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The aim of this work is to analyze models of the reliability of the ergative system software component and to develop approaches to the assurance thereof. Software reliability models are analyzed, and the features of software failures are pointed out. Basic approaches to software reliability assurance are considered, and it is pointed out that in actual practice they do not allow one to assess software reliability in full measure. Factors that have an effect on the number of software errors and factors that enhance software reliability are identified. Ways to enhance software reliability are suggested. It is shown that the reliability function and the average time between failures must be used as the basic software reliability indices.

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$$m) \quad \quad \quad (\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$g(t_i) = \lambda_i \exp(-\lambda_i t_i), \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda_i = C(N - i + 1), \quad (2)$$

$$N - C$$

$$\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \Delta t_3, \dots, \Delta t_K, \quad K -$$

$$N$$

$$K \frac{\sum_{i=1}^K \Delta t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^K \frac{1}{N+1-i}} = \sum_{i=1}^K (N+1-i) \Delta t_i , \quad (3)$$

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{N+1+i} \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \Delta t_i}.$$

(2) (3)

$\} _i ,$

$$(1-p) \cdot \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{p}{n} \cdot \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{k}{k} \cdot$$

$$B(p,n,k) = C(n,k) p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, \quad (4)$$

$$C(n,k) = \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{p}{n} \cdot \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{k}{k} \cdot$$

$$B \cdot \cdot \cdot p = k/n.$$

$$R = 1 - k/n. \quad (5)$$

$$Z_i, i=1,2,\dots,k. \quad P_i = \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot \frac{k}{N_i} \cdot \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \cdot Z_i$$

$$n_i \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

$$R = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{N_i} P_i. \quad (6)$$

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