

NT

10

The Statistics Center

RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIVERSITY

TABLES OF JOINT PROBABILITIES USEFUL IN
EVALUATING MIXED ACCEPTANCE SAMPLING PLANS

by

E. G. Schilling

and

H. F. Dodge

N67-34190

(ACCESSION NUMBER)

37

(PAGES)

(THRU)

(CODE)

19

(CATEGORY)

(NASA CR OR TMX OR AD NUMBER)

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. N-28

May, 1967

Research supported by the Army, Navy, Air Force and NASA under Office of Naval Research Contract No. Nonr-404(18) Task No. NR 042-241 with Rutgers - The State University. Reproduction in whole or in part is permitted for any purpose of the United States Government. Distribution of this document is unlimited.

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Statistics Center, Rutgers - The State University		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
		2b. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE Tables of Joint Probabilities Useful in Evaluating Mixed Acceptance Sampling Plans			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Technical Report			
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) Schilling, E. G. and Dodge, H. F.			
6. REPORT DATE May 1967		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 57	7b. NO. OF REFS 4
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. Nonr-404(18)		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) Technical Report No. N-28	
b. PROJECT NO. RR 003-05-01			
c. NR 042-241		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
d.			
10. AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this document is unlimited			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Logistics and Mathematical Statistics Branch Office of Naval Research Washington, D.C. 20360	
13. ABSTRACT This report provides tables for the evaluation of OC curves and associated measures of dependent mixed variables-attributes sampling plans for the case of single specification limit, known standard deviation, assuming a normal distribution. The tables give values of the joint probability of a sample mean greater than some limit A and exactly i defectives in a sample, for sample sizes 4 to 10, values of i=0,1,2 and fraction defective p=.005,.01,.02,.05,.10,.15,.20.			

8/30/67

14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Mixed Sampling Plans Variables-Attributes Sampling Plans Sampling Inspection Plans Acceptance Sampling						

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **ORIGINATING ACTIVITY:** Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (*corporate author*) issuing the report.

2a. **REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.

2b. **GROUP:** Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5200.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 3 and Group 4 as authorized.

3. **REPORT TITLE:** Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parenthesis immediately following the title.

4. **DESCRIPTIVE NOTES:** If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered.

5. **AUTHOR(S):** Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.

6. **REPORT DATE:** Enter the date of the report as day, month, year; or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.

7a. **TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:** The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.

7b. **NUMBER OF REFERENCES:** Enter the total number of references cited in the report.

8a. **CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER:** If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.

8b, 8c, & 8d. **PROJECT NUMBER:** Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.

9a. **ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S):** Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

9b. **OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S):** If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (*either by the originator or by the sponsor*), also enter this number(s).

10. **AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES:** Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those

imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:

- (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
- (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
- (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through _____."
- (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through _____."
- (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Qualified DDC users shall request through _____."

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known.

11. **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:** Use for additional explanatory notes.

12. **SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY:** Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.

13. **ABSTRACT:** Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (U).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

14. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, roles, and weights is optional.

TABLES OF JOINT PROBABILITIES USEFUL IN EVALUATING MIXED
ACCEPTANCE SAMPLING PLANS

by

E. G. Schilling¹

and

H. F. Dodge

1. INTRODUCTION

This report supplements Technical Reports No. N-26 [1] and No. N-27 [2] and provides tables for the evaluation of OC curves and associated measures of dependent mixed variables-attributes sampling plans for the case of single specification limit, and known standard deviation, assuming a normal distribution. The tables give values of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$, the joint probability of a sample mean greater than some limit A and exactly i defectives in a sample, for sample sizes $n = 4$ to 10 , values of $i = 0, 1, 2$, and fraction defective $p = .005, .01, .02, .05, .10, .15, .20$.

These tables can be used in assessing the properties of various types of dependent mixed plans, by setting up the appropriate equations for such measures as the probability of acceptance (P_a), average sample number (ASN), average outgoing quality (AOQ), and average total inspection (ATI). The method for evaluating one such plan of particular importance is presented below for reference.

2. PROCEDURE AND EVALUATION

2.1 Procedure

Technical Report No. N-27 presented a generalized dependent mixed

¹The material in this report is based in part on work being done in preparation of a doctoral dissertation at Rutgers - The State University.

procedure, with provision for two attributes acceptance numbers, which is felt to be especially advantageous because of its potential and flexibility. This procedure is given below together with the formulas that apply to it. The formulas are given for the case of an upper specification limit (U). When a lower specification limit (L) is involved, the procedure and the formulas are easily modified by reversing all inequalities in the variables constituent of the plan and changing the sign of the argument in the tables given in the appendix to convert to tables of $P_n(1, \bar{x} \leq A)$.

Let:

N = lot size

n_1 = first sample size

n_2 = second sample size

A = acceptance limit² on sample mean (\bar{x})

c_1 = attributes acceptance number on first sample

c_2 = attributes acceptance number on second sample.

The steps for carrying out the generalized plan are as follows:

1. Determine the parameters of the mixed plan: n_1 , n_2 , A , c_1 , c_2 .
2. Take a random sample of n_1 from the lot.
3. If the sample average $\bar{x} \leq A$, accept the lot.
4. If the sample average $\bar{x} > A$, examine the first sample for the number of defectives d_1 therein.
5. If $d_1 > c_1$, reject the lot.
6. If $d_1 \leq c_1$, take a second random sample of n_2 from the lot and determine the number of defectives d_2 therein.

²Of the several methods of specifying the variables constituent of known standard deviation (σ) variables plans, designation by sample size (n_1) and acceptance limit on the sample average (A) is used here since it simplifies the notation somewhat. Note that $A = (U - k\sigma)$ for upper specification limit (U) and standard variables acceptance factor k . $A = (L + k\sigma)$ if a lower specification limit (L) is employed.

7. If in the combined sample of $n = n_1 + n_2$, the total number of defectives $d = d_1 + d_2 \leq c_2$, accept the lot.
8. If $d > c_2$, reject the lot.

When semi-curtailed inspection is employed, a desirable practice and normally to be recommended, the procedure remains the same, except that if c_2 is exceeded at any time during the inspection of the second sample, inspection is stopped at once and the lot is rejected.

The operating characteristic curve and associated measures of the plan can be determined using the formulas shown in Table 1, where,

$P(V)$ = probability of V

$P(V,W)$ = joint probability of V and W

$P(i;n)$ = probability of i defectives in a sample of n.

