

开关寿命连续型且部件修复非新的温贮备可修系统

张民悦, 连爱玲

(兰州理工大学理学院, 兰州 730050)

摘要:主要讨论在开关不完全可靠、部件修复非新且修理工可多重休假的情况下,通过假定部件的工作寿命、贮备寿命、转换开关的寿命以及部件1的修理时间均服从指数分布,修理工的休假时间、开关和部件2的修理时间均服从一般连续型分布,分析讨论系统可能出现的状态,利用补充变量法将其扩充为广义 Markov 过程,再建立状态微分方程,并应用 Laplace 变换及其反演,得到系统的可用度、故障频度、系统等待修理的概率与修理工休假概率、可靠度及首次故障前平均时间等重要可靠性指标。最后给出了在开关完全可靠的情形下,即修理工多重休假且部件修复非新,系统的稳态指标。

关键词:开关寿命连续型;修复非新;修理工多重休假;补充变量法;广义 Markov 过程;Laplace 变换

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引言

温贮备系统是可靠性模型中比较重要的模型之一^[1-2],此类模型从实际出发,考虑了部件在贮备过程中也会发生失效的情况。文献[3]研究了2个不同部件温贮备系统的几何模型。文献[4-5]研究了具有优先权的温贮备系统。以上文献均未考虑修理工休假的情况,在实际中,修理工休假对系统有重要的作用,文献[6-8]把修理工休假的情况引入到温贮备系统中,研究了修理工休假情况下系统的可靠性。在贮备系统中,贮备部件通常需要转换开关来转换,文献[9]分析了开关不完全可靠的情况下系统的可靠性。文献[10]考虑了开关不完全可靠和修理工多重休假两种因素下的温贮备系统可靠性。

上述文献都是假定在部件能够修复如新的情况下研究的,但在实际生活中,失效部件随着修理次数的增多,其使用寿命会越来越短,故障修理时间会越来越长。文献[11-12]是修理工在不同休假情况下部件不能修复

如新的温贮备系统。文献[13-14]研究的是修复非新的并联系统。

本文在以上文献的基础上对部件不能修复如新的温贮备可修系统进行延伸,综合考虑了修理工休假、开关不完全可靠以及部件修复非新等因素下,应用补充变量法和广义 Markov 过程法得到系统的主要可靠性指标。

1 模型假定

根据已有文献对系统模型做如下假定:

(1) 系统由两个不同型部件、一个不完全可靠的转换开关和一个多重休假的修理工组成。初始时刻,系统良好,部件1工作,部件2温贮备,修理工休假。

(2) 部件1比部件2有优先使用权和修理权,修理工采用多重休假的策略。

(3) 定义系统的第 n 次循环是从部件第 $n-1$ 次修理完成到第 n 次修理完成之间的时间间隔, $n=1,2,3,\dots$ 。

(4) 系统故障后修复非新,设部件1在第 $n(n=1,$

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作者简介:张民悦(1958-),男,河南南乐人,教授,主要从事可靠性数学理论及其应用方面的研究,(E-mail)zhangminyue@lut.cn;

连爱玲(1990-),女,甘肃白银人,硕士生,主要从事可靠性数学理论及其应用方面的研究,(E-mail)1558201667@qq.com

2, …) 周期中的工作时间和修理时间分别记为 X_1^n, Y_1^n , 其分布分别为:

$$F_1^n(t) = 1 - \exp\{-a^{n-1}\lambda t\}, a > 0, \lambda > 0$$

$$G_1^n(t) = 1 - \exp\{-b^{n-1}\mu t\}, 1 > b > 0, \mu > 0$$

设部件2的工作时间、贮备时间和修理时间分别记为 F_2, W, G_2 , 其分布分别为: $F_2(t) = 1 - \exp\{-\partial t\}, \partial > 0$

$$W(t) = 1 - \exp\{-\beta t\}, \beta > 0$$

$$G_2(t) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\int_0^t u(x) dx\right\}, \int_0^\infty g_2(t) \cdot t =$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu}, \mu > 0$$

开关的寿命和修理时间分别记为 L, G_k , 其分布分别为:

$$L(t) = 1 - \exp\{-pt\}, p > 0$$

$$G_k(t) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\int_0^t q(x) dx\right\}, \int_0^\infty g_k(t) \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{q}$$

