概率论与数理统计项目 1-产品质量管理

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本项目数据来源为随机生成的正态数据, 按照以下项目要求进行编写:

- ·首先收集实际数据或者用软件生成模拟数据.要求 25 组以上.每组至少 5 个以上样本;
- ·数据描述性统计分析:均值,方差,极差,直方图等等指标;
- ·数据正态性检验,以及总体均值检验;
- ·数据工序能力指数计算和评估;
- · 均值控制图和方差控制图描绘。
- ·作结论:工艺水平如何;生产过程是否处于统计受控状态。

一、生成数据

生成 25 组正态分布数据, 每组 300 个样本, 使用均值设置为 80, 方差设置为 1(以上参数均可调整)

```
num_groups = 25; % 组数
samples_per_group = 300; % 每组样本数

mu = 80; % 正态分布均值
sigma = 1; % 正态分布标准差

% 初始化数据存储矩阵
data = zeros(num_groups, samples_per_group);

% 生成正态分布数据
for i = 1:num_groups
    data(i, :) = normrnd(mu, sigma, [1, samples_per_group]);
end
```

二、计算各样本的均值、方差、极差、并绘制条形图、箱线图

```
% 初始化结果存储
means = zeros(1, size(data, 1)); % 每组均值
variances = zeros(1, size(data, 1)); % 每组方差
ranges = zeros(1, size(data, 1)); % 每组极差

% 计算每组的均值、方差和极差
for i = 1:size(data, 1)
    means(i) = mean(data(i, :)); % 均值
    variances(i) = var(data(i, :)); % 方差
    ranges(i) = max(data(i, :)) - min(data(i, :)); % 极差
end

% 创建表格显示结果
group_numbers = (1:size(data, 1))'; % 组号
```

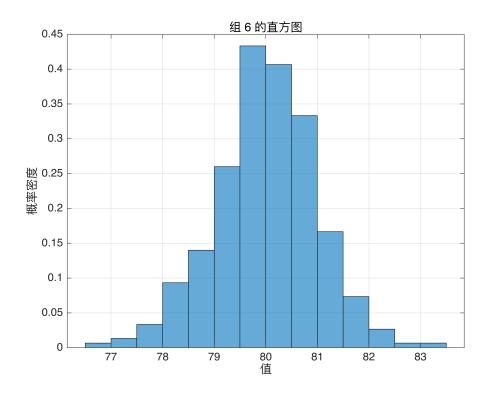
```
stats_table = table(group_numbers, means', variances', ranges', ...
'VariableNames', {'组号', '均值', '方差', '极差'});
% 显示表格
disp('每组的统计结果:');
```

每组的统计结果:

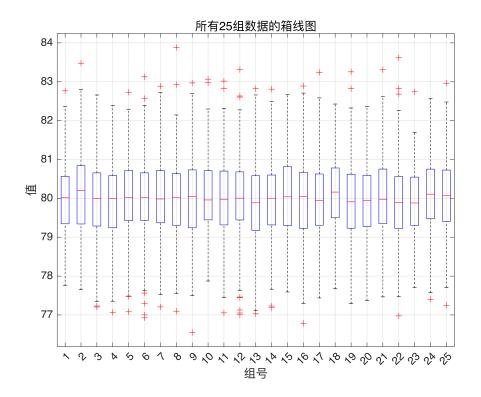
```
disp(stats_table);
```

```
组号
        均值
                  方差
                            极差
        79.968
 1
                  0.85013
                             5.0093
 2
        80.123
                   1.0927
                             5.8302
 3
        79.915
                   1.0536
                             5.4544
 4
        79.949
                   1.0203
                             5.3222
 5
        80.037
                   0.9128
                             5.6505
 6
        79.995
                  0.94838
                             6.2022
 7
        79.999
                  0.94175
                             5.6814
 8
        80.009
                  0.93347
                             6.7833
 9
        80.014
                  1.1096
                             6.4218
10
        80.05
                  0.95076
                              5.193
11
        80.003
                   1.0417
                             5.9632
12
        80.019
                   1.0087
                             6.3087
13
        79.911
                   1.1064
                              5.794
14
        79.985
                  0.94057
                             5.6233
15
        80.043
                  1.0536
                             5.0876
16
        79.962
                   1.0319
                             6.1055
17
        79.955
                  0.94689
                             5.8052
18
        80.101
                  0.93417
                             4.7546
        79.93
19
                   1.0543
                              5.966
20
        79.937
                  0.90776
                             4.9928
        80.032
                             5.8447
21
                   1.0272
22
        79.912
                   1.0584
                              6.641
23
        79.886
                  0.83387
                             5.0402
24
        80.097
                  0.88151
                             5.1655
25
        80.031
                  0.90031
                             5.7145
```

```
% 随机抽取一组
num_groups = size(data, 1);
random_group_idx = randi(num_groups); % 随机选择一组的索引
selected_data = data(random_group_idx, :); % 提取该组数据
% 绘制直方图
histogram(selected_data, 'Normalization', 'pdf', 'BinWidth', 0.5);
title(sprintf('组 %d 的直方图', random_group_idx));
xlabel('值');
ylabel('概率密度');
grid on;
```



```
% 绘制所有组的箱线图(右侧)
boxplot(data', 'Labels', string(1:num_groups));
title('所有 25 组数据的箱线图');
xlabel('组号');
ylabel('值');
grid on;
set(gca, 'XTickLabelRotation', 45); % 旋转 X 轴标签以避免重叠
```



