



# LSSMBB<sup>Q&As</sup>

Lean Six Sigma Master Black Belt

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**QUESTION 1**

Assessing process proportion as opposed to evaluating a process with respect to a set target can be done using one or more of these. (Note: There are 2 correct answers).

- A. Process proportion equals some desired value
- B. Process proportion equals some value range
- C. Target is current
- D. When we deal with Attribute type data
- E. Proportion of the tail is equal

Correct Answer: AD

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**QUESTION 2**

An ANOVA used across many dependent variables could increase the Beta risk.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

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**QUESTION 3**

Which statement(s) are most correct for the Regression Analysis shown here?

**Regression Analysis: Turbine Output versus Air-Fuel Ratio, % steam, ...**

The Regression Equation is

TurbineOutput = 16.5 + 3.21 Air-Fuel Ratio + 0.386 % methane  
+ 0.0166 SteamExitTemp

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	16.488	2.918	5.65	0.000
Air-Fuel Ratio	3.2148	0.2377	13.52	0.000
% methane	0.38637	0.07276	5.31	0.000
SteamExitTemp	0.016576	0.004273	3.88	0.004

S = 0.508616 R-Sq = 98.6% R-Sq(adj) = 98.2%

**Analysis of Variance**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	3	170.003	56.668	219.06	0.000
Residual Error	9	2.328	0.259		
Total	12	172.331			

Source	DF	Seq SS
Air-Fuel Ratio	1	159.048
% methane	1	7.062
SteamExitTemp	1	3.892



- A. The Regression explains 50.8% of the process variation
- B. The air-fuel ratio explains most of the TurbineOutput variation
- C. This Simple Linear Regression explains 98+% of the process variation
- D. This Multiple Linear Regression has four statistically significant independent variables

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 4

One of the foundations of Lean Six Sigma is the concept that the output of a process (Y) is influenced by the process inputs (X's) and is commonly shown as which formula?

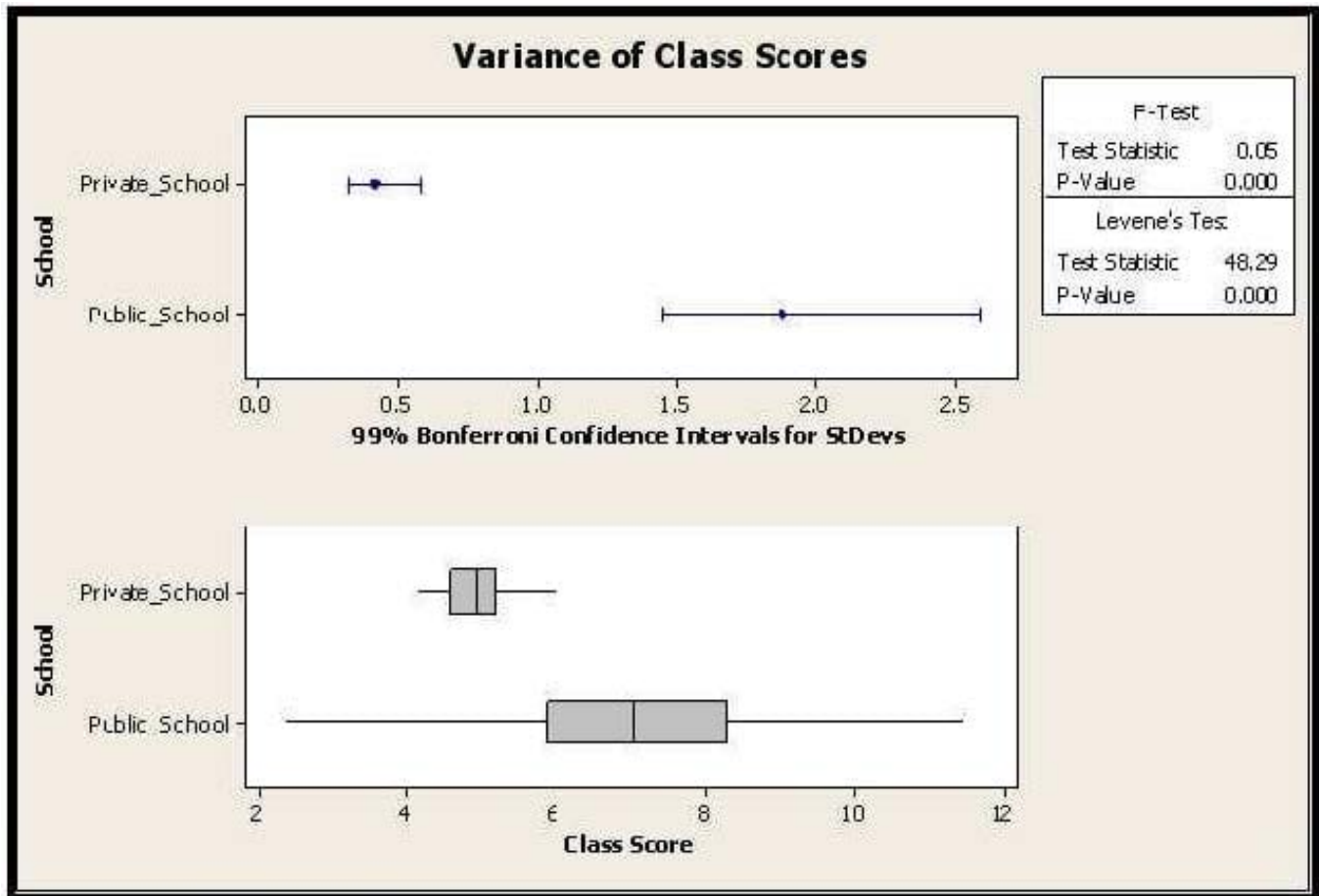
- A.  $Y = Z(X^2)$
- B.  $Y = f(X^3)$
- C.  $Y = f(X^n)$
- D.  $Y = g(X + 1.5)$

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

From the variance F-test shown above, which of these conclusions is/are valid?



### Test for Equal Variances: Class Score versus School

99% Bonferroni confidence intervals for standard deviations

School	N	Lower	StDev	Upper
Private_School	50	0.32753	0.42210	0.58233
Public_School	50	1.45338	1.87303	2.58404

### F-Test (Normal Distribution)

Test statistic = 0.05, p-value = 0.000

- A. The variance between the class score distribution is not significantly different
- B. This test applies only to Normal Distributed data at 99 % confidence
- C. The variance between the class score distribution is significantly different
- D. There are not enough data points to make any statistical conclusions

Correct Answer: C



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