

Analysis of a Repairable (n-1)-out-of-n: G System with Failure and Repair Times Arbitrarily Distributed

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Abstract An (n-1)-out-of-n: G system is a system that consists of n components and works if and only if (n-1) components among the n work simultaneously. The system and each of its components can in only one of two states: working or failed. When a component fails it is put under repair and the other components stay in the "working" state with adjusted rates of failure. After repair, a component works as new and its actual lifetime is the same as initially. If the failed component is repaired before another component fails, the (n-1) components recover their initial lifetime. The lifetime and time of repair are independent. In this paper, we propose a technique to calculate the mean time of repair, the probability of various states of our system and its availability by using the theory of distribution.

Keywords G System, System Availability, Repairable System, Failure Rates, Distribution Theory

1. Introduction

The k-out-of-n system structure is a very popular type of redundant fault-tolerant systems. It finds wide applications in both industrial and military systems. These systems include the multidisplay system in cockpits, the multiengine system in an airplane, and the multipurpose system in a hydraulic control system. In a communications system with three transmitters, the average message load may be such that at least two transmitters must be operational at all times or critical messages may be lost. The transmission subsystem functions as a 2-out-of-3: G system. Systems with spares may also be represented by the k-out-of-n system model. In the case of an automobile with four tires, for example, usually one additional spare tire is carried on the vehicle. Thus, the vehicle can be driven as long as at least 4-out-of-5 tires are in good condition. In this paper, we consider the repairable case where $k=n-1$, i.e. a repairable (n-1)-out-of-n: G system which works if and only if at least (n-1) components among the n work simultaneously. Few papers analyze this kind of systems, Gaver[1] and Jack[2] consider a 2-unit parallel system, Gherda & Boushaba[3] analyze a 2-out-of-3 system when the distributions of the time of failure and the time of repair are general. In this work, we generalize the result of Gherda & Boushaba[3]: We suppose that all components and the system have either one of two states: a "working" state or a "failed" state. when

a component fails it is put under repair and the other components stay in the "working" state with adjusted rates of failure. After repair, the component works as new and its actual lifetime is the same as initially. If the failed component is repaired before another component fails, the (n-1) components recover their initial lifetime. The lifetime and time of repair are independent. In this paper, we propose a technique to calculate the mean time of failure, the probability of various states of our system and its availability by using the theory of distribution. Finally, we give some numerical examples.

2. Notation

C_i : component of the system, $i=1,2,\dots,n$

E_s : the state of system, $s=0, 1, 2$.

We say that the system is in the state E_s at time t if there are exactly s failed components at time t.

λ_i : rate of failure of component C_i when all components $j, (i \neq j)$ are working.

λ_i' : rate of failure of component C_i when component $j, (i \neq j)$ is "failed".

X_i : time of repair of component C_i .

$P_{1,i}(t; x)$: the density of the probability of event: " only the component C_i is fails at time t and it is under repair since a time x"

$P_{2,i}(t; x)$: the density of probability of event : "Two

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components C_j and C_k are "failed" and components C_i are in the "working" state at time t since time x ; $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{j, k\}$.

$P_0(t)$: Probability of the event: "No component is "failed" at time t "

$\varphi(s)$: The Laplace transform of the distribution of T

A: The availability of the system

G_i : the distribution function of X_i and $\overline{G_i} = 1 - G_i$

u_i : hazard rate function

$$1 - G(x) = e^{-\int_0^x u_i(y) dy} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dG_i}{dx} = e^{-\int_0^x u_i(y) dy} u_i(x).$$

$$P_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_0(t) \quad P_{1,i}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_{1,i}(t, x),$$

$$P_{2,i}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_{2,i}(t, x).$$

G_i^* , $\overline{G_i}^*$: the Laplace transform of G_i and $1 - G_i$

$(f)^*$: the inverse Laplace transform of f

*: Convolution product

3. Model

Let $N(t)$ and $X(t)$ be two stochastic process with continuous time such that $N(t) = s$.