三、正态检验

由于数据本身是正态分布随机生成、先添加噪声再进行检验

以下提供三种噪声供选择性添加

注:若添加高斯噪声,可能对数据分布类型没有很大的改变

```
% 添加高斯噪声
% noise_mu = 0;
% noise_sigma = 25;
% noise = normrnd(noise_mu, noise_sigma, size(data));
% noisy_data = data + noise;
%添加均匀分布噪声
noise_min = -10; % 噪声范围下界
noise_max = 10; % 噪声范围上界
noise = noise_min + (noise_max - noise_min) * rand(size(data));
noisy_data = data + noise;
%添加泊松分布噪声
% lambda = 10; % 泊松分布的均值
% noise = poissrnd(lambda, size(data));
% noisy_data = data + noise;
```

然后进行 K-s 检验(非假设参数检验)

```
% 初始化参数
num_groups = size(noisy_data, 1);
```

```
test mean = mu; % 检验的理论均值(与数据生成过程的 mu 一致)
alpha = 0.05; % 显著性水平
% 初始化结果存储
p values ttest = zeros(num groups, 1); % 均值检验 p 值
h_values_ttest = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 均值检验结果(1=拒绝均值等于 test_mean,
0=接受)
sample_means = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 每组样本均值
p_values_ks = zeros(num_groups, 1); % KS 正态性检验 p 值
h_values_ks = zeros(num_groups, 1); % KS 正态性检验结果(1=拒绝正态性, 0=接受)
% 对每组进行 KS 正态性检验和单样本 t 检验
for i = 1:num_groups
   % KS 正态性检验
   data_standardized = (noisy_data(i, :) - mean(noisy_data(i, :))) /
std(noisy data(i, :));
   [h_values_ks(i), p_values_ks(i)] = kstest(data_standardized);
   if p values ks(i) >= alpha
       h_values_ks(i) = 0; % 接受正态性假设
   else
       h values ks(i) = 1; % 拒绝正态性假设
   end
   % 单样本 t 检验
    [h_values_ttest(i), p_values_ttest(i)] = ttest(noisy_data(i, :),
test_mean, 'Alpha', alpha);
   sample means(i) = mean(noisy data(i, :));
   % 输出每组正态性检验结果
   result = '接受';
   if h values ks(i) == 1
       result = '拒绝';
   fprintf('组 %d: 正态性 p 值 = %.4f, %s 正态分布 (H=%d); 均值检验 p 值 = %.4f,
H=%d\n', ...
           i, p values ks(i), result, h values ks(i), p values ttest(i),
h_values_ttest(i));
end
组 1: 正态性 p 值 = 0.1129, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p 值 = 0.8053, H=0
组 2: 正态性 p值 = 0.0807, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.8854, H=0
组 3: 正态性 p 值 = 0.0242, 拒绝正态分布 (H=1); 均值检验 p 值 = 0.6919, H=0
组 4: 正态性 p值 = 0.0433, 拒绝正态分布 (H=1); 均值检验 p值 = 0.2372, H=0
组 5: 正态性 p 值 = 0.0657, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p 值 = 0.4575, H=0
组 6: 正态性 p值 = 0.2041, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.0789, H=0
组 7: 正态性 p值 = 0.1109, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.2312, H=0
组 8: 正态性 p值 = 0.0214, 拒绝正态分布 (H=1); 均值检验 p值 = 0.3568, H=0
组 9: 正态性 p值 = 0.2850, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.8102, H=0
组 10: 正态性 p值 = 0.2741, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.9970, H=0
