

具有可靠性增长的三项分布概型 参数的 Bayes 估计

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摘 要

本文研究具有可靠性增长的三项分布概型的参数 Bayes 估计, 在先验分布为 Beta 分布, 负对数 Gamma 分布下, 得到的主要结果有定理 1、2。

关键词 可靠性增长, 三项分布概型, 贝叶斯估计, 贝塔分布, 负对数伽玛分布

一、引 言

系统可靠性的 Bayes 估计依赖测试的概型, 参数的验前分布和系统的结构, 文 [1] 讨论了具有可靠性增长的三项分布概型参数的 Bayes 估计, 它是在验前分布为一种特定广义 Beta 分布时, 给出系统最后一项参数的 Bayes 估计, 这种验前分布的取法不甚合理, 特别在实际应用中一般是办不到的. 本文试图在验前分布为通常 Beta 分布及负对数 Gamma 分布时, 分别给出具有可靠性增长系统的三项分布概型最后一项参数的 Bayes 估计.

设系统分 m 个阶段测试, 系统在每一阶段测试是三项分布概型, 第 i 阶段共进行 x_i 测试. 其中有 C_i 次本质失效, 有 $n_i - r_i$ 次可归因失效, 有 r_i 次成功, 而且本质失效的概率为未知常数 p_0 ($0 \leq p_0 < 1$), 成功的概率为 Q_i , 记 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$, $Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_m)$. 设每个阶段测试的结果相互独立, 每次测试后对系统的可靠性加以改进, 使得各级可靠性有所增长, 即满足

$$0 < Q_1 < Q_2 < \dots < Q_m < (1 - p_0).$$

二、 Q_m 的 Bayes 估计

1. Beta 验前分布

定理 1 假设

本文1988年3月15日收到。

(1) $0 < Q_1 < Q_2 < \dots < Q_m < (1 - p_0)$;

(2) Q_i 具有 Beta 验前分布

$$B(Q_i | a_i, b_i) = \frac{Q_i^{a_i-1} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1}}{B(a_i, b_i)}; \quad a_i, b_i \text{ 为正整数, } i = \overline{1, m};$$

(3) 各阶段测试服从三项分布

$$f(x_i / Q_i) = \frac{x_i!}{c_i! r_i! (n_i - r_i)!} p_0^{c_i} Q_i^{r_i} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i}, \quad i = \overline{1, m}$$

则在二次损失下 Q_m 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\hat{Q}_m = \frac{1}{W_m} \left\{ \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{b_{m-1}-1} \sum_{t_m=0}^{b_m-1} \dots \sum_{t_m=0}^{b_m-1} W(h_1, \dots, h_{m-1}, t_{(1)}, \dots, t_{(m)}) p_0^{t_{(m)}} (1 - p_0)^{g_m - t_{(m)} + 1} \left(\frac{S_m + h_{m-1}}{g_m - t_{(m)} + 1} \right) \right\}, \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} s_i = r_i + a_i, & f_i = n_i - r_i + b_i, & t_{(r)} = t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_i, \\ s_{(i)} = s_1 + \dots + s_i, & f_{(i)} = f_1 + \dots + f_i, & g_i = s_{(i)} + f_{(i)} - i, \\ c_{j,t_j} = \binom{b_j-1}{t_j} \binom{g_j - t_{(j)}}{h_j} B(s_j + h_{j-1}, f_j + g_{j-1} - h_{j-1} - t_{(j)}), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$W(h_1, \dots, h_{m-1}; t_{(1)}, \dots, t_{(m)}) = \binom{b_m-1}{t_m} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{m-1} C_j, t_j \right) B(S_m + h_{m-1}, f_m + g_{m-1} - h_{m-1} - t_{(m)})$$

$$W_m = \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{b_{m-1}-1} \sum_{t_m=0}^{b_m-1} \dots \sum_{t_m=0}^{b_m-1} W(h_1, \dots, h_{m-1}; t_{(1)}, \dots, t_{(m)}) p_0^{t_{(m)}} (1 - p_0)^{g_m - t_{(m)}}.$$

