

# Economic Design of Joint $\bar{X}$ and R Control Charts Using Differential Evolution

Rukmini V. Kasarapu\*, Vijaya B. Vommi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam - 530003, India.

## Abstract

Benefits of economic designs can be realized to the full extent only by employing appropriate optimization techniques for minimizing the so called loss-cost functions or the total cost functions. Approximate methods employed to find the best control chart parameters may not be effective in obtaining the intended cost benefits. In the present work, differential evolution (DE), a population based evolutionary optimization technique has been employed to design joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts. The optimum costs obtained are compared with the earlier designs which are based on conventional optimization techniques. It has been observed that the designs obtained using DE are very effective and in majority of the cases remarkable improvements are obtained in cost reductions.

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## 1. Introduction

The simultaneous use of  $\bar{X}$  chart to control the process mean and R chart to control the process variability gives good control of the process. The power of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts is much greater than that of  $\bar{X}$  or R chart alone. Therefore, in practice,  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts are usually employed together to monitor the processes. The economic design of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts involves the determination of economically optimal sample size, sampling interval, and control limit coefficient for each chart, so as to minimize the total expected cost of controlling the process.

The economic design of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts has been studied by various authors. Saniga [1] developed an expected cost model and performed a sensitivity analysis of the model for a process whose mean and variance are controlled by  $\bar{X}$  and R charts. Saniga [2] investigated the effects of the types of process models on the joint economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R charts and suggested that accurate process model selection is an important determinant of the quality of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control chart design. Jones and Case [3] developed an economic model which determines the design of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts to minimize costs and reported that the joint economic design can result in considerable savings over the traditional design of  $\bar{X}$  and R charts. Rahim [4] developed a computer program for the optimal economic design of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts based on the cost model of Saniga and Montgomery [5]. Chung and Chen [6] presented a simplified algorithm

for the determination of optimal design parameters of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts. Costa [7] developed a model for joint economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts, where two assignable causes are allowed to occur independently according to exponential distributions and found that the cost surface is convex to the model considered. Gelinas and Lefrancois [8] proposed a heuristic approach for the economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts. Costa and Rahim [9] developed a cost model to determine the design parameters of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts by adopting a non-uniform sampling interval scheme. A sensitivity analysis of the model is conducted and the cost savings associated with the use of non-uniform sampling intervals instead of constant sampling intervals are evaluated. Gelinas [10] presented a power approximation model for the joint determination of  $\bar{X}$  and R control chart parameters based on three regression equations which are used to estimate the sample size and the control limits for the  $\bar{X}$  chart and the R chart and the method's performance is tested using a set of previously studied problems. Use of evolutionary computational algorithms has become the need of the day to solve complicated objective functions in search of global solutions. Chou *et al.* [11] proposed joint economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R charts with variable sampling intervals using genetic algorithm. Minimizing the risk of using the uncertain cost and process parameters in the economic designs of  $\bar{X}$  control chart has been dealt by Vommi and Seetala [12,13] employing genetic algorithm as a search tool. The present paper proposes the application of Neoteric Differential Evolution algorithm for the economic

\* Corresponding author: : rukminivk@yahoo.in

design of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R charts based on the cost model of Saniga and Montgomery [5].

## 2. Cost Model

The process is assumed to start in a state of statistical control. The measurable quality characteristic of the process is assumed to be normally distributed with mean  $\mu_0$  and variance  $\sigma_0^2$ . The process is subject to a single assignable cause of variation. The time lapse between successive occurrences of the assignable cause is assumed to follow a negative exponential distribution with parameter  $\lambda$ . The occurrence of the assignable cause shifts the process mean from  $\mu_0$  to  $\mu_1 = \mu_0 + \delta\sigma_0$ , where  $\delta$  is a positive constant. Furthermore, it is assumed that with the change in the process mean, the process variance  $\sigma_0^2$  changes to  $\sigma_1^2$ , ( $\sigma_1^2 \geq \sigma_0^2$ ) and also the process is shut down during the search for the assignable cause. The production cycle for the process model then consists of four possible periods: (a) the in-control period, (b) the out-of-control period due to the occurrence of the assignable cause, (c) the search period due to a false alarm, and (d) the search and repair period due to a true alarm. The cost model incorporates the fixed and variable costs of sampling, the cost of searching for the assignable cause when it exists, any adjustment or repair costs and the cost of searching for an assignable cause that does not exist.