If the system is in the state E_s and $X(t) = x$ if the component which failed at time t is under repair since date x :

Consider the event $N(t + dt) = 0$; it can be obtained in $(n + 1)$ different ways:

- At time t , $N(t) = 0$ and during the interval of time $[t; t + dt]$ there are no failures, the probability of this event is

$$P_0(t) = \left[1 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right) dt \right]$$

Or at time t , $N(t) = 1$ and during the interval of time $[t; t + dt]$; the failed component C_i is repaired, the probability of this event is

$$dt \int_0^t P_{1,i}(t, x) u_i(x) dx + 0 dt; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Then the probability of this event is

$$P_0(t + dt) = P_r(N(t + dt) = 0) =$$

$$P_0(t) \left[1 - \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j \right) dt \right] +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda_j \right] dt \right] dt \int_0^t P_{1,i}(t, x) u_i(x) dx$$

when $dt \rightarrow 0$ we obtain

$$\frac{dP_0}{dt} = - \sum_{i=1}^n \left[P_0(t) \lambda_i + \int_0^t P_{1,i}(t, x) u_i(x) dx \right] \quad (1)$$

Consider the event $N(t + dt) = 1$; it can be obtained in $2n$ different ways:

- $N(t + dt) = 1$ and $X(t + dt) = x + dt$: if $N(t) = 1$, $X(t) = x \geq 0$ and the repair of the failed component is not finished at time $t + dt$: the probability of this event noted by $P_{1,i}(t + dt, x + dt)$ is given by:

$$P_{1,i}(t + dt, x + dt) = \begin{cases} P_{1,i}(t, x) \left[1 - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda_j' \right] + u_i(x) \right] dt + o(dt) & \text{if } t > x \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

otherwise

when $dt \rightarrow 0$ we obtain:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\theta(t-x) P_{1,i}(t, x)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\theta(t-x) P_{1,i}(t, x)] = \\ & - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda_j' \right] + u_i(x) \theta(t-x) P_{1,i}(t, x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where θ is the indicator function.

- Or $N(t + dt) = 1$ and $X(t + dt) = dt$: if $N(t) = 0$ and a failure occurs during the interval of time $[t; t + dt]$: This case is given by the initial conditions:

$$P_{1,i}(t, x) = \lambda_i P_0(t) \quad i = 1, n \quad \text{and} \quad P_0(0) = 1.$$

Our system can be represented by the figure 1.

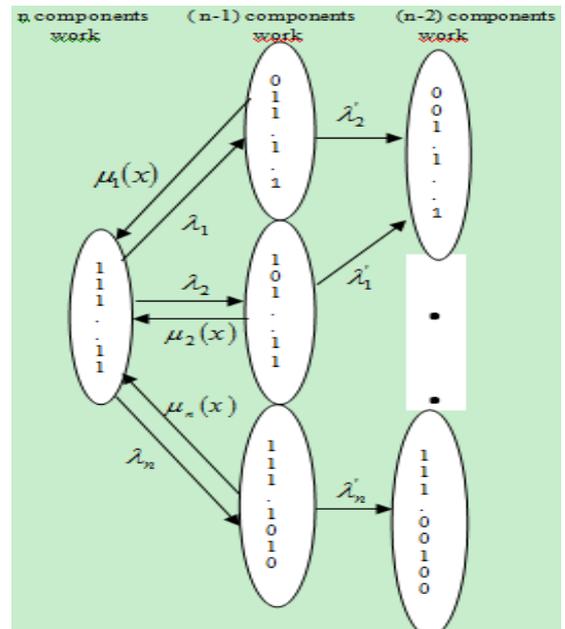


Figure 1

4. Calculation of the State Probabilities of a System

4.1. Calculation of $P_0(t)$ and $P_{1,i}(t, x)$

Let $P_0(s)$ and $P_{1,i}(s, x)$ be the Laplace transform of $P_0(t)$ and $P_{1,i}(t, x)$ respectively. Because the indicator function $\theta(t-x)$ is a regular distribution, we can use the derivation of (2) in the sense of distribution:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\theta(t-x)P_{1,i}(t, x)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\theta(t-x)P_{1,i}(t, x)] = - \left[\left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) + u_i(x) \right] \theta(t-x)P_{1,i}(t, x)$$

