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The traditional techniques of assessments of chances of failure based on the results of development work tests (reliability-growth models, models that take into account the efficiency of development works, Bayesian Markov models) for a binomial test pattern are analysed and their disadvantages are reported. In order to determine the reliability based on the results of development tests, the modified Bayesian approach is proposed. A special feature of the model proposed is to use as a prior information the point estimate of reliability determined by the analysis of the effectiveness of development works and the uncertainty interval for an unknown value of a priori standard deviation. The calculated relations for a posterior evaluation of the technical system reliability and its standard deviation in the process of experimental testing considering development works are obtained and a practical application of the proposed mathematical model is proposed. The developed mathematical model allows the consideration of the effect of development works carried out during experimental system tests on assessments of chances of failure.

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1.

( ) [1, 2, 5, 6].

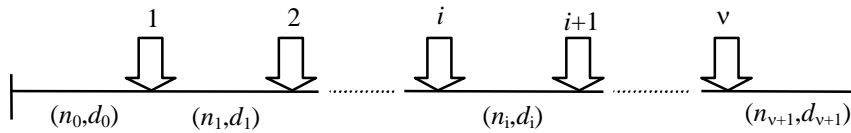
$$P_i = 1 - a \cdot \exp(-i \cdot b), \quad (1)$$

$P_i$  ;  $a, b$

[1, 5] [4].

( ) 1).  $n, d$   
 $, v$

( $i+1$ )-



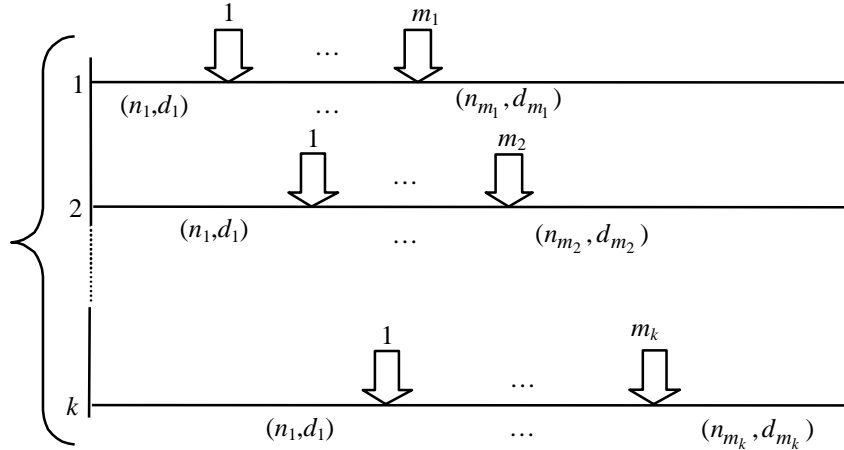
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2.

[3, 9].

$$P = \prod_{j=1}^k P^{(j)}(m_j), \quad (2)$$

$P^{(j)}(m_j) = \dots$   
 $m_j, k - \dots$   
 $( \dots 2 ) . \dots$



. 2 -

$( \dots 2 ) . \dots$   
 $d_2 : d_1 ; \dots n_1, n_2, \dots$   
 $(n_1, d_1) (n_2, d_2) ( \dots$

$$\hat{P}_{1,2} = 1 - \frac{d_1 + d_2}{n_1 + n_2} .$$

$$\hat{P}_2 = 1 - \frac{d_2}{n_2}$$

$( \dots , d_2 = 0 ) .$

[9]

$$\hat{P} = R \cdot \hat{P}_{1,2} + (1-R)\hat{P}_2, \quad (3)$$

$R -$

$$P^{(j)}(m_j) \quad (3)$$

:

$(n_1, d_1),$

$$[9].$$

$$R, \quad (3),$$

[9]

$$R = \sum_{r=d_1}^{\hat{d}} \frac{C_{n_1}^r C_{n_2}^{d-r}}{C_n^d}, \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{d} = \min(d, n_1), \quad d = d_1 + d_2, \quad n = n_1 + n_2.$$

$$E = 1 - R$$

(2)

x

[3].

