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... 3, 49008, ... ; -mail: edgladky@gmail.com  
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In most cases, determining the parametric reliability of the mechanical systems (MSs) of a launch vehicle (LV) at the design stage can be reduced to one- and two-dimensional models. The use of the normal distribution in such models is not always justified because the MS parameters often obey distribution laws distinct from the normal one. This paper demonstrates that the LV MS parametric reliability can be estimated using a two-dimensional normal copula constructed on the basis of one-dimensional generalized lambda distributions, which show a considerable flexibility. The construction and features of a normal copula of this type are considered; in particular, expressions for the distribution density, regression lines, and the distribution function are presented. Such a distribution allows one to account for the difference of marginal distributions from the normal one and a linear correlation between the components (a linear correlation between the MS parameters is observed in 70 percent of cases). It is shown how the normal copula parameter that characterizes a linear correlation between

random variables can be obtained using the method of moments.

In this paper, expressions for determining the LV MS parametric reliability are derived using the normal copula constructed on the basis of one-dimensional generalized lambda distributions. With their help, it is shown that accounting for both the difference of marginal distributions of random variables from the normal one (first of all, the skew and the kurtosis) and for a linear correlation between them offers a more accurate prediction of the MS reliability in comparison with the normal case. Accounting for a nonlinear correlation between the MS parameters (a modified Farlie–Gumbel–Morgenstern copula is used for comparison) does not either result in any significant deviation of the reliability index from the values obtained with the use of the normal copula considered.

The practical use of the normal copula considered is demonstrated by the example of estimating the probability of the propellant of an LV stage being sufficient for a trouble-free cutoff of the propulsion system.

$$P = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 g(\bar{z}) dz_1 \dots dz_m, \quad (1)$$

$$P = \{Z_j = \{X_j(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) > 0 \forall j = \overline{1, m}\}, \quad (1)$$

$$g(\bar{z}) = \dots; Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n - \dots; X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n - \dots \quad (1)$$

$$P = \int_0^{\infty} \dots \int_0^{\infty} g(\bar{z}) dz_1 \dots dz_m, \quad (2)$$

$$g(\bar{z}) = \dots \quad (1)$$

$$g(\bar{z}) = \dots \quad (2)$$

( $(1 \div 3) \%.$  - , , ), , -  
 (2) [1].  $\sum_{j=1}^m Z_j > 0$ .

$$P = \left\{ \bigcap_{j=1}^m B_j \right\} = 1 - \left\{ \bigcup_{j=1}^m \bar{B}_j \right\} = 1 - \left[ \sum_{j=1}^m \{\bar{B}_j\} - \sum_{j_1=1}^m \sum_{j_2=1}^m \{\bar{B}_{j_1} \cap \bar{B}_{j_2}\} + \dots + (-1)^n \left\{ \bigcap_{j=1}^m \bar{B}_j \right\} \right]. \quad (3)$$

( $Z_1, Z_2$ ),  $Z_j > 0 (j = 1, 2)$   
 (2)  
 $g(z_1, z_2).$

( $Z_1, Z_2$ ),  $Z_1, Z_2$ .  
 $g(z_1, z_2)$  [11].

$g(z_1, z_2)$   
 [3, 6].

( ) 4- ( )  
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 ( ).  
 $g(z_1, z_2)$

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 .  
 [5]  
 30 %  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 (copula).  
 ( )  
 $F_1(x_1) F_2(x_2) -$   
 1 2

$$F_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = C(F_1(x_1), F_2(x_2)),$$

$$C(u_1, u_2) (0 \leq u_1, u_2 \leq 1) \quad (\text{copula}).$$

( )  
 [8, 9, 14].

