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*

$\Gamma(\theta, \gamma)$

(γ)

matlab

Reliability of Acceptance Sampling Plans for Gamma-Distribution Life Times Under Hybrid Censoring Scheme

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with Reliability of Acceptance Sampling Plan (RASP) which differs from ordinary sampling plan for a static quality characteristic, since it involves a non-normal fail time distribution and censored data. The plans consist of the optimal sample size and the critical number of failures which satisfy the consumer and producer risks are determined for a given censoring time. the distribution of life time is

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تاريخ الاستلام 2011/10/1 تاريخ القبول 2011/12/21

Gamma $G(\theta, \gamma)$ where the shape parameter (γ) is known, plans are tabulated for selected combination of consumer and producer risks and parameter values are achieved by using matlab program written for this purpose.



(RASP)

(RASP)

(censoring)

()

(Hybrid censoring scheme)

[2] Epstein

1954

(n)

(T)

$(r < n)$

$(T) (r)$

$$(T \rightarrow \infty) \quad (r = n)$$

(RASP)

(Hybrid Censoring)

(n)

_____ :

وبفرض ان زمن الاشتغال للوحدات لحين حصول الفشل (Y) هو متغير عشوائي يتبع توزيع كما
بدالة كثافة احتمالية p.d.f هي

$$f(y; \theta, \gamma) = \frac{y^{\gamma-1} e^{-\frac{y}{\theta}}}{\gamma \theta^\gamma} \quad y > 0, \theta, \gamma \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

) (γ) scale parameter (θ)

(θ) (

minimax

(n_h) (Hybrid-censored)

(censoring) (0)

(T_h) time)

:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \\ H_1 : \theta = \theta_1 < \theta_0 \end{aligned} \quad , (\theta_1 < \theta_0) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

θ_1, θ_0

θ

()

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda = \frac{\theta}{\theta_0} : \\
 H_0 : \lambda = \lambda_0 = 1 & \quad \left(\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_0} < 1 \right) \dots\dots\dots(3) \\
 H_1 : \lambda = \lambda_1 < 1 &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\theta_0}$$

(r_h)

$$t_h = (T_h / \theta_0)$$

(n_h)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\theta = \theta_0 = 1) \quad H_0 & \quad (t_h) \\
 \beta \quad (& \quad \alpha \quad (1 - \alpha) \\
 & \quad : \quad (
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(1) = pr[\text{accept } H_0 \setminus \lambda = \lambda_0 = 1] = 1 - \alpha \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$L(\lambda_1) = pr[\text{accept } H_1 \setminus \lambda = \lambda_1] = \beta \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

()(T_h)

$$p_\lambda = \int_0^{T_h} g(y, \gamma, \lambda) dy \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

T_h () (k)

:

$$pr(K = k \setminus \lambda) = C_k^{n_h} p_\lambda^k (1 - p_\lambda)^{n_h - k} ; k = 0, 1, \dots, r_h - 1 \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$pr(K = k \setminus \lambda) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{r_h - 1} C_k^{n_h} p_\lambda^k (1 - p_\lambda)^{n_h - k} \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

T_h

k

Operating Characteristic

: Function(OC)

$$L(\lambda) = pr(K < r_h \setminus \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{r_h - 1} C_k^{n_h} p_\lambda^k (1 - p_\lambda)^{n_h - k} \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

) (Hybrid censoring)

(

$$L(1) \geq 1 - \alpha \quad \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$L(\lambda_1) \leq \beta \quad \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

.....
 : _____
 (11) (10) (r_h)

:

(1)

α	0.05	0.10		
β	0.05	0.10		
λ_1	0.50	0.40	0.2	0.1
T_h	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.25
γ	1	1.5	2	3

(1)

(2)

MATLAB-7.10-R2010a

(2)

RASP

$\gamma = 1$									
$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.05$	λ_1	T_h							
		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.25	
		n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h
	0.5	44	26	48	25	56	25	78	24
	0.4	25	16	25	15	30	16	43	15
0.2	8	5	11	6	15	12	19	7	
0.1	4	4	6	3	10	8	13	11	

