

CHAPTER I

DESIGNING AND ANALYZING CONSUMER PROTECTION OF GENERALIZED TIGHTENED TWO LEVEL CONTINUOUS SAMPLING PLAN

This chapter proposes the generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan having general clearance numbers and general sampling rates of inspection. Operating procedure of the plan and derivation of performance measures by simplified Markov-chain approach are given. Designing of generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan using the indices (AQL, AOQL) and (LQL, AOQL) are given. The analysis of the consumer protection is carried out for the given LQL with consumer risk of 0.10 and f . Examples are presented to illustrate the selection of plans. The method of construction of tables is also indicated.

In a manufacturing process, producing units in a conveyor belt or other straight line system with units flowing one after another in progressive assembly such that it is neither practical nor convenient to group the products, Dodge (1943) introduced the concept of continuous sampling plan and designated as CSP-1. Following this various single level continuous sampling plans such as CSP-2, CSP-3, CSP-V are considered as variations and extensions to the basic procedure of CSP-1.

The conditions for application of continuous sampling plans are

- (i) there is a continuous flow of units in the order of production process
- (ii) the units offered for inspection are one by one in the order of production

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- (iii) the process quality level is stable
- (iv) the inspection is relatively easy and quick

Lieberman and Solomon (1955) considered multilevel plan which allows for smoother transition between sampling inspection and screening inspection as an extension of continuous sampling plan, CSP-1. Derman, Littauer and Solomon (1957) presented three generalizations to the plan of Lieberman and Solomon (1955). The tightest of the three plans is designated as MLP-T. This plan provides for an infinite number of sampling inspection levels with only same clearance number and geometrical reduction in sampling rates.

The newly proposed generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan carry simultaneous reduction of sampling rates and clearance number while switching from lower level to a next higher level of sampling inspection. This two level plan has two levels of sampling inspection with general clearance numbers and general sampling rates. This plan is designated as tightened MLP-2(G).

The proposed plan (i) introduces rapid reduction in inspection when the quality is superior and to require screening only when quality is poor (ii) permits a faster release of the screening crew to return for the production duties.

Consumer protection has always been a prime factor in the construction of acceptance sampling plans. For continuous sampling plans the average outgoing quality limit (AOQL) is widely used as primary performance index. This motivated the investigator to estimate the consumer protection for a given LQL with $P_a \leq 0.10$ of the selected plan in terms of i , the AOQL requirement and the average fraction inspected to guarantee minimum inspection cost.

MIL-STD-1235C (1988), US Military standard on continuous sampling plans provides the tables and procedures for applying the continuous sampling plans without consumer protection. The analysis of consumer protection assists in the future to incorporate the aspect of consumer protection in US Military standard table.

Operating procedure of tightened MLP-2(G) plan

The operating procedure of generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan has the following steps, when the units offered for inspection in the order of production

Step 1 : At the outset, start with the screening inspection

Step 2 : After i consecutive units in succession are found to be conforming, switch to sampling inspection at rate f_1

Step 3 : If i_1 units inspected consecutively at rate f_1 are found to be conforming switch to second level of sampling inspection at rate f_2 and continue sampling inspection in the same level

Step 4 : On finding a nonconforming unit at any sampling level revert to screening inspection

During sampling inspection, sample units are selected at random one at a time from flow of products so as to assure an unbiased sample. All nonconforming units found are replaced with conforming units. Tightened MLP-2(G) plan is characterized by the four parameters i, i_1, f_1 and f_2 where i and i_1 are integers f_1 and f_2 are fractions.

The **chief features** of tightened MLP-2(G) plan are

- i. The number of sampling levels is fixed at two
- ii. The sampling rates f_1 and f_2 satisfy the relation $f_2 < f_1$
- iii. The clearance numbers i and i_1 satisfy the relation $i_1 < i$ and
- iv. The reversion of screening inspection on finding a nonconforming unit at any level of sampling inspection

Derivation of performance measures

The derivation of performance measures using the simplified Markov chain approach due to Brugger (1972) consists of defining various phases, developing the transitional probability matrix, identifying the expected phase lengths and forming the working table.

