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图书基本信息

- 书名:<<第七届国际可靠性数学、理论、方法与应用会议论文集>>
- 13位ISBN编号:9787564039837
- 10位ISBN编号:7564039833
- 出版时间:2011-6
- 出版时间:北京理工大学出版社
- 作者:崔利荣,赵先 主编
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内容概要

This proceedings is the collection of papers from the Seventh International Conference on Mathematical Methods inReliability (MMR2011) -Theory, Methods, and Applications. The MMR2011 focuses on all aspects of mathematicalmethods 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 andrisk, 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 -"HighlyReliable". Also it enhances international exchanges and promotes advances in reliability/risk theories and techniques.

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书籍目录

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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 ptimal 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 ChannelWith 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



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PLENARY TALKS ABSTRACTS

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章节摘录

版权页:插图:1 IntroductionThe first start-up demonstration test was proposed by Hahn & amp; 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 totalfailures) start-up demonstration test was presented by Balakrishna & amp; Chan (2000). After that, the TSTF (total successes totalfailures), CSCF (consecutive successes consecutive failures) and TSCF (total successes consecutive failures) start-updemonstration tests were suggested by Smith & amp; Griffith (2008). Their definitions are almost the same to the CSTF start-updemonstration test except that the words "consecutive" or "total" need to be replaced appropriately. Smith & amp; 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. TheCSTF, TSCF and TSTF start-up demonstration tests are all special situations of the R1-CS/TS/R2 -CF/TF start-updemonstration test, and the CSCF start-up demonstration test is a special situation of the RI -CS/R2 -CF start-updemonstration test. A literature review shows that two kinds of methodologies are used for probabilistic analysis. One is the probabilitygenerating function approach. The other is the finite Markov chain imbedding approach. By using the probability generatingfunction approach, Viveros & amp; 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 & amp; Chan (2000) obtained the probability mass function, the mean and the cnditional 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 imbeddingapproach, 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 firstformally named by Fu & amp; Koutras (1994). After that some studies about the improving and application of this approach havebeen published, such as Balakrishnan & amp; Koutras (2002), Fu & amp; Lou (2003), Martin (2005), and Zhao & amp; Cui (2007, 2009) etc.. In this paper, the finite Markov chain imbedding approach will be used to discuss some problems about the new start-updemonstration tests.



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