修理工每次休假时间 $H(t)$ 分布函数为:

$$H(t) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\int_0^t a(x) dx\right\}, \int_0^\infty h(t) \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{a}$$

(5) 随机变量之间均相互独立。

2 系统的状态方程及其求解

令 $N^n(t)$ 表示系统在时刻 t 时所处的状态, 则系统可能的状态如下:

$$0 = (a, b, c, e), 1 = (a, b, d, e), 2 = (a, g, c, e)$$

$$3 = (a, g, d, e), 4 = (f, h, c, e), 5 = (f, h, d, e)$$

$$6 = (a, b, k), 7 = (a, g, k), 8 = (f, h, k), 9 = (i, h, c)$$

$$10 = (i, h, d), 11 = (a, j, c), 12 = (a, j, d)$$

$$13 = (f, g, c, e), 14 = (f, g, d, e), 15 = (f, b, d, e)$$

$$16 = (f, b, k), 17 = (f, g, k), 18 = (i, g, c)$$

$$19 = (i, g, d), 20 = (f, j, c), 21 = (f, j, d)$$

其中: a 表示部件1工作, b 表示部件2贮备, c 表示开关正常, d 表示开关失效, e 表示修理工休假, f 表示部件1失效, g 表示部件2失效, h 表示部件2工作, i 表示部件1修理, j 表示部件2修理, k 表示开关修理。显然, 系统的状态空间为:

$$E = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21\}$$

系统的工作状态 $F = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$, 系统的故障状态 $W = \{13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21\}$, 此模型过程不是 Markov 过程, 引入补充变量: $X^{(n)}(t)$ 表示在时刻 t 时系统在第 n 次循环中修理工已用去的休假时间, $Y^{(n)}(t)$ 表示在时刻 t 时系统在第 n 次循环中正在被修理的部件已用去的修理时间, $Z^{(n)}(t)$

表示在时刻 t 时系统在第 n 次循环中开关已用去的修理时间, 则 $\{N^{(n)}(t), X^{(n)}(t), Y^{(n)}(t), Z^{(n)}(t)\}$ 构成一个广义 Markov 过程, 系统在时刻 t 的状态概率定义为:

$$P_i(t, x) dx = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = i, x \leq X^{(n)}(t) < x + dx\}$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15$$

$$P_j(t, y) dy = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = j, y \leq Y^{(n)}(t) < y + dy\}$$

$$j = 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21$$

$$P_k(t, z) dz = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = k, z \leq Z^{(n)}(t) < z + dz\}$$

$$k = 6, 7, 8, 16, 17$$

为了计算的方便, 引入以下变换:

拉普拉斯变换:

$$h(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} dH(x), \bar{H}(x) = 1 - H(x), x > 0$$

拉普拉斯司梯阶变换:

$$P_i^*(s, x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} P_i(t, x) dt, s > 0$$

由偏微分方程理论可得系统各状态概率微分方程组:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p + a(x)\right]P_0(t, x) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + a(x)\right]P_1(t, x) = pP_0(t, x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + p + a(x)\right]P_2(t, x) = \beta P_0(t, x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + a(x)\right]P_3(t, x) =$$

$$pP_2(t, x) + \beta P_1(t, x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \partial + p + a(x)\right]P_4(t, x) = a^{n-1}\lambda P_0(t, x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \partial + a(x)\right]P_5(t, x) = pP_4(t, x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + q(z)\right]P_6(t, z) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + a^{n-1}\lambda + q(z)\right]P_7(t, z) = \beta P_6(t, z)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \partial + q(z)\right]P_8(t, z) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial + p\right]P_9(t, y) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial\right]P_{10}(t, y) = pP_9(t, y)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a^{n-1}\lambda + p + u(y)\right]P_{11}(t, y) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a^{n-1}\lambda + u(y)\right]P_{12}(t, y) = pP_{11}(t, y)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + p + a(x)\right]P_{13}(t, x) = a^{n-1}\lambda P_2(t, x) + \partial P_4(t, x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a(x) \right] P_{14}(t,x) &= pP_{13}(t,x) + \\ &a^{n-1} \lambda P_3(t,x) + \partial P_5(t,x) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \beta + a(x) \right] P_{15}(t,x) &= a^{n-1} \lambda P_1(t,x) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \beta + q(z) \right] P_{16}(t,z) &= a^{n-1} \lambda P_6(t,z) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + q(z) \right] P_{17}(t,z) &= a^{n-1} \lambda P_7(t,z) + \\ \beta P_{16}(t,z) + \partial P_8(t,z) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1} \mu + p \right] P_{18}(t,y) &= \partial P_9(t,y) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1} \mu \right] P_{19}(t,y) &= pP_{18}(t,y) + \partial P_{10}(t,y) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + p + u(y) \right] P_{20}(t,y) &= a^{n-1} \lambda P_{11}(t,y) \\ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + u(y) \right] P_{21}(t,y) &= pP_{20}(t,y) + \\ &a^{n-1} \lambda P_{12}(t,y) \end{aligned}$$

