
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2014/2015 Academic Session

June 2015

MSG 262 - Quality Control
[Kawalan Mutu]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of ELEVEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instructions: Answer **FOUR** (4) questions.

Arahan: Jawab **EMPAT** (4) soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai].

1. (a) Write short notes on the topics below:
 - (i) Fix the process, not just the problem.
 - (ii) Do it right first time all the time.
 - (iii) Adopt Lean 5S for quality improvement.
 - (iv) Practise teamwork and build relationships.
 - (v) Communicate vertically and horizontally.

[100 marks]

1. (a) *Tulis nota-nota pendek tentang topik-topik di bawah:*
 - (i) *Betulkan proses, bukan sahaja masalah.*
 - (ii) *Buat betul kali pertama setiap kali.*
 - (iii) *Mengamalkan 5S Lean untuk peningkatan kualiti.*
 - (iv) *Mengamalkan kerja berpasukan dan membina hubungan.*
 - (v) *Berkomunikasi secara menegak dan mendatar.*

[100 markah]

2. (a) A central requirement for creating the right quality control chart or charts to monitor a process is understanding the nature of the data being collected. The data in **Table 1** was obtained from a quality improvement project on the time to admit a patient in Get-Well Hospital.
 - (i) What type of data was collected for the quality improvement project in Get-Well Hospital?
 - (ii) Describe the nature of the data using appropriate tools.
 - (iii) What do you think was the objective of the project?
 - (iv) How do you think the quality improvement team achieved the objective?
 - (v) Generate the appropriate quality control charts to monitor Get-Well Hospital's improvement activity.
 - (vi) Interpret the results obtained in (v), and give your comments.

Table 1. Time to Admit a Patient (minutes) in Get-Well Hospital.

Subgroup	X1	X2	X3
1	6.0	5.8	6.1
2	5.2	6.4	6.9
3	5.5	5.8	5.2
4	5.0	5.7	6.5
5	6.7	6.5	5.5
6	5.8	5.2	5.0
7	5.6	5.1	5.2
8	6.0	5.8	6.0
9	5.5	4.9	5.7
10	4.3	6.4	6.3
11	6.2	6.9	5.0
12	6.7	7.1	6.2
13	6.1	6.9	7.4
14	6.2	5.2	6.8
15	4.9	6.6	6.6
16	7.0	6.4	6.1
17	5.4	6.5	6.7
18	6.6	7.0	6.8
19	4.7	6.2	7.1
20	6.7	5.4	6.7
21	6.8	6.5	5.2
22	5.9	6.4	6.0
23	6.7	6.3	4.6
24	7.4	6.8	6.3

[60 marks]

- (b) A paper mill uses a control chart to monitor the imperfection in finished rolls of paper. Production output is inspected for twenty days, and the resulting data are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Data on Imperfections in Rolls of Paper.

Day	Number of Rolls Produced	Total Number of Imperfections
1	18	12
2	18	14
3	24	20
4	22	18
5	22	15
6	22	12
7	20	11
8	20	15
9	20	12
10	20	10
11	18	18
12	18	14
13	18	9
14	20	10
15	20	14
16	20	13
17	24	16
18	24	18
19	22	20
20	21	17

- (i) Use the data in **Table 2** to set up a control chart for nonconformities per roll of paper.
- (ii) Does the process appear to be in statistical control?
- (iii) What centre line and control limits would you recommend for controlling current production?

[40 marks]

2. (a) *Keperluan utama untuk mewujudkan carta kawalan kualiti yang tepat atau carta untuk memantau proses adalah untuk memahami sifat data yang dikumpul. Data dalam **Jadual 1** diperolehi daripada projek peningkatan kualiti tentang masa yang diambil untuk kemasukan ke Hospital Get-Well.*
- (i) *Apakah jenis data dikumpulkan untuk projek peningkatan kualiti dalam Hospital Get-Well?*
- (ii) *Terangkan sifat data menggunakan alatan bersesuaian.*
- (iii) *Apakah yang anda fikir tentang objektif bagi projek ini?*
- (iv) *Bagaimana anda fikir pasukan penambahbaikan kualiti mencapai objektif projek?*
- (v) *Jana carta kawalan kualiti yang sesuai untuk memantau aktiviti penambahbaikan Hospital Get-Well.*
- (vi) *Tafsirkan keputusan yang diperolehi dalam (v), dan berikan komen anda.*

Jadual 1. *Masa yang diambil untuk kemasukan ke Hospital Get-Well.*

<i>Subkumpulan</i>	<i>X1</i>	<i>X2</i>	<i>X3</i>
1	6.0	5.8	6.1
2	5.2	6.4	6.9
3	5.5	5.8	5.2
4	5.0	5.7	6.5
5	6.7	6.5	5.5
6	5.8	5.2	5.0
7	5.6	5.1	5.2
8	6.0	5.8	6.0
9	5.5	4.9	5.7
10	4.3	6.4	6.3
11	6.2	6.9	5.0
12	6.7	7.1	6.2
13	6.1	6.9	7.4
14	6.2	5.2	6.8
15	4.9	6.6	6.6
16	7.0	6.4	6.1
17	5.4	6.5	6.7
18	6.6	7.0	6.8
19	4.7	6.2	7.1
20	6.7	5.4	6.7
21	6.8	6.5	5.2
22	5.9	6.4	6.0
23	6.7	6.3	4.6
24	7.4	6.8	6.3

[60 markah]

...6/-

- (b) Sebuah kilang kertas menggunakan carta kawalan untuk memantau ketidaksempurnaan dalam gulungan kertas yang siap. Output pengeluaran diperiksa selama dua puluh hari, dan data yang diperoleh adalah seperti di dalam **Jadual 2**.