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$\gamma$ ,

3.

[10].

$P_0, \dots, P_\epsilon$

$$P_i < P_{i-1}; P_i = P_{i-1}; P_i > P_{i-1} \quad (i = \overline{1, \epsilon}),$$

$$P_{i-1}, P_i - \quad , \quad (i-1) - \quad i -$$

$$v_i = \{P_i > P_{i-1}\}; \check{S}_i = \{P_i = P_{i-1}\}; 1 - v_i - \check{S}_i = \{P_i < P_{i-1}\} \quad i = \overline{1, \epsilon} .$$

$$[10] \quad (h_i(P_i/P_{i-1})) \quad (\check{h}_i(P_i/P_{i-1}, I_i)) \quad (h_0(P_0)),$$

$$(h_i(P_i/P_{i-1})) \quad (\check{h}_i(P_i/P_{i-1}, I_i))$$

$$h_0(P_0) = \frac{1}{1-P},$$

$$h_i(P_i/P_{i-1}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-v_i-\check{S}_i}{P_{i-1}}, & 0 \leq P_i < P_{i-1} \\ \check{S}_i, & P_i = P_{i-1} \\ \frac{v_i}{1-P_{i-1}}, & P_{i-1} < P_i \leq 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\check{h}(P_i/P_{i-1}, I_i) = \frac{h_i(P_i/P_{i-1})l_i(P_i/I_i)}{\int_0^1 h_i(p/P_{i-1})l_i(p/I_i)dp} \quad (i = \overline{1, \epsilon}),$$

$P -$

$$; l(p/I_i) = C_n^d p^{n-d} (1-p)^d -$$

$; I_i -$

$(n, d)$ .

$\check{h}_i(P_i)$

$$\check{h}_i(P_i) = \int_P^1 \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \check{h}_0(P_0) \prod_{j=1}^i \check{h}(P_j/P_{j-1}, I_j) dP_0 \dots dP_i .$$

$i -$

[10],

$$v_i, \check{S}_i,$$

$$\check{h}_i(P_i).$$

4.

[7]

2.

$$\left( \dots \right)$$

k

$$\hat{P} = \hat{P}_0 \cdot P(B_0) + \sum_{i=1}^{C_k^1} \hat{P}_1^{(i)} \cdot P(B_1^{(i)}) + \sum_{i=1}^{C_k^2} \hat{P}_2^{(i)} \cdot P(B_2^{(i)}) + \dots + \hat{P}_k \cdot P(B_k), \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{P}_j^{(\bullet)} = \dots ; P(B_j^{(\bullet)}) = \dots$$

$$\hat{P}_j = 1 - \frac{d - \sum_{i=1}^j d_i}{n - \sum_{i=1}^j d_i},$$

$$d - \sum_{i=1}^j d_i > 0,$$

$$\hat{P}_k = 1 - \frac{1}{n - \sum_{i=1}^k d_i + 2},$$

$$P(B_j^{(\bullet)}) = \prod_{i=1}^j P(B_i^{(\bullet)}) \quad (d_i = \dots)$$

$$P(B_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k E_i \quad (E_i = \dots)$$

$$P_j = \dots$$

$$\hat{P} = \hat{P}_0 \cdot P(B_0) + \hat{P}_1 \sum_{i=1}^{C_1^1} P(B_1^{(i)}) + \hat{P}_2 \sum_{i=1}^{C_2^2} P(B_2^{(i)}) + \dots + \hat{P}_k \cdot P(B_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k P_j \cdot P(\bar{B}_j), \quad (6)$$

$$P(\bar{B}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{C_j^i} P(B_j^{(i)}).$$

$$\hat{P}_j = \dots \quad \dagger_{\hat{P}_i}, \quad \dagger_{\hat{P}}.$$

(6)

