



# تقدير متوسط حجم العينة ونسبة المعيب في المعاينة المفردة المتتوية مع تطبيق عملي

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المقدمة

(ASN)

$\hat{p}$

## Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find the estimator of the average proportion of defectives based on attribute samples. That have been curtailed either with rejection of a lot finding the  $k$ th defective or with acceptance on finding the  $k$ th non defective.

The MLE (Maximum likelihood estimator) is derived. And also the ASN in Single Curtailed Sampling has been derived and we obtain a simplified Formula All the Notations needed are explained.

**هدف البحث**

(ASN)

$$n = k + K - 1 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$P(y, p) = \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$F(y \cap R, p) = \sum_{k=1}^{y-1} p^k q^{y-k} \quad y = k, k + 1, \dots, n \quad \dots\dots (3)$$

$$F(y \cap A, p) = \sum_{k=1}^{y-1} q^k p^{y-k} \quad y = k, k + 1, \dots, n \quad \dots\dots (4)$$

$$q = (1 - p)$$



التقدير باستخدام المعاينة المتتوية

a

m

r

$$m = a + r$$

$$(Z_1, y_1) (Z_2, y_2) \dots (Z_a, y_a), (k, y_{a+1}) (k, y_{a+2}) \dots (k, y_{a+r})$$

$$Z_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, a)$$

$$(Z_i < k) \quad i$$

k

$$(Z_i, y_i) \quad , i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad , Z_i < k$$

$$Z_i = k$$

$$L(Z_1, y_1) (Z_2, y_2) \dots (Z_m, y_m)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^r \frac{y_i - 1}{k - 1} p^k q^{y_i - k} \prod_{i=1}^a \frac{y_i - 1}{k - 1} q^k p^{y_i - k} \dots \dots (7)$$

p

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LnL} &= \sum_{i=1}^r \text{Ln} \binom{y_i - 1}{k - 1} + rk \text{Ln}(p) + \sum_{i=1}^r (y_i - k) \text{Ln}(q) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^a \text{Ln} \binom{y_i - 1}{k - 1} + ak \text{Ln}(p) + \sum_{i=1}^a (y_i - k) \text{Ln}(p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \text{LnL}}{\partial p} &= 0 + \frac{rk}{p} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r (y_i - k)}{(1-p)} (-1) + 0 + \frac{ak}{(1-p)} (-1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^a (y_i - k) \frac{1}{p} \\ &= \frac{rk}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r y_i - rk}{(1-p)} - \frac{ak}{(1-p)} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a y_i - ak}{p} \\ &= \frac{rk(1-p) - p \left( \sum_{i=1}^r y_i - rk \right) - pak + (1-p) \left( \sum_{i=1}^a y_i - ak \right)}{p(1-p)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= rk - rkp - p \sum_{i=1}^r y_i + prk - pak + \sum_{i=1}^a y_i - ak - p \sum_{i=1}^a y_i + pak = 0$$

$$= rk + \sum_{i=1}^a y_i - p \sum_{i=1}^r y_i - ak - p \sum_{i=1}^a y_i$$

$$rk + \sum_{i=1}^a y_i - p \left( \sum_{i=1}^r y_i + \sum_{i=1}^a y_i \right) - ak = 0$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^a y_i - ak \right) + rk}{\sum_{i=1}^m y_i} \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

$$: \begin{matrix} 8 \\ r \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} rk \\ ak \end{matrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^a y_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m y_i$$

8

a

. (m=atr)

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\quad}{P}$$

$$V(\hat{p}) \simeq \frac{1}{-E \frac{\partial^2 \text{LnL}}{\partial p^2}}$$

$$V(\hat{p}) \simeq \hat{p}\hat{q} / m E(y) \simeq \hat{p}\hat{q} / \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \quad \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

E(y)

(Guenther 1977)