Notation used in the formulation of loss-cost function:

- $n$  = sample size
- $h$  = sampling interval
- $\tau_s$  = expected search time for false alarm
- $K_s$  = expected search cost for false alarm
- $\tau_r$  = expected search and adjustment time for true alarm
- $K_r$  = expected search and adjustment cost for true alarm
- $V_0$  = profit per hour when the process is in control
- $V_1$  = profit per hour when the process is out of control
- $L$  = average loss-cost per hour of the process
- $b$  = fixed cost of sampling
- $c$  = variable cost of sampling
- $\alpha$  = probability that the control charts for  $\bar{X}$  or R or both indicate a false alarm (Type I error)
- $\alpha_{\bar{X}}$  = probability of Type I error of  $\bar{X}$  chart
- $P_{\bar{X}}$  = power of  $\bar{X}$  chart
- $\alpha_R$  = probability of Type I error of R chart
- $P_R$  = power of R chart
- $\Phi(x)$  = standard normal cumulative distribution function
- $P$  = probability that the control charts for  $\bar{X}$  or R or both indicate a true alarm
- $\tau$  = average time within an interval before the assignable cause occurs
- $K_1$  = control limit coefficient for  $\bar{X}$  chart
- $K_2$  = control limit coefficient for R chart

Saniga and Montgomery [5] presented the expected loss-cost per hour of operation as:

$$L = \frac{\lambda U B_1 + V B_0 + \lambda W + (b + cn)(1 + \lambda B_2)/h}{1 + \lambda B_1 + \tau_s B_0 + \lambda \tau_r} \quad (1)$$

Where

$$U = V_0 - V_1 \quad (2)$$

$$V = K_s + V_0 \tau_s \quad (3)$$

$$W = K_r + V_0 \tau_r \quad (4)$$

$$B_0 = \alpha(1 - \lambda\tau)/h \quad (5)$$

$$\tau = \frac{1 - (1 + \lambda h)e^{-\lambda h}}{\lambda(1 - e^{-\lambda h})}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{h}{e^{\lambda h} - 1} \quad (6)$$

$$B_1 = \frac{h}{P} - \tau \quad (7)$$

Chung and Chen [6] approximated the expression  $1/(e^{\lambda h} - 1)$  to  $(1/\lambda h) - (1/2)$  and the loss-cost function had been modified to  $\bar{L}$  given as under. In order to compare the optimum solutions obtained by Chung and Chen [6] with the solutions obtained in the present work by applying DE technique, the same modified loss cost function  $\bar{L}$  has been used.

$$\bar{L} = \frac{\lambda U \left( \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{2} \right) h + \lambda [W + (b + cn) \left( \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{V\alpha}{2}] + [V\alpha + (b + cn)]/h}{1 + \lambda \left( \frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{2} \right) h + \tau_s \left( \frac{\alpha}{h} - \frac{\alpha\lambda}{2} \right) + \lambda \tau_r} \quad (8)$$

Hence, the present objective is to minimize the loss-cost function,  $\bar{L}$  with respect to the design parameters  $n$ ,  $h$ ,  $K_1$ , and  $K_2$ . However,  $\bar{L}$  also depends on  $\alpha$  and  $P$ , which, in turn, involve the normal probability distribution function and the probability integral of the distribution of the range. The expressions for  $\alpha$  and  $P$  is presented as follows:

Denoting by  $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$  a random sample of  $n$  observations, arranged in an ascending order of magnitude, drawn from a normal population having mean  $\mu_0$  and variance  $\sigma_0^2$ , the sample range  $R$  can be written as  $X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$ .

