

# 分组型数据的产品可靠性的近似极大似然估计

顾益明

(上海师范大学数学科学学院, 上海 200234)

**摘要:** 给出了单参数指数、两参数指数、两参数 Weibull 及两参数对数正态分布型产品在基于分组型数据下参数的近似极大似然估计.

**关键词:** 分组型数据; 极大似然估计; 单参数指数; 两参数指数

**中图分类号:** O213.2 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-5137(2001)02-0028-06

## 0 引言

人们在做寿命试验时,由于具体条件所限,不能长期连续地进行检测,尤其是对产品的贮存试验.针对这一情形,一般进行如下类型的寿命试验,以取得试验数据.随机地取  $n$  个产品在时刻  $t_0 = 0$  同时投入试验,定期对它们进行检测,如发现失效则不再被检测.由于检测结果只能知道产品在某一时间区间内失效,而不知道它失效的确切时间.于是得到如表 1 形式的分组型数据,本文将这一数据类型记为  $W^{(n)}$ ,并给出了单参数指数、两参数指数、两参数 Weibull 及两参数对数正态分布型产品参数的近似极大似然估计.注意  $t_{i+1}$  与  $t_i$  在本文中的区别.

表 1 产品寿命试验的分组型数据

检测时刻	时间区间	区间内失效数	次序失效时间(未知)
$t_1$	$(0, t_1)$	$r_1$	$t_{(1)}, \dots, t_{(r_1)}$
$t_2$	$(t_1, t_2)$	$r_2$	$t_{(r_1+1)}, \dots, t_{(r_1+r_2)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$t_{k-1}$	$(t_{k-2}, t_{k-1})$	$r_{k-1}$	$t_{(k-1)}$
$t_k$	$(t_{k-1}, t_k)$	$r_k$	$t_{(\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} r_i + 1)}, \dots, t_{(\sum_{i=1}^k r_i)}$
	$(t_k, t_{k+1} = \infty)$	$r_{k+1} = n - \sum_{i=1}^k r_i$	$t_{(\sum_{i=1}^k r_i + 1)}, \dots, t_{(n)}$

## 1 寿命分布为单参数指数分布

设产品的寿命  $t$  服从单参数指数分布  $\text{Exp}(\eta)$ , 分布函数和密度函数分别为:  $F(t, \eta) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\eta}}$ .

收稿日期: 2000-10-12

作者简介: 顾益明(1974-),男,上海师范大学数学科学学院助理工程师.

$f(t, \eta) = \frac{1}{\eta} e^{-\frac{t}{\eta}}$ , 其中:  $\eta > 0$  称为平均寿命参数. 令  $Z = \frac{t}{\eta}$ ,  $Z$  服从标准指数分布  $\text{Exp}(1)$ . 设对产品进行定期检测得到分组型数据  $W^{(n)}$ , 对应于寿命  $t$  的分组型数据  $W^{(n)}$  可得到  $Z$  的分组型数据  $W^{(k)}$ , 其中:  $Z_i = \frac{t_i}{\eta}, i=0, 1, \dots, k+1$ . 而  $Z_{(j)} = \frac{t_{(j)}}{\eta}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ . 似然函数  $L(\eta)$  为

$$L(\eta) = C^+ [F(Z_1)]^{r_1} \prod_{i=2}^k [F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})]^{r_i} [1 - F(Z_k)]^{r_{k+1}} \quad (\text{其中 } C^+ \text{ 为正常数}).$$

令  $\frac{\partial \ln L(\eta)}{\partial \eta} = 0$ , 于是得如下似然方程:

$$r_1 Z_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} Z_k = 0. \quad (1)$$

首先回顾文献[3]~[6]中的处理方法.

