

Index

Note: **boldface** page numbers indicate definitions.

- 2-factor interaction of factors, **553, 573**
- 2^p factorial studies
 - balanced, 580–587
 - confidence intervals for, 587–590
 - special devices for, 187–190
 - without replication, 577–580
- 2^{p-1} fractional factorials
 - choosing, 596–597
 - data analysis for, 603–607
 - determining the alias structure of, 600–601
- 2^{p-q} fractional factorials
 - choosing, 613–614
 - data analysis for, 618–620
 - determining the alias structure of, 614
- 3-factor interaction, **573**
- Accelerated life test, 62
- Accelerated life testing, 210
- Accompanying variable, **39**
- Accurate measurement, **17**
- Alias structure, **601**
- Allocation of resources, 46
- Alternative hypothesis, **347**
- Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
 - multiple linear regression, 691–696
 - one-way, 478
 - F test, 479–482
 - identity and table, 482–487
 - random effects models and analyses, 487–491
 - estimator of the treatment variance, 492
 - inference for variance components, 491–495
 - simple linear regression, 669–672, 673
- Analytical study, **6**
- ANOVA, *see* Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
- Arithmetic mean, **93**
- “As past data” Shewhart control charts, **500**
- Assignable causes, 498
- Attributes data
 - bar charts and plots for, 107–112
 - numerical summarization of, 104–107
- Axioms, 728
- Axioms of probability theory, 729–735, **733**
- Balanced 2^p factorial studies,
 - confidence intervals for, 587–590
 - fitting and checking simplified models, 580–587
- Balanced data, 172
- Balanced data confidence limits
 - for a 2^p effect, 587
 - for one-way random effects model, 491, 493
- Baseline variation, 44, 498
- Bath tub curve, **763**
- Bell-shaped histogram, 73
- Bimodal histogram, 72
- Binomial distribution, **233–236**
 - mean of, 236
 - variance of, 236
- Bivariate data, **11**
 - check sheet, 30–31
- Block of experimental units, **41**
- Blocking variables, 40
- Bonferroni inequality, 470, 471–472
- Book paper thickness, measurements, 16
- Boxplots, **81**
- Brittleness, measuring, 14
- Brownlee’s stack loss data, 150
- Bunching, 530
- Burn-in period, 763
- Calibration, 17
- Capability, 95
- Capability of a process, 389
- Carryover effects, 290
- Categorical data, **8–9** (*see also* qualitative data)
- Causality, 5
- Cause-and-effect diagram, 60
- Census, **33**
- Center of mass, 93
- Central limit effect, 316–321
- Central Limit Theorem, 316
- Changes in level, 530
- Charts for demerits, 538
- Chebyshev’s Theorem, 97
- Chi-squared distribution, **386**
- Coefficient of determination, **130–132**, 143, 173, 486–487
 - simple linear regression, sum of squares, 670
- Coefficients for a quadratic
 - matrix of quadratic, 703
 - vector of linear, 703
- Combination, **754–757**
- Comparative study, 43–44, 374

- Complete block plans, 630–631
- Complete randomization, 48–49
- Completely randomized experiments, 47–50
- Conceptual population, 8
- Concomitant variable, **39**
- Conditional densities, geometry of, 298
- Conditional distributions, for continuous random variables, 297–300
- Conditional probability, **739–743**
- Conditional probability density function, for continuous random variables, **297**
- Conditional probability function, for discrete random variables, **284–285**
- Confidence intervals, **335**
 - factorial effects, 554–562
 - interpretation of, **342**
 - large-sample, 335–344
 - P-R method of simultaneous, 472
 - Tukey method, 474–477
- Confidence intervals for means, 461–464
- Confidence levels
 - individual and simultaneous, 469–470
 - interpretation, 341–342
 - of prediction intervals, 424
 - of tolerance intervals, 424–425
- Confidence limits
 - effects in a 2^p factorial, 575
 - mean system response, 662, 686
 - one-way model, 461–462
 - one-way random effects model, 491, 493
 - simultaneous (in regression), 664, 688
 - slope parameter, 659
 - Tukey simultaneous for main effects, 562–563
