

PART A / BAHAGIAN A

(1). (a). State the X-Y relationship of Figure 1.1.

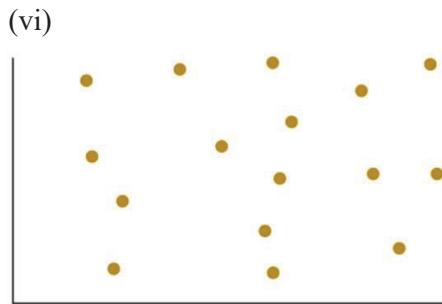
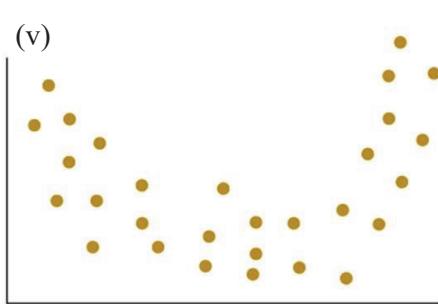
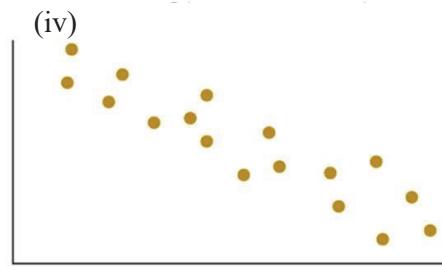
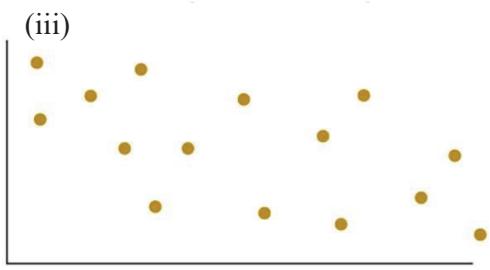
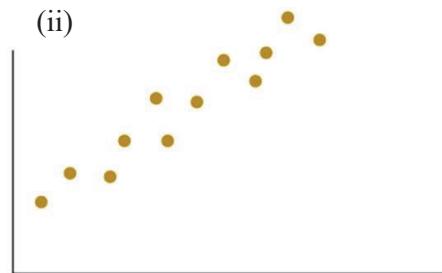
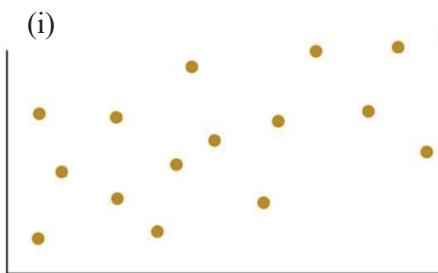
Nyatakan perhubungan X-Y bagi Rajah 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Scatter plots

Rajah 1.1: Plot-plot serakan

(6 marks/markah)

...3/-

- (b). A summary of statistic for a set of data is given in Table 1.1.

Suatu ringkasan statistik bagi suatu set data telah diberikan pada Jadual 1.1.

Table 1.1 Summary of data

Jadual 1.1 Ringkasan data

Parameter/Parameter	Value/Nilai
Minimum/Minima	0.07
1 st quartile/Kuartil 1	1.42
Medium/Medium	2.60
3 rd quartile/Kuartil 3	6.02
Maximum/Maksima	10.08

- (i). Calculate the interquartile range

Kirakan julat antara kuartil.

(2 marks/markah)

- (ii). Sketch a box and whiskers plot.

Lakarkan plot box dan whiskers.

(6 marks/markah)

- (c). (i). Sketch a normal distribution and list 3 unique characteristics of normal distribution.

Lakarkan suatu taburan normal dan senaraikan 3 ciri-ciri unik bagi taburan normal.

(5 marks/markah)

- (ii). What is the probability of a normal distribution in 1-, 2-, and 3-sigma range?

Apakah kebarangkalian bagi taburan normal dalam julat 1-, 2- dan 3-sisihan piawai?

(6 marks/markah)

...4/-

- (2). (a). Discuss the difference between point estimator and confident interval with appropriate example.

Bincangkan perbezaan antara titik jangkaan dan selang keyakinan dengan contoh yang sesuai.

(4 marks/markah)

- (b). The shelf life of a carbonated beverage is of interest for an engineer. Ten bottles are randomly selected and tested, and the following results are obtained, i.e., 108, 138, 124, 163, 124, 159, 106, 134, 115, and 139 days.

Jangka hayat minuman berkarbonat adalah tajuk yang diminati oleh seorang jurutera. Sepuluh biji botol dipilih secara rawak dan diuji, dan keputusan yang diperolehi adalah seperti berikut, 108, 138, 124, 163, 124, 159, 106, 134, 115, dan 139 hari.

- (i). The engineer would like to know if the mean shelf life exceeds 120 days. Set up appropriate hypotheses statement for investigating this claim.

Jurutera tersebut ingin mengetahui sama ada jangka hayat purata melebihi 120 hari. Tuliskan pernyata hipothesis yang bersesuaian untuk menyiasat tuntutan tersebut.

(4 marks/markah)

- (ii). Test these hypotheses using $\alpha = 0.01$. What is your conclusion?

Ujikan hypothesis tersebut dengan menggunakan $\alpha = 0.01$. Apakah kesimpulan anda?

(10 marks/markah)

- (iii). Construct a 99 percent confidence interval on the mean shelf life.

Binakan selang keyakinan 99 peratus bagi jangka hayat purata ini.

(7 marks/markah)

- (3). Concrete specimens are made using three different experimental additives. The purpose of the additives is to accelerate the gain of strength as the concrete sets. All specimens have the same mass ratio of additive to Portland cement, and the same mass ratio of aggregate to cement, but three different mass ratios of water to cement. Two replicate specimens are made for each of nine combinations of factors. All specimens are kept under standard conditions. After twenty-eight days the compression strength of the specimens are measured. The results (in MPa) are shown in the Table 3.1.