$\frac{1}{3}$ , - 0,5).  
 $\pm 1$ .  
 [13]

$$C_N(u_1, u_2; \nu) = \frac{1}{2f\sqrt{1-\nu^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi^{(-)}(u_1)} \int_{-\infty}^{\Phi^{(-)}(u_2)} \exp\left\{-\frac{y_1^2 - 2\nu y_1 y_2 + y_2^2}{2(1-\nu^2)}\right\} dy_1 dy_2, \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Phi^{(-)}(\bullet) - \quad , \quad ; Y_1, Y_2 - \quad ; \nu - \\ & \quad , \quad Y_1 \quad Y_2; u_1, u_2 - \quad - \\ & \quad , \quad X_1 \quad X_2 (u_i = F_i(x_i)) \\ i = 1, 2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(y_i) = F_i(x_i) \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (5)$$

$$(4), \quad 1 \quad X_2 \quad -$$

$$F_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = \Phi\left(\Phi^{(-)}(F_1(x_1)), \Phi^{(-)}(F_2(x_2)); \nu\right), \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\bullet, \bullet; \nu) - \quad , \quad - \\ & \quad , \quad (5) \quad - \end{aligned}$$

$$y_i = \Phi^{(-)}[F_i(x_i)] \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad , \quad Y_i \quad -$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{\partial F_{1,2}(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial F_{1,2}}{\partial y_1 \partial y_2} \cdot \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \cdot \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} = \\ &= N\left(\Phi^{(-)}(F_1(x_1)), \Phi^{(-)}(F_2(x_2)); \nu\right) \cdot \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \cdot \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$N(\bullet, \bullet; \nu) - \quad , \quad (5) \quad -$$

$$N(y_i) \frac{dy_i}{dx_i} = f_i(x_i) \quad (i = 1, 2),$$

$$N(\bullet) - \quad , \quad X_i \quad -$$

$$\frac{dy_i}{dx_i} = \frac{f_i(x_i)}{N(y_i)} = \frac{f_i(x_i)}{N(\Phi^{(-)}(F_i(x_i)))}.$$

$$X_1 \quad X_2 \quad -$$

$$f_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{N\left(\Phi^{(-)}(F_1(x_1)), \Phi^{(-)}(F_2(x_2)); \nu\right)}{N\left(\Phi^{(-)}(F_1(x_1))\right) \cdot N\left(\Phi^{(-)}(F_2(x_2))\right)} f_1(x_1) f_2(x_2). \quad (7)$$

$$f_1(x_1) f_2(x_2). \quad (7)$$

$$m_2(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_2^{(-)}[\Phi(y_2)] \cdot N\left(y_2; \mu \Phi^{(-)}(F_1(x_1)), \sqrt{1-\mu^2}\right) dy_2;$$

$$m_1(x_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1^{(-)}[\Phi(y_1)] \cdot N\left(y_1; \mu \Phi^{(-)}(F_2(x_2)), \sqrt{1-\mu^2}\right) dy_1,$$

$$F_1^{(-)}(\bullet), F_2^{(-)}(\bullet) -$$

$$X_1 \quad X_2.$$

(7)

(7)

( )

$$Q(u) \quad 0 \leq u \leq 1,$$

$$F(x) \quad (Q \equiv F^{(-)}).$$

(

(4) (5)).

[10, 12]

$$Q(u) = \beta_1 + \frac{u^{\beta_3} - (1-u)^{\beta_4}}{\beta_2},$$

$\beta_1 -$

,  $\beta_2 -$

,  $\beta_3, \beta_4 -$

$$\begin{cases} F(x) = u \\ x = \beta_1 + \frac{u^{\beta_3} - (1-u)^{\beta_4}}{\beta_2} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_3 u^{\beta_3-1} + \beta_4 (1-u)^{\beta_4-1}} \\ x = \beta_1 + \frac{u^{\beta_3} - (1-u)^{\beta_4}}{\beta_2} \end{cases}.$$

(8),

(6)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = \Phi(\Phi^{(-)}(u_1), \Phi^{(-)}(u_2); n), \\ x_1 = \} _{1_1} + \frac{u_1^{\} _{3_1} - (1-u_1)^{\} _{4_1}}}{\} _{2_1}}, \\ x_2 = \} _{1_2} + \frac{u_2^{\} _{3_2} - (1-u_2)^{\} _{4_2}}}{\} _{2_2}}, \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

