

Fuzzy Reliability of Complex System

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Abstract : This paper is one of continuation of "Fuzzy Reliability". It develops general reliability into fuzzy reliability in complex system by means of basic concepts and principles of fuzzy mathematics. In this paper, author has a discussion on method establishing mathematics model of fuzzy reliability for complex system.

Key Words : fuzzy reliability of complex system.

1. Introduction

We still employ the classificatory method of a system in general reliability theory. A complex system is defined as the system consisting of several elements are complex functional relations.

Two systems as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are two complex systems.

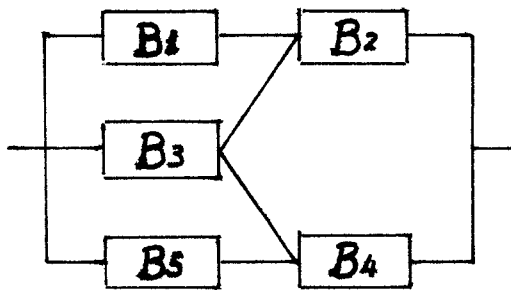


Figure 1

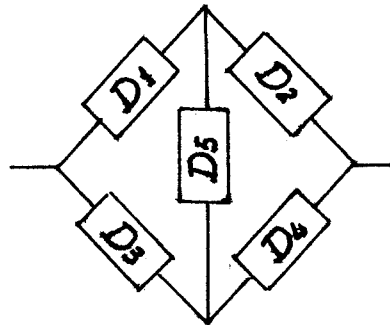


Figure 2

2. Indexes of Fuzzy Reliability

Now we only discuss the complex system as shown in Figure 1. It may be assumed that failure of any element would occur independently of the operation of other components.

We employ the denotations as follows:

S — the system is successful.

B_j — a element B_j is successful, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.

$\overline{B_j}$ — a element B_j is failure, $j=1,2,3,4,5$.

R_s — general reliability of the complex system .

\underline{R}_s — fuzzy reliability of the complex system.

R_j — general reliability of a element B_j .

\underline{R}_j — fuzzy reliability of a element B_j .

\underline{A}_i — discussing one of performance subsets .

$\mu_{\underline{A}_i}(R_s)$ — degree of membership of R_s in \underline{A}_i .

$\mu_{\underline{A}_i}(R_j)$ — degree of membership of R_j in \underline{A}_i .

By means of a definition of fuzzy conditional probability, we have

$$P (B_j \wedge \underline{A}_i) = P (\underline{A}_i | B_j) P (B_j) , \quad (1)$$

$$P (S \wedge \underline{A}_i) = P (\underline{A}_i | S) P (S) , \quad (2)$$

where the sign \wedge denotes algebraic product.

By means of general reliability theory and fuzzy reliability theory, we have

$$\underline{R}_j = P (B_j \wedge \underline{A}_i) , \quad (3)$$

$$\underline{R}_s = P (S \wedge \underline{A}_i) , \quad (4)$$

$$P (B_j) = R_j , \quad (5)$$

$$P (S) = R_s , \quad (6)$$

$$P (\underline{A}_i | B_j) = \mu_{\underline{A}_i} (R_j) , \quad (7)$$

$$P (\underline{A}_i | S) = \mu_{\underline{A}_i} (R_s) . \quad (8)$$

Substituting Eq.s (3), (5), (7) into Eq.(1) , then

$$\underline{R}_j = \mu_{\underline{A}_i} (R_j) \cdot R_j . \quad (9)$$

Substituting Eq.s (4), (6), (8) into Eq.(2) , then

$$\underline{R}_s = \mu_{\underline{A}_i} (R_s) \cdot R_s . \quad (10)$$

If employ a analysing method , then the complex system may be divided into two case . At first , the element B_3 is successful , just then the complex system may be simplified to that as shown in Figure 3 . Next , the element B_3 is failure , just then the complex system may be simplified to that as shown in Figure 4 .

According to the formula for prior probability of probability theory, a successful probability of the complex system is expressed

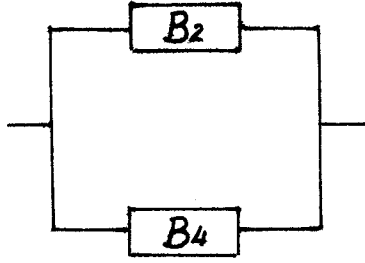


Figure 3

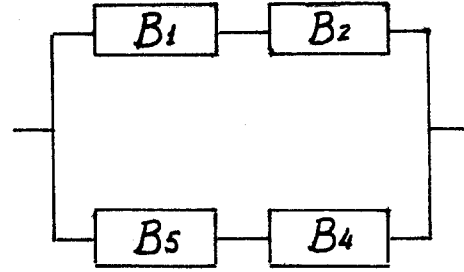


Figure 4

$$P(S) = P(S|B_3) P(B_3) + P(S|\overline{B_3}) P(\overline{B_3}) . \quad (11)$$

Evidently ,

$$P(S) = R_s ,$$

$$P(B_3) = R_3 ,$$

$$P(\overline{B_3}) = 1 - R_3 ,$$

$$P(S|B_3) = 1 - (1 - R_2)(1 - R_4) ,$$

$$P(S|\overline{B_3}) = 1 - (1 - R_1 R_2)(1 - R_4 R_5) ,$$

Substituting these expressions into Eq. (11) , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R_s &= [1 - (1 - R_2)(1 - R_4)] R_3 + [1 - (1 - R_1 R_2) \\ &\quad (1 - R_4 R_5)](1 - R_3) \\ &= R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_4 + R_4 R_5 - R_1 R_2 R_3 - R_2 R_3 R_4 \\ &\quad - R_3 R_4 R_5 - R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 + R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_5 \\ &= \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1}}^4 R_j R_k - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1 \\ l=j+2}}^3 R_j R_k R_l - \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq 3}}^5 R_j + \prod_{j=1}^5 R_j . \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Substituting Eq. (12) into Eq. (10) , we obtain fuzzy reliability for the complex system

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}_s &= \mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_s) \cdot \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1}}^4 R_j R_k - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1 \\ l=j+2}}^3 R_j R_k R_l \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq 3}}^5 R_j + \prod_{j=1}^5 R_j \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Substituting Eq. (9) into Eq. (13) , then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}_s = & \mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_s) \cdot \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1}}^4 \frac{\tilde{R}_j \tilde{R}_k}{\mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_j) \mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_k)} \right. \\ & - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ k=j+1 \\ i=j+2}}^3 \frac{\tilde{R}_j \tilde{R}_k \tilde{R}_i}{\mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_j) \mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_k) \mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_i)} \\ & \left. - \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq 3}}^5 \frac{\tilde{R}_j}{\mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_j)} + \prod_{j=1}^5 \frac{\tilde{R}_j}{\mu_{\tilde{A}_i}(R_j)} \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Eq. (13) is the general expression which express the relation between the fuzzy reliability for the complex system and the general reliability for the element . Eq. (14) is the general expression which express the relation between the fuzzy reliability for the complex system and fuzzy reliability for the elements .

References

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