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(FDiTA)

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34.41

2010

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1.1

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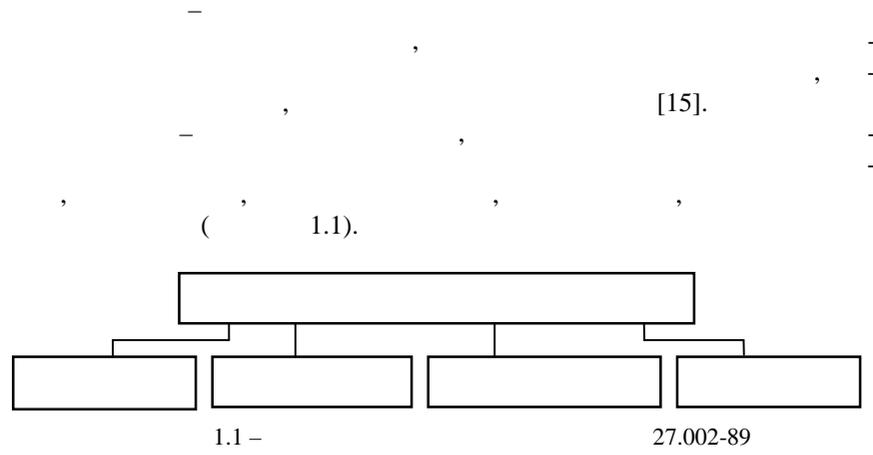
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1.2

1.2.1



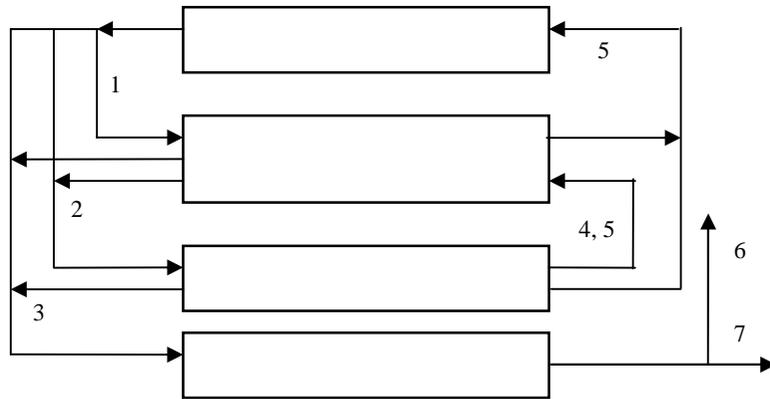
1.2.2

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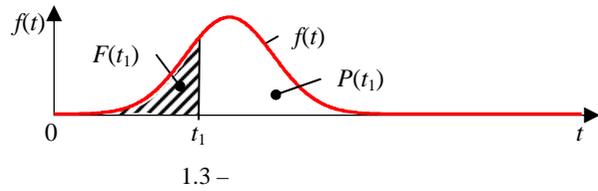


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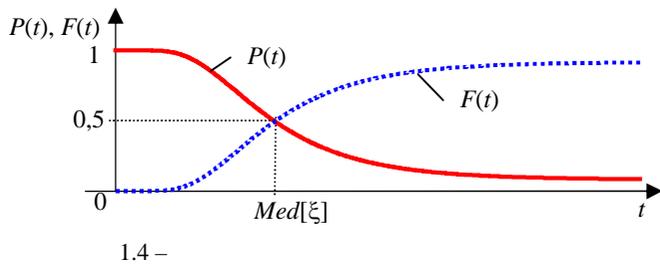
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$[0, t]$ (t, ∞) $f(t)$ (1.3).



$P(t)$ $t \rightarrow \infty, 1$ $t=0, F(t)$ 0

1 (



$(t, t + \Delta t)$

$P(t, t + \Delta t)$

$$P(t, t + \Delta t) = P(\xi > t + \Delta t | \xi > t) = \frac{P(t + \Delta t)}{P(t)} = \frac{\int_{t+\Delta t}^{\infty} f(x) dx}{\int_t^{\infty} f(x) dx}, \quad (1.2)$$

$P(t + \Delta t) -$
 $(0, t + \Delta t); P(t) -$
 $(0, t).$

$\bar{t} -$

$$\bar{t} = M[\xi] = \int_0^{\infty} t f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} t dF(t) = \int_0^{\infty} P(t) dt. \quad (1.3)$$

$P(t)$

$(1.4).$

$\gamma \cdot 100\%$

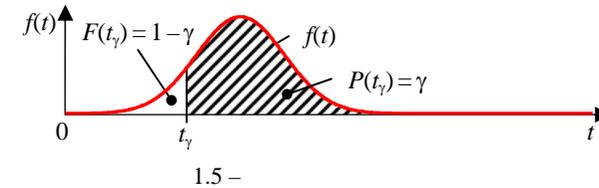
$$P(t_\gamma) = \int_{t_\gamma}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \gamma. \quad (1.4)$$

1.5)

$$F(t_\gamma) = 1 - P(t_\gamma) = \int_0^{t_\gamma} f(t) dt = 1 - \gamma, \quad (1.5)$$

$(1 - \gamma);$

$(1 - \gamma) \cdot 100\%$
 t_γ



$\lambda(t)$

$t -$

$(t, t + \Delta t]$
 Δt

$$\lambda(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t | \xi > t)}{\Delta t}. \quad (1.6)$$

(1.6),

$$\{t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t \mid \{\xi > t\}\}$$

$$P(t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t \mid \xi > t) = \frac{P(\{t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t\} \cap \{\xi > t\})}{P(\xi > t)} = \frac{P(t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t)}{P(\xi > t)} = \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{P(\xi > t)}$$

(1.6),

$$\lambda(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{P(\xi > t) \Delta t} = \frac{1}{P(\xi > t)} \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$P(\xi > t)$$

$F(t)$

$$P(\xi > t) = 1 - P(\xi \leq t) = 1 - F(t),$$

$F(t)$

$f(t)$

ξ

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{\Delta t} = F'(t) = f(t),$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{P(\xi > t)} \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t)}{1 - F(t)} = \frac{f(t)}{P(t)} \tag{1.7}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{dF(t)}{dt} = \frac{d(1 - P(t))}{dt} = -\frac{dP(t)}{dt} \tag{1.8}$$

$$\lambda(t) = -\frac{1}{P(t)} \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} [\ln P(t)] \tag{1.9}$$

$(-dt)$

$$-\int_0^t \lambda(t) dt = \int_0^t d[\ln P(t)] = \ln P(t) \Big|_0^t = \ln P(t) - \ln P(0) = \ln P(t) - \ln(1) = \ln P(t).$$

$$P(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t) dt\right) \tag{1.10}$$

$\lambda(t)$

(1.6),

1.6),

$\lambda(t)$

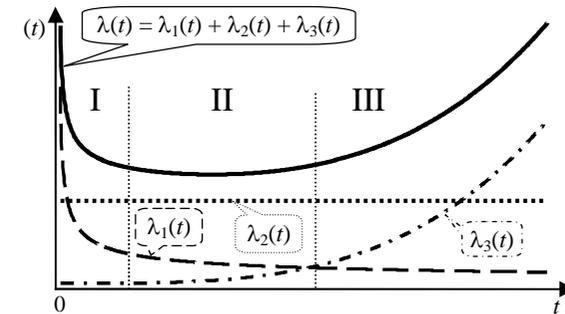
$\lambda_1(t)$

$\lambda_2(t)$

$\lambda_3(t)$

:

(1.6).



1.6 -

I -

II -

III -

()

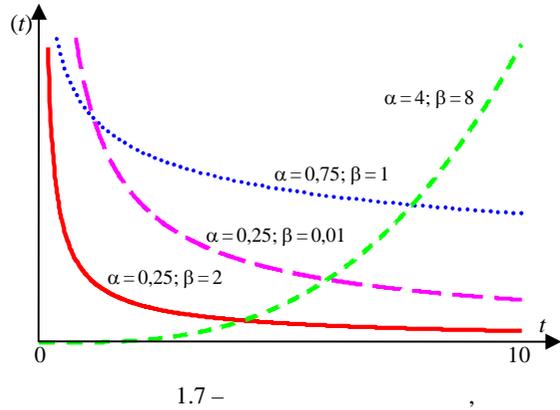
$\lambda_1(t)$

1.6 -

1.1.

(1.7)

$$\lambda(t) = \alpha \beta^{-\alpha} t^{\alpha-1} \tag{1.11}$$



(1.10) (1.7)

$$P(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha} dx\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha t^\alpha}{\beta^\alpha \alpha}\right) = \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right), \quad (1.12)$$

$$f(t) = \lambda(t)P(t) = \frac{\alpha t^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right). \quad (1.13)$$

(1.11)

(. . . 3).

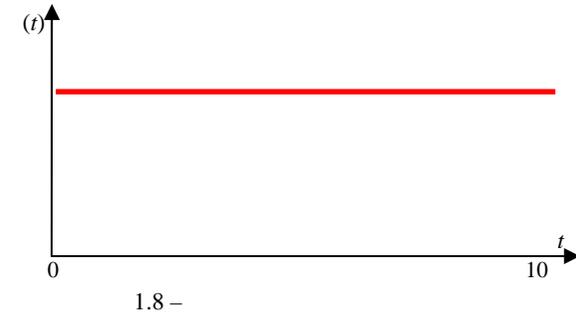
1.6 $\lambda_2(t)$.

1.2. $\lambda(t) = \lambda = \text{const}$ (1.8)

(1.10)

(. . . 3),

[13, 23, 24].



$$P(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t) dt\right) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda dt\right) = e^{-\lambda t}; \quad (1.14)$$

$$F(t) = 1 - P(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}; \quad (1.15)$$

$$f(t) = \lambda(t)P(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}. \quad (1.16)$$

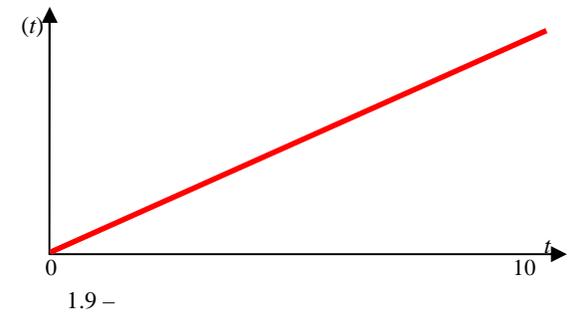
(. . .)

1.6 $\lambda_3(t)$.

1.3.

(1.9)

$$\lambda(t) = ct. \quad (1.17)$$



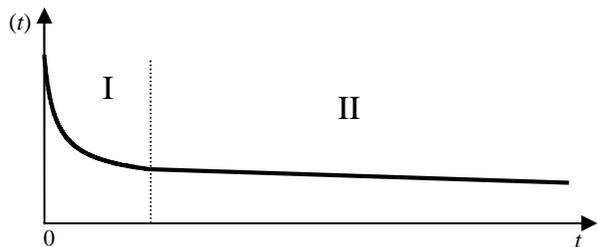
(1.10) (1.7)

$$P(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t c t dt\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{ct^2}{2}\right), \quad (1.18)$$

$$f(t) = \lambda(t)P(t) = ct \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{ct^2}{2}\right). \quad (1.19)$$

(1.17), β^{-2} ,3).

$\lambda(t)$ 1.10.



1.10 -

I - ; II -

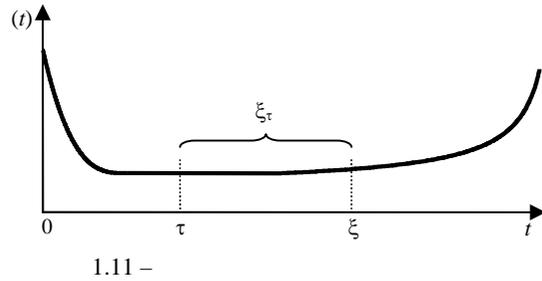
1.1 [7, 9, 27, 55].

1.1 -

		, 1/
		$1,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
		$2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
»		$6,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$
		$3,2 \cdot 10^{-7}$
1000		$4,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$
		10^{-4}
	ADM-16/1, -	
		$1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
1550		$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$
1		$1,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$

	/	, 1/
1		$0,8 \cdot 10^{-6}$

$$f_{\tau}(t) = \frac{dP_{\tau}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{P(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \right] = \frac{1}{P(\tau)} \frac{dP(\tau+t)}{dt} = \frac{f(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \quad (1.20)$$



$$P_{\tau}(t) = P(\xi_{\tau} > t | \xi > \tau) = P(\xi > \tau + t | \xi > \tau), \quad (1.21)$$

$$P_{\tau}(t) = P(\xi > \tau + t | \xi > \tau) = \frac{P(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} = \exp\left(-\int_0^{\tau+t} \lambda(z) dz\right) / \exp\left(-\int_0^{\tau} \lambda(z) dz\right) = \exp\left(-\int_{\tau}^{\tau+t} \lambda(z) dz\right), \quad (1.22)$$

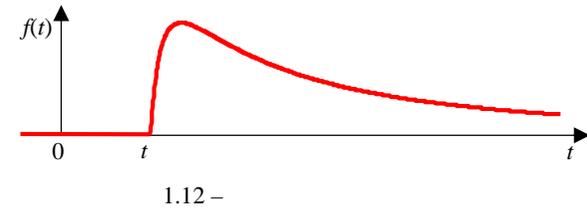
$$f_{\tau}(t) = \frac{dP_{\tau}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{P(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \right] = \frac{1}{P(\tau)} \frac{dP(\tau+t)}{dt} = \frac{f(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \quad (1.8)$$

$$f_{\tau}(t) = -\frac{dP_{\tau}(t)}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{P(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \right] = -\frac{1}{P(\tau)} \frac{dP(\tau+t)}{dt} = \frac{f(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} \quad (1.23)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{P(\tau)} \frac{dP(u)}{du} = \frac{f(u)}{P(\tau)} = \frac{f(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)},$$

$$M[\xi_{\tau}] = \int_0^{\infty} t f_{\tau}(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} t \frac{f(\tau+t)}{P(\tau)} dt = \frac{1}{P(\tau)} \int_0^{\infty} t f(\tau+t) dt. \quad (1.24)$$

$$f(t) = 0 \quad t < t \quad (1.12).$$



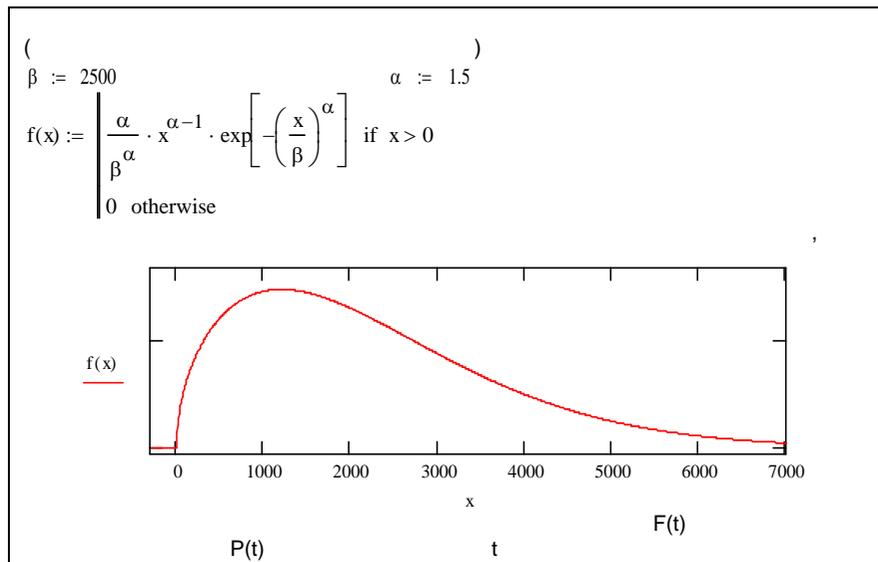
$$K = \frac{X_{\max}}{X_{\text{ex}}}, \quad (1.25)$$

$$K > 1; \quad (0, t) \quad (1.12) \quad (K \leq 1),$$

1.3.2

MathCAD*

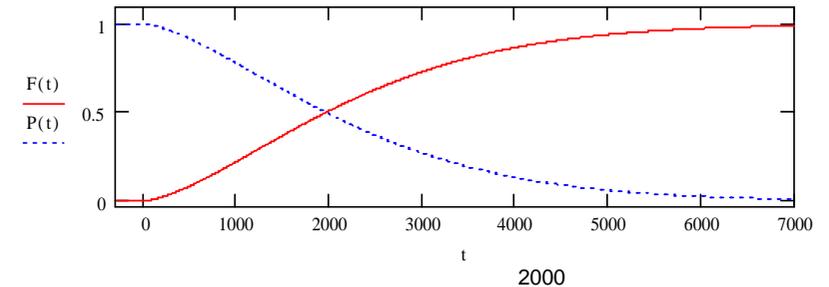
$\alpha = 1,5$ $\beta = 2500$;
 1) ;
 2) 2000 ;
 3) 1000 3000 ;
 4) t ;
 5) t_γ $\gamma = 95\%$;
 6) $\lambda(t)$;
 7) - 1000 ,
 8) - 2000).



* Arial MathCAD

$$F(t) := \int_0^t f(x) dx$$

$$P(t) := 1 - F(t)$$



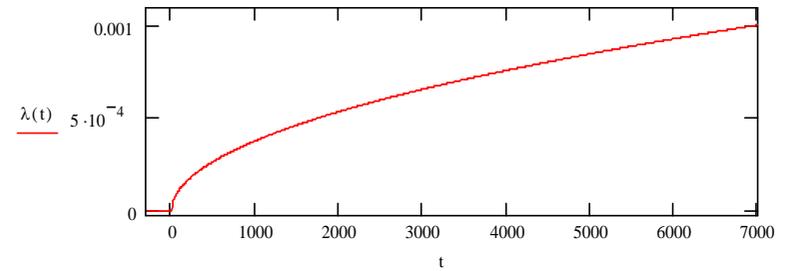
$P(2000) = 0.4889265$
 $PP = \frac{P(3000)}{P(1000)}$
 $PP = 0.345918$

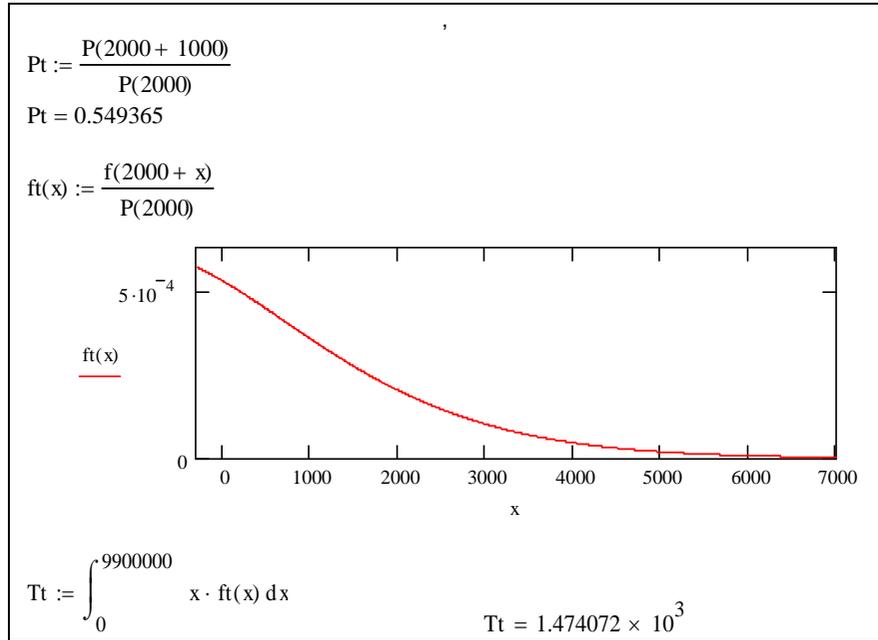
$$T := \int_0^{9990000} x \cdot f(x) dx$$

$T = 2.256863 \times 10^3$, $(\gamma = 0,95)$

$t_\gamma := 2000$
 Given
 $F(t_\gamma) = 1 - 0.95$
 $\text{Find}(t_\gamma) = 345.125226$

$$\lambda(t) := \frac{f(t)}{P(t)}$$





- 0,4889265;
- 3000 0,345918;
- - 2256,863 ;
- 345,125226 ;
- 1000 (- 2000),
- 0,549365;
- 2000) 1474,072 .

1.3.3

$T(t) = \frac{t}{M[r(t)]}, \quad (1.26)$
 $t - ; r(t) -$
 1.2
 [7].

1.2 -

	-100	7
(« » , 1980 .)	-10	70
(« »)	-2-250 « »	80
	2,5	5
	5	4,5
()		7

$\Omega(t) = M[r(t)]. \quad (1.27)$
 $\omega(t) -$

$\omega(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{M[r(t + \Delta t)] - M[r(t)]}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{M[r(t + \Delta t)] - M[r(t)]}{\Delta t} = \Omega'(t). \quad (1.28)$

$\Omega(t) = \int_0^t \omega(t) dt. \quad (1.29)$

(t_1, t_2) :

$$M[r(t_2) - r(t_1)] = M[r(t_2)] - M[r(t_1)] = \Omega(t_2) - \Omega(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega(t) dt. \quad (1.30)$$

$\omega(t_1, t_2) =$

$$\omega(t_1, t_2) = \frac{M[r(t_2) - r(t_1)]}{t_2 - t_1}. \quad (1.31)$$

1.3.4

$t_{py} =$

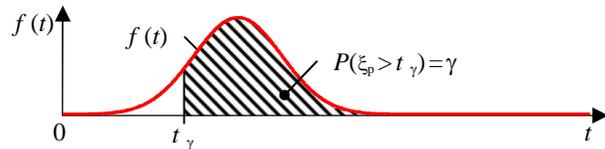
$\gamma,$

(1.13):

$$\int_{t_{py}}^{\infty} f_p(t) dt = \gamma, \quad (1.32)$$

$f_p(t) =$

$\xi_p =$



1.13 -

$t_p =$

$$t_p = M[\xi_p] = \int_0^{\infty} t f_p(t) dt. \quad (1.33)$$

$t_\gamma =$

$\gamma,$

$$\int_{t_\gamma}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \gamma, \quad (1.34)$$

$f(t) =$

$\xi =$

$t =$

$$t_p = M[\xi] = \int_0^{\infty} t f(t) dt. \quad (1.35)$$

1.3 1.4

[7].

