

**3.**

**LE PRINCIPALI**

**FUNZIONI DI DISTRIBUZIONE**

Ed.1 del 14/09/98  
Rev. 3 del 08/09/00

# LE PRINCIPALI FUNZIONI DI DISTRIBUZIONE

- **Distribuzione esponenziale**
- **Distribuzione di Weibull**
- **Distribuzione normale**
- **Distribuzione lognormale**

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE

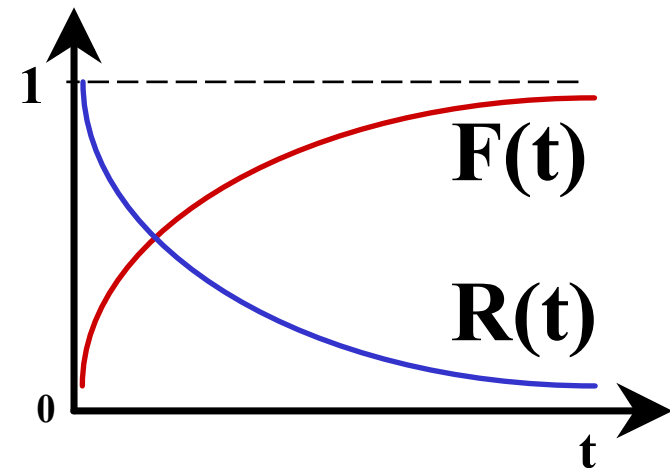
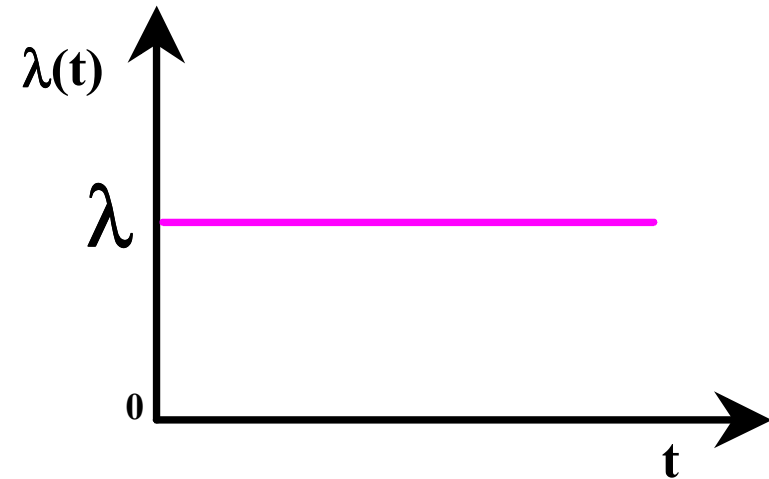
$$\lambda(t) = \lambda$$

$$R(t) = e^{(-\int_0^t \lambda(t) dt)} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$F(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$f(t) = -\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

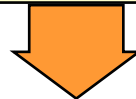
$$MTTF = \int_0^{\infty} R(t) dt = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



# LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE

## TEMPO MEDIO AL GUASTO

$$F(\text{MTTF}) = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}\right)$$



$$F(\text{MTTF}) = 1 - \exp(-1) = 1 - 0,37 = 0,63$$

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE

## TEMPO MEDIANO AL GUASTO

$$F(t_m) = 1 - \exp(-\lambda t_m) = 0.5$$

$$\exp(-\lambda t_m) = 0.5$$

$$\text{MTTF} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$t_m = -\frac{\ln 0.5}{\lambda} = \frac{0.69}{\lambda} = 0.69 * \text{MTTF}$$

# **LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE**

**I COMPONENTI CHE SEGUONO  
LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE  
NON HANNO MEMORIA  
DI QUANTO TEMPO HANNO FUNZIONATO  
CIOE' NON SONO SOTTOPOSTI  
AD INVECCHIAMENTO**

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE ESPONENZIALE

## VANTAGGI

- LA RACCOLTA ED ANALISI DEI DATI E' PIU' SEMPLICE
- NON E' NECESSARIO CONOSCERE LA STORIA PASSATA
- SI PUO' USARE L'ANALISI MARKOVIANA

## SVANTAGGI

- SPESSO L'IPOTESI DI  $\lambda$  COSTANTE NON E' VERA
- LE SEMPLIFICAZIONI PERMESSE DA TALE IPOTESI HANNO PORTATO ALLO SVILUPPO DI MODELLI COSI' COMPLESSI CHE POCO HANNO A CHE FARE CON LA REALTA'

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE DI WEIBULL

$$R(t) = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t - \gamma}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right]$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\beta(t - \gamma)^{\beta-1}}{\alpha^\beta} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t - \gamma}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right]$$

$$F(t) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t - \gamma}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right]$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{\beta(t - \gamma)^{\beta-1}}{\alpha^\beta}$$

