

56:295 – 001

**Multivariate Statistics and Advanced Quality Control**  
**Fall 05**

HW4 Due: October 12 (Wednesday), 6:15pm

**Solution**

1. Read the paper: George C. Runger “Projections and the U2 Multivariate Control Chart”, Journal of Quality Technology, 28(3), 1996, which can be downloaded from homework page of course website.

2. In a process 10 variables are being monitored. However, the assignable cause anticipated only shifts the mean of the first variable and the last variable.

(a) Find the orthonormal matrix  $\mathbf{U}$  corresponding to the mean shift subspace.

(b) If the control limit is selected such that the in-control ARL is equal to 200, find a mean shift  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  (from  $\mathbf{0}$ ) such that the ARL under this mean shift for the  $\chi^2$  chart is 31. What is the ARL under this mean shift for the  $U^2$  chart? Assume the covariance matrix  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  of the process variables is a 10-by-10 identity matrix.

Ans. (a)  $\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$

(b) From the table in Runger (1996) (page 62 of lecture notes), the out-of-control ARL is 31 for chi-square chart when the noncentrality parameter  $\lambda=3$ . For the same mean shift, the  $U^2$  chart will have ARL equal to 11 based on the table. From  $\lambda = \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ,  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_{10}$ , the first and last component of  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ , should satisfy  $\mu_1^2 + \mu_{10}^2 = 3$ . One example of  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  is

$\boldsymbol{\mu} = [\sqrt{3/2} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \sqrt{3/2}]^T$ . Note that  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  should be in the subspace  $\mathbf{U}$  of the possible mean shifts.

3. This question uses the data in the file Data\_hw4.mat on homework page of the course website. It is a MAT format Matlab data file. You can use command “load” in Matlab to read the data. There is one variable, “Y”, in the file. Y is a 150 by 20 matrix. The data are measurement data from the auto-body assembly process shown on page 65 of the lecture notes. Mean shifts in the subspace spanned by the columns of  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$  on page 66 of lecture notes are present in the data. Matrix  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$  is stored in the file Gamma\_20by3.mat, which is downloadable on the homework page. Each row of the matrix Y represents a 20-dimension observation (10 points, 20 measurements for two directions of each point) on one product (car body). So Y contains a sample of 150 observations. Please refer to the Matlab help for more details on reading and using the data. Please use Matlab for computation.

- (i) Let  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  denote the vector of measurements from the first observation (first row of matrix Y). Fit a linear model as  $\mathbf{Y}_1 = \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ , where  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$  is the one given on page 66 of lecture notes and  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$  is a zero mean random vector with covariance matrix equal to  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ ,

which is also given on slide 66. Please find the generalized least squares estimation of  $\beta$ . Note that you should only use the data in the first row of Y here.

Ans.  $\hat{\beta} = (\Gamma^T \Sigma^{-1} \Gamma)^{-1} \Gamma^T \Sigma^{-1} Y_1 = [0.1393 \quad 0.0982 \quad 0.0176]^T$

- (ii) Calculate the  $U^2$  statistics for each of the 150 observations to detect mean shifts in the subspace spanned by the columns of  $\Gamma$  on page 66 of lecture notes. Please evaluate  $\Sigma$  as shown on page 66 of lecture notes. Use  $\alpha=0.005$  to obtain the control limit for the  $U^2$  chart. List all out-of-control observations when the  $U^2$  chart is used.

Ans. The upper control limit for the  $U^2$  chart is  $\chi_3^2(0.005)=12.838$ . There are 16 out-of-control signals on  $U^2$  chart:

Obs#  $U^2$

1	14.1903
9	13.8421
12	13.0559
13	18.2756
15	14.4649
82	14.5103
102	15.4406
104	15.7937
107	15.6334
109	19.9197
112	24.1446
123	15.6455
133	19.2553
138	13.1833
142	13.2615
143	25.3248

- (iii) Calculate the  $\chi^2$  statistics for each of the 150 observations. Use  $\alpha=0.005$  to obtain the control limit for the  $\chi^2$  chart. List all out-of-control observations when the  $\chi^2$  chart is used. Compare with part (ii) to comment on the advantage of  $U^2$  chart to the  $\chi^2$  chart in detecting the mean shifts in this data set.

Ans. The upper control limit for the  $\chi^2$  chart is  $\chi_{20}^2(0.005) = 40.00$ . There are 3 out-of-control signals on the  $\chi^2$  chart:

#109	44.7049
#133	40.0352
#143	56.7644

The  $U^2$  chart and  $\chi^2$  chart have the same type I error ( $\alpha = 0.005$ ) and hence the same in-control ARL ( $= 1/\alpha = 200$ ). But the  $U^2$  chart is much more sensitive to the mean shifts in this data set than the  $\chi^2$  chart. It can detect the mean shift much quicker than the  $\chi^2$  chart.