1.3 -

	90-
	0,5-4,0
	1-10
»	100
	100
-200 (1964 .)	120
-5440	800
« » -5 (1957 .)	2
-80 (1974 .)	9
	ASAE
	16
	2
	3
	2,5
95-	
	40
	1,8
90-	
	20

1.4 -

		« »
0,6	10	300
1,4	10	500-700
2,0	10	600
3,0	10	550
5,0	12-15	750

1.3.5

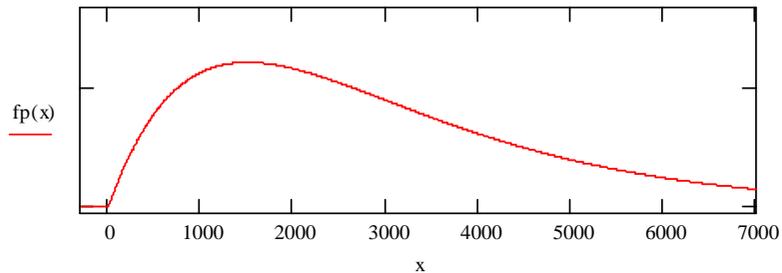
MathCAD

$\beta = 2500$, $\alpha = 2$
 $\mu = 9$, $\sigma = 2$

- 1) ;
- 2) t_p ;
- 3) - $t_{p\gamma}$ $\gamma = 90\%$;
- 4) - $t_{p\gamma}$ $\gamma = 95\%$;
- 5) ;
- 6) - t_γ $\gamma = 95\%$;
- 7) t .

$$\beta := 1500 \quad \alpha := 2$$

$$fp(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha \cdot \Gamma(\alpha, 0)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\beta}\right) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$Tp := \int_0^{9990000} x \cdot fp(x) dx$$

$$Tp = 3 \times 10^3$$

$$tp_{\gamma_9} := 3000 \quad (\gamma = 0.9),$$

Given

$$\int_0^{tp_{\gamma_9}} fp(x) dx = 1 - 0.9$$

$$\text{Find}(tp_{\gamma_9}) = 797.717025$$

 $(\gamma = 0.95),$

$$tp_{\gamma_95} := 3000$$

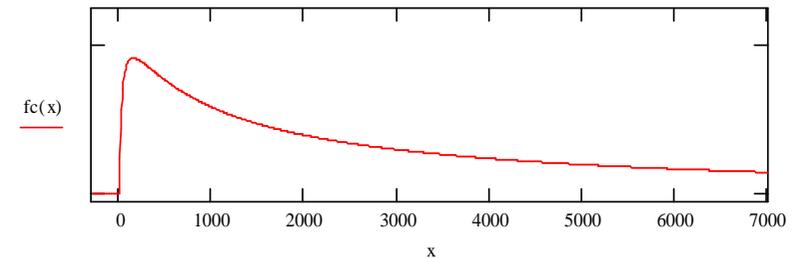
Given

$$\int_0^{tp_{\gamma_95}} fp(x) dx = 1 - 0.95$$

$$\text{Find}(tp_{\gamma_95}) = 533.041274$$

$$\mu := 9 \quad \sigma := 2$$

$$fc(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln(x) - \mu)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma^2}\right] & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$Tc := \int_0^{9990000} x \cdot fc(x) dx$$

$$Tc = 5.630843 \times 10^4$$

 $(\gamma = 0.95),$

$$tc_{\gamma} := 3000$$

Given

$$\int_0^{tc_{\gamma}} fc(x) dx = 1 - 0.9$$

$$\text{Find}(tc_{\gamma}) = 624.466426$$

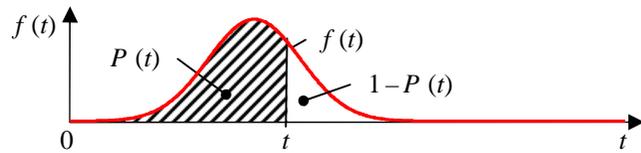
- $\bar{t} = 3$;
- 90- $t_{PY} = 797,72$;
- 95- $t_{PY} = 533,04$;
- $\bar{t} = 56,31$;
- 95- $t_\gamma = 624,47$.

1.3.6

$P(t)$ –

$$P(t) = P(\xi \leq t) = \int_0^t f(t) dt, \quad (1.36)$$

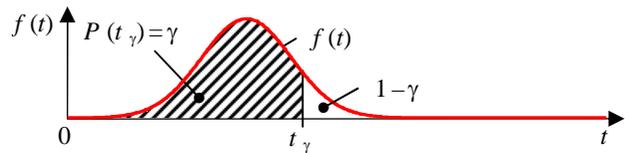
$f(t)$ – (1.14).



1.14 –

(1.15): t_γ – γ ,

$$P(t_\gamma) = P(\xi \leq t_\gamma) = \int_0^{t_\gamma} f(t) dt = \gamma. \quad (1.37)$$



1.15 –

$$\bar{t} = M[\xi] = \int_0^\infty t f(t) dt. \quad (1.38)$$

$$\mu(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(t < \xi \leq t + \Delta t | \xi > t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t)}{1 - P(t)}. \quad (1.39)$$

(1.6)–(1.7)

1.3.7

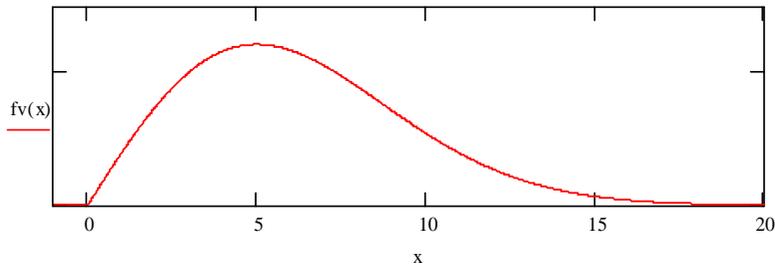
MathCAD

- 1) $\beta = 5$;
- 2) \bar{t} ;
- 3) 8 , $P(8)$;
- 4) t_γ $\gamma = 95\%$;
- 5) $\mu(t)$.

()

$\beta := 5$

$$fv(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\beta^2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2 \cdot \beta^2}\right) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$Tv := \int_0^{1000} x \cdot f_v(x) dx \quad Tv = 6.266571$$

$$Pv(t) := \int_0^t f_v(x) dx \quad Pv(8) = 0.721963$$

($\gamma = 0,95$)

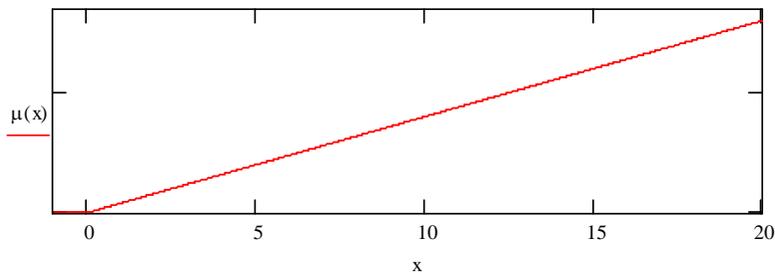
$tv\gamma := 5$

Given

$$\int_0^{tv\gamma} f_v(x) dx = 0,95$$

Find($tv\gamma$) = 12.238755

$$\mu(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{f_v(x)}{1 - Pv(x)} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



• $\bar{t} = 6,27$;

• 0,722;

• 95- $t_\gamma = 12,24$, . . .

12,24 .

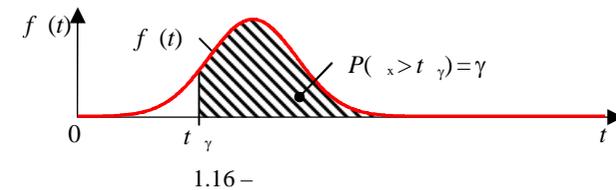
1.3.8

(1.16):

$t_{cx\gamma} - \gamma,$

$$\int_t^\infty f(t) dt = \gamma, \quad (1.40)$$

$f_x(t) -$



$$\bar{t} = M[\xi] = \int_0^\infty t f(t) dt. \quad (1.41)$$

1.3.9

$K(t) -$, $t,$

(, ,).

$K(t)$

($K(t) = K, \dots$)
[49]

$$K = \frac{T}{T+t}, \tag{1.42}$$

$T -$
(1.26); $\bar{t} -$

(1.38).
1.5

1.5 -

100	0,99989
	0,9995

$K(t, t + \Delta t) -$,

$t,$, ,
($t, t + \Delta t$).

$$K(t, t + \Delta t) = K(t)P(t, t + \Delta t), \tag{1.43}$$

$K(t) -$ $t;$
 $P(t, t + \Delta t) -$
 $(t, t + \Delta t),$ (1.2).

$K -$

(,)

$$K = \frac{T}{T + T}, \tag{1.44}$$

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10 : -

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2.3

2.3.1

1 () . -

, (-

) , -

[29]. -

2 () . -

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[45, 50]. -

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2.3.2

2.3.2.1 , -

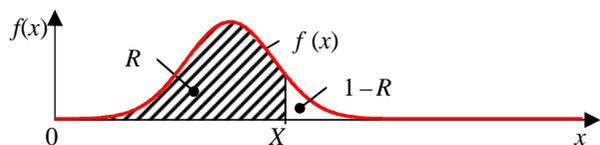
(: -

.) , -

$F(x)$ $f(x)$

$$R = P(X \leq x) = F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx = P(X - \mu \geq 0). \quad (2.1)$$

2.1



2.1 -

2.3.2.2

MathCAD.

40

MathCAD calculation window showing the following steps:

- Initial values: $Mn := 20$, $\sigma n := 10$, $\sigma p := 40$
- Parameters: $\mu := 20$, $\sigma := 1$
- Given: $Mn = \exp\left(\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)$
- Equation: $\sigma n = \sqrt{\exp(2 \cdot \mu + \sigma^2) \cdot (\exp(\sigma^2) - 1)}$
- Find: $Find(\mu, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 2.88416 \\ 0.472381 \end{pmatrix}$
- Results: $\mu := 2.88416$, $\sigma := 0.472381$

MathCAD calculation window showing the following steps:

- Function definition: $f(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-(\ln(x) - \mu)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma^2}\right] & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- Graph: A plot of $f(x)$ vs x showing a peak around $x = 15$.
- Integration: $R := \int_0^{\sigma p} f(x) dx$
- Result: $R = 0.955766$

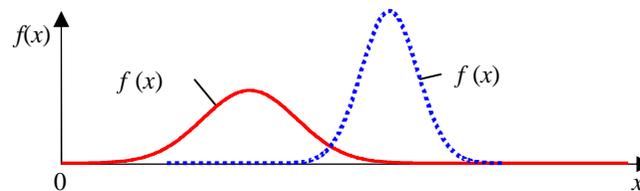
0,955766.

2.3.2.3

$F(x)$ $f(x)$

$$R = P(Y \leq Y) \quad (2.2)$$

$$R = P(Y - \mu \geq 0). \quad (2.3)$$



2.2 -

$$(2.2) \quad R = P(X \leq Y) = \sum_x P(X = x) P(x \leq Y | X = x), \quad (2.4)$$

$$P(X = x) - P(x \leq Y | X = x) - x, Y,$$

$$P(x \leq Y | X = x) = \int_x^\infty f(y | X = x) dy = 1 - F(x | X = x). \quad (2.5)$$

$$P(x < X \leq x + dx) \approx f(x) dx. \quad (2.6)$$

$$R = P(X \leq Y) = \sum_x [P(X = x) P(x \leq Y | X = x)] \approx \sum_x [P(x < X \leq x + dx) P(x \leq Y | X = x)] = \sum_x \left[f(x) dx \int_x^\infty f(y | X = x) dy \right]. \quad (2.7)$$

$$d \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.7) \quad R = P(X \leq Y) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) \left[\int_x^\infty f(y | X = x) dy \right] dx. \quad (2.8)$$

$$R = P(X \leq Y) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) \left[\int_x^\infty f(y) dy \right] dx, \quad (2.9)$$

$$R = P(X \leq Y) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) [1 - F(x)] dx. \quad (2.10)$$

(2.9) (2.10) [29, . 145]

$$R = P(X \leq Y) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(y) \left[\int_{-\infty}^y f(x) dx \right] dy, \quad (2.11)$$

$$R = P(X \leq Y) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(y) [F(y)] dy, \quad (2.12)$$

$$R = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty f(y+x) f(x) dx dy. \quad (2.13)$$

2.3.2.4

$$R = \int_0^\infty \lambda_X \exp(-\lambda_X x) [1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda_Y x))] dx = \lambda_X \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda_X x) \exp(-\lambda_Y x) dx = \lambda_X \int_0^\infty \exp(-(\lambda_X + \lambda_Y)x) dx = \lambda_X \left[\frac{\exp(-(\lambda_X + \lambda_Y)x)}{-(\lambda_X + \lambda_Y)} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{-\lambda_X}{\lambda_X + \lambda_Y} [\exp(-(\lambda_X + \lambda_Y)\infty) - \exp(-(\lambda_X + \lambda_Y)0)] = \frac{-\lambda_X}{\lambda_X + \lambda_Y} (0 - 1) = \frac{\lambda_X}{\lambda_X + \lambda_Y}.$$

2.3.2.5

$\mu_X, \sigma_X, \mu_Y, \sigma_Y$

$$Z = Y - X \quad (2.3)$$

$$\mu = M[Y - X] = M[Y] - M[X] = \mu_Y - \mu_X \quad [10]$$

$$\sigma = \sigma[Y - X] = \sqrt{\sigma^2[Y] + \sigma^2[X]} = \sqrt{\sigma_Y^2 + \sigma_X^2}$$

$$R = P(Y - X > 0) = P(Z > 0) = 1 - P(Z \leq 0) = 1 - F_Z(0) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \Phi \left(\frac{0 - (\mu_Y - \mu_X)}{\sqrt{\sigma_Y^2 + \sigma_X^2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi \left(\frac{\mu_Y - \mu_X}{\sqrt{\sigma_Y^2 + \sigma_X^2}} \right) \quad (2.15)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

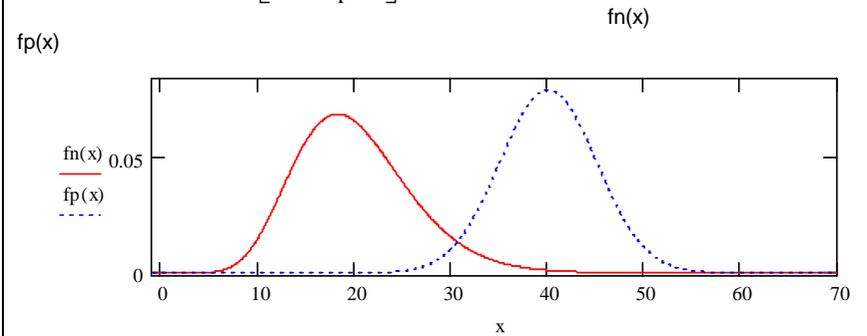
2.3.2.6

MathCAD.

(Mn, σn),		(Mp, σp)
Mn := 20	σn := 6	Mp := 40
	α β	σp := 5
α := 20	β := 1	
Given		
Mn = α · β		
σn = √α · β		
Find(α, β) =		
	$\begin{pmatrix} 11.111111 \\ 1.8 \end{pmatrix}$	
α := 11.11111	β := 1.8	

$$f_n(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha \cdot \Gamma(\alpha, 0)} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-x}{\beta}\right) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_p(x) := \frac{1}{\sigma_p \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-(x - Mp)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma_p^2} \right]$$



$$R := \int_0^{1000} f_n(x) \cdot \left(\int_x^{1000} f_p(y) dy \right) dx$$

R = 0.990466

2.3.3

2.3.3.1

2.3.2

[59, . 296, 60]

X Y

45,

$$F_{\sigma_{-1}}(X) = P(\sigma_{-1} \leq X) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left(-\eta_{\sigma} \left(\frac{X - \sigma_{-1min}}{\sigma_w}\right)^{m_v}\right), & X > \sigma_{-1min}, \\ 0, & X \leq \sigma_{-1min}, \end{cases} \quad (2.16)$$

$\eta_{\sigma} =$

$$\eta_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{(150 - \sigma_{-1min})^{m_v}}; \quad \sigma_{-1min} = 150; \quad \sigma_w = 160; \quad m_v = 16.4; \quad (16.4).$$

X.

τ_f (BKV-30H,

$$F_{\tau_f}(Y) = P(\tau_f \leq Y) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left(-\eta_{\tau} \left(\frac{\tau_f^{(1)} \Delta T}{\tau_d - Y}\right)^{m_s}\right), & Y < \tau_d, \\ 1, & Y \geq \tau_d, \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

$\eta_{\tau} =$

$$\eta_{\tau} = \frac{1}{(0.21)^{m_s}}; \quad \tau_f^{(1)} = 0.21; \quad \Delta T = 40; \quad m_s = 49.5; \quad \tau_d = 49.5; \quad (4.6).$$

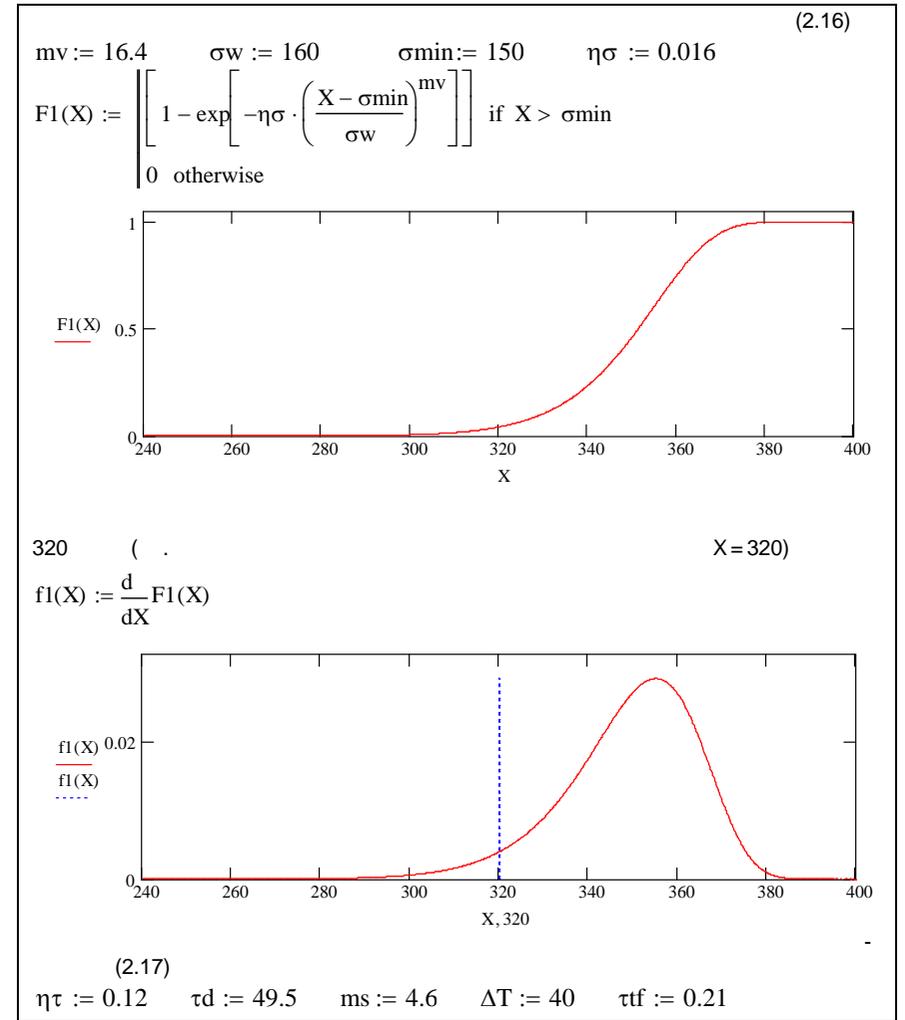
Y.

- $\{X < \sigma_{-1}\}$ - X
- $\{Y < \tau_f\}$ - Y

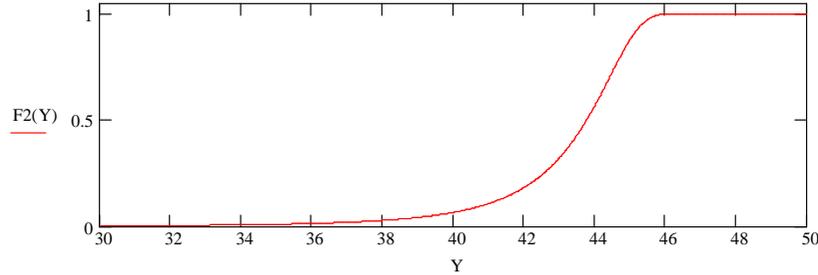
$$R = P(\{X < \sigma_{-1}\} \cap \{Y < \tau_f\}) \quad (2.18)$$

$$R = P(\{X < \sigma_{-1}\} \cap \{Y < \tau_f\}) = P(X < \sigma_{-1}) P(Y < \tau_f) = [1 - P(\sigma_{-1} \leq X)] [1 - P(\tau_f \leq Y)] = [1 - F(X)] [1 - F(Y)]. \quad (2.19)$$

MathCAD.

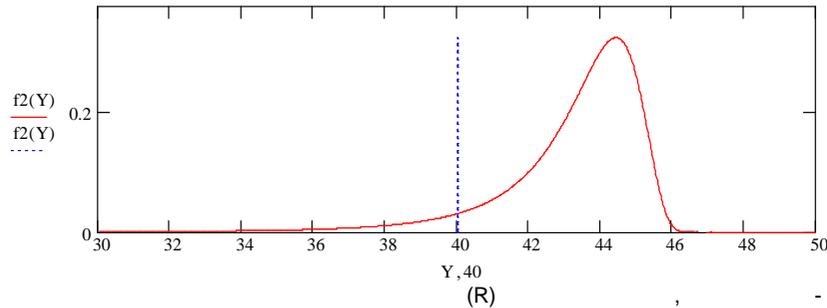


$$F2(Y) := \begin{cases} 1 - \left[\exp \left[-\eta \tau \cdot \left(\frac{\tau t_f \cdot \Delta T}{\tau d - Y} \right)^{ms} \right] \right] & \text{if } Y < \tau d \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Y = 40 (.)

$$f2(Y) := \frac{d}{dY} F2(Y)$$

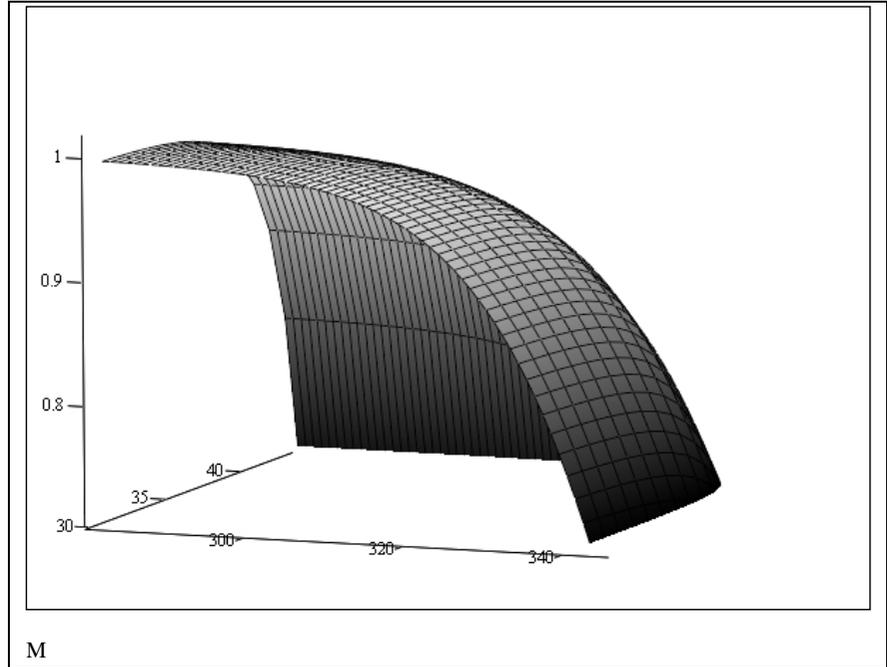


(2.19)

$$R(X, Y) := (1 - F1(X)) \cdot (1 - F2(Y)) \quad (R)$$

R(300, 28) = 0.992883	R(240, 32) = 0.995906
R(300, 35) = 0.984824	R(300, 32) = 0.990393
R(300, 38) = 0.966723	R(320, 32) = 0.953759
R(300, 42) = 0.812483	R(330, 32) = 0.891799
R(300, 44) = 0.428558	R(340, 32) = 0.761788

i := 200..380 j := 28..60 Mi,j := R(i,j)



2.3.3.2

$$R = P(\{Y < \tau_f\} \cap \{X < \sigma_{-1}\}) = P(Y < \tau_f) P(X < \sigma_{-1} | Y < \tau_f) = [1 - P(\tau_f \leq Y)] [1 - P(\sigma_{-1} \leq X | Y < \tau_f)] = [1 - F_{\tau_f}(Y)] [1 - F_{\sigma_{-1}}(X | Y < \tau_f)] \quad (2.20)$$

$$M[\sigma_{-1}] = \text{const} \cdot \sigma_w \quad (2.16)$$

$$M[\sigma_{-1}] = \text{const} \cdot \sigma_w \quad (2.21)$$

$$M[\sigma_{-1}] = \text{const} \cdot \sigma_w = \text{const} (160 - 0,5 Y) \quad (2.22)$$

σ_{-1}

$$F_{\sigma_{-1}}(Y) = P(\sigma_{-1} \leq Y < \tau_f) = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left(-\eta\sigma \left(\frac{X - \sigma_{-1min}}{160 - 0.5Y}\right)^{mv}\right) & Y > \sigma_{-1min} \\ 0 & Y \leq \sigma_{-1min} \end{cases} \quad (2.23)$$

2.3.3.1.