Under semi-curtailed inspection the formulas for P_a , ATI, and AOQ remain the same as for complete inspection of the second sample and are as shown in Table 1; however, the average sample number under curtailed inspection (ASN_c) becomes that shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

FORMULAS FOR PROBABILITY OF ACCEPTANCE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

Measure	Formula
Probability of Acceptance (P_a)	$P_a = P(\bar{x} \leq A) + \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} \sum_{j=0}^{c_2-i} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) P(j; n_2)$
Average Sample Number (ASN)	$ASN = n_1 + n_2 \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A)$
Average Sample Number for Semi-curtailed Inspection (ASN_c)	$ASN_c = n_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) \left[\frac{c_2-i+1}{2} \sum_{k=c_2-i+2}^{n_2+1} P(k; n_2+1) + n_2 \sum_{j=0}^{c_2-i} P(j; n_2) \right]$
Average Total Inspection (ATI)	$ATI = ASN + (N-n_1) \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{n_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) + (N-n_1-n_2)(1-P_a - \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{n_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A))$
Average Outgoing Quality (AOQ)	$AOQ = \frac{p}{N} \left[P(\bar{x} \leq A)(N-n_1) + (P_a - P(\bar{x} \leq A))(N-n_1-n_2) \right]$

It is possible to evaluate the expressions shown above using tables of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ for a "standard normal universe" (i.e., normal, $\mu = 0, \sigma = 1$) as given in the appendix of this report. To accomplish this the value of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ for a particular application can be found by use of the z transformation.

Let:

μ = population (process) mean

σ = population (process) standard deviation - known

p = population (process) fraction defective

\bar{x} = sample mean.

Then:

$$P_n(i, \bar{x} > A) = P_n(i, z > z_A)$$

where \bar{z} and z_A are standard normal deviates such that

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

and

$$z_A = \frac{A - \mu}{\sigma}$$

The tables in the appendix are entered with these values for the sample mean and the acceptance limit. Directions for their use are given in the appendix.

Note that for values of $z < -2.50$,

$$P_n(i, \bar{z} > z_A) \simeq P(i; n)$$

Variables plans to be incorporated in a mixed procedure are often expressed in terms of sample size, n , and acceptance factor k . The relationship between k , A , z_A and z_U is shown in Figure 1.

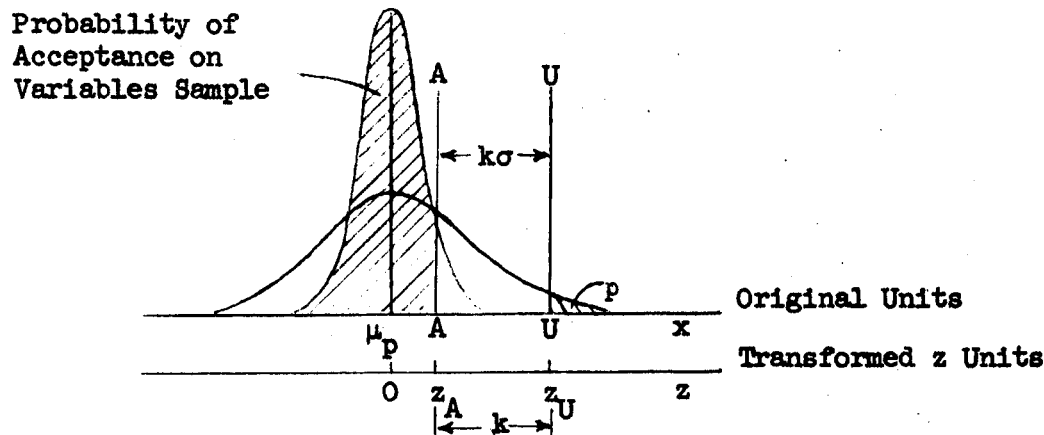


Figure 1 - Relationship Between k , A , z_A and z_U

2.2 Example

As an illustration of the method of evaluating a given plan, consider the following example:

The maximum temperature of operation for a certain device is specified as 209.0°F. The standard deviation of the process producing these devices is known to be 4.0°F from past experience substantiated by a control chart. Suppose, arbitrarily, the plan³ to be applied is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 &= 5 & k &= 2.0 \\ n_2 &= 20 & c_1 &= 1, c_2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Here:

$$U = 209.0^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\sigma = 4.0^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = U - k\sigma = 209.0 - 2.0(4.0) = 201.0^\circ\text{F}.$$

For this the procedure would be carried out as follows:

³Normally we would not expect to use $c_1=1$ for a small sample of $n_1=5$, but it is used here to show more fully what calculations may be involved.

STEP	RESULT OR ACTION
1. Determine parameters of plan.	$n_1 = 5, n_2 = 20, A = 201.0, c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2.$
2. Take sample of $n_1 = 5$ from lot.	<u>First sample results:</u> 205, 202, 208, 198, 207.
3. If $\bar{x} \leq A$, accept the lot.	$\bar{x} = 204$; not $\leq A = 201.0$, so go to next step.
4. If $\bar{x} > A$, examine first sample for number of defectives, d_1 , therein.	No sample value $> U = 209.0$, so $d_1 = 0$.
5. If $d_1 > c_1$, reject the lot.	$d_1 = 0$; not $> c_1 = 1$, so go to next step.
6. If $d_1 \leq c_1$ take second sample of $n_2 = 20$ and determine number of defectives, d_2 , therein.	<u>Second sample results:</u> 3 defectives, in $n_2 = 20$, so $d_2 = 3$.
7. If in combined sample, total defectives $d = d_1 + d_2 \leq c_2$, accept the lot.	$d = d_1 + d_2 = 0 + 3 = 3$ not $\leq c_2 = 2$, so go to next step.
8. If $d > c_2$, reject the lot.	$d = 3 > c_2 = 2$; reject the lot.

Suppose the probability of acceptance and associated measures are to be calculated for fraction defective $p = .02$.

Thus, since the distribution is normal, $p = .02$ implies the distribution of individuals for $p = .02$ will be as indicated in Figure 2, and from a normal probability table we find $z_U = 2.05$ for $p = .02$. Thus⁴,

$$z_A = z_U - k = 2.05 - 2.0 = 0.05$$

⁴The example is for a mixed plan specified in terms of n_1, k, n_2, c_1 and c_2 . For plans having variables constituent specified directly in terms of acceptance limit A and first sample size n_1 , determine z_A as $z_A = z_U - (\frac{U-A}{\sigma})$. The relationship between μ, A, U, z_A, z_U and k is shown in Figure 1.

