

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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**QUESTION: 151**

Which of the following is a valid null hypothesis?

- A.  $p > 1/8$
- B.  $< 98$
- C. The mean of population A is not equal to the mean of population B
- D.  $\mu = 110$

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION: 152**

A two-way analysis of variance has  $r$  levels for one variable and  $c$  levels for the second variable with 2 observations per cell. The degree of freedom for interaction is

- A.  $2(r)(c)$
- B.  $(r-1)(c-1)$
- C.  $rc-1$
- D.  $2(r-1)(c-1)$

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 153**

One-way analysis of variance is MOST similar in its objectives to

- A. A test of a population mean.
- B. A test for equality of two sample proportions.
- C. A test for equality of two population means.
- D. A chi-square test for independence.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 154**

The difference between setting alpha equal to 0.05 and alpha equal to 0.01 in hypothesis testing is

- A. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type I error.
- B. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type II error.
- C. Alpha equal to 0.05 is a more "conservative" test of the null hypothesis.
- D. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are less willing to risk a type I error.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 155

In nonparametric statistics:

- . No assumptions are made concerning the distribution from which the samples are taken.
- . The parameters of the distribution do not relate to the parameters of the sample.
- . The sample and the distribution must have no parameters in common.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. II and III only

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 156

The value for t, when making a two-tailed paired t test, with samples of 13 and  $\alpha = 0.05$ , is

- A. 1.782
- B. 2.179
- C. 2.064
- D. 1.711

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 157

The "least squares method" is used in

- A. The central limit theorem
- B. Calculating 2

- C. Calculating  $s^2$  and  $s^2$
- D. Calculating a best fit regression line.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 158

The primary advantage of the Latin square design, compared to the factorial design, is that

- A. In most circumstances, it requires less data.
- B. It eliminates the need for interaction analysis.
- C. It allows higher significance levels.
- D. It does not require homogeneity of variance.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 159

An experiment with two factors, in which all levels of one variable are run at each level of the second variable, is called a

- A. One-way experiment.
- B. Latin square experiment.
- C. Factorial experiment.
- D. Fractional factorial experiment.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 160

Given the data below, what is the 90% confidence interval for the variance?  
22, 23, 19, 17, 29, 25

- A. 4.21 - 99.07
- B. 15.32 - 28.66
- C. 8.27 - 79.88
- D. 16.87 - 56.52

**Answer:** C

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