组 11: 正态性 p值 = 0.0266, 拒绝正态分布 (H=1); 均值检验 p值 = 0.6953, H=0
组 12: 正态性 p值 = 0.0543, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.1909, H=0
组 13: 正态性 p值 = 0.0730, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.2026, H=0
组 14: 正态性 p值 = 0.2054, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.9064, H=0
```

```
组 16: 正态性 p值 = 0.1014,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.2064, H=0 组 17: 正态性 p值 = 0.0875,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.7136, H=0 组 18: 正态性 p值 = 0.1027,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.3573, H=0 组 19: 正态性 p值 = 0.0167,拒绝正态分布 (H=1);均值检验 p值 = 0.0914, H=0 组 20: 正态性 p值 = 0.1010,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.4553, H=0 组 21: 正态性 p值 = 0.1011,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.9920, H=0 组 22: 正态性 p值 = 0.0234,拒绝正态分布 (H=1);均值检验 p值 = 0.0007, H=1 组 23: 正态性 p值 = 0.0277,拒绝正态分布 (H=1);均值检验 p值 = 0.1034, H=0 组 24: 正态性 p值 = 0.2099,接受正态分布 (H=0);均值检验 p值 = 0.6406, H=0 组 25: 正态性 p值 = 0.0387,拒绝正态分布 (H=1);均值检验 p值 = 0.1829, H=0 % 总结正态性检验结果 num_accepted = sum(h_values_ks == 0); fprintf('\n 总结:在显著性水平 %.2f 下:\n', alpha);
```

总结:在显著性水平 0.05 下:

```
fprintf('%d 组接受正态分布假设, %d 组拒绝正态分布假设。\n', ...
num_accepted, num_groups - num_accepted);
```

17 组接受正态分布假设, 8 组拒绝正态分布假设。

Question1:为什么正态检验总是高于显著性水平?

Answer1:因为添加的高斯噪声也是正态分布,因此合成后数据任服从正态分布。

4、总体均值检验(对通过正态检验的组进行总体均值检验,即进行假设参数检验)

组 15: 正态性 p值 = 0.2217, 接受正态分布 (H=0); 均值检验 p值 = 0.9872, H=0

```
% 对通过正态性检验的组进行总体均值检验
normal_groups = find(h_values_ks == 0);
if isempty(normal groups)
   fprintf('没有组通过正态性检验,无法进行总体均值检验。\n');
else
   % 合并通过正态检验的组的数据
   normal data = noisy data(normal groups, :);
   normal_data = normal_data(:); % 展平数据
   % 总体均值检验
   [h_normal_all, p_normal_all] = ttest(normal_data, test_mean, 'Alpha',
alpha);
   mean normal all = mean(normal data);
   % 显示总体均值检验结果
   fprintf('\n 通过正态检验的组(组号:%s):\n', num2str(normal groups'));
   fprintf('样本均值 = %.4f, p值 = %.4f, H = %d\n', mean_normal_all,
p_normal_all, h_normal_all);
   if h normal all == 0
       fprintf('接受总体均值等于 %.2f 的假设\n', test_mean);
   else
       fprintf('拒绝总体均值等于 %.2f 的假设\n', test_mean);
   end
end
```

```
通过正态检验的组(组号:1 2 5 6 7 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 24):
样本均值 = 80.0167, p值 = 0.8374, H = 0
接受总体均值等于 80.00 的假设
```

```
% 对所有数据进行总体均值检验
all_data = noisy_data(:); % 展平所有数据
[h_all, p_all] = ttest(all_data, test_mean, 'Alpha', alpha);
mean_all = mean(all_data);
fprintf('\n 所有数据的总体均值检验结果:\n');
```