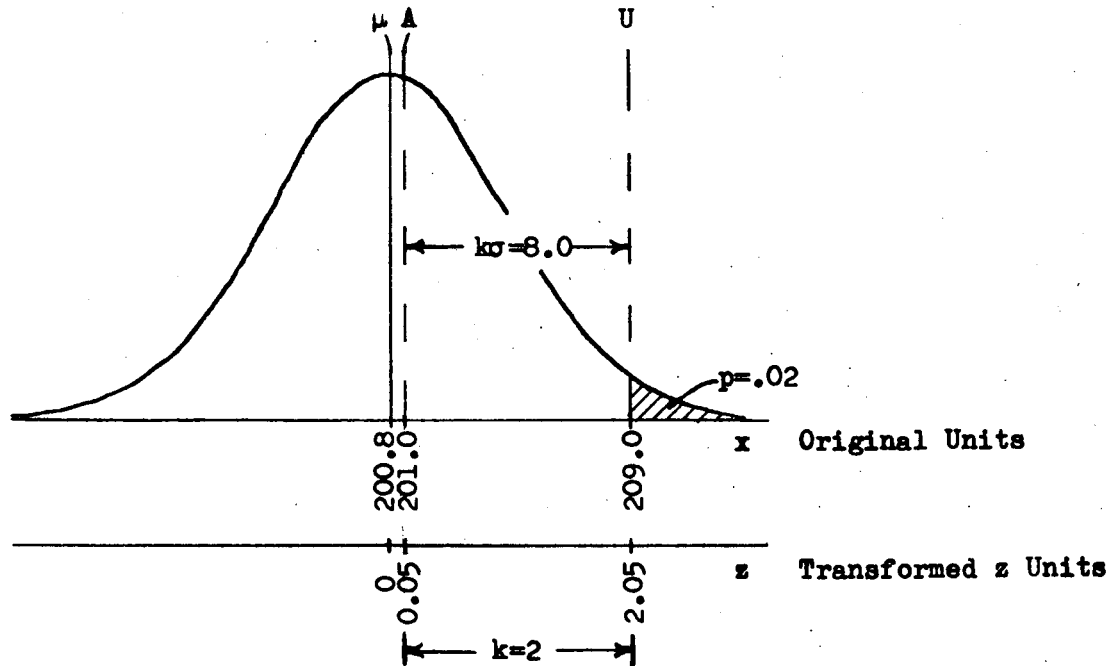


Figure 2 - Distribution When $p=.02$, Known $\sigma=4.0$

The following, then, are the probability of acceptance and associated measures of the plan given above. Note, that in calculating the probability of acceptance under the variables part of the plan, $P(\bar{X} \leq A)$, z_A is adjusted by multiplying by $\sqrt{n_1}$ to express the deviation of A from μ in terms of the standard error of the mean, $\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$, so that the standard normal probability tables can be used. No such adjustment is necessary in finding values of $P_n(i, \bar{X} > A)$ in the appendix since the tables are constructed to be evaluated directly in terms of the standard deviation of individuals, σ .

1. Probability of Acceptance (at $p = .02$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_a &= P(\bar{X} \leq A) + \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} \sum_{j=0}^{c_2-1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{X} > A) P(j; 20) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} \leq \sqrt{n_1} z_A) + P_5(0, \bar{X} > z_A) \sum_{j=0}^2 P(j; 20) + P_5(1, \bar{X} > z_A) \sum_{j=0}^1 P(j; 20) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} \leq \sqrt{5}(0.05)) + P_5(0, \bar{X} > 0.05) \sum_{j=0}^2 P(j; 20) + P_5(1, \bar{X} > 0.05) \sum_{j=0}^1 P(j; 20) \\
 &= .5445 + .3736(.9929) + .078(.9401) \\
 &= .988
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Average Sample Number (at $p = .02$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ASN &= n_1 + n_2 \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) \\
 &= 5 + 20 \sum_{i=0}^1 P_5(i, \bar{z} > z_A) \\
 &= 5 + 20 \sum_{i=0}^1 P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05) \\
 &= 5 + 20 [.3736 + .078] \\
 &= 14.04
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Average Sample Number Under Semi-Curtailed Inspection (at $p = .02$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ASN_c &= n_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) \left[\frac{c_2 - i + 1}{p} \sum_{k=c_2 - i + 2}^{n_2 + 1} P(k; n_2 + 1) + n_2 \sum_{j=0}^{c_2 - i} P(j; n_2) \right] \\
 &= 5 + \sum_{i=0}^1 P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05) \left[\frac{2 - i + 1}{.02} \sum_{k=2 - i + 2}^{20 + 1} P(k; 20 + 1) + 20 \sum_{j=0}^{2 - i} P(j; 20) \right] \\
 &= 5 + .3736 \left[\frac{3 - 0}{.02} \sum_{k=4 - 0}^{21} P(k; 21) + 20 \sum_{j=0}^{2 - 0} P(j; 20) \right] \\
 &\quad + .078 \left[\frac{3 - 1}{.02} \sum_{k=4 - 1}^{21} P(k; 21) + 20 \sum_{j=0}^{2 - 1} P(j; 20) \right] \\
 &= 5 + .3736 [150(.0007) + 20(.9929)] + .078 [100(.0081) + 20(.9401)] \\
 &= 13.99
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Average Total Inspection, for Lot Size N=1000 (at p = .02)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ATI} &= \text{ASN} + (N-n_1) \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{n_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A) + (N-n_1-n_2) (1-P_a - \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{n_1} P_{n_1}(i, \bar{x} > A)) \\ &= \text{ASN} + (1000-5) \sum_{i=1+1}^{20} P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05) + (1000-5-20) (1-P_a - \sum_{i=1+1}^{n_1} P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05)) \end{aligned}$$

but

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=2}^5 P_5(i, \bar{x} > A) &= P(\bar{x} > A) - \sum_{i=0}^1 P_5(i, \bar{x} > A) \\ \sum_{i=2}^5 P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05) &= P(\bar{z} > \sqrt{5}(0.05)) - \sum_{i=0}^1 P_5(i, \bar{z} > 0.05) \\ &= .4555 - (.3736 + .078) \\ &= .004 \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ATI} &= 14.04 + 995 (.004) + 975 (1 - .988 - .004) \\ &= 14.04 + 3.98 + 7.80 \\ &= 25.82 \end{aligned}$$