MathCAD.

(2.16)

mv := 16.4 sigma_min := 150 eta_sigma := 0.016

$$F1(X, Y) := \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left[-\eta\sigma \cdot \left(\frac{X - \sigma_{min}}{160 - 0.5 \cdot Y}\right)^{mv}\right] & \text{if } X > \sigma_{min} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

X = 320

$$f1(X, Y) := \frac{d}{dX} F1(X, Y)$$

X, X, X, 320

(2.17)

eta_tau := 0.12 tau_d := 49.5 ms := 4.6 delta_T := 40 tau_tf := 0.21

$$F2(Y) := \begin{cases} 1 - \left[\exp\left[-\eta\tau \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_{tf} \cdot \Delta T}{\tau_d - Y}\right)^{ms}\right] \right] & \text{if } Y < \tau_d \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Y = 40

$$f2(Y) := \frac{d}{dY} F2(Y)$$

Y, 40 (R)

X Y

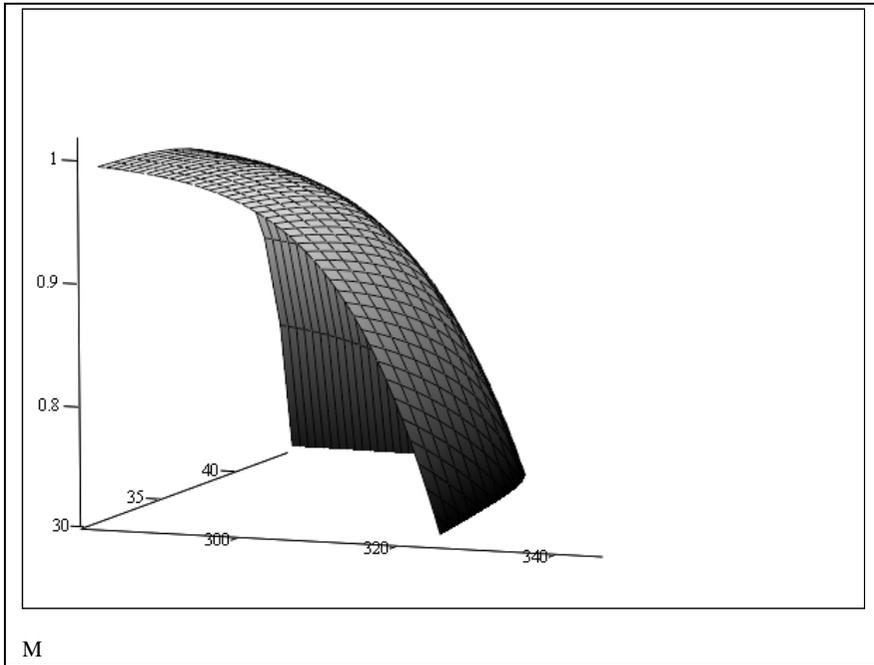
(2.19)

$$R(X, Y) := (1 - F1(X, Y)) \cdot (1 - F2(Y)) \quad (R)$$

X	Y		
R(300, 28)	=	0.973833	R(240, 32) = 0.9959
R(300, 35)	=	0.954233	R(300, 32) = 0.965265
R(300, 38)	=	0.93013	R(320, 32) = 0.780742
R(300, 42)	=	0.772672	R(330, 32) = 0.534937
R(300, 44)	=	0.40471	R(340, 32) = 0.220345

R

i := 200..380 j := 28..60 Mi,j := R(i,j)



[59, .283],

(2.20)

$$R = [1 - F_{\sigma_{-1}}(X)] [1 - F_{\tau_f}(Y)] \Psi(X, Y), \quad (2.24)$$

 $\Psi(X, Y) =$

$$\Psi(X, Y) = 1 - \frac{Y}{X} \frac{M[\sigma_{-1}]}{M[\tau_f]} \exp\left(-\frac{Y}{X} \frac{M[\sigma_{-1}]}{M[\tau_f]}\right). \quad (2.25)$$

MathCAD.

$$mv := 16.4 \quad \sigma_w := 160 \quad \sigma_{min} := 150 \quad \eta\sigma := 0.016 \quad (2.16)$$

$$F1(X) := \begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left[-\eta\sigma \cdot \left(\frac{X - \sigma_{min}}{\sigma_w}\right)^{mv}\right] & \text{if } X > \sigma_{min} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

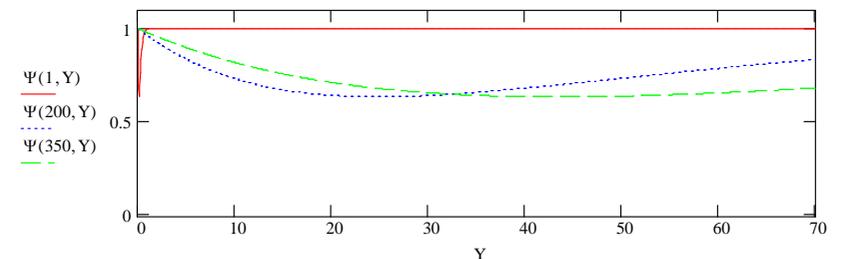
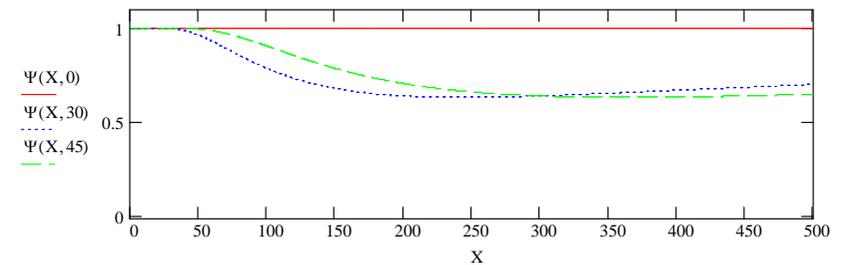
$$\eta\tau := 0.12 \quad \tau_d := 49.5 \quad ms := 4.6 \quad \Delta T := 40 \quad \tau_f := 0.21$$

$$F2(Y) := \begin{cases} 1 - \left[\exp\left[-\eta\tau \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_f \cdot \Delta T}{\tau_d - Y}\right)^{ms}\right] \right] & \text{if } Y < \tau_d \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

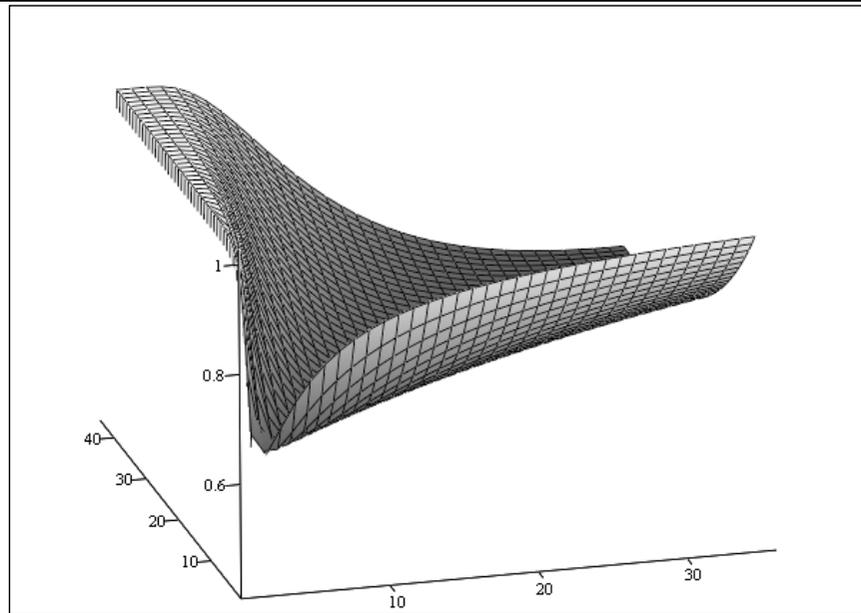
$$M1 := \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F1(X)) dX \quad M1 = 349.356111$$

$$M2 := \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F2(Y)) dY \quad M2 = 43.22594$$

$$\Psi(X, Y) := 1 - \frac{Y}{X} \cdot \frac{M1}{M2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{Y}{X} \cdot \frac{M1}{M2}\right) \quad [59, .283]$$

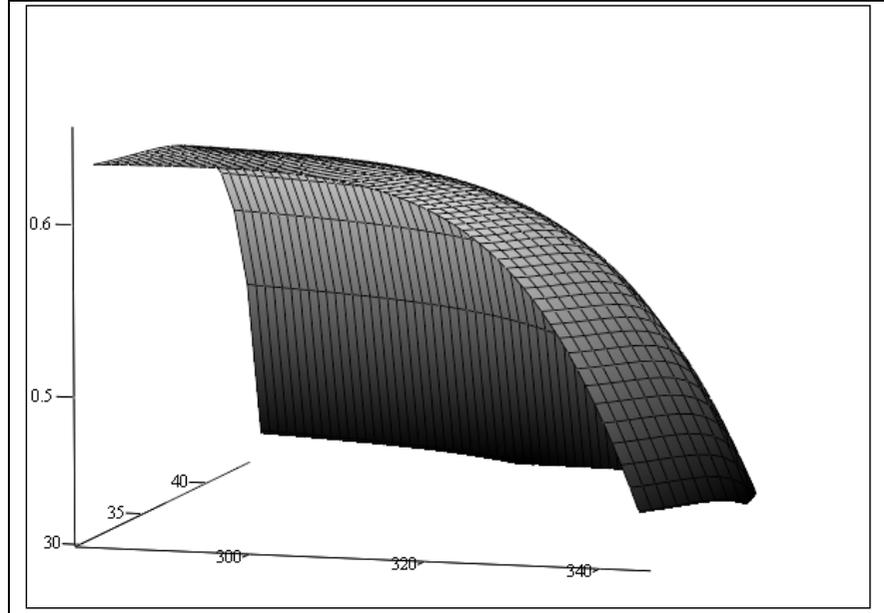


$$i := 1..35 \quad j := 1..45 \quad M_{i,j} := \Psi(i \cdot 10, j)$$



```

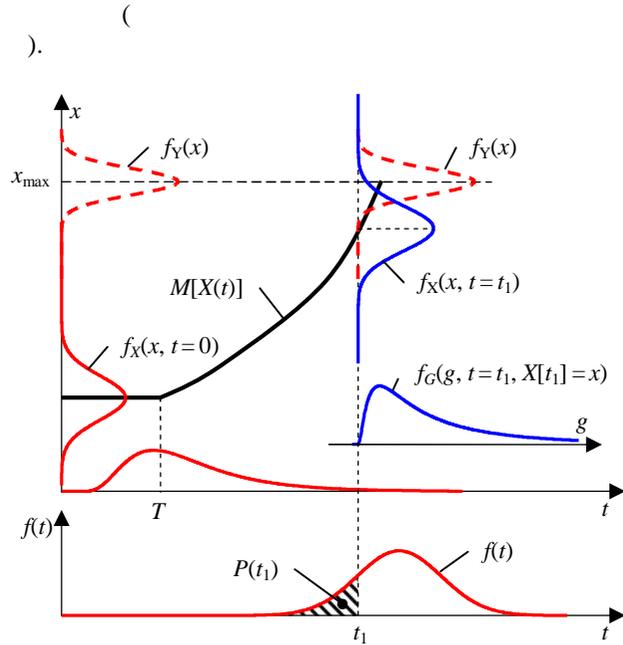
M
(R)
X Y
(2.19) [59]
R(X, Y) := (1 - F1(X)) · (1 - F2(Y)) · Ψ(X, Y)
(R)
X Y
R(300, 28) = 0.640627      R(240, 32) = 0.630581
R(300, 35) = 0.623141      R(300, 32) = 0.629848
R(300, 38) = 0.611184      R(320, 32) = 0.610232
R(300, 42) = 0.515955      R(330, 32) = 0.572599
R(300, 44) = 0.273296      R(340, 32) = 0.490972
R
i := 279..350   j := 29..45   Mi,j := R(i,j)
    
```



M

```

2.3.4
2.3.4.1
[45, .257, 50, 53, 61],
( 2.3).
( ) X(t),
fx(x, t=0) X(t) t=0.
( , .),
).
T,
f(t)
T
    
```



2.3 -

$$G = dX/dt, \quad X(t) \quad t >$$

$$f_G(g, t, X(t)),$$

$$t - \quad ($$

$$X(t).$$

$$() t_1$$

$$X \quad f_X(x, t_1),$$

$$Y \quad t_1. \quad ($$

$$f_Y(x).$$

[(2.9) (2.11)]

$$R = P(X[t_1] \leq x_m) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x, t_1) \left[\int_x^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy \right] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) \left[\int_{-\infty}^y f_X(x, t_1) dx \right] dy. \quad (2.26)$$

$$R = P(\xi > t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{\infty} f(t) dt. \quad (2.27)$$

$$T = 0,$$

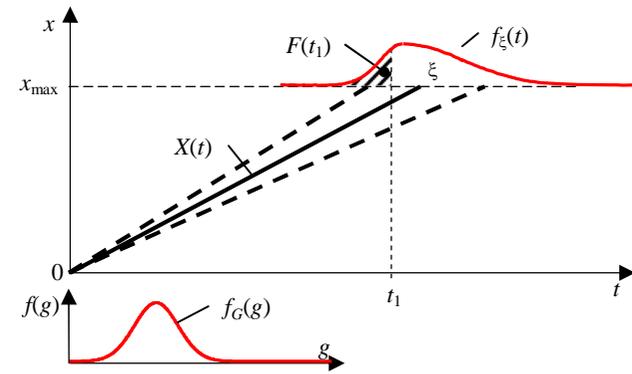
$$X(t) \quad x_m$$

$$T = 0, \quad (G \rightarrow \infty),$$

2.3.4.2

(2.4), (): X

$$X(t) = G t. \quad (2.28)$$



2.4 -

X

G

(,)

$$f_G(g) = \frac{1}{\sigma_G \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(g - \mu_G)^2}{2\sigma_G^2}\right), \quad (2.29)$$

$\mu_G -$
 $X(t); \sigma_G -$

$$\xi = \frac{x_{\max}}{G}. \quad (2.30)$$

(2.4). ξ [10]

$t = \varphi(g)$ (2.30)

$$f_\xi(t) = f_G(\psi(t)) |\psi'(t)|, \quad (2.31)$$

$\psi(t) -$

$$\psi(t) = \frac{x_{\max}}{t}, \quad (2.32)$$

$$\psi'(t) = -\frac{x_{\max}}{t^2}. \quad (2.33)$$

(2.32) (2.33) (2.31), $x_{\max} > 0$

$t > 0,$

$$f_\xi(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma_G \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\frac{x_{\max}}{t} - \mu_G\right)^2}{2\sigma_G^2}\right) \frac{x_{\max}}{t^2}. \quad (2.34)$$

(2.34)

$$f_\xi(t) = \frac{t_{Me}}{V_G t^2 \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(t_{Me} - t)^2}{2V_G^2 t^2}\right), \quad (2.35)$$

$$V_G = \frac{\sigma_G}{\mu_G} -$$

$$X(t); t_{Me} = \frac{x_{\max}}{\mu_G} -$$

$$Med[\xi] = t_{Me} \quad Mod[\xi] = t_{Me} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 8V_G^2} - 1}{4V_G^2} \right),$$

$$Med[\xi] > Mod[\xi].$$

$$\xi$$

$$f_\xi(t) \ll \dots \gg \quad (2.4).$$

$$(2.35)$$

$$0 < t < Mod[\xi],$$

(2.35):

$$F(t_1) = \int_0^{t_1} f_\xi(t) dt = \frac{t_{Me}}{V_G \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{1}{t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{(t_{Me} - t)^2}{2V_G^2 t^2}\right) dt. \quad (2.36)$$

(2.36)

$$z = \frac{t_{Me} - t}{V_G t} \quad \left(dz = -\frac{t_{Me}}{V_G t^2} dt; \right)$$

$$z_1 = \frac{t_{Me} - t_1}{V_G t_1},$$

$$F(t_1) = \frac{t_{Me}}{V_G \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{1}{t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{(t_{Me} - t)^2}{2V_G^2 t^2}\right) dt =$$

$$= \frac{-t_{Me}}{V_G \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{z_1}^{\infty} \frac{V_G t^2}{t^2 t_{Me}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{z_1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz =$$

(2.37)

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{z_1} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz = \frac{1}{2} - \Phi(z_1),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad \Phi(z_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{z_1} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz -$$

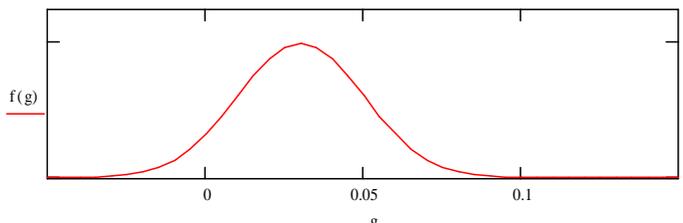
$$P(t_1) = 1 - F(t_1) = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi(z_1) = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi\left(\frac{t_{Me} - t_1}{V_G t_1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \Phi\left(\frac{x_{\max} - \mu_G t_1}{\sigma_G t_1}\right) \quad (2.38)$$

2.3.4.3

MathCAD.

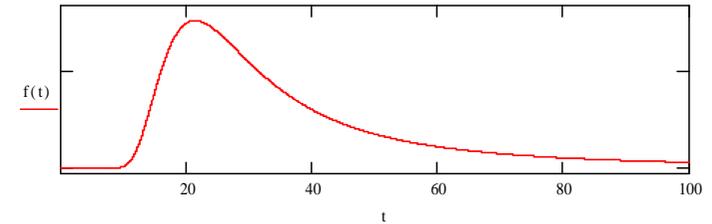
t (), $X(0) = 0$, $x_{\max} = 1$, $X(t)$, $\mu_G = 0,03$, $\sigma_G = 0,02$, MathCAD.

$X_{\max} := 1.0$ $\mu_g := 0.030$ $\sigma_g := 0.020$ $g := -0.1, -0.095 .. 0.20$
 $T_{me} := \frac{X_{\max}}{\mu_g}$ $V_g := \frac{\sigma_g}{\mu_g}$ $V_g = 0.666667$ $T_{me} = 33.333333$

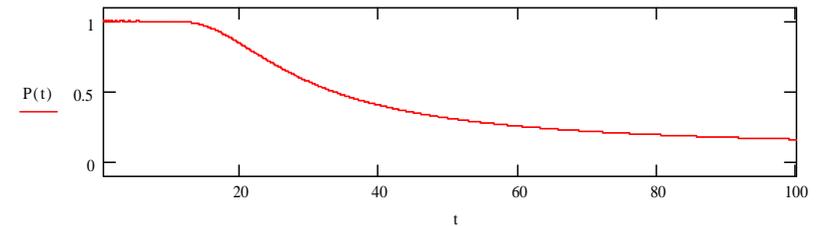
$$f(g) := \frac{1}{\sigma_g \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-(g - \mu_g)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma_g^2}\right]$$


$t := 0.0001, 0.01 .. 100.0$

$$f(t) := \frac{T_{me}}{V_g \cdot t^2 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-(T_{me} - t)^2}{2 \cdot V_g^2 \cdot t^2}\right]$$



$$P(t) := \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{T_{me}-t} \frac{1}{V_g t} \exp\left[\frac{-(x)^2}{2}\right] dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}}$$



$P(t=10) = 0,999767;$
 $P(t=20) = 0,841345;$
 $P(t=40) = 0,401294.$

3

3.1

3.1.1

- ;
- (,);
- (, ,).

[45].

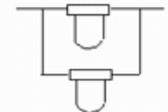
[45].

[44, 45, 49, 54].

3.1.2

3.1),

[53].

Конструктивная схема	Структурная схема	
	засорение сетки	азрыв сетки
		
		

3.1 –

[45].

- ;
 - ;
 - ;
 - ;
- (. . 3.2.5).

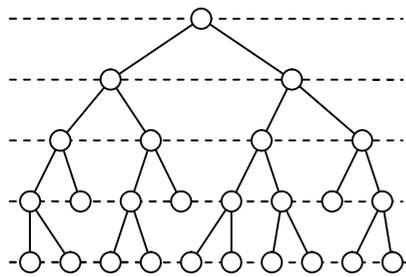
3.1.3

()

(,)

[45] (. . « 3.2. »

(« » (. . , » (. . ») « »),



3.2 -

« », « » , « »

3.1.

3.2.