令  $p'_i = \frac{i}{n+1}, q'_i = 1 - p'_i, F(\xi'_i) = p'_i \Rightarrow \xi'_i = -\ln q'_i, f(\xi'_i) = q'_i$ . 将函数  $\frac{f(Z_{(i)})}{F(Z_{(i)})}$  在点  $\xi'_i$  处一阶泰勒展开, 将二元函数  $\frac{Z_{(i)} f(Z_{(i)}) - Z_{(i-1)} f(Z_{(i-1)})}{F(Z_{(i)}) - F(Z_{(i-1)})}$  在点  $\xi'_i, \xi'_{i-1}$  处一阶泰勒展开. 由于  $Z_{(i)} \leq Z_{(i+1)}$ , 于是可利用上述泰勒展开的思想方法:

$$\text{令 } p_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i r_j + 0.5}{n+1}, q_i = 1 - p_i, F(\xi_i) = p_i \Rightarrow \xi_i = -\ln q_i, f(\xi_i) = q_i.$$

将函数  $\frac{f(Z_i)}{F(Z_i)}$  和  $\frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  分别在点  $\xi_i$  和点  $\xi_i, \xi_{i-1}$  处进行一阶泰勒展开得:

$$\frac{f(Z_i)}{F(Z_i)} \approx a_0 - \beta_0 Z_i, \quad \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx a_i + b_i Z_{i-1} - c_i Z_i.$$

其中

$$a_0 = \frac{q_1}{p_1} \left[ 1 - \frac{\ln q_1}{p_1} \right], \quad \beta_0 = \frac{q_1}{p_1^2} > 0,$$

$$a_i = \frac{q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} - q_i \ln q_i}{p_i - p_{i-1}} + \frac{(1 + \ln q_i)[p_i - p_{i-1}] + [q_i \ln q_i - q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1}]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} q_i \ln q_i - \frac{(1 + \ln q_{i-1})[p_i - p_{i-1}] + [q_i \ln q_i - q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1}]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1},$$

$$b_i = - \frac{(1 + \ln q_{i-1})[p_i - p_{i-1}] + [q_i \ln q_i - q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1}]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} q_{i-1},$$

$$c_i = - \frac{(1 + \ln q_i)[p_i - p_{i-1}] + [q_i \ln q_i - q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1}]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} q_i.$$

化简(1)式求得  $\eta$  的 AMLE 为

$$\hat{\eta} = \frac{-D + \sqrt{D^2 + 4AE}}{2A},$$

其中

$$A = \sum_{i=2}^k (a_i r_i), \quad D = r_1 t_1 a_0 - r_{k+1} t_k + \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (b_i t_{i-1} - c_i t_i)], \quad E = r_1 \beta_0 t_1^2.$$

## 2 寿命分布为两参数指数分布

设产品的寿命  $t$  服从两参数指数分布, 分布函数和密度函数分别为:  $F(t, \mu, \eta) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t-\mu}{\eta}}$ ,  $f(t, \mu, \eta) = \frac{1}{\eta} e^{-\frac{t-\mu}{\eta}}, t \geq \mu, \eta > 0$ , 其中  $\mu$  称为位置参数,  $\eta$  称为刻度参数. 令  $Z = \frac{t-\mu}{\eta}$ ,  $Z$  服从标准指数分布  $\text{Exp}(1)$ . 设对产品进行定期检测得到分组型数据  $W^{(n)}$ , 对应于寿命  $t$  的分组型数据  $W^{(k)}$  可

得到  $Z$  的分组型数据  $W^{(2)}$ , 其中  $Z_i = \frac{t_i - \mu}{\eta}$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, k+1$ ), 而  $Z_{(j)} = \frac{t_{(j)} - \mu}{\eta}$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 似然函数  $L(\eta)$  为

$$L(\mu, \eta) = C^+ [F(Z_1)]^{r_1} \prod_{i=2}^k [F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})]^{r_i} [1 - F(Z_k)]^{r_{k+1}}, \quad (\text{其中 } C^+ \text{ 为正常数}).$$

令  $\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \eta)}{\partial \mu} = 0, \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \eta)}{\partial \eta} = 0$ , 于是得如下似然方程:

$$r_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} - \sum_{i=2}^{k+1} r_i = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$r_1 Z_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} Z_k = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{令 } p_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i r_j + 0.5}{n+1}, \quad q_i = 1 - p_i, \quad F(\xi_i) = p_i \Rightarrow \xi_i = -\ln q_i, \quad f(\xi_i) = q_i.$$

