

. . . , . . . , . . .

-
-
-
,
-

The problems of evaluation of complex telecommunication - information systems with a plurality of cross communications are examined. A new approach to an analytical evaluation of the reliability was proposed including presentation of complex systems as a circuit of equivalent blocks. The proposed approach allows derivation of the function of the system- failure distribution in an analytical form and determination of the dependency of failure intensities on the failure time as well as a significant simplification of the preliminary reliability evaluation at the stage of the research analysis of the system and formulation of economical requirements for parameters of developed systems.

- ,
, -

,
,
,
,
,
,

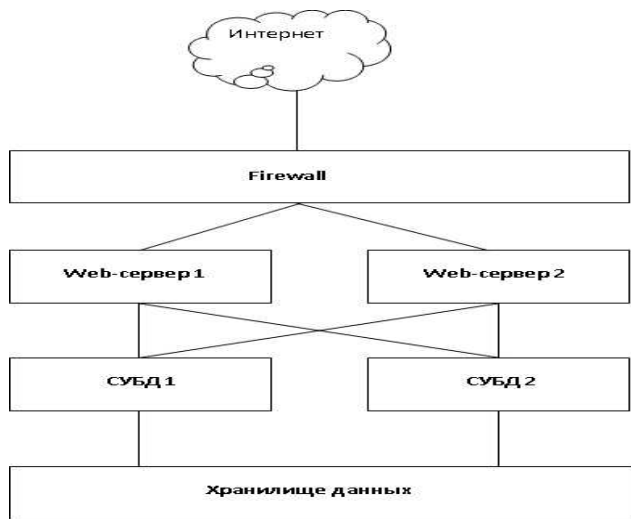
-
,
,

[1 – 3].

firewall- , web-
() (. 1).
,

n1 web- n2
Firewall

web-
- . , . . . , . . . , . . . , 2014
-2014.- 1. © . . . , . . . , . . . , . . .



. 1

$$F(t)$$

[4-6].

$$F(t) = P\{\tau < t\}, \quad \tau -$$

$$, p = F(t) -$$

$$, q = 1 - p -$$

()

$$F(t) = 1 - \exp(-\lambda t), \quad (1)$$

} -

}. -

$$F(t) = 1 - \exp(-\lambda t), \quad (2)$$

}_c -

(2),

),

(2)

[7].

$$F_c(t) = P$$

:

p

$$p = F(t) = 1 - \exp\{-\lambda t\},$$

$$q = 1 - p = e^{-\lambda t}.$$

q

$\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2$

$$q_c = q_1 \cdot q_2.$$

$$\lambda_c = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2,$$

$$F_c(t) = e^{-\lambda_c t} = e^{-\lambda_1 t} \cdot e^{-\lambda_2 t} = e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t},$$

$$p_c = p_1 \cdot p_2.$$

$$F_c(t) = P_c = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t}).$$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$

$$F_c(t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2.$$

n

$$F_c(t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^n.$$

$n > 1$

[8 - 10].

$$F(t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon,$$

ϵ

ϵ

}

(,)

$F(t)$

$r(t)$

[2, 3, 11]:

$$r(t) = \frac{f(t)}{1 - F(t)}.$$

$$r(t) = \lambda = \text{const},$$

$$F(t) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon$$

$$f(t) = F'(t) = \lambda \epsilon e^{-\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^{\epsilon-1}.$$

$$r(t) = \frac{\lambda \epsilon \cdot e^{-\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^{\epsilon-1}}{1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon = 1, \quad r(t) = \lambda$$

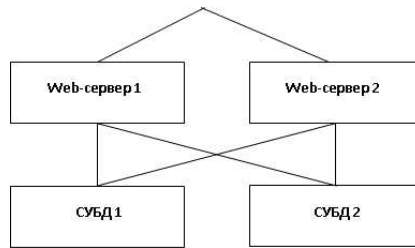
$$\epsilon \neq 1, \quad r(t) = \lambda \epsilon \cdot e^{-\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^{\epsilon-1} / (1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon)$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots\}$$

$$\{\lambda, \epsilon\}$$

$$q_c = q_1 \cdot q_2$$

$$F_c(t) = 1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t}$$



web 1 web 2.

