

استخدام طريقتي المربعات الصغرى الاعتيادية والمربعات الصغرى الموزونة في تقدير معالم وتصميم خطط عينات قبول للتوزيع الأسي العام

الخلاصة

	$GE(\alpha, \lambda)$	$GE(\alpha, \lambda)$	
λ, α	.WLS	LS	
$\hat{\lambda}_{WLS}$		(T/λ_m^o)	
()	α	λ	α
(n, c)	.		
$P^*=0.80, 0.90,$	n	(3)	(0.95, 0.99)
() c	. P^*	(T/λ_m^o)	

Abstract

The acceptance sampling plans for generalized exponential distribution, when life time experiment is truncated at a pre-determined time are provided in this article. The two parameters (α, λ) , (Scale parameters and Shape parameters) are estimated by LSE, WLSE and the Best Estimator's for various samples sizes are used to find the ratio of true mean time to a pre-determined, and are used to find the smallest possible sample size required to ensure the producer's risks, with a pre-fixed probability $(1 - P^*)$. The result of estimations and of sampling plans is provided in tables.

Key words: *Generalized Exponential Distribution, Acceptance Sampling Plan, and Consumer's and Producer Risks.*



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المقدمة

λ α $GE(\alpha, \lambda)$
 n
 T T
 $(m > c)$ (n, c) (m)
)) (
 Kantan & Rosaiah^[4] Kantan^[2] (

هدف البحث

$GE(\alpha, \lambda)$
 LSE λ, α
 MSE λ, α WLSE's
 $GE(\alpha, \lambda)$
 (n, c)
 $\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\alpha}$ $GE(\alpha, \lambda)$
 (P)
 $\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\alpha}$
 (3) (2) (1)



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الجانب النظري

(λ) p.d.f : (α)

$$f(x, \alpha, \lambda) = \alpha \lambda (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} ; x > 0, \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$.GE(1, \lambda)$ () $GE(\alpha, \lambda)$

: c.d.f

$$F(x, \alpha, \lambda) = (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^\alpha ; x > 0, \lambda > 0, \alpha > 0 \quad \dots(2)$$

: Hazard Function

$$h(x, \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{\alpha \lambda (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x}}{1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^\alpha} \quad \dots(3)$$

(α, λ)

MSE

.GE(α, λ)

طرائق التقدير

Swain, Venkatraman and Wilson (1988)

G(.) (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)

($y_{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)
: G($y_{(i)}$)

$$E(G(Y_j)) = \frac{j}{n+1}$$

$$V(G(Y_j)) = \frac{j(n-j+1)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$$

$$\text{Cov}(G(Y_j), G(Y_k)) = \frac{j(n-k+1)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \quad \text{for } j < k$$

.(1995) Kotz

OLSE

(α, λ)

:(4)

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(G(Y_j) - \frac{j}{n+1} \right)^2 \quad \dots(4)$$

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^n \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^\alpha - \frac{j}{n+1} \right]^2 \quad \dots(5)$$



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$$: \quad \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} - \frac{j}{n+1} \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} \text{Ln}(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}}) \quad \dots (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \lambda} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} - \frac{j}{n+1} \right] \alpha (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}} X_{(j)} \quad \dots (7)$$

$$: \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left[(1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}})^{2\hat{\alpha}} \cdot \text{Ln}(1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}}) \right] - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j}{n+1} \left[(1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}})^{\hat{\alpha}} \cdot \text{Ln}(1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}}) \right] = 0 \quad \dots (8)$$

. (α, λ)

$$: \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n X_{(j)} e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}} (1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(j)}})^{2\hat{\alpha}-1} - \sum_{j=1}^n X_{(j)} e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}} (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha-1} = 0 \quad \dots (9)$$

(α, λ)

λ (8)

λ α (9)

$\hat{\alpha}$

λ α

WLSE

$$T_w = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left(G(Y_j) - \frac{j}{n+1} \right)^2 \quad \dots (10)$$

$$w_j = \frac{1}{V(G(Y_j))} = \frac{(n+1)^2 (n+2)}{j(n-j+1)} \quad \dots (11)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{WLS}, \hat{\lambda}_{WLS} \quad GE(\alpha, \lambda) \quad \dots (11)$$

$$T_w = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} - \frac{j}{n+1} \right]^2 \quad \dots (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_w}{\partial \alpha} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} - \frac{j}{n+1} \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha} \text{Ln}(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}}) = 0 \quad \dots (13)$$



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$$\frac{\partial T_w}{\partial \lambda} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left[(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^\alpha - \frac{j}{n+1} \right] \alpha (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}} X_{(j)} = 0 \quad \dots (14)$$

:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n w_j \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}}) (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^{2\alpha} - \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \frac{j}{n+1} (1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}})^\alpha \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda X_{(j)}}) = 0 \quad \dots (15)$$

.