The cumulative distribution function for the standardized range,  $W_0 = R/\sigma_0$  can be expressed as

$$F_n(W_0) = \left( \int_{-W_0/2}^{W_0/2} \phi(x) dx \right)^n + 2n \int_{W_0/2}^{\infty} \Phi(w) \left( \int_{w-W_0}^w \phi(x) dx \right)^{n-1} dw \quad (9)$$

where

$$\phi(x) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} e^{-x^2/2} \quad (10)$$

The upper and lower control limits respectively for the  $\bar{X}$  chart are

$$UCL_{\bar{X}} = \mu_0 + K_1 \sigma_0 / \sqrt{n} \quad (11)$$

and

$$LCL_{\bar{X}} = \mu_0 - K_1 \sigma_0 / \sqrt{n} \quad (12)$$

where  $K_1 \geq 0, \sigma_0 \geq 0$ .

Also, the upper and lower control limits respectively for the R chart are

$$UCL_R = K_2 \sigma_0 \quad (13)$$

And

$$LCL_R = 0 \quad (14)$$

where  $K_2 \geq 0$ .

The expressions for the joint probability of false alarm (Type I error) and the joint probability of true alarm (power) for  $\bar{X}$  and R charts are as follows:

$$\alpha_{\bar{X}} = 2[1 - \Phi(K_1)] \tag{15}$$

and

$$P_{\bar{X}} = \Phi\left(\frac{\delta\sqrt{n}\sigma_0}{\sigma_1} - K_1\sigma_0/\sigma_1\right) + \Phi\left(-\frac{\delta\sqrt{n}\sigma_0}{\sigma_1} - K_1\sigma_0/\sigma_1\right) \tag{16}$$

where  $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_0$ .

$$\alpha_R = P(W_0 \geq K_2) = 1 - F_n(K_2) \tag{17}$$

and

$$P_R = 1 - F_n(K_2\sigma_0/\sigma_1). \tag{18}$$

Thus, the joint probability of false alarm for the  $\bar{X}$  and R charts is

$$\alpha = \alpha_{\bar{X}} + \alpha_R - \alpha_{\bar{X}} \cdot \alpha_R. \tag{19}$$

Similarly, the joint probability of true alarm for the  $\bar{X}$  and R charts is

$$P = P_{\bar{X}} + P_R - P_{\bar{X}} \cdot P_R. \tag{20}$$

### 3. . Application of Differential Evolution to Joint Economic Design of $\bar{X}$ and R Charts

Differential Evolution is a population-based, direct-search algorithm for globally optimizing the complicated objective functions. For the present joint economic design, Neoteric Differential Evolution algorithm suggested by Feoktistov [14] has been used. Storn and Price [15] first proposed classical Differential Evolution algorithm which forms the base for the present Neoteric Differential Evolution.

In Differential Evolution, the individuals of population contain design parameters and represent potential optimal solutions. The population is initialized by randomly generating individuals within the lower and higher boundary limits of the design parameters. Each individual of the initial population is evaluated by the cost function. In order to obtain next generation from the initial population, any one individual is chosen as the current best individual. Then, the initial population is subjected to repeated generations of differentiation, crossover and selection. Differentiation and crossover operations are used to create one trial or child individual for each target or parent individual. In order to perform the differentiation, a set of individuals, mutually different and also different from the current target individual, are randomly chosen from the current population. The search strategies of differentiation are designed on the basis of these individuals. In the crossover, by recombining the trial and target individuals, the trial individual inherits parameters of the target individual with certain probability. Next, boundary limits of the trial individual parameters are verified. If any parameter exceeds the limits, the parameter is reset by re-initialization. This trial individual is evaluated by the cost function. Afterwards, selection is fulfilled by comparing the cost function values of target and trial individuals. If the trial individual has an equal or lower cost to the target individual, it replaces its target individual in the population. If the trial individual has higher cost than the target one then the target individual is retained. Then, if the new trial individual of the population is better than the current best individual, the current best individual's index is updated. figure1 shows how the

differential evolution is applied for joint economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts.