5. Average Outgoing Quality, for Lot Size = 1000 (at p = .02)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AOQ} &= \frac{p}{N} \left[P(\bar{x} \leq A)(N-n_1) + (P_a - P(\bar{x} \leq A)) (N-n_1-n_2) \right] \\ &= \frac{.02}{1000} \left[P(\bar{z} \leq \sqrt{n_1} z_A)(1000-5) + (.988 - P(\bar{z} \leq \sqrt{n_1} z_A)) (1000-5-20) \right] \\ &= .00002 [.5445(995) + (.998-.5445)(975)] \\ &= .0197 \end{aligned}$$

3. VALUES OF $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$

3.1 The Nature of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$

As indicated in Technical Report N-26 [1], the probability $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ can be evaluated by use of the formulas:

$$P_n(i, \bar{x} > z_A) = \int_{z_A}^{z_U} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{nt^2}{2}} F_n(z_U - t) dt, \quad i = 0$$

and,

$$P_n(i, \bar{x} > z_A) = \binom{n}{i} \int_{z_U}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{nz_A - iw}{n-i}}^{z_U} \frac{\sqrt{i(n-i)}}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}[iw^2 + (n-i)y^2]} F_i(w - z_U) F_{n-i}(z_U - y) dy dw, \quad i > 0$$

where

z_A = z value of acceptance limit for the sample mean

z_U = z value of the upper specification limit

\bar{z} = z value of a sample mean

t, y, w = variables of integration

$F_n(u)$ = cumulative probability of the extreme deviate from the sample mean in studentized form (u) from a sample of n as tabulated by Nair [3] and Grubbs [4].

$P_n(i, \bar{x} > z_A)$, then, represents the probability desired for samples taken from a standard normal universe, i.e. a normal distribution having mean 0 and standard deviation 1. Using the z transformation, for a particular value of i :

$$P_n(i, \bar{x} > A) = P_n(i, \bar{z} = (\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma}) > z_A = (\frac{A - \mu}{\sigma}))$$

and conversely

$$P_n(i, \bar{z} > z_A) = P_n(i, \bar{x} = (\bar{z}\sigma + \mu) > A = (z_A\sigma + \mu))$$

3.2 Computation of Tables

Values of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ for samples from a standard normal universe were calculated on the 7040 computer at the Computation Center of Rutgers - The State University using a program based on the scheme presented in [1]. This program integrates, using the extended Simpson's rule, with a provision for varying the number of intervals automatically to achieve less than a predetermined residual error in the resulting answer. All interpolations are performed using the Lagrangian six point formula which has proved to be more than adequate in most cases. The routine was designed to accept either the Nair [3] or the Grubbs [4] tables of $F_n(u)$ as input⁵. For samples of size less than 10, Nair's tables are to be preferred because of smaller increments in the argument and greater precision. Grubbs' tables can be employed for sample sizes 10 to 25. Tables of $P_n(0, \bar{x} > A)$ were prepared and used as input for computation of $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ for acceptance numbers greater than zero as indicated in [1].

The program was designed to calculate the residual error for each integration; if the error exceeded a predetermined limit the number of intervals was automatically increased until the error was made small enough or until the number of intervals reached 1000. The final printout included the residual error for each integration. Residual error for all entries in the appendix is less than 5×10^{-6} .

Generated and propagated error were also investigated. Forward difference tables were prepared on all input data, i.e., $F_n(u)$ and

⁵ $F_n(u)$ is the cumulative probability of the extreme deviate from the sample mean in studentized form.

$P_n(0, \bar{z} > z_A)$, to assess the generated error resulting from the interpolations performed and to check their accuracy. Propagated error throughout the entire program was investigated by examining the increment of the function involved as approximated by the total differential. Thus, an upper bound was determined for the magnitude of the maximum error⁶. Because of the extremely conservative nature of this approach the actual error in the tabulated values is expected to be much less than the upper bound. As a result the values presented in the appendix are believed to be accurate to 4 places when $c = 0$ and 3 places when $c = 1, 2$.

⁶For sample sizes less than 10 the upper bound was determined as 5×10^{-5} for $c = 0$; 5×10^{-5} for $c = 1, 2$. For sample size 10 the upper bound was 5×10^{-5} for $c = 0$; 6×10^{-3} for $c = 1$ and 2×10^{-2} for $c = 2$.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Schilling, E. G. and H. F. Dodge. On Some Joint Probabilities Useful in Mixed Acceptance Sampling. Technical Report No. N-26. Rutgers - The State University Statistics Center, December, 1966.
- [2] Schilling, E. G. and H. F. Dodge. Dependent Mixed Acceptance Sampling Plans and Their Evaluation. Technical Report No. N-27. Rutgers - The State University Statistics Center, April, 1967.
- [3] Nair, K. R. "The Distribution of the Extreme Deviate from the Sample Mean and Its Studentized Form," Biometrika, May, 1948, pp. 118-144.
- [4] Grubbs, F. E. "Sample Criteria for Testing Outlying Observations," Annals of Mathematical Statistics, March, 1950, pp. 27-58.

APPENDIX - TABLES

The following tables give values of the joint probability of a sample mean greater than a given limit z_A and i defectives in the sample, for samples from the standard normal distribution, i.e. one having mean 0, and standard deviation 1.

To use these tables to evaluate $P_n(i, \bar{x} > A)$ for some specified fraction defective p , with known standard deviation σ , upper specification limit U , and acceptance limit A , for i defectives in a sample of n , proceed as follows:

- (1) Determine the standard normal deviate cutting off an upper tail area of p in the normal distribution. Call this z_U . By definition, this corresponds to the z -value of U .
- (2) Calculate:

$$z_A = z_U - \left(\frac{U-A}{\sigma}\right) = z_U - k.$$
- (3) From the appropriate table for n and i , find the probability desired in the column headed with the specified value of p and in the row corresponding to z_A .