$$\dagger_{\hat{P}}^2 = \sum_{i=0}^k [P(\bar{B}^{(i)})]^2 \dagger_{\hat{P}_i}^2. \quad (7)$$

$$\dagger_{\hat{P}} < \dagger_{\hat{P}_k}, \quad (7)$$

$$\dagger_{\hat{P}} < \dagger_{\hat{P}_k}, \quad (7)$$

$$\dots \quad (7)$$

$$D_1 (D_0 > D_1). \quad D_0, \quad (7)$$

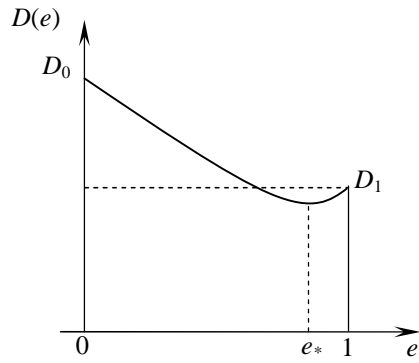
$$D = e^2 D_1 + (1-e)^2 D_0.$$

$$D = e^2 D_1 + D_0 - 2eD_0 + e^2 D_0 = e^2 (D_0 + D_1) - 2eD_0 + D_0.$$

$$2e(D_0 + D_1) - 2D_0 = 0,$$

$$e_* = \frac{D_0}{D_0 + D_1}.$$

3).  $[0, 1]$ ,  $D_1$  ( $e$ ),  $D_1$  ( $e$ ),  $\frac{2}{p}$ .



.3 -

5.

i-



$$n_i, d_i. \quad ( \quad )$$

$$\{n_1^{(j)}, d_1^{(j)}; n_2^{(j)}\}_{j=1, \overline{k}}. \quad ( \quad )$$

$$(d_2 = 0), \quad n_2 \quad (4)$$

$$R = \frac{C_{n_1}^{d_1}}{C_n^{d_1}},$$

$$n = n_1 + n_2.$$

$$K = \{k_0, \dots, k_{\epsilon}\}, \quad k_i \leq k_{i+1}, k_{\epsilon} = k - \epsilon + 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1^{(0)} & \dots & R_{k_0}^{(0)} & & \\ R_1^{(1)} & \dots & R_{k_0}^{(1)} & \dots & R_{k_1}^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ R_1^{(\epsilon)} & \dots & R_{k_0}^{(\epsilon)} & \dots & \dots & R_{k_{\epsilon}}^{(\epsilon)} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_i^{(0)} \quad (i = \overline{1, k_0}) \quad 1,$$

$$(6) \quad (i-1)- \quad \hat{P} \quad [8]. \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{P}, \quad (5) \quad (6),$$

$\left[ \sigma_{\hat{P}_k}, \sigma_{\hat{P}_0} \right], \quad \sigma_{\hat{P}_0} -$   
 $k_{i-1} \quad ; \quad \sigma_{\hat{P}_k} -$   
 $k_{i-1}$   
 $h(\dagger_P)$ .

$$h(\dagger_P) = \frac{1}{\dagger_{\hat{P}_0} - \dagger_{\hat{P}_k}}.$$

$i-$   $n \quad d($

$$l(P, n, d) = C_n^d P^{n-d} (1-P)^d.$$

$\dagger,$

$$\dagger_P = \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}.$$

$$P^2 - P + n\dagger_P^2 = 0$$

$$P_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4n\dagger_P^2}}{2}, \quad (8)$$