所有数据的总体均值检验结果:

```
fprintf('样本均值 = %.4f, p值 = %.4f, H = %d\n', mean_all, p_all, h_all);
```

样本均值 = 79.9116, p值 = 0.1914, H = 0

```
if h_all == 0
    fprintf('接受总体均值等于 %.2f 的假设\n', test_mean);
else
    fprintf('拒绝总体均值等于 %.2f 的假设\n', test_mean);
end
```

接受总体均值等于 80.00 的假设

```
% 创建表格展示每组结果
group_numbers = (1:num_groups)';
stats_table = table(group_numbers, sample_means, p_values_ttest,
h_values_ttest, p_values_ks, h_values_ks, ...
'VariableNames', {'组号', '样本均值', '均值检验 p 值', '均值检验 H 值', '正态性 p
值', '正态性 H 值'});
disp('每组的检验结果:');
```

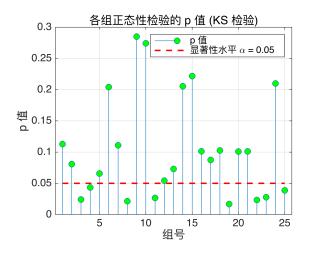
每组的检验结果:

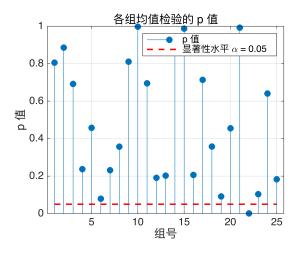
disp(stats_table);

组号	样本均值	均值检验 p 值	均值检验 H 值	正态性 p 值	正态性H值
1	79.917	0.8053	0	0.11287	0
2	80.051	0.88539	0	0.08072	0
3	79.862	0.69194	0	0.024224	1
4	79.608	0.23715	0	0.043337	1
5	79.743	0.45751	0	0.065652	0
6	80.557	0.078884	0	0.20406	0
7	79.602	0.23119	0	0.11094	0
8	79.678	0.35684	0	0.021435	1
9	79.921	0.81018	0	0.28495	0
10	79.999	0.99702	0	0.27414	0
11	80.141	0.69525	0	0.026625	1
12	80.448	0.19095	0	0.054305	0
13	79.566	0.20261	0	0.072958	0
14	80.039	0.90636	0	0.20543	0
15	80.005	0.98716	0	0.22166	0
16	80.409	0.20643	0	0.10138	0

```
17
        80.12
                        0.7136
                                       0
                                                   0.087529
                                                                   0
18
       80.316
                        0.3573
                                       0
                                                     0.1027
                                                                   0
       79.424
                      0.091428
                                       0
                                                                   1
19
                                                   0.016723
       79.744
20
                                                                   0
                       0.45531
                                       0
                                                    0.10096
       80.003
                                                                   0
21
                         0.992
                                       0
                                                    0.10115
22
       78.866
                   0.00065321
                                       1
                                                   0.023369
                                                                   1
23
       79.455
                       0.10339
                                       0
                                                   0.027726
                                                                   1
24
       79.844
                       0.64064
                                       0
                                                   0.20988
                                                                   0
25
       80.473
                       0.18294
                                                   0.038704
                                                                   1
```

```
% 可视化 p 值分布
figure('Position', [100, 100, 1200, 400]);
% 正态性检验 p 值
subplot(1, 2, 1);
stem(1:num_groups, p_values_ks, 'filled', 'MarkerFaceColor', 'g');
hold on;
plot([1, num_groups], [alpha, alpha], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
title('各组正态性检验的 p 值 (KS 检验)');
xlabel('组号');
ylabel('p 值');
grid on;
legend('p 值', sprintf('显著性水平 \\alpha = %.2f', alpha));
hold off:
% 均值检验 p 值
subplot(1, 2, 2);
stem(1:num_groups, p_values_ttest, 'filled');
hold on;
plot([1, num_groups], [alpha, alpha], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
title('各组均值检验的 p 值');
xlabel('组号');
ylabel('p 值');
grid on;
legend('p 值', sprintf('显著性水平 \\alpha = %.2f', alpha));
hold off;
```