3.1 -

		[19]
		,
		,
		,
		« »
		()

3.2 -

		[19]
		- , -
		- , (-
		-
		[19], « »
		(.)
		[19], « »

3.2

		[19]
	$m \cdot n$	$m \cdot n$

3.3

1-

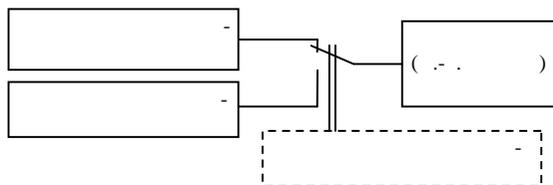
(,)

3.4-

[1].

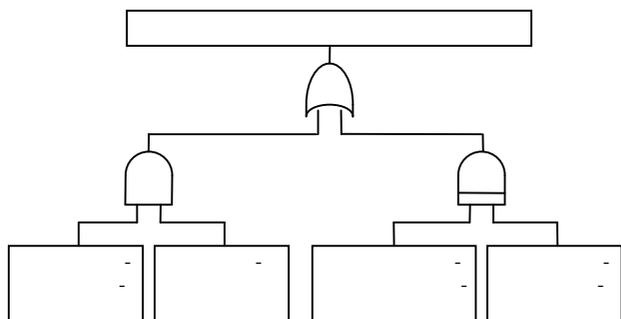
3.5

2 116.



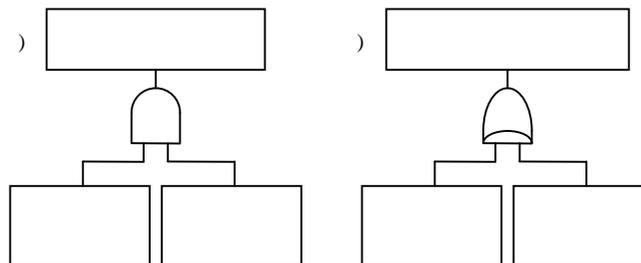
3.3-

1-



3.4-

1-

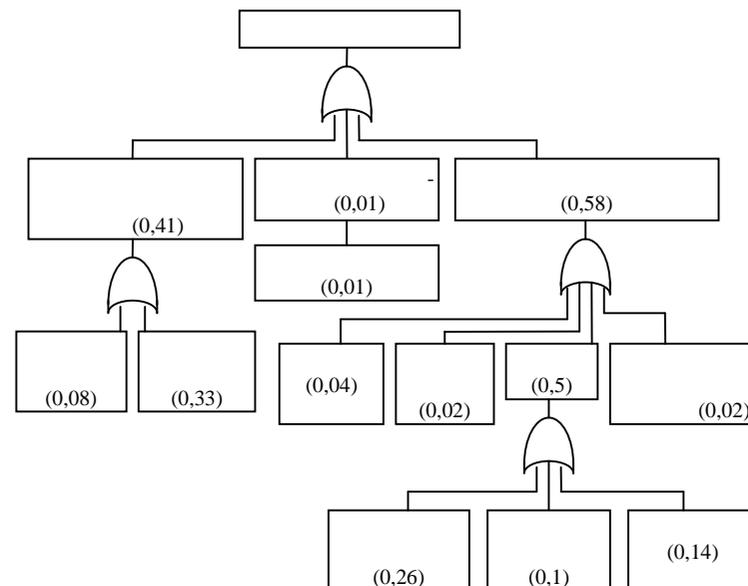


3.5-

(,) 2 116

3.6

[7];



3.6-

3.8,

3.8, -

«3»

3.8,

3.8, -

$\mu(t)$ -

;

«3» (

) $2\mu(t)$.

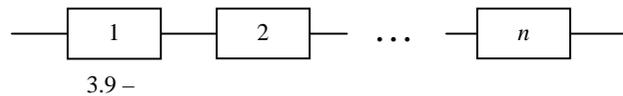
3.2

3.2.1

(... 3.1.2).

[53].

(3.9).



• $A = \{$

• $B_i = \{$

$i = 1, n ;$

t ;

t },

• $\xi -$

• $\eta_i -$ $i-$

B_i ;

$$A = B_1 \cap B_2 \cap \dots \cap B_n.$$

(3.1)

B_i

$$P(A) = P(B_1 \cap B_2 \cap \dots \cap B_n) = P(B_1) P(B_2) \dots P(B_n)$$

(3.2)

(1.1)

$$P(\xi > t) = P(\eta_1 > t) P(\eta_2 > t) \dots P(\eta_n > t);$$

$$P(\xi > t) = 1 - P(\xi \leq t) = (1 - P(\eta_1 \leq t)) (1 - P(\eta_2 \leq t)) \dots (1 - P(\eta_n \leq t));$$

(3.3)

$$P(\xi > t) = 1 - F(t) = (1 - F_1(t)) (1 - F_2(t)) \dots (1 - F_n(t)),$$

$F(t) -$

$\xi, \dots -$
 $t; F_i(t) -$

$\eta_i -$

$i-$

$t.$

$$1. \quad (3.2) \quad 0 \leq P(B_i) \leq 1,$$

(1.10)

$$P(A) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_\Sigma(t) dt\right), \quad P(B_1) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_1(t) dt\right), \dots, P(B_n) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_n(t) dt\right),$$

(3.4)

$\lambda_\Sigma(t) -$

$t; \lambda_i(t) -$
 $t; i = 1, n.$

(3.2)

$$\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_\Sigma(t) dt\right) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_1(t) dt\right) \dots \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_n(t) dt\right).$$

$$\int_0^t \lambda_\Sigma(t) dt = \int_0^t \lambda_1(t) dt + \dots + \int_0^t \lambda_n(t) dt = \int_0^t (\lambda_1(t) + \dots + \lambda_n(t)) dt;$$

$$\lambda_\Sigma(t) = \lambda_1(t) + \dots + \lambda_n(t).$$

(3.5)

2. $\lambda_{\Sigma}(t)$

3. $\lambda_i, i = \overline{1, n},$

$t > 0$ (3.3):

$$P(A) = [1 - F_1(t)][1 - F_2(t)] \dots [1 - F_n(t)] =$$

$$= [1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda_1 t))][1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 t))] \dots [1 - (1 - \exp(-\lambda_n t))] =$$

$$= \exp(-\lambda_1 t) \exp(-\lambda_2 t) \dots \exp(-\lambda_n t) = \exp(-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)t), \quad (3.6)$$

$n -$

$\lambda_{\Sigma} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n.$

λ_i

3.2.2

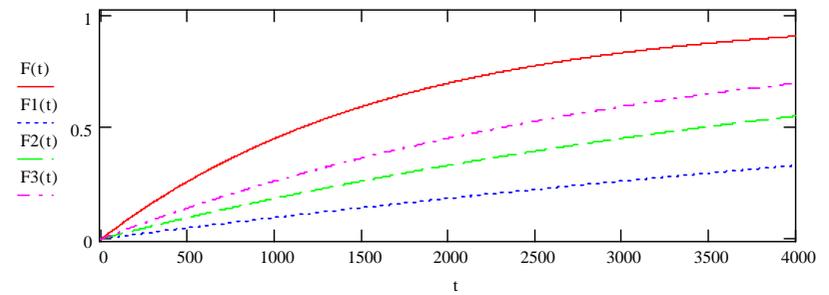
MathCAD

$\lambda_1 = 10^{-4}$, $\lambda_2 = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $\lambda_3 = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

```

λ1 := 0.0001      λ2 := 0.0002      λ3 := 0.0003
F1(t) := 1 - exp(-λ1 · t)
F2(t) := 1 - exp(-λ2 · t)
F3(t) := 1 - exp(-λ3 · t)
F(t) := 1 - (1 - F1(t)) · (1 - F2(t)) · (1 - F3(t))
    
```

(3.3)

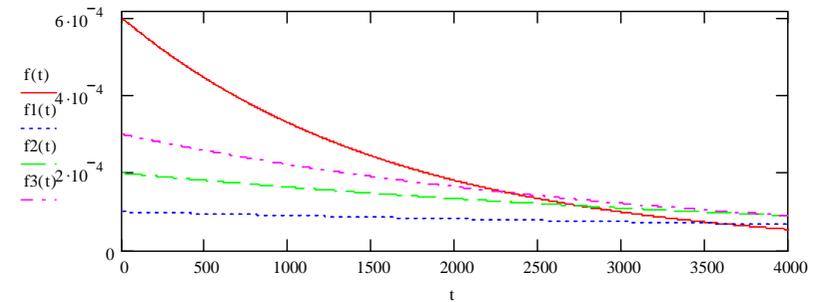


$f(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F(t) \rightarrow 6 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \exp(-1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t) \cdot \exp(-2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t) \cdot \exp(-3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t)$

$f1(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F1(t) \rightarrow 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \exp(-1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t)$

$f2(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F2(t) \rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \exp(-2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t)$

$f3(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F3(t) \rightarrow 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \exp(-3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot t)$



$P1 := 1 - F(500) \rightarrow .74081822068171786606$

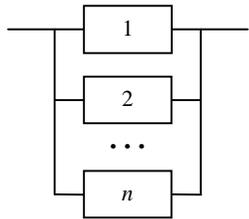
$M := \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot f(t) dt \rightarrow 1666.66666666666666667$

$t\gamma := 100$
Given

$F(t\gamma) = 1 - 0.95$
 $\text{Find}(t\gamma) = 85.488825$
 () 8.549
 $P2 := 1 - F(85.488825) \rightarrow .94999999941817300694$

500 : $P(500) = 0,7408$; 95- - -85,49 .

3.2.3



3.10 -

$\bullet A = \{ \dots \}$
 $\bullet B_i = \{ \dots \}$
 $i = \overline{1, n}$;
 $\bullet \xi -$
 $\bullet \eta_i -$

$B_i :$
 $A = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_n .$ (3.7)

$\overline{A} = \{ \dots \}$
 $t = \overline{B_1} \cap \overline{B_2} \cap \dots \cap \overline{B_n} .$ (3.8)

$P(A) = 1 - P(\overline{A}) = 1 - P(\overline{B_1} \cap \overline{B_2} \cap \dots \cap \overline{B_n}) = 1 - P(\overline{B_1})P(\overline{B_2}) \dots P(\overline{B_n})$ (3.9)

(1.1)

$P(\xi > t) = 1 - P(\xi \leq t) = 1 - P(\eta_1 \leq t)P(\eta_2 \leq t) \dots P(\eta_n \leq t),$

$P(\xi > t) = 1 - F(t) = 1 - F_1(t)F_2(t) \dots F_n(t),$ (3.10)

$F(t) -$
 $(\dots) ; F_i(t) -$
 $\eta_i (\dots)$
 $t) .$
 (3.9) $0 \leq P(B_i) \leq 1,$

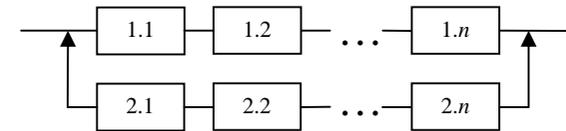
. 3.2.5.

3.2.4

3.3 -

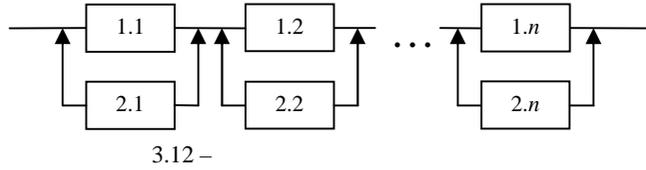
1	
2	1
2.1	2
3	3

(3.11)

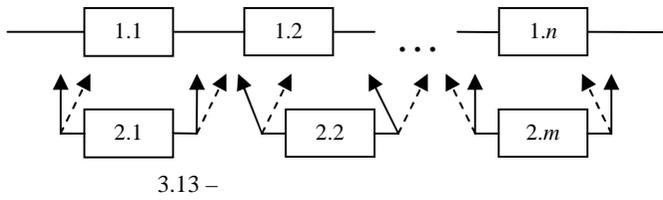


3.11 -

(3.12)



(3.13), ()



()

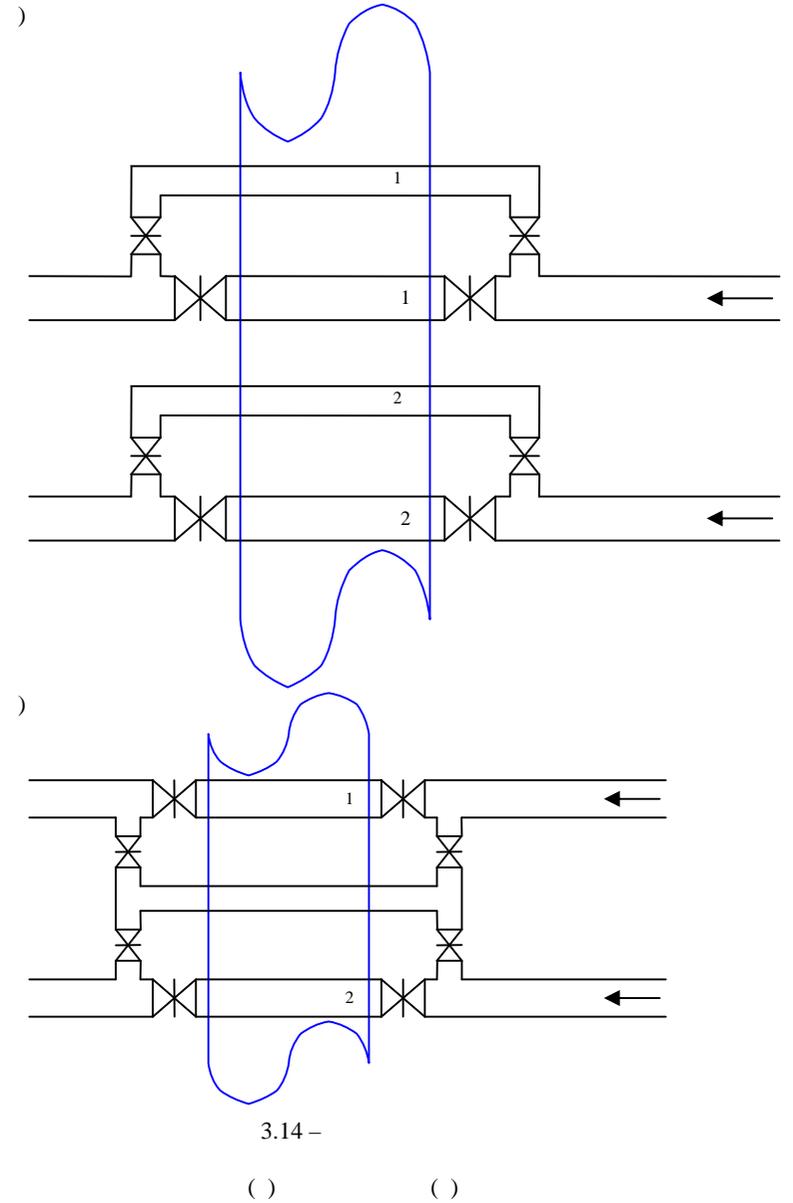
3.14,

3.14,

[37].

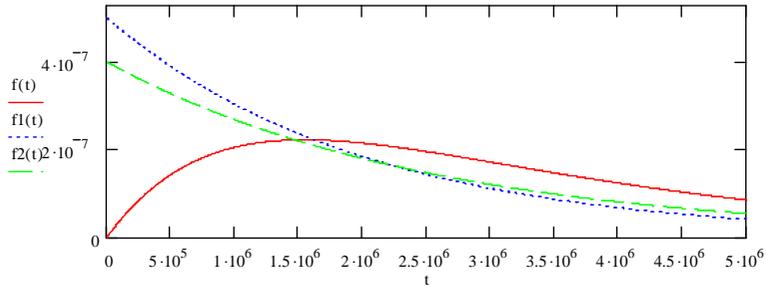
3.15,)

).



$$f1(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F1(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2000000} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2000000} \cdot t\right)$$

$$f2(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F2(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2500000} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2500000} \cdot t\right)$$



$$M := \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot f(t) dt \rightarrow \frac{30500000}{9} \quad M = 3.389 \times 10^6 \quad 10 \quad (87600)$$

$$P1 := 1 - F(87600) \rightarrow 1 - \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-219}{5000}\right)\right) \cdot \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-219}{6250}\right)\right)$$

P1 = 0.998524

t γ := 100

Given

F(t γ) = 1 - 0.95

Find(t γ) = 5.664054 × 10⁵

5.664054*10⁵

P2 := 1 - F(5.664054 × 10⁵) → .95000005141580414232

10 P(87600) = 0,998524;

3,389 ; 95- - 56,64054 . . .

1.

λ_i ,

(.) n

2.

. 3.4.4.

3.2.6

MathCAD

. 3.2.1 3.2.3.

(3.17).

1

5

6 . ; 2-

6

5

9

6

P(t) -

t;

(720)

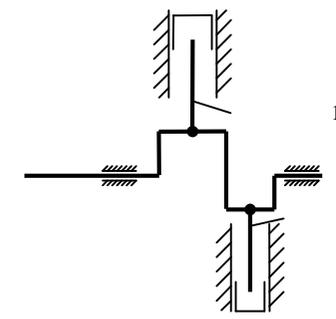
(8760)

;

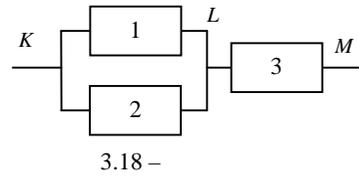
;

$\gamma = 95 \%$.

3.18, «1» - 1;



3.17 -



«2» – 2; «3» –

3.18 –

3.2.1 3.2.3

MathCAD.

"1", "2" "3"

M1 := 5000 S1 := 6000 M2 := 6000 S2 := 5000 M3 := 9000 S3 := 6000

μ_1 σ_1
"1"

$\mu_1 := 10$ $\sigma_1 := .5$

Given

$$M1 = \exp\left(\mu_1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right)$$

$$S1 = \sqrt{\exp(2 \cdot \mu_1 + \sigma_1^2) \cdot (\exp(\sigma_1^2) - 1)}$$

Find(μ_1, σ_1) = $\begin{pmatrix} 8.417736 \\ 0.445999 \end{pmatrix}$

$\mu_1 := 8.417736$ $\sigma_1 := 0.445999$

(t > 0)

$$F1(t) := \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sigma_1 \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln(x) - \mu_1)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma_1^2}\right] dx$$

μ_2 σ_2
"2"

$\mu_2 := 10$ $\sigma_2 := .5$

Given

$$M2 = \exp\left(\mu_2 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)$$

$$S2 = \sqrt{\exp(2 \cdot \mu_2 + \sigma_2^2) \cdot (\exp(\sigma_2^2) - 1)}$$

Find(μ_2, σ_2) = $\begin{pmatrix} 8.664752 \\ 0.263677 \end{pmatrix}$

μ_2 σ_2

$\mu_2 := 8.664752$ $\sigma_2 := 0.263677$

(t > 0)

$$F2(t) := \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sigma_2 \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln(x) - \mu_2)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma_2^2}\right] dx$$

α β
"3"

$\alpha := 1$ $\beta := 1$

Given

$$M3 = \beta \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}, 0\right)$$

$$S3 = \beta \cdot \sqrt{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha}, 0\right) - \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}, 0\right)^2}$$

Find(α, β) = $\begin{pmatrix} 1.530094 \\ 9.992677 \times 10^3 \end{pmatrix}$

α β
"3" (

$\alpha := 1.530094$ $\beta := 9992.677$

(t > 0)

$$F3(t) := 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)^\alpha\right]$$

f1(t) := $\frac{d}{dt} F1(t)$ f2(t) := $\frac{d}{dt} F2(t)$ f3(t) := $\frac{d}{dt} F3(t)$

f1(t) $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
f2(t)
f3(t) $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$

0 2000 4000 6000 8000 1.10⁴ 1.2.10⁴ 1.4.10⁴ 1.6.10⁴

t

KL "1" "2" (KL

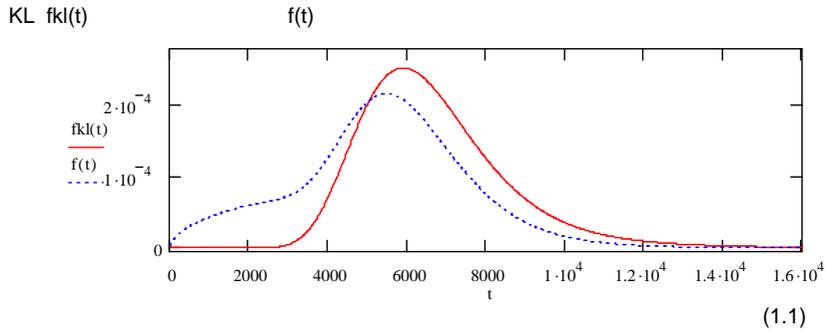
) (3.10)

$$Fkl(t) := F1(t) \cdot F2(t)$$

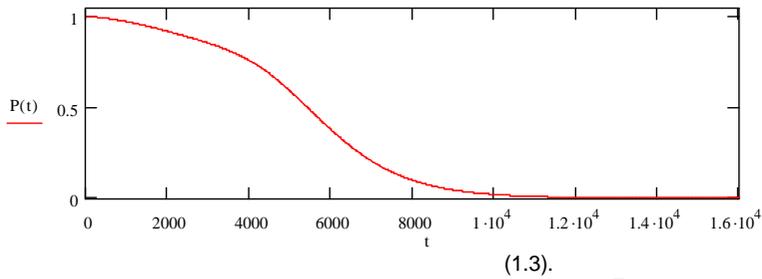
$$fkl(t) := \frac{d}{dt} Fkl(t)$$

$$F(t) := 1 - (1 - Fkl(t)) \cdot (1 - F3(t)) \quad (3.3)$$

$$f(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F(t)$$



$$P(t) := 1 - F(t) \quad P(720) = 0.98229 \quad P(8760) = 0.054696 \quad (1.1)$$



$$M := \int_0^{10^7} P(t) dt \quad M = 5.346491 \times 10^3 \quad (1.5)$$

$$t\gamma := 10000$$

Given

$$F(t\gamma) = 1 - 0.95$$

$$\text{Find}(t\gamma) = 1.434275 \times 10^3$$

$$= 0,98229; \quad - 5,34649 \quad - P(8760) = 0,054696; \quad P(720) = - 1,434275 \quad ; 95-$$

3.19),

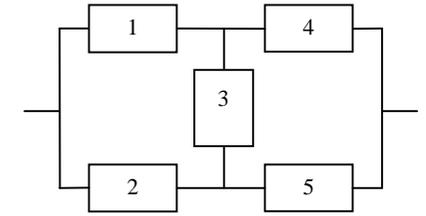
[49, 53]

[53].

3.3

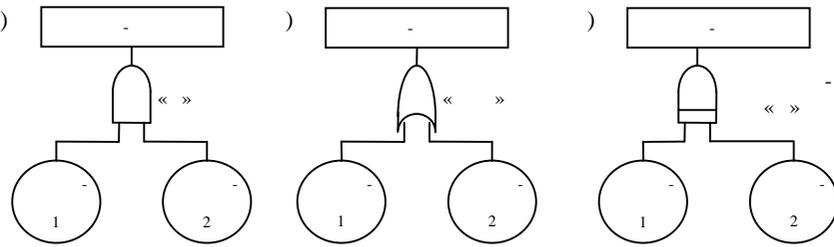
3.3.1

« » , , (,) , (« » (,)) . [18, 19, 23]



3.19 -

(3.20).