For example, to obtain $P_5(0, \bar{x} > 201.0)$ for fraction defective $p = .02$, with known standard deviation $\sigma = 4.0$, upper specification limit 209.0 and acceptance limit $A = 201.0$ for exactly $i = 0$ defectives in a sample of $n = 5$:

- (1) From normal tables, the z value cutting off an upper tail area of $p = .02$ is:

$$z_U = 2.05$$
- (2) Calculate

$$z_A = 2.05 - \left(\frac{209.0-201.0}{4.0}\right) = .05$$
- (3) From the table for $n = 5$, $i = 0$, under fraction defective $p = .02$, the probability corresponding to $z_A = .05$ as the argument is:

$$P_5(0, \bar{x} > 201.0) = .3736.$$

4. APPENDIX

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A —DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 4$
 $i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.45	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.40	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.35	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.30	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.25	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.20	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.15	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.10	.9801	.9606	.9224	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.05	.9801	.9606	.9223	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-2.00	.9801	.9606	.9223	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-1.95	.9801	.9605	.9223	.8145	.6561	.5220	.4096
-1.90	.9801	.9605	.9223	.8144	.6560	.5219	.4095
-1.85	.9800	.9605	.9223	.8144	.6560	.5219	.4095
-1.80	.9800	.9604	.9222	.8143	.6559	.5218	.4094
-1.75	.9799	.9604	.9221	.8143	.6559	.5218	.4094
-1.70	.9798	.9603	.9220	.8142	.6558	.5217	.4093
-1.65	.9797	.9601	.9219	.8140	.6556	.5215	.4091
-1.60	.9795	.9599	.9217	.8138	.6554	.5213	.4089
-1.55	.9792	.9596	.9214	.8135	.6551	.5210	.4086
-1.50	.9788	.9592	.9210	.8132	.6548	.5207	.4083
-1.45	.9783	.9587	.9205	.8126	.6542	.5201	.4078
-1.40	.9776	.9580	.9198	.8120	.6536	.5195	.4071
-1.35	.9767	.9571	.9189	.8110	.6526	.5186	.4062
-1.30	.9755	.9559	.9177	.8098	.6515	.5174	.4050
-1.25	.9739	.9544	.9162	.8083	.6499	.5159	.4035
-1.20	.9720	.9524	.9142	.8063	.6479	.5139	.4016
-1.15	.9694	.9499	.9116	.8038	.6454	.5114	.3992
-1.10	.9662	.9467	.9085	.8006	.6423	.5083	.3961
-1.05	.9623	.9427	.9045	.7967	.6384	.5045	.3924
-1.00	.9574	.9378	.8996	.7918	.6336	.4998	.3878
-0.95	.9514	.9319	.8937	.7859	.6277	.4941	.3823
-0.90	.9442	.9247	.8865	.7787	.6207	.4872	.3757
-0.85	.9356	.9160	.8778	.7701	.6122	.4790	.3678
-0.80	.9254	.9058	.8676	.7600	.6023	.4694	.3587
-0.75	.9133	.8938	.8556	.7481	.5907	.4583	.3482
-0.70	.8994	.8799	.8417	.7343	.5774	.4455	.3362
-0.65	.8834	.8638	.8257	.7185	.5621	.4310	.3227
-0.60	.8651	.8456	.8075	.7006	.5448	.4148	.3077
-0.55	.8445	.8250	.7870	.6804	.5256	.3967	.2913
-0.50	.8215	.8021	.7642	.6580	.5043	.3770	.2735

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 4$
 $i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.45	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.40	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.35	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.30	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.25	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.20	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.15	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.10	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.05	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-2.00	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.95	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.90	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.85	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.80	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.75	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.70	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.65	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.60	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.55	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.50	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.45	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.40	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.35	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.30	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.25	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.410
-1.20	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.409
-1.15	.020	.039	.075	.171	.292	.368	.409
-1.10	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.368	.409
-1.05	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.368	.409
-1.00	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.368	.409
-0.95	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.368	.408
-0.90	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.367	.408
-0.85	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.367	.407
-0.80	.020	.039	.075	.171	.291	.366	.406
-0.75	.020	.039	.075	.171	.290	.365	.404
-0.70	.020	.039	.075	.171	.290	.364	.402
-0.65	.020	.039	.075	.171	.289	.363	.400
-0.60	.020	.039	.075	.170	.288	.361	.396
-0.55	.020	.039	.075	.170	.286	.358	.392
-0.50	.020	.039	.075	.169	.285	.355	.387

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 4$
 $i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.45	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.40	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.35	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.30	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.25	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.20	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.15	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.10	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.05	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-2.00	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.95	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.90	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.85	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.80	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.75	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.70	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.65	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.60	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.55	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.50	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.45	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.40	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.35	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.30	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.25	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.20	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.15	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.10	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.05	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-1.00	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.95	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.90	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.85	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.80	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.75	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.70	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.65	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.60	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.55	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.154
-0.50	.000	.001	.002	.014	.049	.098	.153

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)

(z_A —DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 5$

$i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.45	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.40	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.35	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.30	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.25	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.20	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.15	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.10	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.05	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-2.00	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-1.95	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-1.90	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-1.85	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-1.80	.9752	.9510	.9039	.7738	.5905	.4437	.3277
-1.75	.9752	.9509	.9039	.7737	.5904	.4437	.3276
-1.70	.9752	.9509	.9038	.7737	.5904	.4436	.3276
-1.65	.9751	.9509	.9038	.7737	.5904	.4436	.3276
-1.60	.9751	.9508	.9037	.7737	.5903	.4435	.3275
-1.55	.9750	.9507	.9037	.7735	.5902	.4434	.3274
-1.50	.9749	.9506	.9035	.7734	.5901	.4433	.3273
-1.45	.9747	.9504	.9033	.7732	.5899	.4431	.3271
-1.40	.9744	.9501	.9030	.7729	.5896	.4428	.3268
-1.35	.9740	.9497	.9027	.7725	.5892	.4425	.3264
-1.30	.9734	.9492	.9021	.7720	.5887	.4419	.3259
-1.25	.9727	.9484	.9013	.7712	.5879	.4412	.3252
-1.20	.9716	.9473	.9003	.7701	.5869	.4401	.3242
-1.15	.9702	.9459	.8989	.7687	.5855	.4388	.3228
-1.10	.9683	.9440	.8970	.7669	.5836	.4370	.3211
-1.05	.9658	.9416	.8945	.7644	.5812	.4346	.3188
-1.00	.9626	.9383	.8913	.7612	.5780	.4315	.3159
-0.95	.9584	.9342	.8871	.7571	.5740	.4276	.3121
-0.90	.9532	.9289	.8819	.7518	.5689	.4227	.3075
-0.85	.9466	.9223	.8753	.7453	.5626	.4167	.3018
-0.80	.9384	.9142	.8672	.7373	.5548	.4093	.2949
-0.75	.9285	.9043	.8573	.7275	.5454	.4004	.2867
-0.70	.9165	.8923	.8453	.7158	.5342	.3899	.2771
-0.65	.9022	.8780	.8311	.7018	.5209	.3776	.2660
-0.60	.8854	.8613	.8144	.6855	.5055	.3634	.2533
-0.55	.8659	.8418	.7951	.6666	.4878	.3473	.2391
-0.50	.8436	.8195	.7729	.6451	.4678	.3294	.2235