 - variance of one-way model, 457
- Continuous data
 - likelihood function, 774–781
 - log likelihood function, 775
- Continuous distributions, means and variances for, 249–250
- Continuous random variable, **222**, 244–263, 292–300
 - conditional distributions, 297–300
 - conditional probability density function, **297**
 - independent, **299**
 - joint probability density, **292**
 - marginal probability density, **295**
 - mean or expected value of, **249**
 - standard deviation of, **250**
 - variance of, **250**
- Continuous variables, 9
- Contour plot, **701–702**
- Control chart patterns, 527–531 (*see also* Shewhart control charts)
- Control charts, *see* Shewhart control charts
- Control limits, 498
 - setting, 499
- Controlled variables, **38**, 40
- Correlation vs. causation, 137
- Correlations
 - sample, **129–130**, 137
 - squared, 131
- Count data, descriptive statistics for, 104–112 (*see also* attributes data)
- Count variables, 27
- Cumulative probability functions, **226–228**, 247–249
- Curve fitting by least squares, 149–158
- Cyclical patterns, 147, 528
- Daniel, Cuthbert, 577–578
- Data
 - attributes
 - bar charts and plots for, 107–112
 - numerical summarization of, 104–107
 - analysis for 2^{p-1} fractional studies, 603–607
 - balanced, 172
 - bivariate, **11**, 123
 - Brownlee's stack loss, 150
 - categorical, **8**
 - continuous
 - likelihood function, 774–781
 - log likelihood function, 775
 - count, 104–112 (*see also* attributes data)
 - discrete
 - likelihood function, **765–774**
 - log likelihood function, **776**
 - engineering
 - collection of, 26–32
 - preparing to collect, 56–64
 - measurement, 104
 - mixed
 - likelihood function, 779
 - log likelihood function, 779
 - multivariate, **11**
 - numerical, **9**
 - overfitting of, 160
 - paired, **11**
 - qualitative, **8–9**, 104–112 (*see also* attributes data)
 - quantitative, **9**
 - repeated measures, **11**
 - types of, 8–11
 - univariate, **11**
 - variables, 104
- Data analysis, 19–23
- Data collection
 - physical preparation, 63
 - problem definition, 57–60
 - recording, 30–32
 - sampling, 28–30
 - study definition, 60–63
- Data structures, types of, 11–14
- Data vectors, influence of in regression, 159
- Decreasing force-of-mortality (DFM) distribution, **761**
- Defining relation, **602**, 615
- Definition of effects, 552–554, 572–575
- Descriptive statistics, 104–112
- Design resolution, 620–625, **621**
- Deterministic models, 202–203
- Diagram, cause-and-effect, 60
- Diagrams
 - dot, **66–68**, 74, 76
 - Ishikawa, 61
 - Pareto, **58**
- Direct measure, 26
- Discrete data
 - likelihood function, **765–774**
 - log likelihood function, **766**
- Discrete probability distributions, 228–232
 - binomial, 232–237
 - geometric, 237–240
- Discrete probability functions, 223–226
- Discrete probability models, 221
- Discrete random variable, **222**
 - conditional distributions of, 283–284
 - conditional probability function, **284–285**
 - expected value of, **228**
 - independence of, **289**
 - mean of, **228**
 - standard deviation of, **230**
 - variance of, **230**
- Disjoint events, **731**
- Distribution
 - center of mass, 93
 - first moment, 93
- Distributional shapes
 - engineering interpretations of, 72–73
 - terminology for, 73
- Distributions
 - binomial, **233–236**
 - chi-squared, **386**

- decreasing force-of-mortality (DFM), **761**
- exponential, 257–260
- Gaussian, 251
- geometric, **237–239**
- increasing force-of-mortality (IFM), **761**
- joint, 279
- marginal, 282
- normal, **251**
- null, **348**
- Poisson, **240–243**
- probability, **222**, 251–257
- reference, **348**
- Snedecor *F*, **391**
- standard normal, 88
- Studentized extreme deviate, 472
- Studentized range, 475
- Weibull, **260–263**, 761
- Documentation, 31–32
- Dot diagram, **66–68**, 74, 76, 81, 94
- Dummy variables, 706
 - regression analysis, 713
- Effect sparsity, 577
- Effective experimentation, principles for, 38–47