By taking the Laplace transform of the two members of this last equality we obtain

$$P_{1,i}(s, x) = \lambda_i P_0(s) \exp - \left(s + \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right) x \exp \left(- \int_0^x u_i(y) dy \right) \tag{3}$$

Now, taking the Laplace transform of the two members of the equality (1):

$$P_{1,i}(s, x) = \lambda_i P_0(s) \exp - \left(\left(s + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) x \right) \overline{G}_i(x) \tag{4}$$

we note that

$$|P_{1,i}(s, x)| \leq \lambda_i P_0(s) \frac{1}{\left(s + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) x + 1} |\overline{G}_i(x)| \leq \lambda_i$$

by applying a proposition in [4] page 252 to $P_{1,i}(s, x)$, which verifies this majoration, we obtain

$$\theta(t-x)P_{1,i}(t, x) = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 f$$

where f is the inverse transform of $\frac{P_{1,i}(s, x)}{s^2}$

We note that $\frac{P_{1,i}(s, x)}{s^2}$ is the Laplace transform of the convolution product. By using (4):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{1,i}(s, x)}{s^2} &= \lambda_i \exp - \left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \overline{G}_i(x) P_0(s) e^{-sx} \frac{1}{s^2} \\ &= \lambda_i \exp - \left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \overline{G}_i(x) (P_0(t) * \delta_{\epsilon}(t-x) * t)^* \end{aligned}$$

where δ_{ϵ} is the Dirac function. The inverse Laplace transform of $P_{1,i}(s, x)$ is given by:

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^2 \lambda_i \exp - \left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \overline{G}_i(x) P_0(t) * \delta_{\epsilon}(t-x) * t = \lambda_i \exp - \left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \overline{G}_i(x) P_0(t) \tag{5}$$

Now, we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial P_0(t)}{\partial t} = - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right) P_0(t) + P_0(t) \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i G_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)$$

By taking the Laplace transform of the two members of this equality we obtain:

$$P_0(s) = \frac{1}{s + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left(G_i^* \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)}$$

by using the inverse Laplace transformed, we obtain:

$$P_0(t) = \exp - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right) t$$

and

$$P_{1,i}(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_i P_0(t) \left[\exp - \left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right] \overline{G}_i(x) & \text{if } t > x \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

otherwise

With conditions $P_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_0(t) = 0$ and $P_{1,i}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_{1,i}(t, x) = 0$

4.2. Calculation of $P_{2,i}(x)$

The event $N(t+dt) = 2$ can be obtained in two ways:

1. $N(t) = 1$, $X(x+dt) = dt$; $X(t) = \geq 0$ and during the interval of time $[t; t+dt]$, one component among the working components fails and the repair of the failed component is not finished. This event has the probability:

$$P_{2,i}(t,x) = P_{1,i}(t,x) \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] dt [1 - u_i(x) dt] + o(dt)$$

$$= \begin{cases} P_{1,i}(t,x) \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] dt & \text{if } x < t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

otherwise

2. Or $N(t) = 2$, $X(x+dt) = dt$, and any repair are finished and no failure occurs during the interval of time $[t; t+dt]$: This event has the probability:

$$\begin{cases} P_{2,i}(t,x) \left[1 - \left(\lambda'_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) dt \right] & \text{if } x < t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

otherwise

So

$$P_{2,i}(t+dt, x+dx) =$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{1,i}(t,x) \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n u_j(x) dt \right] + \\ P_{2,i}(t,x) \left[1 - \left(\lambda'_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n u_j(x) \right) dt \right] & \text{if } x < t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

when $dt \rightarrow 0$ we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial P_{2,i}(t,x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P_{2,i}(t,x)}{\partial x} =$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n u_j(x) \right) P_{1,i}(t,x) - u_i(x) P_{2,i}(t,x) & \text{if } x < t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, by using the Laplace transform and the initial condition

$P_i(t; t) = 0$, we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} [s + u_i(x)] P_{2,i}(s,x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{2,i}(s,x) - \\ P_{1,i}(s,x) \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

One solution of this equation is given by:

$$P_{2,i}(s,x) = \left[\exp(\alpha(x)) \right] \left[k + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \int P_{1,i}(s,x) \exp(-\alpha(x)) dx \right]$$

where $\alpha(x)$ is a primitive of $-[s + u_i(x)]$ and k a constant.