初始条件: $P_0(0,0) = 1$, 其余为 0, 边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} P_0(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_0(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty q(z)P_6(t,z)dz + \\ &\int_0^\infty b^{n-1}\mu P_9(t,y)dy + \int_0^\infty u(y)P_{11}(t,y)dy + 1 \\ P_6(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_1(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty u(y)P_{12}(t,y)dy \\ P_7(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_3(t,x)dx + \beta P_6(t,0) + \\ &\int_0^\infty b^{n-1}\mu P_{19}(t,y)dy \\ P_8(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_5(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty u(y)P_{21}(t,y)dy \\ P_9(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_4(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty q(z)P_8(t,z)dz + \\ &\int_0^\infty u(y)P_{20}(t,y)dy \\ P_{11}(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_2(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty q(z)P_7(t,z)dz + \\ &\int_0^\infty b^{n-1}\mu P_{18}(t,y)dy \\ P_{16}(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_{15}(t,x)dx + a^{n-1}\lambda P_6(t,0) \\ P_{17}(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_{14}(t,x)dx + a^{n-1}\lambda P_7(t,0) + \\ &\beta P_{16}(t,0) \\ P_{18}(t,0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x)P_{13}(t,x)dx + \int_0^\infty q(z)P_{17}(t,z)dz \\ P_i(t,0) &= 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, \\ &20, 21 \end{aligned}$$