$\} _{i_1}, \} _{i_2} \ (i = \overline{1, 4}) -$   
 $X_2.$

(7),

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{N(\Phi^{(-)}(u_1), \Phi^{(-)}(u_2); n)}{N(\Phi^{(-)}(u_1)) \cdot N(\Phi^{(-)}(u_2))} \cdot \frac{\} _{2_1}}{\} _{3_1} u_1^{\} _{3_1-1} + \} _{4_1} (1-u_1)^{\} _{4_1-1}} \times \\ \times \frac{\} _{2_2}}{\} _{3_2} u_2^{\} _{3_2-1} + \} _{4_2} (1-u_2)^{\} _{4_2-1}}, \\ x_1 = \} _{1_1} + \frac{u_1^{\} _{3_1} - (1-u_1)^{\} _{4_1}}}{\} _{2_1}}, \\ x_2 = \} _{1_2} + \frac{u_2^{\} _{3_2} - (1-u_2)^{\} _{4_2}}}{\} _{2_2}}. \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

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 $X_1 \ X_2.$ 

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(10)

$$\begin{aligned} M[X_1 \cdot X_2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1 x_2 f_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \} _{1_1} + \frac{(y_1)^{\} _{3_1} - (1-(y_1))^{\} _{4_1}}}{\} _{2_1}} \right) \times \\ &\times \left( \} _{1_2} + \frac{(y_2)^{\} _{3_2} - (1-(y_2))^{\} _{4_2}}}{\} _{2_2}} \right) N(y_1, y_2; n) dy_1 dy_2 = \Psi(n). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\Psi(n) - m_{X_1} m_{X_2} = \dots_{11} \uparrow_{X_1} \uparrow_{X_2}, \quad (11)$$

111

$$m_{X_1}, m_{X_2}, \dagger_{X_1}, \dagger_{X_2} - \quad -$$

$$\begin{matrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_1 & X_2. \end{matrix}, \dots_{11} - \quad -$$

$$(11) \quad -$$

MathCAD.

$$( \quad F_{1,2}(t_1, t_2) \quad [10]). \quad -$$

$$(i = \overline{1, 4}) \quad \text{"} \quad \}i, \}i_2 \quad -$$

$$t_1 = \}i_1 + \frac{u_1^{\}i_{31}}{\}i_{21}} - (1 - u_1)^{\}i_{41}}; \quad (12)$$

$$t_2 = \}i_2 + \frac{u_2^{\}i_{32}}{\}i_{22}} - (1 - u_2)^{\}i_{42}}$$

$$u_1, u_2, \quad t_1, t_2, \quad -$$

$$(5)$$

$$F_{1,2}(t_1, t_2) = \Phi(\Phi^{(-)}(u_1), \Phi^{(-)}(u_2); \text{"}).$$

$$(9), \quad P = \begin{matrix} Z_1 & Z_2 \\ \{Z_1 \geq 0 \cap Z_2 \geq 0\} \end{matrix} \quad -$$

$$(3)$$

$$P = 1 - F_1(0) - F_2(0) + F_{1,2}(0, 0) =$$

$$= 1 - u_1(0) - u_2(0) + \Phi(\Phi^{(-)}(u_1(0)), \Phi^{(-)}(u_2(0)); \text{"}), \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{matrix} u_1(0), u_2(0) - \\ t_1 = 0 \quad t_2 = 0. \end{matrix}, \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$Z_1 \quad Z_2 \quad -$$

$$P = \{ \overset{\circ}{Z}_1 \geq t \cap \overset{\circ}{Z}_2 \geq t \}, \quad (14)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{Z}_1 \quad \overset{\circ}{Z}_2, \quad t - \quad -$$

$$\begin{matrix} Z_1 & Z_2 ( \\ S_2). & t \end{matrix} \quad S_1 \quad -$$

$$1. \quad -$$

$$1, \quad \dots_{11} = 0,5. \quad -$$

$$( \quad S_1 = S_2 = 0). \quad -$$



1 -

(14)