Now by using the convolution product, the solution of (6) is given by

$$P_{2,i}(s,x) = \left[\exp(-sx) \right] \left[\exp - \int u_i(x) dx \right] *.$$

$$\left[K + \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \lambda_i P_0(s) * \\ & \int \exp - \left[s + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] * \\ & x \overline{G}_i(x) \exp(sx) \exp \left(\int u_i(x) dx \right) dx \end{aligned} \right\} \right]$$

finally, we obtain :

$$P_{2,i}(s, x) = K \delta^* (t - x) \exp\left(-\int u_i(x) dx\right) + P_0(s) \delta^* (t - x) \lambda_i \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] \exp\left(-\int u_i(x) dx\right) * \left[\int \exp\left(-\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j x\right) dx \right]$$

by using the inverse Laplace transform and the initial condition $P_i(t; t) = 0$ ($K = 0$), we obtain

$$P_{2,i}(t, x) = \lambda_i x e^{-\lambda_i x} \overline{G}_i(x) \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left[\overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right]} * \left(1 - \exp\left(-t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)\right) \right)$$

and

$$P_{2,i}(t, x) = \int_0^\infty P_{2,i}(t, x) dx = \frac{\exp\left(-t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)\right) - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left[\overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right]} \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)$$

5. Characteristics of the System

5.1. Mean Time of Failure

Let Φ be the Laplace transform of

$$P_{1,i}(t, x) : \Phi(s) = \int_0^\infty P_{1,i}(s, x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(s) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda_i}{s + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)} \exp\left[-\left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j\right)\right] \overline{G}_i(x) dx \\ &= \frac{\lambda_i}{s + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^\infty \exp\left[-\left(x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j\right)\right] \overline{G}_i(x) dx \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_i}{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j} \left[(\overline{G}_i)^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right]}{s + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)} \end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$E(T) = -\Phi'(0) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_i}{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j} \left[(\overline{G}_i)^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right]}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right]^2}$$

5.2. Availability of the System

Let $A(t, x)$ the availability of the system. Then

$$A(t, x) = P_0(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1,i}(t, x) = \left[1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j\right) \overline{G}_i(x) \right] \exp\left[-\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{G}_i^* \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right)\right] t$$

5.3. Case of n Non Identical Components

In the stability case, we obtain the following equations for the system:

$$\begin{cases} P_0 \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i(x) P_{1,i}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} P_{1,i}(x) = - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] + u_i(x) \Big] P_{1,i}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} P_{2,i}(x) + u_i(x) P_{2,i}(x) = - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] P_{1,i}(x) \end{cases}$$

This system becomes:

$$\begin{cases} P_{1,i}(0) = \lambda_i P_0 + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n P_{1,j}(0) (1 - G_i^*(\lambda'_j)) \\ P_{1,i}(x) = P_{1,i}(0) \exp - \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right] x \Big] \overline{G}_i(x) \\ P_{2,i}(x) = P_{1,i}(0) \overline{G}_i(x) \left[1 - \exp \left(-x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right] \end{cases}$$

by using this hypothesis:

$$P_{1,i}(0) = \lambda_i P_0 + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \int_0^{\infty} P_{2,i}(x) u_j(x) dx$$

