

## Werk

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## Kontakt/Contact

Digizeitschriften e.V.  
SUB Göttingen  
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1  
37073 Göttingen

✉ [info@digizeitschriften.de](mailto:info@digizeitschriften.de)

ABSTRACTS OF CSc. (Candidatus Scientiarum) THESES IN MATHEMATICS  
defended recently at Charles University, Prague.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RENEWAL THEORY OF THE THINGS IN OPERATION

V. SKŘIVÁNKOVÁ, Faculty of Nat. Sci., Šafárik Univ., Jesenná 5,  
041 54 Košice, Czechoslovakia  
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The thesis deals with the preventive replacement of machine parts in the case, when the distribution function  $F(x)$  of their failure times is specified excepting an unknown parameter  $\alpha$ . Optimality of the policy consists of minimalization of the average cost  $t^{-1}C_t$ .

In the first part the quasi-variational inequalities for the average cost (I)-(III) are investigated

$$(I) w'(x) + g(x)(c_1 - w(x)) - \theta \geq 0$$

$$(II) c_2 - w(x) \geq 0$$

$$(III) (c_2 - w(x)) \cdot (w'(x) + g(x)(c_1 - w(x)) - \theta) = 0,$$

where  $w(x)$  is the cost potential,  $w(0) = 0$ ,  $g(x)$  the failure rate,  $c_1(c_2)$  the cost of service (preventive) replacement and  $\theta = \theta(d)$  the average cost per unit time corresponding to the policy with constant critical age  $d = d(\alpha_0)$ .

There are proved theorems of existence and uniqueness of the solution  $w(x)$

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} (-c_1 F(x) + \theta \int_0^x \bar{F}(y) dy) / \bar{F}(x), & x \in [0, d] \\ c_2, & x \geq d. \end{cases}$$

In the further part the asymptotic behavior of the average cost is investigated. We find the assumptions under which the maximum likelihood estimation of the parameter,  $\hat{\alpha}_t$  converges to the true value of parameter  $\alpha_0$  almost surely by  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

In the last part a more precise statement about the convergence of  $\hat{\alpha}_t$  to  $\alpha_0$  is presented (by the law of iterated logarithm). The given conditions guarantee the best attainable convergence of the average cost  $t^{-1}C_t$  to the optimum  $\theta$ .

Corollary. In parametric situation it holds

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \pm (C_t - \theta \cdot t) / \sqrt{2t \log \log t} = \sigma \quad \text{a.s.,}$$

where  $\sigma^2 = \int_0^d (c_1 - w)^2 f_0 dy / \int_0^d \bar{F}_0 dy$  and  $w(y)$  is the solution of quasi-variational inequalities (I)-(III).

#### THRESHOLD MOVING AVERAGE MODEL

A. FUCHS, Inst. of hygiene and epidemiology, Šrobárova 48, 100 42  
Praha, Czechoslovakia  
(11.7. 1985)

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