证 记 $G_m = [(Q_1, \dots, Q_m); 0 < Q_1 < Q_2 < \dots < Q_m < (1 - p_0)]$, 依假设知道, x 关于 Q 的条件概率分布为

$$f(x/Q) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i / Q_i) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{x_i!}{c_i! r_i! (n_i - r_i)!} p_0^{c_i} Q_i^{r_i} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i}, \quad (3)$$

$Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_m)$ 的联合概率密度为

$$g(Q) = \begin{cases} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i-1} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1}}{\int \dots \int \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i-1} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m} & Q \in G_m, \\ 0, & Q \notin G_m. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$f(Q/x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1}}{\int \dots \int \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m}, \quad (5)$$

于是 Q_m 的验后条件密度为

$$f(Q_m/x) = \frac{\int_0^{Q_m} \int_0^{Q_m-1} \dots \int_0^{Q_2} \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1-p_0-Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (1-Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m}{\int_0^{Q_m} \dots \int_0^{Q_2} \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1-p_0-Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (1-Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m}, \quad (6)$$

利用恒等式

$$\int_0^x x^{u-1} (1-p_0-x)^{v-1} dx = B(u, v) \sum_{j=0}^{u+v-1} \binom{u+v-1}{j} y^j (1-p_0-y)^{u+v-1+j}, \quad (7)$$

$$(1-Q_i)^{b_i-1} = \sum_{t_i=0}^{b_i-1} \binom{b_i-1}{t_i} (1-p_0-Q_i)^{b_i-1-t_i} p_0^{t_i}, \quad (8)$$

为了计算方便, 先证 $m=3$ 时式 (1) 成立, 由式 (6) 得

$$f(Q_3/x) = \frac{Q_3^{s_3-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3} (1-Q_3)^{b_3-1} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{s_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2} (1-Q_2)^{b_2-1} dQ_2}{\int_0^{1-p_0} Q_3^{s_3-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3} (1-Q_3)^{b_3-1} dQ_3 \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{s_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2} \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{s_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{n_1-r_1} (1-Q_1)^{b_1-1} dQ_1} \cdot \frac{\int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{s_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{n_1-r_1} (1-Q_1)^{b_1-1} dQ_1}{(1-Q_2)^{b_2-1} dQ_2 \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{s_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{n_1-r_1} (1-Q_1)^{b_1-1} dQ_1}, \quad (9)$$

上式分子中的

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{s_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{n_1-r_1} (1-Q_1)^{b_1-1} dQ_1 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \binom{b_1-1}{t_1} \int_0^{p_0^{t_1}} Q_1^{s_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{n_1-r_1+t_1-1} p_0^{t_1} dQ_1 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \binom{b_1-1}{t_1} p_0^{t_1} B(s_1, f_1-t_1) \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{s_1+f_1-t_1-1} \binom{s_1+f_1-t_1-1}{h_1} Q_2^{h_1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{s_1+f_1-t_1-1+h_1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{s_1-1} \binom{b_1-1}{t_1} \binom{g_1-t_1}{h_1} B(s_1, f_1-t_1) p_0^{t_1} Q_2^{h_1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{s_1-t_1-h_1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{s_1-1} C_{1,t_1} p_0^{t_1} Q_2^{h_1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{s_1-t_1-h_1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{s_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2} (1-Q_2)^{b_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_2} \int_0^{p_0^{t_2}} Q_2^{s_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2+t_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{s_1-1} C_{1,t_1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_1+t_2} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{s_2+h_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{s_2+t_2-1-t_1-t_2} dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{s_1-1} C_{1,t_1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_2} \sum_{h_2=t_2+h_1}^{s_2-t_2} \left\{ \binom{g_2-t_2}{h_2} B(s_2+h_1, f_2+g_1-h_1-t_2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot Q_3^{t_3} 2(1-p_0-Q_3)^{s_2-t_2(2)-h_2} \} \\ & = \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} \{ c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} p_0^{t_2(3)} Q_3^{h_2} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{s_2-t_2(2)-h_2} \}. \end{aligned}$$