- Eigenvalues, 703
- Empirical models, 161
- Empty event, **731**
- Engineering data
 - collection of, 26–32
 - preparing to collect, 56–64
- Engineering data-generating process, stability of, 496
- Engineering statistics, **2**
- Enumerative studies
 - judgment-based method, 33
 - sampling, 33–37
 - systematic method, 33
- Enumerative study, **6**
- Equal variances, 651
- Equations
 - choice and interpretation of
 - appropriate, 151
 - normal, 126, 141
 - polynomial, 141
- Error sum of squares, **484**
- Estimation of all *r* individual mean responses, 471
- Events, **729**
 - dependent, **741**
 - disjoint, **731**
 - empty, **731**
 - independence of, **741–743**
 - mutually exclusive, **731**
- Experimental study, **5**
- Experimental variables, **38**
- Experiments, completely randomized, **47–50**
- Exponential distributions, 257–260, **258**
- Extraneous variables, 40
 - blocking, 40
 - control of, 40
 - randomization, 40
- Extrapolation, caution concerning, 158–159
- Factorial effects, individual confidence intervals for, 554–562
- Factorial inference methods, 705
- Factorial interactions, interpretation of, 183–184
- Factorial notation, special 2^p , 187–188
- Factorial study
 - 2^p
 - confidence intervals for, 587–590
 - special devices for, 187–190
 - without replication, 577–580
 - balanced 2^p factorial studies
 - confidence intervals for, 587–590
 - fitting and checking simplified models, 580–587
 - complete, **12**
 - fractional, **13**
- Factorials, importance of two-level, 190
- Factors
 - 2-factor interaction of in three-way factorial studies, **573**
 - 3-factor interaction of in three-way factorial studies, **573**
 - fitted interaction of, **169, 182**
 - fitted main effect of, **166, 182**
 - interaction of in *p*-way factorials, **553**
 - levels, **12**
 - main effect of in *p*-way factorials, **552**
 - main effect of in three-way factorial studies, **572**
- Few-effects model, confidence intervals for balanced 2^p studies, 587–590
- Few-effects sample variance, **582**
 - alternative formula for, 583
- First (or lower) quartile, **80**
- First moment, 93
- Fishbone diagram, *see* cause-and-effect and Ishikawa diagrams
- Fitted effects, normal-plotting of, 577–580
- Fitted factorial effects, 162–190
 - 2-factor studies, 163–171
 - three-way and higher factorials, 178–184
- Fitted interaction of factors, **169, 182**, 183
- Fitted main effect of factors, **166, 182**
- Fitted quadratics, interpreting, 701–702
- Fitted value, 129
- Flowcharts, 58
- Force-of-mortality function, **760–764**
- Formal inference, methods of, 361
- Fractional factorial experimentation, 591
- Fractional factorial studies
 - aliases, **601**
 - blocks, 625–631
 - complete block plans, 630–631
 - design resolution, 620–625
 - experiment size, 631
 - fundamental issues, 596–597
 - generator, 601, **614**
 - observations about, 592–596
- Fractional factorials, saturated, 622
- Frequency histogram, 72
- Frequency table, **70–71**, 74
- Functions
 - conditional probability, **284–285**
 - conditional probability density, 297
 - cumulative probability, **226–228**, 247–249
 - discrete probability, 223–226
 - force-of-mortality, **760–764**
 - geometric cumulative probability
 - relationship for, 237
 - hazard (*see* force-of-mortality)
 - joint probability, **279**
 - likelihood
 - continuous and mixed data, 774–781
 - discrete data, 765–774
 - mixed, 779
 - linear, 698
 - log likelihood
 - continuous data, 775
 - discrete data, **766**
 - mixed, 779
 - marginal probability, **282**
 - probability density, **245–247**
 - conditional, **297**
 - probability, **223–228**
 - conditional, **284–285**
 - cumulative, **226–228**, 247–249
 - discrete, 223–226
 - geometric cumulative, 237
 - joint, **279**
 - marginal, **282**
 - mathematically valid, 225
 - standard normal cumulative, 252

- quadratic, 698
 - quantile, standard normal, 254
 - reliability (*see* survivorship)