The various phases of tightened MLP-2(G) plan are

SC : Screening inspection phase

SA1 : First sampling inspection phase at rate f_1

SA2 : Second sampling inspection phase at rate f_2

The transitional probability matrix for tightened MLP-2(G) plan is

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From} \\ \text{SC} \\ \text{SA1} \\ \text{SA2} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 - q^{i_1} & 0 & q^{i_1} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \text{To} \\ \text{SC} \\ \text{SA1} \\ \text{SA2} \end{array}$$

The steady state probabilities in terms of any one state (P''_{SA1}) are

$$P''_{SC} = P''_{SA1}$$

$$P''_{SA1} = P''_{SA1}$$

$$P''_{SA2} = q^{i_1} P''_{SA1}$$

The expected lengths for each phase are

<u>State</u>	<u>Expected length</u>
SC	$(1 - q^i)/pq^i$
SA1	$(1 - q^i)/f_1p$
SA2	$1/f_2p$

Working table for Tightened MLP-2(G) plan

Phase	Expected Length	Simplification of column 2	Coefficient in terms of P''_{SA1}	AFI	
				Denominator	Numerator
SC	$(1 - q^i)/pq^i$	$f_1f_2(1 - q^i)$	1	$f_1f_2(1 - q^i)$	$f_1f_2(1 - q^i)$
SA1	$(1 - q^i)/pq^i$	$f_2q^i(1 - q^{i_1})$	1	$f_2q^i(1 - q^{i_1})$	$f_1f_2q^i(1 - q^{i_1})$
SA2	$1/f_2p$	f_1q^i	q^{i_1}	$f_1q^{i+i_1}$	$f_1f_2q^{i+i_1}$

From the working table the performance measures of tightened MLP-2(G) may be derived.

Performance measures

The five most common performance measures to evaluate the plan are

1. The average number of units inspected under the screening inspection is

$$U = (1 - q^i)/pq^i \quad (1.1)$$

2. The average number of units passed under the sampling inspection is

$$V = (f_1q^{i_1} + f_2(1 - q^{i_1}))/f_1f_2p \quad (1.2)$$

3. The average fraction of total produced units inspected (AFI) in the long run is

$$F = f_1f_2/D \quad (1.3)$$

4. The average outgoing quality when nonconforming units are replaced with conforming unit is

$$AOQ = p(f_2q^i(1 - f_1) + q^{i+i_1}(f_1 - f_2))/D \quad (1.4)$$

5. The average fraction of total production accepted on sampling basis (the OC function) is

$$P_a = q^i(f_2 + q^{i_1}(f_1 - f_2))/D \quad (1.5)$$

where $D = f_1f_2(1 - q^i) + q^i(f_2 + q^{i_1}(f_1 - f_2))$ (1.6)

Designing of plans

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 are constructed to enable the selection of tightened MLP-2(G) plan under the following specified the conditions

- (i) Given AOQL and AQL with $P_a = 0.95$
- (ii) Given AOQL and LQL with $P_a = 0.10$

Numerical valued in these tables reveal that

- i. increase in AQL decreases i and f
- ii. increase in LQL decreases i and f

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 may be used respectively to select generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan for given (AQL, AOQL) and (LQL, AOQL).

Following procedure may be followed to design the desired tightened two level continuous sampling plan.

- (i) To choose the appropriate table specify the level of sampling inspection plan, the primary index AOQL and any one of the secondary indices (AQL or LQL). Select the table based on the specifications.
- (ii) Compute the ratio AOQL/AQL or LQL/AOQL depending on the specified secondary index.
- (iii) If AQL is specified, from the suitable table choose the tabular ratio which is less than or equal to the computed ratio. If LQL is specified select the tabular ratio which is greater than or equal to the computed ratio in the suitable table.

- (iv) Analogous to the selected tabular ratio and the specified value of secondary index in the selected table, find i and $1/f$ values. This pair represents the basic parameters of the required plan.

Selection of plans for given AQL and AOQL

- (i) Suppose that one requires the generalized tightened two level plan satisfying the conditions $AQL = 0.4\%$ with $P_a = 0.95$ and $AOQL = 0.8\%$. Then compute the ratio $AOQL/AQL = 2$. Locate under the column $AOQL/AQL$, the ratio which is less than or equal to the computed ratio. Corresponding to $AQL=0.4\%$ and tabulated ratio 2, table 1.1 gives $i = 216$, $f = 1/22$. Therefore the required tightened MLP-2(G) plan (i, i_1, f_1, f_2) is (216, 108, 1/22, 1/44).
- (ii) Suppose that one desires to have the generalized tightened two level plan satisfying the conditions $AQL = 0.25\%$ with $P_a = 0.95$ and $AOQL = 0.35\%$. Then compute the ratio $AOQL/AQL = 1.4$. Locate under the column $AOQL/AQL$, the ratio which is less than or equal to the computed ratio. From the table 1.1 one gets $i = 820$, $f = 1/122$. Therefore, the required generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan (i, i_1, f_1, f_2) is (820, 410, 1/122, 1/244).