$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	36	22	37	20	39	22	40	24	
	0.4	21	14	23	14	24	15	26	16	
	0.2	4	3	5	3	5	4	6	5	
	0.1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.05$	0.5	36	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	0.4	16	11	16	12	23	16	28	14	
	0.2	7	5	9	5	9	6	11	8	
	0.1	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	
	0.4	15	10	19	12	23	14	28	10	
	0.2	6	5	6	5	7	6	8	4	
	0.1	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	
$\gamma = 1.5$										
$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.05$	λ_1	T_h								
		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.25		
		n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	
	0.5	39	15	45	14	60	20	94	13	
	0.4	20	9	23	11	34	19	48	8	
	0.2	8	5	13	6	19	11	23	15	
	0.1	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	2	
	$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	30	12	36	12	44	11	75	11
		0.4	19	4	23	6	26	9	44	12
		0.2	7	5	8	6	9	6	11	4
		0.1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
	$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.05$	0.5	30	11	40	10	67	10	76	10
		0.4	21	6	27	8	31	12	48	26
		0.2	9	6	10	5	12	8	15	9
		0.1	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	2
	$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	28	8	39	8	55	9	67	15
0.4		20	4	25	9	28	11	39	15	
0.2		8	5	9	5	10	6	14	7	
0.1		2	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	
$\gamma = 2$										
$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.05$	λ_1	T_h								
		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.25		
		n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	
	0.5	40	9	52	9	66	8	143	8	
	0.4	21	6	35	9	44	6	68	5	
	0.2	15	4	19	5	24	6	31	5	
	0.1	2	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	

$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	33	8	49	9	54	8	115	7	
	0.4	19	5	33	8	41	5	61	5	
	0.2	13	3	17	5	21	6	30	5	
	0.1	2	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	
$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.05$	0.5	32	7	42	7	59	7	114	6	
	0.4	29	6	39	5	55	5	97	6	
	0.2	23	5	28	5	45	4	67	5	
	0.1	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	
$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	42	6	45	7	54	6	123	6	
	0.4	27	6	39	5	39	5	89	6	
	0.2	19	5	28	5	34	4	60	5	
	0.1	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	
$\gamma = 3$										
$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.05$	λ_1	T_h								
		0.6		0.5		0.4		0.25		
		n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	n_h	r_h	
	0.5	74	5	95	4	162	4	163	4	
	0.4	31	3	46	3	77	3	154	3	
	0.2	7	2	8	2	15	1	22	1	
	0.1	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	
	$\alpha = 0.05$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	54	4	82	4	140	4	153	4
		0.4	27	3	45	3	132	2	151	2
		0.2	6	2	9	2	13	1	17	1
		0.1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1
	$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.05$	0.5	62	4	77	3	131	3	140	3
		0.4	23	2	43	2	56	2	79	2
0.2		4	1	11	1	17	1	22	1	
0.1		2	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	
$\alpha = 0.10$ $\beta = 0.10$	0.5	43	3	65	3	111	3	155	3	
	0.4	19	2	45	2	47	2	151	2	
	0.2	3	1	4	1	6	1	17	1	
	0.1	1	1	2	1	2	1	28	1	

: (2)

(λ_1) -2

-3

(γ) -4

-1

-2

-3

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(1)

```
%%%Reliability Acceptance Sampling Plan Program%%%  
elpha=0.10;  
beta=0.10;  
zeta=3;  
Th=0.25;  
mu1=0.20;  
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%  
nh=10000;  
rh=10000;  
mu=1;  
pmu=gamcdf(Th,zeta,mu);  
pmul=gamcdf(Th,zeta,mu1);  
for i1=1:nh  
for i2=1:rh  
if i1>=i2  
k=0:(i2-1);  
L1(i1,i2)=sum((factorial(i1)./(factorial(k).*factorial(i1-  
k))).*(pmu.^k).*(1-pmu).^(i1-k)));  
Lmul(i1,i2)=sum((factorial(i1)./(factorial(k).*factorial(i1-  
k))).*(pmul.^k).*(1-pmul).^(i1-k)));  
else  
L1(i1,i2)=0;  
Lmul(i1,i2)=0;  
end  
end  
end  
for i1=1:nh  
for i2=1:rh  
if (L1(i1,i2)>=(1-elpha))&&(Lmul(i1,i2)<=(beta))  
nnn(i1)=i1;  
rrr(i1)=i2;  
end  
end  
end  
n_h=min(nnn(find(nnn>0)))  
r_h=min(rrr(find(rrr>0)))
```