所以式 (9) 的

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分子} &= Q_3^{s_3-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3} (1-Q_3)^{b_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} p_0^{t_3} Q_3^{s_3-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3+b_3-t_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} p_0^{t_2(3)} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} Q_3^{s_3+h_2-1} \\ & \quad \cdot (1-p_0-Q_3)^{s_2+t_3-t_2(3)-h_2-1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} \{ c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} B(s_3+h_2, g_2+f_3-h_2-t_3) p_0^{t_2(3)} \\ & \quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)} \frac{Q_3^{s_3+h_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{s_2+t_3-t_2(3)-h_2-1}}{B(s_3+h_2, g_2+f_3-h_2-t_3) (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)}} \} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} \{ W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_2(3)} (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)} \\ & \quad \cdot b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3) \}, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

其中, 记号 $b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3) = Q_3^{s_3+h_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{s_2+t_3-t_2(3)-h_2-1} [B(s_3+h_2, g_2+f_3-h_2-t_3)]^{-1}$, 由此得到式 (9) 的分母为

$$\begin{aligned} W_3 \triangleq & \int_0^{1-p_0} \left\{ \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_2(3)} (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3) \right\} dQ_3 \\ & = \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_2(3)} (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)}, \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q_3/x) &= W_3^{-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{t_1=t_1}^{s_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{t_2=t_2+1}^{s_2-t_2(2)} \{ W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_2(3)} \\ & \quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_2(3)} b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3) \}, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

由于广义 Beta 分布的一阶原点矩

$$\int_0^{1-p_0} x b(x/p_0, u, v) dx = (1-p_0) \frac{u}{u+v} \tag{13}$$

于是在二次损失下 Q_3 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\hat{Q} = E(Q_3/x) = \int_0^{1-p_0} Q_3 f(Q_3/x) dQ_3$$

$$= W_3^{-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=s_1}^{j_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=h_1+t_2}^{j_2-t_2(2)} W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_3} (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3+1} \left(\frac{s_3+h_2}{g_3-t_3+1} \right),$$

重复应用恒等式 (7)、(8) 及归纳法, 即可完成定理的证明。

系 1 当 $a_i = b_i = 1$ 时 ($i = \overline{1, m}$), Q_i ($i = \overline{1, m}$) 的验前分布化为均匀分布, 此时, \hat{Q}_m 表达式中不含未知参数。

2. 负对数 Gamma 验前分布

定理 2 假设

(1) $0 < Q_1 < Q_2 < \dots < Q_m < (1-p_0)$

(2) Q_i 的验前分布

$$\pi(Q_i) = \frac{\beta_i^{\alpha_i}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i)} (-\ln Q_i)^{\alpha_i-1} Q_i^{\beta_i-1} \Delta L\Gamma(Q_i/\alpha_i, \beta_i), \quad \beta_i > 0, \alpha_i \text{ 为正整数,}$$

$0 < Q_i < 1 (i = \overline{1, m}).$

(3) 各级测试服从三项分布

$$f(x_i/Q_i) = \frac{x_i!}{C_i! r_i! (n_i - r_i)!} p_0^{c_i} Q_i^{r_i} (1-p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i}, \quad i = \overline{1, m},$$

则在二次损失下 Q_m 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\hat{Q}_m = \frac{1}{W_m p_0} \left\{ \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{v_{m-1}} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1-1} \dots \sum_{j_{m-1}=0}^{\alpha_{(m-1)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) (1-p_0)^{-t(m)} \cdot (-1)^{t_m} \binom{v_m}{t_m} \sum_{j_m=0}^{\alpha_{(m)}-1} \frac{(g_{(m)}+1)^{j_m - \alpha_{(m)}} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{t_m} (1-p_0)^{g_{(m)}+1}}{\Gamma(j_m+1)} \right\}, \quad (14)$$

