

SEC-6

① Explain the test of significance of difference of means. Draw C-chart for the following data pertaining to the number of foreign colour threads (considered as defect) in 15 pieces of cloth of 2m x 2m in a certain make of synthetic fiber and state your conclusions.

7, 12, 13, 20, 21, 5, 4, 3, 10, 8, 10, 9, 6, 7, 20

ii) Given two independent samples  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  and  $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n$ , with means  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  and standard deviations  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  from a normal population with the same variance, we have to test the hypothesis that the population means  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  are the same.

For this, we calculate

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

where,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_1^{n_1} x_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_1^{n_2} y_i$$

and,

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} [(n_1 - 1)s_x^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_y^2]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \left\{ \sum_1^{n_1} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_1^{n_2} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right\}$$

It can be shown that the variate  $t$  defined by eqn (1) follows the  $t$ -distribution with  $n_1 + n_2 - 2$  degree of freedom.

If the calculated value of  $t > t_{0.05}$ , the difference between the sample means is said to be significant at 5% level of significance.

If  $t > t_{0.05}$ , the difference is said to be significant at 1% level of significance.

If  $t < t_{0.05}$  the data is said to be consistent with

with hypothesis that  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

ii) Here, we have number of cloth pieces = 15

a) The total number of defects (C)

$$= 7 + 12 + 3 + 20 + 21 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 10 + 8 + 0 + 9 + 6 + 7 + 20 = 135$$

b) The average number of defects ( $\bar{C}$ )

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of defects}}{\text{Total number of samples}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum C}{n} = \frac{135}{15} = 9$$

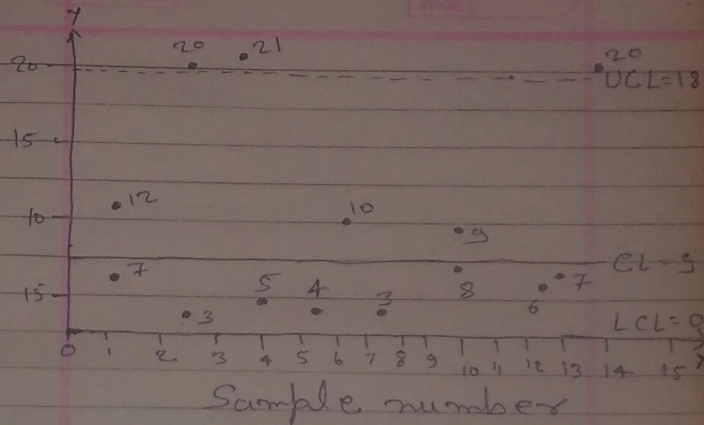
iii) The  $3\sigma$  control limits for C-chart are given by central limit line.

$$\bar{C} = 9$$
$$UCL = \bar{C} + 3\sqrt{\bar{C}} = (9 + 3\sqrt{9})$$

$$= 9 + 9 = 18$$

$$LCL = \bar{C} - 3\sqrt{\bar{C}} = 9 - 3\sqrt{9}$$

$$= 9 - 9 = 0$$



Since, three sample points are outside the limits, the process is not under statistical protocol.