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:

$$w(\chi; \alpha, \beta) = \beta \alpha^\beta \chi^{\beta-1} \exp[-(\alpha\chi)^\beta] \quad , \chi \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

1000

5 50

Estimation of Weibull Distribution Parameters

Abstract :

This paper is concerned with the estimation of the parameters of Weibull distribution whose density function is given by

$$w(\chi; \alpha, \beta) = \beta \alpha^\beta \chi^{\beta-1} \exp[-(\alpha\chi)^\beta] \quad , \chi \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

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Samples for each of the different sample sizes were simulated 1000 times computer simulation is used to obtain the statistical properties of the estimators .

Estimators have been obtained by method of least squares, for the two cases, presence and absence of the second order approximation in the Taylor expansion, and comparison between the two cases is made. The estimators is less biased for the case where second approximation in Taylor expansion is present than for other case.

In order check the model examination of the residual is carried out for a sample of size 50 with 5 simulations for both in case of presence and absence of second order approximation in the Taylor expansion.

The errors have zero mean and constant variance.

The calculation is carried out by computer.

Reliability Engineering ()

(Shuo, 2002) , (Padgett & Mason, 1995)

(Life Testing)

(Olsson, 1994) (Failor times)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 W(x) & & w(x) \\
 \cdot w(x)\Delta x & & x \\
 R(x) & & x \\
 x & & \\
 \cdot 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n & & \\
 \cdot & &
 \end{array}$$

(Survivor function)

$$R(x) = 1 - W(x)$$

$$R(x) \quad W(x) \quad w(x)$$

(age specific failure rate function)

$$C(x) = \frac{w(x)}{R(x)}$$

$C(x)$

$$C(x) \quad \cdot 1 \quad R(x) \quad w(x)$$

$$C(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{p_r(x < X \leq x + \Delta x / X = x)}{\Delta x}$$

$(x; x + \Delta x)$

$$w(x) = \frac{dW(x)}{dx} = -\frac{dR(x)}{dx}$$

$R(x) \quad C(x)$

$$\therefore C(x) = \frac{w(x)}{R(x)} = -\frac{d \ln R(x)}{dx}$$

$$R(x) = \exp\left[-\int_0^x C(u) du\right]$$

∴

$$C(x) = \beta \alpha^\beta x^{\beta-1}$$

α

$$\beta \quad \alpha \quad \beta$$

$$C(x) = \alpha \quad \beta=1$$

$$R(x) = \exp\left[-(\alpha x)^\beta\right]$$

$$W(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-(\alpha x)^\beta\right]$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\beta}}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} - \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\beta}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\mu} = \frac{\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} - 1 \right]}$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$

$$\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - E(x_i))^2$$

(Aziz, 1979) (A)

$$\frac{n+1-r}{n+1} \int_{x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n} \frac{r}{n+1} W(x_r) \frac{r(n+1-r)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} W^n$$

:

$$E[W(x_r, \alpha, \beta)] = \frac{r}{n+1}$$

$$f(x_r) = \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} [W(x_r)]^{r-1} [1-W(x_r)]^{n-r} dW(x_r)$$

$$W(x_r)$$

$$f(W) = \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} W^{r-1} (1-W)^{n-r}, 0 \leq W \leq 1$$

$$f(W) = f(x_r) \left| \frac{dx_r}{dW} \right|$$

$$f(W) \quad f(x_r) \neq 0$$

$$E(W) = \int_0^1 W f(W) dW = \frac{r}{n+1}$$

$$E(R) = 1 - E(W) = \frac{n+1-r}{n+r}$$

$$E(W^2) = \int_0^1 W^2 \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} W^{r-1} (1-W)^{n-r} dW$$

$$E(W^2) = \frac{r(r+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\text{Var}(W) = \frac{r(n+1-r)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)}$$