LME

$$GE(\alpha, \lambda) \quad (\alpha, \lambda)$$

L-Moment Estimators

(LME)

LME's	LME's	L-Statistics	MME
		.MLE's	
		($X_{(1)} < X_{(2)} < \dots < X_{(n)}$)	
		: L-Moments	

$$L_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_{(i)}}{n}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)X_{(i)} - L_1$$

:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\Psi(\alpha+1) - \Psi(1)]$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\Psi(2\alpha+1) - \Psi(\alpha+1)]$$

$$(\alpha, \lambda)$$

LME's

:

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\Psi(\alpha+1) - \Psi(1)]$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\Psi(2\alpha+1) - \Psi(\alpha+1)]$$

:

 $\hat{\alpha}_{LME}$

$$\frac{\Psi(2\alpha+1) - \Psi(\alpha+1)}{\Psi(\alpha+1) - \Psi(1)} = \frac{L_2}{L_1} \quad \dots (16)$$



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$$\hat{\lambda}_{LME} = \frac{\Psi(\hat{\alpha}_{LME} + 1) - \Psi(1)}{L_1} \quad \dots (17)$$

λ α
 LME WLSE's LSE's
 α

$$X = (-Ln(1 - U^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}) / \lambda) \quad U \in [0, 1] \quad \dots (18)$$

$(\lambda = 1)$ $(\alpha = 0.3, 0.6, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0)$ α
 (1) $\hat{\alpha}_{LSE}, \hat{\alpha}_{WLSE}$ α WLSE LSE
 $MSE(\hat{\alpha})$
 λ MSE WLS LSE α (1)

n	Method	α				
		0.3	0.6	1.0	2.0	3.0
10	LSE	1.099 (0.230)	1.096 (0.244)	1.089 (0.216)	1.094 (0.240)	1.081 (0.237)
	WLSE	1.0787 (0.211)	1.074 (0.224)	1.073 (0.203)	1.082 (0.228)	1.091 (0.224)
20	LSE	1.034 (0.089)	1.036 (0.082)	1.038 (0.083)	1.035 (0.860)	1.040 (0.087)
	WLSE	1.029 (0.073)	1.032 (0.076)	1.035 (0.076)	1.032 (0.076)	1.032 (0.076)
30	LSE	1.028 (0.053)	1.024 (0.051)	1.027 (0.061)	1.026 (0.052)	1.022 (0.052)
	WLSE	1.026 (0.047)	1.022 (0.046)	1.025 (0.046)	1.018 (0.058)	1.022 (0.046)
50	LSE	1.014 (0.029)	1.012 (0.028)	1.013 (0.026)	1.016 (0.029)	1.018 (0.029)
	WLSE	1.013 (0.025)	1.011 (0.025)	1.000 (0.022)	1.014 (0.026)	1.012 (0.025)
100	LSE	1.008 (0.014)	1.008 (0.014)	1.005 (0.014)	1.008 (0.014)	1.006 (0.014)
	WLSE	1.007 (0.013)	1.006 (0.013)	1.004 (0.012)	1.007 (0.013)	1.006 (0.012)

$$\alpha \quad \text{WLS} \quad (2)$$

$\hat{\alpha}_{LS}$ MSE $\hat{\alpha}_{WLSE}$ α $(\lambda=1)$

$MSE(\hat{\lambda})$ () α λ

.WLS LS



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n	Method	$MSE(\hat{\lambda})$		
		α		
		0.6	1.5	2.7
10	LSE	1.235 (1.174)	1.053 (0.122)	1.029 (0.065)
	WLSE	1.215 (1.125)	1.049 (0.115)	1.028 (0.062)
20	LSE	1.092 (0.251)	1.024 (0.048)	1.017 (0.029)
	WLSE	1.081 (0.219)	1.022 (0.046)	1.016 (0.027)
30	LSE	1.062 (0.145)	1.017 (0.031)	1.011 (0.019)
	WLSE	1.056 (0.124)	1.016 (0.029)	1.010 (0.018)
50	LSE	1.038 (0.073)	1.007 (0.018)	1.006 (0.010)
	WLSE	1.034 (0.062)	1.007 (0.016)	1.006 (0.010)
100	LSE	1.020 (0.033)	1.004 (0.009)	1.003 (0.005)
	WLSE	1.020 (0.029)	1.004 (0.008)	1.003 (0.005)

