

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang 1991/92

Oktober/November 1991

MSG 362 Statistik Gunaan I

Masa : [3 jam]

Jawab SEMUA LIMA soalan. Soalan-soalan mesti dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia. Sifir "New Cambridge Elementary Statistical Tables" disediakan. Sifir-sifir yang diperlukan dilampirkan (lampiran 1-10). Alat penghitung "Non-programmable" boleh digunakan. Ia disediakan oleh setiap calon diri sendiri.

1. (a) Huraikan setiap dari tujuh alat utama yang digunakan di dalam bidang kawalan kualiti.

(50/100)

- (b) Penstratuman dijalankan mengikut mesin yang menghasilkan butir yang ukurannya patut sama. Sampel yang tak bersandar diambil dari setiap mesin dan yang berikut ialah ringkasannya:

<u>Mesin</u>	<u>Saiz sampel</u>	<u>Min</u>
1	5	3.02
2	5	3.01
3	7	3.04
4	7	3.07
5	9	3.24
6	9	3.37

dan diketahui $\sum \sum (X_{ij} - 3.00)^2 = 16.87$, X_{ij} ialah cerapan ke-j di dalam sampel ke-i. Bolehkah kita menyatakan min-minnya adalah sama? Gunakan paras keertian $\alpha = 0.05$.

(30/100)

- (c) Terangkan setiap yang berikut:

- (i) Risiko pengeluar; Risiko pengguna;
(ii) L Q L, paras kualiti penghad;

...2/-

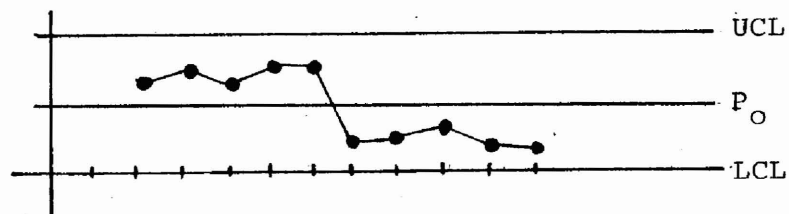
- (iii) A Q L, paras kualiti yang boleh diterima;
- (iv) A O Q, kualiti keluar secara purata;
- (v) A O Q L, had kualiti keluar secara purata;

(20/100)

2. (a) Carta kawalan p kadaran kecacatan, ingin digunakan untuk memonitor suatu proses penghasilan part alat elektronik yang mudah. Data awal 24 subsampel setiap saiz 1200 telah diambil dari proses ini dan datanya seperti yang berikut:

subsampel	Bilangan butir yang cacat	subsampel	Bilangan butir yang cacat
1	18	13	2
2	12	14	20
3	7	15	8
4	5	16	10
5	12	17	7
6	10	18	14
7	9	19	8
8	7	20	7
9	15	21	12
10	12	22	7
11	7	23	7
12	10	24	13

- (i) Binakan carta-p. Anggapkan data awal yang di luar had-had kawalan percubaan disebabkan sebab-sebab terumpukkan dan tidak diambil kira di dalam penghitungan.
- (ii) Jika di dalam pemantauan proses penghasilan ini didapati titik-titik berturut-turut seperti yang berikut:



Apakah kebarangkalian berlakunya kejadian seperti begini.

(40/100)

...3/-

- (b) Untuk saiz lot $N = 25,000$, $AQL = 1.0\%$, gunakan MIL-STD-105D pada paras inspeksi II, tentukan rancangan pensampelan penerimaan berganda dua untuk inspeksi normal, inspeksi ketat dan inspeksi longgar. Jelaskan nombor-nombor yang anda berikan itu.

(30/100)

- (c) Yang berikut adalah rancangan pensampelan penerimaan berganda tiga yang dipersetujui di antara pengeluar dan pembeli.

saiz lot $N = 7500$

$$\begin{array}{lll} n_1 = 60; & c_1 = 1; & r_1 = 5; \\ n_2 = 60; & c_2 = 5; & r_2 = 8; \\ n_3 = 60; & c_3 = 8; & r_3 = 9. \end{array}$$

Katakan X_1 , X_2 , X_3 ialah masing-masing bilangan butir yang cacat di dalam sampel yang pertama, sampel yang kedua dan sampel yang ketiga.

- (i) Dapatkan bahagian lengkung cirian pengoperasian selepas sampel yang pertama, dan selepas sampel yang kedua.
- (ii) Dapatkan persamaan kebarangkalian penerimaan lot pada sampel yang ketiga.