$$W(x_1, \alpha, \beta) = 1 - \exp[-(\alpha x)^\beta] \dots (1)$$

$$z(x, \alpha, \beta) = (\alpha x)^\beta$$

$$F(z) = 1 - \exp(-z)$$

$$(1) \quad \log_e$$

$$\ln[1 - W] = -(\alpha x)^\beta \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \ln[-\ln(1 - W)] = \beta \ln \alpha + \beta \ln x$$

$$\ln x \quad \ln[-\ln(1 - W)]$$

$$n \quad x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$

$$x_r = \ln x_r \quad y_r = E[\ln[-\ln(1 - W(x_r))]]$$

$$y_r = \ln \left[-\ln \left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1} \right) \right] \dots (3)$$

$$y_r = \beta \ln \alpha + \beta \ln x_r + \varepsilon_r \dots (4) \quad (2) \therefore$$

$$(2)$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha \quad (5)$$

$$\ln \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n y_r}{n\beta} - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n x_r}{n}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n y_r x_r - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n x_r \sum_{r=1}^n y_r}{n}}{\sum_{r=1}^n x_r^2 - \frac{(\sum_{r=1}^n x_r)^2}{n}} \quad \dots(6)$$

$$z_r = (\alpha x_r)^\beta \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\ln x_r = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln z_r - \ln \alpha \quad \dots (6)$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{n \sum_{r=1}^n y_r \ln z_r - \sum_{r=1}^n y_r \ln z_r}{n \sum_{r=1}^n [\ln z_r]^2 - \left[\sum_{r=1}^n \ln z_r \right]^2} \quad \dots(8)$$

$$z_1 \leq z_2 \leq \dots \leq z_n$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta} \quad \dots$$

$$x \quad y_r \quad G(x) \quad E(x)=\mu \quad y_r \quad x$$

$$G(x) \cong G(\mu) + (x - \mu)G'(\mu) + \frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2!}G''(\mu) \quad \dots(9)$$

(9)

$$E[G(x)] \approx G(\mu) + \frac{G''(\mu)}{2!}V(x) \quad \dots(10)$$

$$y = G(W) = \ln[-\ln(1 - W)] \quad \dots(11)$$

$$y_r \quad \therefore$$

$$y_r = G(\mu) = \ln\left[-\ln\left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1}\right)\right] \quad \dots(12)$$

(11)

$$G''(W) = -\frac{1 + \ln(1 - W)}{(1 - W)^2 [\ln(1 - W)]^2}$$

$$G''(\mu) = -\frac{1 + \ln\left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1}\right)^2 \left[\ln\left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1}\right)\right]^2} \quad \therefore$$

A (11) (10)

$$y_r = \ln\left[-\ln\left(1 - \frac{r}{n+1}\right)\right] - \frac{r}{2!(n+2)(n+1-r)} \left[\frac{1}{\left(\ln\frac{n+1-r}{n+1}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\ln\frac{n+1-r}{n+1}} \right] \dots(13)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta} = \frac{n \sum y_\gamma \ln z_\gamma - \sum y_\gamma \ln z_\gamma}{n \sum (\ln z_\gamma)^2 - \left(\sum \ln z_\gamma\right)^2}$$

. (13) y_γ

$$\hat{\beta} \quad \hat{\alpha} \quad -$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix} -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \log_e W}{\partial \alpha^2} \right]_{\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}} & -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \log_e W}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} \right]_{\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}} \\ -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \log_e W}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} \right]_{\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}} & -E \left[\frac{\partial^2 \log_e W}{\partial \beta^2} \right]_{\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} V(\hat{\alpha}) & \text{cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) \\ \text{cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) & V(\hat{\beta}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w(x, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$\log w = \log \beta + \beta \log \alpha + (\beta - 1) \log x - (\alpha x)^\beta \quad \dots(14)$$

$$(14) \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \log w}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} (\alpha x)^\beta \dots(15)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} [1 + (\alpha x)^\beta (\beta - 1)]$$