将函数  $\frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)}$  和  $\frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  分别在点  $\xi_1$  和  $\xi_i, \xi_{i-1}$  处进行一阶泰勒展开得:

$$\frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} \approx a_0 - \beta_0 Z_1, \quad \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx a_i + b_i Z_{i-1} - c_i Z_i.$$

化简(2), (3)式求得参数  $\eta, \mu$  的 AMLE 为:  $\hat{\eta} = \frac{B}{A}, \hat{\mu} = t_1 + \frac{C}{r_1 \beta_0} \hat{\eta}$ . 其中

$$A = -\frac{C}{\beta_0} \left[ \alpha_0 + \frac{C}{r_1} \right] + \sum_{i=2}^k \left\{ r_i \left[ a_i - b_i \frac{C}{r_1 \beta_0} + c_i \frac{C}{r_1 \beta_0} \right] \right\} + r_{k+1} \frac{C}{r_1 \beta_0},$$

$$B = r_{k+1} (t_k - t_1) - \sum_{i=2}^{k+1} \{ r_i [b_i (t_{i-1} - t_1) - c_i (t_i - t_1)] \},$$

$$C = \sum_{i=2}^{k+1} r_i - r_1 \alpha_0.$$

### 3 寿命分布为两参数 Weibull 分布

设产品的寿命  $t$  服从两参数 Weibull 分布  $\text{Wei}(m, \eta)$ , 分布函数和密度函数分别为:  $G(t, m, \eta) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m}$ ,  $g(t, m, \eta) = \frac{m}{\eta} \left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^{m-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^m}$ , 其中  $m > 0$  称为形状参数,  $\eta > 0$  称为尺度参数.

令  $X = \ln t$ , 则  $X$  服从位置参数为  $\mu = \ln \eta$ 、尺度参数为  $\sigma = \frac{1}{m}$  的极小值分布, 分布函数和分布密度分别为:  $F(x, \mu, \sigma) = 1 - e^{-e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}}$ ,  $f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} e^{-e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}}}$ . 令  $Z = \frac{\ln t - \mu}{\sigma}$ ,  $Z$  服从标准极小值分布. 设对产品进行定期检测得到分组型数据  $W^{(1)}$ , 对应于寿命  $t$  的分组型数据  $W^{(1)}$  可得到  $X, Z$  的分组型数据  $W^{(X)}$  及  $W^{(Z)}$ , 其中:  $X_i = \ln t_i, Z_i = \frac{\ln t_i - \mu}{\sigma}, i=0, 1, \dots, k+1, X_{(j)} = \ln t_{(j)}, Z_{(j)} = \frac{\ln t_{(j)} - \mu}{\sigma}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ . 似然函数为

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = C^+ [F(Z_1)]^{r_1} \prod_{i=2}^k [F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})]^{r_i} [1 - F(Z_k)]^{r_{k+1}}, \quad (\text{其中 } C^+ \text{ 为正常数}).$$

令  $\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \mu} = 0, \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} = 0$ , 于是得如下似然方程:

$$r_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$r_1 Z_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} Z_k \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} = 0. \quad (5)$$

令  $p_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i r_j + 0.5}{n+1}$ ,  $q_i = 1 - p_i$ ,  $F(\xi_i) = p_i \Rightarrow \xi_i = \ln(-\ln q_i)$ . 将函数  $\frac{f(Z_i)}{F(Z_i)}$ ,  $\frac{f(Z_i)}{1-F(Z_i)}$ ,  $\frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  和  $\frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  分别在点  $\xi_1, \xi_i, \xi_{i-1}, \xi_i$  处进行一阶泰勒展开得:

$$\frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} \approx \alpha_0 - \beta_0 Z_1, \quad \frac{f(Z_i)}{1-F(Z_i)} \approx 1 - \alpha_i + \beta_i Z_i.$$

$$\frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx \rho_i + \omega_i Z_{i-1} - \delta_i Z_i, \quad \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx a_i + b_i Z_{i-1} - c_i Z_i.$$