四、产品工序能力指数(使用 6sigma)

```
% 初始化参数
num_groups = size(noisy_data, 1);
USL = 150; % 规格上限
LSL = -150; % 规格下限
cpk_values = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 存储Cpk值
sample_means = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 样本均值
sample_stds = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 样本标准差
% 计算每组的 Cpk
for i = 1:num_groups
   sample means(i) = mean(noisy data(i, :));
   sample_stds(i) = std(noisy_data(i, :));
   % 计算 Cpk
   cpk_upper = (USL - sample_means(i)) / (3 * sample_stds(i)); % 上限能力
   cpk_lower = (sample_means(i) - LSL) / (3 * sample_stds(i)); % 下限能力
   cpk_values(i) = min(cpk_upper, cpk_lower); % 取最小值
end
% 创建表格展示结果
group numbers = (1:num groups)';
stats_table = table(group_numbers, sample_means, sample_stds, cpk_values,
    'VariableNames', {'组号', '样本均值', '样本标准差', 'Cpk'});
% 显示结果
disp('每组的 Cpk 计算结果:');
```

每组的 Cpk 计算结果:

disp(stats_table);

组号	样本均值	样本标准差	Cpk
1	79.917	5.8154	4.0171
2	80.051	6.1324	3.8021
3	79.862	6.0225	3.882
4	79.608	5.7247	4.0987
5	79.743	5.9923	3.9082
6	80.557	5.4667	4.2344
7	79.602	5.7477	4.0827
8	79.678	6.045	3.8777
9	79.921	5.6926	4.1035
10	79.999	5.7704	4.0437
11	80.141	6.2083	3.7508
12	80.448	5.9138	3.9203
13	79.566	5.8816	3.9918
14	80.039	5.7663	4.0443
15	80.005	5.8426	3.9934
16	80.409	5.5903	4.1495
17	80.12	5.6747	4.1048
18	80.316	5.9458	3.9066
19	79.424	5.8931	3.992
20	79.744	5.9423	3.9411

```
21
           80.003
                      5.8251
                                 4.0055
    22
           78.866
                      5.7016
                                 4.1587
    23
           79.455
                      5.774
                                 4.0725
    24
           79.844
                      5.7833
                                 4.0436
    25
           80.473
                       6.135
                                 3.7776
% 评估 Cpk
disp('Cpk 评估:');
Cpk 评估:
for i = 1:num_groups
    if cpk values(i) >= 1.33
         assessment = '优秀';
    elseif cpk values(i) >= 1.0
         assessment = '合格';
    else
         assessment = '不足';
    end
    fprintf('组 %d: Cpk = %.4f(%s)\n', i, cpk_values(i), assessment);
end
组 1: Cpk = 4.0171 (优秀)
组 2: Cpk = 3.8021 (优秀)
组 3: Cpk = 3.8820 (优秀)
组 4: Cpk = 4.0987 (优秀)
组 5: Cpk = 3.9082 (优秀)
组 6: Cpk = 4.2344 (优秀)
组 7: Cpk = 4.0827 (优秀)
组 8: Cpk = 3.8777 (优秀)
组 9: Cpk = 4.1035 (优秀)
组 10: Cpk = 4.0437 (优秀)
组 11: Cpk = 3.7508 (优秀)
组 12: Cpk = 3.9203 (优秀)
组 13: Cpk = 3.9918 (优秀)
组 14: Cpk = 4.0443 (优秀)
组 15: Cpk = 3.9934 (优秀)
组 16: Cpk = 4.1495 (优秀)
组 17: Cpk = 4.1048 (优秀)
组 18: Cpk = 3.9066 (优秀)
组 19: Cpk = 3.9920 (优秀)
组 20: Cpk = 3.9411 (优秀)
组 21: Cpk = 4.0055 (优秀)
组 22: Cpk = 4.1587 (优秀)
组 23: Cpk = 4.0725 (优秀)
组 24: Cpk = 4.0436 (优秀)
组 25: Cpk = 3.7776 (优秀)
% 统计 Cpk 分布
num_excellent = sum(cpk_values >= 1.33);
num_acceptable = sum(cpk_values >= 1.0 & cpk_values < 1.33);</pre>
```