$$\frac{\partial \log w}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta} + \log \alpha + \log x - (\alpha x)^\beta \log(\alpha x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{(\alpha x)^\beta}{\alpha} [1 + \beta \log(\alpha x)] \quad \dots(16)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} - (\alpha x)^\beta [\log(\alpha x)]^2 \quad \dots(17)$$

$$(17) \quad (16) \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \beta^2}\right] &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + \int_0^\infty \frac{\beta(\beta-1)}{\alpha^2} (\alpha x)^\beta \alpha^\beta x^{\beta-1} e^{-(\alpha x)^\beta} dx \\
 &\quad u = (\alpha x)^\beta \\
 \therefore -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \alpha^2}\right] &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + \frac{\beta(\beta-1)}{\alpha^2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} + \int_0^\infty u e^{-u} du = \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \\
 -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}\right] &= -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\infty (\alpha x)^\beta (1 + \beta \ln(\alpha x)) \beta \alpha^\beta x^{\beta-1} e^{-(\alpha x)^\beta} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\infty u(1 + \ln u) e^{-u} du \\
 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} + \int_0^\infty u \ln u e^{-u} du
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta}\right] &= -\frac{1}{\alpha} (0.4228) \\
 -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \beta^2}\right] &= -\frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[1 + \int_0^\infty u (\ln u)^2 e^{-u} du \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$-E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log w}{\partial \beta^2}\right] = \frac{1.823}{\beta^2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} & \frac{0.4228}{\alpha} \\ \frac{0.4228}{\alpha} & \frac{1.823}{\beta^2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ (information matrix)} \quad \therefore$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} & \frac{0.4228}{\alpha} \\ \frac{0.4228}{\alpha} & \frac{1.823}{\beta^2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix} 1.108745 \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} & (-0.2571)\alpha \\ (-0.2571)\alpha & (0.608)^2 \beta^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(18)$$

(Gramer-Rao)

$$W(x, \alpha, \beta) = 1 - \exp[-(\alpha\beta)^z] \quad , x \geq 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

$$z = (\alpha x)^\beta$$

(0,1) Z

$$F(z) = 1 - e^{-z} = \text{RANDOM}(JJ) \dots (19)$$

$$z_1 \leq z_2 \leq \dots \leq z_n$$

$$z = -\log(1 - F(z)) \dots (20) \quad (19)$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha \quad \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta} \quad (20)$$

$$x = -\log(1 - F(z)) \dots (21)$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 1$$

$$(13) \quad (8) \quad \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

$x_1 \dots x_n$

. $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50$

$\hat{\beta}$ 1000 . n $\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta} \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

β

. (18)

$$\frac{0.608\beta^2}{n} \quad n$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.608}{n}} \quad \text{I}$$

I

(c.v)

(σ)

(μ)

$n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50$

n				$\sqrt{\frac{0.608}{n}}$
10	μ	0.8563	0.9763	(0.2465)
	σ	(0.2700)	(0.3057)	
	c.v	0.3153	0.3131	
20	μ	0.8953	0.9842	(0.1743)
	σ	(0.2036)	(0.2211)	
	c.v	0.2274	0.2246	
30	μ	0.9105	0.9829	(0.1423)

	σ	(0.1558)	(0.1767)	
	<i>c.v</i>	0.1821	0.1797	
40	μ	0.9233	0.9856	(0.1232)
	σ	(0.1461)	(0.1538)	
	<i>c.v</i>	0.1582	0.1560	
50	μ	0.9335	0.9887	(0.1103)
	σ	(0.1355)	(0.1417)	
	<i>c.v</i>	0.1451	0.1433	

$$n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 \quad \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

.(Trustrum&Jayatilaka, 1978)