对上述各式作 Laplace 变量并求解可得相应的 $P_i^*(s,x)$ 及 $P_i^*(s,0)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} P_0^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)x} \bar{H}(x) \\ P_1^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)x} \bar{H}(x)(1 - e^{-px}) \\ P_2^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p)x} \bar{H}(x)(1 - e^{-\beta x}) \\ P_3^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)x} \bar{H}(x)(1 + e^{-(\beta+p)x} - \\ &e^{-\beta x} - e^{-px}) \\ P_4^*(s,x) &= k_1 P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+\partial+p)x} \bar{H}(x)(1 - \\ &e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta-\partial)x}) \\ P_5^*(s,x) &= k_1 P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+\partial)x} \bar{H}(x)(1 + \\ &k_2 e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p-\partial)x} - e^{-px}) \\ P_6^*(s,z) &= P_6^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)z} \bar{G}(z) \\ P_7^*(s,z) &= P_6^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)z} \bar{G}(z)(1 - e^{-\beta z}) \\ P_8^*(s,z) &= P_8^*(s,0)e^{-(s+\partial)z} \bar{G}(z) \\ P_9^*(s,y) &= P_9^*(s,0)e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial+p)y} \\ P_{10}^*(s,y) &= P_9^*(s,0)e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial)y} (1 - e^{-py}) \\ P_{11}^*(s,y) &= P_{11}^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p)y} \bar{G}_2(y) \\ P_{12}^*(s,y) &= P_{11}^*(s,0)e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)y} \bar{G}_2(y)(1 - e^{-py}) \\ P_{13}^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+p)x} \bar{H}(x) [1 + \\ &k_1(e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)x} - e^{-\partial x}) - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda x}] \\ P_{14}^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-sx} \bar{H}(x) [1 + e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+p)x} + \\ &k_1 e^{-\partial x}(e^{-px} - 1) + \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta} e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)x} - \\ &\left(\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} + k_1 k_2 \right) e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)x} - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda x} - e^{-px}] \\ P_{15}^*(s,x) &= P_0^*(s,0)e^{-(s+\beta)x} \bar{H}(x) \\ &\left[\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda + p} e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+p)x} - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda x} \right] \\ P_{16}^*(s,z) &= P_6^*(s,0)e^{-(s+\beta)z} \bar{G}(z)(1 - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda z}) \\ P_{17}^*(s,z) &= [P_6^*(s,0)(1 + e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)z} - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda z} - e^{-\beta z}) + \\ &P_8^*(s,0)(1 - e^{-\partial z})] \bar{G}(z)e^{-sz} \\ P_{18}^*(s,y) &= P_9^*(s,0)e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu+p)y} (1 - e^{-\partial y}) \\ P_{19}^*(s,y) &= P_9^*(s,0)e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu)y} (1 + e^{-(p+\partial)y} - \\ &e^{-py} - e^{-\partial y}) \\ P_{20}^*(s,y) &= P_{10}^*(s,0)e^{-(s+p)y} \bar{G}_2(y)(1 - e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda y}) \\ P_{21}^*(s,y) &= P_{10}^*(s,0)e^{-sy} \bar{G}_2(y)(1 + e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+p)y} - \\ &e^{-a^{n-1}\lambda y} - e^{-py}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_0^*(s,0) &= 1/\{s[1-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)-MD_7- \\
 &\quad (MD_7+D_4)g(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)-k_1k_3N]\} \\
 P_6^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)(D_4+D_7M) \\
 P_7^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)[D_2+(\beta-1)D_4+b^{n-1}\mu \\
 &\quad \partial Nk_1(k_4-k_5)] \\
 P_8^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)k_1[D_6+k_2h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)] \\
 P_9^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)k_1N \\
 P_{11}^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)M \\
 P_{16}^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)\left[\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda+p}h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)-\right. \\
 &\quad \left.h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)+a^{n-1}\lambda D_4\right] \\
 P_{17}^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)[D_1+(a^{n-1}\lambda-1)D_2+a^{n-1}\lambda \\
 &\quad (\beta-1)D_6+\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta}h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)+ \\
 &\quad \left(k_1k_2(\partial-1)-\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p})h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)] \\
 P_{18}^*(s,0) &= P_0^*(s,0)[(D_4+MD_7)(g(s)-g(s+\beta) \\
 &\quad -D_3)+(D_6+k_2h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p))(g(s)- \\
 &\quad g(s+\partial))+(h(s+p)-k_1(D_5+h(s+\partial+p)))]
 \end{aligned}$$

其中记

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= h(s)-h(s+p) \\
 D_2 &= h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p) \\
 D_3 &= g(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)-g(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta) \\
 D_4 &= h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p) \\
 D_5 &= h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p)-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p) \\
 D_6 &= h(s+\partial)-h(s+\partial+p) \\
 D_7 &= g_2(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)-g_2(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p) \\
 D_8 &= h(s+\partial+p)-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p) \\
 k_1 &= \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta-\partial} \\
 k_2 &= \frac{p}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p-\partial} \\
 k_3 &= \frac{b^{n-1}\mu}{s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial} \\
 k_4 &= \frac{1}{(s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial)(s+b^{n-1}\mu)} \\
 k_5 &= \frac{1}{(s+b^{n-1}\mu+p+\partial)(s+b^{n-1}\mu+p)} \\
 M &= \frac{D_3D_4+D_5+k_1k_5Nb^{n-1}\mu\partial}{1-D_3D_7} \\
 N &= D_8+(D_6+k_2h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p))g(s+\partial)
 \end{aligned}$$

3 系统的可靠性分析

3.1 系统的可用度

定理 1 系统的瞬时可用度为 $A(t)$, 其 Laplace 变换

$A^*(s)$ 和稳态可用度 A 分别为

$$A^*(s) = P_0^*(s,0)A_0 \tag{1}$$

$$A = \frac{\Lambda_1}{\Lambda_2} \tag{2}$$

其中

$$A_0 = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{1}{s+a^{n-1}\lambda}[1-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)+M(1-g_2(s+a^{n-1}\lambda))+(D_4+D_7M)(1-g(s+a^{n-1}\lambda))]$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \frac{k_1}{s+\partial}[1-h(s+\partial)+(D_6+k_2h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p))(1-g(s+\partial))]A_1 = \tilde{\Gamma}_1 + \tilde{\Gamma}_2$$

