

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua

Sidang 1989/90

Mac/April 1990

MSG362 - Statistik Gunaan I

Masa: [3 jam]

Jawab mana-mana LIMA soalan. Semua soalan mesti dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia. Sifir New Cambridge Elementary Statistical disediakan. Sifir-sifir yang diperlukan dilampirkan (Lampiran 1-11). Alat penghitung "non-programmable" boleh digunakan.

1. (a) (i) Apakah tujuh alat utama kawalan kualiti itu? Apakah fungsi-fungsi utamanya?
- (ii) Huraikan setiap yang berikut yang digunakan di dalam bidang kawalan kualiti:
- (1) Histogram
 - (2) Gambarajah sebaran dan korelasi
 - (3) Gambarajah sebab dan kesan.

(50/100)

- (b) Sebuah kilang mempunyai 6 buah mesin yang menghasilkan sejenis butir yang ukurannya sepatutnya sama. Pada suatu pemeriksaan, sampel yang tak bersandar diambil daripada setiap mesin dan yang berikut adalah ringkasan daripada data yang dikutip:

Mesin	Saiz sampel	Min
1	$n_1 = 8$	2.80
2	$n_2 = 8$	2.40
3	$n_3 = 6$	2.70
4	$n_4 = 8$	2.90
5	$n_5 = 8$	2.30
6	$n_6 = 6$	2.50

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dan juga diketahui $\sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (X_{ij} - 2)^2 = 17.25$. X_{ij} ialah cerapan ke-j daripada mesin ke-i. Berdasarkan maklumat ini, bolehkah pihak pengurus menyatakan 6 mesin ini menghasilkan butir yang minnya sama. Gunakan $\alpha = 0.05$.

(50/100)

2. (a) Terangkan setiap sebutan yang berikut:

- (i) Risiko pengeluar : Risiko pengguna
- (ii) LQL, paras kualiti penghad
- (iii) AQL, paras kualiti yang boleh diterima
- (iv) AOQ, kualiti keluar secara purata
- (v) AOQL, had kualiti keluar secara purata

(30/100)

(b) Tentukan satu rancangan pensampelan tunggal yang mempunyai kedua-dua syarat berikut:

- (i) risiko pengguna 0.10 untuk menerima barangan yang peratus kecatatannya ialah 3.0%
- (ii) risiko pengeluar 0.05 untuk menolak barangan yang peratus kecacatannya ialah 0.7%.

Pilih rancangan pensampel penerimaan yang saiznya paling kecil.

(30/100)

(c) Sampel sebanyak 200 cerapan diambil daripada populasi dan didapati fungsi taburan longgokan sampelnya $\tilde{F}(x)$ seperti yang berikut:

$$\tilde{F}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 0.08, & 1 \leq x < 4 \\ 0.25, & 4 \leq x < 7 \\ 0.48, & 7 \leq x < 10 \\ 0.70, & 10 \leq x < 13 \\ 0.85, & 13 \leq x < 16 \\ 0.96, & 16 \leq x < 19 \\ 1, & 19 \leq x \end{cases}$$

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Gunakan ujian Kolmogorov-Smirnov untuk menguji hipotesis bahawa populasinya ialah normal dengan min $\mu = 10.50$ dan sisihan piawai $\sigma = 3.50$. Gunakan $\alpha = 0.05$.

(40/100)

3. (a) Pihak pengurus ingin menggunakan carta kawalan \bar{X} -R untuk proses penghasilannya. Data awal 26 subsampel setiap bersaiz 4 telah diambil dan yang berikut ialah ringkasannya:

Subsampel	\bar{X}	R	Subsampel	\bar{X}	R
1	8.42	0.08	14	8.47	0.09
2	8.42	0.14	15	8.45	0.08
3	8.38	0.08	16	8.35	0.15
4	8.38	0.10	17	8.34	0.10
5	8.35	0.06	18	8.42	0.31
6	8.40	0.30	19	8.45	0.10
7	8.36	0.20	20	8.51	0.11
8	8.65	0.15	21	8.40	0.10
9	8.90	0.34	22	8.08	0.07
10	8.43	0.08	23	8.49	0.08
11	8.37	0.04	24	8.44	0.06
12	8.39	0.11	25	8.40	0.08
13	8.38	0.04	26	8.43	0.07

- (i) Dapatkan carta kawalan percubaan.
- (ii) Jika ada titik di luar had-had kawalan percubaan, anggapkan ia disebabkan sebab-sebab terumpukkan. Periksa semula carta kawalan itu.