(30/100)

3. (a) Carta kawalan $\bar{X} - S$ ingin digunakan untuk memonitor ukuran suatu proses penghasilan. Data awal 26 subkumpulan setiap bersaiz 6 telah diambil, dan ringkasannya seperti yang berikut:

... 4/-

Subkumpulan	$\bar{x}$	S	Subkumpulan	$\bar{x}$	S
1	6.22	0.12	6	6.18	0.12
2	6.16	0.22	7	6.24	0.14
3	6.18	0.12	8	6.22	0.16
4	6.20	0.12	9	6.34	0.10
5	6.25	0.08	10	6.06	0.08
6	6.35	0.09	11	6.14	0.06
7	6.12	0.07	12	6.15	0.09
8	6.21	0.11	13	6.16	0.12
9	6.24	0.12		6.23	0.06
10	6.12	0.08		6.24	0.21
11	6.17	0.07		6.20	0.27
12	6.23	0.13		6.13	0.17
13	6.05	0.31		6.12	0.08

- (i) Binakan carta $\bar{X} - S$ untuk kegunaan. Anggapkan data awal yang di luar had-had kawalan percubaan itu disebabkan sebab-sebab terumpukkan dan tidak diambil kira di dalam penghitungan.
- (ii) Jika spesifikasi dari permintaan ialah 6.14 ± 0.06 apakah indeks keupayaan proses ini merujuk kepada spesifikasi ini? Apakah kebarangkalian sebuah butir yang dihasilkan proses ini akan memenuhi spesifikasi ini?

(40/100)

- (b) Sampel sebanyak 200 cerapan diambil dari suatu populasi dan didapati jadual taburan frekuensinya seperti yang berikut:

Kelas	frekuensi	Kelas	frekuensi
-4	4	1	39
-3	10	2	23
-2	23	3	10
-1	39	4	3
0	48	5	1

Ujikan hipotesis bahawa populasi ini ialah normal. Gunakan ujian khi-kuasa dua pada paras keertian $\alpha = 0.05$.

(30/100)

...5/-

- (c) Carta kawalan $\bar{X} - S$ telah dibina untuk digunakan memonitor proses penghasilan gelang omboh (piston ring). Ukurannya ialah garispusat dalam gelang. Didapati carta- $\bar{X}$ seperti yang berikut untuk subsampel bersaiz 5:

garis tengah: 74.001 (mm)

$$UCL_{\bar{X}} = 74.014$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}} = 73.988$$

Jika paras proses bergerak ke 74.005, manakala sisihan piawainya tidak berubah, cari kebarangkalian

- (i) satu titik luar kawalan didapati pada sampel pertama selepas paras proses bergerak.
- (ii) satu titik luar kawalan didapati pada sampel ketiga selepas paras proses bergerak.

(30/100)

4. (a) Syarikat Chip Komputer mengeluarkan sejenis chip untuk kegunaan komputer. Pihak pengurusan ingin menggunakan carta-D (carta demerit per unit) untuk mengawal proses penghasilannya. Dari 25 subsampel awal setiap saiz 1000, didapati data yang berikut:

subsampel	Jenis kecacatan		
	genting	major	minor
1	2	15	50
2	1	20	72
3	5	17	63
4	7	23	46
5	6	16	35
6	3	14	27
7	1	18	62
8	4	10	68
9	2	9	64
10	12	40	47
11	3	7	59
12	1	15	67
13	4	17	58
14	6	10	62
15	7	12	75
16	2	4	43
17	1	18	53
18	6	20	85
19	3	4	61
20	7	16	47
21	2	23	58
22	2	35	49
23	4	7	68
24	6	18	72

- (i) Dapatkan carta-D jika pemberat 3 jenis kecacatan ini di dalam kadaran 27:3:1.
- (ii) Di dalam satu pemeriksaan sampel yang saiznya 100 diambil dari proses penghasilannya dan didapati:

Jenis kecacatan	genting	major	minor
Bilangan kecacatan	2	5	63

Dapatkan demerit per unit bagi sampel ini. Adakah proses di dalam kawalan?

(50/100)

- (b) Tentukan satu rancangan pensampelan tunggal supaya:

- (i) risiko pengguna 0.10 untuk menerima barangan yang peratus kecacatannya ialah 2.0%.
- (ii) risiko pengeluaran 0.05 untuk menolak barangan yang peratus kecacatannya ialah 0.5%.

...7/-

Pilih rancangan pensampelan penerimaan yang memenuhi syarat pengguna dan dekat sekali dengan syarat pengeluar, dan pilih rancangan yang saiz sampelnya kecil sekali. (30/100)

- (c) Bincangkan index keupayaan C_p bagi suatu proses penghasilan merujuk kepada suatu spesifikasi dari suatu permintaan.