$$F_I(t) = F_{1,2}(t) = P_{1,2} = (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

$$(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

$$F_{II}(t) = F_{3,4}(t) = P_{3,4} = (1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_4 t})$$

[12 -

13]

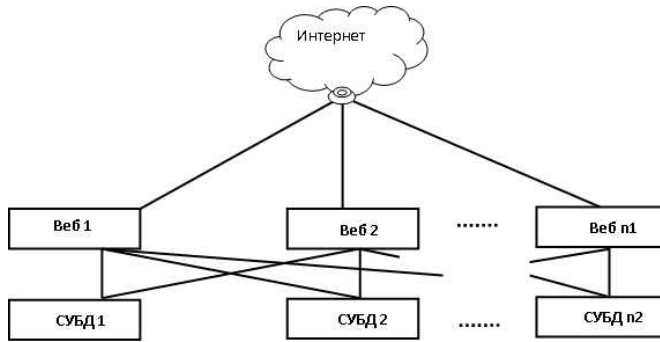
$$F_c(t) = 1 - (1 - F_I(t))(1 - F_{II}(t))$$

$$F_I(t) \quad F_{II}(t)$$

$$F_c(t) = 1 - \left(1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})\right) \left(1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_4 t})\right). \quad (3)$$

, ..., n

web- n1 n2 - .3.



.3

$$F_c(t) = 1 - \left(1 - \prod_{k=1}^{n1} (1 - e^{-\lambda_k t})\right) \left(1 - \prod_{k=1}^{n2} (1 - e^{-\lambda_k t})\right), \quad (4)$$

n1 n2 -

(4) :

$$F_c(t) = 1 - \prod_{ni=1}^m \left(1 - \prod_{k=1}^{ni} (1 - e^{-\lambda_k t})\right). \quad (5)$$

{}, {2}, ..., {}n }

(5)

$$F(t|, \epsilon) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon.$$

{}, \epsilon},

$$\min_{\{\epsilon\}} \max_t \left| \frac{F_c(t) - F(t|\epsilon)}{F_c(t)} \right|$$

2, 3, 5, 8 20

1

5

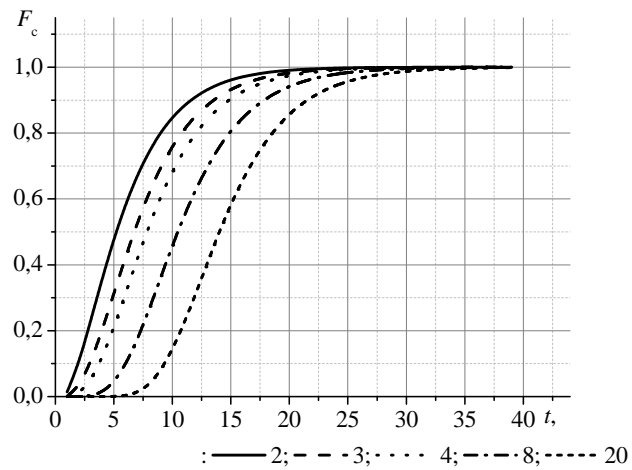
} €

1

n_1	n_2	ϵ_1	ϵ_2	ϵ	€
2	2	0,001	0,005	0,000528605	2,03328
3	3	0,001	0,005	0,000509445	3,02326
4	4	0,001	0,005	0,000503539	4,01448
8	8	0,001	0,005	0,000500317	8,00254
20	20	0,001	0,005	0,000500181	20,0195

. 4

1.



