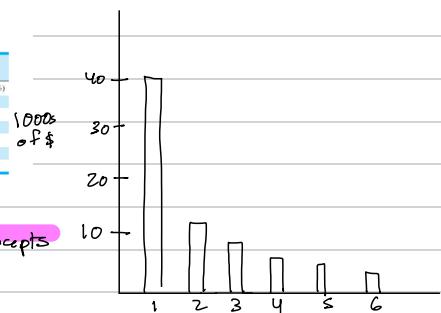
◦ Pareto Rule: 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes

## • Graph Pareto by Hand (Example)

Often in order from largest cost to smallest

Cost or % defects is on y-axis, category is on the x-axis

Monthly Quality-Costs Information for Assembly of Printed Circuit Boards		
Type of Defect	Percentage of Total Defects	Scrap and Rework Costs
1 Insufficient solder	42%	\$37,500.00 (52%)
2 Missing components	20	12,000.00
3 Defective components	15	8,000.00
4 Missing components	10	5,000.00
5 Cold solder joints	7	5,000.00
6 All other causes	5	4,600.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$72,200.00</b>



Can also do this with Lean concepts

Project Charter: Short document  
with clear focus to product.

Example to right, but worse across companies

<b>Business Case</b>	<b>Opportunity Statement</b>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project supports the business quality goals, namely (a) reduce customer resolution cycle time by x% and (b) improve customer satisfaction by y%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An opportunity exists to close the gap between our customer expectations and our actual performance by reducing the cycle time of the customer return process.</li> </ul>																					
<b>Goal Statement</b>	<b>Project Scope</b>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the overall response cycle time for returned product from our customers by x% year to year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall response cycle time is measured from the receipt of a product return to the time that either the customer has the product replaced or the customer is reimbursed.</li> </ul>																					
<b>Project Plan</b>	<b>Team</b>																					
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Start</th> <th>End</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Define</td> <td>6/04</td> <td>6/30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measure</td> <td>6/18</td> <td>7/06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analyze</td> <td>7/15</td> <td>8/09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve</td> <td>8/15</td> <td>9/30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Control</td> <td>9/15</td> <td>10/30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Track Benefits</td> <td>11/01</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Activity	Start	End	Define	6/04	6/30	Measure	6/18	7/06	Analyze	7/15	8/09	Improve	8/15	9/30	Control	9/15	10/30	Track Benefits	11/01		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team Sponsor</li> <li>Team Leader</li> <li>Team Members</li> </ul>
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## (i:) Measure Stage

- Objectives:** Explain & understand the current state of the process
- Tools Used:** Quantify what the current process is performing at
- Measurement Capability:** Assess if the current measurement systems are adequate
- Measure Performance:** Check to understand variability
- Tools Used:** Histograms, bar charts, run charts, scatter diagrams

## (ii:) Analyze Stage

- Objectives:** Use data to begin to determine cause and effect relationships and sources of variation

### Common Causes of Variability: Internal Sources (noise)

### Assignable Causes of Variability: External Sources

### Tools Used

- Control Charts:** Used to separate the common and assignable causes of variation
- Hypothesis Testing & Confidence Intervals:** Used to determine if different conditions produce significant results
- Regression Analysis:** Allows models of the process to be built
- Failure Modes & Effects Analysis (FMEA):** A method for identifying and prioritizing sources of variability in a process or product

↳ For each item, we determine:

(i) Likelihood something will go wrong | (not likely) - 10

(ii) Ability to detect the failure or defect | (likely) - 10

(iii) Severity | (not severe) - 10

Risk Priority #: (i) x (ii) x (iii)

## Example

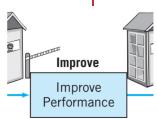
- Severity, 1 (not severe) - 10
- Probability of occurrence, 1 (not likely) - 10
- Probability of detection, 1 (likely) - 10

$$RPN = A \times B \times C$$



$RPN = RPK$  Priority Number

FAILURE MODE & EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA)					Date: 1/1/2018
Process Name: Left Front Seat Belt Install Process Number: SBT 445					Revision: 1.3
Failure Mode	A) Severity	B) Probability of Occurrence	C) Probability of Detection	Risk Preference Number (RPN)	
1) Select Wrong Color Seat Belt	5	4	3	60	Audited
2) Seat Belt Bolt Not Fully Tightened	9	2	8	144	
3) Trim Cover Clip Misaligned	2	3	4	24	



### (i) Improve Stage

Objectives

- Generate and quantify potential solutions
- Evaluate and select final solution
- Verify and gain approval for final solution

#### • Objectives

Use creative thinking & info gathered previously to make specific suggestions that will lead to desired solution process. Confirmation is important

#### • Tools Used

- Mistake Proofing (example)
- Optimization
- Pilot Testing
- Conformance Experiments

#### ◦ Documentation

- (i) Solution obtained
- (ii) Alternatives considered
- (iii) Confirmation tests
- (iv) Risk Analysis

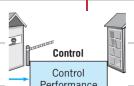
### (ii) Control Stage

#### • Objectives

Complete all remaining work and hand off to improved process so gains in progress are institutionalized

#### • Tools Used

- Control Charts
- Transition Plans



Objectives

- Develop ongoing process management plans
- Mistake-proof process design and control critical process characteristics
- Develop out-of-control action plans

# Chapter 3 - Quantifying Stats in Quality Characteristics

## Statistics

### Sample Mean: Average Value

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

where  $n$  is the number of data points in the sample  
and  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  are data points

For this data set: 12, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22, 22, 23, 25, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, 31

$$\bar{x} = \frac{12+12+15+\dots+31}{17} = \frac{396}{17} = 23$$

### Sample Variance:

{Example var:  $\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ }

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

### Standard Deviation: $s = \sqrt{s^2}$

{Example var:  $\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ }

For this data set: 12, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22, 22, 23, 25, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, 31

$$s^2 = \frac{(12-23)^2 + (12-23)^2 + \dots + (31-23)^2}{17-1} = 37$$

$$s = \sqrt{37} \approx 6.08$$

MINITAB: Stat > Basic Statistics > Display Descriptive Statistics > In Variables add data

### Illustrative Example

Sample 1	Sample 2
$x_1 = 1$	$x_1 = 1$
$x_2 = 3$	$x_2 = 5$
$x_3 = 5$	$x_3 = 9$
$\bar{x} = 3$	$\bar{x} = 5$

Sample 3
$x_1 = 101$
$x_2 = 103$
$x_3 = 105$
$\bar{x} = 103$

Sample 1:  $s = 2$

Sample 2:  $s = 4$

Sample 3:  $s = 2$

## Tools to Describe Data Numerically and Visualize Variables

↳ Often easier to arrange sorted (lowest to highest) data

- **Percentiles:** Tells us how much of the data is below a certain point

12, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22, 22, 23, 25, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, 31

↳ Values

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

↳ Rank (1-indexed)

- **Lower Quartile ( $Q_1$ , or 25<sup>th</sup> perc.):** Value with rank =  $(n+1)(\frac{1}{4})$

here:  $\frac{17+1}{4} = \text{rank of } Q_1 \rightarrow \frac{18+1}{2} = 10.5$

- **Middle Quartile ( $Q_2$ , or median, or 50<sup>th</sup> perc.):** Value with rank =  $(n+1)(\frac{1}{2})$

here:  $\frac{17+1}{2} = \text{rank of } Q_2 \rightarrow 10.5$

- **Upper Quartile ( $Q_3$ , or 75<sup>th</sup> perc.):** Value with rank =  $(n+1)(\frac{3}{4})$

here:  $(17+1)(\frac{3}{4}) = \text{rank of } Q_3 \rightarrow 28.5$

- **Interquartile Range:  $Q_3 - Q_1$ :**

here:  $Q_3 - Q_1 = 28.5 - 10.5 = 18$

- **Whisker Limits:** Max Limit =  $Q_3 + 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$

Min Limit =  $Q_1 - 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$

here: Max Limit = 43, Min Limit = 6

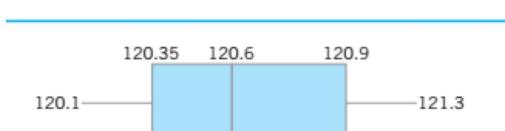
MINITAB: Stat > Basic Statistics > Display Descriptive Statistics > In Variables add data

- **Box Plot Features**

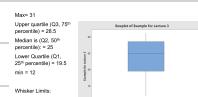
Displays 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> quartiles (ends and middle of the box)

- 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> are the ends of the box
- Median (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) is a single line through box
- The min and max of data (whiskers)
- Limits of whiskers (check) that the max and min do not go past (points that fall outside this can be outliers, represented as single data points and the new min or max is the next data point within the limit) – limit formula on next slide

TABLE 3.4 Hole Diameters (in mm) in Wing Leading Edge Ribs		
120.5	120.4	120.7
120.9	120.2	121.1
120.3	120.1	120.9
121.3	120.5	120.8



here:



Minitab: Graph > Boxplot > Simple > input data column into graph variables

## Excel

- Stdev is for sample data (use most often)
- Stdevp is for entire population

• **Histograms:** Plots of frequencies of data occurring w.r.t. the data sorted into bins/intervals