$$\Lambda_2 = 1-h(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)-(\tilde{D}_7\tilde{M}+\tilde{D}_4)g(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)-\tilde{D}_7\tilde{M}-k_1\tilde{k}_3\tilde{N}\tilde{D}_i = D_i(s=0)$$

$$\tilde{k}_i = k_i(s=0)$$

$$\tilde{M} = M(s=0)$$

$$\tilde{N} = N(s=0)$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_i = \Gamma_i(s=0)$$

证明 由系统瞬时可用度定义得

$$A(t) = \sum_{i=0}^5 \int_0^\infty P_i(t,x) dx + \sum_{i=6}^8 \int_0^\infty P_i(t,z) dz + \sum_{i=9}^{12} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,y) dy$$

作拉普拉斯变换,并将各状态方程的解代入即得式(1)。

再根据文献[15],由 Tauber 定理 $A = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} A(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sA^*(s)$ 及式(1)可得系统稳态可用度式(2)。

3.2 系统的故障频度

定理 2 系统的瞬时故障频度为 $W(t)$, 其 Laplace 变换为

$$W^*(s) = P_0^*(s,0)A_3 \tag{3}$$

稳态故障频度为

$$W = \frac{\Lambda_4}{\Lambda_2} \tag{4}$$

其中

$$\Lambda_3 = a^{n-1}\lambda\Gamma_1 + \partial\Gamma_2 + \frac{\partial k_1 N}{s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial} - \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p} \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p-\partial}(1-h(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p))$$

$$\Lambda_4 = a^{n-1}\lambda\tilde{\Gamma}_1 + \partial\tilde{\Gamma}_2 + \frac{\partial k_1 \tilde{N}}{b^{n-1}\mu+\partial} -$$

$$\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p-\partial}(1-h(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p))$$

证明 由文献[15],有

$$W(t) = a^{n-1}\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \int_0^\infty P_i(t,x) dx + \partial \sum_{i=4}^5 \int_0^\infty P_i(t,x) dx + a^{n-1}\lambda \sum_{i=6}^7 \int_0^\infty P_i(t,z) dz + \partial \int_0^\infty P_8(t,z) dz + \partial \sum_{i=9}^{10} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,y) dy + a^{n-1}\lambda \sum_{i=11}^{12} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,y) dy$$

对上式作 Laplace 变换,并将各状态方程的解带入即得

$$式(3)。再根据 Tanber 定理, W = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W(t)}{t} =$$

$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sW^*(s)$, 并应用洛必达法则,得式(4)。

3.3 系统等待修理的概率与修理工休假的概率

定理3 记 t 时刻,系统等待修理的概率与修理工休假的概率分别为 $P^1(t), P^2(t)$, 其 Laplace 变换分别为

$$P^1*(s) = P_0^*(s,0)\Lambda_5 \tag{5}$$

$$P^2*(s) = P_0^*(s,0)\Lambda_6 \tag{6}$$

系统等待修理概率和修理工休假概率的稳态结果分别为

$$P^1 = \frac{\Lambda_7}{\Lambda_2} \tag{7}$$

$$P^2 = \frac{\Lambda_8}{\Lambda_2} \tag{8}$$

其中

$$\Lambda_5 = \frac{k_1}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} \left(\frac{p + \partial}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} + k_2 \right) (1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)) - \frac{1}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta} \frac{\beta}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta}$$

$$(1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)) - \frac{1}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda)) -$$

$$\frac{D_4 + D_7 M}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g(s + a^{n-1}\lambda)) + \frac{1}{s} (1 - h(s)) - \frac{k_1}{s + \partial}$$

$$(1 - h(s + \partial)) + \partial k_1 k_4 N + (D_4 + D_7 M + k_1 D_6 + k_1 k_2 h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)) \frac{1}{s} (1 - g(s)) +$$

$$\frac{k_1 D_6 + k_1 k_2 h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)}{s + \partial} (1 - g(s + \partial))$$

$$\Lambda_6 = \frac{1}{s} (1 - h(s)) - \frac{\beta}{(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)}$$