3.20 –

- ξ_1 –
- ξ_2 –
- η –

$F_1(x);$

$F_2(x);$

),

$F(x).$

3.3.2

« »

η

$$\eta = \max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\},$$

(3.11)

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\{\xi_1 \leq x\} \cap \{\xi_2 \leq x\}).$$

(3.12)

(3.12)

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\{\xi_1 \leq x\} \cap \{\xi_2 \leq x\}) = P(\xi_1 \leq x)P(\xi_2 \leq x) = F_1(x)F_2(x). \quad (3.13)$$

3.3.3

« »

η

$$\eta = \min\{\xi_1, \xi_2\},$$

(3.14)

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\{\xi_1 \leq x\} \cup \{\xi_2 \leq x\}).$$

(3.15)

(3.15)

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= P(\eta \leq x) = P(\{\xi_1 \leq x\} \cup \{\xi_2 \leq x\}) = \\ &= P(\xi_1 \leq x) + P(\xi_2 \leq x) - P(\xi_1 \leq x) \cdot P(\xi_2 \leq x) = \\ &= F_1(x) + F_2(x) - F_1(x) \cdot F_2(x) = 1 - (1 - F_1(x)) \cdot (1 - F_2(x)). \end{aligned}$$

(3.16)

3.3.4

«

»

3.20,)

$\xi_1 \xi_2:$

$$\eta = \max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\}.$$

(3.17)

$\{\xi_1 \leq \xi_2\}.$

$$\eta = \begin{cases} \max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\} & \xi_1 \leq \xi_2; \\ \infty & \xi_1 > \xi_2. \end{cases}$$

(3.18)

$$\max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\} | \{\xi_1 \leq \xi_2\} = \xi_2,$$

$$\eta = \begin{cases} \xi_2 & \xi_1 \leq \xi_2; \\ \infty & \xi_1 > \xi_2. \end{cases}$$

(3.19)

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = \begin{cases} P(\xi_2 \leq x | \xi_1 \leq \xi_2); \\ 0 & \xi_1 > \xi_2. \end{cases}$$

(3.20)



$$(3.20) \quad \begin{matrix} \{\xi_1 \leq \xi_2\} & \{\xi_1 > \xi_2\} \\ & [10], \end{matrix}$$

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2)P(\xi_2 \leq x | \xi_1 \leq \xi_2) + P(\xi_1 > \xi_2) \cdot 0 = \\ = P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2)P(\xi_2 \leq x | \xi_1 \leq \xi_2), \quad (3.21)$$

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\xi_2 \leq x)P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2 | \xi_2 \leq x). \quad (3.22)$$

$$\xi_2^* \quad x. \quad [38, . 274]$$

$$f_2^*(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{P(\xi_2 \leq x)} f_2(y), & y \leq x; \\ 0, & y > x, \end{cases} \quad (3.23)$$

$$(3.22) \quad \{\xi_1 \leq \xi_2 | \xi_2 \leq x\} \quad \{\xi_1 \leq \xi_2^*\}.$$

$$F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\xi_2 \leq x)P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2^*). \quad (3.24)$$

$$P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2^*) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^*(y)F_1(y)dy. \quad (3.25)$$

$$P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2 | \xi_2 \leq x) = P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2^*) = \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2^*(y)F_1(y)dy = \frac{1}{P(\xi_2 \leq x)} \int_{-\infty}^x f_2(y)F_1(y)dy. \quad (3.26)$$

$$(3.26) \quad (3.22) \quad \xi_1 \quad \xi_2 - \\ F(x) = P(\eta \leq x) = P(\xi_2 \leq x)P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2 | \xi_2 \leq x) = \\ = \frac{P(\xi_2 \leq x)}{P(\xi_2 \leq x)} \int_0^x f_2(y)F_1(y)dy = \int_0^x f_2(y)F_1(y)dy. \quad (3.27)$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f_2(y)F_1(y)dy. \quad (3.28)$$

$$P(\xi_1 \leq \xi_2), \quad \eta - \quad (3.19) - \quad \{\xi_1 > \xi_2\} \\ [11]. \quad \eta$$

3.3.5

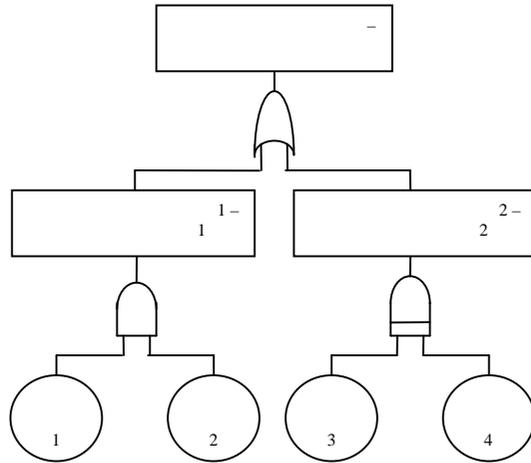
$$\eta = \xi. \quad (3.29)$$

3.3.6

MathCAD

MathCAD,

3.4.



3.21 -

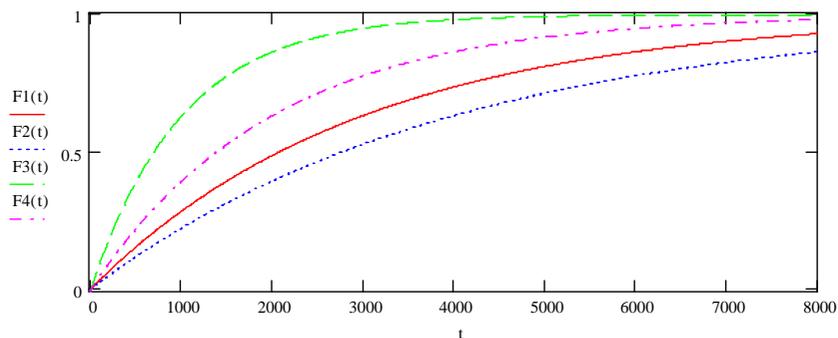
$$M1 := 3000 \quad M2 := 4000 \quad M3 := 1000 \quad M4 := 2000$$

$$\lambda_1 := \frac{1}{M1} \quad \lambda_2 := \frac{1}{M2} \quad \lambda_3 := \frac{1}{M3} \quad \lambda_4 := \frac{1}{M4}$$

($t > 0$)

$$F1(t) := 1 - \exp(-\lambda_1 \cdot t) \quad F2(t) := 1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 \cdot t)$$

$$F3(t) := 1 - \exp(-\lambda_3 \cdot t) \quad F4(t) := 1 - \exp(-\lambda_4 \cdot t)$$

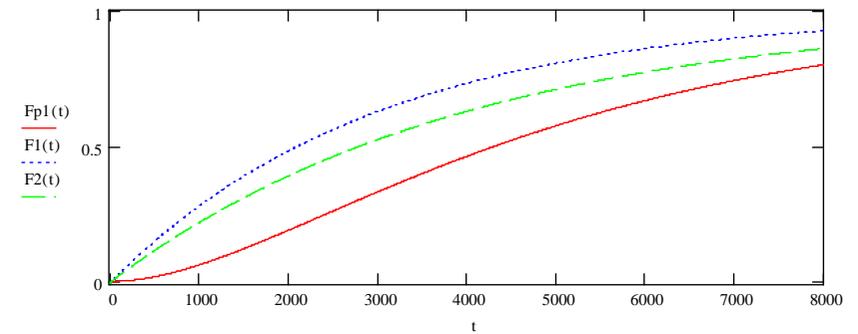


1 (3.13)

$$Fp1(t) := F1(t) \cdot F2(t) \rightarrow \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3000} \cdot t\right)\right) \cdot \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{4000} \cdot t\right)\right)$$

$$Fp1(t) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \left(-1 + \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3000} \cdot t\right)\right) \cdot \left(-1 + \exp\left(\frac{-1}{4000} \cdot t\right)\right)$$

$$Fp1(t) := \left(-1 + \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3000} \cdot t\right)\right) \cdot \left(-1 + \exp\left(\frac{-1}{4000} \cdot t\right)\right)$$



$$M_{p1} := \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot \frac{d}{dt} Fp1(t) dt \rightarrow \frac{37000}{7}$$

$$M_{p1} = 5.285714 \times 10^3$$

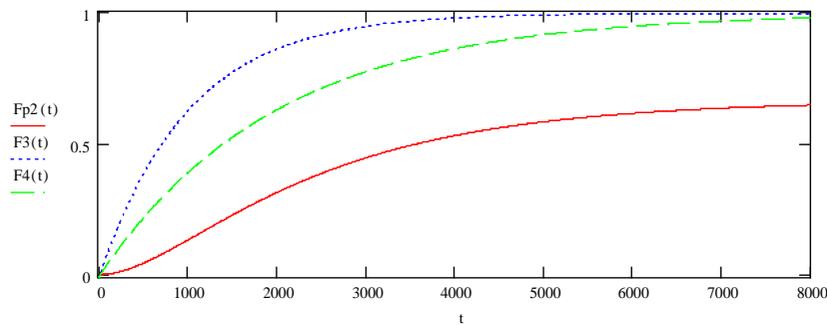
$$f3(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F3(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{1000} \cdot t\right)$$

$$f4(t) := \frac{d}{dt} F4(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2000} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2000} \cdot t\right)$$

$$Fp2(t) := \int_0^t f4(y) \cdot F3(y) dy \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-3}{2000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Fp2(t) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-3}{2000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Fp2(t) := \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-3}{2000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{2}{3}$$

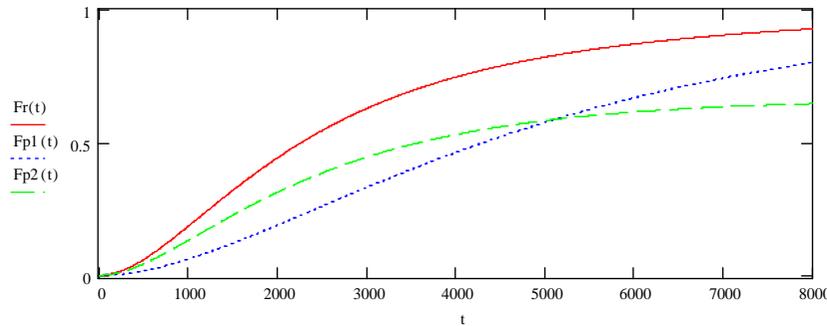


(3.16)

$$Fr(t) := Fp1(t) + Fp2(t) - Fp1(t) \cdot Fp2(t)$$

$$Fr(t) \text{ simplify} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{4000} \cdot t\right) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-7}{12000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-7}{4000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-3}{4000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-11}{6000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{1200} \cdot t\right) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{480} \cdot t\right) + \exp\left(\frac{-13}{12000} \cdot t\right)$$

$$Fr(t) := 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{4000} \cdot t\right) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-7}{12000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-7}{4000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-3}{4000} \cdot t\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-11}{6000} \cdot t\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-1}{1200} \cdot t\right) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{480} \cdot t\right) + \exp\left(\frac{-13}{12000} \cdot t\right)$$



$$Mr := \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot \frac{d}{dt} Fr(t) dt \rightarrow \frac{9489080}{3003}$$

$$Mr = 3.159867 \times 10^3$$

$$P(t) := 1 - Fr(t) \quad P(1000) = 0.811219 \quad P(5000) = 0.174924$$

95- - , ,
 $t\gamma := 1000$
 Given
 $Fr(t\gamma) = 1 - 0.95$
 $Find(t\gamma) = 439.376421$

3.4 -

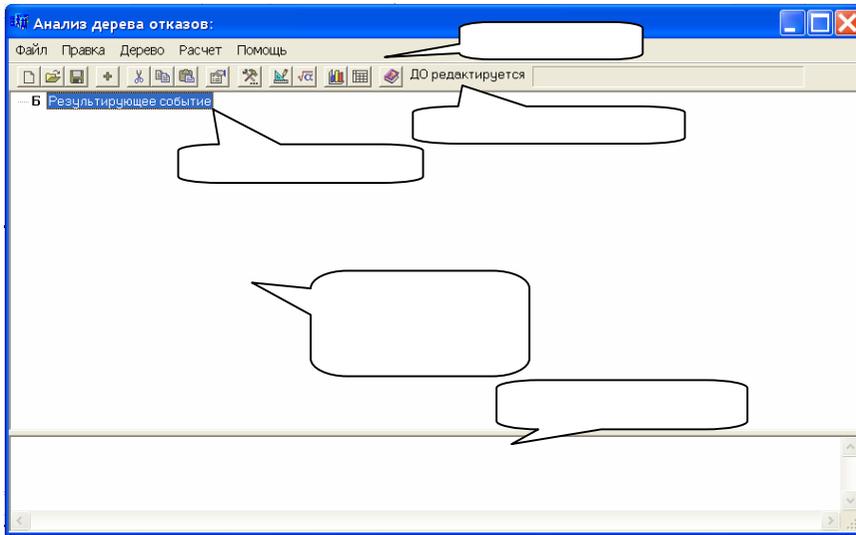
()	$1 - \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-t}{4000}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-t}{3000}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-7 \cdot t}{12000}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-7 \cdot t}{4000}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-3 \cdot t}{4000}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-11 \cdot t}{6000}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{-t}{1200}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \exp\left(\frac{-t}{480}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{-13 \cdot t}{12000}\right)$	3159,867
1	$(-1 + \exp(-t/3000))(-1 + \exp(-t/4000))$	5285,714
1	$1 - \exp(-t/3000)$	3000
2	$1 - \exp(-t/4000)$	4000
2	$(1/3) \exp(-3t/2000) - \exp(-t/2000) + 2/3$	∞
3	$1 - \exp(-t/1000)$	1000
4	$1 - \exp(-t/2000)$	2000

:
 $P(10^3) = 0,811219$; $P(5 \cdot 10^3) = 0,174924$;
 $- 439,376421$; 95- -
 ») $t \rightarrow \infty$ «
 ; 2

3.3.7 **FDiTA**
 3.3.7.1 *FDiTA*.
 FDiTA (Fault Dinamic Tree Analysis)*
 FDiTA

* FDiTA 07 -247
 01.04.07.

(3.22).



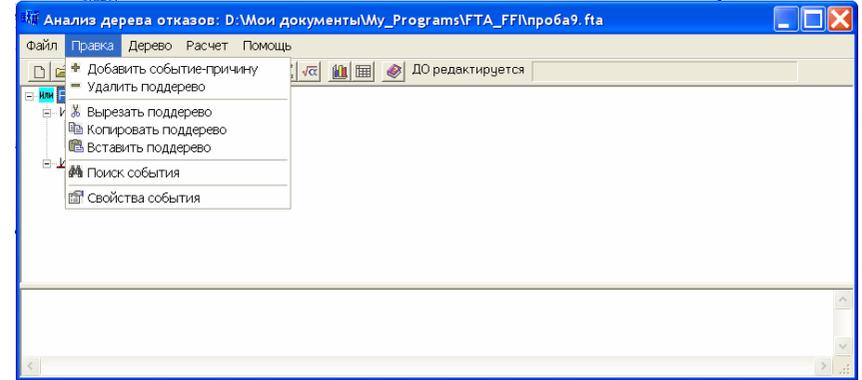
3.22 – FDiTA

FDiTA

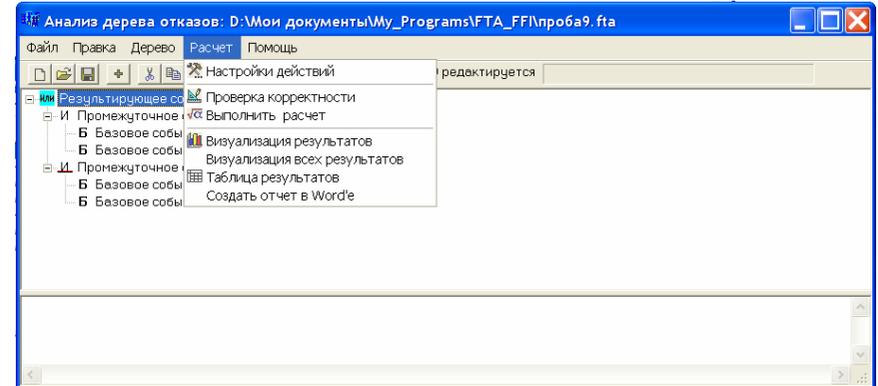
- « » , (
- « » (3.23) , (
- « » , ;
- « » (3.24) , (

Microsoft Word);

- « » , (



3.23 – FDiTA



3.24 – FDiTA

3.3.7.2

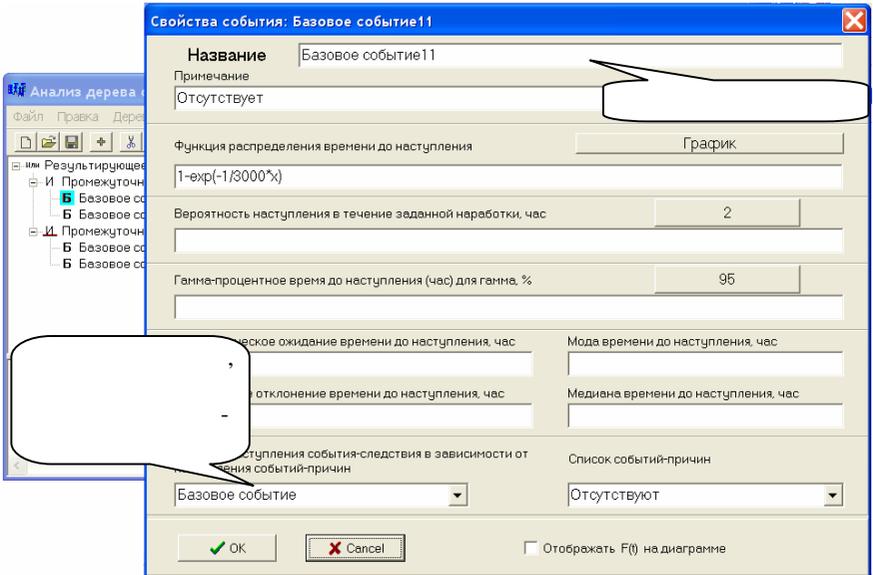
FDiTA.

FDiTA

- (
- « 3.23);
- « » , « » , 3.23);
- « » , « » , 3.23);
- « » , « » , 3.23);

» « (« » « - « » , . 3.23). FDiTA « » (3.25) « , « » (« »)

FDiTA

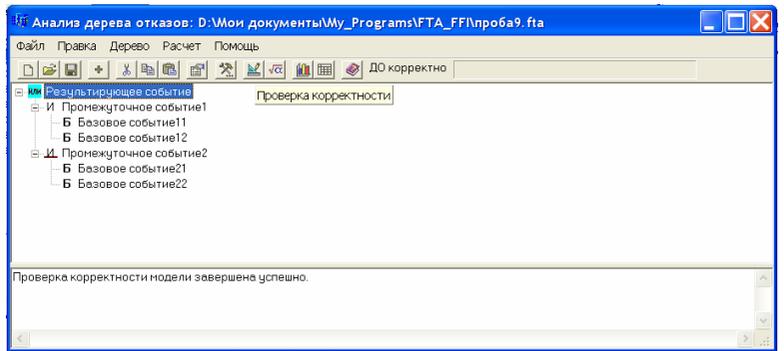


3.25 –

FDiTA

FDiTA

« » « » (« »)

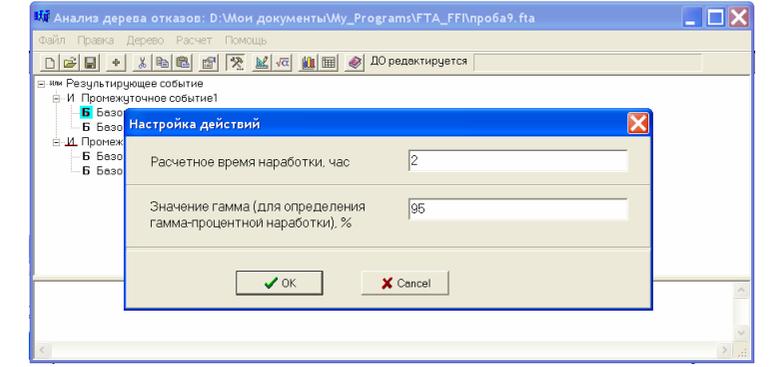


3.26 –

FDiTA

3.26 FDiTA, 3.21. 3.25 « » (3.27). « » « »

3.3.6. 3.3.7.3 FDiTA. « » (3.27). « »



3.27 –

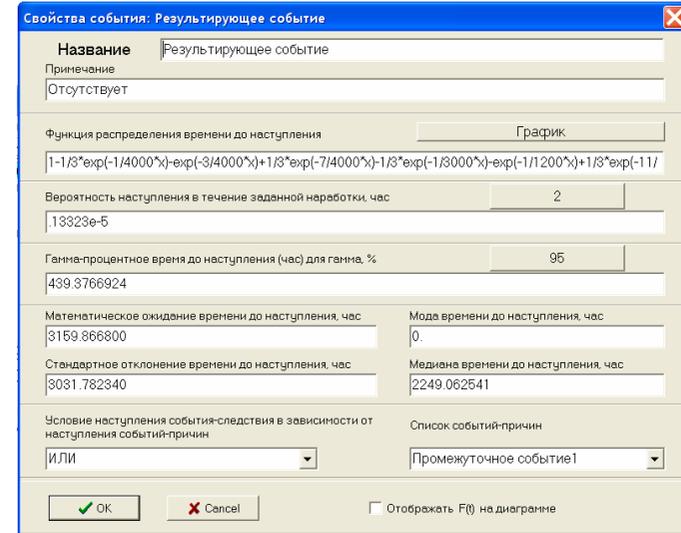
FDiTA

« »
 « » (3.28). »



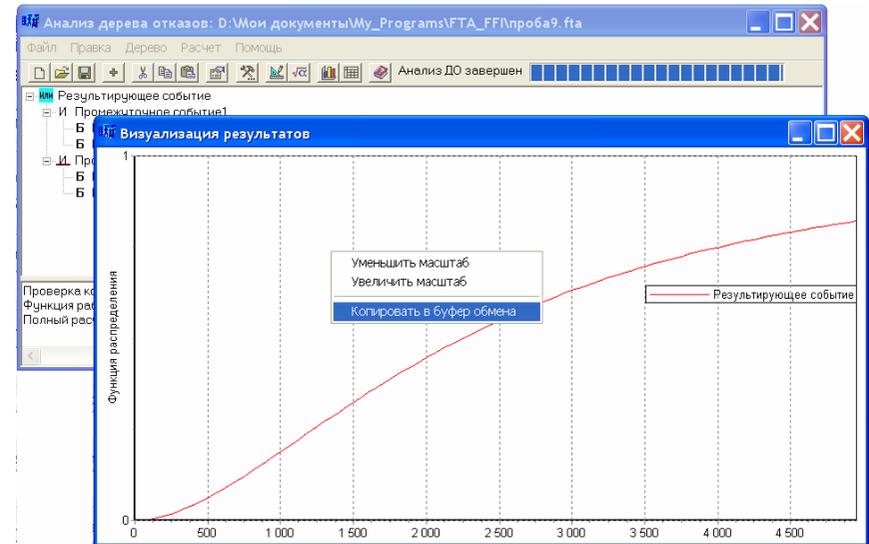
3.28 – FDiTA

FDiTA
 FDiTA
 Microsoft Word.
 Word».
 Microsoft Word



3.29 –

«FDiTA»