. 4

1

$$n_1 = n_2 \quad \epsilon_1 = \text{const}$$

$$\epsilon = \max\{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2\} \quad \epsilon = n_1 = n_2$$

$$F(t|\epsilon) = (1 - e^{-\epsilon t})^\epsilon$$

(5),

ϵ_k

$$F(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \quad (6)$$

$$F(t, n_k), \quad n_k -$$

m

$$F_c(t) = 1 - \prod_{n_i=1}^m \left(1 - \prod_{k=1}^{n_i} F(t, n_k) \right), \quad (6)$$

$k -$ () , $n_i -$

, $m -$

{}, \epsilon

$$\min_{\{\lambda, \epsilon\}} \max_t \left| \frac{F_c(t) - F(t|\lambda, \epsilon)}{F_c(t)} \right|$$

$$\min_{\{\lambda, \epsilon\}} \max_t |F_c(t) - F(t|\lambda, \epsilon)|.$$

$t \rightarrow 0,$

$$\frac{F_c(t)}{F(t|\lambda, \epsilon)} \rightarrow 1.$$

. 4

$F_c(t)$

$t.$

$$F = F(t|\lambda, \epsilon) = (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^\epsilon, \quad F \approx (1 - (1 - \lambda t))^\epsilon = (\lambda t)^\epsilon, \quad t \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\ln F = \epsilon \ln \lambda + \epsilon \ln t$$

ϵ

$\ln t.$

$\ln F$

$$x_i = \ln t_i | y_i = \ln F_i .$$

$$a_0 \quad a_1$$

$$\epsilon \quad \lambda$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} N & \sum x & \sum y \\ \sum x & \sum x^2 & \sum xy \end{pmatrix},$$

N -

$$x_i = \ln t_i | y_i = \ln F_i.$$

:

$$\Delta = N \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2,$$

$$\Delta_0 = (\sum y)(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)(\sum xy), \Delta_1 = N \cdot \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y),$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta}, a_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta}.$$

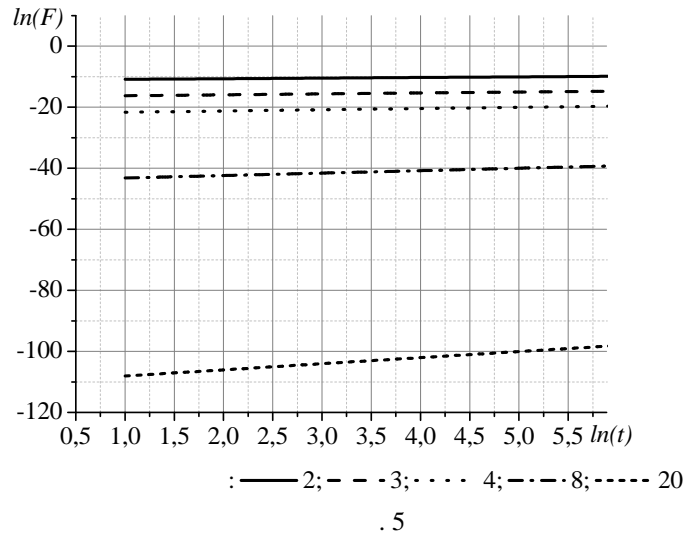
ϵ }

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = \epsilon \cdot \ln \epsilon \\ a_1 = \epsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon = a_1 \\ \epsilon = \exp\left\{\frac{a_0}{a_1}\right\} \end{cases}.$$

$$\epsilon \text{ } \tilde{\epsilon} \text{ } \tilde{\epsilon}): \tilde{\epsilon} = a_1, \tilde{\epsilon} = e^{a_0/a_1}.$$

} ϵ . . 5

$\ln(F)$ $\ln(t)$ 1.