↳ **Bins:** The range that data will be sorted into  $\# \text{ bins} = \text{ceil}(\sqrt{n}) \leftarrow \text{round up}$   $\text{bin size} = \frac{\text{max-min}}{\# \text{ bins}}$

- i. Need to determine the bin range for continuous data
- ii. Best if bins are the same size
- iii. Rule of thumb: number of bins = square root of number of observations (round up if not a whole number)

For this data set: 12, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, 31

$$\# \text{ of bins} = \sqrt{17} = 4.1 \rightarrow 5$$

$$\text{bin size} = \frac{31-12}{5} = 3.8$$

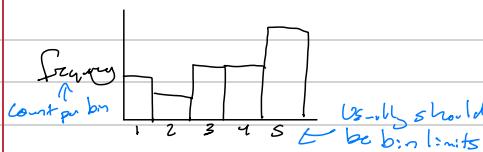
**Bin 1:** min + bin size  $\rightarrow 12 + 3.8 \rightarrow [12, 15.8)$  Inclusive below, Exclusive above

**Bin 2:** bin 1 end + bin size  $\rightarrow 15.8 + 3.8 \rightarrow [15.8, 19.6)$

**Bin 3:**  $[19.6, 25.4)$

**Bin 4:**  $[25.4, 29.2)$

**Bin 5:**  $[29.2, 31]$



MINITAB: Graph > histogram > simple > add your column to graph variables  
To change bins: double click on histogram bars (twice), select bins tab, change number of intervals to number of bins (Cut point is how we graphed in class)

Can be fraction w.r.t. count  
but data must not overlap

↳ Final bin should be inclusive above

**Significant Digits / Figures:** Numbers of digits contributing to measurement resolution

Rules:

- (i) Non-zero digits always significant

(ii) Any zeros between two significant digits are significant (leading zeros are not)

(iii) Trailing zeros in the decimal part only are significant (unless indicated by a bar)

Examples:

How many sig. figs in each number?	0.00500 = 3
	0.03040 = 4
	102.00 = 4

How would you write this # with the correct sig. figs?

0.899923 (report 2 sig. figs)
0.40
23000.0 (report 3 sig. figs)
23000

Will take away points for tons of sig. figs!

Just pay attention to them!

For your sample means: keep as many significant figures as the number with the lowest significant digits in your data set (same for median and quartiles)

For your standard deviation: report to the last place that is significant, but no more

Your Average and SD should have some # of places!

E.g. Sample mean = 4.09 Sample Standard Deviation = 0.00923. What do I report?  $4.09 \pm 0.01$

## Probability Distributions Introductory

• **Sample:** Collection of measurements from a larger source or population

• **Population:** All of the elements from a group

• **Probability Distribution:** Mathematical Model that relates value of a variable with its probability of occurrence

• **Continuous Distribution:** The variable is expressed on a continuous scale

• **Discrete Distribution:** The variable can only take on certain values

• **Writing out Probability Statements**

◦ **Discrete:** The probability that  $x$  is equal to  $x_i$ ?

$$P\{x=x_i\} = p(x_i)$$

• **Calculating mean and variance**

$$\mu = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x) dx, x \text{ continuous} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i p(x_i), x \text{ discrete} \end{cases}$$

◦ **Continuous:** The probability that  $x$  is between  $a$  and  $b$ ?

$$P\{a \leq x \leq b\} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\sigma^2 = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx, x \text{ continuous} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - \mu)^2 p(x_i), x \text{ discrete} \end{cases}$$

• **Median:** 50<sup>th</sup> percentile

• **Mean:** Central Tendency (Average)

• **Variance:** Spread of the distribution

$M, \sigma^2$  (population model parameters)  
 $\bar{x}, s^2$  (sample data notation)

→ Ray attention to this notation

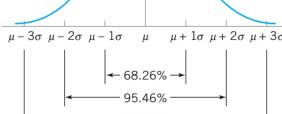
## The Normal Distribution

- For a random normal variable  $x$ , the probability distribution of  $x$  is:  $P(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

↳ Short hand  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

○ Continuous, symmetric, "bell-shaped"

•



$$\text{General Formula: } P\{a \leq x \leq b\} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

In a Probability Band:

$$P\{(m - \sigma) \leq x \leq (m + \sigma)\} = 0.68$$

Due to symmetry:

$$P\{x > m\} = P\{x < m\} = 0.5$$

Holds for any normally distributed variable 'x'

- Got to these properties: Set  $\sigma=1$ ,  $m=0$  so  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = u - \sigma = -1 \\ b = u + \sigma = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

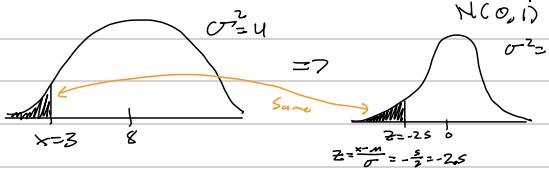
$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \text{(using mathematica)} 0.68$$

• Standardization:  $N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow N(0, 1)$

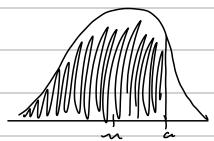
• Standard Normal Distribution:  $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$

• To standardize any random variable:  $z = \frac{x-u}{\sigma}$   $z$  is a standard normal variable

• Drawing out normal distributions: Suppose  $N(8, 4)$

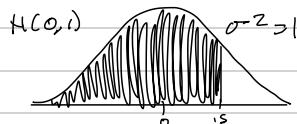


• Cumulative Normal Distribution: The probability that the variable  $x$  is less than or equal to some value  $a$



Example: Assume  $Z$  is a standard normal random variable, and you want to find the probability that  $Z$  is less than or equal to 1.5

$$P\{Z \leq 1.5\} = 0.93$$

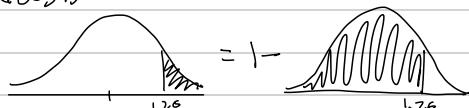


General Probability Demonstration

$$(i) P(Z > 1.26) = 1 - P(Z \leq 1.26)$$

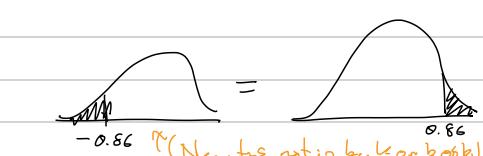
$$(ii) P(Z \leq -0.86) = P(Z > 0.86) = 1 - P(Z \leq 0.86)$$

$N(0, 1)$

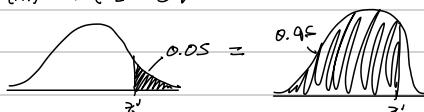


$$= 1 - 0.89616 = 0.1039$$

0.10



$$(iii) P(Z > Z') = 0.05$$



# Chapter 4 - Hypothesis Testing

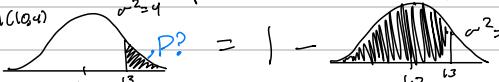
**Example:** Suppose the current measurements in a strip of wire are assumed to follow a normal distribution with a mean of 10 millamps and a variance of 4 millamps<sup>2</sup>. What is the probability that the measurement will exceed 13 millamps?

1) Convert the word problem to mathematical expression and sketch the situation.

$$\mu = 10$$

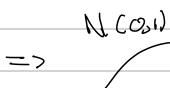
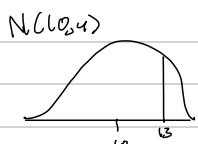
$$\sigma^2 = 4$$

$$P(x \geq 13)$$



3) Convert sketch and formula to standard normal (if using tables in back of book) and a cumulative normal distribution (so it is compatible with the table in the book and Minitab)

Minitab: Calc > Probability dist. > Normal



$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{13 - 10}{2} = 1.5$$

$$1 - P(z < 1.5) = 0.07$$

$$\rightarrow P(z \geq 1.5)$$

→ What about the integral?

$$P(z \geq 1.5) = \int_{1.5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz \quad \text{or} \quad P(x \geq 13) = \int_{13}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx$$

## Checking for normality

→ How do we know if the normal distribution is a reasonable model for our data?

- **Probability Plotting:** Graphical method for determining whether sample data conform to a hypothesized distribution based on subjective visual examination.