Spesimen-spesimen konkrit telah dibuat dengan menggunakan bahan tambah yang berbeza. Tujuan bahan tambah ini adalah untuk mempercepatkan perolehan kekuatan setelah konkrit tersebut memejal. Kesemua specimen mempunyai nisbah bahan tambah pada simen Portland yang sama, dan nisbah jisim bagi agregat pada simen yang sama, tetapi tiga nisbah jisim bagi air pada simen yang berbeza. Dua spesimen yang berulang dibuat bagi setiap kombinasi faktor ini. Kesemua spesimen disimpan dalam keadaan piawai yang sama. Selepas dua puluh lapan hari, kekuatan mampatan kesemua spesimen ini telah diukur. Keputusannya (dalam MPa) ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 3.1.

Table 3.1 Compressive strength of the concrete specimens (MPa)

Jadual 3.1 Kekuatan mampatan bagi spesimen konkrit (MPa)

Water : Cement ratio/ <i>Nisbah</i> <i>Air</i> : <i>Simen</i>	Additives/ <i>Bahan tambah</i>		
	1	2	3
0.45	40.7	41.4	30.4
	39.9	42.5	31.7
0.55	36.0	30.7	26.6
	26.3	35.6	28.2
0.65	23.9	30.6	21.9
	24.7	23.9	27.6

- (a). How many factor, levels, and replicate in this experiment?

Berapakah faktor, paras dan ulangan dalam eksperimen ini?

(3 marks/markah)

- (b). State the null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis of this experiment.

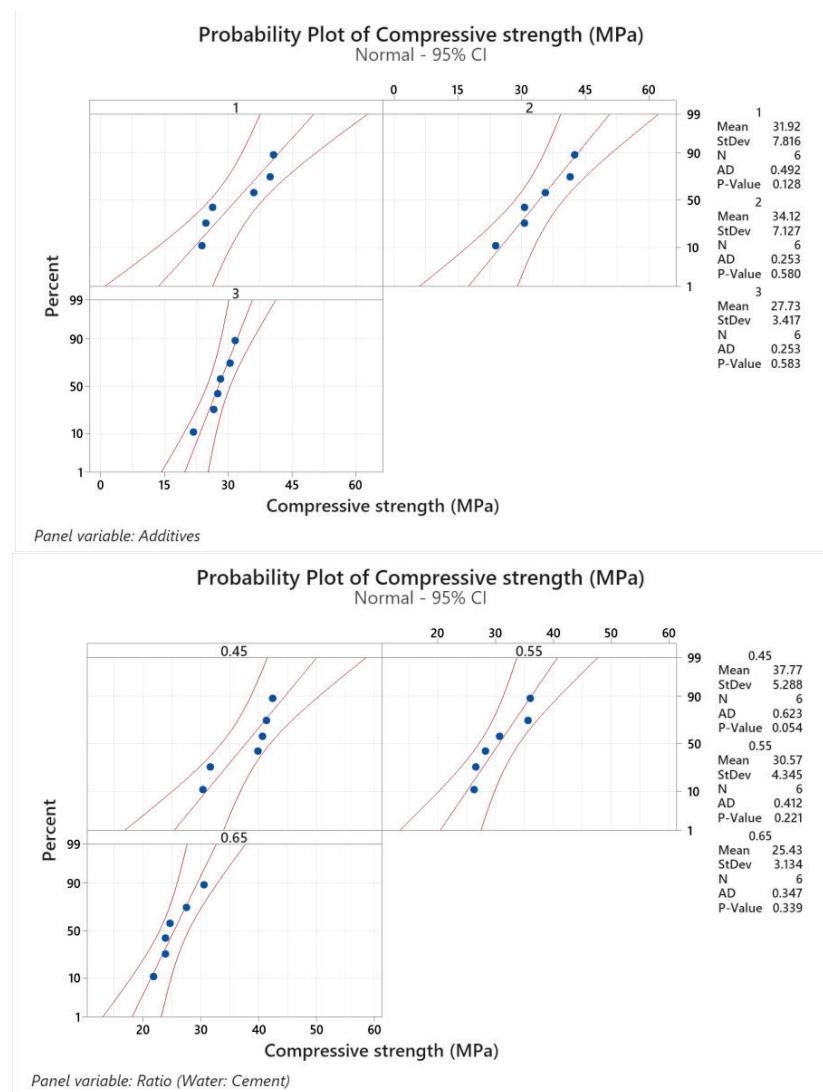
Nyatakan hipotesis sifar dan hipotesis ganti bagi eksperimen ini.

(6 marks/markah)

- (c). The normal probability plot and test for equal variance are shown in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2, respectively. Do the assumptions for the model hold? Justify your answer.

Plot keberangkalian normal dan plot ujian sesama varian adalah ditunjukkan di Rajah 3.1 dan Rajah 3.2. Adakah andaian bagi model ini adalah tepat? Justifikasikan jawapan anda.

