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Courses » Total Quality Management - I

Announcements **Course** Ask a Question Progress Mentor FAQ

Unit 5 - Week 4 - Acceptance Sampling and Brief Introduction to R

Course outline

How to access the portal & Assignment - 00

Week-1
Introduction to Total Quality Management

Week 2-Introduction to Total Quality Management - II

Week 3-Tools for Quality Assurance

Week 4 - Acceptance Sampling and Brief Introduction to R

The Operating Characteristic Curve

The OC curve and Sampling Plans

Double Sampling

Sequential Sampling, Military Standard and

Assignment - 04

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2018-09-12, 23:59 IST.**

1) Identify the CORRECT statement about Accepting Sampling 1 point

- The purpose of acceptance sampling is to accept or reject product lots (also known as lot disposition), based on a random sample of the product, rather than to estimate the quality of a lot.
- Acceptance sampling plans directly improves quality.
- The nature of sampling is such that acceptance sampling will reject product lots if they don't match the same the same quality.
- The most cannot be used as an auditing tool because it cannot ensure that the output of a process meets requirements.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The purpose of acceptance sampling is to accept or reject product lots (also known as lot disposition), based on a random sample of the product, rather than to estimate the quality of a lot.

2) Situations where acceptance sampling is likely to be useful 1 point

- I. when testing is destructive.
- II. when the cost of 100% inspection is extremely high.
- III. when 100% inspection is not technologically feasible or would require so much calendar time that production scheduling would be seriously impacted.
- IV. when the supplier has an excellent quality history, and some reduction in inspection from 100% is desired, but the supplier's process capability is sufficiently low as to make no inspection an unsatisfactory alternative.

- I and II
- II, III and IV
- I, III and IV
-

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Quiz :
Assignment -
04

Assignment -
04 (Solution)

WEEK 4 -
FEEDBACK -
Total Quality
Management - I

Week 5 - Control
Charts for
Variables

Week 6 - Control
Charts for
Attributes

Week 7 -
Process
Capability
Analysis and
ISO 9000 basics

Week 8 - Basic
of ISO 9000,
CUSUM and
EWMA charts

Slides and
Reading

DOWNLOAD
VIDEOS

if the quality is not really good, is called

- Consumer's risk
- Producer's risk
- Operator's risk
- Owner's risk

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Consumer's risk

4) In acceptance sampling, when there is a finite probability that the lot may be rejected even **1 point**

if the quality is actually good, is called

- Consumer's risk
- Producer's risk
- Operator's risk
- Owner's risk

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Producer's risk

5) Which of the following is NOT an important consideration in forming lots for inspection? **1 point**

- Lots should be homogeneous.
- The probability of accepting a bad lot needs to be more than probability of accepting a good lot.
- Larger lots are preferred over smaller ones.
- Lots should be conformable to materials-handling systems used in both supplier and consumer facilities.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The probability of accepting a bad lot needs to be more than probability of accepting a good lot.

6) OC Curve is typically used to represent the four parameters of a sampling plan. They are: **1 point**

- Producer's Risk, Consumer's Risk and LQL (Limiting Quality Level)
- Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) and Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD) (or Rejectable Quality Level (RQL)) of the sampling plan
- Producer's Risk, Consumer's Risk, Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) and Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD) (or Rejectable Quality Level (RQL)) of the sampling plan.
- Producer's Risk and Consumer's Risk

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Producer's Risk, Consumer's Risk, Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) and Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD) (or Rejectable Quality Level (RQL)) of the sampling plan.

7) Upper limit on the percentage of defects a customer is willing to accept (a property of the consumer) is known as _____ **1 point**

- Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)
- Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD)
- Average Outgoing Quality Limit (AOQL)
- Average Total Inspection (ATI)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD)

8) Assertion: The principal advantage of the double sampling plan over the single sample plan **1 point** is that for the same degree of protection (i.e., the same probability of accepting a lot of a given quality), the double sampling plan may have a smaller average sample number (ASN) than that corresponding to the single sampling plan.

Reason: The underlying reason is that the size (n_1) of the first sample in the double sampling plan is always smaller than the sample size (n) of an equivalent single sampling plan. Thus, if a decision is taken on the basis of the first sample, ASN will be lower for the double sampling plan or if a decision is taken after the second sample, the ASN will be reduced.

- Reason is the correct explanation for the above Assertion.
- Reason is NOT the correct explanation for the above Assertion.
- The Assertion is incorrect; hence, it is immaterial to justify it with adequate reasons.
- None of these.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Reason is the correct explanation for the above Assertion.

9) In double sampling plan, if the numbers of defects are in between the two cut off numbers **1 point** C_1 and C_2 then

- Accept the lot
- Reject the lot
- Take another sample
- None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Take another sample

10) In sequential sampling plan

1 point

- Maximum 02 samples are taken
- Maximum 03 samples are taken
- Maximum 04 samples are taken
- Samples are accumulated at each stage till the decision of accepting or rejecting a lot is taken

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Samples are accumulated at each stage till the decision of accepting or rejecting a lot is taken

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