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(8) :

$$l(\dagger_P, n, d) = 2^{-n} C_n^d \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - 4n\dagger_P^2} \right)^{n-d} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - 4n\dagger_P^2} \right)^d.$$

$$\hbar(\dagger_P)$$

:

$$\hbar(\sigma_P) = \frac{h(\sigma_P) \cdot l(\sigma_P, n, d)}{\int_{\sigma_{\hat{P}_k}}^{\sigma_{\hat{P}_0}} h(\sigma_P) \cdot l(\sigma_P, n, d) d\sigma_P}, \quad \sigma_{\hat{P}_k} < \sigma_P \leq \sigma_{\hat{P}_0}.$$

$$P_* = \int_{\sigma_{\hat{P}_k}}^{\sigma_{\hat{P}_0}} P(\sigma_P) \cdot \dot{h}(\sigma_P) d\sigma_P,$$

$$P(\dagger_P) = P_0 - \frac{d - n(1 - P_0)}{n + \frac{P_0(1 - P_0)}{\dagger_P^2} - 1},$$

$$(P_0, \dagger_{P_0})$$

$$f(p) = \frac{1}{B(r, s)} p^{r-1} (1-p)^{s-1}.$$

$$\dagger_* = \int_{\dagger_{\hat{P}_k}}^{\dagger_{\hat{P}_0}} \dagger(\dagger_P) \cdot \dot{h}(\dagger_P) d\dagger_P,$$

$$\dagger(\dagger_P) = \dagger_P \sqrt{\frac{P(\dagger_P)(1 - P(\dagger_P))}{P_0(1 - P_0) + n \dagger_P^2}}.$$

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(1),

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[10].

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$i$	0	1	2	3	4	
$n_i, d_i$	10, 1	10, 1	10, 1	10, 0	10, 0	10, 0
$\hat{P}_i$	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9167	0,9545	
$\dagger \hat{p}_i$	0,0949	0,0949	0,0949	0,0767	0,0434	
$N_i, D_i$	10, 1	20, 2	30, 3	40, 3	60, 3	
$\hat{P}'_i$	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,925	0,95	
$\dagger \hat{p}'_i$	0,0949	0,0671	0,0548	0,0416	0,0281	
(1)						
$P_i$	0,8597	0,9256	0,9605	0,9791	0,9889	
2						
$P_i$	0,9	0,9237	0,9325	0,96	0,9826	
, [10]						
$\hat{P}''_i$	0,9507	0,9634	0,9752	0,9895	0,9913	0,9925
$\dagger \hat{p}''_i$	0,0256	0,0214	0,0203	0,0198	0,0187	0,0176

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1. 
$$N_i = \sum_{j=1}^i n_j ; D_i = \sum_{j=1}^i d_j .$$

2.

[10]

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0,9.

(1),

$$-R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & - & - \\ 0,526 & 1 & - \\ 0,345 & 0,690 & 1 \\ 0,263 & 0,526 & 0,769 \\ 0,172 & 0,345 & 0,508 \end{bmatrix}; \quad -R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & - \\ 0,526 & 1 \\ 1 & 0,690 \\ 0,558 & 0,513 \\ 0,246 & 0,339 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(6) ( ), (5),

2 -

$i$	0	1	2	3	4	
$n_i, d_i$	10, 1	10, 1	10, 1	10, 0	10, 0	10, 0
$\hat{P}_{*i}$ $\dagger_{*i}$	0,9 0,0949	0,9 0,0649	0,9150 0,0498	0,9467 0,0336	0,9727 0,0212	
$\hat{P}_i$ $[\dagger_{\hat{p}_k}, \dagger_{\hat{p}_0}]$	-	0,9224 [0,0476; 0,0671]	0,9304 [0,0333; 0,0548]	0,9579 [0,0250; 0,0416]	0,9780 [0,0167; 0,0281]	
$\hat{P}_{*i}$ $\dagger_{*i}$	0,9 0,0949	0,9 0,0649	0,9150 0,0498	0,9271 0,0354	0,9685 0,0219	
$\hat{P}_i$ $[\dagger_{\hat{p}_k}, \dagger_{\hat{p}_0}]$	-	0,9224 [0,0476; 0,0671]	0,9096 [0,0333; 0,0548]	0,9531 [0,0250; 0,0416]	0,9775 [0,0167; 0,0281]	

$$\hat{P} = 0,9831, \uparrow_{\hat{p}} = 0,0167.$$

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25.09.2015