$$(1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)) - \frac{1}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p}$$

$$\left(\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p - \partial} - \frac{p + \partial}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} k_1 - k_1 k_2 \right)$$

$$(1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p))$$

$$\Lambda_8 = 1 - h(0) - \frac{\beta}{(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)^2} (1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)) -$$

$$\frac{1}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} \left(\frac{a^{n-1}\lambda}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p - \partial} - \frac{p + \partial}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} k_1 - k_1 k_2 \right)$$

$$(1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p))$$

$$\Lambda_7 = \frac{k_1}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} \left(\frac{p + \partial}{a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p} + k_2 \right)$$

$$(1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)) - \frac{\beta}{(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)^2}$$

$$(1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)) - \frac{1}{a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda)) -$$

$$\frac{\tilde{D}_4 + \tilde{D}_7 \tilde{M}}{a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g(a^{n-1}\lambda)) + (1 - h(0)) -$$

$$\frac{k_1}{\partial} (1 - h(\partial)) + \partial k_1 \tilde{k}_4 \tilde{N} + (\tilde{D}_4 + \tilde{D}_7 \tilde{M} + k_1 \tilde{D}_6 +$$

$$k_1 k_2 h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)) (1 - g(0)) +$$

$$\frac{k_1 \tilde{D}_6 + k_1 k_2 h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)}{\partial} (1 - g(\partial))$$

证明

$$P^1(t) = \sum_{i=13}^{15} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,x) dx + \sum_{i=16}^{17} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,z) dz + \sum_{i=18}^{21} \int_0^\infty P_i(t,y) dy$$

$$P^2(t) = \sum_i \int_0^\infty P_i(t,x) dx, i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15$$

作 Laplace 变换,并将相应各状态方程的解带入即可得式(5)和(6),再根据 Tanber 定理,并应用洛必达法则,得式(7)和(8)。

4 系统的可靠度和首次故障前的平均时间

要求系统的可靠度 $R(t)$, 需将系统基本模型中的故障状态 W 换作吸收状态,即系统构成一个新的广义 Markov 过程 $\{N^{(n)}(t), X^{(n)}(t), Y^{(n)}(t), t \geq 0\}$, 其中 $N^{(n)}(t)$ 表示系统在时刻 t 所处的状态, $\{N^{(n)}(t), t > 0\}$ 是在工作状态 F 上的随机变量,令

$$Q_i(t,x) dx = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = i, x \leq X^{(n)}(t) < x + dx\} \\ i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$Q_j(t,y) dy = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = j, y \leq Y^{(n)}(t) < y + dy\} \\ j = 9, 10, 11, 12$$

$$Q_k(t,z) dz = P\{N^{(n)}(t) = k, z \leq Z^{(n)}(t) < z + dz\} \\ k = 6, 7, 8$$

由偏微分方程理论可得微分方程组:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p + a(x) \right] Q_0(t,x) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + a(x) \right] Q_1(t,x) = pQ_0(t,x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + p + a(x) \right] Q_2(t,x) = \beta Q_0(t,x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a^{n-1}\lambda + a(x) \right] Q_3(t, x) = pQ_2(t, x) + \\ & \beta Q_1(t, x) \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \partial + p + a(x) \right] Q_4(t, x) = a^{n-1}\lambda Q_0(t, x) \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \partial + a(x) \right] Q_5(t, x) = pQ_4(t, x) \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + q(z) \right] Q_6(t, z) = 0 \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + a^{n-1}\lambda + q(z) \right] Q_7(t, z) = \beta Q_6(t, z) \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \partial + q(z) \right] Q_8(t, z) = 0 \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial + p \right] Q_9(t, y) = 0 \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial \right] Q_{10}(t, y) = pQ_9(t, y) \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a^{n-1}\lambda + p + u(y) \right] Q_{11}(t, y) = 0 \\ & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a^{n-1}\lambda + u(y) \right] Q_{12}(t, y) = pQ_{11}(t, y) \end{aligned}$$