(conditions at the limits), we obtain

$$\begin{cases} P_{1,i}(0) = \lambda_i P_0 + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n P_{1,j}(0) \left[1 - G_j^* \left(\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^n \lambda'_k \right) \right] \\ \text{and} \\ P_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_0^{\infty} P_{1,i}(x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} P_j(x) dx \right] = 1 \end{cases}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\int_0^{\infty} P_{1,i}(x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} P_j(x) dx \right] = \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1,i}(0) \left[\int_0^{\infty} \exp \left(-x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \overline{G}_i(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{\infty} \overline{G}_i(x) \left[1 - \exp \left(-x \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_j \right) \right] dx \right] \\ &= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P_{1,i}(0) E(X_i) \end{aligned}$$

we can write the solution in the following form:

$$\begin{cases} P_{1,i}(0) = \lambda_i P_0 + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n P_{1,i}(0) + \left[1 - G_j^* \left(\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^n \lambda'_k \right) \right] \\ P_0 = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n P_{1,i}(0) E(X_i) \end{cases}$$

finally, we derive:

$$P_{1,i}(0) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left[2 - G_j^* \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n \lambda'_k \right]} * (B - C + D)$$

Where

$$B = \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left[2 - G_j^* \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n \lambda'_k \right]$$

$$C = P_0 \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left[2 - G_j^* \left(2 - G_j^* \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n \lambda'_k \right) \right]$$

and

$$D = \left[2 \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \lambda'_k \right) - 4\lambda_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) G_j^*(\lambda'_i + \lambda'_j) \right] P_0$$

5.4. Case of N Identical Components

In the stability case ($t \rightarrow \infty$), we obtain the following equations for the system:

$$\lambda P_0 = u(x) P_1(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}P_1(x) = -[(n-1)\lambda' + u(x)]P_1(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}P_2(x) + u(x)P_2(x) = (n-1)\lambda'P_1(x)$$

by using the initial conditions and conditions at the limits :

$$P_1(0) = 0$$

$$\text{and } P_1(0) = \lambda P_0 + (n-1) \int_0^\infty P_1(x)u(x)dx,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{cases} P_1(0) = \lambda P_0 + (n-1)P_1(0)[1-G^*((n-1)\lambda')] \\ P_0 + n \left[\int_0^\infty P_1(x)dx + \int_0^\infty P_2(x)dx \right] = 1 \end{cases}$$

By the same argument as in the non identical case, we derive

$$P_1(0) = \frac{1}{n \left[2 - G^*((n-1)\lambda') \right] E(X)^{n-1}} \left[2 - G^*((n-1)\lambda') \right]^{n-1} - P_0 \left[2 - G^*(2 - G^*(n-1)\lambda') \right]^{n-1} + [2n-6]\lambda P_0$$

Remark 1: when n=3, we obtain the result given in page 200 in[3]

6. Numerical Examples

Consider the case where n=2 and the stability case (t → ∞). When the components are non identical, the equations of the system are:

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)P_0 = \sum_{i=1}^2 u_i(x)P_{1,i}(x) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}P_{1,i}(x) = -[\lambda'_{3-i} + u_i(x)]P_{1,i}(x) \\ P_{1,i}(x) = P_{1,i}(0) \exp(-\lambda'_{3-i}x) \overline{G}_i(x) \\ P_{2,i}(x) = P_{1,i}(0) \left(1 - \overline{G}_i(x) \exp(-\lambda'_{3-i}x) \right) \end{cases}$$

By combining these equations, we obtain:

$$P_{1,i}(0) = \lambda_i P_0 + \int_0^\infty P_{2,3-i}(x)u_{3-i}(x)dx$$

$$P_{2,i}(0) = 0$$

$$A = P_0 \left[1 + \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda'_{3-i}} \overline{G}_i(\lambda'_{3-i}) [\lambda_i + \lambda_{3-i} \overline{G}_i(\lambda'_{3-i})]}{G_{3-i}^*(\lambda'_i) + G_i^*(\lambda'_i) - G_{3-i}^*(\lambda'_i)G_i^*(\lambda'_i)} \right]$$

where

$$P_0 = \frac{G_1^*(\lambda'_2) + G_2^*(\lambda'_1) - G_1^*(\lambda'_2)G_2^*(\lambda'_1)}{1 - \overline{G}_1^*(\lambda'_2)\overline{G}_2^*(\lambda'_1) + \sum_{i=1}^2 E(X_i) [\lambda_i + \lambda_{3-i} \overline{G}_{3-i}^*(\lambda'_i)]}$$