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A —DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 5$
 $i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.45	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.40	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.35	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.30	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.25	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.20	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.15	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.10	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.05	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-2.00	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.95	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.90	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.85	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.80	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.75	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.70	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.65	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.60	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.55	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.50	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.45	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.40	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.35	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.30	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.410
-1.25	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-1.20	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-1.15	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-1.10	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-1.05	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-1.00	.024	.048	.092	.204	.328	.391	.409
-0.95	.024	.048	.092	.203	.328	.391	.408
-0.90	.024	.048	.092	.203	.327	.390	.408
-0.85	.024	.048	.092	.203	.327	.390	.407
-0.80	.024	.048	.092	.203	.327	.389	.406
-0.75	.024	.048	.092	.203	.326	.388	.404
-0.70	.024	.048	.092	.203	.326	.387	.402
-0.65	.024	.048	.092	.202	.325	.385	.398
-0.60	.024	.048	.092	.202	.323	.382	.394
-0.55	.024	.048	.092	.201	.321	.379	.389
-0.50	.024	.048	.091	.201	.319	.374	.383

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 5$
 $i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.45	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.40	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.35	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.30	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.25	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.20	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.15	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.10	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.05	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-2.00	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.95	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.90	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.85	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.80	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.75	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.70	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.65	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.60	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.55	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.50	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.45	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.40	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.35	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.30	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.25	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.20	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.15	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.10	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.05	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-1.00	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.95	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.90	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.85	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.80	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.75	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.70	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.65	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.60	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.205
-0.55	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.204
-0.50	.000	.001	.004	.021	.073	.138	.204

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 6$
 $i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.45	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.40	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.35	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.30	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.25	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.20	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.15	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.10	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.05	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-2.00	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.95	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.90	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.85	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.80	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.75	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.70	.9704	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.65	.9703	.9415	.8858	.7351	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.60	.9703	.9414	.8858	.7350	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.55	.9703	.9414	.8858	.7350	.5314	.3771	.2621
-1.50	.9703	.9414	.8857	.7350	.5313	.3770	.2620
-1.45	.9702	.9413	.8857	.7349	.5313	.3770	.2620
-1.40	.9701	.9412	.8855	.7348	.5311	.3769	.2619
-1.35	.9699	.9410	.8854	.7346	.5310	.3767	.2617
-1.30	.9696	.9408	.8851	.7344	.5307	.3764	.2614
-1.25	.9693	.9404	.8847	.7340	.5304	.3761	.2611
-1.20	.9687	.9398	.8842	.7335	.5298	.3756	.2606
-1.15	.9679	.9391	.8834	.7327	.5291	.3748	.2599
-1.10	.9680	.9380	.8823	.7316	.5280	.3738	.2589
-1.05	.9653	.9364	.8808	.7301	.5265	.3723	.2575
-1.00	.9632	.9343	.8787	.7280	.5245	.3704	.2557
-0.95	.9604	.9315	.8759	.7252	.5218	.3678	.2532
-0.90	.9566	.9277	.8721	.7215	.5182	.3644	.2500
-0.85	.9517	.9228	.8672	.7167	.5135	.3600	.2460
-0.80	.9454	.9165	.8609	.7104	.5076	.3544	.2409
-0.75	.9373	.9084	.8529	.7026	.5001	.3475	.2346
-0.70	.9272	.8982	.8428	.6927	.4908	.3390	.2271
-0.65	.9147	.8859	.8305	.6807	.4795	.3287	.2181
-0.60	.8996	.8708	.8155	.6661	.4660	.3166	.2076
-0.55	.8815	.8528	.7976	.6488	.4502	.3026	.1956
-0.50	.8602	.8315	.7765	.6285	.4318	.2866	.1823

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 6$
 $i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.45	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.40	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.35	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.30	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.25	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.20	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.15	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.10	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.05	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-2.00	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.95	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.90	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.85	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.80	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.75	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.70	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.65	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.60	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.55	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.50	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.45	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.40	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.35	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.30	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.25	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.20	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.15	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.10	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.05	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-1.00	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.393
-0.95	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.399	.392
-0.90	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.398	.392
-0.85	.029	.057	.108	.232	.354	.398	.391
-0.80	.029	.057	.108	.232	.353	.397	.389
-0.75	.029	.057	.108	.232	.353	.396	.388
-0.70	.029	.057	.108	.231	.352	.394	.385
-0.65	.029	.057	.108	.231	.351	.392	.382
-0.60	.029	.057	.108	.230	.349	.389	.378
-0.55	.029	.057	.108	.229	.347	.385	.372
-0.50	.029	.057	.107	.228	.344	.380	.364

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 6$
 $i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.45	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.40	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.35	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.30	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.25	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.20	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.15	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.10	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.05	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-2.00	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.95	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.90	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.85	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.80	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.75	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.70	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.65	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.60	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.55	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.50	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.45	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.40	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.35	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.30	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.25	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.20	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.15	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.10	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.05	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-1.00	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.95	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.90	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.85	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.80	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.75	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.70	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.246
-0.65	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.245
-0.60	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.245
-0.55	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.245
-0.50	.000	.001	.006	.031	.098	.176	.244

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 7$
 $i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.45	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.40	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.35	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.30	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.25	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.20	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.15	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.10	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.05	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-2.00	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.95	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.90	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.85	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.80	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.75	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.70	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.65	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.60	.9655	.9321	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.55	.9655	.9320	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3206	.2097
-1.50	.9655	.9320	.8681	.6983	.4783	.3205	.2097
-1.45	.9655	.9320	.8681	.6983	.4782	.3205	.2097
-1.40	.9654	.9320	.8680	.6983	.4782	.3205	.2096
-1.35	.9653	.9319	.8679	.6982	.4781	.3204	.2095
-1.30	.9652	.9318	.8678	.6980	.4781	.3203	.2094
-1.25	.9650	.9316	.8677	.6979	.4778	.3201	.2093
-1.20	.9648	.9313	.8674	.6976	.4776	.3199	.2090
-1.15	.9643	.9309	.8670	.6972	.4772	.3195	.2086
-1.10	.9637	.9303	.8663	.6965	.4765	.3189	.2081
-1.05	.9628	.9293	.8654	.6956	.4756	.3180	.2073
-1.00	.9614	.9280	.8641	.6943	.4744	.3168	.2061
-0.95	.9595	.9261	.8622	.6924	.4726	.3151	.2046
-0.90	.9569	.9234	.8595	.6898	.4701	.3128	.2024
-0.85	.9533	.9198	.8559	.6863	.4667	.3096	.1996
-0.80	.9484	.9149	.8511	.6815	.4622	.3055	.1959
-0.75	.9419	.9085	.8446	.6753	.4563	.3001	.1911
-0.70	.9335	.9001	.8363	.6672	.4488	.2933	.1853
-0.65	.9228	.8894	.8257	.6569	.4394	.2850	.1781
-0.60	.9094	.8760	.8124	.6441	.4277	.2748	.1696
-0.55	.8928	.8595	.7961	.6285	.4137	.2627	.1596
-0.50	.8727	.8396	.7763	.6097	.3970	.2487	.1484

