## Post Graduate Diploma in

## Applied Statistics (PGDAST) <br> Term-End Examination <br> December, 2018

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS LAB

Time: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks : 50

Note: (i) Attempt any two questions.
(ii) Solve the questions in Microsoft Excel.
(iii) Use of Formulae and Statistical Tables Booklet for PGDAST is allowed.
(iv) Mention hypotheses, interpretations, etc.

1. (a) A company makes iron plates weighing 500 gm each. It has installed a new machine for speeding up production. The company's quality control officer has taken a random sample of 7 plates every hour for checking the efficiency of the new machine. In this manner, a total of 22 random samples of size 7 each were taken and the weights of the plates are recorded and given in the following table :

| Sample No. | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 500.00 | 500.25 | 500.39 | 500.13 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.12 |
| 2 | 500.11 | 500.14 | 500.12 | 500.00 | 500.15 | 500.11 | 500.17 |
| 3 | 500.11 | 500.13 | 500.12 | 500.19 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.15 |
| 4 | 500.12 | 500.21 | 500.14 | 500.17 | 500.18 | 500.19 | 500.21 |
| 5 | 500.00 | 500.16 | 500.19 | 500.00 | 500.14 | 500.00 | 500.19 |
| 6 | 500.14 | 500.18 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.15 | 500.17 |
| 7 | 500.12 | 500.14 | 500.13 | 500.14 | 500.31 | 500.21 | 500.00 |
| 8 | 500.12 | 500.13 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.32 | 500.31 | 500.21 |
| 9 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.19 | 500.32 | 500.31 | 500.22 | 500.23 |
| 10 | 500.23 | 500.32 | 500.31 | 500.43 | 500.41 | 500.39 | 500.37 |
| 11 | 500.43 | 500.42 | 500.21 | 500.13 | 500.17 | 500.16 | 500.18 |
| 12 | 500.14 | 500.17 | 500.12 | 500.13 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 13 | 500.31 | 500.32 | -500.32 | 500.14 | 500.12 | 500.11 | 500.12 |
| 14 | 500.12 | 500.12 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.11 | 500.17 | 500.15 |
| 15 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.13 | 500.12 | 500.14 | 500.31 | 500.00 |
| 16 | 500.32 | 500.24 | 500.23 | 500.22 | 500.21 | 500.22 | 500.15 |
| 17 | 500.12 | 500.15 | 500.12 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.12 | 500.14 |
| 18 | 500.15 | 500.14 | 500.16 | 500.17 | 500.12 | 500.00 | 500.13 |
| 19 | 500.00 | 500.15 | 500.00 | 500.12 | 500.12 | 500.13 | 500.12 |
| 20 | 500.00 | 500.13 | 500.15 | 500.13 | 500.14 | 500.16 | 500.00 |
| 21 | 500.12 | 500.13 | $500: 00$ | 500.00 | 500.12 | 500.17 | 500.18 |
| 22 | 500.13 | 500.15 | 500.00 | 500.13 | 500.13 | 500.12 | 500.15 |

Draw suitable control charts for process variability and processmean and comment whether the process is under control. If not, draw the revised charts.
(b) A cable wire company has spent heavily on advertisements. The sales and advertisement expenses (in thousand rupees) for 12 randomly selected months are given as follows:

| Months | Advertisement Cost <br> (in thousand rupees) | Sales <br> (in thousand rupees) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| January | 920 | 9,300 |
| February | 940 | 9,000 |
| March | 970 | 10,200 |
| April | 980 | 9,900 |
| May | 1,000 | 11,000 |
| June | 1,020 | 10,500 |
| July | 1,040 | 11,500 |
| August | 1,050 | 11,200 |
| September | 1,050 | 11,300 |
| October | 1,070 | 12,000 |
| November | 1,070 | 12,500 |
| December | 1,100 | 12,200 |

(i) Construct scatter plot between sales and advertisement.
(ii) Develop a linear regression model to predict the impact of advertisement on sales.
(iii) Perform residual analysis.
(iv) Calculate coefficient of determination, standard error of the estimate and interpret the results.
(v) Perform $t$-test for the result testing slope of the model at $1 \%$ level of significance.
2. (a) A consumer electronic company has developed an aggressive policy to increase sales of a newly launched product. The company has invested in advertisements as well as employed salesmen for increasing sales rapidly. The sales, the total salary and expenditure on advertisement for 24 randomly selected months are given in the following table :

| Months | Sales <br> (in thousand ₹) | Total Salary <br> (in thousand ₹) | Advertisement <br> Expenditure <br> (in thousand ₹) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5,000 | 250 | 180 |
| 2 | 5,200 | 350 | 250 |
| 3 | 5,700 | 150 | 150 |
| 4 | 6,300 | 270 | 240 |
| 5 | 6,400 | 200 | 110 |
| 7 | 6,400 | 80 | 110 |
| 8 |  |  | 177 |


| 9 | 6,900 | 290 | 170 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 7,300 | 310 | 240 |
| 11 | 6,950 | 60 | 184 |
| 12 | 7,350 | 100 |  |
| 13 | 6,920 | 140 | 218 |
| 14 | 8,450 | 80 | 216 |
| 15 | 9,600 | 180 | 246 |
| 16 | 10,900 | 70 | 229 |
| 17 | 10,200 | 100 | 269 |
| 18 | 12,200 | 60 | 344 |
| 19 | 10,500 | 12,800 | 120 |
| 20 | 12,600 | 140 | 303 |
| 21 | 11,500 | 90 | 320 |
| 22 | 14,000 |  | 430 |
| 23 |  | 430 |  |
| 24 |  |  | 422 |

(i) Prepare a scatter matrix to get an idea about the relationship among variables.
(ii) Develop a multiple linear regression model and test significance of the fitted model at $5 \%$ level of significance. 12
(b) On a particular day, 24 items from a production process were selected randomly and examined. The number of defects found in each item were as follows :

| Item No. | Number of Defects |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 3 |
| 8 | 5 |
| 9 | 3 |
| 10 | 4 |
| 11 | 12 |
| 12 | 4 |
| 13 | 4 |
| 14 | 1 |
| 15 | 3 |
| 16 | 5 |
| 17 | 4 |
| 18 | 1 |
| 19 | 4 |
| 20 | 3 |
| 21 |  |
| 22 |  |
| 23 |  |
| 24 |  |
|  |  |

[^0]3. The data given below represent the number of persons visiting a place of interest on a monthly basis from January, 2015 to December, 2017 :

| Months | No. of Persons (in thousands) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| January | 90 | 100 | 110 |
| February | 85 | 89 | 93 |
| March | 70 | 74 | 78 |
| April | 60 | 62 | 66 |
| May | 55 | 55 | 58 |
| June | 45 | 47 | 40 |
| July | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| August | 40 | 43 | 45 |
| September | 70 | 65 | 72 |
| October | 120 | 127 | 130 |
| November | 115 | 118 | 118 |
| December | 118 | 120 | 124 |

(i) Calculate seasonal indices using ratio-to-moving average method.
(ii) Obtain deseasonalised values and then fit a linear trend line to the deseasonalised data using method of least squares.
(iii) Plot original data and deseasonalised data.


[^0]:    Draw suitable control chart and check whether the process is under control ? If not, draw the revised charts.