(30/100)

- (a) Syarikat Elektronik Malaysia mengeluarkan sejenis chip E-102-A untuk komputer. Pihak pengurus ingin menggunakan carta-p (carta kadaran butir yang cacat) untuk mengawal proses penghasilannya. Yang berikut ialah maklumat 26 sampel awal (saiz setiap sampel ialah 1000):

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Sampel	Bilangan butir yang cacat	Sampel	Bilangan butir yang cacat
1	15	14	41
2	24	15	20
3	11	16	14
4	10	17	15
5	6	18	14
6	16	19	22
7	16	20	20
8	18	21	21
9	8	22	28
10	28	23	5
11	30	24	9
12	18	25	18
13	25	26	2

- (i) Dapatkan carta-p percubaan.
- (ii) Jika terdapat titik-titik di luar had-had kawalan percubaan, anggapkan ia disebabkan sebab-sebab terumpukkan. Periksa semula carta-p itu.

(30/100)

- (c) p ialah kadaran kecacatan butir-butir yang dihasilkan di dalam suatu proses penghasilan. Di dalam ujian kaedah berjujukan (ujian nisbah kebolehjadian maksimum) tentang

$$H_0 : p = 0.10$$

lawan $H_A : p = 0.20, \alpha = 0.05, \beta = 0.10$

- (i) Tunjukkan rantau genting penerimaan, rantau penolakan dan rantau berterusan pensampelan di dalam satah-xw, di mana

x = bilangan butir yang cacat
w = bilangan butir yang tidak cacat.

- (ii) Jika yang berikut ialah sampel yang disenaraikan mengikut susunan pengambilan,

TTTTCTTCTCCTTCC

sudahkah keputusan dicapai untuk menerima H_0 atau menolak H_0 ? T bermaksud butir tidak cacat, C bermaksud butir itu cacat. Gunakan $\alpha = 0.05$.

(40/100)

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4. (a) Merujuk kepada carta \bar{X} -R, bincangkan corak-corak utama suatu proses penghasilan di luar kawalan dan sebab-sebab terumpukkan utama yang mungkin.

(30/100)

- (b) Syarikat Diskette Malaysia mengeluarkan "Mini Disk" untuk kegunaan komputer. Proses penghasilannya diketahui telah stabil. Kini, pihak pengurus ingin menggunakan carta-D (carta demerit per unit) untuk mengawal proses penghasilannya. Daripada 25 subsampel setiap saiz 100, maklumat yang berikut didapati:

Jenis kecacatan	teruk	genting	major	minor
Bilangan kecacatan	1	5	25	200

- (i) Dapatkan carta-D jika pemberat 4 jenis kecacatan itu di dalam kadaran 27 : 9 : 3 : 1.
- (ii) Satu sampel yang saiznya 100 diambil daripada proses penghasilan tersebut, dan didapati

Jenis kecacatan	teruk	genting	major	minor
Bilangan kecacatan	2	10	27	205

Dapatkan demerit per unit untuk sampel ini. Berdasarkan maklumat sampel ini, adakah proses di dalam kawalan?

(30/100)

- (c) Carta kawalan \bar{X} -R telah digunakan untuk suatu proses penghasilan dan didapati proses itu sudah stabil. Kini, pihak pengurus ingin menggunakan carta kawalan median-julat untuk mengawal proses tersebut. 26 subsampel setiap bersaiz 3 telah diambil dan data seperti yang berikut:

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Subsampel	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	Subsampel	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃
1	8.0	10.2	9.2	14	11.4	10.4	16.4
2	13.2	16.4	12.6	15	11.6	8.8	10.6
3	10.8	10.8	9.8	16	13.2	10.6	12.4
4	8.6	12.4	14.6	17	14.2	12.4	11.2
5	10.2	15.6	12.8	18	10.0	14.0	9.8
6	13.8	12.6	9.4	19	12.3	13.2	14.2
7	14.4	14.4	16.0	20	14.0	13.8	12.8
8	10.2	12.4	10.6	21	15.6	10.4	12.4
9	15.8	15.2	9.8	22	13.2	11.4	15.4
10	13.6	12.6	9.2	23	12.2	12.4	15.4
11	14.2	16.4	11.8	24	14.2	10.2	12.8
12	15.4	11.2	8.8	25	13.6	14.4	15.2
13	13.0	12.4	13.7	26	15.6	13.6	12.8

(i) Binakan carta kawalan median-julat.

(ii) Apakah keupayaan proses? Jika spesifikasi daripada pengguna ialah 13.5 ± 0.5 , apakah indeks keupayaan proses ini?

(40/100)

5. (a) Untuk saiz lot $N = 5,000$, $AQL = 1.00\%$, gunakan MIL - STD - 105D pada paras inspeksi II, tentukan rancangan pensampelan penerimaan tunggal untuk inspeksi normal, ketat dan longgar. Terangkan makna nombor-nombor yang anda berikan.

(30/100)

(b) Untuk saiz lot $N = 80,000$, $AQL = 0.40\%$, gunakan MIL - STD - 105D pada paras inspeksi II, tentukan rancangan pensampelan penerimaan berganda dua untuk inspeksi normal, ketat dan longgar. Terangkan makna nombor-nombor yang anda berikan.

(30/100)

(c) Yang berikut ialah rancangan pensampel penerimaan berganda tiga untuk suatu penghantaran: saiz lot $N = 5000$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 n_1 = 50, & c_1 = 1, & r_1 = 4 \\
 n_2 = 50, & c_2 = 4, & r_2 = 7 \\
 n_3 = 50, & c_3 = 7, & r_3 = 8
 \end{array}$$

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

- (i) Dapatkan lengkung-lengkung cirian pengoperasian selepas sampel yang pertama dan sampel yang kedua.
- (ii) Dapatkan persamaan untuk lengkung cirian pengoperasian pada sampel ketiga.

(40/100)

6. (a) Tulis nota pendek tentang

- (i) kadar kegagalan dan kadar bahaya
- (ii) kebolehpercayaan suatu ciptaan.

(30/100)

(b) X ialah pembolehubah rawak masahayat suatu komponen untuk sejenis komputer dan kadar bahayanya ialah $h(x)$.

$$h(x) = BC^x, \quad x \geq 0,$$

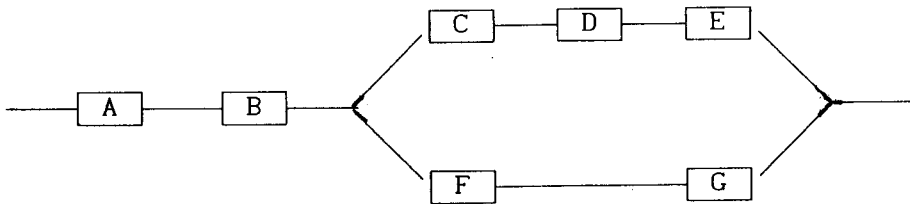
B, C pemalar positif.

- (i) Tentukan f.k.k. untuk pembolehubah rawak X .
- (ii) Jika $B = 2, C = 1/e$, cari kebolehpercayaan komponen itu pada masa $t = \ln 10$.

(40/100)

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(c) Di dalam sistem campuran yang berikut:



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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{500} e^{-\frac{1}{500}x}, \quad x > 0.$$

Cari kebolehpercayaan sistem ini pada min masa taburan.

(30/100)

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

c	$P_a = 0.95$ ($\alpha = 0.05$)	$P_a = 0.10$ ($\beta = 0.10$)	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," *Industrial Quality Control*, 9, No. 1 (July 1952), p. 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
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	B	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	D	E	G	H	
281 to 500	B	C	D	E	F	H	J	
501 to 1200	C	C	E	F	F	J	K	
1201 to 3200	C	D	E	F	G	K	L	
3201 to 10000	C	D	F	F	G	L	M	
10001 to 35000	C	D	F	F	H	M	N	
35001 to 150000	D	E	G	G	J	N	P	
150001 to 500000	D	E	G	H	J	P	Q	
500001 and over	D	E	H	K	K	Q	R	

Convert to their special inspection levels

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

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

Note.