(a)



(b)

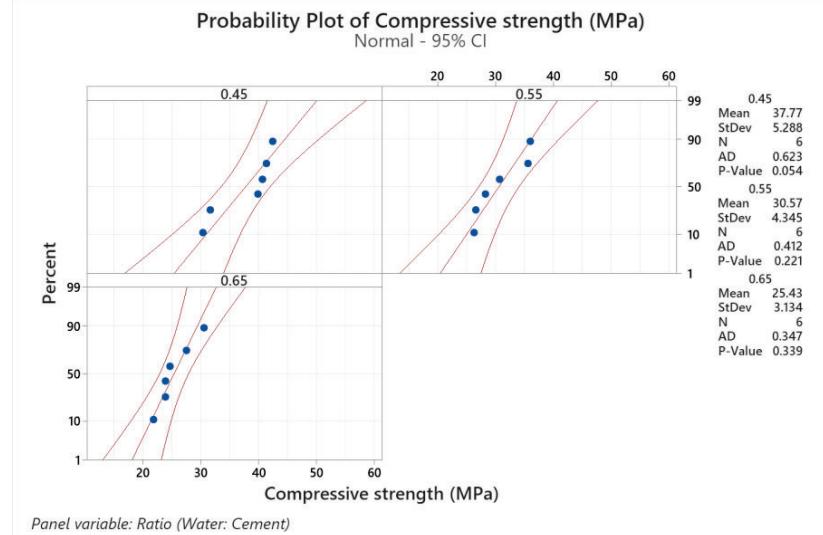


Figure 3.1: Normal probability plot of compressive strength (a) additives and (b) ratio of water: cement.

Rajah 3.1: Plot keberangkalian normal kekuatan mampatan bagi (a) bahan tambah dan (b) nisbah air:simen.

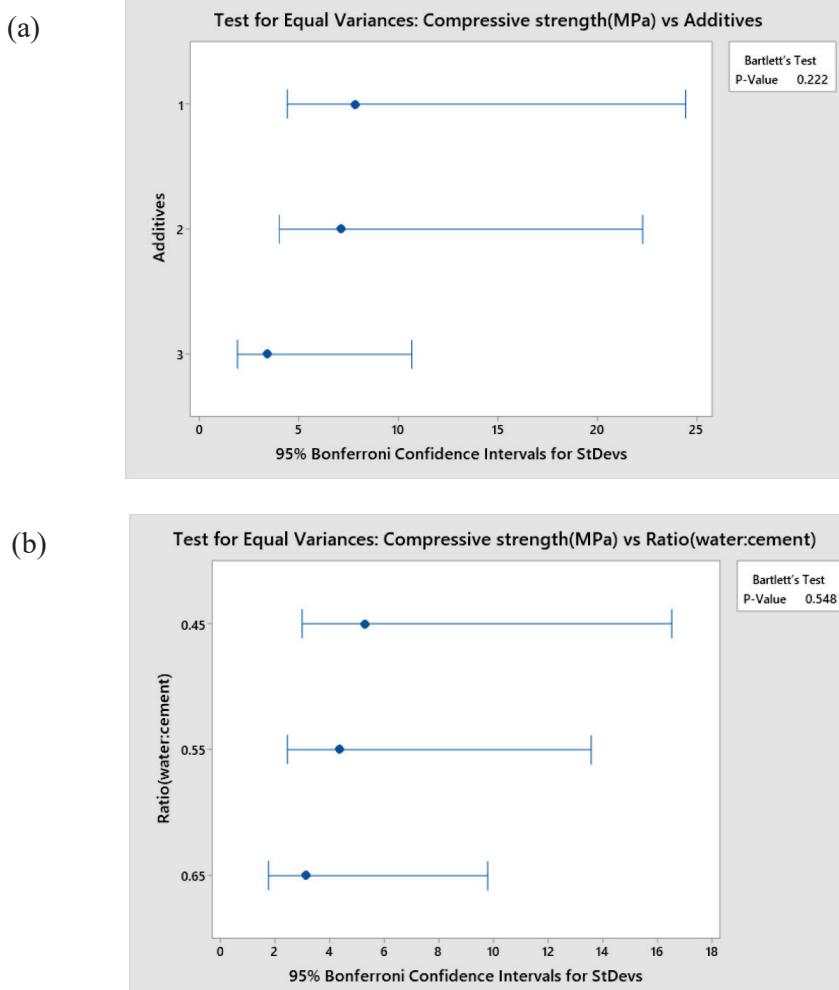


Figure 3.2 Test for equal variance of compressive strength (a) additives and (b) ratio of water: cement.

Rajah 3.2 Ujian sesama varian kekuatan mampatan bagi (a) bahan tambah dan (b) nisbah air:simen.

(5 marks/markah)

- (d). Assume that the data are taken from a normal distribution and have equal variance, analyze the residuals from Figure 3.3. Are the ANOVA assumptions satisfied?

Anggapkan data adalah diambil dari taburan normal dan mempunyai sesama varian, buat analisis sisa daripada Rajah 3.3. Adakah andaian ANOVA dipenuhi?

...9/-

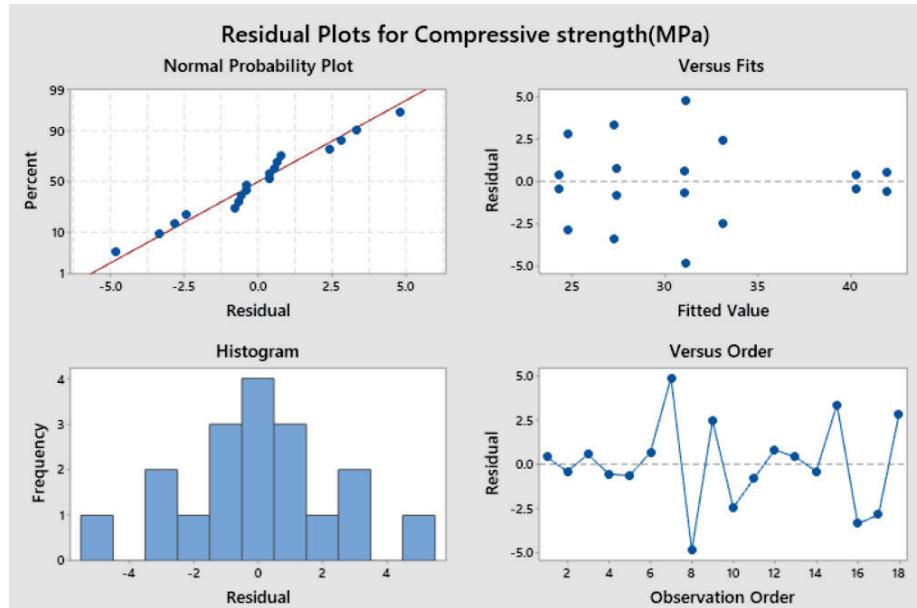


Figure 3.3 Residual plots

Rajah 3.3 Plot sisa-sisa

(5 marks/markah)