**$\alpha$  , PARAMETRO DI SCALA**

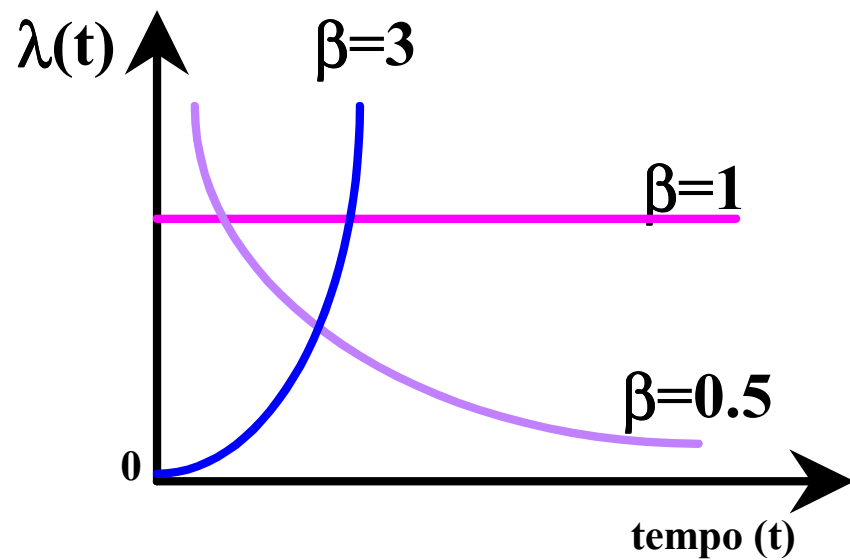
**$\beta$  , PARAMETRO DI FORMA**

**$\gamma$  , PARAMETRO DELL'ORIGINE**

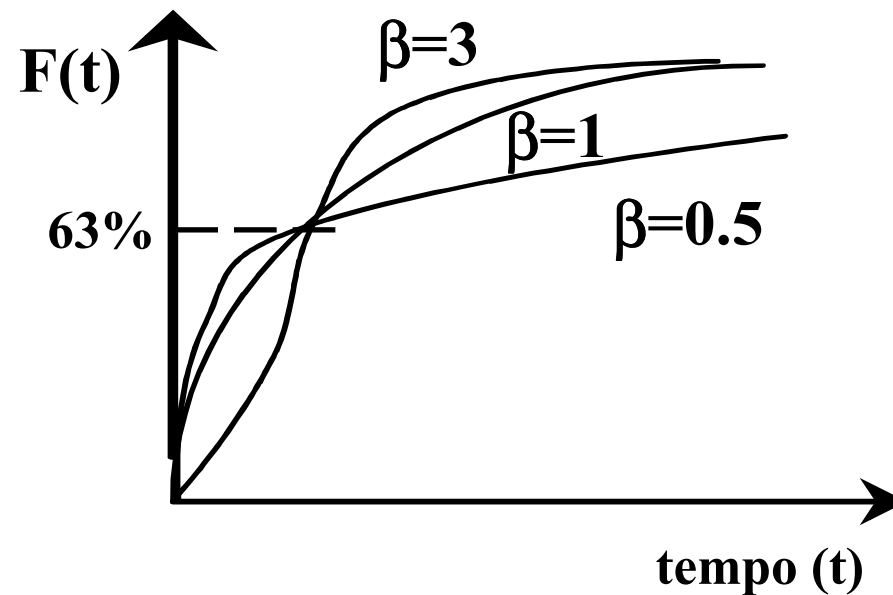