其中

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{-q_1 \ln q_1}{p_1} \{1 - \ln(-\ln q_1)\} + \frac{q_1}{p_1^2} (\ln q_1)^2 \ln(-\ln q_1), \quad \beta_0 = \frac{q_1 \ln q_1}{p_1} \left\{1 + \frac{\ln q_1}{p_1}\right\},$$

$$\alpha_i = 1 + \ln q_i \{1 - \ln(-\ln q_i)\}, \quad \beta_i = -\ln q_i.$$

$$\rho_i = \frac{1}{p_i - p_{i-1}} \left\{ q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} [1 - \ln(-\ln q_{i-1}) (1 + \ln q_{i-1})] - q_i \ln q_i [1 - \ln(-\ln q_i) (1 + \ln q_i)] \right\} + \frac{q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} - q_i \ln q_i}{(p_i - p_{i-1})^2} \left\{ q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} \ln(-\ln q_{i-1}) - q_i \ln q_i \ln(-\ln q_i) \right\},$$

$$\omega_i = q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} \left\{ \frac{1 + \ln q_{i-1}}{p_i - p_{i-1}} - \frac{q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} - q_i \ln q_i}{(p_i - p_{i-1})^2} \right\}, \quad \delta_i = q_i \ln q_i \left\{ \frac{1 + \ln q_i}{p_i - p_{i-1}} - \frac{q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} - q_i \ln q_i}{(p_i - p_{i-1})^2} \right\},$$

$$a_i = \frac{1}{q_{i-1} - q_i} \left\{ q_i \ln q_i [\ln(-\ln q_i)]^2 - q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1} [\ln(-\ln q_{i-1})]^2 \right\} + \frac{q_{i-1} q_i}{(q_{i-1} - q_i)^2} \left\{ \ln q_i \ln(-\ln q_i) - \ln q_{i-1} \ln(-\ln q_{i-1}) \right\}^2,$$

$$b_i = \frac{q_{i-1} \ln q_{i-1}}{q_{i-1} - q_i} [1 + \ln(-\ln q_{i-1})] + \frac{q_{i-1} q_i \ln q_{i-1}}{(q_{i-1} - q_i)^2} \left\{ \ln q_i \ln(-\ln q_i) - \ln q_{i-1} \ln(-\ln q_{i-1}) \right\},$$

$$c_i = \frac{q_i \ln q_i}{q_{i-1} - q_i} [1 + \ln(-\ln q_i)] + \frac{q_{i-1} q_i \ln q_i}{(q_{i-1} - q_i)^2} \left\{ \ln q_i \ln(-\ln q_i) - \ln q_{i-1} \ln(-\ln q_{i-1}) \right\}.$$

化简(4),(5)式求得参数  $\sigma, \mu$  的 AMLE:  $\sigma = \frac{-D + \sqrt{D^2 + 4AE}}{2A}$ ,  $\hat{\mu} = B - C\hat{\sigma}$  其中:

$$M = r_1 \beta_0 + r_{k+1} \beta_k - \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (\omega_i - \delta_i)],$$

$$C = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ r_1 \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=2}^k (r_i p_i) - r_{k+1} (1 - \alpha_k) \right\},$$

$$B = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ r_1 \beta_0 X_1 + r_{k+1} \beta_k X_k - \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (\omega_i X_{i-1} - \delta_i X_i)] \right\},$$

$$A = r_1 C (\alpha_0 - \beta_0 C) + \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (a_i + b_i C - c_i C)] - r_{k+1} C (1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k C),$$

$$D = r_1 (X_1 - B) (\alpha_0 - \beta_0 C) - r_1 C \beta_0 (X_1 - B) + \sum_{i=2}^k \left\{ r_i [b_i (X_{i-1} - B) - c_i (X_i - B)] \right\} - r_{k+1} (X_k - B) (1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k C) - r_{k+1} C \beta_k (X_k - B),$$

$$E = r_1 \beta_0 (X_1 - B)^2 + r_{k+1} \beta_k (X_k - B)^2.$$

#### 4 寿命分布为两参数对数正态分布

设产品的寿命  $t$  服从两参数对数正态分布, 分布函数和密度函数分别为:  $G(t, \mu, \sigma) =$

$\int_0^t g(x)dx$ ,  $g(t, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma t}} e^{-\frac{\ln t - \mu}{\sigma^2}}$ ,  $t > 0$ , 其中  $\mu, \sigma^2$  分别称为对数均值和对数方差.