Ada apa-apa indeks keupayaan lain? Huraikan.

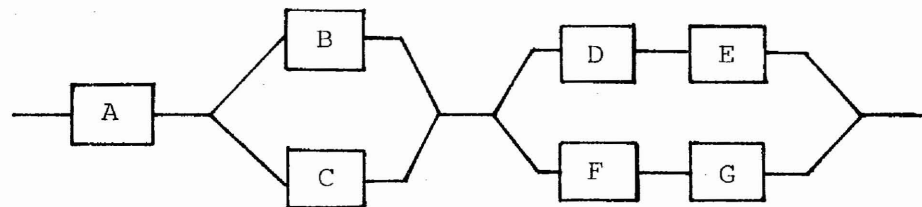
(20/100)

5. (a) Apakah prinsip yang digunakan di dalam pembinaan carta-kawalan? Gunakan prinsip ini untuk membina carta-u, carta bilangan kecacatan per unit.

Anggapkan taburan bilangan kecacatan di dalam mana-mana butir dari suatu proses penghasilan bertaburan Poisson dengan parameter μ .

(30/100)

- (b) Di dalam suatu sistem campuran yang berikut:



setiap komponen mempunyai masahayat jam yang taburannya mengikut f.k.k. yang berikut:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{50\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - 500}{100} \right)^2 \right\} ; & x > 500; \\ 0 ; & \text{tempat-tempat lain;} \end{cases}$$

cari kebolehpercayaan sistem ini pada masa jam $x = 600$.

(30/100)

...8/-

- (c) Terangkan perbezaan di antara kadar kegagalan dan kadar bahaya.

X ialah pembolehubah rawak masahayat suatu komponen bagi suatu alat elektronik. Kadar bahayanya ialah $h(x)$.

$$h(x) = \alpha \gamma e^{\gamma x}, \quad \alpha, \gamma > 0, \quad (\text{parameter}) ; \\ x > 0$$

- (i) Tentukan f.k.k. untuk pembolehubah rawak masahayat X ini.
- (ii) Apakah kebolehpercayaan komponen ini pada masa $x = 2$ apabila $\alpha = 1$, $\gamma = 1$.

(40/100)

TABLE 6-4 *np* Values for Corresponding *c* Values and Typical Producer's and Consumer's Risks

<i>c</i>	$P_a = 0.95$ ($\alpha = 0.05$)	$P_a = 0.10$ ($\beta = 0.10$)	Ratio of $P_{0.10}/P_{0.95}$
0	0.051	2.303	44.890
1	0.355	3.890	10.946
2	0.818	5.322	6.509
3	1.366	6.681	4.890
4	1.970	7.994	4.057
5	2.613	9.275	3.549
6	3.286	10.532	3.206
7	3.981	11.771	2.957
8	4.695	12.995	2.768
9	5.426	14.206	2.618
10	6.169	15.407	2.497
11	6.924	16.598	2.397
12	7.690	17.782	2.312
13	8.464	18.958	2.240
14	9.246	20.128	2.177
15	10.035	21.292	2.122

Source: Extracted by permission from J. M. Cameron, "Tables for Constructing and for Computing the Operating Characteristics of Single-Sampling Plans," *Industry Quality Control*, 9, No. 1 (July 1952), 39.

Table 6-5 Sample-Size Code Letters (Table I of MIL-STD 105D)

Lot or batch size			Special inspection levels				General inspection levels		
			S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	I	II	III
2	to	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
9	to	15	A	A	A	A	A	B	C
16	to	25	A	A	B	B	B	C	D
26	to	50	A	B	B	C	C	D	E
51	to	90	B	B	C	C	C	E	F
91	to	150	B	B	C	D	D	F	G
151	to	280	B	C	D	E	E	G	H
281	to	500	B	C	D	E	F	H	J
501	to	1200	C	C	E	F	G	J	K
1201	to	3200	C	D	E	G	H	K	L
3201	to	10000	C	D	F	G	J	L	M
10001	to	35000	C	D	F	H	K	M	N
35001	to	150000	D	E	G	J	L	N	P
150001	to	500000	D	E	G	J	M	P	Q
500001	and	over	D	E	H	K	N	Q	R

Note.

Small sample inspection levels of MIL-STD-105C

L-1 and L-2.....
L-3 and L-4.....
L-5 and L-6.....
L-7 and L-8.....