- **Constructing a normal prob. plot by hand:** using  $z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}$

## How-to (Steps)

1) Ranking data and ordering it  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $i$  = the ranked value,  $n$  = total number of values

2) Calculating cumulative frequency  $F_i = i/n$  for each data point

to tell us the % of data that lie below certain ranked item

$z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{x_i - 25}{4} = 0.25$

3) Find a  $z_j$  value for each rank using the cumulative frequency value is the probability

Find  $z_j$  s.t.  $P(z \leq z_j) = \frac{i-0.5}{n}$ . Tells us the value of  $z_j$  if the data are normally distributed

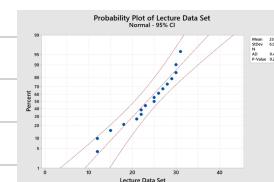
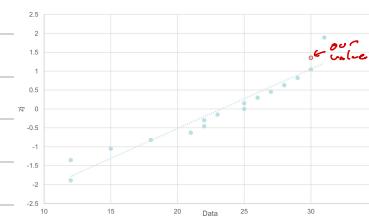
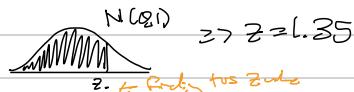
4) Plot the actual data ( $x$ -axis) vs. corresponding  $z$  ( $y$ -axis)

Normal Probability Plot in Minitab - Minitab: Graph > probability plot > graph variables, choose column with desired data

Note: each value is plotted versus the cumulative frequency with the y-axis is transformed so that the fitted distribution forms a straight line if normally distributed.

$$C. \text{ Freq } \left( \frac{i-0.5}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{For rank } 16: \frac{16-0.5}{17} = 0.91 \rightarrow z_j: P(z < z_j) = 0.91$$



$P-value < \alpha$  means not normal

In literature,

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

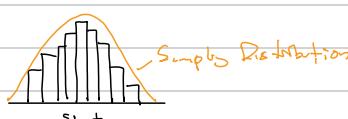
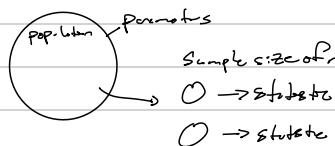
$$\text{or } \alpha = 0.01$$

## Statistics B-School

- **Statistical Inference:** Drawing conclusions about a population based on sample from the population (of them selected randomly)

- **Statistics:** Any function of sample data that doesn't contain unknown parameters

- **Sampling Distribution:** The probability distribution of statistics



Suppose  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are normally distributed random variable w/ given  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$

→ If  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  is a random sample of size  $n$ , the distribution of the sample mean is:

Normally distributed with mean of  $\mu$  and covariance of  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

$$M_{\bar{x}} = \mu$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$N(M, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \text{ shorthand}$$

- **Central Limit Theorem:** Implies that the sample mean will be approximately normally distributed for large sample sizes, regardless of the distribution you are sampling from.

→ **LARGE Sample size:** Some suggest  $n > 20$  (non-normal),  $n = 3-4$  (closer to normal)

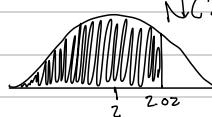
### • Example

Electrodes are manufactured with a population mean thickness of 2.0 mm and a standard deviation of 0.048 mm. Find the probability that a random sample of  $n = 16$  electrodes will have a sample mean diameter less than or equal to 2.02 mm? (keep 2 sig figs)

↳ Central Limit Theorem Applies

$$\bar{X} \Rightarrow N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \quad n=16, \mu=2.0 \text{ mm}, \sigma=0.048 \text{ mm}, \sigma^2=0.0023$$

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 2.02)$$



$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

Now!  
For samples



$$P(Z \leq 1.66) = 0.45$$

### Hypothesis Testing

- **Parameters:** What probability distributions we described with

e.g. normal dist. is described with  $\mu, \sigma$

- **Statistical Hypothesis:** A statement about values of parameters of a probability distribution

- **Null Hypothesis:** States no statistical difference exists ( $H_0$ )

- **Alternative Hypothesis:** Contradicts to null hypothesis ( $H_1$ )

**Example:** Suppose we think the mean inside diameter of bearing is 1.500 in

$$H_0: \mu = 1.500 \quad H_1: \mu \neq 1.500 \quad \text{two-sided}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu < 1.500 \\ \mu > 1.500 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{one-sided}$$

- Two outcomes of a hypothesis test:

(i) Reject  $H_0$  or (ii) Fail to reject  $H_0$

- **Test Statistic:** Used to test a hypothesis and is computed from a random sample of the population

- **Sampling Distribution (Null Distribution):** The sampling distribution of the test statistic assuming that  $H_0$  (the null hypothesis) is true

- **Critical Region:** Sets values of the test statistic that lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis

↳ Can either fail to reject or reject  $H_0$ , critical region defines these cutoffs

- Two types of errors

- (i) **Type I errors:** If the null hypothesis is rejected - but it is true

↳ Defn:  $\alpha = P\{\text{type I error}\} = P\{\text{reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is true}\}$  This is specified

- (ii) **Type II errors:** If the null hypothesis is not rejected - but it is false

↳ Defn:  $\beta = P\{\text{type II error}\} = P\{\text{fail to reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is false}\}$  Hard to control

○ Type II errors are uncontrollable & unknown, so we try to minimize + avoid it

- **Conclusions:** Must be worded very clearly

- **Rejection of Null:** A strong conclusion because it controls

○ to be small

- **Failing to Reject:** Weak conclusion because it has to control  $\beta$

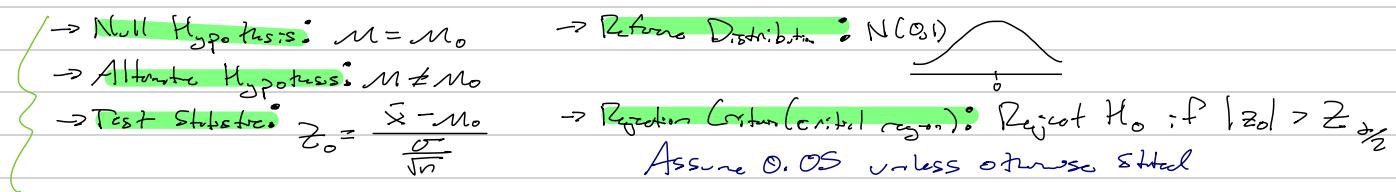
↳ to control  $\beta$

The Claim is the	The Decision is	The Conclusion is
Null Hypothesis	Fail to Reject the Null Reject the Null	The evidence is <i>not sufficient</i> to reject the claim. The evidence is <i>sufficient</i> to reject the claim.
Alternative Hypothesis	Fail to Reject the Null Reject the Null	There is <i>insufficient</i> evidence to support the claim. There is <i>sufficient</i> evidence to support the claim.

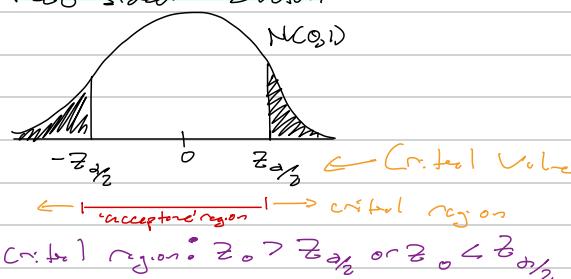
We never say accept the null hypothesis

## One Sample Z-test & Inference on the Mean of a Population, Variance Known

Suppose  $x$  is a random variable with unknown mean  $\mu$  and a known variance  $\sigma^2$  and we wish to test the hypothesis that the population mean is equal to a standard value ( $H_0$ ).



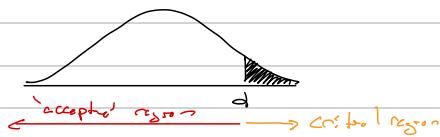
### Two-sided Sketch



### One-sided Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$

$$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$$



### General Procedure C for this class!

- Parameters of Interest: From the problem context, identify known/unknown parameters of interest, the test you're going to do and identify type of problem.
- Null Hypothesis: State the null hypothesis  $H_0$ .
- Alternative Hypothesis: State the alternative hypothesis  $H_1$ .
- Test Statistic: Define an appropriate test statistic & reference distribution.
- Reject  $H_0$ : State rejection criterion for the null hypothesis. Should be drawn on plot w/ test statistic.
- Computations: Compute necessary sample quantities, substitute those into eqn for test statistic, and compute test value. Compare to rejection criteria.
- Draw Conclusion: Decide whether or not  $H_0$  should be rejected and report that in the problem context. Phrase appropriately!

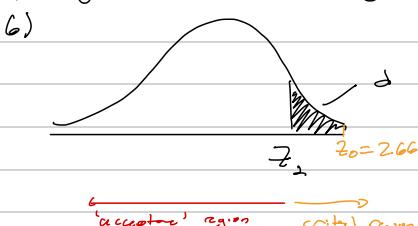
### Example

Example: You are testing the response time of a distributed computer system. The system manager wants to know whether the mean response time to a specific command exceeds 75 ms. Previous experience has determined the standard deviation is 8 ms. Use  $\alpha = 0.05$ . A test is conducted executing the command 25 times, and the mean response time is 79.25 ms.

4) Test Statistic:  $z_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{79.25 - 75}{8/\sqrt{25}} = 2.66$

Reference Dist:  $N(0,1)$

5) Rejection criterion:  $|z_{\text{reject}}| > z_{\alpha} = z_{0.05}$



1) Parameters of Interest:  $\mu$ , inferring mean of population, known variance mean response time

↳ Test: One-sample z-test

2)  $H_0: \mu = 75 \text{ ms}$

3)  $H_1: \mu > 75 \text{ ms}$  (one-sided)

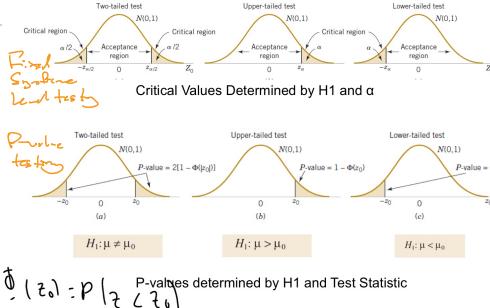
7) Conclusion:  $z_0 > z_{\alpha}$

Reject the null Hypothesis. Conclude that the mean response time exceeds 75 ms.

