

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

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

其中

$$\begin{cases} S_i = r_i + a_i, & f_i = n_i - r_i + b_i, & t_{(r)} = t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_i, \\ S_{(i)} = S_1 + \dots + S_i, & f_{(i)} = f_1 + \dots + f_i, & g_i = S_{(i)} + f_{(r)} - i, \\ c_{j,t_j} = \binom{b_j-1}{t_j} \binom{g_j - t_{(j)}}{h_j} B(S_j + h_{j-1}, f_j + g_{j-1} - h_{j-1} - t_{(j)}), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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

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

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

$$g(Q) = \begin{cases} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i-1} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1}}{\int_{Q_m} \dots \int_{Q_1} \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i-1} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m}, & Q \in G_m, \\ 0, & Q \notin G_m, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$f(Q/x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (1 - Q_r)^{b_i-1}}{\int_{Q_m} \dots \int_{Q_1} \prod_{i=1}^m Q_i^{a_i+r_i-1} (1 - p_0 - Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (1 - Q_i)^{b_i-1} dQ_1 \dots dQ_m}, \quad (5)$$

于是 Q_m 的验后条件密度为

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

利用恒等式

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

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

为了计算方便, 先证 $m=3$ 时式 (1) 成立, 由式 (6) 得

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

上式分子中的

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

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2 s_2^{r_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2} (1-Q_2)^{b_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_2} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2 s_2^{r_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{n_2-r_2+b_2-t_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{h_1=s_1}^{s_1+f_1-t_1-1} C_{1,t_1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_1+t_2} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2 s_2^{r_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{s_2+s_1-t_1-t_2-1} dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{h_1=s_1}^{s_1+f_1-t_1-1} C_{1,t_1} \binom{b_2-1}{t_2} p_0^{t_1+t_2} \sum_{h_2=s_2+h_1}^{s_2+t_2} \left\{ \binom{g_2-t_2}{h_2} B(s_2+h_1, f_2+g_1-h_1-t_2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot Q_3^{t_2}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{g_2-t_2(2)-h_2}\} \\ = \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} \{c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} p_0^{t_2(2)} Q_3^{h_2}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{g_2-t_2(2)-h_2}\}.$$

所以式 (9) 的

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分子} &= Q_3^{s_3-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3}(1-Q_3)^{b_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} p_0^{t_3} Q_3^{s_3-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{n_3-r_3+b_3-t_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} p_0^{t_2(2)} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} Q_3^{s_3+h_2-1} \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0-Q_3)^{g_2+f_3-t_3(3)-h_2-1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} \{c_{1,t_1} c_{2,t_2} \binom{b_3-1}{t_3} B(s_3+h_2, g_2+f_3-h_2-t_3) p_0^{t_3(3)} \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)} \frac{Q_3^{s_3+h_2-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{g_2+f_3-t_3(3)-h_2-1}}{B(s_3+h_2, g_2+f_3-h_2-t_3)(1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)}}\} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} \{W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_3(3)} (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)} \\ &\quad \cdot b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3)\}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W_3 \triangleq & \int_0^{1-p_0} \left\{ \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_3(3)} (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3) \right\} dQ_3 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_3(3)} (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q_3/x) &= W_3^{-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=t_1}^{f_1-t_1(1)} \sum_{h_2=t_2+t_1}^{f_2-t_1(2)} \{W(h_1, h_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) p_0^{t_3(3)} \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{g_3-t_3(3)} b(Q_3/p_0, s_3+h_2, f_3+g_2-h_2-t_3)\}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由于广义 Beta 分布的一阶原点矩

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

于是在二次损失下 Q_3 的 Bayes 估计为

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

$$= W_3^{-1} \sum_{t_1=0}^{b_1-1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{b_2-1} \sum_{t_3=0}^{b_3-1} \sum_{h_1=s_1}^{s_1-t_{(1)}} \sum_{h_2=h_1+t_2}^{s_2-t_{(2)}} W(h_1, h_2, t_{(1)}, t_{(2)}, t_{(3)}) \\ p_0^{t_{(3)}} (1-p_0)^{s_3-t_{(3)}+1} \left(\frac{s_3+h_2}{s_3-t_{(3)}+1} \right),$$

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

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

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

(3) 各级测试服从三项分布

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

则在二次损失下 Q_m 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\hat{Q}_m = \frac{1}{W_m p_0} \left\{ \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{v_{m-1}} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_1-1} \dots \sum_{j_{m-1}=0}^{a_{(m-1)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) (1-p_0)^{-t_{(m)}} \right. \\ \left. \cdot (-1)^{t_m} \binom{v_m}{t_m} \sum_{j_m=0}^{a_{(m)}-1} \frac{(g_{(m)}+1)^{j_m-a_{(m)}} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{t_m} (1-p_0)^{g_{(m)}+1}}{\Gamma(j_m+1)} \right\}, \quad (14)$$

