Statistics LET Subcommands CPK

## **CPK**

### **PURPOSE**

Compute the Process capability index  $(C_{pk})$  for a variable.

## **DESCRIPTION**

The process capability index measures the performance (i.e., the "capability") of an industrial process and is defined as follows:

```
C_{nk} = MINIMUM((USL - m),(m - LSL))/(3s)
```

where USL and LSL are the upper and lower specification limits, m is the sample mean, and s is the sample standard deviation. The USL and LSL are user defined limits within which a product is considered acceptable (values outside these limits indicate that a product is defective). This is the asymmetric case for the  $C_{\rm D}$  command. See the documentation for CP for a description of the  $C_{\rm D}$  index.

### **SYNTAX**

```
\label{eq:local_local_local_local_local} LET < par> = CPK < y> & so a response variable; \\ < par> is a parameter where the computed <math>C_{pk} index is stored; and where the <SUBSET/EXCEPT/FOR qualification> is optional.
```

### **EXAMPLES**

```
LET A = CPK Y1
LET A = CPK Y1 SUBSET TAG > 2
```

#### NOTE 1

Recall that Chebychev's thereom states that at least 75% of a variables observations must fall within plus or minus 2 standard deviations of the mean and that at least 88% of them must fall within plus or minus 3 standard deviations. This is for any distribution. For a normal distribution, these numbers are 95.4% and 99.7% respectively.

### NOTE 2

The upper and lower specification limits must be specified by the user as follows:

```
LET LSL = <value>
LET USL = < value>
```

## NOTE 3

If the specification limits are symmetric about the mean, the CPK and the CP statistics are identical. The CPK statistic may be the better choice when this is not the case.

#### **DEFAULT**

None

## **SYNONYMS**

None

## RELATED COMMANDS

 $\mathsf{CPK}\;\mathsf{PLOT} \qquad \qquad = \qquad \mathsf{Generate}\;\mathsf{a}\;\mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{pk}}\;\mathsf{versus}\;\mathsf{subset}\;\mathsf{plot}.$ 

CONTROL CHART = Generate a control chart. CP = Compute the  $C_p$  index.

PERCENT DEFECTIVE = Compute the percentage of defectives in a sample.

EXPECTED LOSS = Compute the expected loss of a sample.

#### REFERENCE

"Guide to Quality Control," Kaoru Ishikawa, Asian Productivity Organization, 1982.

## **APPLICATIONS**

Quality Control

## IMPLEMENTATION DATE

90/12

# **PROGRAM**

SKIP 25 READ GEAR.DAT DIAMETER LET LSL = 0.99 LET USL = 1.01 LET A = CP DIAMETER

The computed  $C_p$  value is 0.40.