Lean Six Sigma Practice Test 6
(Answers)

1) In the Six Sigma philosophy processes require inputs to produce outputs. Controlling the inputs, means controlling the outputs. This is normally expressed as:
   a) \( y = f(-DPO) + x \)
   b) \( x = f(y) \)
   c) \( y = x(f) \)
   d) \( y = f(x) \)

2) Six Sigma teams go through all these team stages except:
   a) Leveraging
   b) Performing
   c) Storming
   d) Forming

3) A Black Belt tasked a junior Yellow Belt to calculate the \( Cp \) of an energy drink producing process with a tolerance of 5 (LSL) and 5.30 (USL) and SD 0.045. Data is normal and the process is stable. What is \( Cp \)
   a) 1.11
   b) 0.3
   c) 0.27
   d) Need to know a sample mean to correctly calculate \( Cp \)

4) When measuring the level of confounding in the context of experimental design the following characteristics describe Resolution IV except:
   a) No main effects are confounded with two-factor interactions
   b) No two-factor interactions are confounded with other two-factor interactions
   c) No main effects are confounded with another main effect
   d) Main effects are confounded with three-factor interactions

5) A Six Sigma team identified that the calculator frame production process produced sooner or faster or in greater quantity than is needed by the next operation. What type of \textit{muda} did the Six Sigma identify:
   a) Waiting
   b) Processing
   c) Motion
   d) Overproduction