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Question 1. (Single Select)

Which of Altshuller''s eight laws for system development asserts that functions will tend toward simplicity and efficiency?

A: Law of transition to a super system
B: Law of increasing substance-field involvement
C: Law of increasing ideality
D: Law of harmonization

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Altshuller,s law of increasing ideality asserts that functions will tend toward simplicity and efficiency. Genrich Altshuller is famous for devising eight basic laws of system development, which form the philosophical core of his theory of inventive problem solving (TRIZ). These laws were
created to solve engineering problems, though Altshuller contended that they could be applied in any situation. The law of increasing ideality is essentially an optimistic vision of the evolution of functions over time. The law of transition to a super system asserts that the individual solutions created for specific systems will eventually become components of a larger, comprehensive system.
The law of increasing substance-field involvement asserts that engineers will treat design problems
as two individual materials interacting through a field, and the results of these interactions will be system improvements. The law of harmonization suggests that, as a system improves, energy, will be
transferred throughout it more efficiently.

Question 2. (Single Select)

Which distribution is appropriate for a continuous set of data with a fixed lower boundary but no upper boundary?

A: Johnson
B: Exponential
C: Normal
D: Lognormal

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

A lognormal distribution is appropriate for a continuous set of data with a fixed lower boundary but no upper boundary. In most cases, the lower boundary on a lognormal distribution is zero. These distributions can be tested with a goodness-of-fit test. A Johnson distribution is more appropriate for continuous data that, for whatever reason, is inappropriate for a normal or exponential distribution. An exponential distribution is appropriate for any set of continuous data, though these distributions are most often used for frequency data. A normal distribution is appropriate for a set of continuous data with neither an upper nor a lower boundary. The normal distribution follows the pattern of the classic bell curve.

Question 3. (Single Select)

In metrology, what is the degree to which a measurement can be compared to a known standard with confidence called?

A: Traceability
B: Measurement uncertainty
C: Calibration
D: Engineering tolerance

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

In metrology, the degree to which a measurement can be compared to a known standard with confidence is called traceability. Experts on measurement are aware that every gauge is to

some extent inaccurate (i.e., it contains measurement uncertainty), but it is important that these inaccuracies themselves be measurable. Six Sigma projects require a number of different measurements taken at different times and in different conditions, and it is essential that these measurements have essentially the same level of traceability.

Question 4. (Single Select)

Which of the following autocorrelation functions would indicate the strongest correlation?

A: 0.1
B: -0.8
C: 0.9
D: -0.2

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

An autocorrelation function of 0.9 would indicate the strongest correlation. The range of autocorrelation functions and partial autocorrelation functions extends from —I to I. The strength of the correlation is indicated by the distance from O (i.e., the absolute value) regardless of whether
the value is on the positive or negative side. Therefore, an autocorrelation function of 0.9 would indicate a stronger correlation than would functions of 0.1, -0.8, and —0.2.

Question 5. (Single Select)

In Porter"s five forces analysis, what is the likely result of strong distribution channels?

A: Firms will have a hard time maintaining competitive advantage.
B: There will be more incentive for new firms to enter the market.
C: Suppliers will have less bargaining power.

D: Switching distributers will have no impact on cost.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

In Porter,s five forces analysis, the likely result of strong distribution channels is that suppliers will have less bargaining power. This is because firms that feel confident in their supply chains will be less likely to accept disadvantageous terms from their vendors. Five forces analysis was developed by Michael E. Porter as a tool for assessing the potential for success in a given market. The five forces are the likelihood of new competition, the threat of substitute products, the bargaining power of customers, the bargaining power of suppliers, and the level of competition within the industry. The existence of strong distribution channels would indicate that switching distributers would have an impact on cost and that new firms would be discouraged from entering the market. Also, strong distribution channels would tend to reinforce competitive advantage.

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