# LA DISTRIBUZIONE DI WEIBULL

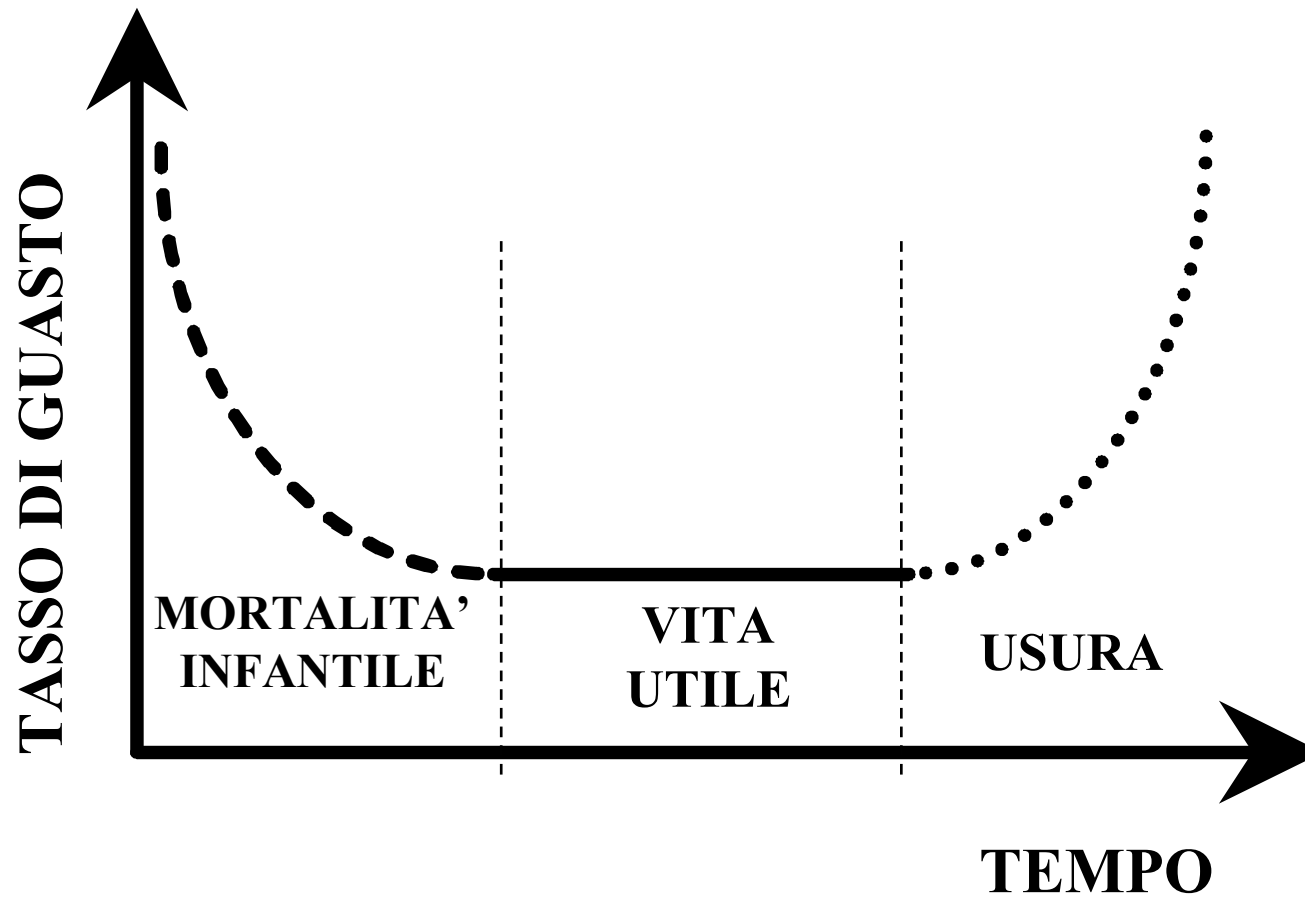
**TASSO  
DI GUASTO**



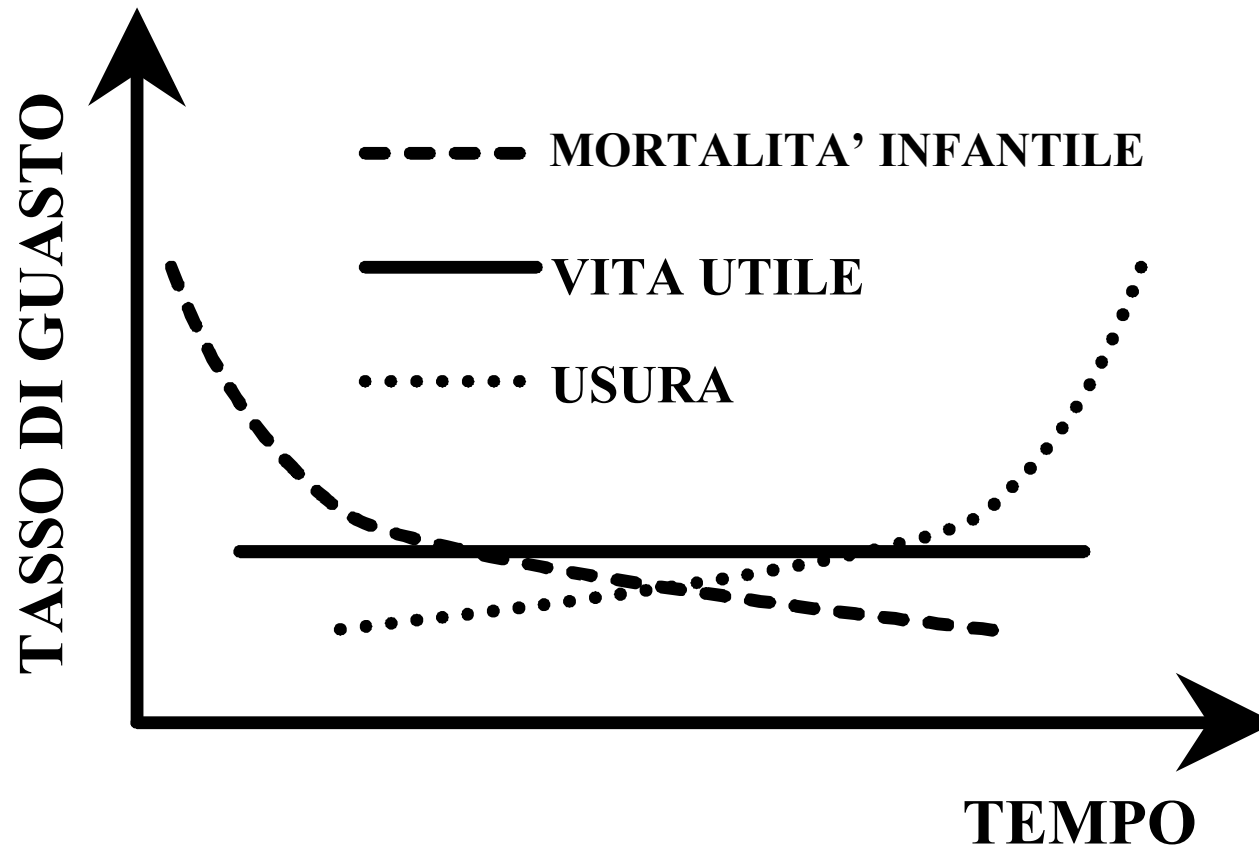
**PROBABILITA'  
DI GUASTO**



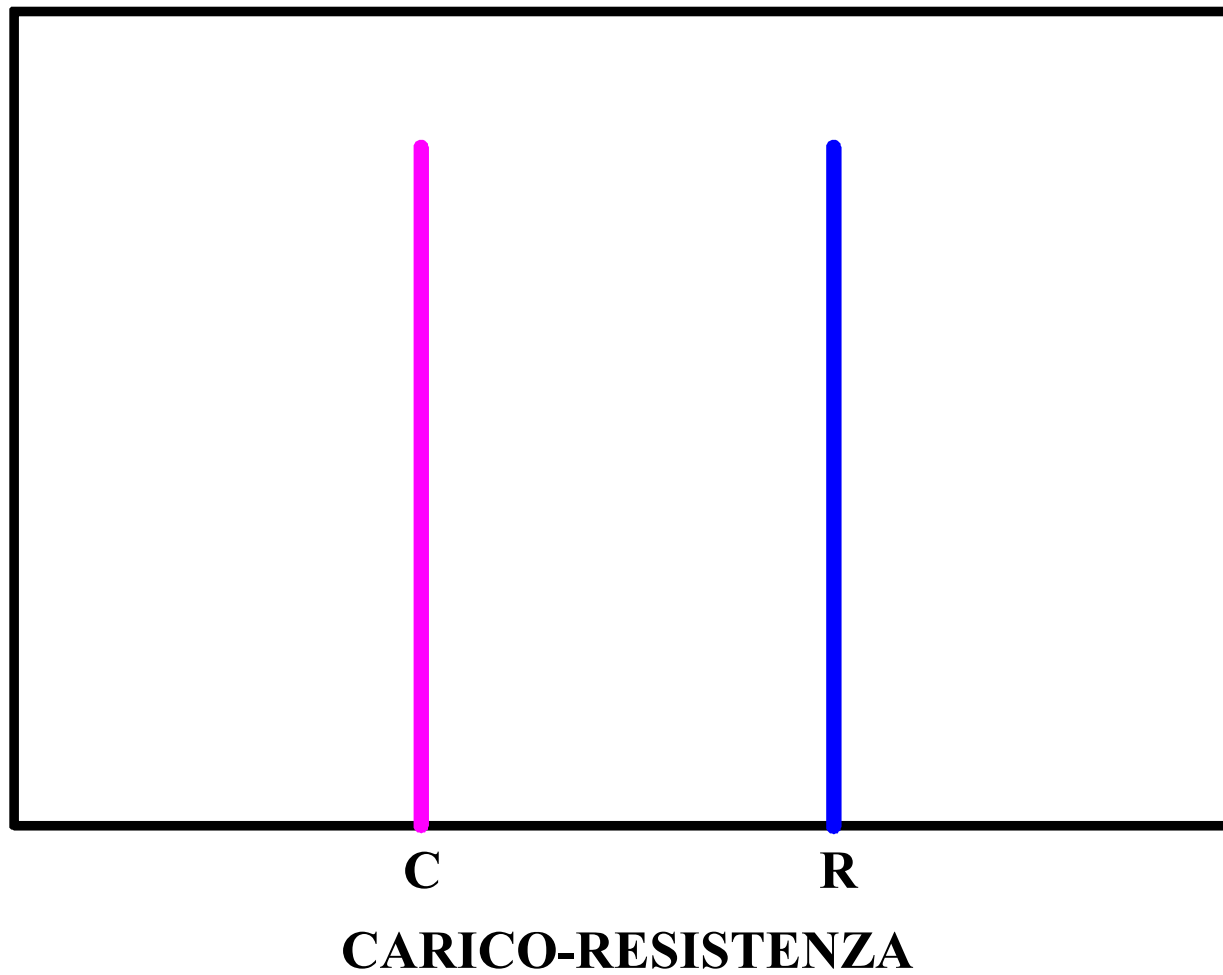