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 7$
 $i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.45	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.40	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.35	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.30	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.25	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.20	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.15	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.10	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.05	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-2.00	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.95	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.90	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.85	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.80	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.75	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.70	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.65	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.60	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.55	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.50	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.45	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.40	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.35	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.30	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.25	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.20	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.15	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.10	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.05	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.367
-1.00	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.396	.366
-0.95	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.395	.366
-0.90	.034	.066	.124	.257	.372	.395	.366
-0.85	.034	.066	.124	.257	.371	.395	.365
-0.80	.034	.066	.124	.257	.371	.394	.364
-0.75	.034	.066	.124	.257	.370	.393	.362
-0.70	.034	.066	.124	.256	.369	.391	.360
-0.65	.034	.066	.124	.256	.368	.389	.356
-0.60	.034	.066	.123	.255	.366	.386	.352
-0.55	.034	.066	.123	.254	.364	.382	.346
-0.50	.034	.065	.123	.253	.361	.376	.338

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
 SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
 IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
 (z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
 IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 7$

$i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.45	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.40	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.35	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.30	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.25	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.20	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.15	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.10	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.05	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-2.00	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.95	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.90	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.85	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.80	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.75	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.70	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.65	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.60	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.55	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.50	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.45	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.40	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.35	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.30	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.25	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.20	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.15	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.10	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.05	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-1.00	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.95	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.90	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.85	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.80	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.75	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.70	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.210	.275
-0.65	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.209	.275
-0.60	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.209	.274
-0.55	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.209	.274
-0.50	.001	.002	.008	.041	.124	.209	.273

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)

(z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 8$

$i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.45	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.40	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.35	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.30	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.25	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.20	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.15	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.10	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.05	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-2.00	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.95	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.90	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.85	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.80	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.75	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.70	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.65	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.60	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.55	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.50	.9607	.9227	.8508	.6634	.4305	.2725	.1678
-1.45	.9607	.9227	.8507	.6634	.4304	.2725	.1678
-1.40	.9607	.9227	.8507	.6634	.4304	.2725	.1678
-1.35	.9606	.9227	.8507	.6634	.4304	.2724	.1677
-1.30	.9606	.9226	.8506	.6633	.4304	.2724	.1677
-1.25	.9605	.9225	.8506	.6632	.4304	.2723	.1676
-1.20	.9603	.9224	.8504	.6631	.4301	.2722	.1675
-1.15	.9601	.9222	.8502	.6629	.4299	.2720	.1673
-1.10	.9598	.9218	.8498	.6625	.4296	.2716	.1670
-1.05	.9592	.9213	.8493	.6619	.4290	.2711	.1665
-1.00	.9584	.9204	.8484	.6611	.4282	.2704	.1658
-0.95	.9571	.9191	.8472	.6599	.4270	.2693	.1648
-0.90	.9552	.9173	.8453	.6581	.4253	.2677	.1633
-0.85	.9526	.9147	.8427	.6555	.4229	.2654	.1614
-0.80	.9489	.9109	.8390	.6519	.4195	.2624	.1587
-0.75	.9438	.9058	.8339	.6470	.4150	.2583	.1552
-0.70	.9369	.8990	.8271	.6404	.4089	.2530	.1507
-0.65	.9277	.8899	.8181	.6317	.4011	.2462	.1450
-0.60	.9159	.8781	.8065	.6206	.3912	.2377	.1381
-0.55	.9009	.8632	.7917	.6066	.3789	.2274	.1300
-0.50	.8822	.8446	.7734	.5894	.3640	.2152	.1206

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
 SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
 IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
 (z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
 IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 8$

$i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.45	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.40	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.35	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.30	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.25	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.20	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.15	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.10	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.05	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-2.00	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.95	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.90	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.85	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.80	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.75	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.70	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.65	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.60	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.55	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.50	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.45	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.40	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.35	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.30	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.25	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.336
-1.20	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.335
-1.15	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.335
-1.10	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.335
-1.05	.039	.074	.139	.279	.383	.385	.335
-1.00	.039	.074	.139	.279	.382	.384	.335
-0.95	.039	.074	.139	.279	.382	.384	.335
-0.90	.039	.074	.139	.279	.382	.384	.335
-0.85	.039	.074	.139	.279	.382	.384	.334
-0.80	.039	.074	.139	.279	.382	.383	.333
-0.75	.039	.074	.139	.279	.381	.382	.331
-0.70	.039	.074	.139	.278	.380	.380	.329
-0.65	.039	.074	.138	.278	.379	.378	.326
-0.60	.038	.074	.138	.277	.377	.375	.322
-0.55	.038	.074	.138	.276	.375	.371	.316
-0.50	.038	.074	.138	.275	.371	.365	.308

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
 SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
 IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
 (z_A - DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
 IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 8$

$i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.45	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.40	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.35	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.30	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.25	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.20	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.15	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.10	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.05	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-2.00	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.95	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.90	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.85	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.80	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.75	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.70	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.65	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.60	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.55	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.50	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.45	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.40	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.35	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.30	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.25	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.20	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.15	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.10	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.05	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-1.00	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-0.95	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-0.90	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-0.85	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.294
-0.80	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.293
-0.75	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.238	.293
-0.70	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.237	.293
-0.65	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.237	.293
-0.60	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.237	.292
-0.55	.001	.003	.010	.051	.149	.237	.291
-0.50	.001	.003	.010	.051	.148	.236	.290

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)