,

$$r(t) = \frac{\epsilon \cdot e^{-\epsilon t} (1 - e^{-\epsilon t})^{\epsilon-1}}{1 - (1 - e^{-\epsilon t})^{\epsilon}}.$$

$\epsilon = 1$

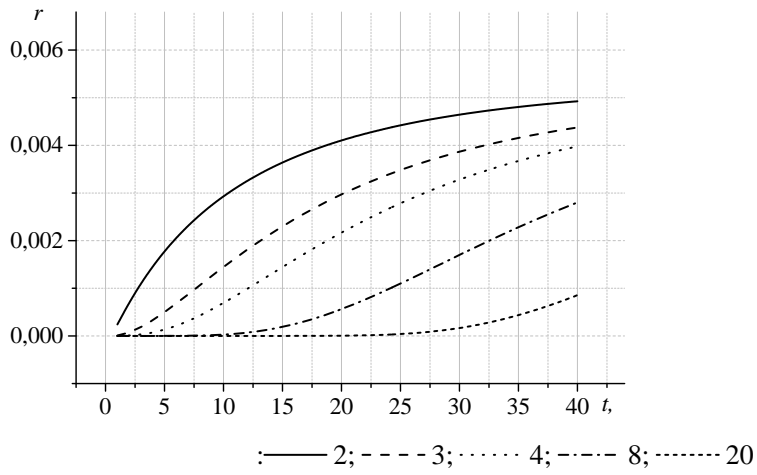
$$r(t) = \frac{1}{t}.$$

t

,

. 6

1.



. 6

$r(t)$,

$t \rightarrow \infty$:

$$r(t) \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \cdot (1 - (\epsilon - 1) \cdot e^{-\lambda t})}{1 - (1 - \epsilon) \cdot e^{-\lambda t}} = \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon - 1}{e^{\lambda t}} \right) \rightarrow \epsilon.$$

$$\epsilon = \sup_{\{t\}} r(t)$$

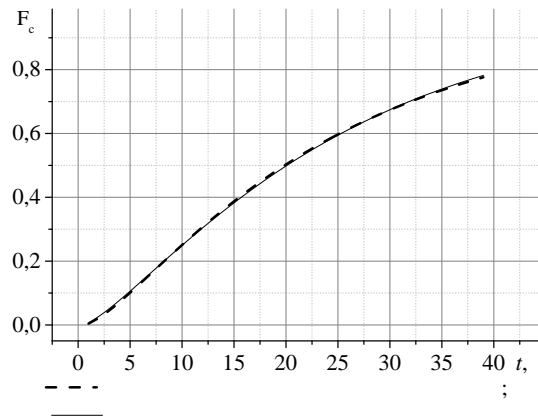
2

$$; F(t) = 1 - \exp(-r \cdot t^r).$$

$r_1[1]$	$r_1[1]$	$r_1[2]$	$r_1[2]$	$r_2[1]$	$r_2[1]$	$r_2[2]$	$r_2[2]$	$\epsilon \cdot 10^4$	€
0,001	0,6	0,001	0,6	0,005	0,8	0,005	0,8	0,9316	1,3497

. 7

2.



.7

Π

$$\Pi = \Pi_1 + \Pi_2,$$

$$\Pi = \Pi(\epsilon, \beta) = \epsilon C_1 + (1 - F_c) C_2,$$

C_1 –
 C_2 –

, F_c –

1. – <http://masters.donntu.edu.ua/2011/etf/soleniy/library/> / ,
2. : / – ,
2003. – 463
3. / – , 1969. –
488

4. ; . / . , . - . :
 , 1984. - 318 .
5. : / . . , . . - : - -
 , 2006. - 560 .
6. : /
 , - . : , 1988. - 238 .
7. // . - 2012. - 4. - . 76 - 81.
8. / . . ,
 , 1986. - 224 .
9. /
 , - . : , 1975. - 472 .
10. . 2- . /
11. . - . : « » , 1971. - 456 .
 / , - . :
 , 1984. - 192 .
12. / . . ,
 , 1988. - 392 .
13. / . . . - : -
 , 1998. - 153 .

27.01.14,
13.03.14