# LA CURVA A VASCA DA BAGNO



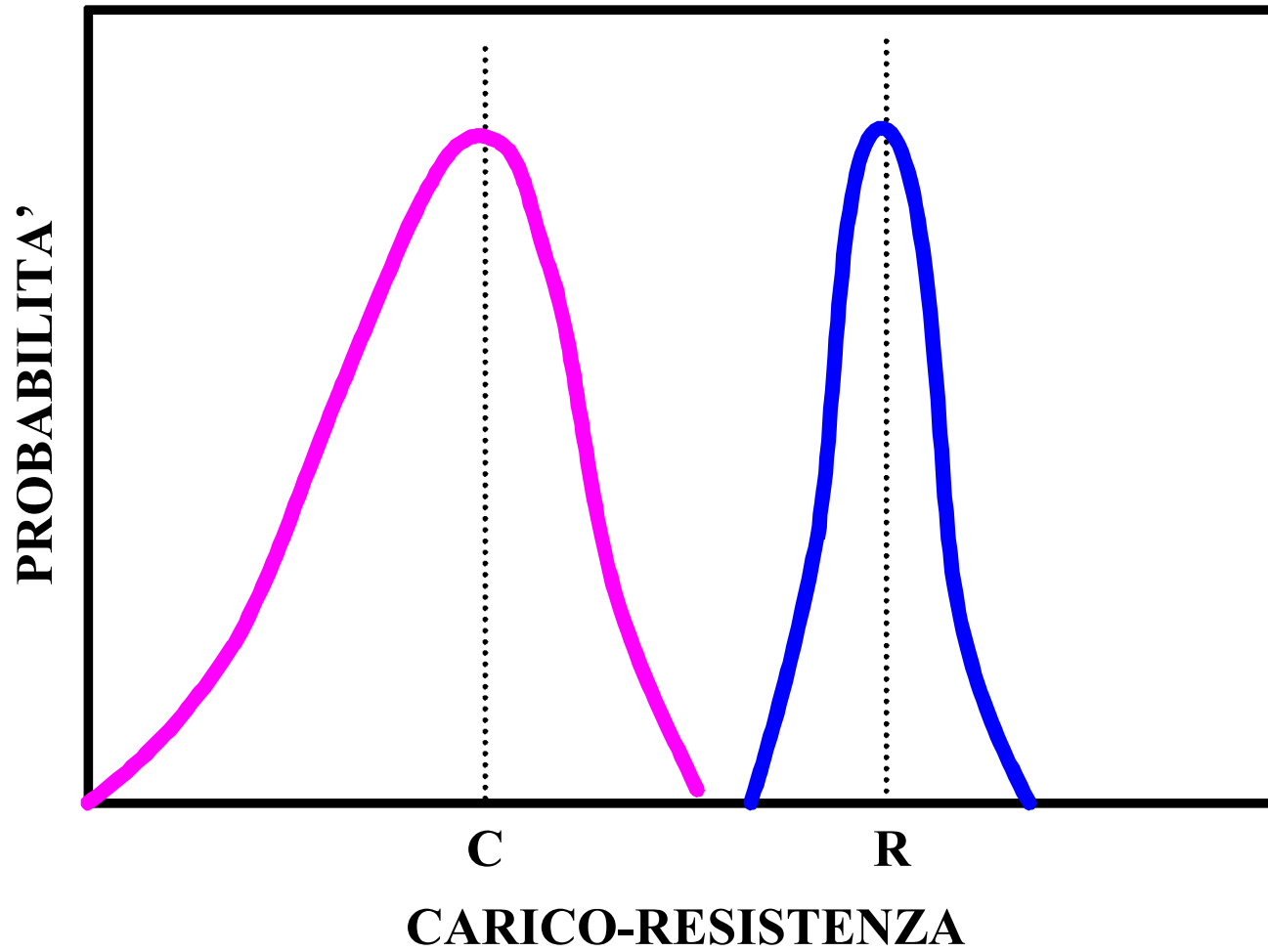
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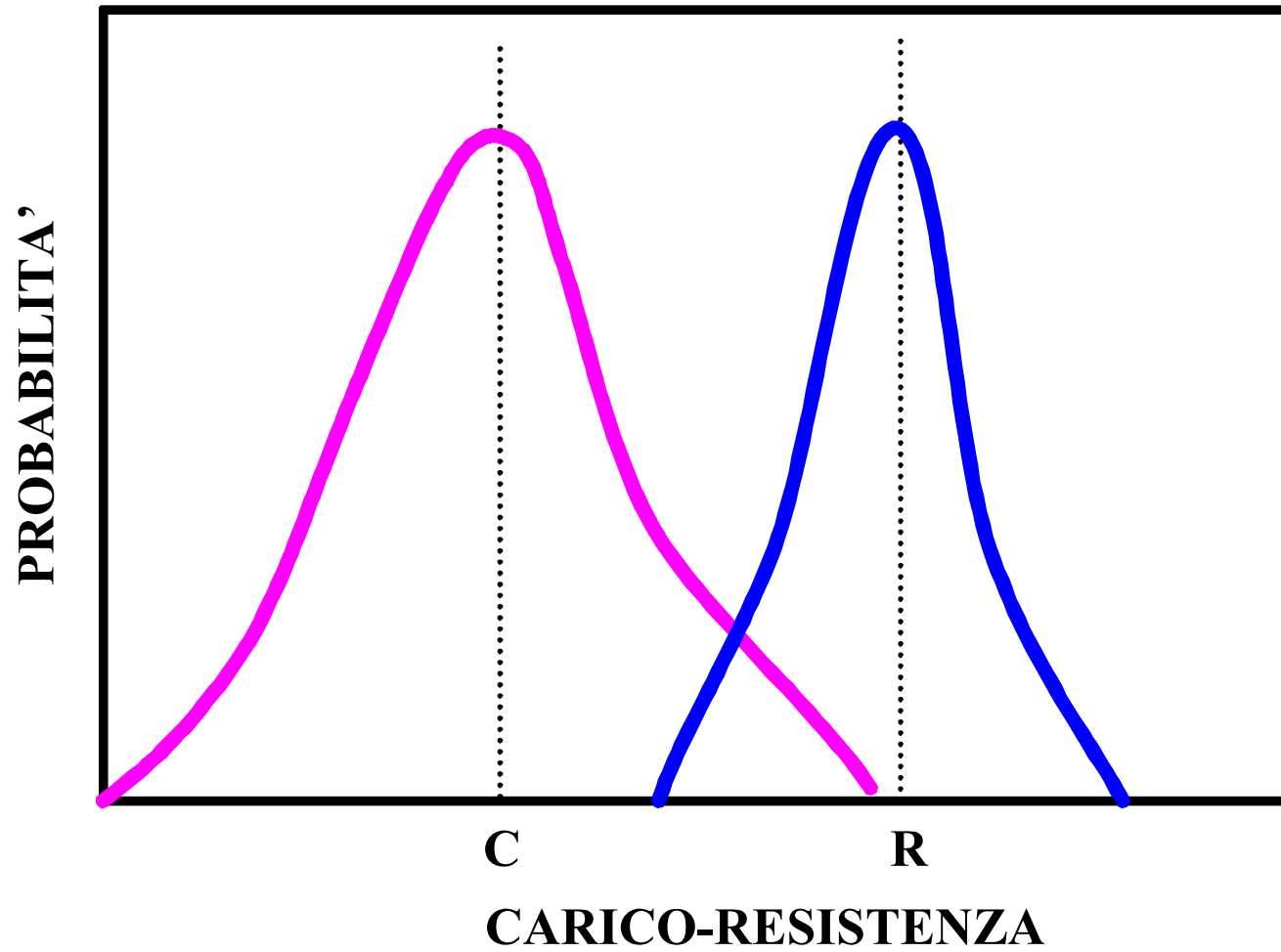
# L'AFFIDABILITA'