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

Sample size code letter	Acceptable Quality Levels (normal inspection)																					
	0.010	0.015	0.025	0.040	0.065	1.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	6.5	10	15	25	40	65	100	150	250	400	650	1000	
A	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
B	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
C	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
D	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
E	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
F	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
G	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
H	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
J	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
K	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
L	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
M	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
N	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
P	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Q	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
R	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

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 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.

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

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	
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

Sample size code letter	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	
A	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
B	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
C	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
D	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
E	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
F	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
G	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
H	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
J	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
K	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
L	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
M	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
N	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
P	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
Q	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re
ii	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	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.
 † If the acceptance number has been exceeded, but the rejection number has not been reached, accept the lot, but reinspect normal inspection (see 10.1.4).

Table 6-9 Double Sampling Plans for Normal Inspection (Table III-A of MIL-STD 105D)^a

Sample size code letter	Sample size	Cumulative 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
A			→																											
B	First Second	2 4	→																											
C	First Second	3 6	→																											
D	First Second	5 10	→																											
E	First Second	8 16	→																											
F	First Second	13 26	→																											
G	First Second	20 40	→																											
H	First Second	32 64	→																											
J	First Second	50 100	→																											
K	First Second	80 160	→																											
L	First Second	125 250	→																											
M	First Second	200 400	→																											
N	First Second	315 630	→																											
P	First Second	500 1000	→																											
Q	First Second	800 1600	→																											
R	First Second	1250 2500	→																											

 = 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.

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

Observations in Sample, n	Chart for Standard Deviations										Chart for Ranges						
	Chart for Averages					Chart for Standard Deviations					Factors for Central Line			Factors for Control Limits			
	A	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	c ₄	1/c ₄	B ₃	B ₄	B ₅	B ₆	d ₂	1/d ₂	d ₁	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄
2	1.21	1.880	2.659	0.7979	1.2533	0	3.267	0	2.606	1.128	0.8855	0.853	0	3.686	0	3.267	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1.548
25	0.600	0.155	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	1.541

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

Subgroup Size	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.

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Table 7. Solutions c of Equation (1) in Sec. 15.3 n = Size of sample

n	$\alpha = 20\%$	$\alpha = 10\%$	$\alpha = 5\%$	$\alpha = 2\%$	$\alpha = 1\%$
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	900	950	975	990	995
2	684	776	842	900	929
3	565	636	708	785	829
4	493	565	624	689	734
5	447	509	563	627	669
6	410	468	519	577	617
7	381	436	483	538	576
8	359	410	454	507	542
9	339	387	430	480	513
10	323	369	409	457	486
11	308	352	391	437	468
12	296	338	375	419	449
13	285	325	361	404	432
14	275	314	349	390	418
15	266	304	338	377	404
16	258	295	327	366	392
17	250	286	318	355	381
18	244	279	309	346	371
19	237	271	301	337	361
20	232	265	294	329	352
21	226	259	287	321	344
22	221	253	281	314	337
23	216	247	275	307	330
24	212	242	269	301	323
25	208	238	264	295	317
26	204	233	259	290	311
27	200	229	254	284	305
28	197	225	250	279	300
29	193	221	246	275	295
30	190	218	242	270	290
35	177	202	224	251	269
40	165	189	210	235	252
45	156	179	198	222	238
50	148	170	188	211	226
55	142	162	180	201	216
60	136	155	172	193	207
65	131	149	166	185	199
70	126	144	160	179	192
75	122	139	154	173	185
80	118	135	150	167	179
85	114	131	145	162	174
90	111	127	141	158	169
95	108	124	137	154	165
100	106	121	134	150	161
Approximation for large n	$1.07/\sqrt{n}$	$1.22/\sqrt{n}$	$1.36/\sqrt{n}$	$1.52/\sqrt{n}$	$1.63/\sqrt{n}$