How do I do this in Minitab? Minitab>Stat>Basic Stats>OneSampleZ – click summarized data, but you could also highlight a column of data, options will allow us to set the alpha value and the alternative hypothesis

## Summary of Z-tests

Testing Hypotheses on the Mean, Variance Known (Z-Tests)			
Null hypothesis:	$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$		
Test statistic:	$Z_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$		
Alternative Hypothesis	P-Value	Rejection Criterion for Fixed-Level Tests	
$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$	Probability above $ z_0 $ and probability below $- z_0 $ . $P = P[Z >  z_0 ] = 1 - \Phi( z_0 )$ .	$z_0 > z_{\alpha/2}$ or $z_0 < -z_{\alpha/2}$	
$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$	Probability above $z_0$ . $P = 1 - \Phi(z_0)$ .	$z_0 > z_\alpha$	
$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$	Probability below $z_0$ . $P = \Phi(z_0)$ .	$z_0 < -z_\alpha$	
Two-tailed test			
$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$		$N(0,1)$	
given: $\mu_0$ , $\sigma$ , $n$ , $\alpha$	Acceptance region	Critical region	
	$\{z_0 < z_\alpha/2\}$	$\{z_0 > z_{\alpha/2}\}$	
Upper-tailed test			
$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$		$N(0,1)$	
given: $\mu_0$ , $\sigma$ , $n$ , $\alpha$	Acceptance region	Critical region	
	$\{z_0 > z_\alpha\}$	$\{z_0 < z_\alpha\}$	
Lower-tailed test			
$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$		$N(0,1)$	
given: $\mu_0$ , $\sigma$ , $n$ , $\alpha$	Acceptance region	Critical region	
	$\{z_0 < -z_\alpha\}$	$\{z_0 > -z_\alpha\}$	



## Hypothesis Testing Basics

- Making statements about population probability distribution parameters (e.g. mean or variance)
  - Testing the statements using a test statistic – calculated from a randomly selected sample
  - Determining criteria for rejection of a null hypothesis - defined by Type I error level and  $H_1$
  - Remembering when making conclusions that the test is designed such that rejection of null is strong, not rejecting null – not so strong
  - General: so many different hypothesis tests!!

## P-Values

**P-value:** The probability of obtaining a sample outcome at least as extreme as the one obtained given the value stated if the null hypothesis is true  
 $\Rightarrow$  Reporting the compatibility of the data with the null hypothesis

**Rejection Criterion:** Reject  $H_0$  if the p-value  $< \alpha$ .

Back to our camp, but now with fresh

The response time of a distributed computer system is an CTQ. The system manager wants to know whether the mean response time to a specific command exceeds 75 ms. Previous experience has determined the standard deviation is 8.0 ms. A test is conducted executing the command 25 times, and the mean response time is 79.25 ms. Compute the P-value appropriate for this situation.

Rejection Criteria: Reject  $H_0$  if  $p\text{-value} < \alpha$



## Z-test Assumptions

- Cts data
  - Normally dist. D.t.
  - Random Sample
  - Population Std dev is known

## Confidence Intervals

The interval between two estimates that includes the true value of that parameter with some probability  
 $\rightarrow 100(1-\alpha)\%$  confidence interval

$$m: P(L \leq m \leq U) = 1 - \alpha \quad \text{where the statistics} \quad \begin{cases} L = \text{Lower confidence limit} \\ U = \text{Upper confidence limit} \end{cases}$$

## Example

Find L and U s.t.

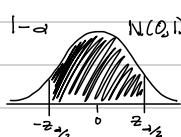
$$P(1 \leq 90 \leq n) = 0.95$$

$$\rightarrow L = 66.5 \text{, } U = 113.5$$

Assuming  $L_3$  it is equivalent  
from the sample mean

→ U or Z3S units from

Gwendly



2/11

- $Z_{\frac{1}{2}}$  is value of  $\ln(C_0)$   
s.t.  $P(Z \geq Z_{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}$
  - $Z_{\alpha}$  is value of  $\ln(C_0)$

$$P(L \leq m \leq U) = 1 - 2$$

$$P\left(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{X} - m}{\sigma} \leq z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow P\left(\bar{X} - Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq M \leq \bar{X} + Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

Cl includes  
infinity

$$\text{Or select: } M \leq \bar{x} + 2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{x} - 2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq M$$

**Minitab:** Stat > Basic Stats > One sample Z, click summarized data and no hypothesis test, click options to select the % of the CI and if it is two sided or one sided

## Actual Example/Application

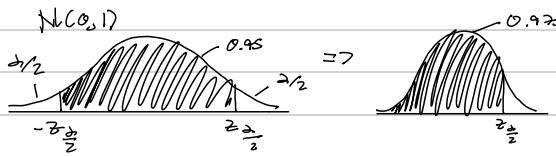
We pull a sample of 20 electrodes from an assembly line of a process with known variance in electrode thickness to be 0.64 mm<sup>2</sup>. The average thickness of the sample is 7.9 mm. Construct a 95% confidence interval.

$$n = 20$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.64 \text{ mm}^2 \rightarrow \sigma = 0.8$$

$$\bar{x} = 7.9 \text{ mm}, s = 0.08$$

$$N(0, 1)$$



$$P\left[\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right] = 1 - \alpha$$

$$L = 7.9 - 1.96 \frac{0.8}{\sqrt{20}} = 7.5$$

$$U = 7.9 + 1.96 \frac{0.8}{\sqrt{20}} = 8.3$$

Often our result would be said like this:

~~"We are 95% confident that the mean of the population is between 7.5 and 8.3."~~

~~Not this!~~

Perhaps a better description would be:

*"In repeated sampling, this method will produce intervals that capture the true population mean about 95% of the time."*

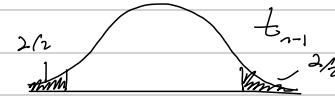
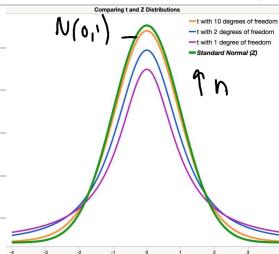
*Use this front bearing exam!"*

## One Sample t-test

- Inference on mean distribution, unknown variance.
- Suppose  $x$  is a normal random variable with unknown mean  $\mu$  and unknown variance  $\sigma^2$ .
- Null Hypothesis:  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$
- Alternative Hypothesis:  $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$
- Test Statistic:  $T_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$
- Rejection Criterion:  $|T_0| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$

Two-tailed degrees of freedom

Rejection Criterion:  $|T_0| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$



## For the t-distribution:

- Is a continuous probability distribution of the z-score when the estimated standard deviation is used in the denominator rather than the true standard deviation.
- It is a type of normal distribution, except it accounts for the fact that as sample size increases, variability decreases.
- The t-distribution, like the normal distribution, is bell-shaped and symmetric about zero, but it has heavier tails, which means it tends to produce values that fall farther from its mean.
- As the sample size increases, the t-distribution becomes more similar to a normal distribution. The shape depends on  $n$ ! And this is why you MUST write down  $n$  each time you draw out a t-distribution.

## Summary

### Testing Hypotheses on the Mean of a Normal Distribution, Variance Unknown

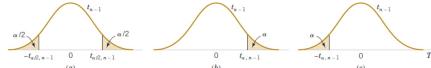
Null hypothesis:  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$

$$\text{Test statistic: } T_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

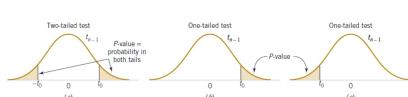
t dist with  $n-1$  D.F

Alternative Hypotheses	P-Value	Rejection Criterion for Fixed-Level Tests
$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$	Probability above $ T_0 $ and probability below $- T_0 $	$T_0 > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ or $T_0 < -t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$
$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$	Probability above $T_0$	$T_0 > t_{\alpha, n-1}$
$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$	Probability below $T_0$	$T_0 < -t_{\alpha, n-1}$

## Fixed Significance Test by



## P-Value



## t-test Assumptions

- Data are discrete.
- Data are normally distributed.
- Data are random samples.

## Example

### Inference on the mean of a distribution, unknown variance

Rubber can be added to asphalt to reduce road noise. The viscosity (cP) of 15 specimens of asphalt is measured. To be suitable for use, the mean should be equal to 3200 cP. Test the hypothesis using  $\alpha=0.05$ .

Use this data  
 $n=15$

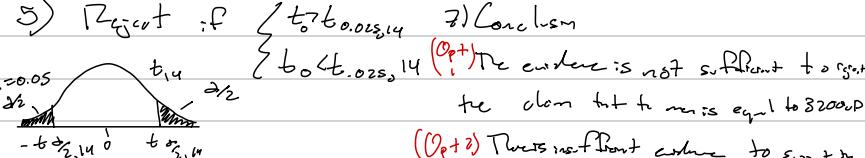
cP  
3193  
3124  
3153  
3145  
3093  
3466  
3355  
3079  
3182  
3227  
3256  
3332  
3204  
3282  
3170

- Inference on mean, unknown variance, one-sample
- One-sample t-test

$$H_0: \mu = 3200 \text{ cP} = \mu_0 \quad H_1: \mu \neq 3200 \text{ cP}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{x} = 3193 + 3124 + \dots + 3170 = 3217$$

$$\text{Plug in} \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{(3193 - 3217)^2 + \dots + (3170 - 3217)^2}{14}} = 106$$



$$t_{\alpha/2} = 2.145$$

men not bad equal to 3200 cP.