Selection of plans for given LQL and AOQL

- (i) Suppose that one needs the generalized tightened two level plan satisfying the conditions $LQL = 0.25\%$ with $P_a = 0.10$ and $AOQL = 0.06\%$. Compute the ratio $LQL/AOQL = 4.16$. Under the column captioned with $LQL/AOQL$ in table 1.2 locate the ratio which is greater than or equal to the computed ratio. The tabulated ratio is 4.16. Associated parameters are $i = 1670$, $f = 1/6$. Therefore the required tightened MLP-2(G) plan (i, i_1, f_1, f_2) is (1670, 835, 1/6, 1/12).
- (ii) Suppose that one wishes the generalized tightened two level plan satisfying the conditions $LQL = 1.5\%$ with $P_a = 0.10$ and $AOQL = 0.3\%$. Compute the ratio $LQL/AOQL = 5$. Under the column captioned with $LQL/AOQL$ in table 1.2 locate the ratio which is greater than or equal to the computed ratio. The tabulated ratio is

5. Associated parameters are $i=242$, $f = 1/3$. Therefore the required plan (i, i_1, f_1, f_2) is $(242, 121, 1/3, 1/6)$.

Consumer protection in tightened MLP-2(G) plan

The analysis of protection provided to the consumer by tightened MLP-2(G) plan is carried out numerically. Tables of i , AOQL and AFI values at the incoming quality corresponding to AOQL indexed by f and LQL with consumer's risk of 0.10 are constructed. These consumer oriented tables are prepared to incorporate in the US Military standard MIL-STD-1235C (1988).

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 are constructed to enable the selection of generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan with the consumer orientation on the basis of LQL and f , corresponding to $i_1 = i/2$ and $i_1 = i$

Table values reveal that

- (i) increase in LQL decreases i and increases AOQL
- (ii) decrease in f increases i and increases AOQL

Illustration

Suppose that one wishes to have the tightened MLP-2(G) plan, for a given LQL of 1.3% and sampling rate $f=1/4$ with $i_1 = i/2$. Table 1.3 gives $i=280$, AOQL=0.28% and AFI= 0.5331 for the plan $(280, 140, 1/4, 1/8)$. The application of the above plan is as follows

Start inspecting each unit submitted in the order of production. If 280 consecutive units are found to be conforming then switch to first level of sampling inspection at rate $f_1 = 1/4$. If 140 consecutive units selected at rate f_1 are found to be conforming then switch to second level of sampling inspection at rate $f_2 = 1/8$. Continue with the second level of sampling inspection. On finding a defective unit, revert to screening inspection at any level of inspection.

Using the location method the following plans may be designed for the specified specifications.

- (i) For a given LQL of 6.5% and sampling rate $f = 1/7$ having $i_1 = i/2$. one gets $i = 62$, AOQL = 1.71% and AFI = 0.4311 from table 1.3
- (ii) For a given LQL of 12.5% and sampling rate $f = 1/200$ with $i_1 = i/2$ table 1.3 gives $i = 56$, AOQL = 5.56% and AFI = 0.2159
- (iii) For a given LQL of 2% and sampling rate $f = 1/3$ with $i_1 = i$ table 1.4, gives $i = 166$, AOQL = 0.33% and AFI = 0.5761
- (iv) For a given LQL of 10% and sampling rate $f = 1/50$ having $i_1 = i$, table 1.4 gives $i = 58$, AOQL = 3.62% and AFI = 0.3152

Construction of Tables 1.1 to 1.2

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 are constructed to obtain the parameters of the tightened MLP-2(G) plan for a given (AQL, AOQL) and (LQL, AOQL) respectively.