 - standard normal cumulative probability, 252
 - standard normal quantile, 254
 - survivorship, 759–760
- Gauge R and R studies, 27
- Gaussian probability distribution, **251**
(*see also* normal distribution)
- General linear combinations of means, intervals for, 464–469
- Generators, 601, **614**
defining relation, 615 Geometric cumulative probability function, relationship for, 237 Geometric distribution, **237–239**
mean of, 239
variance of, 239
- Geometry of conditional densities, 298
- Grouping, 530
- Half fraction of a 2^p factorial
aliasing, 600–603
best, 597
defining relation for, **602**
- Half normal plot, 577
- Hazard function, *see* force-of-mortality function
- Histograms, **71–73**, 74, 81, 85
bell-shaped, 72
bimodal, 72
frequency, 72
guidelines for making, 72
left-skewed, 73
multimodal, 72
probability, 228
relative frequency, 72
right-skewed, 73
truncated, 73
uniform, 73
- Hypothesis testing, 347 (*see also* significance testing)
- iid, *see* independent and identically distributed random variables
- Incomplete block experiments, **53–55**
- Increasing force-of-mortality (IFM) distribution, **761**
- Independence of events, 741–743
- Independent continuous random variables, **299**
- Independent discrete random variables, **289**
- Independent identical success-failure trials, 232, 400
- Independent and identically distributed (idd) random variables, **291**
- Individual confidence intervals for factorial effects, 554–562
- Individual confidence levels, 562
- Industrial process improvement, 515–516
- Inference
single proportion, 400–407
two proportions, 407–413
- Inference methods
definition of effects, 552–554
likelihood-based large-sample, 781–784
one-way in two-way factorials, 547–551
 p -way factorials, 568–590
two way factorial notation, 551–554
- Inference methods for individual values, 440
- Inference methods for one and two means, 441
- Inference methods for proportions, 442
- Inference methods for variances, 442
- Inference for specified regression parameters, 682–685
- Inferences for variances, caveats about, 398
- Inferring causality, 5
- Instability, 101, 528
- Instrument drift, 18
- Interaction of factors, p -way factorial studies, **553**
- Interaction plot, 165
- Interquartile range, 81
- Ishikawa diagram, 61 (*see also* cause-and-effect and fishbone diagrams)
- JMP, 103
- Joint probability density, for continuous random variables, **292**
- Joint probability function, **279**
- Jointly continuous random variables, 292–297
- Jointly discrete random variables, 279–283
- Lack of fit, testing for, 723
- Large-sample likelihood-based inference methods, 781–784
- Least squares
curve fitting by, 141–149
fitting a line by, 123–136, 651
principle of, 124–129, **125**
surface fitting by, 149–158
- Left-skewed histogram, 73
- Likelihood estimate, maximum, **772**
- Likelihood functions
continuous data, 774–781
discrete data, 765–774
mixed data, 774–781
- Likelihood-based large-sample inference methods, 781–784
- Linear combination, confidence limits for two-way factorial means, 556
- Linear combination of means, confidence limits for, 465
- Linear combinations of random variables, 307–310
- Linear functions, 698
- Linear regression model
multiple, 675–682
fitted values for, 677
graphical representation of, 676
residuals for, 677
standardized residuals for, 682
simple, 651–658
fitted values for, 653
graphical representation of, 652
residuals for, 653
standardized residuals for, 656
- Line-fitting sample variance, **653** (*see also* simple linear regression model)
- Logarithmic transformation, 193
- Long-term variation, 498
- Lurking variables, 5
- Main effect of factors
three-way factorial studies, **572**
two-way factorial studies, **552**
- Managed variable, **38**
- Marginal distribution, 282
- Marginal probability densities, for continuous random variables, **295**
- Marginal probability function, **282**
- Mathematical models, **19–23**
predictive ability, 19–20
simplicity, 19