- (e). Assume that the residual analysis is valid, what are the factors affect significantly the compressive strength of concrete based on the ANOVA table in Table 3.2? ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Anggapkan analysis sisa-sisa adalah sah, apakah faktor-faktor penting yang mempengaruhi kekuatan mampatan konkrit berdasarkan ANOVA jadual yang ditunjukkan pada Jadual 3.2? ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 3.2 ANOVA table

Jadual 3.2 Jadual ANOVA

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Ratio(water:cement)	2	460.60	230.30	20.50	0.000
Additives	2	126.17	63.09	5.62	0.026
Ratio(water:cement)*Additives	4	56.08	14.02	1.25	0.358
Error	9	101.11	11.23		
Total	17	743.96			

(6 marks/markah)

...10/-

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

(4). (a). The problem of this research is to investigate the effect of Nital and Picral etching on the microstructure of SG 400/12-grade ductile cast iron. The type of etchant and the concentration of etchant 2% and 4% are considered as the factors that contribute to the revealing of microstructure. This study is to identify the best etchant and proper etching concentration that need to be used so that most of the percentage of nodularity on microstructure can be revealed as per Table 4.1.

Masalah kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kesan punaran Nital dan Picral terhadap mikrostruktur besi tuang mulur SG 400/12. Jenis bahan punaran dan kepekatananya 2% dan 4% dianggap sebagai faktor yang menyumbang kepada pendedahan mikrostruktur. Kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti bahan punaran yang terbaik dan kepekatan yang betul yang perlu digunakan supaya sebahagian besar peratusan nodulariti pada mikrostruktur dapat didedahkan seperti di Jadual 4.1.

Table 4.1: % nodularity of on microstructure of ductile cast iron by varying the concentration of etchant and type of etchant.

Jadual 4.1 % nodulariti pada mikrostruktur besi tuang mulur dengan mengubah kepekatan bahan punaran dan jenis bahan punaran.

Type of etchant/ Jenis bahan punaran(A)	Concentration of etchant/ Kepekatan bahan punaran (B)		Total/ Jumlah	Mean/ Min
	2%	4%		
Nital (1)	84	79	Y1..= 656	$\bar{y}1..= 82$
	80	83		
	85	82		
	83	80		
Picral (2)	82	86	Y2..= 684	$\bar{y}2..= 85.5$
	88	87		

	82	85		
	87	87		
Total/ Jumlah	Y.1.= 671	Y.2.= 669	Y...= 1340	
Mean/ Min	ȳ.1.= 83.875	ȳ.2.= 83.625		ȳ...= 83.75

Table 4.2: ANOVA Table for % nodularity of microstructure of ductile cast iron by varying the concentration of etchant and type of etchant.

Jadual 4.2 Jadual ANOVA untuk % nodulariti pada mikrostruktur besi tuang mulur dengan mengubah kepekatan bahan punaran dan jenis bahan punaran.

Source / Sumber	Degree of freedom (d.f.)/ Darjah kebebasan	Sum of Squares (SS)/ Jumlah persegi	Mean of Squares (MS)/ Minpersegi	F-Test/ Ujian-F	F-Statistic Table/ Jadual Statistik-F(0.05)
Type of etchant /Jenis etchant (A)					
Concentration of etchant/ Kepekatan etchant (B)					
(A) X (B)					
Error/ Ralat		57.5		NA	NA
Total/Jumlah		119	7.93	NA	NA
S = ???	R-Sq = ??		R-Sq(adj) = ??	R-sq(pred) = 14.10%	

(Hints/ Petua::

$$\text{Total/Jumlah: } SS_T = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^4 y_{ijk}^2 - \frac{y^2}{abn} = 119$$

$$\text{Error/ Ralat : } SS_E = SS_T - SS_P - SS_R - SS_{PR} = 57.5 \quad)$$

Assume the significance level is $\alpha = 0.05$. Answer the following questions:

Andaikan aras signifikan adalah $\alpha = 0.05$. Jawab soalan- soalan berikut:

- (i). State the hypothesis of percentage of nodularity in the Table 4.1.

Nyatakan hipotesis peratusan nodulariti dalam Jadual 4.1.

(2 mark/markah)

...12/-

- (ii). Based on the above given percentage of nodularity data, construct the details of table and complete the empty cells in Table 4.2.

Berdasarkan peratusan data nodulariti yang diberikan di atas, bina butiran jadual dan lengkapkan sel kosong dalam Jadual 4.2.

(8 marks/markah)

- (iii). Define the Mean Square Error (MSE) and state the MSE value from ANOVA Table 4.2.

Takrif Ralat Persegi Mean (MSE) dan nyatakan nilai MSE daripada ANOVA Jadual 4.2.

(2 marks/markah)

- (iv). Find the values of R-Squared (R-Sq or R^2) and Adjusted R-square (R-Sq(adj)) from ANOVA Table 4.2.

Cari nilai R-Squared (R-Sq atau R^2) dan Laras R-square (R-Sq(adj)) daripada ANOVA Jadual 4.2 .

(3 marks/markah)

- (b). Using the data from Table 4.1, two factorial design has been performed on the percentage of nodularity:

Menggunakan data dari Jadual 4.1, reka bentuk dua faktorial telah dilakukan pada peratusan nodulariti:

Table 4.3: Two factorial design for the percentage of nodularity:

Jadual 4.3: Reka bentuk dua faktorial untuk peratusan nodulariti:

Treatment/ Rawatan	A	B	AB	Total of Percentage of nodularity/ <i>Jumlah Peratusan nodulariti (Y)</i>
1	-1	-1	1	339
a	-1	1	-1	345
b	1	-1	-1	332
ab	1	1	1	324

- (i). Construct a linear regression model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1A + \beta_2B + \beta_{12}AB$ for Table 4.3 ?