The operating characteristic (OC) function representing the average fraction of total production accepted on a sampling basis for the plan is given in (1.5). By taking $f_1 = f$, $f_2 = f/2$ and rewriting (1.5) to express f in terms of i, i_1 and P_a as

$$f = ((1 - P_a)q^i(1 + q^{i_1}))/P_a(1 - q^i) \quad (1.7)$$

(1.5) and (1.7) may also be expressed in the form

$$P_a = A/(A + fB) \quad (1.8)$$

$$f = A(1 - P_a)/(BP_a) \quad (1.9)$$

with $A = q^i(1 + q^{i_1})$

and $B = (1 - q^i)$

In the construction of Tables 1.1 and 1.2 for tightened MLP-2(G) plan $i_1 = i/2$ is assumed. The following **six step procedure** is used to construct the tables.

- (i) If the AQL condition is specified take $p = \text{AQL}$ and $P_a = 0.95$; if the LQL condition is specified take $p = \text{LQL}$ and $P_a = 0.10$
- (ii) Find f using (1.9)
- (iii) Take $n = \text{int}(1/f + 0.9999)$ if AQL is specified, $n = \text{int}(1/f)$ if LQL is specified
- (iv) Take the revised f as $f = 1/n$ (this makes f an integer)
- (v) Using iterative procedure find $\text{AOQL}(p_L)$, which is the maximum of AOQ given in (1.3) with p takes values from 0 to 1 in steps of 0.0001
- (vi) For the desired AOQL, find i and f for which Difference = desired AOQL - p_L which is non negative and minimum. These i and $1/f$ values are tabulated.

Construction of Tables 1.3 and 1.4

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 are constructed to derive the values of i , AOQL and AFI of the tightened MLP-2(G) plan for the selected LQL with $P_a = 0.10$ and f values by assuming $i_1 = i/2$. LQL values are taken from consumer oriented plans of CSP-1 by Stephens (1981), and f values from MIL-STD-1235 C (1988).

- (i) For generalized tightened two level continuous sampling plan, the average fraction of total units accepted on a sampling basis, P_a is given in (1.5). By using the equation and following search procedure with i varying between (2, 2000), the values of i which is closest to the 10% probability of acceptance for a given LQL and f is determined.
- (ii) With these values of i and f , using iterative procedure AOQL, the maximum of AOQ given in (1.4) is computed for tightened MLP-2(G) sampling plan when p takes the values from 0 to 1 in steps of 0.0001.
- (iii) Average fraction inspected in the long run (AFI) for generalized tightened two level continuous plan is given in (1.3). With the values of i, f , AOQL and p at which AOQL is attained, the value of AFI is computed and presented.

Table 1.1 Tightened MLP-2(G) plan indexed by AQL at $P_a = 0.95$ and AOQL / AQL

<u>AOQL</u> AQL	AQL IN PERCENT																			
	0.1		0.15		0.25		0.4		0.65		1		1.5		2.5		4		6.5	
	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>	<i>i</i>	1/ <i>f</i>
3	358	7	200	5	132	6	76	5	46	5	30	5	22	5	10	4	6	4	4	5
2.6	488	10	310	9	176	8	116	9	72	9	48	10	32	10	18	9	12	10	6	8
2.2	700	16	456	15	280	16	170	15	110	17	68	15	46	16	28	16	16	14	10	15
2	880	23	578	22	346	22	216	22	130	21	86	22	56	21	34	22	20	20	12	20
1.9	992	28	662	28	386	26	244	27	148	26	96	26	64	27	38	26	22	23	14	25
1.8	1104	33	750	35	450	35	278	34	172	34	112	35	74	34	42	31	26	31	16	32
1.6	1474	58	982	58	586	57	366	57	226	56	146	57	96	56	58	57	34	51	20	48
1.56	1560	65	1040	65	624	65	390	65	240	66	154	64	104	66	62	66	38	64	22	58
1.54	1622	71	1080	71	648	71	404	71	246	69	160	69	106	69	62	66	38	64	22	58
1.52	1668	75	1080	71	648	76	414	74	254	74	164	73	110	75	66	75	40	72	24	70
1.5	1718	80	1146	80	692	82	430	81	262	79	170	79	114	81	66	75	42	80	24	70
1.46	1842	94	1224	93	738	95	458	93	282	94	182	92	122	94	72	92	44	89	26	83
1.44	1902	101	1272	102	762	102	476	102	292	102	190	102	126	102	74	98	46	98	28	99
1.4	2052	122	1368	122	820	122	512	122	314	121	202	118	134	118	80	118	50	120	30	116
1.39	2092	128	1394	128	836	128	522	128	320	127	206	124	138	127	82	125	50	120	30	116
1.38	2128	133	1420	134	850	133	532	134	326	133	210	130	140	131	82	125	50	120	30	116
1.36	2212	147	1476	148	882	146	552	147	340	148	218	143	146	146	86	141	52	132	32	137
1.34	2294	162	1538	165	918	162	572	161	352	162	228	161	152	162	90	159	56	160	34	160
1.32	2396	182	1600	183	956	181	596	180	366	180	238	181	158	180	94	179	58	176	34	160
1.31	2448	193	1626	191	978	193	610	192	374	191	242	189	160	186	96	189	58	176	36	187