3.30 –

«FDiTA»

3.4

3.4.1

3.1.4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dP_1(t)}{dt} = -P_1(t)(\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{13} + \dots + \lambda_{1n}) + P_2(t)\lambda_{21} + P_3(t)\lambda_{31} + \dots + P_n(t)\lambda_{n1}; \\ \dots \\ \frac{dP_i(t)}{dt} = P_1(t)\lambda_{i1} + P_2(t)\lambda_{i2} + \dots + P_{i-1}(t)\lambda_{(i-1)i} - P_i(t)(\lambda_{i1} + \lambda_{i2} + \dots + \lambda_{in}) + P_{i+1}(t)\lambda_{(i+1)i} + \dots + P_n(t)\lambda_{ni}; \\ \dots \\ \frac{dP_n(t)}{dt} = P_1(t)\lambda_{n1} + P_2(t)\lambda_{n2} + P_3(t)\lambda_{n3} + \dots + P_{n-1}(t)\lambda_{(n-1)n} - P_n(t)(\lambda_{n1} + \lambda_{n2} + \dots + \lambda_{n(n-1)}), \end{cases} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\frac{P_i(t)}{P_j(t)} = \dots$$

$i = 1, n; \lambda_{ij} = 0, \dots$

[21, 44, 49]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet K(t) \quad t; \\ & \bullet K(t \rightarrow \infty); \\ & \bullet P(t) \quad T(t); \\ & \bullet P(t) \quad t [49]; \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

$$P_1(0) = 1, P_2(0) = 0, \dots, P_n(0) = 0. \quad \text{«1»}; \quad (3.31)$$

$$P_1(t) + P_2(t) + \dots + P_n(t) = 1, \quad (3.32)$$

3.4.2

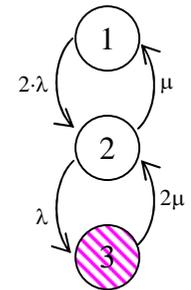
MathCAD

$$\lambda = 2/3 \quad \mu = 1 \quad \lambda = 2/3^{-1}, \quad \mu = 1^{-1}.$$

3.22. «1»

«2»

«3»



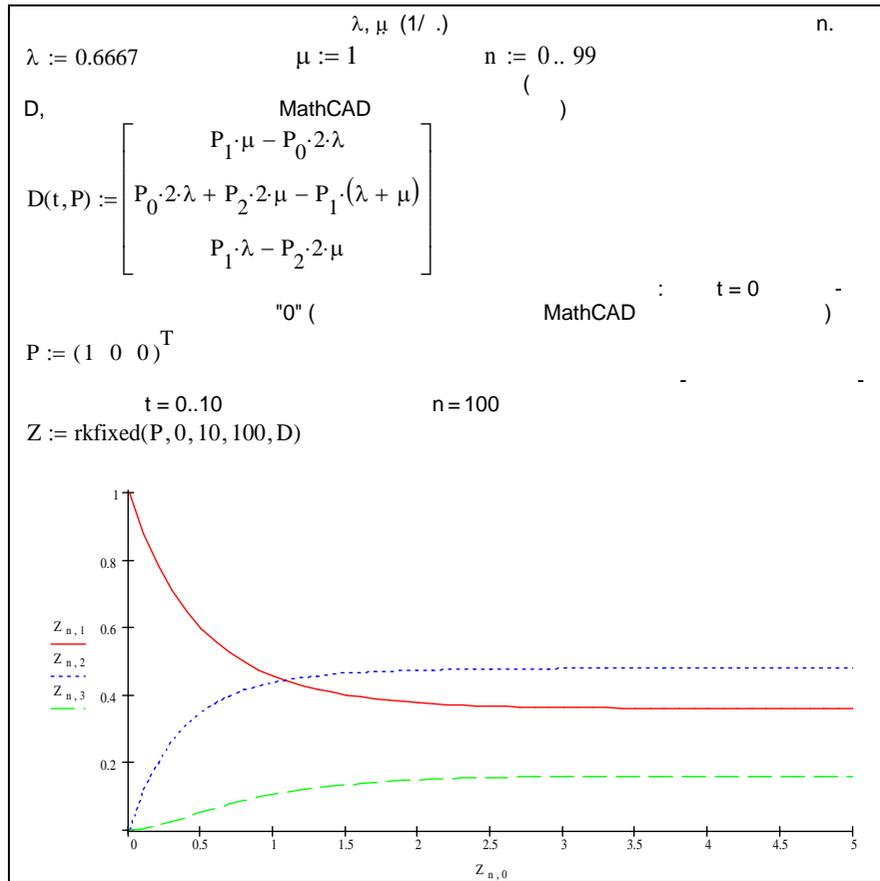
3.22 -

(3.30), (3.22),

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dP_1(t)}{dt} = P_2(t)\mu - P_1(t) \cdot 2\lambda; \\ \frac{dP_2(t)}{dt} = P_1(t) \cdot 2\lambda + P_3(t) \cdot 2\mu - P_2(t)\lambda - P_2(t)\mu; \\ \frac{dP_3(t)}{dt} = P_2(t)\lambda - P_3(t) \cdot 2\mu. \end{cases} \quad (3.33)$$

$P_i(t) \quad t (t=0,5; 1;$

MathCAD [2].



$Z_{5,1} = 0.598835$	$Z_{5,2} = 0.35001$	$Z_{5,3} = 0.051155$	$t=0,5 \quad (n=5)$
$Z_{10,1} = 0.456372$	$Z_{10,2} = 0.438359$	$Z_{10,3} = 0.105269$	$t=1 \quad (n=10)$
$Z_{30,1} = 0.363242$	$Z_{30,2} = 0.478907$	$Z_{30,3} = 0.157851$	$t=3 \quad (n=30)$

MathCAD plot settings: t from 0 to 1,036 with step 0,16. Legend: $P_i(t)$, $\frac{dP_i(t)}{dt}$.

3.4.3

3.4.3.1

$$P_i(t) = P_i, \quad \frac{dP_i(t)}{dt}$$

(3.30)

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -P_1(\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{13} + \dots + \lambda_{1n}) + P_2 \lambda_{21} + P_3 \lambda_{31} + \dots + P_n \lambda_{n1}; \\ \dots \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_{1i} + P_2 \lambda_{2i} + \dots + P_{i-1} \lambda_{(i-1)i} - P_i(\lambda_{i1} + \lambda_{i2} + \dots + \lambda_{in}) + P_{i+1} \lambda_{(i+1)i} + \dots + P_n \lambda_{ni}; \\ \dots \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_{1n} + P_2 \lambda_{2n} + P_3 \lambda_{3n} + \dots + P_{n-1} \lambda_{(n-1)n} - P_n(\lambda_{n1} + \lambda_{n2} + \dots + \lambda_{n(n-1)}). \end{cases} \quad (3.34)$$

(3.31).

$$P_i(t) = P_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n}.$$

3.4.3.2

$$K(t) = \sum_{i \in E_+} P_i(t) \quad (3.35)$$

$$P_i(t) = \dots$$

$$K(t) = \sum_{i \in E_+} P_i(t), \quad (3.35)$$

$$P_i(t) = \dots$$

$$K(t) = P_1(t) + P_2(t) + P_3(t) + P_5(t).$$

3.4.3.3

$$K = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} K(t) = \sum_{i \in E_+} \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_i(t) \right] = \sum_{i \in E_+} P_i, \quad (3.36)$$

$$P_i = \dots$$

3.4.3.4

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i \in E_+} P_i}{\sum_{j \in E_-} \sum_{i \in E_+} (P_i \lambda_{ij})}; \quad (3.37)$$

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i \in E_-} P_i}{\sum_{j \in E_-} \sum_{i \in E_+} (P_i \lambda_{ij})} = \frac{1 - \sum_{i \in E_+} P_i}{\sum_{j \in E_-} \sum_{i \in E_+} (P_i \lambda_{ij})} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in E_-} \sum_{i \in E_+} (P_i \lambda_{ij})} - T, \quad (3.38)$$

$$T = \frac{P_0 + P_1}{P_1 \cdot \lambda} \quad (3.37)$$

$$K = \sum_{i \in E_+} P_i = T \sum_{j \in E_-} \sum_{i \in E_+} (P_i \lambda_{ij}) = T \left(\frac{1}{T + T} \right) = \frac{T}{T + T}. \quad (3.39)$$

3.4.4

MathCAD

$$\begin{cases} 0 = P_2 \mu - P_1 2\lambda; \\ 0 = P_1 2\lambda + P_3 2\mu - P_2 (\lambda + \mu); \\ 1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3. \end{cases} \quad (3.40)$$

MathCAD.

```

(n = 100)
Z_100,1 = 0.36      Z_100,2 = 0.48      Z_100,3 = 0.16

A := [ [-2*lambda    mu    0]
       [ 2*lambda  -(lambda + mu)  2*mu]
       [ 1          1          1] ]
B := [ 0
       0
       1 ]
P := A^-1 * B
P = [ 0.36
      0.48
      0.16 ]

t = 1 (n = 10)  t = 3 (n = 30)
Kr_5 := Z_5,1 + Z_5,2  Kr_10 := Z_10,1 + Z_10,2  Kr_30 := Z_30,1 + Z_30,2
Kr_5 = 0.948845  Kr_10 = 0.894731  Kr_30 = 0.842149

Kr1 := P_0 + P_1
Kr1 = 0.84

T := (P_0 + P_1) / (P_1 * lambda)
T = 2.625
    
```

$$T_v := \frac{P_2}{P_1 \cdot \lambda} \quad T_v = 0.5$$

$$Kr2 := \frac{T}{T + T_v} \quad Kr2 = 0.84$$

«1» 3.22) 0,36;
 «1» 3.22) 0,48;
 0,16.
 (t=0) , 0,84 ()
 2,625 , -0,5 .

3.4.5

3.4.5.1

$P(t)$ t

3.4.5.2

() \bar{t} $P(t)$
 (1.3):

$$\bar{t} = \int_0^{\infty} P(t) dt$$

$$\bar{t} = \dot{P}(0) \quad P(t) \text{ [44, 49]:} \quad (3.41)$$

3.4.6

MathCAD

3.4.2 3.4.4. -
 $P(t)$ -
 (. 3.22) -
 «3» (3.23). -
 3.23 -

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dP_1(t)}{dt} = P_2(t)\mu - P_1(t)2\lambda; \\ \frac{dP_2(t)}{dt} = P_1(t)2\lambda - P_2(t)\lambda - P_2(t)\mu; \\ \frac{dP_3(t)}{dt} = P_2(t)\lambda. \end{cases} \quad (3.42)$$

MathCAD.

D, MathCAD ()

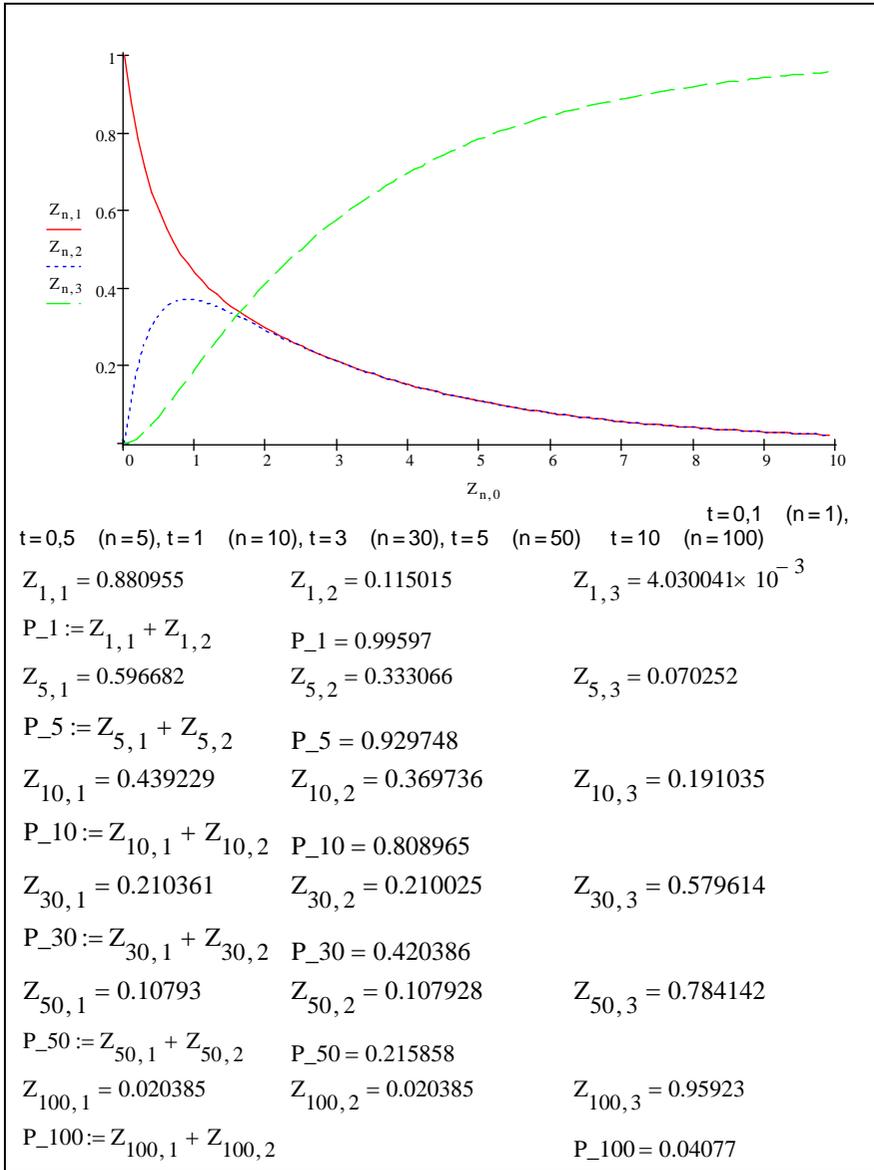
$$D(t, P) := \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \cdot \mu - P_0 \cdot 2 \cdot \lambda \\ P_0 \cdot 2 \cdot \lambda - P_1 \cdot (\lambda + \mu) \\ P_1 \cdot \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

"0" (MathCAD : t=0)

$$P := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

t=0..10 n=100
 Z := rkfixed(P, 0, 10, 100, D)





(3.42)

$$\begin{cases} s \cdot \dot{P}_1(s) - P_1(t=0) = \dot{P}_2(s)\mu - \dot{P}_1(s)2\lambda; \\ s \cdot \dot{P}_2(s) - P_2(t=0) = \dot{P}_1(s)2\lambda - \dot{P}_2(s)\lambda - \dot{P}_2(s)\mu; \\ s \cdot \dot{P}_3(s) - P_3(t=0) = \dot{P}_2(s)\lambda, \end{cases} \quad (3.43)$$

$$\dot{P}_i(s) - P_i(t) - , i = 1, n .$$

(P₁(0) = 1; P₂(0) = 0; P₃(0) = 0),

$$\begin{cases} \dot{P}_1(s)(s + 2\lambda) = \dot{P}_2(s)\mu + 1; \\ \dot{P}_1(s) 2\lambda = \dot{P}_2(s)(s + \lambda + \mu). \end{cases} \quad (3.44)$$

(3.44)

$$\frac{(s + 2\lambda)}{2\lambda} = \frac{\mu}{s + \lambda + \mu} + \frac{1}{(s + \lambda + \mu) \cdot \dot{P}_2(s)};$$

$$\dot{P}_2(s) = \frac{2\lambda}{(s + 2\lambda)(s + \lambda + \mu) - 2\lambda\mu} = \frac{2\lambda}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} . \quad (3.45)$$

(3.45) (3.44):

$$\dot{P}_1(s) = \frac{\dot{P}_2(s)(s + \lambda + \mu)}{2\lambda} = \frac{2\lambda}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} \frac{(s + \lambda + \mu)}{2\lambda} = \frac{s + \lambda + \mu}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} . \quad (3.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{P}(s) &= \dot{P}_1(s) + \dot{P}_2(s) = \frac{s + \lambda + \mu}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} + \frac{2\lambda}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} = \\ &= \frac{s + 3\lambda + \mu}{s^2 + s(3\lambda + \mu) + 2\lambda^2} = \frac{s + 3 \cdot (2/3) + 1}{s^2 + s(3 \cdot (2/3) + 1) + 2(2/3)^2} = \frac{s + 3}{s^2 + 3s + 8/9} . \end{aligned}$$

P(t) MathCAD (.):

$$\text{invlaplace} \left(\frac{s + 3}{s^2 + 3s + \frac{8}{9}}, s, t \right) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-8}{3} \cdot t\right) + \frac{8}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3} \cdot t\right)$$

$$P(t) := \frac{-1}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-8}{3} \cdot t\right) + \frac{8}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-1}{3} \cdot t\right)$$

$P(0.1) = 0.995971$ $P(0.5) = 0.929751$ $P(1) = 0.808967$
 $P(5) = 0.215858$ $P(3) = 0.420386$ $P(10) = 0.04077$

$$P(t) = \frac{8}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-t}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-8t}{3}\right).$$

(3.41) (3.46) $P(t):$

$$\bar{t} = \dot{P}(0) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+3s+8/9} = \frac{0+3}{0^2+0+8/9} = 3,375.$$

3,375
(2,625), (t=0

3.4.7

3.4.7.1

(. . 3.2.5),

(. . 3.16) 336 (2) .

. 3.2.5.

3.24. «1» «2» -

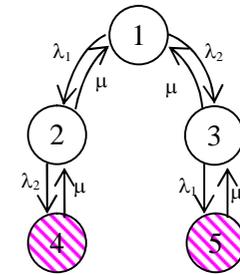
«3» -

«4»

(
«5» -

$$-\lambda_2 = 4 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ }^{-1};$$

3.24)



3.24 -

(. . 3.2.5) $\lambda_1 = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ }^{-1};$
 $\mu = 336^{-1} \text{ }^{-1}.$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -P_1(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + P_2 \mu + P_3 \mu; \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_1 - P_2(\lambda_2 + \mu) + P_4 \mu; \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_2 - P_3(\lambda_1 + \mu) + P_5 \mu; \\ 0 = P_2 \lambda_2 - P_4 \mu; \\ 1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5. \end{cases} \quad (3.47)$$

MathCAD.

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu (1/)$

$\lambda_1 := 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\lambda_2 := 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\mu := 336^{-1}$

$$A1 := \begin{bmatrix} -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) & \mu & \mu & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_1 & -(\lambda_2 + \mu) & 0 & \mu & 0 \\ \lambda_2 & 0 & -(\lambda_1 + \mu) & 0 & \mu \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & -\mu & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B1 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$P1 := A1^{-1} \cdot B1$

$$P1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.99969764628702 \\ 0.00016794920458 \\ 0.00013435936366 \\ 0.00000002257237 \\ 0.00000002257237 \end{pmatrix}$$

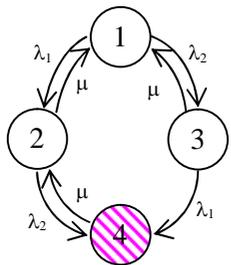
MathCAD

$$Kr1 := P1_0 + P1_1 + P1_2 \quad Kr1 = 0.99999995485525$$

$$T1 := \frac{P1_0 + P1_1 + P1_2}{P1_1 \cdot \lambda_2 + P1_2 \cdot \lambda_1} \quad T1 = 7442726190.47619$$

$$Tv1 := \frac{P1_3 + P1_4}{P1_1 \cdot \lambda_2 + P1_2 \cdot \lambda_1} \quad Tv1 = 336.000000000154$$

3.4.7.2



3.25 -

3.25.

«1»
 «2» -
 «3» -
 «4»
 «4»
 «2», . . .

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -P_1(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + P_2 \mu + P_3 \mu; \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_1 - P_2(\lambda_2 + \mu) + P_4 \mu; \\ 0 = P_1 \lambda_2 - P_3(\lambda_1 + \mu); \\ 1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4. \end{cases} \quad (3.48)$$

MathCAD.

$$A2 := \begin{pmatrix} -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) & \mu & \mu & 0 \\ \lambda_1 & -(\lambda_2 + \mu) & 0 & \mu \\ \lambda_2 & 0 & -(\lambda_1 + \mu) & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P2 := A2^{-1} \cdot B2$$

$$P2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.99969764628777 \\ 0.00016797177316 \\ 0.00013433679508 \\ 0.00000004514399 \end{pmatrix}$$

MathCAD

$$Kr2 := P2_0 + P2_1 + P2_2 \quad Kr2 = 0.99999995485601$$

$$T2 := \frac{P2_0 + P2_1 + P2_2}{P2_1 \cdot \lambda_2 + P2_2 \cdot \lambda_1} \quad T2 = 7442851209.37333$$

$$Tv2 := \frac{P2_3}{P2_1 \cdot \lambda_2 + P2_2 \cdot \lambda_1} \quad Tv2 = 336.000000000154$$

(7,443)

(3,389 , . . . 3.2.5).

()
 ()
 K 1 = 0,99999995485525
 K 2 = 0,99999995485601. ♦

4

4.1

1.4, 2.3, 3.2–3.4

;

()

()

$t,$ $\lambda(t)$ $P(t)$

()

...)

$f(t)$

$\omega(t)$

4.2

(... 1.4.1).

N

$(t_{i-1}; t_i)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, k; t_0=0$),

t_i

$$P(t_i) \approx 1 - \frac{\sum_{j \leq i} n(j)}{N}, \tag{4.1}$$

$\sum_{j \leq i} n(j)$

t_i

$$\lambda(t_i) \approx \frac{n(i)}{N \cdot (t_i - t_{i-1})}, \tag{4.2}$$

$N \cdot (i) -$

$(t_{i-1}; t_i)$,

$$N \cdot (i) = \frac{\left(N - \sum_{j < i} n(j) \right) + \left(N - \sum_{j \leq i} n(j) \right)}{2}, \tag{4.3}$$

$\sum_{j < i} n(j)$

t_{i-1}

(4.1)–(4.2)

N ;

k

$t_i - t_{i-1}$.

4.3

MathCAD

MathCAD.

$N = 190$

$n(i) -$

$(t_{i-1}; t_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 20; t_0 = 0, t_1 = 24, \dots,$

$t_{20} = 480$ (4.1).