*Bina model regresi linear $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1A + \beta_2B + \beta_{12}AB$ untuk**Jadual 4.3*

(5 marks/markah)

- (ii). Perform the ANOVA analysis results for the percentage of nodularity?

Buat keputusan analisis ANOVA untuk peratusan nodularity?

(5 marks/markah)

- (5). (a). The problem of Malta company R&D research was to investigate the ultimate tensile strength (MPa) of the single-layer vascular grafts in the radial direction. The two inputs of interest are polymer type (A) with (1 PCL,2 PCL) levels and rotational speed (B) with (5000,15000) levels in (min^{-1}). Geometric design was plotted to identify the hidden or potential factors. It was done to avoid biases and to reduce technical errors. There are two types of geometric design: rectangular plot which was designed for 2 factors and cube plot which was designed for 3 factors. In this case, a rectangular plot was plotted.

Masalah penyelidikan R&D syarikat Malta adalah untuk menyiasat kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa) cantuman vaskular satu lapisan dalam arah jejari. Dua input yang diminati ialah jenis polimer (A) dengan (1 PCL,2 PCL) tahap dan kelajuan putaran (B) dengan (5000,15000) tahap dalam (min^{-1}). Reka bentuk geometri telah diplot untuk mengenal pasti faktor yang tersembunyi atau berpotensi. Ia dilakukan untuk mengelakkan bias dan mengurangkan kesilapan teknikal. Terdapat dua jenis reka bentuk geometri: plot segi empat tepat yang direka untuk 2 faktor dan plot kubus yang direka untuk 3 faktor. Dalam kes ini, plot segi empat tepat telah diplot.

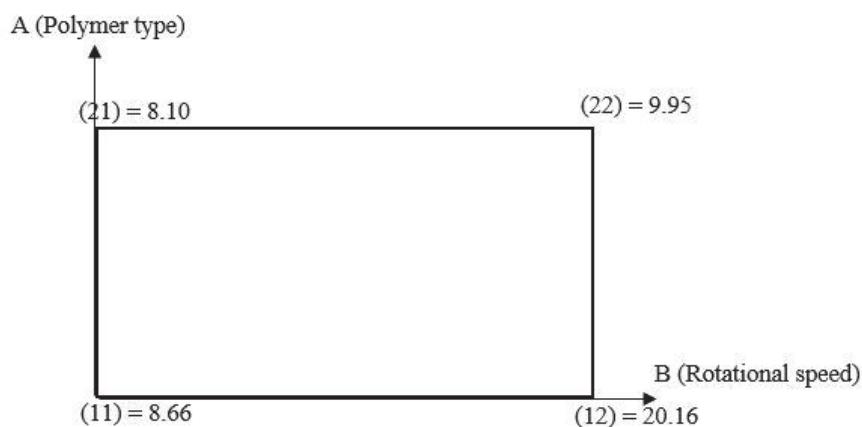


Figure 5.1: Rectangular plot for the ultimate tensile strength (MPa)

Rajah 5.1: Plot segi empat tepat untuk kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa)

- (i). The 2^2 design of ultimate tensile strength (MPa) can also be represented geometrically using a square with the four treatment combinations called *orthogonal design*. Calculate the effect of factors A,B and AB for ultimate tensile strength (MPa) from Figure 5.1.

Reka bentuk 2^2 kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa) juga boleh diwakili secara geometri menggunakan segi empat sama dengan empat kombinasi rawatan yang dipanggil reka bentuk ortogon. Kira kesan faktor A, B dan AB untuk kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa) daripada rajah 5.1.

(5 marks/markah)

- (ii). Sketch the gradient graph of the main effects of factors A, B and the interaction of ultimate tensile strength (MPa).

Lakarkan graf kecerunan kesan utama faktor A, B dan interaksi kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa).

(5 marks/markah)

- (iii). Given the surface plot, the contour plot for ultimate tensile strength (MPa). Provide your simple analysis for the surface plot, and contour plot.

Memandangkan plot permukaan, plot kontur untuk kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa). Sediakan analisis ringkas anda untuk plot permukaan, dan plot kontur.

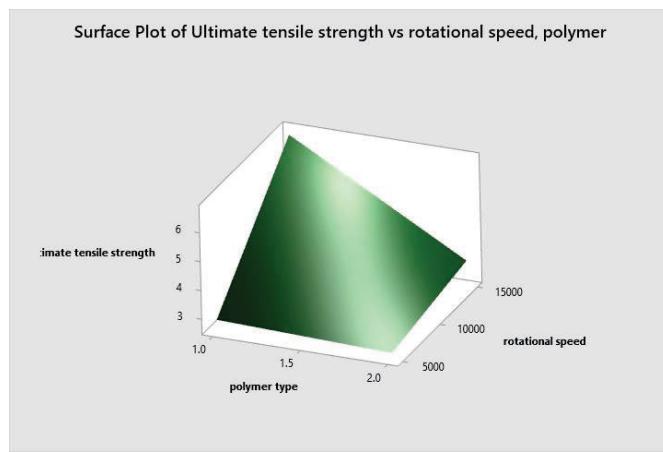


Figure 5.2 The Surface plot for ultimate tensile strength (MPa).

Rajah 5.2 Plot Permukaan untuk kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa).

