

图书基本信息

书名：<<第七届国际可靠性数学、理论、方法与应用会议论文集>>

13位ISBN编号：9787564039837

10位ISBN编号：7564039833

出版时间：2011-6

出版时间：北京理工大学出版社

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内容概要

This proceedings is the collection of papers from the Seventh International Conference on Mathematical Methods in Reliability (MMR2011) - Theory, Methods, and Applications. The MMR2011 focuses on all aspects of mathematical methods in reliability and risk as well as their applications to various engineering, including astronautics, aeronautics, automobile, communication, computer network, electronics, etc. As a major international forum on reliability and risk, it attracts increasing number of researchers from more than 20 countries, including USA, Canada, Japan, Norway, Spain, France, UK, Italy and other countries from all continents of the world.

The proceedings collects more than 140 papers and 40 abstracts which reflect the theme of MMR 2011 - "Highly Reliable". Also it enhances international exchanges and promotes advances in reliability/risk theories and techniques.

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ABSTRACTS

章节摘录

版权页：插图：1 Introduction The first start-up demonstration test was proposed by Hahn & Gage (1983), which was named CS (consecutive successes) start-up demonstration test. As a modification of the CS start-up demonstration test, the CSTF (consecutive successes total failures) start-up demonstration test was presented by Balakrishna & Chan (2000) . After that, the TSTF (total successes total failures) , CSCF (consecutive successes consecutive failures) and TSCF (total successes consecutive failures) start-up demonstration tests were suggested by Smith & Griffith (2008) . Their definitions are almost the same to the CSTF start-up demonstration test except that the words "consecutive" or "total" need to be replaced appropriately. Smith & Griffith (2008) analyzed and compared the CSTF, CSCF, TSCF, and TSTF start-up demonstration tests. In this paper, in order to assemble the advantages and dismiss the disadvantages of the above four tests, two generalized start-up demonstration tests are introduced. They are R1 -CS/TS/R2 -CF/TF start-up demonstration test and R1 -CS/R2 -CF start-up demonstration test. The CSTF, TSCF and TSTF start-up demonstration tests are all special situations of the R1 -CS/TS/R2 -CF/TF start-up demonstration test, and the CSCF start-up demonstration test is a special situation of the R1 -CS/R2 -CF start-up demonstration test. A literature review shows that two kinds of methodologies are used for probabilistic analysis. One is the probability generating function approach. The other is the finite Markov chain imbedding approach. By using the probability generating function approach, Viveros & Balakrishnan (1993) derived the mean and variance of the CS test with i.i.d, start-ups; Balakrishnan et al. (1997) analyzed the CS test with Markov dependence start-ups; Balakrishnan & Chan (2000) obtained the probability mass function, the mean and the conditional distribution of the test length of the CSTF test with i.i.d, start-ups; Martin (2004) analyzed the CSTF test with Markov dependent start-ups. By using the finite Markov chain imbedding approach, Smith and Griffith (2005, 2008) , Martin (2008) derived the probabilistic results of the CSTF, CSCF, TSCF and TSTF tests with i.i.d, and Markov dependent start-ups separately. The finite Markov chain imbedding approach was first formally named by Fu & Koutras (1994) . After that some studies about the improving and application of this approach have been published, such as Balakrishnan & Koutras (2002) , Fu & Lou (2003) , Martin (2005) , and Zhao & Cui (2007, 2009) etc.. In this paper, the finite Markov chain imbedding approach will be used to discuss some problems about the new start-up demonstration tests.

编辑推荐

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