总结:

fprintf('\n 总结:\n');

num_insufficient = sum(cpk_values < 1.0);</pre>

```
fprintf('Cpk ≥ 1.33 (优秀): %d 组\n', num_excellent);
```

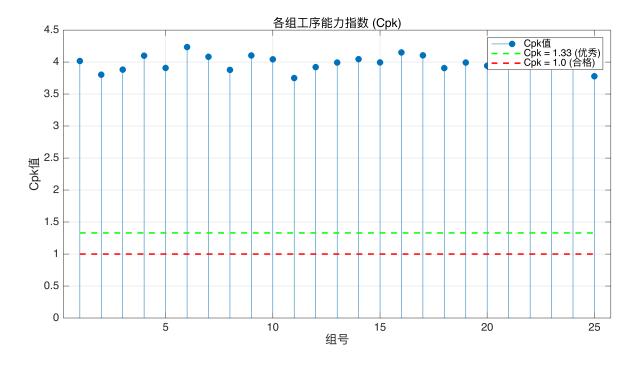
```
fprintf('1.0 ≤ Cpk < 1.33 (合格): %d 组\n', num_acceptable);
```

1.0 ≤ Cpk < 1.33 (合格): 0 组

```
fprintf('Cpk < 1.0 (不足): %d 组\n', num_insufficient);
```

Cpk < 1.0 (不足): 0 组

```
% 可视化 Cpk 分布 figure('Position', [100, 100, 800, 400]); stem(1:num_groups, cpk_values, 'filled'); hold on; plot([1, num_groups], [1.33, 1.33], 'g--', 'LineWidth', 1.5); plot([1, num_groups], [1.0, 1.0], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5); title('各组工序能力指数 (Cpk)'); xlabel('组号'); ylabel('Cpk 值'); grid on; legend('Cpk 值', 'Cpk = 1.33 (优秀)', 'Cpk = 1.0 (合格)'); hold off;
```



五、产品过程控制(使用 Shewhart 控制图进行 SPC 过程)

计算均值控制图和标准差控制图. 并使用八大规则进行判断产品生产过程是否可控:

规则 1:控制图上有一个点(对应某个批次数据)位于控制限以外;

规则 2:连续 9 个点落在中心线 同一侧;

规则 *3* : 连续 *6* 个点递增或者递减; 规则 *4* : 连续 *14* 个点交替上下;

规则 5:连续 3 个点中有 2 个点落在中心线 同侧的 B 区以外;

规则 6:连续 5 个点中有 4 个点落在中心线 同侧的 C 区以外;

规则 7:连续 15 个点落在中心线两侧的 C 区;