(Op+2) This is not enough evidence to support the claim that the mean viscosity is equal to 3200 cP.

## CI for One-sample t-test

Suppose  $x$  is a normal random variable with unknown mean  $\mu$  and unknown variance  $\sigma^2$ . From a sample of  $n$  observations, the sample mean  $\bar{x}$  and sample variance  $s^2$  are computed. Then:

$$\bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Is a 100(1-alpha)% two-sided CI

where  $t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  is the value of the t distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom such that  $P(t_{n-1} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-1}) = \alpha/2$

$$-\infty < \mu \leq \bar{x} + t_{\alpha, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Is a 100(1-alpha)% upper confidence bound

where  $t_{\alpha, n-1}$  is the percentage point of the t distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom such that  $P(t_{n-1} \geq t_{\alpha, n-1}) = \alpha$

$$\bar{x} - t_{\alpha, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq 0$$

Is a 100(1-alpha)% lower confidence bound

where  $t_{\alpha, n-1}$  is the percentage point of the t distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom such that  $P(t_{n-1} \geq t_{\alpha, n-1}) = \alpha$

→ For our previous example

$$\bar{x} = 3217$$

$$s = 106$$

$$n = 15$$

$$L = 3217 - 2.145 \frac{106}{\sqrt{15}} = 3158$$

$$U = 3217 + 2.145 \frac{106}{\sqrt{15}} = 3276$$

$$t_{0.025, 14} = 2.145$$

$$3158 \leq \mu \leq 3276$$

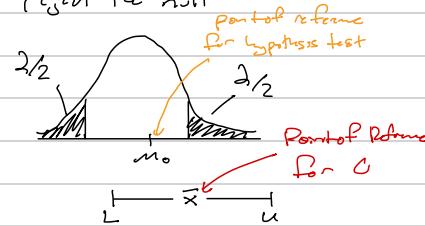
## CI Relationship w/ Hypothesis Test

- Both do make inferences about a population parameter (but in different ways)
- A CI provides a range of values likely containing the true population parameter based on a set of data
- A hypothesis test determines whether a specific claim about the population parameter is supported by the data
- Difference in emphasis of the point of reference

Minitab: Stat>Basic Stat>1-sample t-test, samples in columns (drop down), double click data, check hypothesis test select type and in options select alpha value

### Illustration

If the value in your  $H_0$  is in your CI, you likely cannot reject the null



## Inference or decisions on Normal Data (Chi-square test)

Suppose we wish to test the hypothesis that the variance of a normal population ( $\sigma^2$ ) equals a specified value, say  $\sigma_0^2$ , or that the standard deviation of the population ( $\sigma$ ) is equal to  $\sigma_0$ . Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be a random sample of  $n$  observations from this population to test:

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$$

$$H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$$

$$\text{Test Statistic: } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

*s = sample variance with n observations*

Reference Distribution: Chi-Squared Distribution

Useful for many controls  
about the variability of your process

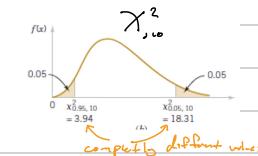
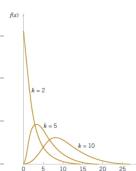
## Which Hypothesis should I do?

Test	# of Populations	Variance Known?	Parameter of interest?	Reference Dist.
One-sample Z-test	1	Yes	Mean	Standard normal
Two-sample Z-test	2	Yes	Difference between means	Standard normal
One-sample t-test	1	No	Mean	t-distribution
Two-sample (pooled) t-test (equal variance)	2	No	Means of two populations	t-distribution
Two-sample t-test (unequal variance)	2	No	Means of two populations	t-distribution
Paired t-test	2 (simplifies to 1)	No	Difference between paired means	t-distribution
1 Variance test	1	No	Variance of one population	chi-squared distribution

If both mean and variances of populations are known, it's a probability problem

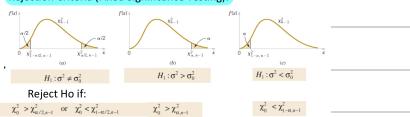
## Chi-squared Distribution

- $\chi^2$  has a chi-squared distribution if true null is true
- Very Features:
  - (i) Depends on  $n-1$  degrees of freedom
  - (ii) Not symmetric
  - (iii) Not centered at 0
  - (iv) Total Area under curve is still 1!



## Rejections

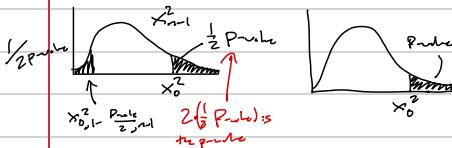
Rejection Criteria (Fixed Significance Testing):



## Summary

Null hypothesis:  $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$   
Test statistic:  $\chi^2_0 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$

Alternative Hypothesis	Rejection Criteria
$H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_0 > \chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ or $\chi^2_0 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}$
$H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_0 > \chi^2_{\alpha, n-1}$
$H_1: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2_0 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}$



Check Normality! It is sensitive to this

## Example

### Inference on the variance of a distribution

Rubber can be added to asphalt to reduce road noise. The viscosity (cP) of 15 specimens of asphalt is measured.  $s$  is calculated to be 106. Let's say we are interested in knowing if the variance less than 30,000.

Use  $\alpha = 0.05$

1) Parameter of interest:  $\sigma^2 \rightarrow$  1-sided test

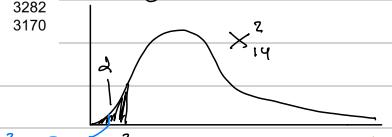
2)  $H_0: \sigma^2 = 30,000 \text{ cP}^2$

3)  $H_a: \sigma^2 < 30,000 \text{ cP}^2$

$$4) \chi^2_0 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(15-1)(106)^2}{30,000} = 5.2$$

Reference Distribution:  $\chi^2_{14}$

5) Rejection Criteria: Reject  $H_0$  if  $\chi^2_0 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}$

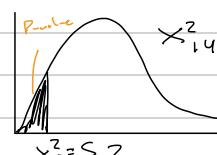


6) Computation:  $5.2 < 6.57$

7) Conclusion: Reject  $H_0$ . We have evidence to reject the claim that the variance is 30,000 cP<sup>2</sup>. Having evidence to accept the hypothesis that variance is less than 30,000 cP<sup>2</sup>. We accept  $H_1$ . (or accept  $H_1$ , but not accept  $H_0$ )

## purple

Reject  $H_0$ : purple < 2



$$\chi^2_0 = 5.2$$

$$\chi^2_{1-\alpha, 14} = 6.57$$

area to the left of 6.57 is 0.95

'accept' region

Fixed-Significance Level

$$S.2 \text{ levels blue}$$

$$0.490 \text{ and } 0.975$$

→ purple is below 1-tuse

$$(0.01 < p < 0.025) \rightarrow \text{both} < 2 \text{ so reject } H_0!$$

How do I do this in Minitab? Stat > basic stat > 1 variance

## Confidence Intervals for Inference on the Variance ( $\chi^2$ )

Suppose  $x$  is a normal random variable with unknown mean  $\mu$  and unknown variance  $\sigma^2$ . From a sample of  $n$  observations, the sample mean  $\bar{x}$  and sample variance  $s^2$  are computed. Then:

### (1 - $\alpha$ ). Two-sided CI

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}}$$

Where  $\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  denotes the percentage point of the chi-square distribution such that  $P(\chi^2_{n-1} \geq \chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}) = \alpha/2$  and  $\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}$  denotes the percentage point of the chi-square distribution such that  $P(\chi^2_{n-1} \geq \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}) = 1 - \alpha/2$

### (100 - $\alpha$ ). Upper bound

$$\sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}}$$

Where  $\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}$  denotes the percentage point of the chi-square distribution such that  $P(\chi^2_{n-1} \geq \chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}) = 1 - \alpha$

### (100 - $\alpha$ ). Lower bound

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha, n-1}} \leq \sigma^2$$

Where  $\chi^2_{\alpha, n-1}$  denotes the percentage point of the chi-square distribution such that  $P(\chi^2_{n-1} \geq \chi^2_{\alpha, n-1}) = \alpha$

## For our example (Upper bound)

$$\sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}} \rightarrow \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(15-1)(106)^2}{\chi^2_{0.95, 14}}$$

$$\chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1} = \chi^2_{0.95, 14} = 6.57$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(14)(106)^2}{6.57} = 234.42 \text{ cP}^2$$

## 6-sigma Example/Application

### Inference on the variance of a distribution

Rubber can be added to asphalt to reduce road noise. The viscosity (cP) of 15 specimens of asphalt is measured. The asphalt specification limit is 1100 cP away from the mean in either direction – what is the sigma level of this process given that we know  $\sigma = 173$  (from our hypothesis test) and we assume the mean of the population is on target?

$$\text{Sigma level} = \frac{\text{Spec limit} - \text{target}}{\sigma} = \frac{1100}{173} = 6.35 \rightarrow \text{at least } 6.35$$

Data

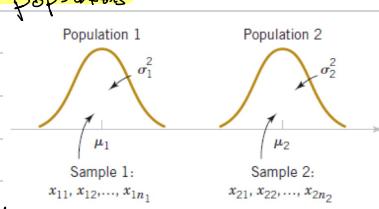
3193  
3124  
3153  
3145  
3093  
3466  
3355  
3079  
3182  
3227  
3256  
3332  
3204  
3282  
3170

## 1-sigma Test Assumptions

- The data are continuous.
- The data are randomly sampled.
- The data are normally distributed.