Connect to these
special
inspection levels

S-1
S-2
S-3
S-4

Table 6-8 Single Sampling Plans for Normal Inspection (Table II-A of MIL-STD 105D)*

Sample size code letter	Sample size	Acceptable Quality Levels (normal inspection)																											
		0.010	0.015	0.025	0.040	0.065	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.65	1.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	6.5	10	15	25	40	65	100	150	250	400	650	1000		
		Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
A	2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
B	3	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
C	5	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
D	8	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
E	13	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
F	20	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
G	32	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
H	50	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
J	80	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
K	125	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
L	200	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
M	315	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
N	500	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
P	800	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
Q	1250	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31	44 45	↑
R	2000	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

 = Use first sampling plan below arrow. If sample size equals, or exceeds, lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.
 = Use first sampling plan above arrow.

Ac = Acceptance number.
 Re = Rejection number.

Table 6-7 Single Sampling Plans for Tightened Inspection (Table II-B of MIL-STD 105D)^a

Sample size code letter	Sample size	Acceptable Quality Levels (tightened inspection)																											
		0.010	0.015	0.025	0.040	0.065	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.65	1.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	6.5	10	15	25	40	65	100	150	250	400	650	1000		
		Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	
A	2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
B	3	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
C	5	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
D	8	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
E	13	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
F	20	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
G	32	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
H	50	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
J	80	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
K	125	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
L	200	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
M	315	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
N	500	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
P	800	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
Q	1250	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
R	2000	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
S	3150	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

- ↓ = Use first sampling plan below arrow. If sample size equals or exceeds lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.
 ↑ = Use first sampling plan above arrow.
 Ac = Acceptance number.
 Re = Rejection number.

Table 6-8 Single Sampling Plans for Reduced Inspection (Table II-C of MIL-STD 105D)^a

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Sample size code letter	Sample size	Acceptable Quality Levels (reduced inspection) [†]																											
		0.010	0.015	0.025	0.040	0.065	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.65	1.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	6.5	10	15	25	40	65	100	150	250	400	650	1000		
		Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	
A	2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	↓	1 2	2 3	3 4	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31		
B	2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 1	↓	0 2	1 3	2 4	3 5	5 6	7 8	10 11	14 15	21 22	30 31			
C	2	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 2	1 3	1 4	2 5	3 6	5 8	7 10	10 13	14 17	21 24			
D	3	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	0 2	1 3	1 4	2 5	3 6	5 8	7 10	10 13	14 17	21 24	↑			
E	5	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
F	8	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
G	13	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
H	20	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
J	32	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
K	50	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
L	80	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
M	125	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
N	200	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
P	315	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
Q	500	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
R	800	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

-  = Use first sampling plan below arrow. If sample size equals or exceeds lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.
 = Use first sampling plan above arrow.
 Ac = Acceptance number.
 Re = Rejection number.
[†] = If the acceptance number has been exceeded, but the rejection number has not been reached, accept the lot, but reinstate normal inspection (see 10.1.4).

Table 8-9 Double Sampling Plans for Normal Inspection (Table III-A of MIL-STD 105D)*

Acceptable Quality Levels (normal inspection)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Sample size code letter	Sample size	Cumulative sample size	0.010		0.015		0.025		0.040		0.065		0.10		0.15		0.25		0.40		0.65		1.0		1.5		2.5		4.0		6.5		10		15		25		40		65		100		150		250		400		650		1000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re	Ac	Re

* Use first sampling plan below arrow. If sample size equals or exceeds lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.
 * Use first sampling plan above arrow.
 Ac = Acceptance number.
 Re = Rejection number.
 * Use corresponding single sample plan for alternatively, use double sampling plan below, where available.

 Use first sampling plan above arrow.
 Use first sampling plan above arrow.
 As . Acceptance number.
 Re . Rejection number.
 0 . Use corresponding single sampling plan for alternately, use double sampling plan before, where available.
 If sample size equals or exceeds lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.

† If, after the second sample, the acceptance number has been exceeded, but the rejection number has not been reached, accept the lot, but reinitiate normal inspection (see 10.14).

4. Animals use animals or exceed lot or batch size, do 100 percent inspection.

- Use first sampling plan below arrow.
- Use first sampling plan above arrow.

* Accomplishments number.

Rejection number.