$S_{1_1}$	$S_{2_1}$	$S_{1_2}$	$S_{2_2}$	$t$	(13)	$Z_1$	$Z_2$	$Z_1$	$Z_2$	$Z_1$	$Z_2$
0,7	0,2	0,7	0,2	-2,0	0,9968	0,9967	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9999	0,9999	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	1	1	0,9974	0,9973			
-0,7	0,2	0,7	0,2	-2,0	0,9569	0,9562	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9829	0,9829	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	0,9946	0,9946	0,9974	0,9973			
-0,7	0,2	-0,7	0,2	-2,0	0,9254	0,9173	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9686	0,9661	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	0,9897	0,9892	0,9974	0,9973			
0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	-2,0	0,9872	0,9864	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9880	0,9980	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	0,9997	0,9997	0,9974	0,9973			
-0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	-2,0	0,9559	0,9537	0,9586	0,955			
				-2,5	0,9810	0,9807	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	0,9921	0,9921	0,9974	0,9973			
-0,7	0,8	-0,7	0,8	-2,0	0,9294	0,9220	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9665	0,9637	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	0,9853	0,9845	0,9974	0,9973			
0,3	-0,6	0,3	-0,6	-2,0	0,9910	0,9905	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9996	0,9996	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	1	1	0,9974	0,9973			
0,7	0,8	0,3	-0,6	-2,0	0,9891	0,9885	0,9586	0,9550			
				-2,5	0,9988	0,9988	0,9883	0,9876			
				-3,0	1	1	0,9974	0,9973			

( 1 ) ,

 $Z_1$  ,  $Z_2$  $Z_1$   $Z_2$ . $Z_1$   $Z_2$ .

[7, 8]

$$F(x_1, x_2) = F_1(x_1)F_2(x_2) \left[ 1 + r \left( 1 - F_1^p(x_1) \right) \left( 1 - F_2^q(x_2) \right) \right], \quad (15)$$

$p, q \geq 1.$

[8],

$Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{21}, \dots, Z_{12},$

$$P = \{Z_1 \geq 0 \cap Z_2 \geq 0\}$$

(15),

(8),

$$P = 1 - u_1(0) - u_2(0) + u_1(0)u_2(0) \left[ 1 + r \left( 1 - (u_1(0))^p \right) \left( 1 - (u_2(0))^q \right) \right], \quad (16)$$

$$(12) \quad t_1 = 0 \quad t_2 = 0. \\ 2$$

(14),

$Z_1, Z_2, \dots, t.$

( $\dots, \dots, Z_{21}, \dots, Z_{12}$ )

$Z_1, Z_2$

$\dots, \dots, \dots, [8].$

(15)

$\dots_{11} = 0,25.$

$r, p, q$   
[7].

2,

$Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{21}, \dots, Z_{12},$

( $\dots, \dots, \dots, \dots$ ).

2 –

(14),

$S_{1_1}$	$S_{2_1}$	$S_{1_2}$	$S_{2_2}$	$t$	(13)	(16)	
0,3	0,6	0,5	0,7			... <sub>21</sub> =0,20; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15	... <sub>21</sub> =0,05; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15
				-1,5	0,903 7	0,9005	0,9011
				-2,0	0,970 3	0,9698	0,9698
				-2,5	0,992 0	0,9919	0,9919
0,7	0,2	0,5	0,7			... <sub>21</sub> =0,25; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15	... <sub>21</sub> =0,1; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,05
				-1,5	0,930 1	0,9282	0,9289
				-2,0	0,985 8	0,9857	0,9858
				-2,5	0,997 0	0,9970	0,9970
0,2	-0,5	0,5	0,7			... <sub>21</sub> =0,2; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,25	... <sub>21</sub> =0,1; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15
				-1,5	0,903 2	0,8997	0,9002
				-2,0	0,977 4	0,9770	0,9770
				-2,5	0,996 1	0,9961	0,9961
0,2	-0,5	0,2	-0,7			... <sub>21</sub> =0,2; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,25	... <sub>21</sub> =0,1; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15
				-1,5	0,898 4	0,8946	0,8950
				-2,0	0,983 1	0,9829	0,9829
				-2,5	0,998 6	0,9986	0,9986
0,7	0,2	0,7	0,2			... <sub>21</sub> =0,2; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,25	... <sub>21</sub> =0,1; ... <sub>12</sub> =0,15
				-1,5	0,950 5	0,9492	0,9494
				-2,0	0,996 8	0,9967	0,9967
				-2,5	0,999 9	0,9999	0,9999

$$P = [(G > 0) \cap (G > 0) / t = t], \quad (16)$$

$$G > 0 \quad G > 0 - \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad (G) \quad (G) -$$

$$(t) \quad . \quad G \quad G \quad . \quad (16) -$$

$$P = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty f(G, G) dG dG, \quad (17)$$

$$f(G, G) - \quad G \quad G .$$

$$(13).$$

« -3SL » « ».