## Inference on means of two normally distributed populations

Let's say population 1 has a mean of  $\mu_1$  and a variance of  $\sigma_1^2$  and population 2 has a mean of  $\mu_2$  and a variance of  $\sigma_2^2$  and inferences are based on two random samples of size  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  respectively.



Want to know: is there a difference between two populations

## Two-Sample Z-test

Statistical inference on the difference in means  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  of the populations below with known variances of  $\sigma_1^2$  and  $\sigma_2^2$

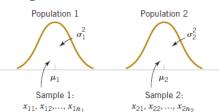
$$\text{Null: } H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \Delta_0$$

Refers Dist:  $N(0,1)$

$$\text{Alt: } H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \Delta_0 \quad (\text{two-tail})$$

Rejection Criteria: Same as one-sample Z-test

$$\text{Test statistic: } Z_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$



## Summary

$$\text{Null hypothesis: } H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \Delta_0$$

$$\text{Ref: } N(0,1)$$

$$\text{Test statistic: } Z_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$(10-2)$$

Alternative Hypotheses	P-Value	Rejection Criterion for Fixed-Level Tests
$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \Delta_0$	Probability above $ z_0 $ and probability below $- z_0 $ , $P = 2[1 - \Phi( z_0 )]$	$z_0 > z_{\alpha/2}$ or $z_0 < -z_{\alpha/2}$
$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > \Delta_0$	Probability above $z_0$ , $P = 1 - \Phi(z_0)$	$z_0 > z_\alpha$
$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \Delta_0$	Probability below $z_0$ , $P = \Phi(z_0)$	$z_0 < -z_\alpha$

## Assumptions

- (1)  $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1n_1}$  is a random sample from population 1.
- (2)  $X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2n_2}$  is a random sample from population 2.
- (3) The two populations represented by  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independent.
- (4) Both populations are normal.

- (5) The variances of the populations are known

Samples from two populations are independent  
if the samples selected from one population have no relationship with the samples selected from the other population.

## Example

Paint Drying Time A product developer is interested in reducing the drying time of a primer paint.

Two formulations of the paint are tested; formulation 1 is the standard chemistry, and formulation 2 has a new drying ingredient that should reduce the drying time. From experience, it is known that the standard deviation of drying time is 8 minutes, and this inherent variability should be unaffected by the addition of the new ingredient. Ten specimens are painted with formulation 1, and another 10 specimens are painted with formulation 2; the 20 specimens are painted in random order. The two sample average drying times are  $\bar{x}_1 = 121$  minutes and  $\bar{x}_2 = 112$  minutes, respectively. What conclusions can the product developer draw about the effectiveness of the new ingredient, using  $\alpha = 0.05$ ?

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \quad (n_1 = n_2)$$

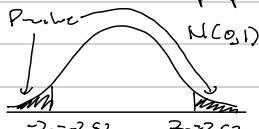
$$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0 \quad (n_1 \neq n_2)$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{121 - 112}{\sqrt{\frac{8^2}{10} + \frac{8^2}{12}}} = 2.52$$

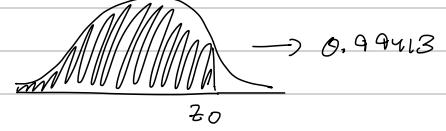
$$P\text{-value: Reject } H_0 \text{ if } p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.012 < \alpha = 0.05$$

Reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_1$ , and conclude there is a difference btwn the drying time of the two



$$p\text{-value} = 2(1 - 0.9943) = 0.012$$



## Confidence Intervals (do they cross zero?)

Confidence Intervals (do they cross zero!?)

100(1- $\alpha$ )% two-sided confidence interval on  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

$$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \leq \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$$

where  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  is the value of the  $N(0,1)$  such that  $P(z \geq Z_{\alpha/2}) = \alpha/2$

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 + Z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$$

100(1- $\alpha$ )% one-sided upper confidence bound on  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$   
(interval includes - infinity)

$$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - Z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \leq \mu_1 - \mu_2$$

100(1- $\alpha$ )% one-sided lower confidence bound on  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$   
(interval includes + infinity)

where  $Z_\alpha$  is the value of the  $N(0,1)$  such that  $P(z \geq Z_\alpha) = \alpha$

## Two-Sample t-test (variance unknown)

Case 1:  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$   $\leftarrow$  unknown var, but assumed true

Suppose we have two independent populations with unknown means  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  and equal variances  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$  and we wish to know if the means are different:

H<sub>0</sub>:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = \Delta_0$  ( $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ )

H<sub>a</sub>:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \Delta_0$  ( $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ )

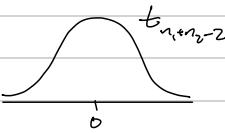
$$\text{Test Statistic: } T_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - \Delta_0}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

Since  $n_1 = n_2$

Pooling Sample Variance

$$S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}$$

Weighted average of two sample variances



Rejection Criteria: See below exercise

t-dist with  $n_1+n_2-2$  degrees of freedom

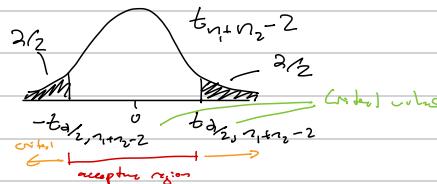
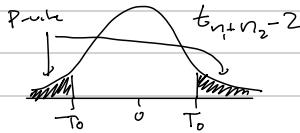
Exercise: Sketch out fixed rejection criteria & p-value for two-sided H<sub>a</sub>

P-value:

Reject H<sub>0</sub>: P p-value < α

Fixed:

Reject: P  $T_0 > t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2}$  or  $T_0 < -t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2}$



### Example

**Yield from a Catalyst** Two catalysts are being analyzed to determine how they affect the mean yield of a chemical process. Specifically, catalyst 1 is currently used; but catalyst 2 is acceptable. Because catalyst 2 is cheaper, it should be adopted, if it does not change the process yield. A test is run in the pilot plant

Observation Number	Catalyst 1	Catalyst 2
1	91.50	89.19
2	94.18	90.95
3	92.18	90.46
4	95.39	93.21
5	91.79	97.19
6	89.07	97.04
7	94.72	91.07
8	89.21	92.75
	$\bar{x}_1 = 92.255$	$\bar{x}_2 = 92.733$
	$s_1 = 2.39$	$s_2 = 2.98$

1) Interest:  $\rightarrow$  difference between 2 means, specifically yield of catalyst 1 and catalyst 2, variance unknown  $\rightarrow$  two-sample t-test  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Assume equal variances  $\leftarrow$  rule of thumb later

2)  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

3)  $H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$

$$4) T_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 0}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{92.255 - 92.733}{2.7 \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}} = -0.35$$

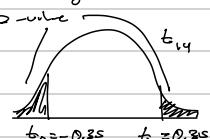
$$5) S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2} = \frac{7 \cdot 2.39^2 + 7 \cdot 2.98^2}{8+8-2} = 2.3$$

$$\rightarrow S_p = \sqrt{S_p^2} = \sqrt{2.3} = 2.3$$

Checking in Minitab: stat -> basic stat -> 2 sample t -> input columns and other info (CLICK ASSUME EQUAL VARIANCE UNDER OPTIONS!)

6) Reject: P p-value < → 0.05

$$7) t_0 = -0.35$$



7) p-value > α

Fail to reject H<sub>0</sub>, redundant new catalyst to say the yield from catalyst 1 is different from catalyst 2.

0.5 < p-value < 0.8

## Two Sample t-test (variances unknown & unequal)

Case 1:  $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

Suppose we have two independent populations with unknown means  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  and unequal variances  $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$  and we wish to test if the means are different:

Example

Calculation:  $s_1 = 7.63$

$s_2 = 15.3$

$n_1 = n_2 = 10$

$$H_0: H_a \text{ are same as } 2 \text{ sample t-test w/ equal variance}$$

$$T_0^* = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Reference Df for t-dist with  $\checkmark$

degrees of freedom  
when  $v = \left( \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2$

If  $v$  is not an integer, round down

$$\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2 + (s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_1 - 1} \quad \frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2 + (s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}$$

Summary: two-sample t-test (unequal variance)

Null hypothesis:  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \Delta_0$

Ref.: t-dist with

Test statistic:  $T_0^* = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$

v dof (10-14)

Alternative Hypotheses

$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \Delta_0$

P-Value

Rejection Criterion for Fixed-Level Tests

$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2, v}$  or  $t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2, v}$

$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > \Delta_0$

$t_0 > -t_{\alpha, v}$

$H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \Delta_0$

$t_0 < t_{\alpha, v}$

Note: replace  $n_1+n_2$  with  $v$  in rejection criteria!