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

I

n

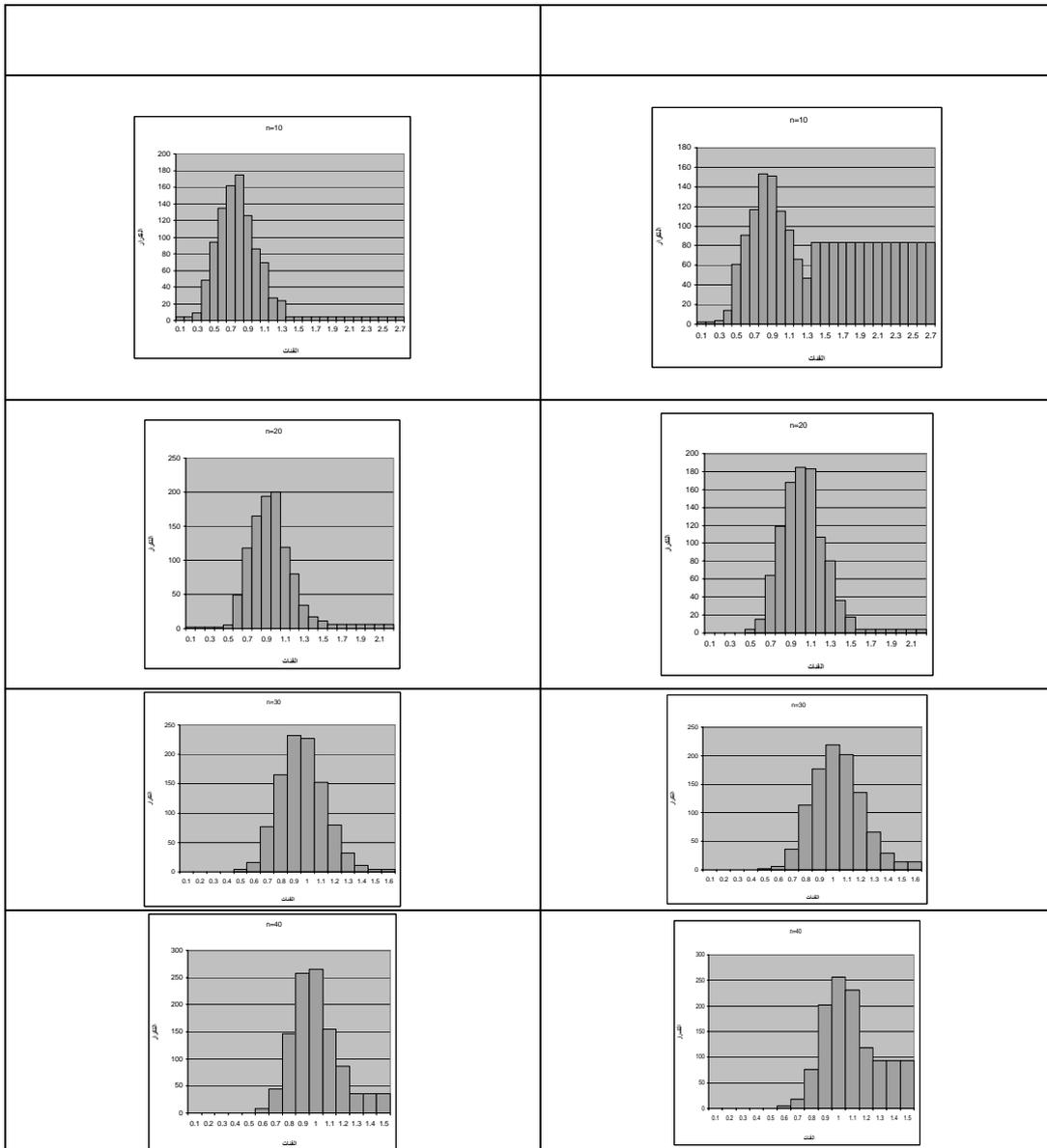
$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