(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 9$

$i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.45	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.40	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.35	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.30	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.25	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.20	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.15	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.10	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.05	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-2.00	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.95	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.90	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.85	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.80	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.75	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.70	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.65	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.60	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.55	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.50	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.45	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.40	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.35	.9559	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.30	.9558	.9135	.8337	.6302	.3874	.2316	.1342
-1.25	.9558	.9134	.8337	.6302	.3873	.2315	.1341
-1.20	.9557	.9134	.8336	.6301	.3873	.2315	.1341
-1.15	.9556	.9132	.8335	.6300	.3871	.2314	.1340
-1.10	.9554	.9130	.8333	.6298	.3870	.2312	.1338
-1.05	.9551	.9127	.8329	.6294	.3866	.2309	.1335
-1.00	.9545	.9122	.8324	.6289	.3861	.2304	.1331
-0.95	.9537	.9113	.8316	.6281	.3854	.2297	.1325
-0.90	.9524	.9101	.8303	.6269	.3842	.2286	.1315
-0.85	.9505	.9081	.8284	.6250	.3825	.2271	.1302
-0.80	.9477	.9053	.8256	.6223	.3800	.2248	.1282
-0.75	.9437	.9013	.8216	.6185	.3765	.2218	.1256
-0.70	.9381	.8957	.8161	.6131	.3717	.2176	.1222
-0.65	.9303	.8881	.8085	.6059	.3652	.2121	.1178
-0.60	.9200	.8778	.7984	.5963	.3568	.2051	.1123
-0.55	.9065	.8644	.7851	.5839	.3461	.1964	.1056
-0.50	.8893	.8472	.7683	.5682	.3329	.1859	.0979

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 9$

$i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.45	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.40	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.35	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.30	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.25	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.20	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.15	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.10	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.05	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-2.00	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.95	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.90	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.85	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.80	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.75	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.70	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.65	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.60	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.55	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.50	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.45	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.40	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.35	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.30	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.25	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.20	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.15	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.10	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.05	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-1.00	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-0.95	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.368	.302
-0.90	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.367	.301
-0.85	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.367	.301
-0.80	.043	.083	.153	.298	.387	.366	.300
-0.75	.043	.083	.153	.298	.386	.366	.299
-0.70	.043	.083	.153	.298	.385	.364	.297
-0.65	.043	.083	.153	.297	.384	.362	.294
-0.60	.043	.083	.153	.297	.382	.359	.290
-0.55	.043	.083	.152	.295	.380	.355	.284
-0.50	.043	.082	.152	.294	.376	.349	.276

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 9$
 $i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.45	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.40	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.35	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.30	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.25	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.20	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.15	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.10	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.05	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-2.00	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.95	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.90	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.85	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.80	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.75	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.70	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.65	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.60	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.55	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.50	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.45	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.40	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.35	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.30	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.25	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.20	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.15	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.10	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.05	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-1.00	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.95	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.90	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.85	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.80	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.75	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.260	.302
-0.70	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.259	.301
-0.65	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.259	.301
-0.60	.001	.003	.013	.063	.172	.259	.300
-0.55	.001	.003	.012	.063	.172	.259	.299
-0.50	.001	.003	.012	.063	.172	.258	.297

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 10$

$i = 0$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.45	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.40	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.35	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.30	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.25	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.20	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.15	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.10	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.05	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-2.00	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.95	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.90	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.85	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.80	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.75	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.70	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.65	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.60	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.55	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.50	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.45	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.40	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.35	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.30	.9511	.9044	.8171	.5987	.3487	.1969	.1074
-1.25	.9511	.9043	.8170	.5987	.3486	.1968	.1073
-1.20	.9510	.9043	.8170	.5987	.3486	.1968	.1073
-1.15	.9510	.9042	.8169	.5986	.3485	.1967	.1073
-1.10	.9509	.9041	.8168	.5985	.3484	.1966	.1072
-1.05	.9507	.9039	.8166	.5983	.3483	.1965	.1070
-1.00	.9503	.9036	.8163	.5980	.3479	.1962	.1068
-0.95	.9498	.9031	.8157	.5974	.3474	.1957	.1063
-0.90	.9489	.9022	.8149	.5966	.3466	.1950	.1057
-0.85	.9475	.9008	.8135	.5953	.3454	.1939	.1048
-0.80	.9454	.8987	.8114	.5932	.3436	.1923	.1034
-0.75	.9423	.8956	.8083	.5903	.3409	.1900	.1015
-0.70	.9377	.8910	.8038	.5860	.3371	.1867	.0989
-0.65	.9312	.8846	.7975	.5800	.3318	.1824	.0955
-0.60	.9223	.8757	.7887	.5717	.3248	.1767	.0911
-0.55	.9102	.8637	.7769	.5608	.3155	.1694	.0857
-0.50	.8944	.8480	.7615	.5466	.3038	.1604	.0793

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 10$

$i = 1$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.45	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.40	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.35	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.30	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.25	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.20	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.15	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.10	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.05	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-2.00	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.95	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.90	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.85	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.80	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.75	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.70	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.65	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.60	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.55	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.50	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.45	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.40	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.35	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.30	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.25	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.20	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.15	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.10	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.05	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-1.00	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-0.95	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-0.90	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-0.85	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.347	.268
-0.80	.048	.091	.167	.315	.387	.346	.267
-0.75	.048	.091	.167	.315	.386	.346	.266
-0.70	.048	.091	.166	.314	.386	.344	.264
-0.65	.048	.091	.166	.314	.384	.342	.261
-0.60	.048	.091	.166	.313	.383	.339	.258
-0.55	.048	.091	.166	.312	.380	.335	.252
-0.50	.047	.091	.165	.310	.376	.329	.245

[illegible]

JOINT PROBABILITY OF
SAMPLE MEAN GREATER THAN z_A AND EXACTLY i DEFECTIVES,
IN SAMPLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION ($\mu=0, \sigma=1$)
(z_A -DEVIATION OF ACCEPTANCE LIMIT, A , FROM PROCESS MEAN
IN UNITS OF KNOWN STANDARD DEVIATION OF INDIVIDUALS)

$n = 10$
 $i = 2$

MEAN z_A	FRACTION DEFECTIVE, p						
	.005	.01	.02	.05	.10	.15	.20
-2.50	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.45	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.40	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.35	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.30	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.25	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.20	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.15	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.10	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.05	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-2.00	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.95	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.90	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.85	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.80	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.75	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.70	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.65	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.60	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.55	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.50	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.45	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.40	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.35	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.30	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.25	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.20	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.15	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.10	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.05	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-1.00	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.95	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.90	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.85	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.80	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.75	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.302
-0.70	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.276	.301
-0.65	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.275	.301
-0.60	.001	.004	.015	.075	.194	.275	.300
-0.55	.001	.004	.015	.075	.193	.275	.299
-0.50	.001	.004	.015	.075	.193	.274	.297

[illegible]