Checking in Minitab: stat -> basic stat ->

2 sample t -> input columns and in options deselect assume equal variance

$$v = \frac{\left( \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} / n_1 - 1 + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} / n_2 - 1}$$

If  $v$  is not an integer, round down to the nearest integer.

## Assumptions

- (1)  $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1n_1}$  is a random sample from population 1.
  - (2)  $X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2n_2}$  is a random sample from population 2.
  - (3) The two populations represented by  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independent.
  - (4) Both populations are normal.
- (5) The variances of the populations are unequal

If you're in doubt, assume unequal

## How do I know which t-test to use?

- 1) Are measurements being made on the exact same object? (Paired)
- 2) If the ratio of the larger variance to the smaller variance is less than 4 then we can assume the variances are approximately equal (use pooled t-test)  
OR you could run a two-variance test (will learn about in the future!)

- Remember variance is standard deviation squared!!
- This rule of thumb can vary widely

↳ Use this for exam!

## Confidence Intervals

### Equal Variance Two-sided

$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \leq \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 + t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

### Unequal Variance Two-sided

$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \leq \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 + t_{\alpha/2, v} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

## Paired t-test

A special case of the two-sample t-tests when observations on the two populations are observed in pairs where each pair of observations is taken under homogenous conditions

To compare differences, we define  $D_j$ :

$$D_j = X_{1j} - X_{2j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad n = \text{# of observations}$$

where  $D_j$ 's are assumed to be normally distributed with mean  $\mu_D$  and variance  $\sigma_D^2$

$n$  is the number of paired observations ( $j$  is the paired observation number)

1 and 2 represents the paired data we are comparing

## Confidence Interval

$$H_0: \mu_D = \Delta_0$$

$$\bar{d} - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} s_D / \sqrt{n} \leq \mu_D \leq \bar{d} + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} s_D / \sqrt{n}$$

$$H_a: \mu_D \neq \Delta_0$$

$$\text{Test Statistic: } T_0 = \frac{\bar{D} - \Delta_0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}}$$

where  $\bar{D} = \text{sample average of } n \text{ differences}$

$S_D = \text{sample standard deviation of } n \text{ differences}$

Reference Dist: t-distr with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom

Rejection Criteria: Same as one sample t-test

## Summary

Null hypothesis:  $H_0: \mu_D = \Delta_0$

Ref: t-dist w/  $n-1$  dof

$$\text{Test statistic: } T_0 = \frac{\bar{D} - \Delta_0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}} \quad (10-24)$$

### Alternative Hypotheses

### P-Value

### Rejection Criterion for Fixed-Level Tests

$$H_1: \mu_D \neq \Delta_0$$

Probability above  $|t_0|$  and probability below  $-|t_0|$

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \text{ or}$$

$$t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$$

$$H_1: \mu_D > \Delta_0$$

Probability above  $t_0$

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha, n-1}$$

$$H_1: \mu_D < \Delta_0$$

Probability below  $t_0$

$$t_0 < -t_{\alpha, n-1}$$

### Assumptions:

- (1) Differences are continuous
- (2) Differences are normally distributed
- (3) Differences are obtained from a random sample
- (4) Differences are obtained from homogenous pairs

Minitab: stat -> basic stat-> paired t

or input differences data into one sample t-test

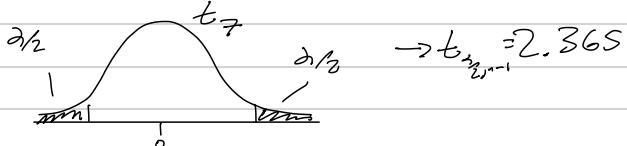
## Example

TABLE 4.3 Paired Tensile Strength Data for Example 4.11			
Specimen	Machine 1	Machine 2	Difference
1	74	78	-4
2	76	79	-3
3	74	75	-1
4	69	66	3
5	58	63	-5
6	71	70	1
7	66	66	0
8	65	67	-2

Got  $\bar{D}$   
and  $s_D$   
Frontier  
of Differ.

Do these machines yield the same tensile strength values on the same sample?

- (i) In testing the difference in mean tensile strength measured by two devices, same sample  $\rightarrow$  paired diff  $\Rightarrow$  paired t-test
- (ii)  $H_0: \mu_D = 0$       (iii)  $\mu_D \neq 0$
- (iv)  $t_0 = \frac{\bar{D}}{s_D / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{-1.38}{2.67 / \sqrt{8}} = -1.46$
- (v) Reject  $H_0: t_0 > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  or  $t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$



Mean difference: -1.38

Standard deviation of differences: 2.67

Alpha = 0.05

Conclusion: F: I to reject null ( $H_0$ ), we do not have sufficient evidence to reject the claim that the machines measure differently

End of Exam 1  
Motivation

# Exam 1 Summary

Which Hypotheses do I use?

Test	# of Populations	Variance Known?	Parameter of interest?	Reference Dist.
One-sample Z-test	1	Yes	Mean	Standard normal
Two-sample Z-test	2	Yes	Difference between means	Standard normal
One-sample t-test	1	No	Mean	t-distribution
Two-sample (pooled) t-test (equal variance)	2	No	Means of two populations	t-distribution
Two-sample t-test (unequal variance)	2	No	Means of two populations	t-distribution
Paired t-test	2 (simplifies to 1)	No	Difference between paired means	t-distribution
1 Variance test	1	No	Variance of one population	chi-squared distribution

How to Represent your data

- 1) Data are often represented as the mean  $\pm$  the standard deviation and you should tell people how many repeats are in your sample ( $n$ ) (write this in your caption as "Data are represented as the mean  $\pm$  the standard deviation with  $n=X$ ".)
- 2) Statistical significance (when the null is rejected) is represented by a symbol (usually  $*$ ), accompanied by the alpha level, and statistical test with appropriate detail. E.g.,  $^{**}$  represents p-value  $< 0.05$  compared to X, using a X-sided, X test"
- 1) Describe the test! E.g. two-sided or one sided? One sample or two sample? T=t-test or z=z-test? If t-test, is it assuming equal variance, if it is a z-test what is the variance?

Test 1

- Open book open note and class materials – you can have a calculator, but no access to internet (PdL notes are ok!)
- BRING YOUR STATISTICAL TABLES!!! (They will not be provided for the exam, but you will need them)
- You will be asked to sketch out the distributions and label things
- How can I do well?
  - Make sure you know how to do the homework – review the correct answers if something went wrong
  - Do the practice exam (to be posted later)
- What is going to be on the exam?
  - Anything in lectures 1-10 and HW1-5 is fair game, and the types of problems you see in the practice exam
  - Note: the test can't cover every single type of problem and you won't see the exact same problems in the practice exam on Test 1!

You can check hypothesis tests with your calculator just know what you're doing, and show all your work!

Topics

(Not necessarily comprehensive but good things to study)

- vocabulary and concepts regarding statistical process control, six sigma, lean manufacturing, and the DMAIC process
- tools to represent data, and check assumptions (e.g., normality)
- probability problems, properties of probability distributions
- correctly performing a hypothesis testing procedure, picking the correct test and alternative hypothesis (see list of tests)
- how to correctly phrase conclusions in a hypothesis test
- how to correctly phrase what the p-value is
- how to correctly phrase what confidence intervals are representing, and calculate them
- how to sketch hypothesis tests on a reference (sampling) distribution
- concepts surrounding what type I and type II error are, and why they allow us to make conclusions in a hypothesis test
- concepts around the central limit theorem, and sampling distributions vs. population distributions

Present conclusions

## ECHE 313 Practice Exam 1

Solutions on canvas

Write your name:

Write the following statement, and sign your name acknowledging your agreement:

"I neither received nor gave external assistance on this exam"

*Don't pay attention to this question*

The exam layout is such that all problems add up to 100 points. This point total is meant to guide you in time allocation for this test, will be adjusted such that this exam is 25% of your total class grade. You may use your class materials, class notes, homework, book, and Minitab or Excel to aid in the completion of the exam. The exam is designed to be completed in 1hr and 15 min, but you will have between 10 AM 2/27 to 10 AM 2/28 to complete the exam. All of the necessary tables are provided in the back of your book. Please show your work and all steps necessary to arrive at your answer. Note that it is expected you do this entire test by hand, using a calculator and the tables found in the back of your book. So while you are allowed to use Minitab if you wish to check your answers, it should not replace the work you have done by hand using the tables for your answers. Where applicable, it is best to write out the general formulas you want to use first, then write in your substituted values so it is clear. In addition, for this exam, we can use the rule of thumb that if the sample variance ratio (larger to smaller) is lower than 4, you can assume equal variance for a t-test (if needed). Also, when reporting numbers, keep the same number of decimals as the data you are working with unless there are specific directions on how many sig figs to report.

Good luck!