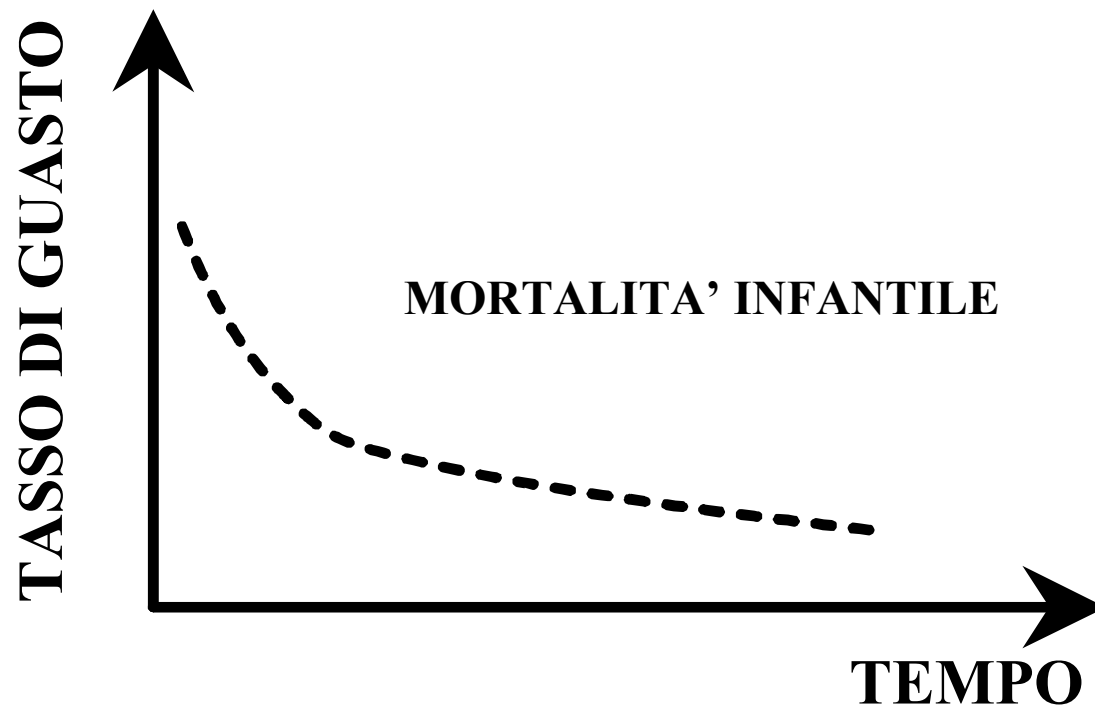
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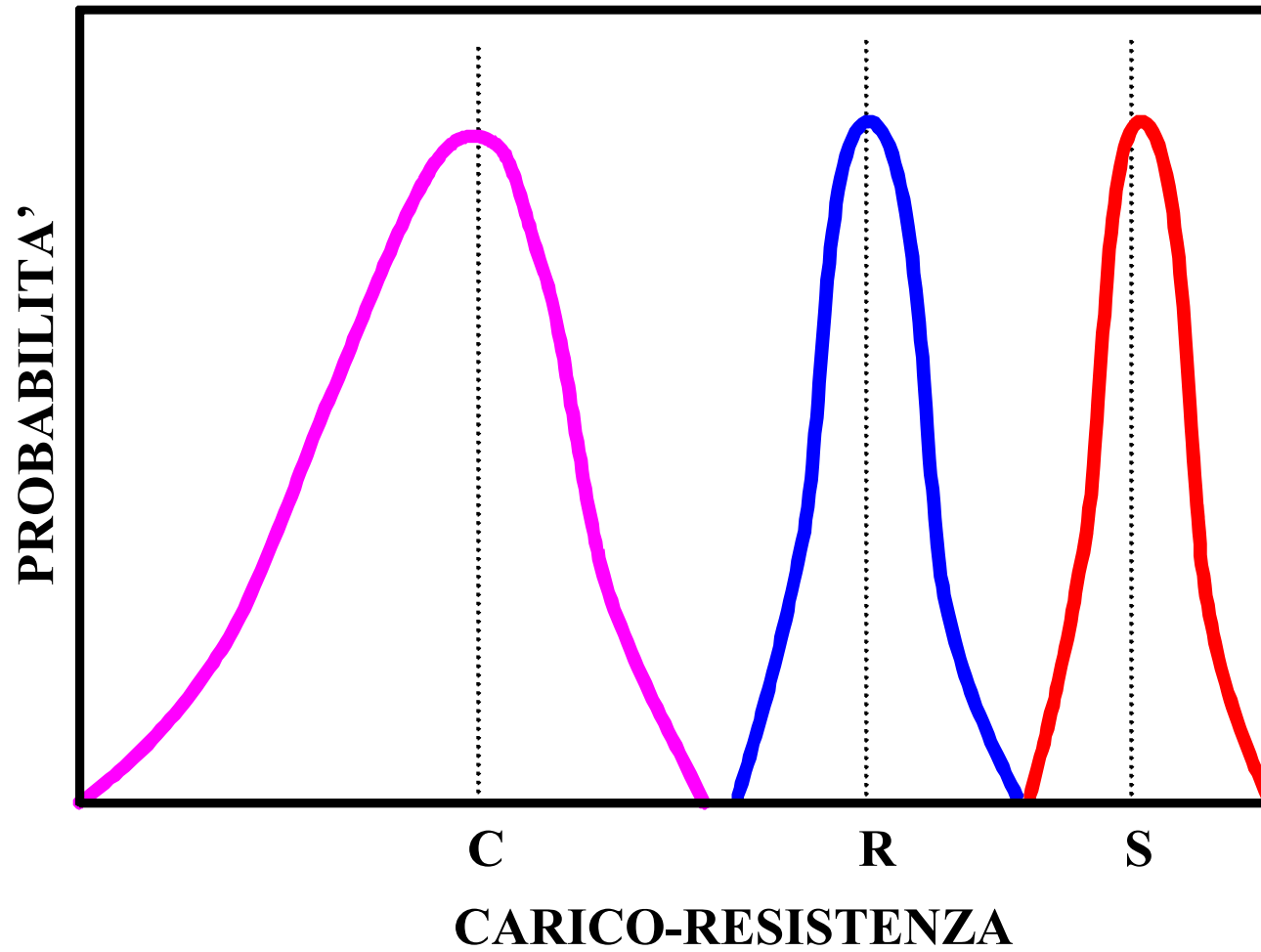
# L'AFFIDABILITA'