其中符号与算号如下:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i &= \beta_i + r_i, \quad v_i = n_i - r_i, \quad g_{(1)} = g_1 = u_1 + t_1, \quad g_{(i)} = g_{(i-1)} + u_i + t_i, \quad i = \overline{1, m}, \\ \alpha_{(1)} &= \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_{(i)} = \alpha_i + j_{i-1}, \quad c_i = \binom{v_i}{t_i} (-1)^{t_i} g_{(i)}^{j_i - \alpha_{(i)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{(i+1)})}{\Gamma(j_i+1)}, \\ W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) &= \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} c_i, \quad t_{(i)} = t_1 + \dots + t_i, \\ W_m p_0 &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \dots \sum_{t_{m-1}=0}^{v_{m-1}} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_1-1} \sum_{j_{m-1}=0}^{a_{(m-1)}-1} \left\{ W(t_1 j_1, \dots, t_{m-1} j_{m-1}, p_0) (1-p_0) (1-p_0)^{-t_{(m)}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \sum_{t_m=0}^{v_m} \sum_{j_m=0}^{a_{(m)}-1} (-1)^{t_m} \binom{v_m}{t_m} \frac{(g_{(m)}+1)^{j_m-a_{(m)}} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{t_m} (1-p_0)^{g_{(m)}}}{\Gamma(j_m+1)} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

证 先证 $m=3$ 时成立, 由已知得

$$f(Q/x) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 Q_i^{r_i + \beta_i - 1} (1-p_0-Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (-\ln Q_i)^{\alpha_i-1}}{\int_{0,0,0}^1 \dots \int_{0,0,0}^1 \prod_{i=1}^3 Q_i^{r_i + \beta_i - 1} (1-p_0-Q_i)^{n_i-r_i} (-\ln Q_i)^{\alpha_i-1} dQ_1 dQ_2 dQ_3},$$

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

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

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

由此得式(16)分子中的

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1-1} (1-p_0-Q_1)^{v_1} (-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} \int_0^{Q_2} Q_1^{u_1+t_1-1} (-\ln Q_1)^{\alpha_1-1} dQ_1 (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} (-1)^{t_1} \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} (-1)^{t_1} (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{u_1-1} \frac{(u_1+t_1)^{j_1-\alpha_1}}{\Gamma(j_1+1)} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_2^{u_1+t_1} \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)}) \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{u_1-1} (-1)^{t_1} \binom{v_1}{t_1} g_{(1)}^{t_1-\alpha_1} \frac{(1-p_0)^{u_1-t_1}}{\Gamma(j_1+1)} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_2^{g_{(1)}} \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)}) \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{j_1=0}^{u_1-1} c_1 (1-p_0)^{v_1-t_1} (-\ln Q_2)^{j_1} Q_1^{g_{(1)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(2)})}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\triangleq \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2-1} (1-p_0-Q_2)^{v_2} (-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \binom{v_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} (1-p_0)^{v_2-t_2} \int_0^{Q_3} Q_2^{u_2+t_2-1} (-\ln Q_2)^{\alpha_2-1} I_1 dQ_2 \\ &= \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{u_1-1} c_1 \binom{v_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} (1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2-t_1-t_2} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(2)})} \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{j_2=0}^{u_2-1} \frac{g_{(2)}^{j_2-\alpha_{(2)}} \Gamma(\alpha_{(2)})}{\Gamma(j_2+1)} (-\ln Q_3)^{j_2} Q_3^{g_{(2)}} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)}) (1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2} \sum_{t_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{t_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{u_1-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{u_2-1} \left\{ c_1 \binom{u_2}{t_2} (-1)^{t_2} g_{(2)}^{j_2-\alpha_{(2)}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})}{\Gamma(j_2+1)} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \left. (1-p_0)^{-t_{(2)}} \frac{(-\ln Q_3)^{j_2} Q_3^{g_{(2)}}}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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

所以式(16)的

$$\text{分式} = Q_3^{v_3-1}(1-p_0-Q_3)^{v_3}(-\ln Q_3)^{a_3-1} I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} (1-p_0)^{v_3-t_3} Q_3^{v_3+t_3-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{a_3-1} I_2 \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_{(3)}} \frac{g_{(3)}^{a_{(3)}} Q_3^{g_{(3)}-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{a_{(3)}-1}}{g_{(3)}^{a_{(3)}} \Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})} \Big\} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{(1-p_0)^{-t_{(3)}}}{g_{(3)}^{a_{(3)}}} L\Gamma(Q_3/\alpha_{(3)}, g_{(3)}), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对式(16)两边从0到\$(1-p_0)\$积分得

$$\begin{aligned} W'_{m p_0} &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_{(3)}} \int_0^{1-p_0} \frac{Q_3^{g_{(3)}-1} (-\ln Q_3)^{a_{(3)}-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_{(3)})} dQ_3 \Big\} \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-g_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_{(3)}} \sum_{j_3=0}^{a_{(3)}-1} \frac{g_{(3)}^{j_3-a_{(3)}}}{\Gamma(j_3+1)} (-\ln(1-p_0))^{j_3} (1-p_0)^{g_{(3)}} \Big\}, \\ &= \Gamma(\alpha_{(1)})(1-p_0)^{v_1+v_2+v_3} W_{m p_0}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q/x) &= \frac{1}{W_{m p_0}} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (1-p_0)^{-t_3} \frac{\Gamma(Q_3/\alpha_{(3)}, g_{(3)})}{g_{(3)}^{a_{(3)}}} \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

于是在二次损失下 \$Q_3\$ 的 Bayes 估计为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}_3 &= E(Q_3/x) = \int_0^{1-p_0} Q_3 f(Q_3/x) dQ_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{W_{m p_0}} \left\{ \sum_{i_1=0}^{v_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{v_2} \sum_{j_1=0}^{a_{(1)}-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{a_{(2)}-1} W(t_1 j_1, t_2 j_2, p_0) \sum_{t_3=0}^{v_3} \binom{v_3}{t_3} (-1)^{t_3} \right. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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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Parametric Bayes Estimation of Trinomial Distribution with Growing Reliability

Chen Jianwei

Abstract

This paper deals with parametric 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.