	(n,c)	.1
(n-c)	(c+1)	.2
(M)		
Negative	n (c+1)	
:	Binomial distribution	

$$f(m, p) = \binom{m-1}{C} p^{C+1} q^{m-C-1} \quad m = C+1, C+2, \dots, n$$

**Semi-Curtailed Inspection .1**

C

**Fully Curtailed Inspection .2**

C

(n-c)

) p

(

+

ASN

:P

:Q

:C

: Pa

Acceptance Number

P

$Pa = pr(M \leq c)$

(C+1)

M

,(c,p)

**ASN for semi-curtailed Single Sampling plan**

: (Grais1968)

$$\sum_{m=0}^c \binom{m-1}{c} p^{C+1} q^{m-c-1} = q^{p-c} \sum_{k=0}^c \binom{n-k-1}{c-k} p^{c-k} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$pr(D \leq C) = \sum_{d=0}^c \binom{n}{d} p^d q^{n-d} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

(n+1)

(c+1)

c

n

pa

$$Pa = \sum_{m=n+1}^{\infty} \underset{c}{C}^{m-1} p^{c+1} q^{m-c-1} \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

$$m = n+1, n+2, \dots\dots\dots \infty$$

**r = m - n - 1**

**13**

$$pa = \frac{p^{c+1} q^{n-c}}{c!} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+r)!}{(n+r-c)!} q^r \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

$$(n+r)^{(c)} = (n+r)(n+r-1) \dots (n+r-c+1)$$

$$\frac{(n+r)!}{(n+r-c)!} = \frac{(n+r)(n+r-c) \dots (n+r-c)!}{(n+r-c)!}$$

$$= (n+r)^c$$

$$pa = \frac{p^{c+1} q^{n-c}}{c!} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (n+r)^{(c)} q^r$$

$$(n+r)^{(c)}$$

$$(n+r)^{(c)} = a_0 + a_1(r+1) + a_2 \underset{2}{C}^{r+2} + a_3 \underset{3}{C}^{r+3} + \dots\dots\dots + a_c \underset{c}{C}^{r+c}$$

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots\dots\dots, a_c)$$

**j**

**r = -j - 1**

**r**

$$(n+r)^{(c)} = \sum_{k=0}^c C^k (n-k-1)^{c-k} \underset{k}{C}^{r+k}$$

$$c^{(0)} = 1$$





n (n,c) pa c .(p)

58

N = 2000

:-

	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0
	2	3	3	3	5	4	7	6	3

	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5
	6	5	3	3	1	2	2

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$$\bar{P} = 0.0553$$

$$SP = 0.00132$$

:

Beta ( $\hat{s}, \hat{t}$ )

$$\hat{s} = 7.70$$

$$\hat{t} = 131.5$$

(Beta – Binomial )

p (n , p)

( $\hat{s}, \hat{t}$ )

$$pr(X \leq C) = B(c, n, p)$$

$$(c=1, n=20)$$

$$(c=5, n=100)$$

-:

(1)

P	B(c, n, p)	ASN
<b>C = 1</b>	<b>n = 20</b>	
0.030	0.8802	18.127
0.060	0.6605	15.364
0.090	0.4516	15.214
0.120	0.2891	13.304
0.150	0.1756	11.205
0.180	0.1018	9.631
0.210	0.0566	8.411
0.240	0.0302	7.511
0.270	0.0155	7.031
0.30	0.0076	105.485
0.015	0.9959	103.536
0.030	0.9192	98.216
0.045	0.7050	95.341
0.060	0.4407	90.64
0.075	0.2308	89.73
0.09	0.1045	85.74
0.105	0.0420	80.66
0.120	0.0152	70.47
0.135	0.0051	

				<b>الاستنتاجات</b>
				-1
			$(\hat{s}, \hat{t})$	-2
				-3
(ASN =	(ASN = 20)			
(1)		ASN	p	100)
			p	p
			$\hat{P}$	-4
(s,t)				-5
				-6
			(1)	
				<b>التوصيات</b>
				-1
				-2

## المصادر

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