# LA CURVA A VASCA DA BAGNO

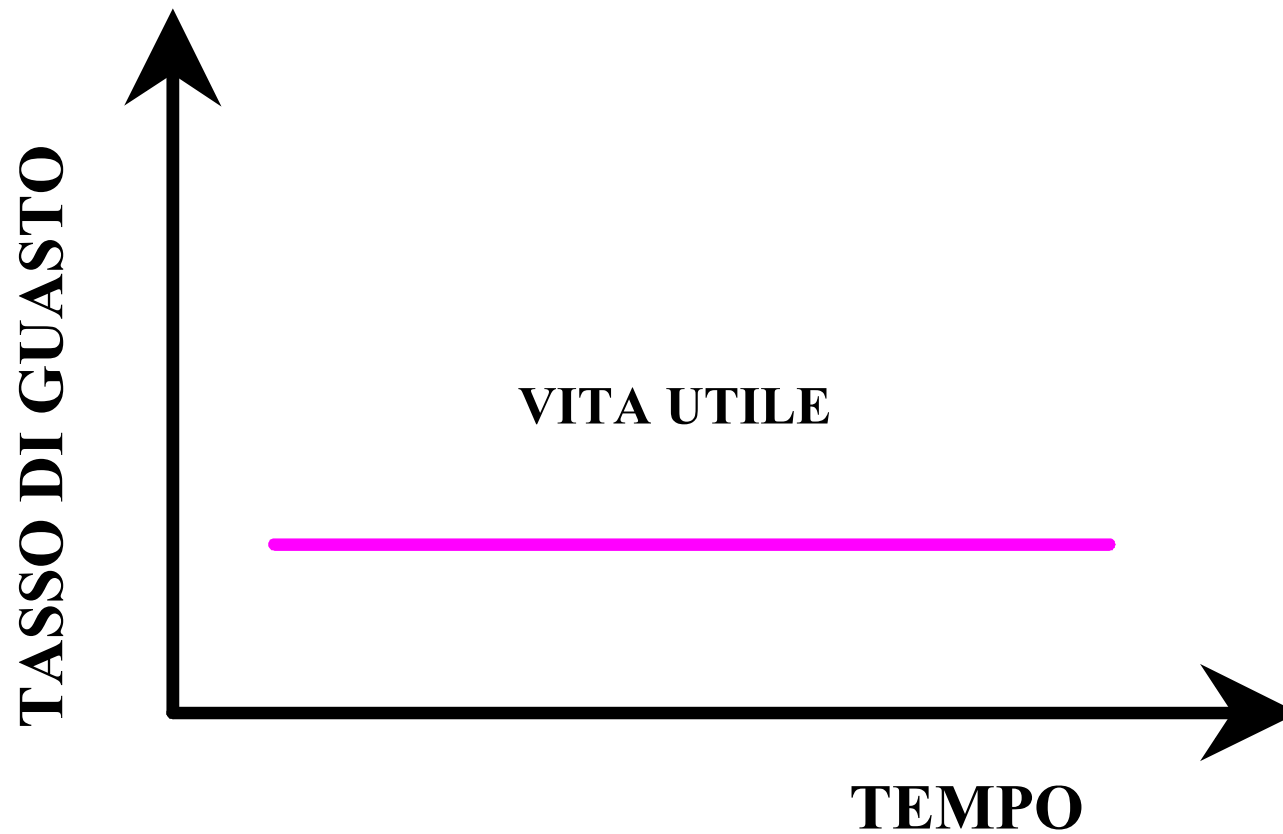


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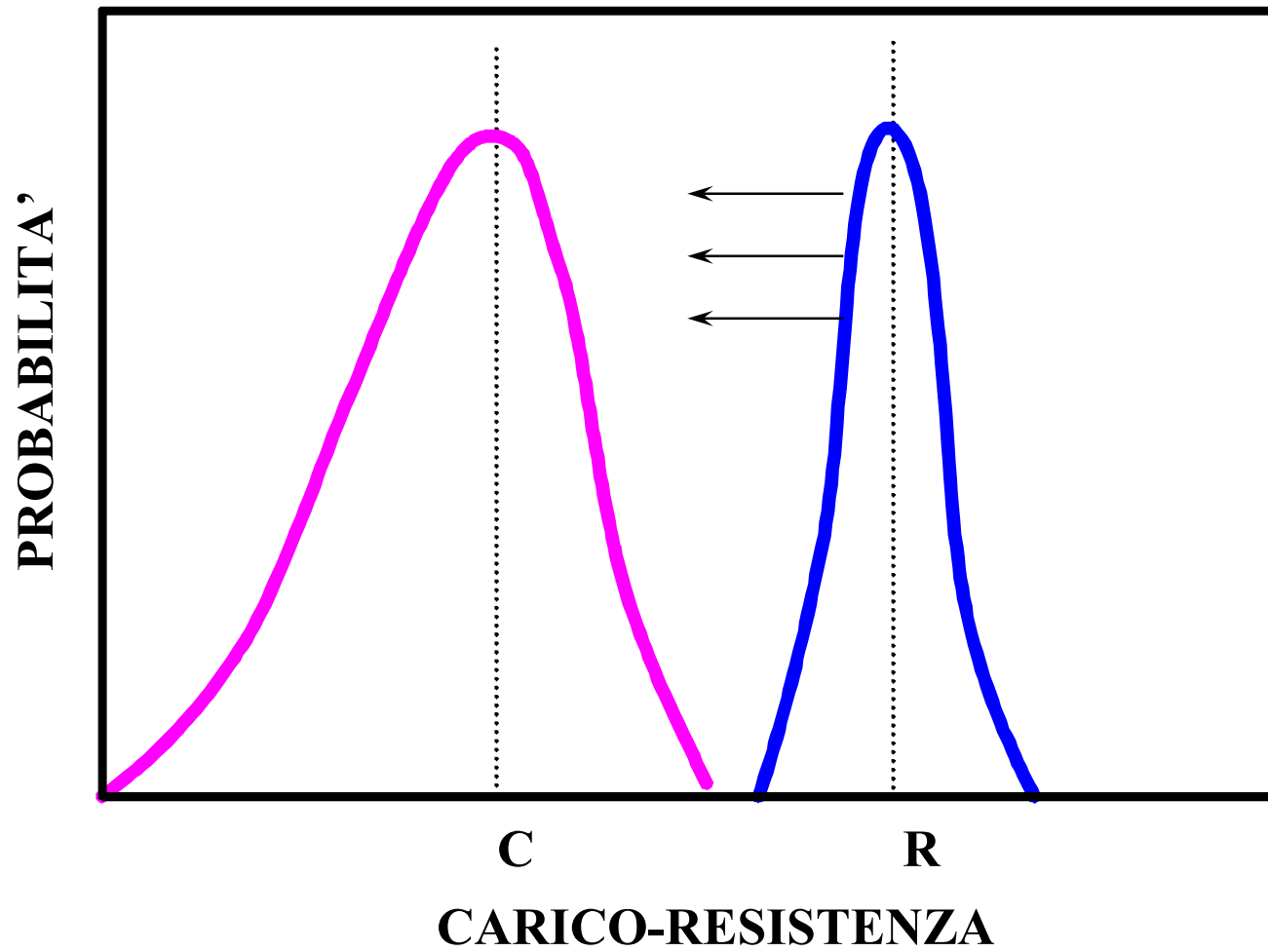




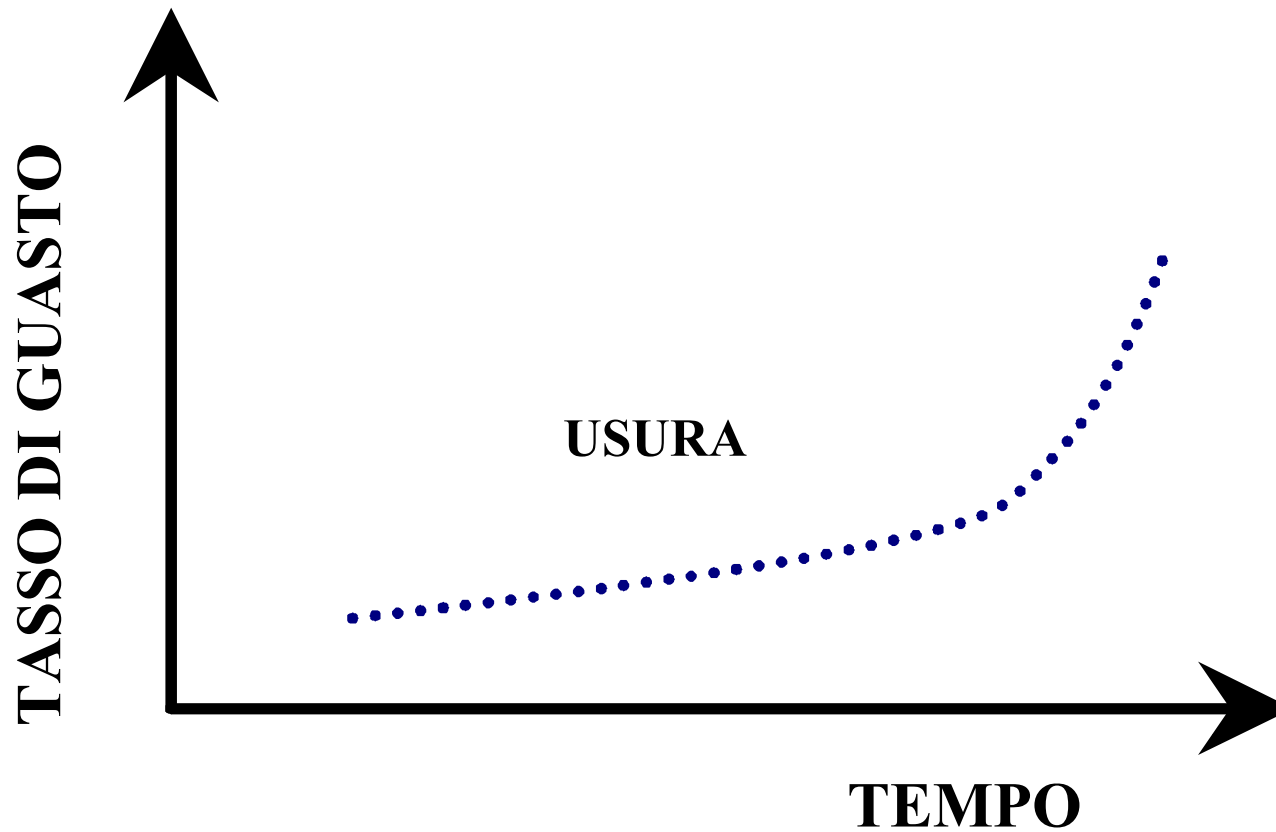
# LA CURVA A VASCA DA BAGNO



# L'AFFIDABILITA'

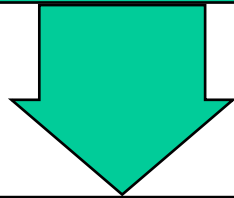


# LA CURVA A VASCA DA BAGNO



# LA DISTRIBUZIONE NORMALE

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma(2\pi)^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$