其中符号与算号如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_i &= \beta_i + r_i, \quad v_i = n_i - r_i, \quad g_{(1)} = g_1 = u_1 + t_1, \quad g_{(i)} = g_{(i-1)} + u_i + t_i, \quad i = \overline{1, m}, \\ \alpha_{(1)} &= \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_{(i)} = \alpha_i + j_{i-1}, \quad c_i = \binom{v_i}{t_i} (-1)^{t_i} g_{(i)}^{j_i - \alpha_i} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{(i+1)})}{\Gamma(j_i+1)}, \\ W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) &= \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} c_i, \quad t_{(i)} = t_1 + \dots + t_i, \\ W_m p_0 &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{v_{m-1}} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1-1} \dots \sum_{j_{m-1}=0}^{\alpha_{(m-1)}-1} \left\{ W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) (1-p_0) (1-p_0)^{-t(m)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \sum_{t_m=0}^{v_m} \sum_{j_m=0}^{\alpha_{(m)}-1} (-1)^{t_m} \binom{v_m}{t_m} \frac{(g_{(m)}+1)^{j_m - \alpha_{(m)}} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{t_m} (1-p_0)^{g_m}}{\Gamma(j_m+1)} \right\}, \end{aligned} \right. \quad (15)$$

证 先证 $m = 3$ 时成立, 由已知得

$$f(Q/x) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 Q_i^{r_i + \beta_i - 1} (1-p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i} (-\ln Q_i)^{\alpha_i - 1}}{\int \dots \int \prod_{i=1}^3 Q_i^{r_i + \beta_i - 1} (1-p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i - r_i} (-\ln Q_i)^{\alpha_i - 1} dQ_1 dQ_2 dQ_3},$$

于是 Q_3 的验后条件密度为

$$f(Q_3/x) = \frac{Q_3^{u_3-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{v_3}(-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_3-1} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2-1}(1-p_0-Q_2)^{v_2}(-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} dQ_2}{\int_0^{1-p_0} Q_3^{u_3-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{v_3}(-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_3-1} dQ_3 \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2-1}(1-p_0-Q_2)^{v_2}(-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} dQ_2} \cdot \frac{\int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1-1}(1-p_0-Q_1)^{v_1}(-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1}{dQ_2 \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1-1}(1-p_0-Q_1)^{v_1}(-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1}, \quad (16)$$

为了计算上式积分, 可证下列恒等式

$$\int_0^Q (-\ln Q_{i-1})^{\alpha-1} Q_{i-1}^{g-1} dQ_{i-1} = g^{-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) \sum_{j_i=0}^{g-1} \frac{g^{j_i}}{\Gamma(j_i+1)} (-\ln Q_i)^{j_i} Q_i^g, \quad (17)$$

$$(1-p_0-Q_i)^{v_i} = \sum_{t_i=0}^{v_i} \binom{v_i}{t_i} Q_i^{t_i} (1-p_0)^{v_i-t_i} (-1)^{t_i}, \quad i = \overline{1, m}, \quad (18)$$

由此得式 (16) 分子中的

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1-1}(1-p_0-Q_1)^{v_1}(-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1+t_1-1}(-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1 (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} (-1)^{t_1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} (-1)^{t_1} (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1-1} \frac{(u_1+t_1)^{j_1-\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(j_1+1)} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_2^{u_1+t_1} \Gamma(\alpha_1) \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1(1)-1} (-1)^{t_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} g_{(1)}^{t_1-\alpha_1} \frac{(1-p_0)^{u_1-t_1}}{\Gamma(j_1+1)} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_2^{g(1)} \Gamma(\alpha_1) \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1(1)-1} c_1 (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_1^{g(1)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2-1}(1-p_0-Q_2)^{v_2}(-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \binom{v_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} (1-p_0)^{v_2-t_2} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2+t_2-1}(-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1(1)-1} c_1 \binom{v_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} (1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2-t_1-t_2} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_2(2)-1} \frac{g_{(2)}^{j_2-\alpha_2} \Gamma(\alpha_2)}{\Gamma(j_2+1)} (-\ln Q_3)^{j_2} Q_3^{g(2)} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_1) (1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2} \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_1(1)-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_2(2)-1} \left\{ c_1 \binom{v_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} g_{(2)}^{j_2-\alpha_2} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}{\Gamma(j_2+1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_2} \frac{(-\ln Q_3)^{j_2} Q_3^{g(2)}}{\Gamma(\alpha_3)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2} \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} c_1 c_2 \frac{(-\ln Q_3)^{j_2} (Q_3)^{g(2)} (1-p_0)^{-t(2)}}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})},$$