令  $X = \ln t$ , 则  $X$  服从  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , 其分布函数和分布密度分别为:  $F(x, \mu, \sigma) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)dt$ ,  $f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ . 令  $Z = \frac{\ln t - \mu}{\sigma}$ ,  $Z$  服从标准正态分布  $N(0, 1)$ . 设对产品进行定期检测得到分组型数据  $W^{(k)}$ , 对应于寿命  $t$  的分组型数据  $W^{(k)}$  可得到  $X, Z$  的分组型数据  $W^{(k)}$  及  $W^{(k)}$ , 其中:  $X_i = \ln t_i, Z_i = \frac{\ln t_i - \mu}{\sigma}$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, k+1$ ),  $X_{j,j} = \ln t_{j,j}, Z_{j,j} = \frac{\ln t_{j,j} - \mu}{\sigma}$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 似然函数为

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = C^+ [F(Z_1)]^{r_1} \prod_{i=2}^k [F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})]^{r_i} [1 - F(Z_k)]^{r_{k+1}}, \quad (\text{其中 } C^+ \text{ 为正常数}).$$

令  $\frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \mu} = 0, \frac{\partial \ln L(\mu, \sigma)}{\partial \sigma} = 0$ , 于是得如下似然方程:

$$r_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$r_1 Z_1 \frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \left[ r_i \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \right] - r_{k+1} Z_k \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} = 0. \quad (7)$$

令  $p_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i r_j + 0.5}{n+1}, q_i = 1 - p_i, F(\xi_i) = p_i \Rightarrow \xi_i = F^{-1}(p_i)$ . 将函数  $\frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)}, \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)}$  在文献[3]中  $\frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)}$  在点  $\xi_k$  处一阶泰勒展开式表示成:  $\frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} \approx a'_k + \beta'_k Z_k$ , 其中:  $\alpha_k = 1 - a'_k, \beta_k = \beta'_k$ . 这与两参数 Weibull 分布场表达一致, 将  $\frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)}$  的一阶泰勒展开式表示成:  $\frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} \approx 1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k Z_k$ ,  $\frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  和  $\frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})}$  分别在点  $\xi_i, \xi_i, \xi_{i-1}, \xi_i$  处进行一阶泰勒展开得

$$\frac{f(Z_1)}{F(Z_1)} \approx a_0 - \beta_0 Z_1, \quad \frac{f(Z_k)}{1 - F(Z_k)} \approx 1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k Z_k,$$

$$\frac{f(Z_i) - f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx \rho_i + \omega_i Z_{i-1} - \delta_i Z_i, \quad \frac{Z_i f(Z_i) - Z_{i-1} f(Z_{i-1})}{F(Z_i) - F(Z_{i-1})} \approx a_i + b_i Z_{i-1} - c_i Z_i.$$

其中

$$a_0 = \frac{f(\xi_1)}{p_1} \left[ 1 + \xi_1^2 + \frac{\xi_1 f(\xi_1)}{p_1} \right], \quad \beta_0 = \frac{f(\xi_1)}{p_1^2} [f(\xi_1) + p_1 \xi_1] > 0,$$

$$\alpha_k = 1 - \frac{f(\xi_k)}{q_k} \left[ 1 + \xi_k^2 - \frac{\xi_k f(\xi_k)}{q_k} \right], \quad \beta_k = \frac{f(\xi_k)}{q_k} [f(\xi_k) - q_k \xi_k] > 0,$$