$$G \quad G ,$$

« -3SL» « -3SL », 3.

	$m,$	$\dagger,$	$S_1$	$S_2$	...11
$G$	1521	507	0,12	-0,26	0,205
$G$	562	193	0,25	0,31	

$G \quad G$  , 3, ,

$G \quad G$  :

$$\} _{1_1} = -0,22197; \} _{2_1} = 0,254162; \} _{3_1} = 0,149499; \} _{4_1} = 0,229214;$$

$$\} _{1_2} = -0,212099; \} _{2_2} = 0,142211; \} _{3_2} = 0,073333; \} _{4_2} = 0,109244.$$

MathCAD (11) . 1.

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TOL := 10-6

λ1x := -0.22197    λ2x := 0.254162    λ3x := 0.149499    λ4x := 0.229214
λ1y := -0.212099  λ2y := 0.142211    λ3y := 0.073333    λ4y := 0.109244

ρ11 := 0.205

f1(t1) := λ1x +  $\frac{\text{cnorm}(t_1)^{\lambda_{3x}} - (1 - \text{cnorm}(t_1))^{\lambda_{4x}}}{\lambda_{2x}}$ 

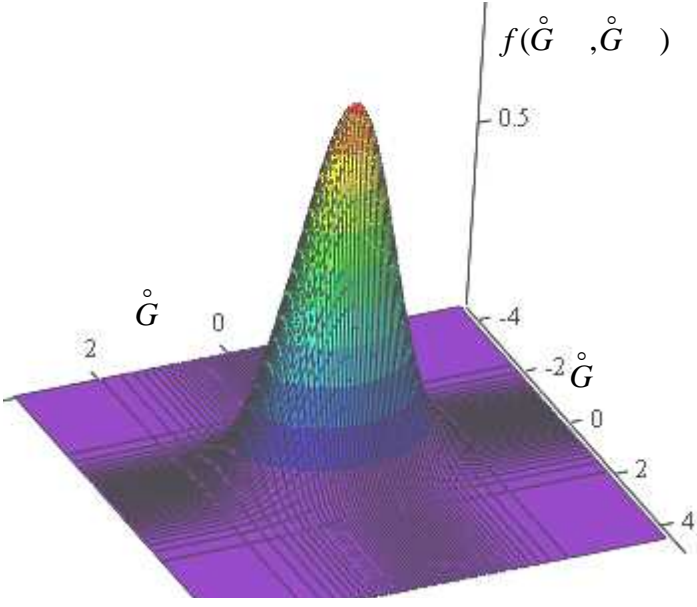
f2(t2) := λ1y +  $\frac{\text{cnorm}(t_2)^{\lambda_{3y}} - (1 - \text{cnorm}(t_2))^{\lambda_{4y}}}{\lambda_{2y}}$ 

Ψ(θ) :=  $\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\theta^2}} \int_{-10}^{10} \int_{-10}^{10} f_1(t_1) \cdot f_2(t_2) \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-(t_1^2 - 2\theta \cdot t_1 \cdot t_2 + t_2^2)}{2(1-\theta^2)}\right] dt_1 dt_2$ 

u := ρ11
θ0 := root(Ψ(u) - ρ11, u)
θ0 = 0.20554
Ψ(θ0) = 0.205

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. 2 - .

$G$   $G$  . 2.

$$P = 0,9969; \quad -P = 0,9996. \quad (17)$$

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2. . . . ., 1975. 648 .
3. . . . ., 1971. 576 .
4. . . . ., 1995. .1-2. . 37-43.
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14.12.2018