Table 1.2 Tightened MLP-2(G) plan indexed by LQL at $P_a = 0.10$ and $LQL / AOQL$

$\frac{LQL}{AOQL}$	LQL IN PERCENT																			
	0.15		0.25		0.4		0.65		1		1.5		2.5		4		6.5		10	
	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$	<i>i</i>	$1/f$
5.6	2084	2	1250	2	800	2	560	3	364	3	242	3	146	3	78	2	48	2	30	2
5.2	2500	4	1400	3	876	3	560	3	364	3	242	3	146	3	88	3	54	3	34	3
5	2748	6	1574	4	876	3	606	4	364	3	242	3	146	3	88	3	54	3	34	3
4.8	2964	8	1574	4	944	4	606	4	378	4	252	4	152	4	94	4	58	4	34	3
4.4	3164	11	1618	5	1012	5	622	5	404	5	270	5	162	5	100	5	60	5	35	4
4.2	3264	13	1670	6	1044	6	642	6	418	6	278	6	168	6	104	6	605	5	38	5
4	3396	16	1720	7	1076	7	662	7	430	7	286	7	172	7	104	6	62	6	40	6
3.8	3486	19	1788	8	1118	8	688	8	448	8	298	8	174	8	108	8	64	7	40	6
3.6	3628	24	1904	11	1192	11	708	10	460	10	306	10	182	10	114	10	68	9	42	8
3.4	3812	32	1990	14	1244	14	746	13	484	13	322	13	194	13	120	13	72	12	46	12
3.2	4056	46	2064	18	1290	18	794	18	516	18	344	18	206	18	126	17	76	16	46	12
3	4300	67	2232	27	1378	26	848	26	552	26	364	25	218	25	134	24	80	22	50	20
2.9	4428	82	2304	33	1442	33	878	32	570	32	380	32	226	31	140	31	84	29	52	24
2.8	4568	102	2384	41	1490	41	912	40	592	40	394	40	234	39	144	37	86	33	54	30
2.7	4740	132	2484	53	1552	53	954	53	620	53	408	50	242	48	150	48	90	44	56	38
2.6	4906	171	2606	72	1624	71	998	71	648	71	430	70	254	66	156	62	94	58	58	47

Table 1.3 i and performance measures of tightened MLP-2(G) plan indexed by LQL at $P_a = 0.10$ and f for $i_1 = i/2$