4.1 –

i	$n(i)$	i	$n(i)$	i	$n(i)$	i	$n(i)$
1	16	6	5	11	5	16	6
2	10	7	3	12	4	17	7
3	7	8	5	13	6	18	8
4	6	9	4	14	6	19	10
5	4	10	5	15	5	20	10

$N := 190$

$k := 20$
 $i := 0, 1..19$
 $\Delta t := 24$
 $n := (16 \ 10 \ 7 \ 6 \ 4 \ 5 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 4 \ 6 \ 6 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 10 \ 10)^T$

$$mn_i := \sum_{j=0}^i n_j$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
mn^T	0	16	26	33	39	43	48	51	56	60	65	70	74	80	86	91	97	104	112	122

$$P_i := 1 - \frac{mn_i}{N}$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
P^T	0	0.916	0.863	0.826	0.795	0.774	0.747	0.732	0.705	0.684	0.658	0.632	0.611

$j := 1, 2..k-1$

$$Ncp_0 := \frac{N - mn_0 + N - 0}{2}$$

$$Ncp_j := \frac{N - mn_j + N - mn_{j-1}}{2}$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ncp^T	0	182	169	160.5	154	149	144.5	140.5	136.5	132	127.5	122.5	11

$$\lambda_i := \frac{n_i}{Ncp_i \cdot \Delta t}$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
λ^T	0	3.663·10 ⁻³	2.465·10 ⁻³	1.817·10 ⁻³	1.623·10 ⁻³	1.119·10 ⁻³	1.442·10 ⁻³	8.897·10 ⁻⁴

4.4

Statgraphics Centurion XV

4.4.1

ξ , n ,
 1) ;
 2) ;
 1.4, 2.3, 3.2–3.4.
 χ^2 -
 [12, 34, 74].
 Statgraphics
 2010 Centurion XV (v. 15.2.12).
 45
 Statgraphics Centurion XV

4.4.2

50
 4.2).

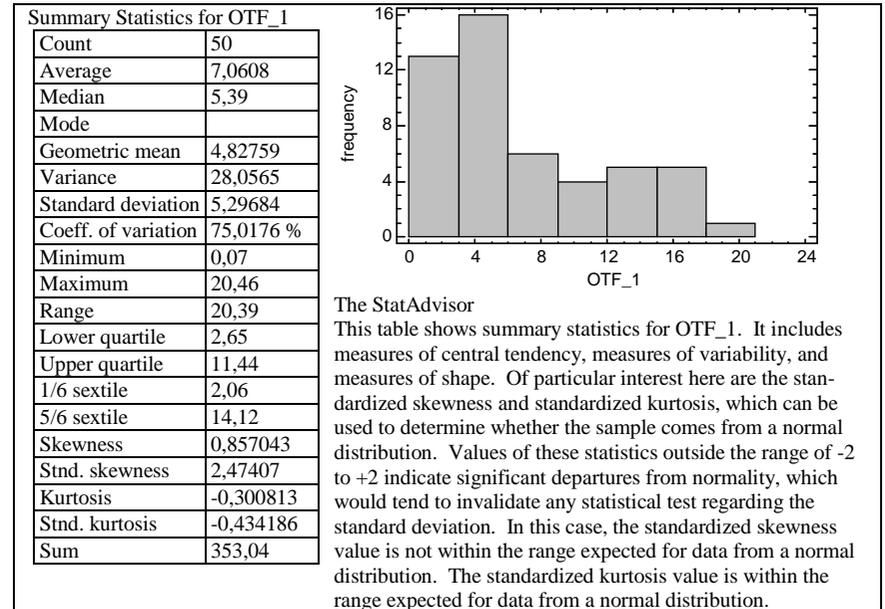
4.2 –

0,88	11,57	4,36	1,98	17,2	14,22	1,91	20,46	2,06	17,46
15,38	14,24	5,18	2,52	0,07	2,22	16,54	2,65	5,71	4,92
3,35	9,7	7,51	6,12	4,78	5,31	7,64	6,74	6,8	4,39
2,3	4,41	1,87	9,39	5,65	14,12	1,97	3,56	5,69	12,04
1,2	5,47	7,74	4,67	16,58	4,98	12,12	0,23	3,74	11,44

$\gamma = 95\%$.

Statgraphics Centurion XV

4.1.



4.1 –

Statgraphics Centurion XV

-) 7,061 ; ξ (
- – 5,297 ;
- 5,39 – 5,39 (. . 50 %) ;

- $-2,65$ (. . . 25 %)
 - $-11,44$ (. . . 75 %)
- 8 ,
- $[0, \infty)$, . . . 3.
- 4.2.
- χ^2 -
- (, . . . 3).

Comparison of Alternative Distributions			
Distribution	Est. Parameters	Chi-Squared P	KS D
Weibull	2	0,451679	0,0840131
Loglogistic	2	0,435478	0,0866018
Gamma	2	0,403969	0,0808257
Loglogistic (3-Parameter)	3	0,365362	0,0860408
Exponential	1	0,320053	0,152673
Largest Extreme Value	2	0,297925	0,115395
Exponential (2-Parameter)	2	0,249846	0,147004
Lognormal (3-Parameter)	3	0,211645	0,0884645
Weibull (3-Parameter)	3	0,156353	0,0876979
Gamma (3-Parameter)	3	0,156353	0,0791728
Lognormal	2	0,0739689	0,142282
Maxwell	2	0,0557509	0,173514
Rayleigh	2	0,0468723	0,171641
Half Normal	2	0,0429278	0,0986642
Chi-Squared	1	0,0332403	0,19198
Logistic	2	0,0129457	0,138546
Triangular	3	0,00884775	0,161156
Cauchy	2	0,00591536	0,153447
Laplace	2	0,00553416	0,148142
Exponential Power	3	0,00316455	0,277395
Normal	2	0,00173409	0,180648
Birnbaum-Saunders	2	0,00055772	0,288414
Smallest Extreme Value	2	0,0000920842	0,201125
Uniform	2	0,0000244531	0,323835

4.2 –

χ^2 -

.7
(. . . .11).
4.3.

Uncensored Data - OTF_1
Data variable: OTF_1 (Primer_1)
50 values ranging from 0,07 to 20,46

Fitted Distributions

Weibull
shape = 1,30514
scale = 7,62879

Goodness-of-Fit Tests for OTF_1

Chi-Squared Test

	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Frequency		Chi-Squared
			Observed	Expected	
at or below		1,01026	3	3,45	0,06
	1,01026	1,7687	1	3,45	1,74
	1,7687	2,4889	7	3,45	3,66
	2,4889	3,20755	2	3,45	0,61
	3,20755	3,94498	3	3,45	0,06
	3,94498	4,71791	4	3,45	0,09
	4,71791	5,54383	6	3,45	1,89
	5,54383	6,44433	4	3,45	0,09
	6,44433	7,44928	2	3,45	0,61
	7,44928	8,60439	3	3,45	0,06
	8,60439	9,98765	2	3,45	0,61
	9,98765	11,7534	2	3,45	0,61
	11,7534	14,2906	5	3,45	0,70
above	14,2906		6	5,17	0,13

Chi-Squared = 10,9 with 11 d.f. P-Value = 0,451679

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Weibull
DPLUS	0,0840131
DMINUS	0,0767566
DN	0,0840131
P-Value	0,872045

Histogram for OTF_1
frequency
OTF_1

The StatAdvisor
This pane shows the results of tests run to determine whether OTF_1 can be adequately modeled by a Weibull distribution. The chi-squared test divides the range of OTF_1 into nonoverlapping intervals and compares the number of observations in each class to the number expected based on the fitted distribution. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test computes the maximum distance between the cumulative distribution of OTF_1 and the CDF of the fitted Weibull distribution. In this case, the maximum distance is 0,0840131. The other statistics compare the empirical distribution function to the fitted CDF in different ways. Since the smallest P-value amongst the tests performed is greater than or equal to 0,05, we can not reject the idea that OTF_1 comes from a Weibull distribution with 95% confidence.

4.3 –

χ^2 -
Statgraphics Centurion XV

turion XV

Statgraphics Cen-

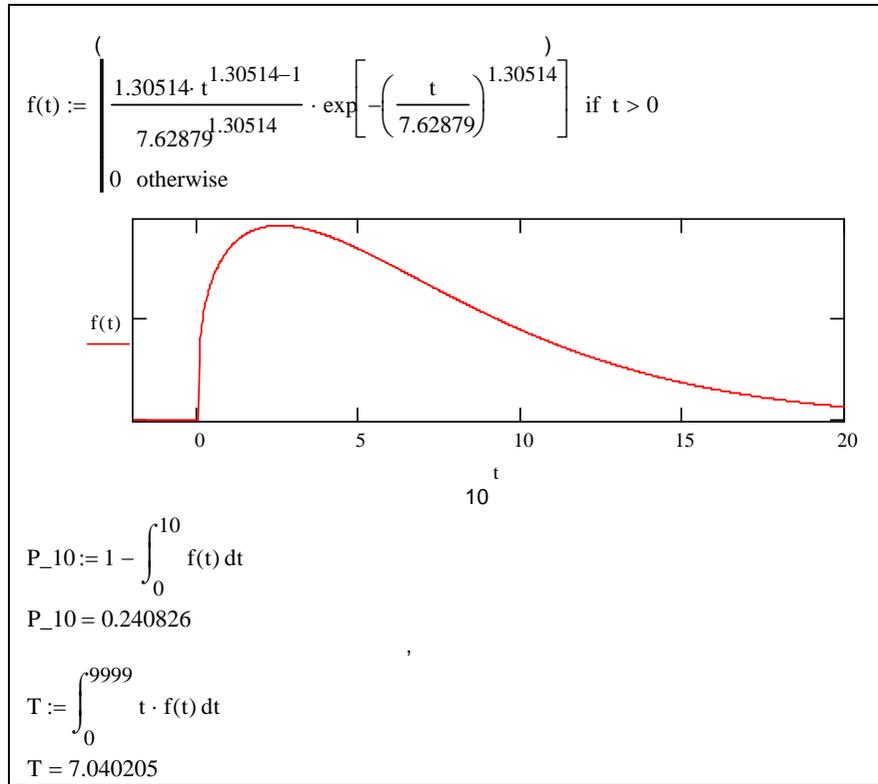
$$\alpha = 1,30514; \quad \beta = 7,62879.$$

P-Value χ^2

$$\alpha = 0,05,$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1,30514 \cdot x^{1,30514-1}}{7,62879^{1,30514}} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{7,62879}\right)^{1,30514}\right), & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

. 1.4 MathCAD.



$$t_{\gamma,95} := 3 \quad (\gamma = 0,95)$$

Given

$$\int_0^{t_{\gamma,95}} f(t) dt = 1 - 0.95$$

Find($t_{\gamma,95}$) = 0.783607

$$\gamma = 95 \% \quad 0,7836$$

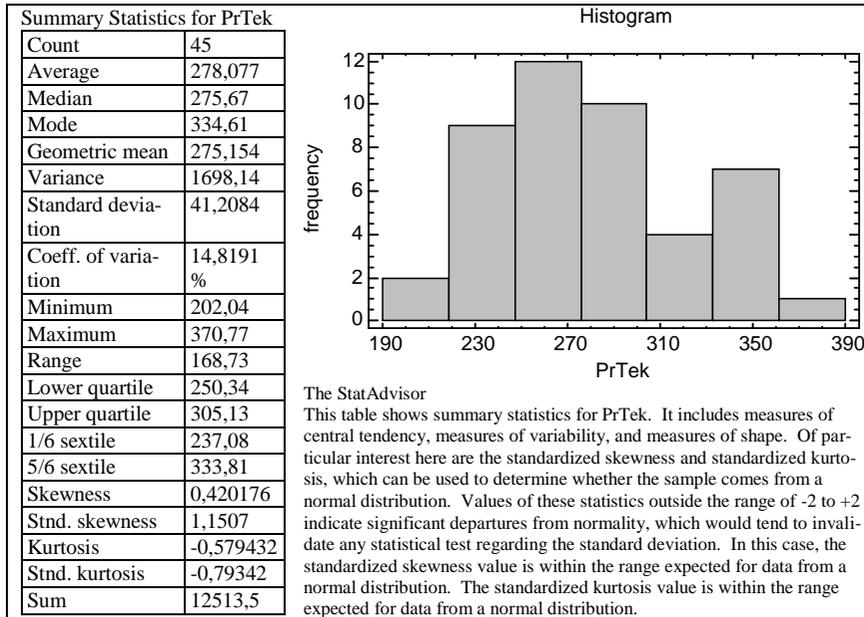
4.4.3

45-II [65],
 200 (4.3).
 45
 4.3 -

1	260,73	13	285,26	25	256,73	37	202,04
2	274,82	14	255,68	26	333,81	38	294,02
3	250,34	15	275,81	27	318,62	39	221,85
4	278,92	16	305,13	28	370,77	40	276,98
5	320,95	17	284,79	29	255,07	41	285,72
6	349,49	18	211,95	30	251,77	42	339,2
7	265,84	19	275,67	31	334,61	43	334,61
8	259,58	20	243,1	32	280,81	44	349,38
9	226,17	21	241,51	33	232,73	45	290,25
10	236,57	22	244,99	34	318,29		
11	279,36	23	346,35	35	237,08		
12	270,38	24	232,35	36	253,39		

Statgraphics Centurion XV

4.4.



4.4 -

Statgraphics Centurion XV

- Average: 278,077
- Standard deviation: 41,2084
- Skewness: 0,420176 (1,1507)

.8

4.5.

(.) .

Comparison of Alternative Distributions			
Distribution	Est. Parameters	Chi-Squared P	KS D
Gamma	2	0,7804	0,0956176
Normal	2	0,663849	0,115317
Laplace	2	0,480595	0,109002
Loglogistic	2	0,480595	0,0980842
Lognormal	2	0,368924	0,0874859
Logistic	2	0,368886	0,102726
Weibull	2	0,0499434	0,149761
Uniform	2	0,0401782	0,192949
Smallest Extreme Value	2	0,0256413	0,17418
Exponential	1	0,0	0,516431
Pareto	1	0,0	0,611327

4.5 -

Statgraphics Centurion XV

.7

(. , .11).

4.6.

Statgraphics Centurion XV

$$\alpha = 47,4801; \beta = 1 / 0,170744 = 5,8567$$

$$\beta = 1 / 0,170744 = 5,8567$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{47,4801-1}}{5,8567^{47,4801} \cdot \Gamma(47,4801)} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{5,8567}\right)}, & x > 0; \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

P-Value

$\alpha = 0,05,$

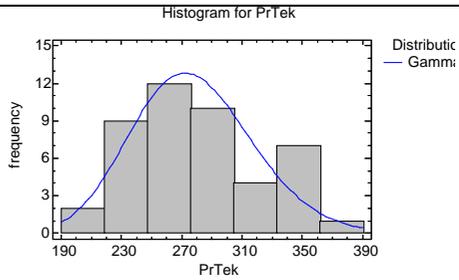
MathCAD.

Uncensored Data – PrTek

Data variable: PrTek (Predel Teku4esti)
45 values ranging from 202,04 to 370,77

Fitted Distributions

Gamma
shape = 47,4801
scale = 0,170744



Goodness-of-Fit Tests for PrTek

Chi-Squared Test

	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Frequency		Chi-Squared
			Observed	Expected	
at or below		216,949	2	2,50	0,10
	216,949	229,932	2	2,50	0,10
	229,932	239,05	4	2,50	0,90
	239,05	246,523	3	2,50	0,10
	246,523	253,11	2	2,50	0,10
	253,11	259,176	4	2,50	0,90
	259,176	264,94	2	2,50	0,10
	264,94	270,55	2	2,50	0,10
	270,55	276,127	3	2,50	0,10
	276,127	281,781	4	2,50	0,90
	281,781	287,626	3	2,50	0,10
	287,626	293,802	1	2,50	0,90
	293,802	300,501	1	2,50	0,90
	300,501	308,013	1	2,50	0,90
	308,013	316,856	0	2,50	2,50
	316,856	328,135	3	2,50	0,10
	328,135	345,206	4	2,50	0,90
above	345,206		4	2,50	0,90

Chi-Squared = 10,6 with 15 d.f. P-Value = **0,7804**

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Gamma
DPLUS	0,0956176
DMINUS	0,0886078
DN	0,0956176
P-Value	0,805168

The StatAdvisor

This pane shows the results of tests run to determine whether PrTek can be adequately modeled by a gamma distribution. The chi-squared test divides the range of PrTek into nonoverlapping intervals and compares the number of observations in each class to the number expected based on the fitted distribution. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test computes the maximum distance between the cumulative distribution of PrTek and the CDF of the fitted gamma distribution. In this case, the maximum distance is 0,0956176. The other statistics compare the empirical distribution function to the fitted CDF in different ways.

Since the smallest P-value amongst the tests performed is greater than or equal to 0,05, we can not reject the idea that PrTek comes from a gamma distribution with 95% confidence.

4.6 –

χ^2

45-II

$$f(t) := \begin{cases} \frac{t^{47.4801-1}}{5.8567^{47.4801} \cdot \Gamma(47.4801, 0)} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-t}{5.8567}\right) & \text{if } t > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T := \int_0^{9999} t \cdot f(t) dt \quad T = 278.076702$$

$$P_{10} := 1 - \int_0^{200} f(t) dt \quad P_{10} = 0.982274$$

4.5

. 4.3–4.4,



[24, 49].

$$\tilde{\omega}(t_i) = \frac{n(i)}{N \Delta t}, \tag{4.4}$$

$n(i) - (t_{i-1}, t_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, k -$, $t_0 = 0; N -$

$;$ $\Delta t -$

$\omega(t)$

$f(t)$

[24, 49]

$$\omega(t) = f(t) + \int_0^t \omega(\tau) f(t - \tau) d\tau. \tag{4.5}$$

$\omega(t),$

$f(t),$

[49]:

1)

(4.4).

2)

$\omega(t).$

$\tilde{\omega}(t_i),$

3)

$\omega(t);$

4)

$$\dot{f}(s) = \frac{\dot{\omega}(s)}{1 + \dot{\omega}(s)}, \tag{4.6}$$

(4.5);

5)

6)

$f(t)$

$f(t);$

$\omega(t)$

$f(s)$

$f(t)$

$f(t)$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = 1.$$

4.6

MathCAD

$N = 100$

$;$ $n(i) -$ 100 $($ $4.4).$
 $($
 1200 $,$ \dots 12

MathCAD.

4.4 -

i	$n(i)$	i	$n(i)$	i	$n(i)$
1	2	5	6	9	5
2	4	6	7	10	5
3	5	7	6	11	3
4	6	8	6	12	2

$i := 0, 1..11$ $k := 12$
 $N := 100$
 $\Delta T := 100$
 $n := (2 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 6 \ 6 \ 5 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2)^T$

$\omega_i := \frac{n_i}{N \cdot \Delta T}$

ω_i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	0	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$S(b_0, b_1, b_2) := \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\omega_i - b_0 - b_1 \cdot i - b_2 \cdot i^2)^2$

.1)
 b_0, b_1, b_2

$$\frac{d}{db_0} S(b_0, b_1, b_2) \rightarrow \frac{-57}{5000} + 132 \cdot b_1 + 24 \cdot b_0 + 1012 \cdot b_2$$

$$\frac{d}{db_1} S(b_0, b_1, b_2) \rightarrow 1012 \cdot b_1 + 132 \cdot b_0 - \frac{153}{2500} + 8712 \cdot b_2$$

$$\frac{d}{db_2} S(b_0, b_1, b_2) \rightarrow 8712 \cdot b_1 + 1012 \cdot b_0 - \frac{1063}{2500} + 79948 \cdot b_2$$

.2)
 $b_0 := 1$ $b_1 := 1$ $b_2 := 1$
 Given

$$132 \cdot b_1 + 24 \cdot b_0 + 1012 \cdot b_2 - \frac{57}{5000} = 0$$

$$1012 \cdot b_1 + 132 \cdot b_0 + 8712 \cdot b_2 - \frac{153}{2500} = 0$$

$$8712 \cdot b_1 + 1012 \cdot b_0 + 79948 \cdot b_2 - \frac{1063}{2500} = 0$$

Find(b_0, b_1, b_2) →

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{859}{3640000} \\ \frac{249}{1601600} \\ \frac{-9}{616000} \end{pmatrix}$$

)

$$w(t) := \frac{859}{3640000} + \frac{249}{1601600} \cdot t + \frac{-9}{616000} \cdot t^2$$

[26]

[42, 58]:

- 1)
- 2)

Fragmented text from a document, including various symbols like dots, semicolons, and parentheses, and numerical values: 0,99999, 0,995, 529830.

5.2

0,99999

0,995

529830

(,),

- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;
- ;

5.3

5.3.1

[72, 73].

[42].
[73, 75].

5.3.2

3

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[24, 41, 71, 73],

(« .0» « .1»)

« .1»

« .1» (5.1).

« .1»,

« .1». « » ()

« » ()

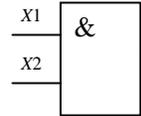
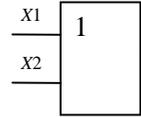
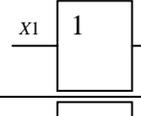
(. 5.1).

MS

(I1 I2)

().

5.1 –

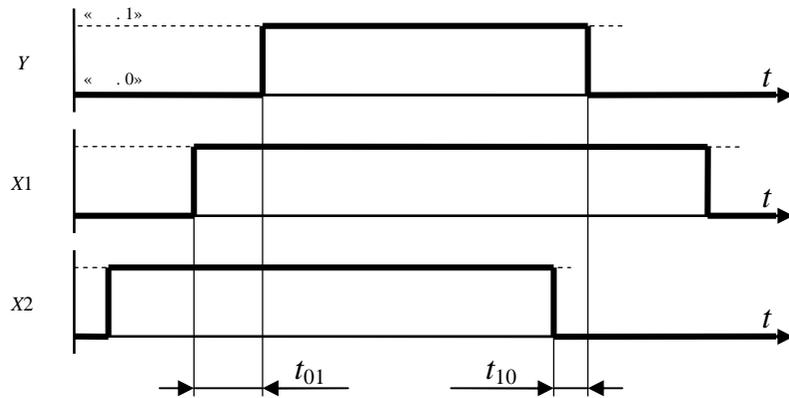
			X1	X2	X3	Y
	X1	&	«0»	«0»		«0»
	X2		«0»	«1»		«0»
			«1»	«0»		«0»
			«1»	«1»		«1»
	X1	1	«0»	«0»		«0»
	X2		«0»	«1»		«1»
			«1»	«0»		«1»
			«1»	«1»		«1»
	X1	1	«0»			«0»
			«1»			«1»
	X1	1	«0»			«1»
			«1»			«0»

5.1

			X1	X2	X3	Y
			X1	X2	«0»	X1
MS ()	X1 X2 X3	I1 I2 A	MS	Y	X1	X2

« .1»; t₁₀ -
« .1» « .0».

5.1.