Jadual 2. Data Ketidaksempurnaan dalam Gulung Kertas.

<i>Hari</i>	<i>Bilangan Gulung Kertas yang dihasilkan</i>	<i>Jumlah Bilangan Ketidaksempurnaan</i>
1	18	12
2	18	14
3	24	20
4	22	18
5	22	15
6	22	12
7	20	11
8	20	15
9	20	12
10	20	10
11	18	18
12	18	14
13	18	9
14	20	10
15	20	14
16	20	13
17	24	16
18	24	18
19	22	20
20	21	17

- (i) Gunakan data dalam **Jadual 2** untuk menubuhkan carta kawalan untuk ketidaksempurnaan setiap gulung kertas.
- (ii) Adakah proses dalam kawalan statistik?
- (iii) Apakah garis tengah dan had kawalan yang anda cadangkan untuk mengawal pengeluaran semasa?

[40 markah]

3. (a) An orange juice producer has found that the fill weights (weight of product per container) of several of its orange juice products do not meet specifications. If the problem continues, unhappy customers will stop buying their product.
- (i) Create a problem statement for this situation.
- (ii) Outline the steps that the quality improvement team should take to solve this problem.

[30 marks]

- (b) **Table 3** shows the safety statistics from the security office of a major apartment building.

Table 3. Safety Statistics of a Major Apartment Building.

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0
Assault	4	5	5	6	4	3
Burglary	26	23	29	30	21	20
Auto theft	0	2	10	5	2	3
Theft	91	120	79	83	78	63
Petty Theft	112	110	98	76	52	80
Grand theft	8	4	6	2	4	3
Alcohol Violations	8	27	15	10	12	9
Drug Violations	0	0	2	3	2	1
Firearms Violations	1	0	0	1	0	0

- (i) Create a suitable chart for the safety statistics in **Table 3**.
- (ii) What does the chart tell you about their safety record and their efforts to combat crime?
- (iii) Where should they concentrate their efforts?
- (iv) Does a low number of occurrences necessarily mean those crimes should be ignored?

[70 marks]

3. (a) *Pengeluar jus oren telah mendapati bahawa berat isi (berat produk setiap bekas) beberapa produk jus oren tidak memenuhi spesifikasi. Jika masalah ini berterusan, pelanggan yang tidak berpuas hati akan berhenti membeli produk mereka.*

- (i) *Buat pernyataan masalah bagi keadaan ini.*
- (ii) *Huraikan langkah-langkah yang pasukan penambahbaikan kualiti harus ambil untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini.*

[30 markah]

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- (b) **Jadual 3** menunjukkan statistik keselamatan dari pejabat keselamatan di sebuah bangunan rumah pangsa utama.

Jadual 3. Statistik Keselamatan untuk Bangunan Rumah Pangsa Utama.

<i>Jenayah</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Pembunuhan</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Serang</i>	4	5	5	6	4	3
<i>Pecah Masuk</i>	26	23	29	30	21	20
<i>Kecurian Kenderaan</i>	0	2	10	5	2	3
<i>Kecurian</i>	91	120	79	83	78	63
<i>Kecurian Kecil</i>	112	110	98	76	52	80
<i>Kecurian Besar</i>	8	4	6	2	4	3
<i>Penyalahgunaan Alkohol</i>	8	27	15	10	12	9
<i>Penyalahgunaan Dadah</i>	0	0	2	3	2	1
<i>Penyalahgunaan Senjata Api</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0

- (i) Buat carta yang sesuai untuk statistik keselamatan dalam **Jadual 3**.
- (ii) Berdasarkan carta, apakah yang dapat nyatakan tentang rekod keselamatan mereka dan usaha mereka untuk memerangi jenayah?
- (iii) Di mana mereka harus tumpukan usaha mereka?
- (iv) Adakah jumlah yang rendah kejadian bermakna jenayah itu boleh diabaikan?

[70 markah]

4. (a) CUSUM charts have many applications in chemical industries, in which numerous chemical characteristics must be maintained close to specified target levels. To ensure the chemical purity of a commercial organic chemical, measurements of the level of a certain chemical material are taken every 4 hours. Data from 22 samples are given in **Table 4**.
- (i) Given that the target chemical level is 15 and that the process standard deviation is known to be about 1, construct a CUSUM chart for the data in **Table 4**. Use $k = 0.5\sigma$ and $h = 5.0\sigma$.
- (ii) Construct an individual chart of the data in **Table 4** and compare its performance to the CUSUM chart in part (i).
- (iii) Using a parameter value of $\lambda = 0.20$, construct an EWMA chart of the data in **Table 4** and compare its performance to the CUSUM chart in part (i).

