

图书基本信息

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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.

书籍目录

PAPERS

- Introducing a Generalized Statistical Control Chart for Over- Or Under-Dispersed Count Data
- Warranty Cost Analysis: On Modelling Warranty Repairs-Availabilities for Two-Part Partition of States for Aggregated Markov Repairable Systems
- Characterization of a New Multivariate Ageing Notion: An Example-
- The M-Bayesian Credible Limits Of the Reliability and Its Applications
- Optimal Redundancy Allocation for Cold-Standby Systems
- A Parameter Estimation Method for a Multi-State Deteriorating System with Incomplete Information
- Reliable Life Estimation under Ranked Set Sampling-
- Neural Networks Modelin~ For Software Detected and Corrected Fault Prediction
- Optimal Maintenance Policy for Systems Suffer Damage in Discrete Time Process
- Reliability Analysis of Electrical Connector Contacts Based On Accelerated Degradation Tests by Vibration
- Applying AHP Method to Evaluate Quality in Crisis & Emergency Management
- Reliability Analysis of A Complex System With Three Modes of Failure Under Waiting Attended By Two Repairmen With Different Skills
- Integrated SPC/EPC Control of PVC Glove Production Process On Generalized Start-up Demonstration Tests
- Optimal design of heterogeneous series-parallel systems with mixed redundancy types
- Reliability research of k-out-of-n: g supply chain system based on copula-
- Small sample test and assessment method for dz4 alloy material's s-n and p-s-n curves
- Warranty. claim analysis for nonrepairable items considering human factors-
- Optimal Preventive Matainance Based on Warranty Policy-Queuing models with two types of service: applications for dependability planning of complex systems
- Sequential series systems and their risk assessments
- Inference on two-parameter proportional reverse hazards family-
- On maximum order statistics from heterogeneous geometric variable
- Exact reliability of generalized multi-state consecutive-k-out of-n system

Optimal release problem based on stochastic differential equation model for a large-scale open source solution
Failure Process Modeling for Systems with General Repairs
Service Performance Analysis of Cloud Computing systems
Extended Optimal Replacement Policy with Age-Dependent Minimal Repair and Cumulative Repair-Cost Limit
Optimal replacement policies for three continuous damage models
Modeling Accelerated Life Tests with Dependent Failure Modes
Diagnostic and prognostic modeling of high-speed milling machine cutters
Non-parametric bootstrapping in software reliability assessment
Optimal Reliability Improvement, Warranty Policy and Sale Price for Second-Hand Products
Optimal Burn-In and Preventive Maintenance Strategy for a Warranted Product with Random Minimal Repair
Differential Evolution for Single-Objective Optimization
Influence factors and range of the Weibull shape parameter
Geometric analysis of performance region based on the monte-carlo method
Application of deicion fixed point to the reliability allocation
Dynamic Bayesian Networks for Assessing Reliability of Hybrid Systems
Bathtub Distributions through percentile residual life functions
On the Skewness of Order Statistics with Applications
Queueing Model of the Non-reliable Hybrid Data Transmission Channel With Heterogeneous Links
Software reliability modeling with randomness of fault correction probability
Estimator of failure probability in the case of linear degradation by simulation
Reliability assesment for refrigeration system based on combined universal generating functions and stochastic process method
Quality Control Via System-level Burn-in
A Repair-time Limit Replacement Molel with Imperfect Repair
A Multi-state Fault Tree Analysis Based Bayesian Network Modeling Method for Failure Prediction
Estimating the Parameters of Bivariate Weibull Distribution under Random Censoring
Multivariate Likelihood Ratio Ordering Results for k -out-of- n Systems
Integrated Importance Measure of Multi-state k-out-of-n: g

Systems

Stability Analysis of a Repair Model for a Cold Stand by System
with Priority in Use and Repair

Optimal Replication Node Assignment in File Versioning Protocol to
Assure Low Access Costs for Read Clients

Statistical test plan design of reliability integrated compliance
test based on reliability growth information-

New Models and Measures for Reliability Using Fuzzv Sets

Lz - transform for A Discrete-state Continuous-time Markov Process
and Its Application to Dynamic Multi-state

System Reliability Analyses

Two-unit Cold Standby Repairable Deteriorated System with Repairman
Vacation

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PLENARY TALKS

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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