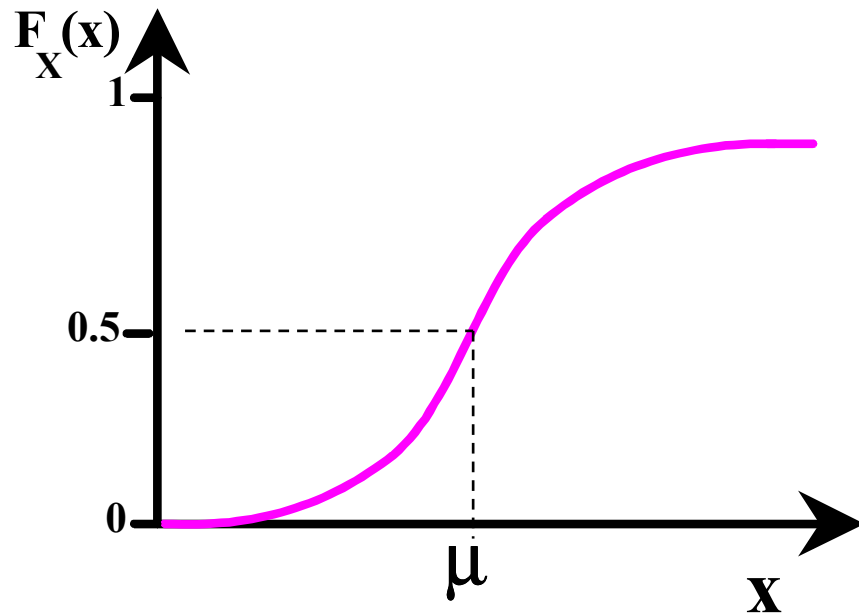
$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

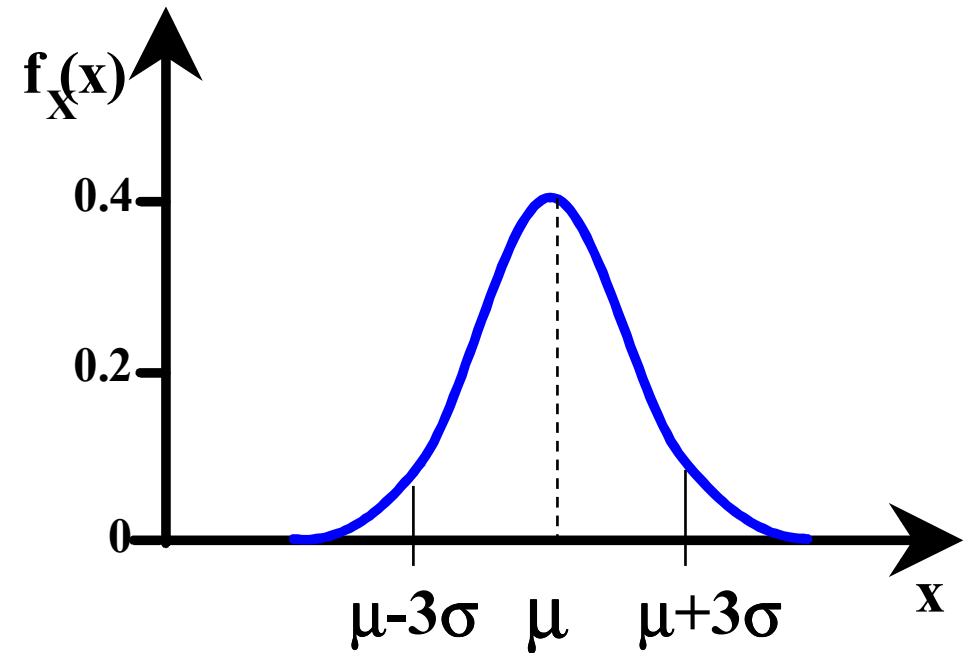
$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta$$

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE NORMALE

**PROBABILITA'  
DI GUASTO**



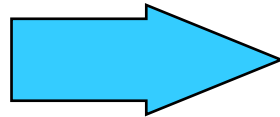
**DENSITA' DI  
PROBABILITA'  
DI GUASTO**



# LA DISTRIBUZIONE LOGNORMALE

**X normale**

**Parametri:  $\mu, \sigma$**



**$t=e^X$  lognormale**

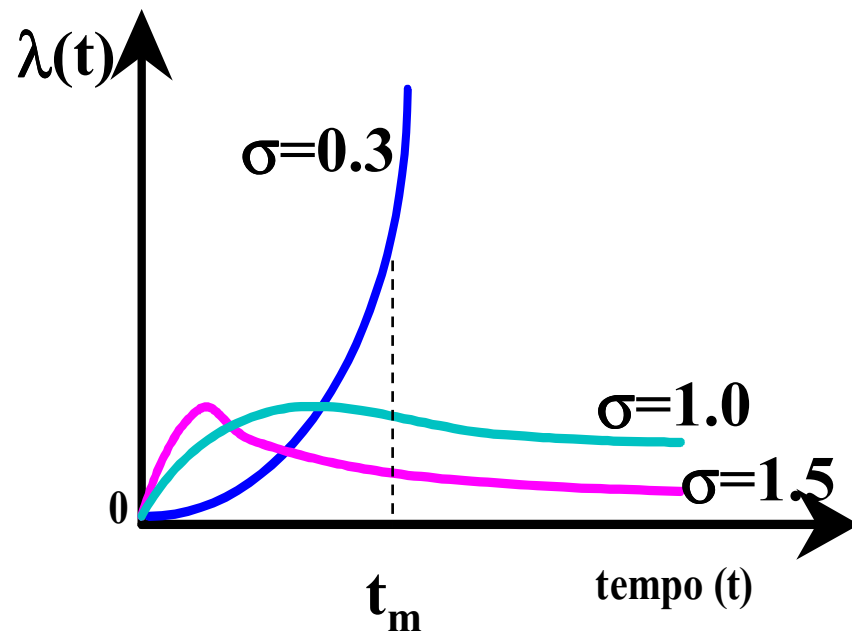
**Parametri:  $t_m=e^\mu, \sigma$**

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t\sigma(2\pi)^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\ln t - \ln t_m}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

$$F(t) = \Phi\left\{\frac{\ln(t / t_m)}{\sigma}\right\}$$

# LA DISTRIBUZIONE LOGNORMALE

**TASSO  
DI GUASTO**



**PROBABILITA'  
DI GUASTO**