规则 8:连续 8 个点落在中心线两侧且无一点在 C 区以内。

上述规则适应于均值控制图和方差控制图,最终目的是识别产品生产过程是否,仅仅受到了随机因素的影响。

```
% 初始化参数
num_groups = size(noisy_data, 1);
samples_per_group = size(noisy_data, 2);
sample_means = zeros(num_groups, 1); % 样本均值
sample stds = zeros(num groups, 1); % 样本标准差
% 计算每组均值和标准差
for i = 1:num groups
    sample means(i) = mean(noisy data(i, :));
    sample_stds(i) = std(noisy_data(i, :));
end
% 计算控制图参数
grand mean = mean(sample means); % 总均值
avg std = mean(sample stds); % 平均标准差
% 控制图常数 (n=10)
A3 = 0.975; % X-bar chart constant
B3 = 0.284; % S chart lower constant
B4 = 1.716; % S chart upper constant
% X-bar chart 控制限
UCL_xbar = grand_mean + A3 * avg_std;
LCL xbar = grand mean - A3 * avg std;
% S chart 控制限
UCL s = B4 * avg std;
LCL_s = B3 * avg_std;
% 应用八大规则
rule_violations_xbar = cell(num_groups, 1);
rule_violations_s = cell(num_groups, 1);
sigma xbar = (UCL xbar - grand mean) / 3; % 1-sigma for X-bar chart
sigma_s = (UCL_s - avg_std) / 3; % 1-sigma for S chart
for i = 1:num groups
    violations_xbar = '';
    violations_s = '';
```

```
% Rule 1: One point beyond 3-sigma limits
    if sample means(i) > UCL xbar || sample means(i) < LCL xbar</pre>
        violations_xbar = [violations_xbar 'Rule 1; '];
    end
    if sample_stds(i) > UCL_s || sample_stds(i) < LCL_s</pre>
        violations_s = [violations_s 'Rule 1; '];
    end
    % Rule 2: Nine points in a row on same side of centerline
    if i >= 9
        if all(sample means(i-8:i) > grand mean) || all(sample means(i-8:i)
< grand_mean)
            violations xbar = [violations xbar 'Rule 2; '];
        end
        if all(sample_stds(i-8:i) > avg_std) || all(sample_stds(i-8:i) <</pre>
avg_std)
            violations s = [violations s 'Rule 2; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 3: Six points in a row steadily increasing or decreasing
    if i >= 6
        diffs = diff(sample means(i-5:i));
        if all(diffs > 0) || all(diffs < 0)</pre>
            violations_xbar = [violations_xbar 'Rule 3; '];
        end
        diffs_s = diff(sample_stds(i-5:i));
        if all(diffs_s > 0) || all(diffs_s < 0)</pre>
            violations s = [violations s 'Rule 3; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 4: Fourteen points in a row alternating up and down
    if i >= 14
        signs = sign(diff(sample means(i-13:i)));
        if all(abs(diff(signs)) == 2)
            violations xbar = [violations xbar 'Rule 4; '];
        end
        signs s = sign(diff(sample stds(i-13:i)));
        if all(abs(diff(signs_s)) == 2)
            violations_s = [violations_s 'Rule 4; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 5: Two out of three points beyond 2-sigma
    if i >= 3
        recent_means = sample_means(i-2:i);
        if sum(recent_means > grand_mean + 2*sigma_xbar | recent_means <</pre>
grand_mean - 2*sigma_xbar) >= 2
```

```
violations_xbar = [violations_xbar 'Rule 5; '];
        end
        recent stds = sample stds(i-2:i);
        if sum(recent_stds > avg_std + 2*sigma_s | recent_stds < avg_std -</pre>
2*sigma s) >= 2
            violations_s = [violations_s 'Rule 5; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 6: Four out of five points beyond 1-sigma
    if i >= 5
        recent means = sample means(i-4:i);
        if sum(recent_means > grand_mean + sigma_xbar | recent_means <</pre>
grand_mean - sigma_xbar) >= 4
            violations_xbar = [violations_xbar 'Rule 6; '];
        end
        recent stds = sample stds(i-4:i);
        if sum(recent_stds > avg_std + sigma_s | recent_stds < avg_std -</pre>
sigma_s) >= 4
            violations s = [violations s 'Rule 6; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 7: Fifteen points in a row within 1-sigma
    if i >= 15
        if all(abs(sample_means(i-14:i) - grand_mean) < sigma_xbar)</pre>
            violations xbar = [violations xbar 'Rule 7; '];
        end
        if all(abs(sample_stds(i-14:i) - avg_std) < sigma_s)</pre>
            violations s = [violations s 'Rule 7; '];
        end
    end
    % Rule 8: Eight points in a row beyond 1-sigma (on both sides)
    if i >= 8
        if all(abs(sample means(i-7:i) - grand mean) > sigma xbar)
            violations_xbar = [violations_xbar 'Rule 8; '];
        end
        if all(abs(sample_stds(i-7:i) - avg_std) > sigma_s)
            violations_s = [violations_s 'Rule 8; '];
        end
    end
    rule_violations_xbar{i} = violations_xbar;
    rule_violations_s{i} = violations_s;
end
% 创建结果表格
stats_table = table((1:num_groups)', sample_means, sample_stds,
rule_violations_xbar, rule_violations_s, ...
```

```
'VariableNames', {'组号', '样本均值', '样本标准差', 'Xbar_违规', 'S_违规'});
% 显示结果
disp('控制图分析结果:');
```

控制图分析结果:

disp(stats_table);