f		LQL											
		0.005	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.032	0.050	0.065	0.080	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.200
1/2	i	622	388	238	154	96	60	46	38	28	24	20	14
	AOQL	0.0007	0.0012	0.0019	0.0030	0.0048	0.0076	0.0099	0.0120	0.0162	0.0189	0.0226	0.0318
	AFI	0.6262	0.6025	0.6025	0.6238	0.6294	0.6345	0.6303	0.6235	0.6305	0.6220	0.6239	0.6212
1/3	i	678	425	260	170	106	68	52	42	34	26	22	16
	AOQL	0.0009	0.0015	0.0024	0.0038	0.0060	0.0094	0.0123	0.0151	0.0186	0.0242	0.0285	0.0388
	AFI	0.5245	0.5009	0.5863	0.5782	0.5657	0.5504	0.5604	0.5533	0.5551	0.5564	0.5539	0.5491
1/4	i	732	456	280	188	114	72	56	44	36	28	22	16
	AOQL	0.0011	0.0017	0.0028	0.0042	0.0069	0.0108	0.1386	0.176	0.0214	0.0273	0.0345	0.0468
	AFI	0.4679	0.5746	0.5331	0.5374	0.5101	0.5084	0.5051	0.5119	0.5138	0.5120	0.5069	0.5018
1/5	i	770	482	296	192	120	76	58	46	36	30	24	18
	AOQL	0.0012	0.0018	0.0030	0.0047	0.0074	0.0117	0.0153	0.0192	0.0244	0.0311	0.0361	0.0476
	AFI	0.4252	0.5390	0.4952	0.4819	0.4690	0.4914	0.4734	0.4814	0.4811	0.4722	0.4761	0.4765
1/7	i	834	522	322	206	130	82	62	52	40	32	26	18
	AOQL	0.0013	0.0020	0.0033	0.0052	0.0082	0.0129	0.0171	0.0202	0.0262	0.0326	0.0399	0.0567
	AFI	0.3701	0.4893	0.4451	0.4237	0.4528	0.4367	0.4311	0.4362	0.4417	0.4475	0.4386	0.4334
1/10	i	902	562	346	224	140	88	68	54	42	34	28	20
	AOQL	0.0014	0.0023	0.0036	0.0056	0.0090	0.0143	0.0184	0.0231	0.0295	0.0362	0.0437	0.0603
	AFI	0.3179	0.4372	0.3903	0.3749	0.3995	0.4054	0.4064	0.3929	0.3979	0.3961	0.4012	0.3971

Continuation of Table 1.3

f		LQL											
		0.005	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.032	0.050	0.065	0.080	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.200
1/15	i	978	612	376	244	152	96	74	60	48	38	30	22
	AOQL	0.0015	0.0025	0.0040	0.0061	0.0098	0.0154	0.0206	0.0246	0.0306	0.0384	0.0482	0.0648
	AFI	0.2652	0.3872	0.2041	0.3870	0.3869	0.3556	0.3750	0.3698	0.3763	0.3605	0.3573	0.3582
1/25	i	1076	674	414	268	166	106	82	66	52	40	34	24
	AOQL	0.0016	0.0027	0.0043	0.0067	0.0108	0.0169	0.0218	0.0269	0.0340	0.0439	0.0513	0.0715
	AFI	0.4667	0.3283	0.3804	0.3264	0.3225	0.3240	0.3200	0.3266	0.3200	0.3252	0.3249	0.3189
1/50	i	1210	756	466	304	190	118	92	74	58	46	38	28
	AOQL	0.0018	0.0029	0.0048	0.0074	0.0118	0.0189	0.0242	0.0299	0.0379	0.0475	0.0571	0.0764
	AFI	0.3989	0.2565	0.3101	0.2618	0.3065	0.3001	0.2894	0.2877	0.2840	0.2802	0.2772	0.2794
1/100	i	1346	842	518	334	208	136	102	82	64	52	42	30
	AOQL	0.0020	0.0032	0.0052	0.0082	0.0130	0.0198	0.0263	0.0326	0.0415	0.0508	0.0624	0.0859
	AFI	0.3370	0.1991	0.2482	0.2595	0.2340	0.2653	0.2472	0.2413	0.2446	0.2417	0.2483	0.2400
1/200	i	1482	926	570	370	228	146	112	92	72	56	46	34
	AOQL	0.0025	0.0034	0.0056	0.0086	0.0141	0.0218	0.0283	0.0351	0.0436	0.0556	0.0672	0.0896
	AFI	0.2801	0.1508	0.1952	0.2103	0.2190	0.2199	0.2127	0.2370	0.2204	0.2159	0.2181	0.2143

Table 1.4 i and performance measures of tightened MLP-2(G) plan indexed by LQL at $P_a = 0.10$ and f for $i_1 = i$