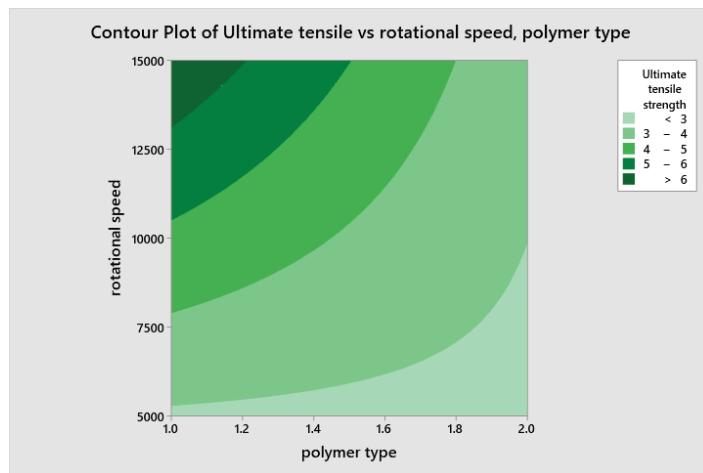


Figure 5.3 The contour plot for ultimate tensile strength (MPa). Rajah 5.3 Plot kontur untuk kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa).

(6 marks/markah)

- (b). Using the rectangular plot in Figure 5.1 coded regression analysis has been performed on ultimate tensile strength (MPa) and the results are as below.

Menggunakan plot segi empat tepat dalam Rajah 5.1 analisis regresi berkod telah dilakukan pada kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa) dan keputusan adalah seperti di bawah.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 A + \beta_2 B + \beta_{12} AB \\&= 3.905 - 0.8975A + 1.1125B - 0.8042AB\end{aligned}$$

- (i). Can we perform uncoded regression analysis on ultimate tensile strength (MPa)? Provide your reason.

Bolehkah kita melakukan analisis regresi tidak berkod pada kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa)? Berikan alasan anda.

(4 marks/markah)

- (ii). Calculate the optimal ultimate tensile strength (MPa) using the coded regression analysis.

Kira kekuatan tegangan muktamad (MPa) optimum menggunakan analisis regresi berkod.

(5 marks/markah)

- (6). (a). Consider a variation of the bottle filling experiment. A soft drink bottler is interested in obtaining more uniform heights (Fill Height Deviation) in the bottles produced by his manufacturing process. The filling machine theoretically fills each bottles to the correct target height, but in practice, there is variation around this target and the bottler would like to understand the sources of this variability better and eventually reduce it. The process engineer can control three variables during the filling process: the percent carbonation (A), the operating pressure in the filler (B), and the bottles produced per minute or the line speed (C). The pressure and speed easy to control but the percent carbonation is more difficult to control during actual manufacturing because it varies product temperature. Suppose that only two levels of carbonation are used so that the experiment is a 23 factorial design with two replicates. The data are shown below. Assume there is a model adequacy and the $\alpha = 0.05$.

Pertimbangkan variasi eksperimen pengisian botol. Seorang pembotol minuman ringan berminat untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak ketinggian seragam (Sisihan Ketinggian Isi) dalam botol yang dihasilkan dalam proses pembuatannya. Mesin pengisian secara teorinya mengisi setiap botol ke ketinggian sasaran yang betul, tetapi dalam praktiknya, ada variasi di sekitar sasaran ini dan pembotol ingin memahami faktor-faktor daripada pembolehubah ini lebih baik dan akhirnya mengurangkan Sisihan ketinggian isi. Seorang Jurutera proses boleh mengawal tiga pemboleh ubah semasa proses pengisian: peratus karbonasi (A), tekanan operasi di pengisi (B), dan botol yang dikeluarkan setiap minit atau kelajuan talian (C). Tekanan dan kelajuan mudah dikawal tetapi peratus karbonasi lebih sukar untuk dikawal semasa pembuatan sebenarnya kerana ia mengubah suhu produk. Katakan bahawa hanya dua peringkat pengkarbonan

digunakan supaya eksperimen adalah 23 reka bentuk faktorial dengan dua replika. Data ditunjukkan di bawah. Anggapkan wujud kecukupan model dan $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 6.1. Variations of the bottle filling
Jadual 6.1. Perubahan pengisian botol

	Factor Levels	
	Low (-1)	High (+1)
<i>Carbonation A (%)</i>	10	12
<i>Pressure B (psi)</i>	25	30
<i>Line speed C (b/m)</i>	200	250

Table 6.2. DOE coded design for Fill Height Deviation
Jadual 6.2. Reka bentuk kod DOE untuk Sisihan Ketinggian Isi

Run	Coded Factors			Fill Height Deviation	
	A	B	C	Replicate 1	Replicate 2
1	-	-	-	-3	-1
2	+	-	-	0	1
3	-	+	-	-1	0
4	+	+	-	2	3
5	-	-	+	-1	0
6	+	-	+	2	1
7	-	+	+	1	1
8	+	+	+	6	5

- (i). Which factors significantly affect fill height deviation? Analyze the data from Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 .

Faktor-faktor manakah yang mempengaruhi Sisihan Ketinggian Isi ? Buat analisis data daripada Jadual 6.1 dan Rajah 6.1.