- Maximum likelihood estimate, **772**
- Means
arithmetic, **93**
binomial distribution, 236
confidence intervals for, 461–464
continuous distributions, 249–250
continuous random variables, **249**

- discrete random variables, **228**
- general linear combinations
 - intervals for, 464–469
- geometric distribution, 239
- inference methods for, 441
- linear combinations, 464
 - confidence limits for, 465
 - confidence limits for 2-way factorial, 556
- paired differences
 - inference for, 368–374
- Poisson distributions, 241
- population, 98
- process, 101
- random variables
 - linear combinations of, 307–310
- sample, 163, 178
 - linear combination of, 464
- simultaneous two-sided confidence limits for, 664, 688
- Weibull, 260
- Mean system response
 - confidence limits for, 662, 686
 - estimate of all r individual, 471
 - inference for, 661–666, 685–689
- Measurement
 - accuracy, 15, **17**
 - blind, 29
 - calibration of a system, 17
 - methods of, 14–19
 - precision, 15, **16–17**
 - unbiased, **17**
 - validity, **15**
 - variation/error, 15
- Measurement data, 104 (*see also* variables data)
- Measures of location, 92–95
- Measures of spread, 95–98
- Median, **80**
- Memoryless property, 259
- Methods of formal inference, 361
- MINITAB, 102–103, 138–139, 142–143, 150–151, 156, 170, 306, 402, 486, 561, 672–674, 704
- Mixed data
 - likelihood function, 779
 - log likelihood function, 779
- Multimodal histogram, 72
- Multiple linear regression
 - ANOVA, 691–696
 - prediction intervals, 689–691
 - prediction limits, alternative formula for, 689
 - tolerance intervals, 689–691
- Multiple linear regression model, 675–682
 - fitted values for, 677
 - residuals for, 677
 - standardized residuals for, 682
- Multiple linear regression program, 141
- Multiple regression
 - common residual plots in, 155
 - goal of, 152
 - interpreting fitted coefficients from, 151
- Multiple regression methods, 650
- Multiple regression model, factorial analyses, 705–719
- Multiplication principle, 751–752
- Multiplication rule of probability, 740, 742
- Multisample studies, 478–479
 - notational convention for, **480**
 - pooled estimate of variance for, 455–457
- Multivariate data, **11**
- Mutually exclusive events, **731**
- Nonrandom variation, 498
- Normal distribution
 - inference for the variance of, 386–391
 - prediction intervals, 414–419
- Normal distributions, 651
 - with a common variance, 378
- Normal equations, 126
- Normal plot, 88 (*see also* probability plot)
- Normal probability distributions, **251–257**
- Normal probability paper, 90
- Normal probability plots, 264–269
- Normal-plotting of fitted effects, 577–580
 - interpreting, 579
- Null distribution, **348** (*see also* reference distribution)
- Null hypothesis, **347**
- Numerical data, **9** (*see also* quantitative data)
 - discrete, 9
- Numerical summary measures, 92–104
- Observational study, **5**
- Observed level of significance, **349**
- One-way methods in p -way factorials, 569–571
- One-way methods in two-way factorials, 547–551 (*see also* inference methods)
- One-way model, 447
 - assumptions, 447
 - confidence limits for, 461–462
 - confidence limits for variance of, 457
 - fitted values for, 448
 - residuals for, 449
 - standardized residuals for, 459
 - statement in symbols, 447
- One-way random effects model, 488
 - balanced data confidence limits, 491, 493
- Operating characteristic curve, 331
- Operational definitions, 27
- Outcomes, **729**
- p charts, 518–523 (*see also* Shewhart control charts)
- Paired data, **11**
- Paired differences, inference for the mean of, 368–374
- Paired distortion measurements, 11
- Parallel systems, **747–749**
- Parallel traces, 168
- Parameters, **98**
 - fitting or estimating, 20
- Pareto diagram, **58**
- Permutations, **753–754**
- Peterson, Dr. Frank, 20
- Physical preparation, 63
- Pillai-Ramachandran method, 471–474 (*see also* P-R method)
- Pilot plants, 62
- Plots
 - attributes data, 107–112