- (iv) What is your conclusion about the process stability based on the performance of the charts constructed?
- (v) Is the process capable?

Table 4. Level of a Certain Chemical Material.

Sample Number	Level	Sample Number	Level
1	15.3	12	15.9
2	15.7	13	14.7
3	14.4	14	15.2
4	14.0	15	14.6
5	15.2	16	13.7
6	15.8	17	12.9
7	16.7	18	13.2
8	16.6	19	14.1
9	15.9	20	14.2
10	17.4	21	13.8
11	15.7	22	14.6

[70 marks]

- (b) Acceptance sampling plans with similar properties can give different OC curves.

- (i) If inspectors are instructed to sample a fixed percentage of the lot, say, 10% of the lot size, sampling plans for lot sizes of 900, 300, and 90 are:

$$\begin{array}{lll} N = 900 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 300 & n = 30 & c = 0 \\ N = 90 & n = 9 & c = 0 \end{array}$$

Generate the OC curves for these three plans.
Then comment on the different levels of protection.

- (ii) When sample size is fixed, for example, we have the sampling plans

$$\begin{array}{lll} N = 900 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 450 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 180 & n = 90 & c = 0 \end{array}$$

What do you observe in the shape of the OC curve when sample size is fixed compared to the curves in part (i)?

- (iii) The producer's risk is defined by $\alpha = 0.05$ for 1.5% nonconforming product, and the consumer's risk is defined by $\beta = 0.10$ for 4.6% nonconforming product. Select a sampling plan that exactly meets the producer's stipulation and comes as close as possible to the consumer's stipulation.

[30 marks]

4. (a) *Carta CUSUM mempunyai banyak aplikasi dalam industri kimia, di mana banyak ciri-ciri kimia mesti dikekalkan hampir dengan tahap sasaran yang ditetapkan. Untuk memastikan kemurnian kimia bahan kimia organik perdagangan, pengukuran tahap bahan kimia tertentu diambil setiap 4 jam. Data daripada 22 sampel adalah seperti di **Jadual 4**.*
- (i) *Diberi bahawa sasaran tahap kimia adalah 15 dan sisihan piawai proses diketahui kira-kira 1, bina carta CUSUM bagi data dalam **Jadual 4**. Guna $k = 0.5\sigma$ dan $h = 5.0\sigma$.*
- (ii) *Bina carta individu bagi data dalam **Jadual 4** dan bandingkan prestasi dengan carta CUSUM di bahagian (i).*
- (iii) *Dengan menggunakan nilai parameter $\lambda = 0.20$, bina carta EWMA bagi data dalam **Jadual 4** dan bandingkan prestasi dengan carta CUSUM di bahagian (i).*
- (iv) *Apakah kesimpulan anda mengenai kestabilan proses berdasarkan prestasi carta yang dibina?*
- (v) *Adakah proses ini berupaya?*

Jadual 4. *Tahap Bahan Kimia Tertentu.*

<i>Nombor Sampel</i>	<i>Tahap</i>	<i>Nombor Sampel</i>	<i>Tahap</i>
1	15.3	12	15.9
2	15.7	13	14.7
3	14.4	14	15.2
4	14.0	15	14.6
5	15.2	16	13.7
6	15.8	17	12.9
7	16.7	18	13.2
8	16.6	19	14.1
9	15.9	20	14.2
10	17.4	21	13.8
11	15.7	22	14.6

[70 markah]

(b) *Penerimaan pelan pensampelan dengan ciri-ciri yang sama boleh memberikan lengkung OC berbeza.*

(i) *Jika pemeriksa diarahkan untuk mensampel peratusan tetap bagi lot tertentu, katakan, 10% daripada saiz lot, pensampelan pelan untuk saiz lot 900, 300, dan 90 adalah:*

$$\begin{array}{lll} N = 900 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 300 & n = 30 & c = 0 \\ N = 90 & n = 9 & c = 0 \end{array}$$

Jana lengkung OC untuk ketiga-tiga pelan.

Kemudian ulas mengenai tahap perlindungan yang berbeza.

(ii) *Apabila saiz sampel adalah tetap, sebagai contoh, kita mempunyai pelan pensampelan:*

$$\begin{array}{lll} N = 900 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 450 & n = 90 & c = 0 \\ N = 180 & n = 90 & c = 0 \end{array}$$

Apakah yang anda lihat pada bentuk lengkung OC apabila saiz sampel adalah tetap berbanding dengan lengkung dalam bahagian (i)?

(iii) *Risiko pengeluar ditakrifkan sebagai $\alpha = 0.05$ bagi 1.5% produk tak sesuai, dan risiko pengguna ditakrifkan sebagai $\beta = 0.10$ bagi 4.6% produk tak sesuai. Pilih pelan pensampelan yang betul-betul memenuhi penetapan pengeluar dan menjadi paling hampir dengan penetapan pengguna.*

[30 markah]