初始条件: $Q_0(0, 0) = 1$, 其余为 0, 边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_0(t, x) dx + \int_0^\infty q(z) Q_6(t, z) dz + \\ & \int_0^\infty b^{n-1}\mu Q_9(t, y) dy + \int_0^\infty u(y) Q_{11}(t, y) dy + 1 \\ Q_6(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_1(t, x) dx \\ Q_7(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_3(t, x) dx + \beta Q_6(t, 0) \\ Q_8(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_5(t, x) dx \\ Q_9(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_4(t, x) dx + \int_0^\infty q(z) Q_8(t, z) dz \\ Q_{11}(t, 0) &= \int_0^\infty a(x) Q_2(t, x) dx + \int_0^\infty q(z) Q_7(t, z) dz \\ Q_i(t, 0) &= 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12 \end{aligned}$$

对上述各式作 Laplace 变换并求解可得相应的

$$\begin{aligned} & Q_i^*(s, x) \text{ 及 } Q_i^*(s, 0) \\ Q_0^*(s, x) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p)x} \bar{H}(x) \\ Q_1^*(s, x) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)x} \bar{H}(x) (1 - e^{-px}) \\ Q_2^*(s, x) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p)x} \bar{H}(x) (1 - e^{-\beta x}) \\ Q_3^*(s, x) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)x} \bar{H}(x) (1 + e^{-(\beta+p)x} - \\ & e^{-\beta x} - e^{-px}) \\ Q_4^*(s, x) &= k_1 Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+\partial+p)x} \bar{H}(x) \\ & (1 - e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta-\partial)x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_5^*(s, x) &= k_1 Q_0^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+\partial)x} \bar{H}(x) \\ & (1 + k_2 e^{-(a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta+p-\partial)x} - e^{-px}) \\ Q_6^*(s, z) &= Q_6^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+\beta)z} \bar{G}(z) \\ Q_7^*(s, z) &= Q_6^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)z} \bar{G}(z) (1 - e^{-\beta z}) \\ Q_8^*(s, z) &= Q_8^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+\partial)z} \bar{G}(z) \\ Q_9^*(s, y) &= Q_9^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial+p)y} \\ Q_{10}^*(s, y) &= Q_9^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+b^{n-1}\mu+\partial)y} (1 - e^{-py}) \\ Q_{11}^*(s, y) &= Q_{11}^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda+p)y} \bar{G}_2(y) \\ Q_{12}^*(s, y) &= Q_{11}^*(s, 0) e^{-(s+a^{n-1}\lambda)y} \bar{G}_2(y) (1 - e^{-py}) \\ Q_0^*(s, 0) &= 1 / \{ s [1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p) - \\ & (D_3 D_4 + D_5) g_2(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + p) - \\ & D_4 g(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta) - k_3 N] \} \\ Q_i^*(s, 0) &= 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12 \\ Q_7^*(s, 0) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) [D_2 + (\beta - 1) D_4] \\ Q_8^*(s, 0) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) k_1 [D_6 + k_2 h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)] \\ Q_9^*(s, 0) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) N \\ Q_{11}^*(s, 0) &= Q_0^*(s, 0) [D_3 D_4 + D_5] \end{aligned}$$

定理 4 系统可靠度 $R(t)$ 的 Laplace 变换为

$$R^*(s) = Q_0^*(s, 0) \Lambda_9 \tag{9}$$

系统首次故障前的平均时间为

$$MTTF = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} R(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} R(s) = \frac{\Lambda_{10}}{\Lambda_{11}} \tag{10}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_9 &= \frac{1}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda)) + \frac{k_1}{s + \partial} (1 - h(s + \partial)) + \\ & \frac{D_4}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g(s + a^{n-1}\lambda)) + \\ & \frac{k_1 (D_6 + k_2 h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p))}{s + \partial} (1 - g(s + \partial)) + \\ & \frac{N}{s + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial} \left(1 + \frac{1}{s + b^{n-1}\mu + \partial + p} \right) + \\ & \frac{D_3 D_4 + D_5}{s + a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g_2(s + a^{n-1}\lambda)) - \\ & \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda k_2}{(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)p} (1 - h(s + a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)) \\ \Lambda_{11} &= 1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p) - (\tilde{D}_3 \tilde{D}_4 + \tilde{D}_5) \\ & g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda + p) - \tilde{D}_4 g(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta) - \tilde{k}_3 \tilde{N} \Lambda_{10} = \\ & \frac{1}{a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda)) + \frac{k_1}{\partial} (1 - h(\partial)) + \\ & \frac{\tilde{D}_4}{a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g(a^{n-1}\lambda)) + \frac{k_1 (\tilde{D}_6 + k_2 h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p))}{\partial} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 - g(\partial)) + \frac{\tilde{N}}{b^{n-1}\mu + \partial} \left(1 + \frac{1}{b^{n-1}\mu + \partial + p} \right) + \frac{\tilde{D}_3 \tilde{D}_4 + \tilde{D}_5}{a^{n-1}\lambda} (1 - g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda)) - \frac{a^{n-1}\lambda k_2}{(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p)p} (1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta + p))$$