In the identical case, we have

$$P_0 = \frac{G^*(\lambda')}{G^*(\lambda') + 2\lambda E(X)}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda'} \frac{\overline{G}^*(\lambda')}{G^*(\lambda') + 2\lambda E(X)}$$

$$A = \frac{G^*(\lambda') + 2\frac{\lambda}{\lambda'} \overline{G}^*(\lambda')}{G^*(\lambda') + 2\lambda E(X)}$$

In the following, we will give some numerical examples when we consider the cases:

-X is constant, X = E(X), $\overline{G}^*(\lambda') = 1 - \exp(-\lambda')$

-X follows the exponential law $\overline{G}^*(\lambda') = 1 - (1 + \lambda')^{-1}$

- X follows the law $\overline{G}^*(\lambda') = 1 - (1 + 16\lambda')^{-\frac{1}{16}}$

We note $m = \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}$ if $\lambda = 0.375$ and $\lambda = 0.750$,

the values of E(X) for different values of m and different laws of X are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively:

Table 1. The values of E(X) for different values of m and different laws of X. (λ = 0.375)

m	X=ct	X → exp(1)	X → Γ(1/16)
0.5	13.2	33.7	64
1	8.5	9.77	23
1.5	4.1	5	13
2	2.5	3	9

Table 2. The values of E(X) for different values of m and different laws of X. (λ = 0.750)

m	X=ct	X → exp(1)	X → Γ(1/16)
0.5	8.5	9.77	23
1	2.5	3.1	9
1.5	1.3	1.7	5.3
2	0.6	3	3.7

The values of the probability states and the availability, for various laws of X, are given in the Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3. The values of probability y states and availability for X constant

m	λ	P_0	P_1	P_2	A
0.5	0.375	0.52	0.217	0.02	0.96
1	0.375	0.48	0.216	0.04	0.91
1.5	0.375	0.43	0.215	0.07	0.86
2	0.375	0.38	0.214	0.09	0.82
0.5	0.75	0.31	0.28	0.06	0.88
1	0.75	0.24	0.26	0.11	0.77
1.5	0.75	0.18	0.24	0.16	0.67
2	0.75	0.13	0.22	0.21	0.58

Table 4. The values of probability y states and availability for $X \rightarrow \exp(1)$

m	λ	P_0	P_1	P_2	A
0.5	0.375	0.53	0.2	0.04	0.92
1	0.375	0.49	0.18	0.07	0.86
1.5	0.375	0.46	0.17	0.10	0.80
2	0.375	0.43	0.16	0.12	0.75
0.5	0.750	0.49	0.21	0.04	0.92
1	0.750	0.43	0.19	0.09	0.81
1.5	0.750	0.38	0.16	0.14	0.72
2	0.750	0.35	0.14	0.17	0.64

8. Conclusions

The work presented here is a study of a (n-1)-out-of-n: G repairable system whose components are independent and not identical. The duration of component failure and that of the repairs are random variables following exponential laws and arbitrary laws respectively. The novelty in this contribution is the use of the following, very realistic hypothesis: when a component fails, the failure rates of all other components change; naturally, when that component is repaired, these same components recover their initial failure rates. To the authors' knowledge, previous works did not tackle this case from the same angle as this study. The authors believe that differentiation of distributions is the technique best suited for the calculation of the availability and of the other characteristics of this kind of systems. Additionally, the choice of the technique to use is believed to be judicious and has never been used before in this kind of situations. More generally, the case k-out-of-n systems remains an open problem that deserves more exploration.

Table 5. The values of probability y states and availability for $X \rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$

m	λ	P_0	P_1	P_2	A
0.5	0.375	0.355	0.064	0.26	0.48
1	0.375	0.352	0.045	0.28	0.44
1.5	0.375	0.350	0.036	0.29	0.42
2	0.375	0.340	0.030	0.30	0.40
0.5	0.75	0.270	0.070	0.30	0.41
1	0.75	0.265	0.046	0.32	0.36
1.5	0.75	0.263	0.350	0.33	0.33
2	0.75	0.260	0.030	0.34	0.31

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