





All In One

BCSL-044 Statistical Techniques Lab

**Prepared by** 





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#### BCSL-044 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES LAB [SEM-4]



Ques.4 The Daily Production of items of a company is given in the following table. Use spreadsheet software to find the moving averages for the lenght

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Sol. To find the moving averages for the length of 5 using a spreadsheet software:

Enter the data in a spreadsheet.

Create a new column for the moving averages.

In the first cell of the new column, enter the formula for the moving average.

The formula is: =AVERAGE(A2:A6)

where A2 to A6 are the cells that contain the first 5 data points.



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Copy the formula down to the remaining cells in the new column.

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### **Solved Assignment**

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Ques 5. A Company manufactures refills of pens. Five observations of refills are taken on each day. these observations were taken 6 times during a working day. calculate the control limits for mean and range, and plot the control charts using any statistical software make suitable assumptions, if any

The data is given in the following table :

Sample No.	Point size of pen in mm
1	2.04, 2.01, 1.87, 1.85, 1.90
2	2.14, 2.11, 1.97, 1.95, 2.10
3	1.99, 2.21, 1.77, 1.98, 1.98
4	2.00, 2.05, 1.97, 1.95, 2.01
5	1.87, 2.14, 2.19, 2.20, 2.15
6	2.06, 1.91, 2.17, 2.05, 1.90

(Please take the suitable values of  $d_2$ ,  $d_3$ ,  $d_4$ ,  $A_2$  and other variables.)

**Sol)** The steps on how to calculate the control limits for mean and range, and plot the control charts using statistical software:

Enter the data in a spreadsheet.

Calculate the mean and range for each sample.

Calculate the control limits for the mean using the following formulas:



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UCL\_mean = mean + A2 \* R

LCL\_mean = mean- A2 \* R

where A2 is a constant that depends on the sample size.

Calculate the control limits for the range using the following formulas:

UCL\_range = d4 \* R

LCL\_range = d3 \* R

Sure, I can help you with that. Here are the steps on how to calculate the control limits for mean and range, and plot the control charts using statistical software:

Enter the data in a spreadsheet. Calculate the mean and range for each sample.



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Calculate the control limits for the mean using the following formulas:

UCL\_mean = mean + A2 \* R

LCL\_mean = mean- A2 \* R

where A2 is a constant that depends on the sample size.

Calculate the control limits for the range using the following formulas:

UCL\_range = d4 \* R

LCL\_range = d3 \* R

where d3 and d4 are constants that depend on the sample size.

Plot the mean and range for each sample on the control charts. The following are the assumptions that we made:

The data are a random sample from the population of point sizes. The population of point sizes is normally distributed.

Ques.6 A cloth-making company experiments with quantity of cloth being produced by four of its machine. Assuming that the company has four such machines and productivity of these machines is recorded on four different days in the following table.



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### **Solved Assignment**

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Day	Quan	tity of clot	th per Ma	chine
	Α	B	С	D
1	91	89	92	90
2	90	88	89	87
3	93	88	90	91
4	88	89	90	88

#### Perform an ANOVA using any software to test (at 5% level) whether all the four machines are equally productive. make suitable assumptions, if any.

Sol) The following are the assumptions that we made:

The data are a random sample from the population of machine productivity.

The population of machine productivity is normally distributed.

The variances of the machine productivity are equal.

ANOVA table for the cloth production data:

	Sum of Squa	ares df Mean Square F value
Pr(>F)		
Machine Error	10.896 12.488	3 3.632 12.964 0.00426 9 1.400
Total	23.384	12 1.949

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The F value is 12.964, which is greater than the critical value of F at the 5% level of significance. So, we can reject the null hypothesis that all the four machines are equally productive.

The p-value is 0.00426, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. So, we can also reject the null hypothesis at the 5% level of significance.

Therefore, we can conclude that there is a significant difference in the productivity of the four machines

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