 - boxplots, **81–85**
 - common residual, 155
 - contour, **701–702**
 - cube, 180–181
 - cycles in, 101
 - cyclical pattern of, 147
 - exponential probability, 270–273
 - half normal, 577
 - interaction, 165
 - interpreting fitted quadratic, 701–702
 - multiple regression
 - common residual, 155
 - normal, 88
 - normal probability, 264–269
 - probability, **88**
 - Q-Q, 85–92, **86**
 - quantile, **80–81**
 - residual, 135–136
 - scatterplots, 74–75
 - steam-and-leaf, **68–70**, 74
 - summary statistics, 99–101
 - theoretical Q-Q, **88**

- Weibull distribution, 273–277
- Plots against process variables, 101–102
- Plots against time, 99–101
 - patterns on, 101
- Plotting, 137
- Poisson distributions, **240–243**
 - mean of, 241
 - variance of, 241
- Poisson observations, independent, 767
- Pooled sample standard deviation, **380, 455**
- Pooling, 379
- Population, 7–8
 - conceptual, 8
- Population mean, 98
- Population means, linear combination of, 464
- Population standard deviation, 99
- Population variance, 99
- Power laws, 194
- P-R method of simultaneous confidence intervals, 472
- Precise measurement, **16–17**
- Predicted value, 129
- Prediction interval, **416**
 - cautions concerning, 418
 - interpretation of, **419**
- Prediction intervals
 - cautions about, 669
 - confidence levels of, 424
 - multiple linear regression, 689–691
 - normal distribution, 414–419
 - simple linear regression, 666–669
- Principle of least squares, **125**
- Probabilistic models, *see* stochastic models
- Probability, **22**
 - multiplication rule of, 740, 742
- Probability density, mechanics analogy for, 245
- Probability density functions, **245–247**
- Probability distribution, **222**
- Probability distributions, *see* distributions
- Probability functions, **223–228**
 - conditional, **284–285**
 - cumulative, **226–228, 247–249**
 - discrete, **223–226**
 - geometric cumulative, 237
 - joint, **279**
 - marginal, **282**
 - mathematically valid, 225
 - standard normal cumulative, 252
- Probability histogram, 228
- Probability paper, 90
- Probability plot, **88**
- Probability theory
 - axioms of, 729–735, **733**
 - simple theorems of, 736–739
- Problem definition, 57–60
- Process capability, 268
- Process mean, changes in level of, 101
- Process variables, plots against, 101–102
- Propagation of error formulas, 310–315
- p*-value, **349**
- p*-way factorial
 - definitions of effects, 572–575
 - notation, 571–572
- Q-Q plots, 85–92, **86**
- Quadratic functions, 698
- Qualitative and count data, Shewhart control charts for, 518–533
- Qualitative data, **8–9** (*see also* categorical data)
 - descriptive statistics for, 104–112 (*see also* attributes data)
- Qualitative variables, 27
- Quantile function, standard normal, 254
- Quantile plots, **80–81**
- Quantile-quantile plot, *see* Q-Q plots
- Quantiles, **78–81**
 - standard normal, 89
- Quantitative data, **9** (*see also* numerical data)
- Quartiles, **80**
- Random digit table, 35
- Random effects model, assumptions, 488
- Random effects models and analyses, 487–491
- Random variables, 221–223, **222**
 - conditional distributions of discrete, 283–284
 - continuous, **222, 249, 292–300**
 - discrete, **222**
 - discrete independent, **289**
 - distribution of a function of, 302–304
 - independent and identically distributed, **291**
 - jointly continuous, 292–297
 - jointly discrete, 279–283
 - linear combinations of, 307–310
 - means and variances for linear combinations of, 307–310
- Random variation, 498
- Randomization, 40–**41**
- Randomized complete block experiments, **50–53**
- Range, **95**
- Reality, 19–23
- Recording, 30–32
 - documentation, 31
- Reference distribution, **348**
- Regression program, 138
- Regression sum of squares, **669**
- Relative frequency histogram, 72
- Reliability function, *see* survivorship function
- Repeatability, **27**
- Repeatability and reproducibility studies, *see* gauge R and R studies