Table 6.3. Factorial Fit for DeviationHeight versus Carbonation_A, Pressure_B, LineSpeed_C

Jadual 6.3. Kesesuaian Faktorial untuk (Sisihan Ketinggian) berbanding Karbonasi_A, Tekanan_B, Kelajuan_talian_C

Factorial Fit: DeviationHeight versus Carbonation_A, Pressure_B, LineSpeed_C						
Estimated Effects and Coefficients for DeviationHeight (coded units)						
Term	Effect	Coef	SE Coef	T	P	
Constant		1.0000	0.1976	5.06	0.001	
Carbonation_A	3.0000	1.5000	0.1976	7.59	0.000	
Pressure_B	2.2500	1.1250	0.1976	5.69	0.000	
LineSpeed_C	1.7500	0.8750	0.1976	4.43	0.002	
Carbonation_A*Pressure_B	0.7500	0.3750	0.1976	1.90	0.094	
Carbonation_A*LineSpeed_C	0.2500	0.1250	0.1976	0.63	0.545	
Pressure_B*LineSpeed_C	0.5000	0.2500	0.1976	1.26	0.242	
Carbonation_A*Pressure_B*LineSpeed_C	0.5000	0.2500	0.1976	1.26	0.242	
 S = 0.790569 PRESS = 20 R-Sq = 93.59% R-Sq(pred) = 74.36% R-Sq(adj) = 87.98%						

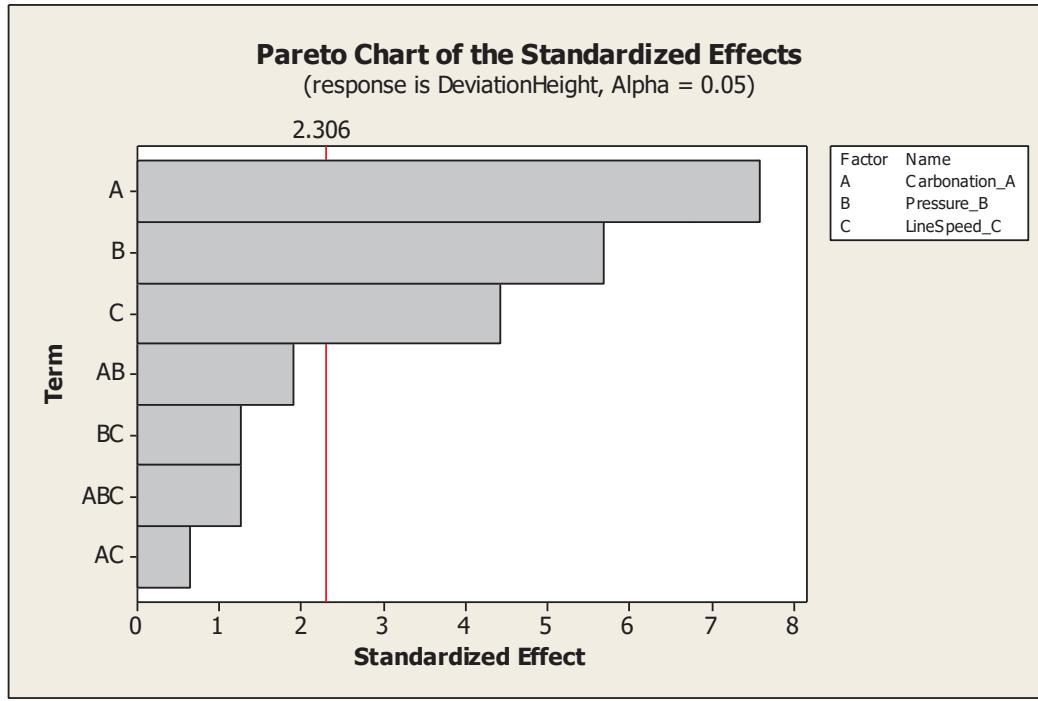


Figure 6.1: Pareto Chart of the Standardized Effect of Fill Height Deviation

Rajah 6.1: Carta Pareto Kesan Piawaian Sisihan Ketinggian Isi

(5 marks/markah)

- (ii). The new model from Table 6.4 has been employed after the elimination of the unwanted interaction for predicting fill height deviation. Calculate and write the final coded and uncoded linear equation for the fill height deviation.

Model baru dari Jadual 6.4 telah digunakan selepas penghapusan interaksi yang tidak berkesan untuk meramal sisihan ketinggian isi. Hitung dan tulis persamaan linear yang dikodkan dan tidak dikodkan untuk sisihan ketinggian isian.

Table 6.4: New Estimated Effects and Coefficients for Fill Height Deviation

Jadual 6.4: Kesan Anggaran Baru dan Koefisien untuk Sisihan Ketinggian Isi

Factorial Fit: DeviationHeight versus Carbonation_, Pressure_B, LineSpeed_C

Estimated Effects and Coefficients for DeviationHeight (coded units)

Term	Effect	Coef	SE Coef	T	P	
Constant		1.0000	0.2030	4.93	0.000	
Carbonation_A		3.0000	1.5000	0.2030	7.39	0.000
Pressure_B		2.2500	1.1250	0.2030	5.54	0.000
LineSpeed_C		1.7500	0.8750	0.2030	4.31	0.001
Carbonation_A*Pressure_B		0.7500	0.3750	0.2030	1.85	0.092

S = 0.811844 PRESS = 15.3388
R-Sq = 90.71% R-Sq(pred) = 80.33% R-Sq(adj) = 87.33%

(7 marks/markah)

- (b). Use the above model from Table 6.4 to construct contour plots to assist in interpreting the results of the experiment.

Gunakan model di atas dari Jadual 6.4 untuk membina plot kontur untuk membantu mentafsir hasil eksperimen.