**Premise: You are a process engineer working for a lean six-sigma pharmaceutical company that makes advanced protein-based biologics. Unless otherwise stated, your company uses  $\alpha=0.01$ .**

- 1) (12 points) You are finishing up a project where you focused on increasing process cycle efficiency and are ready to hand over the improved process.
  - a. (2 points) What step of the DMAIC process are you in?

Control Stage

- b. (2 points) Name at least one tool that is used in this stage.

Transition Plan Control Chart

- c. (4 points) Explain what process cycle efficiency is and how it contributes to lean manufacturing.

$$PCB = \frac{\text{Value added time}}{\text{Process Time}}$$

See Key

- d. (4 points) Explain why a slow process is an expensive process with at least 3 specific reasons.

*See Key*

- 2) (39 points) Your next project is to determine if the bioreactor time can be reduced by getting a newer bioreactor system. You are able to demo a new unit and track the reactor time on 5 randomly selected batches in both the old and new bioreactors. You obtain the following data:

The following table shows the time it took in minutes for the batch to reach the designated amount of bacteria:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 262, s_1 = \sqrt{132}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 149, s_2 = \sqrt{94}$$

Old Bioreactor Time (min)	New Bioreactor Time (min)
245	165
270	141
262	151
275	142
260	147

- a. (3 points) List the *name* of the hypothesis test you would use

Two sample t-test (pooled) assuming equal variance  
*(Use rule of thumb)*

- b. (3 points) Name the parameter of interest in the context of the problem statement

Mean Bioreactor time of the old and new (*mean difference*)  
*(Say first difference)*

- c. (2 points) Write out the correct null hypothesis for this test

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$$

- d. (2 points) Write out the correct alternative hypothesis for this test

$H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$  two-sided *(Can be interpreted as one-sided)*

- e. (7 points) Write the formula of the test statistic and calculate (report 3 sig figs)

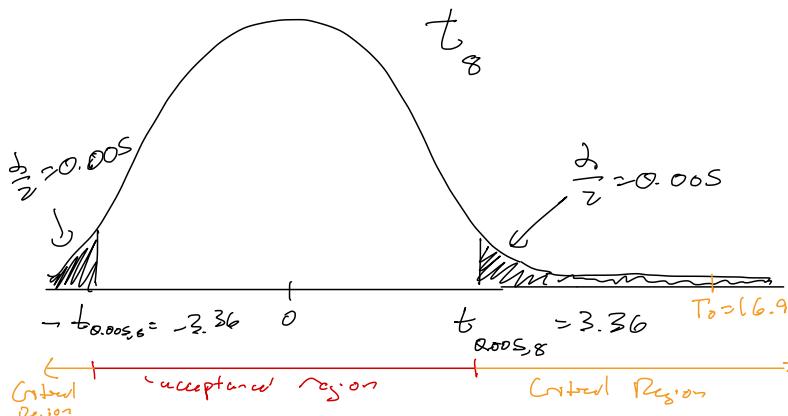
$$T_0 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 0}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{262 - 149}{10.62 \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}}} = 16.9$$

$\uparrow$   
 $S_p = 10.62$

- f. (4 points) Write out the correct rejection criteria for fixed significance level testing and the critical value (3 sig figs)

$$\text{Reject } H_0 : \begin{cases} t_0 > t_{\alpha/2, n_1 + n_2 - 2} \\ t_0 < t_{\alpha/2, n_1 + n_2 - 2} \end{cases} \quad t_{0.005, 8} = \pm 3.36$$

- g. (9 points) Sketch out your reference distribution making sure to fully define the distribution you are sketching on with the correct label, drawing it with the correct shape and where zero is. In addition, label 1) acceptance region, 2) the rejection region (also known as the critical region), 3)  $\alpha$ , 4) the critical value and 5) the test statistic.



- h. (3 points) State your conclusion and remember to word your conclusion appropriately in the context of the problem statement.

$$T_0 < t_{0.005, 8}$$

$H_0$  Reject  $H_0$ , Accept  $H_A$ , Context  $\rightarrow$  Morous news lower!

See key

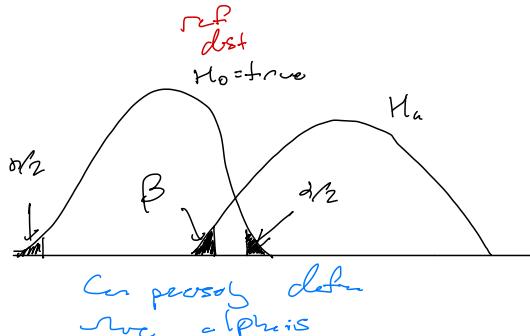
- i. (3 points) Explain what plot you would construct to check if the new bioreactor data are normally distributed (what feature(s) of the plot would you check?)

Normal probability plot, see F:ts linear (looks distinct non-linear shape)

- j. (3 points) Define in words what ( $\alpha$ ) is (what does it represent, what is its definition?) and explain why it helps us make strong conclusions.

$\alpha$  is Type I error =

See Key



- 3) (32 points) To determine if the new bioreactor is suitable for the process, the team also needs to know if the new bio reactor produces a yield that is greater than 810 mg/L of product. Twelve random samples are taken from batches in the piolet run:

Yield (mg/L)
807
825
816
805
815
820
822
817
823
817
810
812

$n \approx 12$

Sample Ave. 815.75

Sample Standard Deviation: 6.31

- a. (2 points) List the *name* of the hypothesis test you would use

One sample t-test

- b. (3 points) Name the parameter of interest in the context of the problem statement

Mean process yield

- c. (2 points) Write out the correct null hypothesis for this test

$H_0: \mu = 810 \text{ mg/L}$

- d. (2 points) Write out the correct alternative hypothesis for this test

$$H_a: \mu > \mu_0 = 810 \text{ mg/L}$$

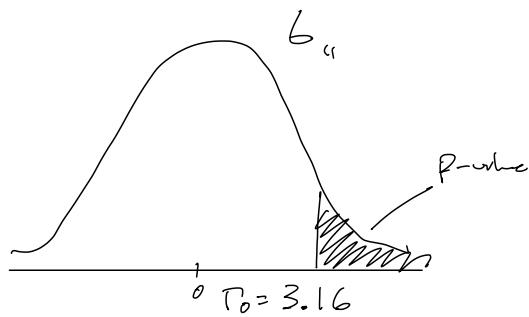
- e. (3 points) Write the formula of the test statistic and calculate (report 3 sig figs)

$$T_0 = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{815.78 - 810}{\frac{6.31}{\sqrt{12}}} = 3.16$$

- f. (2 points) Write out the correct rejection criteria using the p-value method

Reject if  $p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.01$

- g. (6 points) Sketch out your reference distribution making sure to fully define the distribution you are sketching on with the correct label, drawing it with the correct shape and where zero is. In addition, label 1) the test statistic and 2) the p-value.



- h. (2 points) Find the p-value using the tables in the back of your book

- i. (2 points) Explain what the p-value is in words (i.e. what is the definition of a p-value?)

See  
Very

- j. (3 points) State your conclusion and remember to word your conclusion appropriately in the context of the problem statement.

*Reject*

- k. (2 points) You calculate your 99% confidence interval and show it to your boss. Explain what the 99% confidence interval really represents generally, in words (Hint: do not just say it means you are 99% confident that the mean lies in the CI range). You do not need to actually calculate the CI to answer this question correctly.

- l. (3 points) If the manufacturer told you the standard deviation on the yield coming from these new units is known to be 4.00 mg/L, and you wanted to know if the yield was *different* than 810 mg/L, name the hypothesis test you would conduct, and if your alternative hypothesis would be 1 or 2 sided.

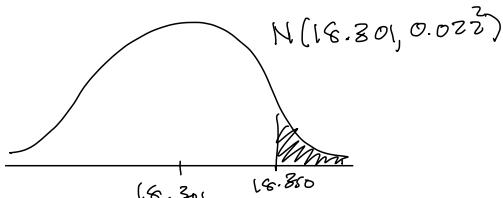
*One-sample z-test, and z-sid test due to df P-value*

- 4) (17 points) Your boss was so impressed with the projects you have been doing that she asked you to help the manufacturing floor with some questions regarding their packaging unit, which boxes up the biologics with instructional materials. Weight measurements are taken on each and every product automatically, thus it is known that the population mean  $\mu$  is 18.301 g and the population standard deviation is  $\sigma$  is 0.022 g and is normally distributed. New weight restrictions are being instated and the manufacturing floor wants to know the probability that a product will have a weight above a new limit of 18.350 g.

*Probability  
problem!  
Not hypothesis  
Test!*

- a. (11 points) Write out the probability equation you wish to solve, including the integral (but you do not need to solve the integral just set it up). Also include a probability distribution sketch with the 1) probability you wish to find shaded in 2) the correct shape, 3) correct label of the distribution, 4) where 18.350g is and 5) where zero is.

$$P(x > 18.350) = \int_{18.301}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx$$



- b. (6 points) Solve the probability problem using the *tables in the back of the book*. Just like in class, sketches can help solve these problems, especially when using the tables. Report an appropriate number of sig figs based on the numbers given in the problem statement.

$$Z = \frac{16.380 - 16.38}{0.022} = 223$$

$$\rightarrow P-value \approx 0.013$$

## Midterm Exam 2

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