所以式(16)的

$$\text{分式} = Q_3^{v_3-1} (1-p_0-Q_3)^{v_3} (-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_3-1} I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} (1-p_0)^{v_3-t_3} Q_3^{v_3+t_3-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t(3)} \frac{g_{(3)}^{\alpha_{(3)}} Q_3^{g(3)-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_{(3)}-1}}{g_{(3)}^{\alpha_{(3)}} \Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})} \right\} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{(1-p_0)^{-t(3)}}{g_{(3)}^{\alpha_{(3)}}} L\Gamma(Q_3/\alpha_{(3)}, g_{(3)}), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对式(16)两边从0到(1-p_0)积分得

$$\begin{aligned} W'_{m p_0} &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t(3)} \int_0^{1-p_0} \frac{Q_3^{j_3-\alpha_{(3)}-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha_{(3)}-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})} dQ_3 \right\} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t(3)} \sum_{j_3=0}^{\alpha_{(3)}-1} \frac{g_{(3)}^{j_3-\alpha_{(3)}}}{\Gamma(j_3+1)} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{j_3} (1-p_0)^{g(3)} \right\}, \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} W_{m p_0}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q/x) &= \frac{1}{W_{m p_0}} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_3} \frac{\Gamma(Q_3/\alpha_{(3)}, g_{(3)})}{g_{(3)}^{\alpha_{(3)}}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

于是在二次损失下 Q_3 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}_3 &= E(Q_3/x) = \int_0^{1-p_0} Q_3 f(Q_3/x) dQ_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{W_{m p_0}} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{\alpha_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{\alpha_{(2)}-1} W(t_{1j_1}, t_{2j_2}, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t(s)} \int_0^{1-p_0} \frac{Q_3^{g(s)} (-\ln Q_3)^{\alpha(s)-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(s))} dQ_3 \} \\ = & \frac{1}{W_{m,p_0}} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a(1)} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a(2)-1} W(t_1 j_1 t_2 j_2, p_0) \sum_{i_3=0}^{v_3} \sum_{j_3=0}^{a(3)-1} (-1)^{t_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t(s)} \frac{(g(m)+1)^{j_m - \alpha(m)}}{\Gamma(j_m+1)} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{j_m} (1-p_0)^{g(m)+1} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

重复应用恒等式 (17), (18) 及归纳法, 即可完成定理的证明.

系 2 当 $\alpha_i = 0, \beta_i = 0$ 时, 可得 $Q_i (i = \overline{1, m})$ 的无信息验前分布, 即可选取: $\pi(Q_i) = (-\ln Q_i)^{-1} Q_i^{-1}, (i = \overline{1, m})$, 此时 \hat{Q}_m 的表达式中不含有未知参数.

系 3 当 $p_0 = 0$ 时, 各级测试服从二项分布, 此时 $x_i = n_i, c_i = 0 (i = \overline{1, m})$, 则 Q_m 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\hat{Q}_m = \frac{1}{W_m} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \cdots \sum_{i_m=0}^{v_m} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a(1)} \cdots \sum_{j_{m-1}=0}^{a(m-1)-1} W(t_1 j_1 \cdots t_{m-1} j_{m-1}) \binom{v_m}{t_m} (-1)^{t_m} (g(m)+1)^{-\alpha(m)} \right\},$$

式中符号与标号和文 [2] 中定理 3 完全相同, 故文 [2] [定理 3] 可作为本文的一个推论.

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Parammetric Bayes Estimation of Trinomial Distribution with Growing Reliability

Chen Jianwei

Abstract

This paper deals with parammetric Bayes estimate of trinomial distribution with growing reliability. With the assumption that prior probability distribution being beta-distribution or negative logarithmic gamma-distribution, the important results are summarized to be theorems 1 and 2.

Key words growing reliability, trinomial distribution, Bayes estimation, Beta-distribution, negative logarithmic Gamma-distribution.