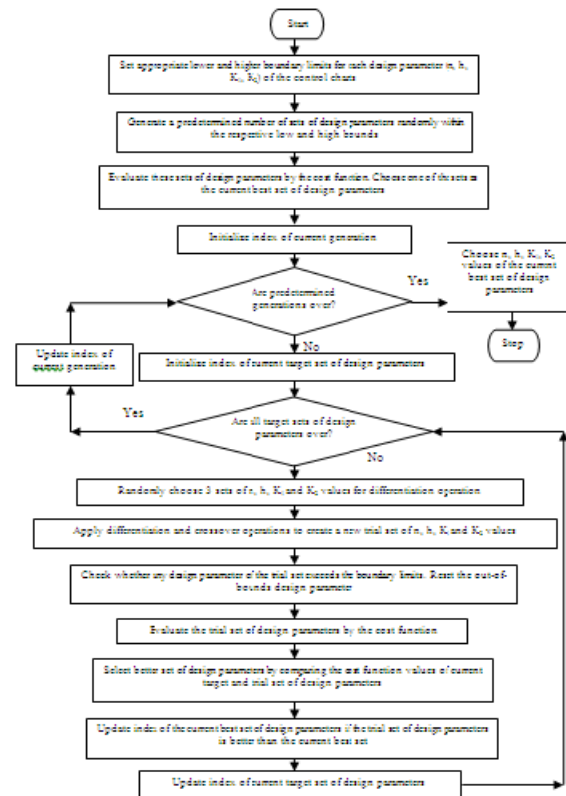


Figure 1. Procedure for Economic Design of Joint and R Control Charts Using Differential Evolution

In the present work, an individual of the population represents a set of design parameters of joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts, namely n, h,  $K_1$ , and  $K_2$ . To define the limits of search space, feasible values are taken as lower and higher boundary limits of design parameters by considering the published economic designs on joint  $\bar{X}$  and R control charts. Table1 contains the boundary constraints taken on the parameters of the control charts.

Table 1: Boundary constraints of  $\bar{X}$  and R charts parameters used in present Differential Evolution algorithm

$\bar{X}$ and R Charts Parameters	Low – High Boundary Limits
n	2 – 33
h	0.25 – 12.00
$K_1$	1.00 – 6.00
$K_2$	1.00 – 6.00

Once the search space has been defined, the next step is to find the best parameters of the evolutionary algorithm. Parametric tuning has been carried out to find the effective control parameters for the algorithm namely population size, constant of differentiation, and constant of crossover. A few loss-cost function evaluations have been made using different combinations of control parameters, generations and search strategies. Different population sizes in multiples of 10, number of generations in multiples of 50 and search strategies of differentiation as suggested in Feoktistov [14] have been tested. For refining the selection of constant of differentiation (F) and constant of crossover (Cr), different values in multiples of 0.05 have been







#### 4. Results and Discussion

Differential Evolution algorithm has been applied in the joint economic design of  $\bar{X}$  and R charts by utilizing the cost and process parameters of Saniga and Montgomery [5]. Given the cost and risk factors and other process parameters, the present work finds the sample size, the interval between samples and the control limit coefficient for each chart that minimize the expected loss-cost per hour. A large number of designs (160) have been considered and the solutions obtained are compared with the solutions reported by Chung and Chen [6]. In all the cases, the present algorithm has been found to yield lower loss-costs compared to Chung and Chen's algorithm. A maximum cost reduction of 14% has been obtained which shows the effectiveness of the DE. Also, it has been observed that the algorithm could provide the same best solutions even after a number of times the algorithm was run with different initial solutions.

The optimal sample sizes of the joint economic designs obtained by Chung and Chen [6] are found to range from 2 to 30. Hence, the probability integral for the standardized range values,  $F_n(w_0)$ , for  $n$  between 2 and 30 is required for the joint economic designs. Pearson and Hartley [17]

published the function  $F_n(w_0)$  for the values of  $n$  between 2 and 20 which can be used for designs involving  $n$  values up to 20. Beyond the sample size of 20,  $F_n(w_0)$  values are not published, hence are not readily available. Therefore, in the present work a program has been developed to evaluate  $F_n(w_0)$ . A database for the values of  $F_n(w_0)$  has been developed for  $n$  between 2 and 33 since it takes lot of time to evaluate the probability integral for different values of  $n$  while the DE algorithm is running. The cost function evaluation program is made to use the same database for easy and instant retrieval of the  $F_n(w_0)$  values. This saves a lot of time in the cost function evaluations using DE. The values of  $F_n(w_0)$  for  $n$  between 21 and 33 are presented in table 4 for ready reference.

