

QUESTIONS:

1. Fill in the blank: A _____ is one where all of the treatments have the same number of observations or replications.
 - Balanced Design
 - Full Factorial Design
 - Fractional Factorial
 - Random Design

2. Identify all the statements below regarding DOE that are true:
 - A. Every process has 3 common features: inputs, the process and technical requirements.
 - B. The full factorial DOE is the best design to use when your objective is to screen out critical and non-critical factors.
 - C. Replication increases the sample size and the degrees of freedom allow us to analyze interaction effects using ANOVA.
 - D. Reducing experimental error increases the accuracy of your conclusions about the effect of each factor in a DOE.
 - A, B
 - C, D
 - A, C
 - B, D

3. What are the three types of variation that a Multi-Vari Chart characterizes?
 - Positional, Common, Precision variation
 - Accuracy, Precision, Special variation
 - Positional, Cyclical and Temporal variation
 - Common, Special and Part-to-Part variation

4. Error in your measurement system is an example of which type of experimental error in a DOE:
 - Operator Error
 - Systematic Error
 - Random Error
 - Technical Error

5. Identify all the statements below regarding DOE that are true:

- A. A process can have input factors that are uncontrollable.
- B. The order of a design refers to the chronological sequence in which you execute the various experiment.
- C. A level refers to specific settings of a response variable.
- D. One large DOE is considered better than multiple smaller DOE's.

- A, B
- C, D
- A, C
- B, D

6. You have a process that has three major process steps, with individual yields of 93%, 99%, and 96%. What is the rolled throughput yield for the entire process?

- 99%
- 93%
- 88%
- 96%

7. In DOE, this term reflects a unique combination of factors and levels within an experiment:

- Power
- Replication
- Block
- Treatment

8. Identify all the statements below regarding DOE that are true:

- A. A treatment is a unique combination of factors and levels within an experiment.
- B. There are three types of experimental error associated with a DOE - random error, systematic error, and technical error.
- C. Replicating a design increases the degrees of freedom of the ANOVA analysis to ensure the ability to analyze all interactions.
- D. Interactions can be fully analyzed in a fractional factorial experiment where all possible combinations of levels and factors are studied.

- A, B
- C, D
- A, C
- B, D

9. You're calculating the 95% confidence interval for the population mean, where the Z-score is 1.96. You've taken 80 samples and the population standard deviation is 3.5. What is the margin of error for this confidence interval?

- 0.77
- 0.39
- 0.65
- 0.41

10. Fill in the blank: _____ is the act of performing a designed experiment all over again.

- Randomization
- Power
- Replication
- Robustness

SOLUTIONS:

1. Fill in the blank: A _____ is one where all of the treatments have the same number of observations or replications.
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 - Fractional Factorial
 - Random Design

2. Identify all the statements below regarding DOE that are **true**:
 - A. Every process has 3 common features: inputs, the process and technical requirements. (False)
 - B. The full factorial DOE is the best design to use when your objective is to screen out critical and non-critical factors. (False)
 - C. Replication increases the sample size and the degrees of freedom allow us to analyze interaction effects using ANOVA. (True)
 - D. Reducing experimental error increases the accuracy of your conclusions about the effect of each factor in a DOE. (True)
 - A, B
 - **C, D**
 - A, C
 - B, D

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- A, B
- C, D
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- 99%
- 93%
- **88%**
- 96%

$$\text{Rolled Throughput Yield} = Y_1 * Y_2 * Y_3 \dots \dots * Y_n$$

$$\text{Rolled Throughput Yield} = 93\% * 99\% * 96\% = \mathbf{88\%}$$

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- **Treatment**

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- B. There are three types of experimental error associated with a DOE - random error, systematic error, and technical error. (False)
- C. Replicating a design increases the degrees of freedom of the ANOVA analysis to ensure the ability to analyze all interactions. (True)
- D. Interactions can be fully analyzed in a fractional factorial experiment where all possible combinations of levels and factors are studied. (False)

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- C, D
- **A, C**
- B, D

9. You're calculating the 95% confidence interval for the population mean, where the Z-score is 1.96. You've taken 80 samples and the population standard deviation is 3.5. What is the margin of error for this confidence interval?

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- 0.39
- 0.65
- 0.41

The diagram illustrates the formula for a confidence interval: $\bar{x} \pm Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$. Arrows point from labels to parts of the formula: 'Point Estimate' points to \bar{x} , 'Confidence Level' points to $Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, and 'Standard Error' points to $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$. An orange bracket under the entire term $\pm Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ is labeled 'Margin of Error'.

$$\text{The margin of error of the distribution of standard means} = Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{Margin of Error} = 1.96 * \frac{3.5}{\sqrt{80}} = 0.77$$

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