$$\rho_i = \frac{f(\xi_i) - f(\xi_{i-1})}{p_i - p_{i-1}} + \xi_i f(\xi_i) \frac{\xi_i (p_i - p_{i-1}) + [f(\xi_i) - f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} -$$

$$\xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1}) \frac{\xi_{i-1} (p_i - p_{i-1}) + [f(\xi_i) - f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2},$$

$$\omega_i = f(\xi_{i-1}) \frac{\xi_{i-1} (p_i - p_{i-1}) + [f(\xi_i) - f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2},$$

$$\delta_i = f(\xi_i) \frac{\xi_i (p_i - p_{i-1}) + [f(\xi_i) - f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2},$$

$$a_i = \frac{\xi_i f(\xi_i) - \xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1})}{p_i - p_{i-1}} - \xi_i f(\xi_i) \frac{[1 - \xi_i^2] (p_i - p_{i-1}) - [\xi_i f(\xi_i) - \xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2} -$$

$$\xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1}) \frac{[\xi_{i-1}^2 - 1] (p_i - p_{i-1}) + [\xi_i f(\xi_i) - \xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2},$$

$$b_i = f(\xi_{i-1}) \frac{[\hat{\xi}_{i-1}^2 - 1](p_i - p_{i-1}) + [\xi_i f(\xi_i) - \xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2},$$

$$c_i = -f(\xi_i) \frac{[1 - \hat{\xi}_i^2](p_i - p_{i-1}) - [\xi_i f(\xi_i) - \xi_{i-1} f(\xi_{i-1})]}{[p_i - p_{i-1}]^2}.$$

化简(6),(7)式求得参数  $\sigma, \mu$  的 AMLE:  $\hat{\sigma} = \frac{-D + \sqrt{D^2 + 4AE}}{2A}, \mu = B - C\hat{\sigma}$ , 其中

$$M = r_1 \beta_0 + r_{k+1} \beta_k - \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (\omega_i - \delta_i)],$$

$$C = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ r_1 \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=2}^k (r_i \beta_i) - r_{k+1} (1 - \alpha_k) \right\},$$

$$B = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ r_1 \beta_0 X_1 + r_{k+1} \beta_k X_k - \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (\omega_i X_{i-1} - \delta_i X_i)] \right\},$$

$$A = r_1 C (\alpha_0 - \beta_0 C) + \sum_{i=2}^k [r_i (\alpha_i + b_i C - c_i C)] - r_{k+1} C (1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k C),$$

$$D = r_1 (X_1 - B) (\alpha_0 - \beta_0 C) - r_1 C \beta_0 (X_1 - B) + \sum_{i=2}^k \left\{ r_i [b_i (X_{i-1} - B) - c_i (X_i - B)] \right\} -$$

$$r_{k+1} (X_k - B) (1 - \alpha_k + \beta_k C) - r_{k+1} C \beta_k (X_k - B),$$

$$E = \beta_0 r_1 (X_1 - B)^2 + r_{k+1} \beta_k (X_k - B)^2.$$

## 参考文献:

- [1] 盛骤. 基于分组数据的正态寿命型产品可靠性的近似置信限[A]. 全国第五届可靠性学术会议论文集[C]. 北京: 国防工业出版社, 1996, 7-10.
- [2] 北京大学寿命与可靠性研究组. 双向删失数据情形下的置信限[J]. 应用概率统计, 1990, 6(4): 354-361.
- [3] BALAKRISHNAN N, CLIFFORD COHEN A. Order Statistic and Inference[M]. Boston: Estimation Methods Academic press, 1991.

## The Approximate Likelihood Estimate of Multicomponent Data

GU Yi-ming

(College of Mathematical Sciences, Shanghai Teachers University, Shanghai 200231, China)

**Abstract:** Present the approximate maximum likelihood estimate of the parameters under multicomponent data with a single-parameter exponential, two-parameter exponential, two-parameter Weibull or two-parameter log-normal distribution.

**Key words:** multicomponent data; maximum likelihood estimate; single-parameter exponential; two-parameter exponential