- Repeated measures data, **11**
- Replication, **44–46**
- Reproducibility, **28**
- Reproducibility of results, 44
- Residual analysis, 580
- Residuals, **132–136, 173**
 - linear regression model
 - multiple, 677
 - simple, 653
 - normal plotting of, 135–136
 - patterns on plots of, 135
 - standardized, 457–460, **458, 656, 682**
- Resources, allocation of, 46
- Response surface, 650
- Response surface studies, 698–705
- Response variable, **38**
- Retrospective contexts, 500
- Retrospective $\bar{x}$ Shewhart control charts, 504–509
- Reverse Yates algorithm, 189
- Right-skewed histogram, 73
- Run charts, 75–77
- Runs, 530
- Sample, 7–8
- Sample (linear) correlation, **129–130**
- Sample means
 - linear combination of, 464
 - notation for, 163, 178
- Sample space, **729**
- Sample standard deviation, **96**
- Sample variance, **96**
- Sampling, 28–30
 - mechanical methods, 34
 - random digit methods, 34
 - simple random, **34**
- SAS, 103
- Satterthwaite, 383
- Saturated fractional factorials, 622
- Scatterplots, 74–75
- Sequential investigations, 46
- Series systems, **746–747**
- Series-parallel systems, 749–750

- Shewhart control charts
 - bunching, 530
 - common chart patterns, 527–531
 - changes in level, 530
 - cyclical, 528
 - generalities about, 496–500
 - grouping, 530
 - instability of, 528
 - measurements and industrial process improvement, 515–516
 - p charts, 518–523
 - pooled estimator, 520
 - retrospective control limits, 521
 - “standards given” control limits, 519
 - “as past data,” **500**
 - R charts, 509–512
 - retrospective control limits, 511
 - “standards given” control limits, 510
 - retrospective, **500**, 504–509
 - runs, 530
 - special checks, 531–533
 - s charts, 512–515
 - retrospective control limits, 513
 - “standards given” control limits, 514
 - “standards given,” **500**–504
 - control limits for R , 510
 - control limits for s , 512
 - systematic differences on, 529
 - u charts, 523–527
 - pooled estimator, 524
 - retrospective control limits, 524
 - “standards given” control limits, 524
 - $\bar{x}$ charts, 500–509
 - retrospective control limits, 508, 509
 - “standards given” control limits, 502
- Shewhart monitoring chart, *see* Shewhart control charts
- Shewhart’s partition of process variation, 498
- Short-term variation, 498
- Significance level, **354**
- Significance testing, **347**, 478–479
 - goal of, 345
- Simple linear regression
 - ANOVA, 669–672, 673
 - prediction intervals, 666–669
 - prediction limits, 667
 - tolerance intervals, 666–669
- Simple linear regression model, 651–658 (*see also* Least squares)
 - fitted values for, 653
 - graphical representation of, 652
 - residuals for, 653
 - standardized residuals for, 656
- Simple random samples, 290
- Simple random sampling, **34**
 - objective method, 37
 - probability, 37
- Simultaneous confidence levels, 562–563
- Simultaneous or joint confidence, 470
- Simultaneous two-sided confidence limits for all means, 664, 688
- Single proportion, inference for, 400–407
- Slope parameter
 - confidence limits for, 659
 - inference for, 658–661
- Small-sample inference, 362–368
- Snedecor F distribution, **391**
- Software, 138–139
 - statistical or spreadsheet, 36
 - summary statistics, 102–104
- Special causes, 498
- SPLUS, 103
- SPSS, 103
- Stable processes, 528
- Standard deviation, 95
 - population, 99
 - sample, **96**
- Standard normal cumulative probability function, 252
- Standard normal distribution, 88, **252**
- Standard normal quantile function, 254
- Standard normal quantiles, 89
- Standardized residuals, 457–460, **458**, 651–658, 675–682
- Standards given, **499**
 - charting and hypothesis testing, 500
- Stationary point, **703**
- Statistical engineering study, planning, 56–57
- Statistical models
 - deterministic, 202–203
 - stochastic (or probabilistic), 203
- Statistical significance vs. practical importance, 358
- Statistical software, simple linear regression, 672–674