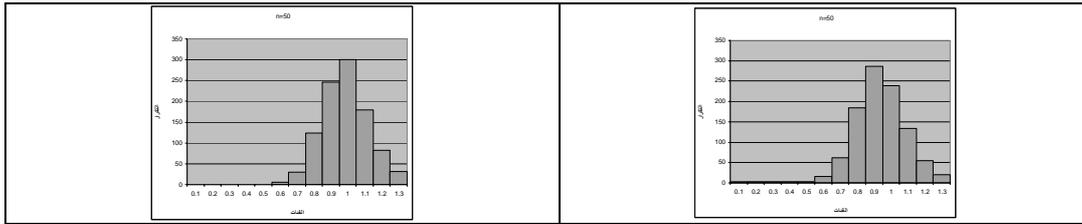
Less skew

:

n

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$





$$e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\hat{y}_i \quad (3) \quad y_i$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \bar{y} + \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta} [\log(x_i)] - \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\log(x_i))}{n} \right]$$

$$(21) \quad x_i \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}$$

$$(13) \quad y_i$$

50

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \hat{y}_i \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (e_i - \bar{e})^2}{n-1} \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \hat{y}_i = 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 0$$

(run test)

$$n_1 =$$

$$n_2 =$$

$$n = n_1 + n_2 =$$

(Number of runs in each simulation) $r =$

$$= \text{Mean} = \mu_r = \frac{2n_1n_2}{n_1+n_2} + 1$$

$$\sigma_r = \sqrt{\frac{2n_1n_2(2n_1n_2 - n_2)}{n_1 + n_2(n_1 + n_2 - 1)}}$$

$$z = \frac{r - \mu_r}{\sigma_r}$$

$P(Z \leq z)$ z **II**

II

	z	$P(Z \leq z)$	z	$P(Z \leq z)$
1	-4.25	0.009	-4.22	0.009
2	-5.71	0.009	-5.14	0.009
3	-4.25	0.009	-2.84	0.009
4	-6.30	0.009	-6.30	0.009
5	-4.42	0.009	-5.96	0.009

%5 %1

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

I

-1

()

()

. (Standard error)

-2

n

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}}{\beta}$$

-3

()

-4

 β

(Simple graphical methode) (1)

(2)

(3)

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$$\int_0^{\infty} u e^u (\ln u)^2 du = A \dots(1.1)$$

$$\Gamma x = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} u^{x-1} du \dots(1.2)$$

$$\Gamma^1 x = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} (\ln u) u^{x-1} du \dots(1.3) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Gamma^{11} x = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} (\ln u)^2 u^{x-1} du \dots(1.4) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Gamma^{11} 2 = A \dots(1.5) \quad (1.4) \quad (1.1)$$

$$m \geq 2 \dots(1.6) \quad , \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+n)^{-m} = \frac{(-1)^m}{(m-1)!} \frac{d}{dx^m} [\ln \Gamma x]$$

(Courant, 1936)

$$\therefore \overline{\overline{x}} = -\frac{1}{x} - \gamma - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(x+n)} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \dots\dots\dots (1.7)$$

Eulers Constant γ
 (Huang & Hwang, 2006)

$$\left(\overline{\overline{x}} \right)^1 = \overline{\overline{x}}^{11} - \left(\overline{\overline{x}} \right)^2 \dots(1.8) \quad \gamma = 0.5772$$

(1.8) (1.7) (1.6) (1.5)

$$\overline{\overline{2}}^{11} = \overline{\overline{2}} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \ln \overline{\overline{x}} \right)_{x=2} + \left(\frac{d \ln \overline{\overline{x}}}{dx} \right)_{x=2}^2 \right]$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = 1 \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2+n} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1 \right] + \left[\frac{-1}{2} - 0.5772 - \sum_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = 0.823 \dots (1.9)$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1 + [-1.0772 + 1.5]^2$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} (\ln u)^2 u du = 0.823 \dots (1)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} u e^{-u} \ln u du = B \dots (2.1) \quad (2.1) \quad (1.3)$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = B \dots (2.2)$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = 1 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} - 0.5772 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] \quad (1.7)$$

$$\sqrt[11]{2} = 0.4228 \dots (2.3)$$

$$(2.3) \quad (2.2) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} u e^{-u} \ln u du = 0.4228 \dots (2)$$