TABLE B Factors for Computing Central Lines and 3 σ Control Limits for $\bar{X}$, s , and R , Charts

Observations in Sample, n	Chart for Averages			Chart for Standard Deviations						Chart for Ranges						
	Factors for Control Limits			Factors for Central Line		Factors for Control Limits				Factors for Central Line		Factors for Control Limits				
	A	A_1	A_2	c_4	$1/c_4$	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	d_2	$1/d_2$	d_1	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4
2	2.121	1.880	2.659	0.7979	1.2533	0	3.267	0	2.606	1.128	0.8865	0.853	0	3.686	0	3.267
3	1.732	1.023	1.954	0.8862	1.1284	0	2.568	0	2.276	1.693	0.5907	0.888	0	4.358	0	2.574
4	1.500	0.729	1.628	0.9213	1.0854	0	2.266	0	2.088	2.059	0.4857	0.880	0	4.698	0	2.282
5	1.342	0.577	1.427	0.9400	1.0638	0	2.089	0	1.964	2.326	0.4299	0.864	0	4.918	0	2.114
6	1.225	0.483	1.287	0.9515	1.0510	0.030	1.970	0.029	1.874	2.534	0.3946	0.848	0	5.078	0	2.004
7	1.134	0.419	1.182	0.9594	1.0423	0.118	1.882	0.113	1.806	2.704	0.3698	0.833	0.204	5.204	0.076	1.924
8	1.061	0.373	1.099	0.9650	1.0363	0.185	1.815	0.179	1.751	2.847	0.3512	0.820	0.388	5.306	0.136	1.864
9	1.000	0.337	1.032	0.9693	1.0317	0.239	1.761	0.232	1.707	2.970	0.3367	0.808	0.547	5.393	0.184	1.816
10	0.949	0.308	0.975	0.9727	1.0281	0.284	1.716	0.276	1.669	3.078	0.3249	0.797	0.687	5.469	0.223	1.777
11	0.905	0.285	0.927	0.9754	1.0252	0.321	1.679	0.313	1.637	3.173	0.3152	0.787	0.811	5.535	0.256	1.744
12	0.866	0.266	0.886	0.9776	1.0229	0.354	1.646	0.346	1.610	3.258	0.3069	0.778	0.922	5.594	0.283	1.717
13	0.832	0.249	0.850	0.9794	1.0210	0.382	1.618	0.374	1.585	3.336	0.2998	0.770	1.025	5.647	0.307	1.693
14	0.802	0.235	0.817	0.9810	1.0194	0.406	1.594	0.399	1.563	3.407	0.2935	0.763	1.118	5.696	0.328	1.672
15	0.775	0.223	0.789	0.9823	1.0180	0.428	1.572	0.421	1.544	3.472	0.2880	0.756	1.203	5.741	0.347	1.653
16	0.750	0.212	0.763	0.9835	1.0168	0.448	1.552	0.440	1.526	3.532	0.2831	0.750	1.282	5.782	0.363	1.637
17	0.728	0.203	0.739	0.9845	1.0157	0.466	1.534	0.458	1.511	3.588	0.2787	0.744	1.356	5.820	0.378	1.622
18	0.707	0.194	0.718	0.9854	1.0148	0.482	1.518	0.475	1.496	3.640	0.2747	0.739	1.424	5.856	0.391	1.608
19	0.688	0.187	0.698	0.9862	1.0140	0.497	1.503	0.490	1.483	3.689	0.2711	0.734	1.487	5.891	0.403	1.597
20	0.671	0.180	0.680	0.9869	1.0133	0.510	1.490	0.504	1.470	3.735	0.2677	0.729	1.549	5.921	0.415	1.585
21	0.655	0.173	0.663	0.9876	1.0126	0.523	1.477	0.516	1.459	3.778	0.2647	0.724	1.605	5.951	0.425	1.575
22	0.640	0.167	0.647	0.9882	1.0119	0.534	1.466	0.528	1.448	3.819	0.2618	0.720	1.659	5.979	0.434	1.566
23	0.626	0.162	0.633	0.9887	1.0114	0.545	1.455	0.539	1.438	3.858	0.2592	0.716	1.710	6.006	0.443	1.557
24	0.612	0.157	0.619	0.9892	1.0109	0.555	1.445	0.549	1.429	3.895	0.2567	0.712	1.759	6.031	0.451	1.548
25	0.600	0.135	0.606	0.9896	1.0105	0.565	1.435	0.559	1.420	3.931	0.2544	0.708	1.806	6.056	0.459	1.541

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TABLE 3-6 Factors for Computing 3σ Control Limits for Median and Range Charts from the Median Range

<i>Subgroup Size</i>	A_5	D_5	D_6	d_3
2	2.224	0	3.865	0.954
3	1.265	0	2.745	1.588
4	0.829	0	2.375	1.978
5	0.712	0	2.179	2.257
6	0.562	0	2.055	2.472
7	0.520	0.078	1.967	2.645
8	0.441	0.139	1.901	2.791
9	0.419	0.187	1.850	2.916
10	0.369	0.227	1.809	3.024

Source: Extracted by permission from P. C. Clifford, "Control Charts Without Calculations," *Industrial Quality Control*, 15, No. 6 (May 1959), 44.