Finally, it is concluded that the economic designs obtained using Differential evolution, an evolutionary global optimization technique, are much superior in that they provided cost reductions of up to 14% compared to the earlier designs of Chung and Chen [6]. Hence, it is recommended to use evolutionary optimization techniques in the economic design of control charts as it is difficult to obtain closed form solutions by differentiating the loss-cost functions and also the designs are superior to the algorithms used earlier.

Table 4: Probability Integral of the Standardized Range  $W_0$  for Normal Samples (of size n between 21 and 33)

n	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1.55													
1.60	0.0001												
1.65	0.0001	0.0001											
1.70	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001										
1.75	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001									
1.80	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001								
1.85	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001							
1.90	0.0008	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001						
1.95	0.0012	0.0008	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001				
2.00	0.0016	0.0011	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001			
2.05	0.0023	0.0016	0.0011	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
2.10	0.0031	0.0023	0.0016	0.0012	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
2.15	0.0042	0.0031	0.0023	0.0017	0.0012	0.0009	0.0007	0.0005	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
2.20	0.0057	0.0042	0.0031	0.0023	0.0017	0.0013	0.0010	0.0007	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002
2.25	0.0075	0.0056	0.0043	0.0032	0.0024	0.0018	0.0014	0.0010	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002
2.30	0.0097	0.0074	0.0057	0.0044	0.0033	0.0025	0.0019	0.0015	0.0011	0.0009	0.0007	0.0005	0.0004
2.35	0.0125	0.0097	0.0075	0.0058	0.0045	0.0035	0.0027	0.0021	0.0016	0.0013	0.0010	0.0007	0.0006
2.40	0.0159	0.0125	0.0098	0.0077	0.0061	0.0048	0.0037	0.0029	0.0023	0.0018	0.0014	0.0011	0.0009
2.45	0.0200	0.0160	0.0127	0.0101	0.0080	0.0064	0.0050	0.0040	0.0032	0.0025	0.0020	0.0016	0.0012
2.50	0.0249	0.0201	0.0162	0.0130	0.0105	0.0084	0.0067	0.0054	0.0043	0.0035	0.0028	0.0022	0.0018
2.55	0.0307	0.0251	0.0204	0.0166	0.0135	0.0110	0.0089	0.0072	0.0059	0.0047	0.0038	0.0031	0.0025
2.60	0.0375	0.0309	0.0254	0.0209	0.0172	0.0141	0.0116	0.0095	0.0078	0.0064	0.0052	0.0043	0.0035
2.65	0.0454	0.0378	0.0314	0.0261	0.0217	0.0180	0.0149	0.0124	0.0102	0.0085	0.0070	0.0058	0.0048
2.70	0.0544	0.0457	0.0384	0.0322	0.0270	0.0226	0.0190	0.0159	0.0133	0.0111	0.0093	0.0077	0.0065
2.75	0.0647	0.0549	0.0465	0.0394	0.0333	0.0282	0.0238	0.0201	0.0170	0.0144	0.0121	0.0102	0.0086
2.80	0.0762	0.0652	0.0558	0.0477	0.0407	0.0348	0.0297	0.0253	0.0215	0.0183	0.0156	0.0133	0.0113
2.85	0.0891	0.0769	0.0664	0.0572	0.0493	0.0424	0.0365	0.0314	0.0270	0.0232	0.0199	0.0171	0.0147
2.90	0.1033	0.0900	0.0782	0.0680	0.0591	0.0513	0.0445	0.0386	0.0334	0.0290	0.0251	0.0217	0.0188
2.95	0.1190	0.1044	0.0915	0.0802	0.0702	0.0614	0.0537	0.0469	0.0410	0.0358	0.0312	0.0272	0.0238
3.00	0.1360	0.1203	0.1062	0.0938	0.0827	0.0729	0.0642	0.0566	0.0498	0.0438	0.0385	0.0338	0.0297
3.05	0.1545	0.1375	0.1223	0.1088	0.0966	0.0858	0.0761	0.0675	0.0599	0.0530	0.0470	0.0416	0.0368
3.10	0.1743	0.1562	0.1399	0.1252	0.1120	0.1001	0.0895	0.0799	0.0713	0.0636	0.0567	0.0506	0.0451
3.15	0.1953	0.1762	0.1589	0.1432	0.1289	0.1160	0.1043	0.0938	0.0842	0.0756	0.0679	0.0609	0.0546
3.20	0.2177	0.1976	0.1792	0.1625	0.1472	0.1333	0.1206	0.1091	0.0986	0.0891	0.0805	0.0727	0.0656
3.25	0.2411	0.2202	0.2009	0.1832	0.1670	0.1521	0.1385	0.1260	0.1146	0.1042	0.0946	0.0860	0.0781
3.30	0.2656	0.2439	0.2238	0.2053	0.1881	0.1723	0.1578	0.1444	0.1320	0.1207	0.1103	0.1008	0.0920
3.35	0.2910	0.2687	0.2479	0.2285	0.2106	0.1939	0.1785	0.1642	0.1510	0.1388	0.1276	0.1172	0.1076
3.40	0.3173	0.2944	0.2730	0.2530	0.2343	0.2169	0.2006	0.1855	0.1715	0.1585	0.1464	0.1351	0.1247
3.45	0.3441	0.3209	0.2990	0.2784	0.2591	0.2410	0.2241	0.2082	0.1934	0.1796	0.1667	0.1546	0.1434
3.50	0.3716	0.3480	0.3257	0.3047	0.2849	0.2662	0.2487	0.2322	0.2167	0.2021	0.1885	0.1757	0.1637
3.55	0.3994	0.3757	0.3532	0.3318	0.3116	0.2925	0.2744	0.2573	0.2412	0.2260	0.2116	0.1982	0.1855
3.60	0.4274	0.4037	0.3811	0.3595	0.3390	0.3195	0.3010	0.2834	0.2668	0.2510	0.2361	0.2220	0.2087
3.65	0.4555	0.4319	0.4093	0.3877	0.3670	0.3473	0.3285	0.3105	0.2934	0.2772	0.2618	0.2471	0.2332
3.70	0.4836	0.4602	0.4378	0.4162	0.3954	0.3756	0.3565	0.3383	0.3209	0.3043	0.2885	0.2734	0.2589