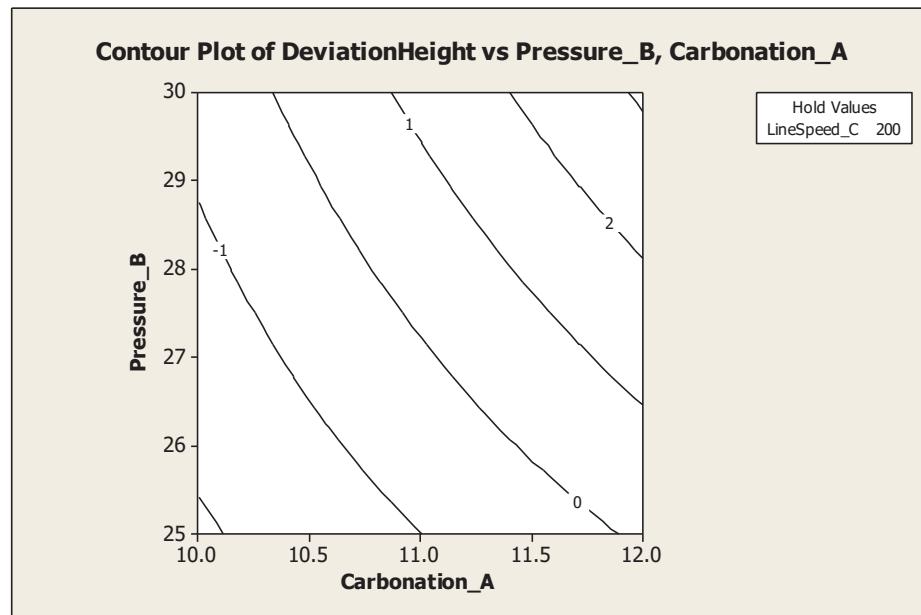


Figure 6.2: Contour Plot of DeviationHeight vs Pressure_b,Carbonation_A with hold Linespeed values 200 b/m

Rajah 6.2: Plot kontur SisihanKetinggian berlawan Tekanan_B, Karbonasi A dengan ketetapan kelajuan talian 200 b / m

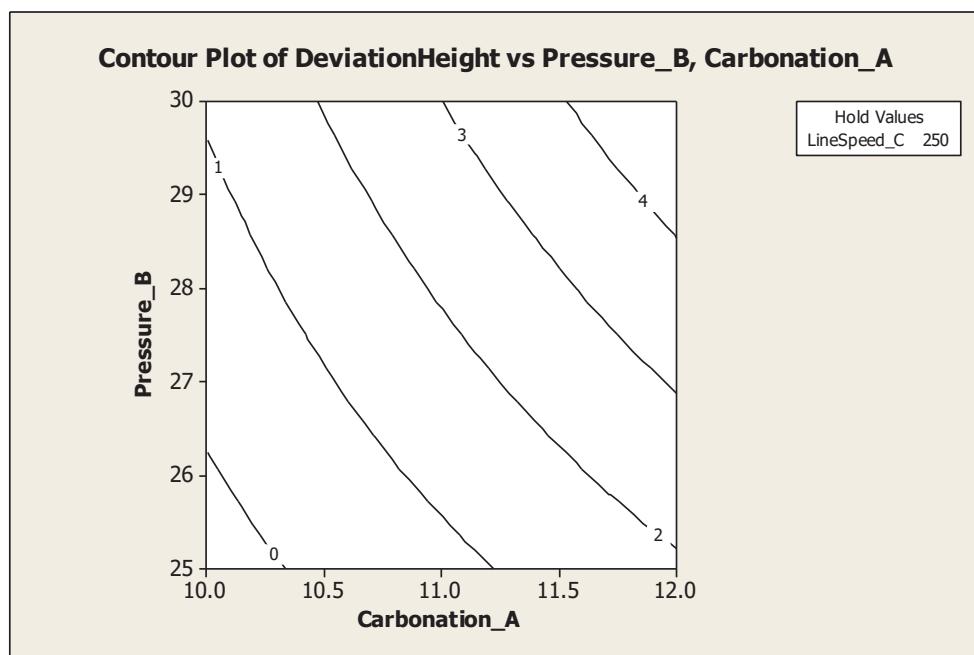


Figure 6.3: Contour Plot of DeviationHeight vs Pressure_b,Carbonation_A with hold Linespeed values 250 b/m

Rajah 6.3: Plot kontur SisihanKetinggian berlawan Tekanan_B, Karbonasi A dengan ketetapan kelajuan talian 250 b / m

- (i). The above contour plots identify the fill deviation with respect to carbonation and pressure. The plot on Figure 6.2 is for speed at 200 b/m while the plot on Figure 6.3 is for speed at 250 b/m. Provide your analysis on the above contour plots if the manufacturer wanted to minimize the deviation to zero.

Plot kontur di atas mengenalpasti sisihan mengisi berkenaan dengan pengkarbonan dan tekanan. Plot di Rajah 6.2 menetapkan kelajuan pada 200 b/m manakala plot di Rajah 6.3 menetapkan kelajuan pada 250 b/m. Berikan analisis anda pada plot kontur di atas jika pengilang ingin meminimumkan sisihan kepada sifar.

(5 marks/markah)

- (ii). The following analysis of variance from Table 6.5 represent the model without the interaction. What is the best linear model and best combinations to minimize the fill height deviation problem . Justify your results with support of R-Sq R-Sq(pred) and R-Sq(adj) from Table 6.5

Analisis variasi Jadual 6.5 berikut mewakili model tanpa interaksi. Apakah model linier terbaik dan kombinasi terbaik untuk meminimumkan masalah sisihan ketinggian pengisian. Jelaskan keputusan anda dengan sokongan R-Sq R-Sq (pred) dan R-Sq (adj) daripada Jadual 6.5

Table 6.5 : Estimated Effects and Coefficients for DeviationHeight without AB interaction

Jadual 6.5: Anggaran Kesan dan Koefisien untuk SisihanKetinggian Tanpa Interaksi AB

Factorial Fit: DeviationHei versus Carbonation_, Pressure_B, LineSpeed_C						
Estimated Effects and Coefficients for DeviationHeight (coded units)						
Term	Effect	Coef	SE Coef	T	P	
Constant		1.0000	0.2224	4.50	0.001	
Carbonation_A	3.0000	1.5000	0.2224	6.74	0.000	
Pressure_B	2.2500	1.1250	0.2224	5.06	0.000	
LineSpeed_C	1.7500	0.8750	0.2224	3.93	0.002	

S = 0.889757 PRESS = 16.8889
R-Sq = 87.82% R-Sq(pred) = 78.35% R-Sq(adj) = 84.78%

(8 marks/markah)

-oooOooo -