(2)

α λ $(\alpha > 1)$ $(n=100)$
 (n=50) . WLSE $(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\lambda})$

T

(m > c) (m) (m ≤ c) T

) (n, c))
 (T / λ_m^0) (c n (

GE(α, λ) T
 () (c, T, n)

P* (1 - P*)
 . P* ($\theta \leq \theta_m^0$)



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$$\sum_{i=0}^c C_i^n p^i q^{n-i} \leq 1 - p^* \quad \dots (19)$$

$$P = F_{GE}(T, \alpha, \lambda) = (1 - e^{-T/\lambda})^\alpha \quad \dots (20)$$

$$(P^* = 0.80, 0.90, 0.95, 0.99) \quad (\alpha = 2.7)$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{\hat{\lambda}} = 0.735, 0.89, 1.356, 2.538\right)$$

(3)

(3)

P^*	C	$T/\hat{\lambda}$				
		0.735	0.896	1.356	2.538	3.5
0.80	0	6	3	2	1	1
	1	9	5	3	3	2
	2	14	8	5	4	3
	3	17	10	6	5	4
	4	22	13	8	6	5
	5	25	15	9	8	6
	6	30	18	11	10	7
	7	33	22	12	11	8
	8	36	24	14	12	9
	9	40	27	15	13	10
10	44	30	18	14	11	
0.90	0	7	3	2	2	1
	1	12	7	5	4	2
	2	17	10	7	6	3
	3	22	13	9	7	4
	4	24	15	14	9	5
	5	26	18	16	11	6
	6	30	20	18	12	7
	7	33	24	20	14	8
	8	35	26	22	15	9
	9	39	28	24	17	11
10	47	30	25	18	12	



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P^*	C	$T/\hat{\lambda}$				
		0.735	0.896	1.356	2.538	3.5
0.95	0	8	5	4	3	1
	1	15	9	6	5	2
	2	20	12	8	6	3
	3	25	14	10	8	4
	4	29	17	12	10	5
	5	34	20	14	11	6
	6	38	22	16	13	7
	7	43	25	18	15	8
	8	47	28	20	16	9
	9	51	30	22	18	12
	10	55	33	24	20	14
0.99	0	14	8	5	3	2
	1	20	12	8	4	3
	2	26	15	10	6	4
	3	32	18	13	7	5
	4	37	21	15	8	6
	5	42	24	17	10	7
	6	46	27	19	12	8
	7	51	30	21	14	9
	8	56	32	23	16	10
	9	60	35	25	18	11
	10	65	38	27	20	12

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \hat{\lambda} \quad (2) \\
 & (\alpha=2.7) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{WLS} \quad (\alpha=2.7) \\
 & \lambda \quad (\alpha=2.7) \quad \text{MSE} \quad (2) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \frac{T}{\hat{\lambda}_m} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (n=20) \quad (P^* = 0.95, \alpha = 2.7, \frac{T}{\hat{\lambda}} = 0.896, c = 2) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (2) \quad 20 \quad (20, 2) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 2 \quad \left(\frac{T}{\hat{\lambda}_m} = 0.896\right) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (N-n)
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$OC(p) = \Pr(\text{of accepting a lot})$$

$$= \Pr(X \leq c)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^c \binom{n}{i} p^i q^{n-i} = 1 - B_p(c+1, n-c)$$

$$(20) \quad \begin{matrix} P \\ \lambda \quad \alpha \end{matrix} \quad B_p(c+1, n-c)$$

$$(OC(p) = 0.9992) \quad (n = 15, P^* = 0.80, c = 4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{WLSE LSE} & (\lambda \quad \alpha) \\ \text{. GE}(\alpha, \lambda) \end{matrix}$$

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات

	$GE(\alpha, \lambda)$	$(\lambda \quad \alpha)$	-1
$WLSE(\hat{\alpha})$	$MSE(\hat{\alpha})$	$LSE(\hat{\alpha})$	
	.(1)	LSE	$WLSE$
α	$LSE(\hat{\lambda})$	$WLSE(\hat{\lambda})$	-2
	.(n=50, 100)	$(\alpha=2.7)$	
		$WLSE(\hat{\lambda})$	-3
(n, c)	$GE(\alpha, \lambda)$		(3)
		$. GE(\alpha, \lambda)$	
	$MME's, MLE's$	$(\lambda \quad \alpha)$	-1
			-2
			-3

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