Table 4 (cont.): Probability Integral of the Standardized Range  $W_0$  for Normal Samples (of size  $n$  between 21 and 33)

$n$ $W_0$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3.75	0.5115	0.4885	0.4662	0.4448	0.4241	0.4042	0.3851	0.3668	0.3491	0.3323	0.3161	0.3006	0.2858
3.85	0.5662	0.5441	0.5227	0.5019	0.4817	0.4621	0.4431	0.4247	0.4070	0.3899	0.3733	0.3574	0.3420
3.90	0.5927	0.5713	0.5504	0.5300	0.5102	0.4909	0.4722	0.4540	0.4363	0.4192	0.4027	0.3866	0.3712
3.95	0.6186	0.5979	0.5776	0.5578	0.5384	0.5195	0.5011	0.4831	0.4657	0.4487	0.4322	0.4162	0.4007
4.00	0.6438	0.6238	0.6042	0.5850	0.5662	0.5477	0.5297	0.5121	0.4949	0.4782	0.4618	0.4459	0.4305
4.05	0.6681	0.6490	0.6301	0.6116	0.5933	0.5754	0.5579	0.5407	0.5239	0.5074	0.4914	0.4757	0.4604
4.10	0.6915	0.6733	0.6552	0.6374	0.6198	0.6025	0.5855	0.5688	0.5524	0.5364	0.5206	0.5052	0.4901
4.15	0.7140	0.6966	0.6794	0.6623	0.6455	0.6289	0.6125	0.5963	0.5804	0.5648	0.5494	0.5344	0.5196
4.20	0.7355	0.7190	0.7026	0.6864	0.6703	0.6544	0.6386	0.6231	0.6077	0.5926	0.5777	0.5631	0.5487
4.25	0.7559	0.7404	0.7249	0.7094	0.6941	0.6789	0.6639	0.6490	0.6343	0.6197	0.6054	0.5912	0.5772
4.30	0.7753	0.7607	0.7461	0.7315	0.7170	0.7026	0.6882	0.6740	0.6599	0.6460	0.6322	0.6185	0.6051
4.35	0.7937	0.7800	0.7662	0.7525	0.7388	0.7251	0.7115	0.6980	0.6846	0.6713	0.6581	0.6450	0.6321
4.40	0.8110	0.7981	0.7853	0.7724	0.7595	0.7466	0.7338	0.7210	0.7083	0.6956	0.6831	0.6706	0.6582
4.45	0.8272	0.8153	0.8032	0.7912	0.7791	0.7670	0.7550	0.7429	0.7309	0.7189	0.7070	0.6952	0.6834
4.50	0.8424	0.8313	0.8201	0.8089	0.7976	0.7863	0.7750	0.7637	0.7524	0.7411	0.7298	0.7186	0.7075
4.55	0.8566	0.8463	0.8360	0.8255	0.8150	0.8045	0.7939	0.7833	0.7727	0.7621	0.7516	0.7410	0.7304
4.60	0.8698	0.8603	0.8507	0.8411	0.8313	0.8215	0.8117	0.8018	0.7919	0.7820	0.7721	0.7622	0.7523
4.65	0.8820	0.8733	0.8645	0.8556	0.8466	0.8375	0.8284	0.8192	0.8100	0.8007	0.7915	0.7822	0.7729
4.70	0.8934	0.8854	0.8772	0.8690	0.8607	0.8524	0.8439	0.8354	0.8269	0.8183	0.8097	0.8011	0.7924
4.75	0.9038	0.8965	0.8890	0.8815	0.8739	0.8662	0.8584	0.8506	0.8427	0.8347	0.8267	0.8187	0.8107
4.80	0.9134	0.9067	0.8999	0.8930	0.8861	0.8790	0.8718	0.8646	0.8574	0.8500	0.8427	0.8352	0.8278