证明 由可靠度定义得

$$R(t) = \sum_{i=0}^5 \int_0^{\infty} Q_i(t, x) dx + \sum_{i=6}^8 \int_0^{\infty} Q_i(t, z) dz + \sum_{i=9}^{12} \int_0^{\infty} Q_i(t, y) dy$$

作 Laplace 变换, 并将上式代入化简即得式(9)。由 $MTTF = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} R(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} R(s)$ 及式(9) 可得式(10)。

5 实例分析

若系统的部件能够修复如新, 且两个部件同型, 即系统转化为开关连续型且修理工多重休假的两同型部件温贮备系统, 其相关可靠性指标见文献[10]。

若系统的转换开关完全可靠, 且转换瞬间完成, 即系统转化为转换开关完全可靠的修复非新的温贮备系统。假定两部件的工作时间、修理时间、贮备时间以及修理工休假时间的分布都与上述模型中的假定一样, 用补充变量法和广义 Markov 过程, 再用 Laplace 变换, 得到系统的稳态指标。

稳态可用度

$$A' = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} \quad (11)$$

稳态故障频度

$$W' = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_0} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\Delta_0 = 1 - g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda) [h(a^{n-1}\lambda) - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)] + e^{-b^{n-1}\mu y} [h(\partial) - h(\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda)]$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 - h(\partial) - \frac{\partial}{\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda} [1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \partial)] -$$

$$h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta) + \frac{\partial}{b^{n-1}\mu} [h(\partial) - h(\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda)] -$$

$$g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda) [h(a^{n-1}\lambda) - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)]$$

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{1}{\partial} [1 - h(\partial)] - \frac{1}{\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda} [1 - h(\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda)] +$$

$$\frac{1}{a^{n-1}\lambda} [1 - h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta) - h(a^{n-1}\lambda)g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda) +$$

$$h(a^{n-1}\lambda + \beta)g_2(a^{n-1}\lambda)] + \frac{1}{b^{n-1}\mu} [h(\partial) -$$

$$h(\partial + a^{n-1}\lambda)]$$

6 结束语

本文研究了由两个不同部件、一个修理工组成的开关不完全可靠的温贮备可修系统, 考虑了在开关寿命连续型、修理工多重休假和部件 1 不能修复如新的条件下, 利用补充变量法和 Laplace 变换等工具得到了系统的主要可靠性指标。本文研究结果是在已有文献研究结果上的进一步延伸, 具有一定的理论价值, 为工程实践和实际生活提供了有力的依据。

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Switch-continuous and Non-new Workpiece-composed Repairable Warm Standby System

ZHANG Minyue, LIAN Ailing

(School of Science, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China)

Abstract: Taking consideration of the incomplete reliability of switches and the non-new workpiece-composed repairable warm standby system, as well as the multiple vacation of repairman, the lifetime and storage time of workpieces, the durability of switches and the repair time of workpiece one are assumed to follow the exponential distribution; and that the multiple vacation of repairman and the repair time of switches and workpiece two are assumed to follow the ordinary continuous distribution. Supplementary variable method is applied to extend as Markov Modal in broad sense and to establish differential calculus equation. Laplace Transform and Inversion are applied to gain systemic reliability indexes such as system availability, system failure repeatability, probability of waiting to be repaired for system, probability of repairman is on vacation, system reliability and mean time to first time. Finally, a concrete example is given under the warm standby repairable system under completely reliable switch which has approach of multiple vacation for repairman and repair non-new.

Key words: the service time of continuous switch; non-new and repairable; multiple vacation of repairmen; supplementary variable approach; Markov Modal in broad sense; Laplace Transform