

Quiz #3, Quality control 2015 Fall

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- Not only answer but also derivations

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1. Let $X \sim \text{Bin}(n=150, p=0.08)$. For $a=2.03205$ and $b=21.96795$, the exact value is $\alpha = \Pr(a \leq X \leq b) = 0.9954$. Find the approximate value $\alpha^* = \Pr(a \leq X \leq b)$ by the normal approximation

[Exactly calculate up to 5 digits: 0.00000]

$$\alpha^* = P_r(a \leq X \leq b)$$

$$= P(2.03205 \leq X \leq 21.96795)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{21.96795-12}{\sqrt{11.04}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2.03205-12}{\sqrt{11.04}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(3) - \Phi(-3) = \Phi(3) - (1 - \Phi(3)) = 2 \times 0.99865 - 1 = \underline{0.9973}$$

+2/2

2. Chips of an engineering plastic have average size 45mm and standard deviation 2mm. Upper and lower specification limits for the chips are 48mm and 41mm, respectively.

- 1) What is the probability that a chip gets outside the specification?

[up to 4 digits: 0.0000]

- 2) We obtained sizes of chips (43, 44, 47, 46, 45). Find an estimate of the standard deviation by "range method". [up to 2 digits: 0.00]

$$X \sim N(\mu=45, \sigma^2=4) \quad [41, 48]$$

1) $P(\text{a chip gets outside the specification})$

$$= P(X < 41) + P(X > 48)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{41-45}{2}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{48-45}{2}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(-2) + 1 - \Phi(1.5) =$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(2) + 1 - \Phi(1.5) =$$

$$= 1 - 0.9772 + 1 - 0.9332 =$$

$$= \underline{0.0896}$$

2) range method: $\hat{\sigma} = \frac{R}{d_2}$

$$R = 47 - 43 = 4$$

$$(n=5), d_2 = 2.326$$

$$\therefore \hat{\sigma} = \frac{4}{2.326} = \underline{1.72}$$

$$|Z_0| > Z_{\alpha/2} =$$

3. Suppose $X_i, i=1, \dots, n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. An engineer considers a test $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ vs.

$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ with level $\alpha = 0.0027$. Let $\delta = \mu_1 - \mu_0$ be the shift of mean.

1) Derive the producer's risk (Type I error)

2) Under $H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta$, derive the consumer's risk (Type II error) in terms of δ ,

σ , and Φ .

3) Draw OC curve for $n=4$

(Plot must be clear and contain detailed information such that I understand it)

1) producer's risk: type I error = $\alpha = P(\text{Reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is true})$

$$= P(|Z_0| > Z_{0.00135} | \mu = \mu_0)$$

$$= P(|Z_0| > 3 | \mu = \mu_0)$$

$$= \Phi(-3) + 1 - \Phi(3)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(3) + 1 - \Phi(3) = 2 - 2 \times 0.99865 = 0.0027$$

2) $\delta = \mu_1 - \mu_0, Z_{0.00135} = 3$

consumer's risk: type II error = $\beta = P(\text{Accept } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is false})$

$$= P(|Z_0| \leq 3 | \mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta)$$

$$= P(-3 \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq 3 | \mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta)$$

$$= P(-3 \leq \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq 3 | \mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta)$$

3) $n=4, \text{ so } d = \frac{\delta}{\sigma}$

$$P(d) = \Phi(3-2d) - \Phi(-3-2d)$$

$$P(0) = \Phi(3) - \Phi(-3) = 2 \times 0.99865 = 0.9973$$

$$P(1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) \approx 0.8413$$

$$P(2) \approx \Phi(-1) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587$$

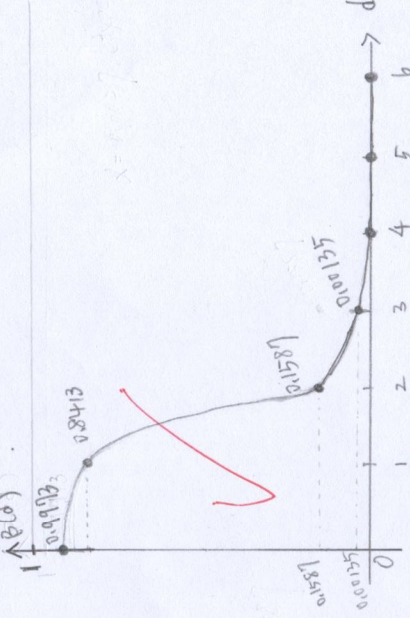
$$P(3) \approx \Phi(-3) = 1 - \Phi(3) = 1 - 0.99865 = 0.00135$$

$$P(4) \approx \Phi(-5) \approx 0$$

$$P(5) \approx 0$$

$$= P(-3 - \frac{\sqrt{n}\delta}{\sigma} \leq Z \leq 3 - \frac{\sqrt{n}\delta}{\sigma} | \mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta)$$

$$= \Phi(3 - \frac{\sqrt{n}\delta}{\sigma}) - \Phi(-3 - \frac{\sqrt{n}\delta}{\sigma})$$



OC curve for $n=4$ with $\alpha=0.0027$ (type I error)

Tables

Table: the normal distribution $p = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx$

z	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3		
p	0.5	0.6915	0.8413	0.9332	0.9772	0.9938	0.99865	0.99977	0.99997

Table: Conversion of range to standard deviation

n	2	3	4	5	6
d_2	1.128	1.683	2.059	2.326	2.534

Table: Square, square-root table

number	square	square root
3.141593	9.869604	1.772454
5	25	2.236
6	36	2.449
7	49	2.646
8	64	2.828
9	81	3.000
10	100	3.162
11	121	3.317
11.04	121.8816	3.32265
12	144	3.464