组号	样本均值	样本标准差	Xbar_违规 	S_违规
1	79.917	5.8154	{0×0 char }	{0×0 char }
2	80.051	6.1324	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
3	79.862	6.0225	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
4	79.608	5.7247	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
5	79.743	5.9923	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
6	80.557	5.4667	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
7	79.602	5.7477	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	{0×0 char }
8	79.678	6.045	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
9	79.921	5.6926	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
10	79.999	5.7704	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
11	80.141	6.2083	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
12	80.448	5.9138	{'Rule 3; '}	{0×0 char }
13	79.566	5.8816	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	{0×0 char }
14	80.039	5.7663	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$	$\{0\times0\ char\ \}$
15	80.005	5.8426	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
16	80.409	5.5903	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
17	80.12	5.6747	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
18	80.316	5.9458	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
19	79.424	5.8931	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
20	79.744	5.9423	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
21	80.003	5.8251	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
22	78.866	5.7016	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
23	79.455	5.774	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
24	79.844	5.7833	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}
25	80.473	6.135	{'Rule 7; '}	{'Rule 7; '}

```
% 总结违规情况
```

```
out_of_control_xbar = sum(~cellfun(@isempty, rule_violations_xbar));
out_of_control_s = sum(~cellfun(@isempty, rule_violations_s));
fprintf('\n 总结:\n');
```

总结:

```
fprintf('X-bar图:%d 组违反控制规则,表明过程均值可能失控。\n',
out_of_control_xbar);
```

X-bar图:12 组违反控制规则,表明过程均值可能失控。

```
fprintf('S 图:%d 组违反控制规则,表明过程变异性可能失控。\n', out_of_control_s);
```

S图:11 组违反控制规则,表明过程变异性可能失控。

```
if out_of_control_xbar == 0 && out_of_control_s == 0
    fprintf('过程受控, 无显著非随机模式。\n');
else
    fprintf('过程可能失控, 需调查违规原因(如设备、操作或环境变化)。\n');
```

过程可能失控、需调查违规原因(如设备、操作或环境变化)。

```
% 可视化控制图
figure('Position', [100, 100, 1200, 800]);
% X-bar Chart
subplot(2, 1, 1);
plot(1:num_groups, sample_means, 'b.-', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'MarkerSize', 15);
hold on;
plot([1, num_groups], [grand_mean, grand_mean], 'k-', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
plot([1, num_groups], [UCL_xbar, UCL_xbar], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
plot([1, num_groups], [LCL_xbar, LCL_xbar], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
% 1-sigma and 2-sigma lines
plot([1, num_groups], [grand_mean + sigma_xbar, grand_mean + sigma_xbar],
'g--', 'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num groups], [grand mean - sigma xbar, grand mean - sigma xbar],
'g--', 'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num_groups], [grand_mean + 2*sigma_xbar, grand_mean +
2*sigma_xbar], 'm--', 'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num_groups], [grand_mean - 2*sigma_xbar, grand_mean -
2*sigma_xbar], 'm--', 'LineWidth', 1);
title('X-bar Control Chart');
xlabel('组号');
ylabel('样本均值');
arid on:
legend('样本均值', '中心线', 'UCL/LCL (±3σ)', '±1σ', '±2σ', 'Location',
'Best');
hold off;
% S Chart
subplot(2, 1, 2);
plot(1:num_groups, sample_stds, 'b.-', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'MarkerSize', 15);
hold on;
plot([1, num_groups], [avg_std, avg_std], 'k-', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
plot([1, num_groups], [UCL_s, UCL_s], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
plot([1, num_groups], [LCL_s, LCL_s], 'r--', 'LineWidth', 1.5);
% 1-sigma and 2-sigma lines
plot([1, num_groups], [avg_std + sigma_s, avg_std + sigma_s], 'g--',
'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num_groups], [avg_std - sigma_s, avg_std - sigma_s], 'g--',
'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num_groups], [avg_std + 2*sigma_s, avg_std + 2*sigma_s], 'm--',
'LineWidth', 1);
plot([1, num_groups], [avg_std - 2*sigma_s, avg_std - 2*sigma_s], 'm--',
'LineWidth', 1);
title('S Control Chart');
xlabel('组号');
ylabel('样本标准差');
```

```
grid on;
legend('样本标准差', '中心线', 'UCL/LCL', '±1σ', '±2σ', 'Location', 'Best');
hold off;
```