4.85	0.9222	0.9161	0.9099	0.9037	0.8973	0.8908	0.8843	0.8776	0.8710	0.8642	0.8574	0.8506	0.8437
4.90	0.9302	0.9247	0.9191	0.9134	0.9076	0.9017	0.8957	0.8897	0.8836	0.8774	0.8711	0.8649	0.8585
4.95	0.9376	0.9326	0.9275	0.9223	0.9170	0.9117	0.9062	0.9007	0.8951	0.8895	0.8838	0.8780	0.8722
5.00	0.9443	0.9398	0.9352	0.9305	0.9257	0.9208	0.9159	0.9109	0.9058	0.9007	0.8955	0.8902	0.8849
5.05	0.9503	0.9463	0.9421	0.9379	0.9336	0.9292	0.9247	0.9202	0.9156	0.9109	0.9062	0.9014	0.8965
5.10	0.9558	0.9522	0.9484	0.9446	0.9407	0.9368	0.9327	0.9286	0.9245	0.9202	0.9159	0.9116	0.9072
5.15	0.9608	0.9575	0.9542	0.9507	0.9472	0.9437	0.9400	0.9363	0.9326	0.9288	0.9249	0.9209	0.9170
5.20	0.9652	0.9623	0.9593	0.9563	0.9531	0.9499	0.9467	0.9433	0.9399	0.9365	0.9330	0.9295	0.9259
5.25	0.9693	0.9667	0.9640	0.9612	0.9584	0.9556	0.9526	0.9497	0.9466	0.9435	0.9404	0.9372	0.9339
5.30	0.9729	0.9705	0.9682	0.9657	0.9632	0.9607	0.9580	0.9554	0.9526	0.9499	0.9471	0.9442	0.9413
5.35	0.9761	0.9740	0.9719	0.9697	0.9675	0.9652	0.9629	0.9605	0.9581	0.9556	0.9531	0.9505	0.9479
5.40	0.9790	0.9771	0.9753	0.9733	0.9714	0.9693	0.9673	0.9651	0.9630	0.9608	0.9585	0.9562	0.9539
5.45	0.9815	0.9799	0.9783	0.9766	0.9748	0.9730	0.9712	0.9693	0.9673	0.9654	0.9634	0.9613	0.9593
5.50	0.9838	0.9824	0.9809	0.9794	0.9779	0.9763	0.9746	0.9730	0.9713	0.9695	0.9677	0.9659	0.9641
5.55	0.9858	0.9846	0.9833	0.9820	0.9806	0.9792	0.9777	0.9763	0.9748	0.9732	0.9716	0.9700	0.9684
5.60	0.9876	0.9865	0.9854	0.9842	0.9830	0.9818	0.9805	0.9792	0.9779	0.9765	0.9751	0.9737	0.9722
5.65	0.9892	0.9882	0.9873	0.9862	0.9852	0.9841	0.9830	0.9818	0.9806	0.9794	0.9782	0.9769	0.9757
5.70	0.9906	0.9898	0.9889	0.9880	0.9871	0.9861	0.9851	0.9841	0.9831	0.9820	0.9809	0.9798	0.9787
5.75	0.9918	0.9911	0.9903	0.9896	0.9887	0.9879	0.9870	0.9862	0.9852	0.9843	0.9834	0.9824	0.9814
5.80	0.9929	0.9923	0.9916	0.9909	0.9902	0.9895	0.9887	0.9880	0.9872	0.9863	0.9855	0.9847	0.9838
5.85	0.9939	0.9933	0.9927	0.9921	0.9915	0.9909	0.9902	0.9895	0.9888	0.9881	0.9874	0.9867	0.9859
5.90	0.9947	0.9942	0.9937	0.9932	0.9926	0.9921	0.9915	0.9909	0.9903	0.9897	0.9891	0.9884	0.9878
5.95	0.9954	0.9950	0.9946	0.9941	0.9936	0.9932	0.9927	0.9922	0.9916	0.9911	0.9905	0.9900	0.9894