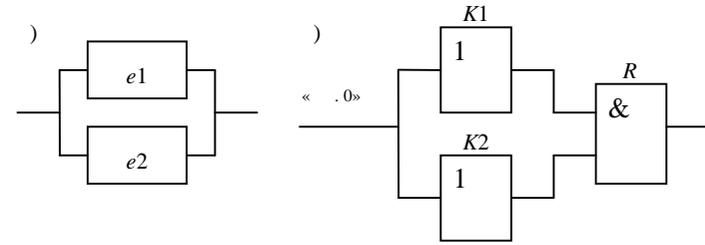


5.1 -

$$V(X) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } X = \text{«0»} \\ 1, & \text{if } X = \text{«1»} \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

« .0» « .1», . . .
[58].

(5.2,),
«e1» «e2»,
5.2, .



5.2 -

()
()

«e1» «e2»
(«K1» «K2») « .1».
«R» « .0».
«e1» «e2»,
(«K1», «K2») « .1».

t₀₁ t₁₀ [58],

«e1» «e2»,
5.3.

[44]

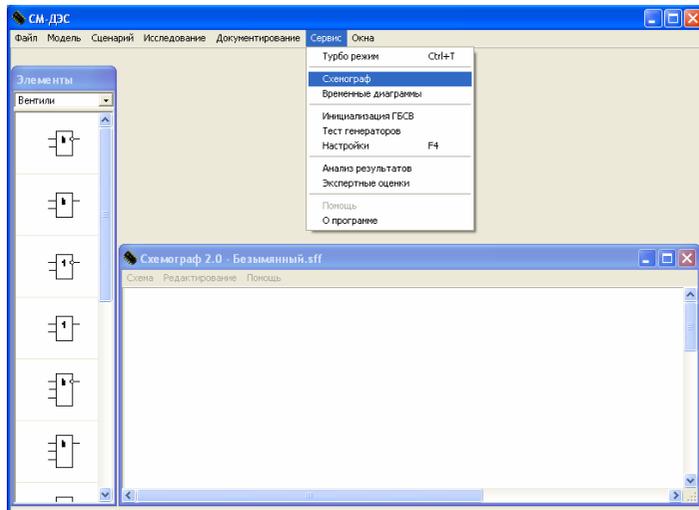
[44]:

5.3.3

[73].

« 2.0» (5.5).

Electronics Workbench OrCAD.

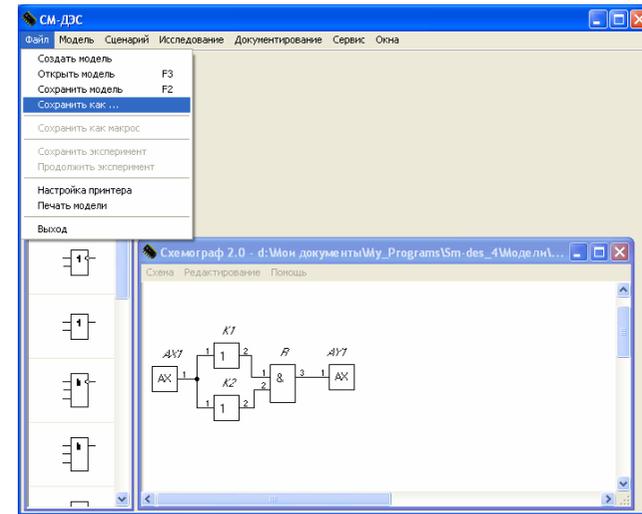


5.5 –

«AX1»,

« . 0» (5.6),

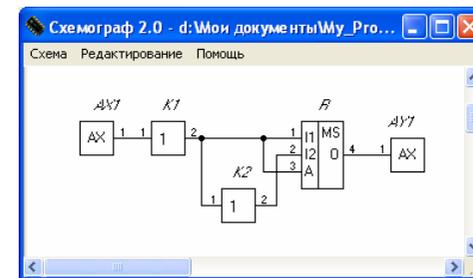
«AY1»,



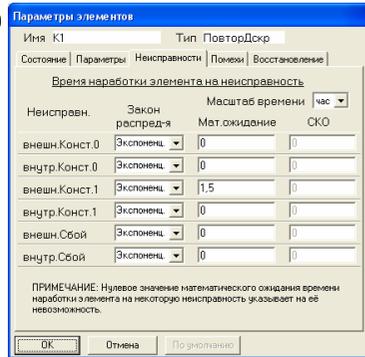
5.6 –

(. 5.6) 5.7–5.9).

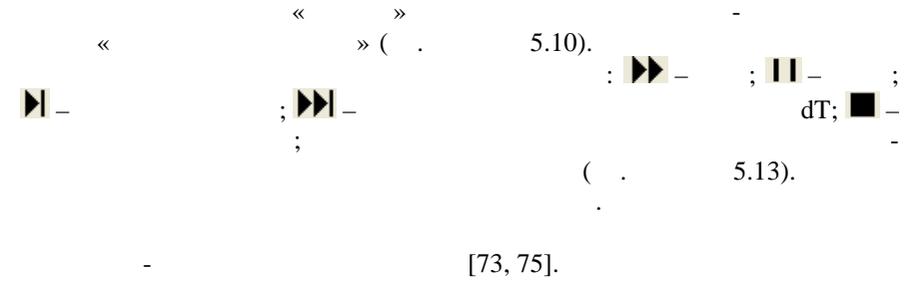
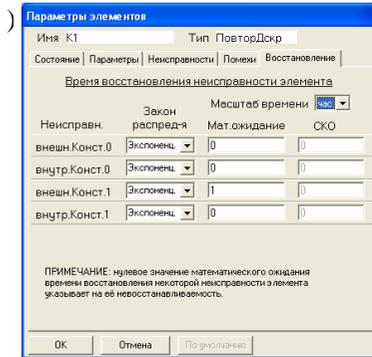
« » « » « 2.0» (-



5.7 –

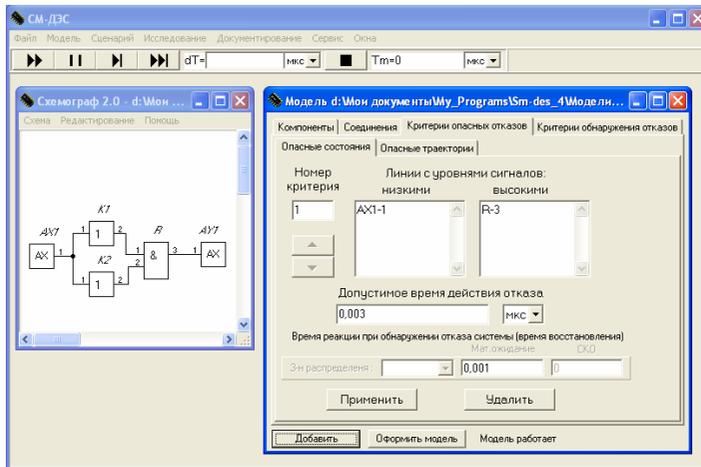


5.12 –

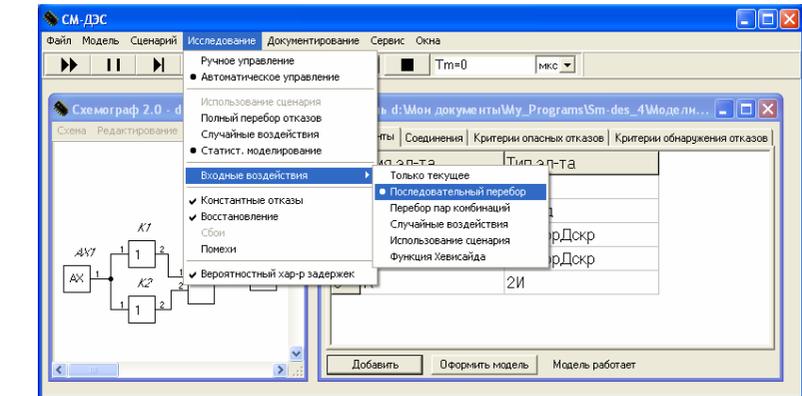


5.3.4

« . 1 »
 (5.13)
 «R» (3)
 (1 «AX1»)
 « . 0 »
 « . 1 » 5.13)
 « . 0 » « . 1 »
 (–0,003)



5.13 –



5.14 –

« . 1 »
 (5.15,)
 « . 2 » 5.15,)
 « . 1 » 5.15,)

Настройки статистического моделирования и концепции безопасности

Статистическое моделирование | Концепция и требования безопасности | Точность и объем выборки

Выбор методики статистического исследования

Планирование экспериментов
 Обеспечение заданной точности оценок безопасности СУ ОТП
 Подтверждение заданного уровня безопасности СУ ОТП

Обеспечить точность статистической оценки
 Среднего времени наработки СУ ОТП на опасный отказ
 Вероятности безопасной работы в течение заданной наработки

Требуете оценка только ВБР СУ ОТП? Нет

Количество уровней квантования непрерывных сигналов: 50

Возобновлять исследование системы после прогона всех активностей

Режимы статистического моделирования СУ ОТП

Моделирование начальной технологической ситуации: Ситуации по умолчанию (безразличные)

OK По умолчанию

Настройки статистического моделирования и концепции безопасности

Статистическое моделирование | Концепция и требования безопасности | Точность и объем выборки

Принятая концепция безопасности СУ ОТП

Любая совокупность независимых неисправностей исследуемой системы (СУ ОТП) кратностью не более Клmax не должна переводить систему в опасное состояние (согласно критериям опасных отказов) и должна обнаруживаться (согласно критериям обнаружения неисправностей) с заданной вероятностью Робн на рабочих или тестовых входных последовательностях не позднее возникновения в системе (Клmax+1)-ой неисправности. При этом допускается восстановление отдельных неисправностей и восстановление системы в целом.

Клmax - максимальная кратность моделируемых неисправностей (1 - 32 766): 25

Робн - вероятность обнаружения неисправности исследуемой системы: 1

Основные требования к системе

Нормативная наработка СУ ОТП на опасный отказ Тн, час: 2

Допустимая вероятность опасного отказа исследуемой системы в течение заданной нормативной наработки Fop(Tн): 0,0001

OK По умолчанию

Настройки статистического моделирования и концепции безопасности

Статистическое моделирование | Концепция и требования безопасности | Точность и объем выборки

Управление точностью статистического моделирования СУ ОТП

Точность оценки средней наработки СУ ОТП на опасный отказ (апсilon):

Значение абсолютной точности, час: 2E8
 В % относительно точечного значения: 1

Точность оценки вероятности безопасной работы СУ ОТП (Pbr - Pnr):

Значение точности: 0,01
 В процентах относительно точечного значения: 1

Управление объемом выборки реализаций модели СУ ОТП

Предварительно выборку набирать способом "полного перебора":

Количество реализаций ФНСОО, "выравнивающих" выборку: 25

Коэф-т, влияющий на достоверность оценки безопасности

Среднее количество значений параметров каждой неисправности компонентов системы: 1

Доверительная вероятность: 0,95

Коэф-т, влияющий на частоту процедуры оценки выборки (k>1): 1

OK По умолчанию

5.15 –

5.16)

5.16).

The screenshot shows the 'СМ-ДЭС' software interface. On the left is a fault tree diagram with nodes labeled AX, AX', K1, K2, R, and AX'. On the right is a table with columns: Элемент, Неисправность, Линия, Крит., Модельное время (мкс), and Вх. состояние (текст, прог).

Элемент	Неисправность	Линия	Крит.	Модельное время (мкс)	Вх. состояние (текст, прог)
3	K1				ПовторДскр
4	K2				ПовторДскр
5	R				2И

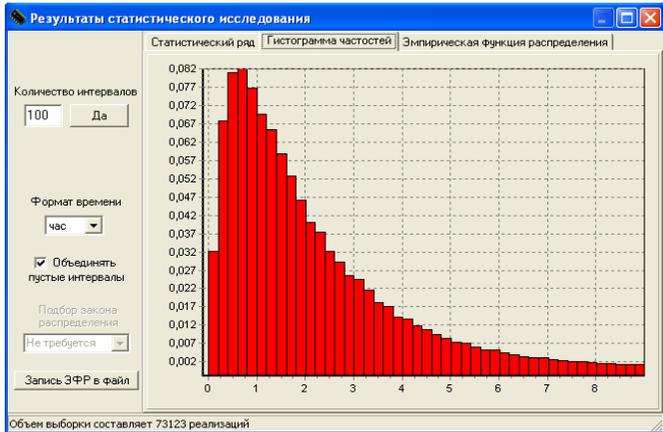
5.16 –

5.17),

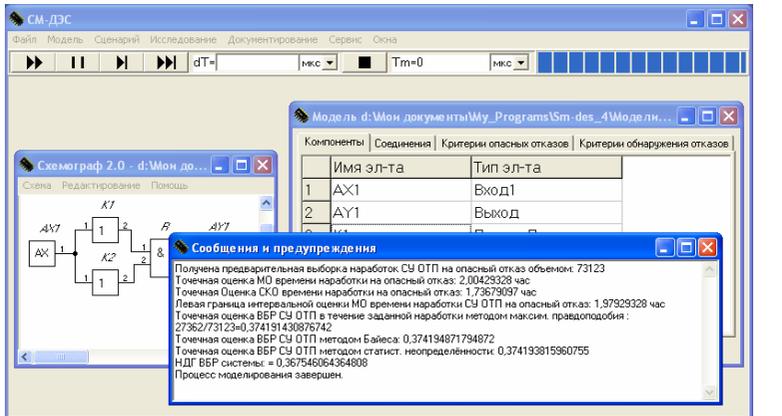
5.5).

5.18)

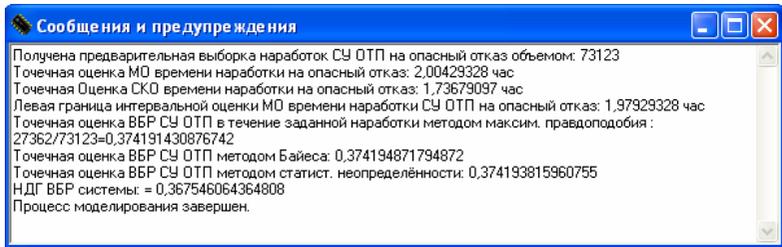
5.18)



5.17 –



5.18 –

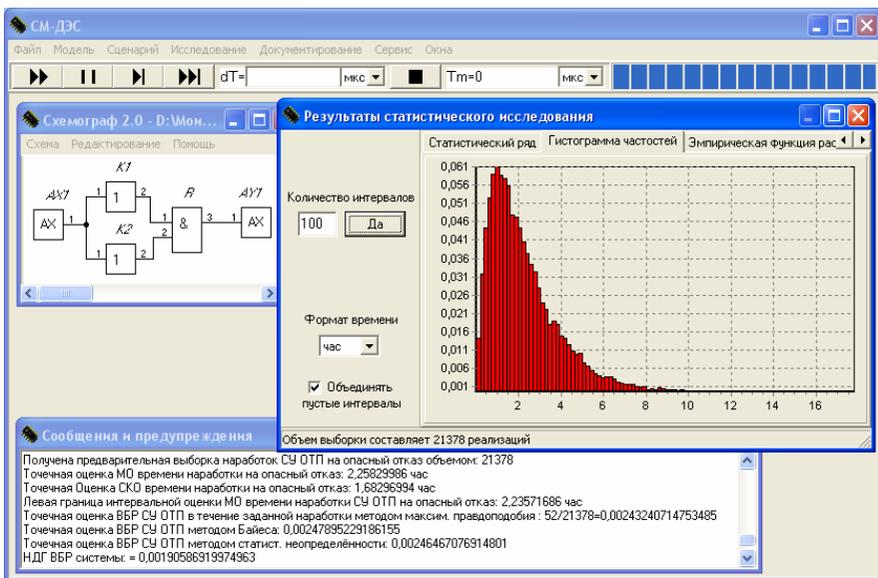


5.4

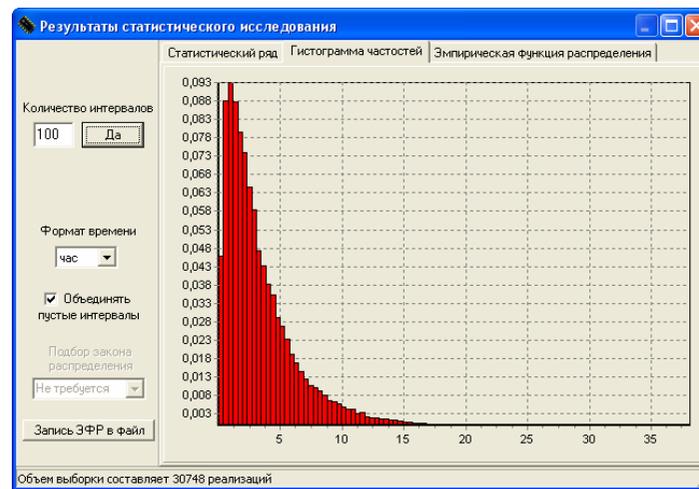
(. 3.15) -

3.4.2:

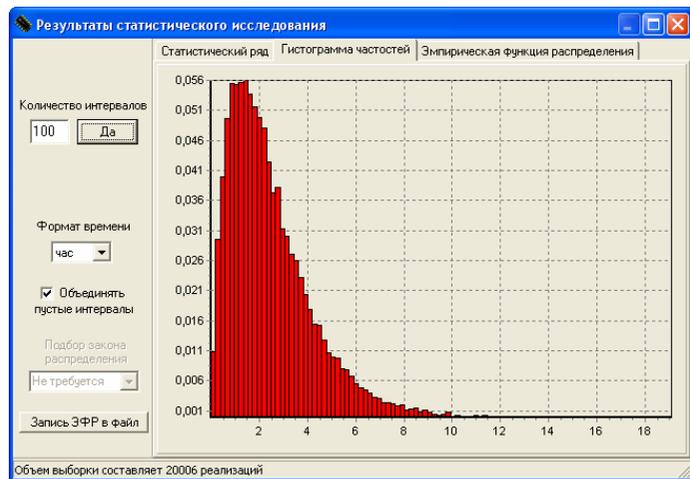
- ;
- (
-);
- , . .3);
- 1 .
- 5.2, .
- . 5.3.3,
- . 5.3.4.
- (() « . » « »
- (. 5.14).
- 5.19,
- 5.20.
- 5.2.
- 5.21.
- ,
- 3 ,
- 1,5 .
- 5.22 (
-) 5.23 (
-).



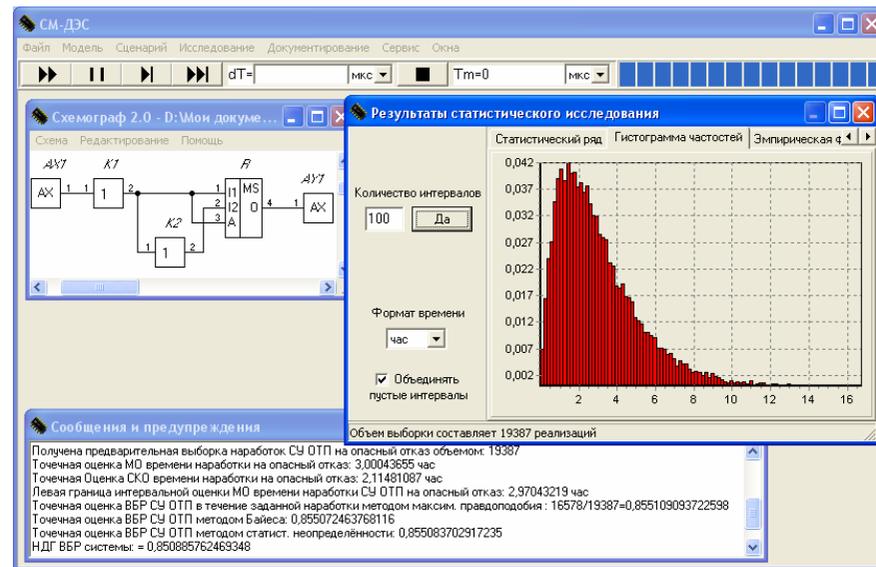
5.19 –



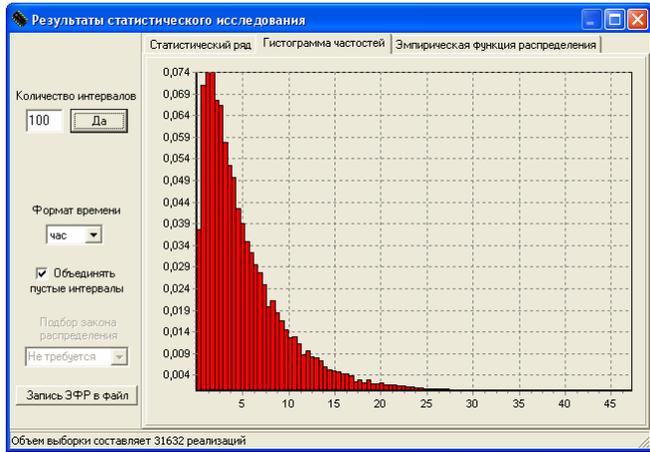
5.21 –



5.20 –



5.22 –

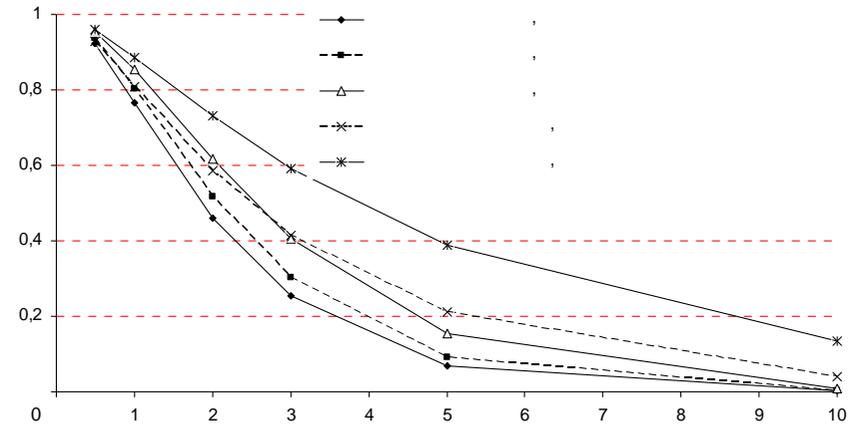


5.23 –

5.2,

5.24.

5.2 –



5.24 –

(3,375),

(3,3506177)

. 3.4.6.

(. . 5.2)

(. . 3.4.6).

) [40].

	-	-	-	-	-
	21378	20006	19387	30748	31632
	2,2582999	2,4817432	3,0004366	3,3506177	5,2220839
95%-					
	2,2357169	2,4569258	2,9704322	3,3171115	5,1698630
	1,6829699	1,7905464	2,1148109	2,9964558	4,7364546
$P(0,5)$	0,9215081	0,9373188	0,954093	0,9289385	0,9603882
$P(1)$	0,7650388	0,8028591	0,8551091	0,8091908	0,8842944
$P(2)$	0,4598185	0,5182945	0,6157219	0,5870301	0,7302731
$P(3)$	0,2536720	0,3025592	0,4050137	0,4156693	0,5916161
$P(5)$	0,0698382	0,0908727	0,1555166	0,2111032	0,3895739