- Statistical or spreadsheet software, 36
- Statistical studies, types of, 5–8
- Statistical tolerance interval, **420**
- Statistics, **98**, *see* Engineering statistics
- Stem-and-leaf plots, **68**–70, 74
 - back-to-back, 69–70
- Stochastic models, 203
- Student t , **362**
- Studentized extreme deviate distributions, 472
- Studentized range distributions, 475
- Studies,
 - analytical, **6**
 - balanced 2^p factorial
 - confidence intervals for, 587–590
 - fitting and checking simplified models, 580–587
 - comparative, 43–46, 374
 - data collection
 - definition, 60–63
 - enumerative, **6**
 - experimental, **5**
 - factorial
 - 2^p , 187–190, 577–580, 587–590
 - complete, **12**
 - fractional, **13**
 - observational, **5**
 - statistical engineering
 - planning, 56–57
- Study definition, 60–63
- Sum of squares
 - error, **484**
 - total, **484**
 - treatment, **484**
- Summary statistics, plots of, 99–101
- Supervised variable, **38**
- Surface fitting, 698–705
 - replication, 160
- Surface fitting by least squares, 149–158
- Surface-fitting analyses, 650
- Surface-fitting sample variance, **653** (*see also* multiple linear regression model)
- Survivorship function, **759**–760
- SYSTAT, 103
- System of formal multiplication, 601
 - conventions for, 602
- System of probabilities, **733**
- Systematic variations, 101
- Systems
 - combination series-parallel, 749–750
 - parallel, **747**–749
 - series, **746**–747
- t distribution, *see* Student t distribution
- Taxonomy of variables, 38–39
- Test statistic, **348**
- Theoretical Q - Q plot, **88**
- Third (or upper quartile), **80**
- Three-way data sets, 184–187
- Tolerance intervals, 420–426
 - cautions about, 669
 - confidence levels of, 424–425
 - interpretation of, **422**
 - multiple linear regression, 689–691
 - multiplier to use, 689
 - simple linear regression, 666–669

- Total sum of squares, **484**
- Transformation
 - logarithmic, 193
 - power, 193
- Transformations
 - multifactor studies, 194–202
 - multiple samples, 193–194
 - single sample, 192–193
- Transmission of variance formulas, 311
 - (*see also* propagation of error)
- Treatment sum of squares, **484**
- Trend charts, 75–77 (*see also* run charts)
- Truncated histogram, 73
- Tukey's method, 474–477, 479
 - comparing main effects, 562–567
- Two proportions, inference for the
 - difference between, 407–413
- Two-level factorials, standard fractions
 - of, 591–611
- Two-way factorial notation, 551–554
- Type I error, **353**
 - probability, **354**
- Type II error, **353**
 - probability, **354**
- u* charts, 523–527 (*see also* Shewhart control charts)
- Uniform histogram, 73
- Univariate data, **11**
- Variables
 - accompanying, **39**
 - behavior of, 75
 - blocking, 40
 - concomitant, **39**
 - continuous, 9
 - controlled, **38**, 40
 - count, 27
 - dummy, 706
 - for regression analysis, 713
 - experimental, **38**
 - extraneous, 40
 - factors, **12**
 - handling extraneous, 40–43
 - iid random, **291**
 - independent continuous random, **299**
 - independent discrete random, **289**
 - jointly continuous random, 292–297
 - jointly discrete random, 279–283
 - linear combinations of random,
 - 307–310
 - lurking, 5
 - managed, **38**
 - plots against process, 101–102
 - qualitative, 27
 - random, 221–223, **222**
 - response, **38**
 - supervised, **38**
 - taxonomy of, 38–39
- Variables vs. attributes control charting,
 - 538
- Variables data, 104
- Variance, 95
 - population, 99
 - sample, **96**
 - transforming to stabilize, 194
- Variances
 - equal, 651
 - estimate for multiple linear regression model, 675–682
 - estimate for simple linear regression model, 651–658
- Variation, 498
- Wear-out, 763
- Weibull distributions, **260**–263, 761
 - mean of, 260
 - median of, 261
 - variance of, 260
- Weibull paper, 276–277
- Weibull probability density, 260
- Whiskers, 82
- Wood joint strength, measuring, 15
- Yates algorithm, 188–189
 - reverse, 189
- Yates standard order, 188