Table 4 (cont.): Probability Integral of the Standardized Range  $W_0$  for Normal Samples (of size  $n$  between 21 and 33)

$n$ $W_0$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
6.00	0.9961	0.9957	0.9953	0.9949	0.9945	0.9941	0.9937	0.9932	0.9928	0.9923	0.9918	0.9913	0.9908
6.05	0.9966	0.9963	0.9960	0.9956	0.9953	0.9949	0.9945	0.9942	0.9938	0.9933	0.9929	0.9925	0.9921
6.10	0.9971	0.9968	0.9965	0.9962	0.9959	0.9956	0.9953	0.9950	0.9946	0.9943	0.9939	0.9935	0.9932
6.15	0.9975	0.9973	0.9970	0.9968	0.9965	0.9962	0.9960	0.9957	0.9954	0.9951	0.9948	0.9944	0.9941
6.20	0.9979	0.9977	0.9974	0.9972	0.9970	0.9968	0.9965	0.9963	0.9960	0.9958	0.9955	0.9952	0.9949
6.25	0.9982	0.9980	0.9978	0.9976	0.9974	0.9972	0.9970	0.9968	0.9966	0.9964	0.9961	0.9959	0.9957
6.30	0.9984	0.9983	0.9981	0.9980	0.9978	0.9976	0.9975	0.9973	0.9971	0.9969	0.9967	0.9965	0.9963
6.35	0.9987	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9981	0.9980	0.9978	0.9977	0.9975	0.9973	0.9972	0.9970	0.9968
6.40	0.9989	0.9988	0.9986	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9982	0.9980	0.9979	0.9977	0.9976	0.9974	0.9973
6.45	0.9990	0.9989	0.9988	0.9987	0.9986	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9982	0.9981	0.9979	0.9978	0.9977
6.50	0.9992	0.9991	0.9990	0.9989	0.9988	0.9988	0.9987	0.9986	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9981	0.9980
6.55	0.9993	0.9992	0.9992	0.9991	0.9990	0.9989	0.9989	0.9988	0.9987	0.9986	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983
6.60	0.9994	0.9994	0.9993	0.9992	0.9992	0.9991	0.9990	0.9990	0.9989	0.9988	0.9987	0.9987	0.9986
6.65	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9994	0.9993	0.9992	0.9992	0.9991	0.9991	0.9990	0.9989	0.9989	0.9988
6.70	0.9996	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9994	0.9993	0.9993	0.9992	0.9992	0.9991	0.9990	0.9990
6.75	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9994	0.9993	0.9993	0.9992	0.9992	0.9991
6.80	0.9997	0.9997	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9994	0.9994	0.9993	0.9993
6.85	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9994
6.90	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
6.95	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996	0.9996
7.00	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9996
7.05	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997
7.10	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997
7.15	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
7.20	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9998
7.25	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999

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