f		LQL												
		0.005	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.032	0.050	0.065	0.080	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.200	0.320
1/2	i	596	372	228	148	92	59	45	36	29	22	18	13	8
	AOQL	0.0006	0.0010	0.0017	0.0026	0.0042	0.0066	0.0086	0.0107	0.0133	0.0174	0.0211	0.0289	0.04587
	AFI	0.6724	0.6490	0.6569	0.6711	0.6467	0.6341	0.6261	0.6422	0.6412	0.6376	0.6354	0.6427	0.6300
1/3	i	671	418	257	166	103	65	50	40	31	25	21	15	9
	AOQL	0.0008	0.0013	0.0021	0.0033	0.0054	0.0086	0.0111	0.138	0.0178	0.0220	0.0260	0.0360	0.0584
	AFI	0.5793	0.5515	0.5619	0.5761	0.5806	0.5698	0.5711	0.5789	0.5751	0.5849	0.5725	0.5107	0.5607
1/4	i	725	452	277	179	111	70	54	43	34	27	22	16	9
	AOQL	0.0009	0.0015	0.0024	0.0039	0.0062	0.0098	0.0127	0.0159	0.0200	0.0251	0.0306	0.0416	0.0715
	AFI	0.5203	0.6262	0.5007	0.5160	0.5206	0.5308	0.5284	0.5313	0.5335	0.5261	0.5286	0.5272	0.5172
1/5	i	767	479	294	190	118	75	57	46	36	29	24	17	10
	AOQL	0.0010	0.0016	0.0027	0.0042	0.0067	0.0106	0.0139	0.0172	0.0218	0.0270	0.0323	0.0451	0.0744
	AFI	0.4778	0.5903	0.0027	0.4749	0.5162	0.5176	0.5028	0.5088	0.5031	0.5001	0.5241	0.4982	0.4902
1/7	i	832	519	318	206	128	81	62	50	39	31	26	19	11
	AOQL	0.0011	0.0018	0.0030	0.0046	0.0075	0.119	0.155	0.0191	0.0244	0.0305	0.0362	0.0489	0.0818
	AFI	0.4194	0.5381	0.4909	0.4163	0.4595	0.4826	0.4652	0.4677	0.4687	0.4637	0.4510	0.4558	0.4509
1/10	I	902	562	345	223	139	88	67	54	42	33	27	20	12
	AOQL	0.0012	0.0020	0.0033	0.0052	0.0083	0.0131	0.0171	0.0212	0.0271	0.0343	0.0416	0.0555	0.0970
	AFI	0.3637	0.4862	0.4375	0.4209	0.4054	0.4296	0.4277	0.4574	0.4346	0.4280	0.4213	0.4216	0.4217

Continuation of Table 1.4

f	LQL													
		0.005	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.032	0.050	0.065	0.080	0.100	0.125	0.150	0.200	0.320
1/15	i	981	612	346	243	151	95	73	59	46	36	30	22	13
	AOQL	0.0013	0.0022	0.0037	0.0057	0.0092	0.0145	0.0188	0.0232	0.0296	0.0376	0.0449	0.0604	0.0987
	AFI	0.3069	0.4320	0.3819	0.3649	0.3870	0.3936	0.3913	0.4040	0.3819	0.3827	0.3848	0.3772	0.3749
1/25	i	1082	675	414	268	166	105	80	65	52	40	33	24	14
	AOQL	0.0015	0.0025	0.0041	0.0063	0.0102	0.0160	0.0210	0.0257	0.0320	0.0413	0.0498	0.0675	0.115
	AFI	0.2450	0.3682	0.3166	0.3652	0.3613	0.3566	0.3630	0.3554	0.3454	0.3431	0.3444	0.3381	0.3404
1/50	i	1219	761	467	302	187	119	90	73	58	45	37	27	16
	AOQL	0.0016	0.0028	0.0046	0.0071	0.0114	0.0179	0.0236	0.0290	0.0362	0.0464	0.0560	0.0757	0.1230
	AFI	0.1176	0.2913	0.3432	0.2881	0.3261	0.3100	0.3051	0.3094	0.3152	0.3068	0.2990	0.2925	0.2848
1/100	i	1357	847	520	336	209	132	101	81	64	51	41	31	18
	AOQL	0.0018	0.0031	0.0050	0.0078	0.125	0.0197	0.0257	0.0319	0.0402	0.0501	0.0618	0.0806	0.1333
	AFI	0.3694	0.2255	0.2752	0.2885	0.3055	0.2672	0.2642	0.2567	0.2552	0.2629	0.2552	0.2533	0.2547
1/200	i	1495	933	572	371	230	146	111	89	71	56	46	34	19
	AOQL	0.0020	0.0033	0.0054	0.0084	0.0136	0.0213	0.0279	0.0346	0.0432	0.0544	0.0656	0.0875	0.1496
	AFI	0.3073	0.1712	0.3298	0.2304	0.2440	0.2382	0.2243	0.2294	0.2282	0.2341	0.264	0.2256	0.2169