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 57:022 Principles of Design II - Quiz #6  
 Spring 2002  
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One hundred identical devices are tested, and the test is terminated after 50 days, at which time 42 of them have failed. **Assumption:** The device has a lifetime with Weibull distribution.

Indicate “+” for **true**, “o” for **false**.

- \_\_\_ 1. To estimate the time at which 90% of the devices will have failed, evaluate  $1 - F(0.90)$ .
- \_\_\_ 2. The quantity  $R_t$  is the fraction of the devices which have survived until time  $t$ .
- \_\_\_ 3. To estimate the Weibull parameters  $u$  &  $k$  for this particular device, we may use the “Method of Moments”.
- \_\_\_ 4. The Weibull CDF, i.e.,  $F(t)$ , gives, for each device, the probability that it has failed at time  $t$ .
- \_\_\_ 5. The time between the failures in the group of 200 units was assumed to have the Weibull distribution.
- \_\_\_ 6. The *secant method* is a method for solving a nonlinear equation.
- \_\_\_ 7. A value of  $k > 0$  indicates an increasing failure rate, while  $k < 0$  indicates a decreasing failure rate.
- \_\_\_ 8. The slope of the straight line fit by linear regression to the data will be the estimate of the shape parameter  $k$ .
- \_\_\_ 9. In general, given only the coefficient of variation (i.e., the ratio  $\sigma/\mu$ ) for the Weibull distribution, the shape parameter  $k$  can be determined.
- \_\_\_ 10. The method used in homework #6 to estimate the Weibull parameters  $u$  &  $k$  requires that the motors be tested until all have failed.
- \_\_\_ 11. The CDF of the failure time of a motor is assumed to be  $F(t) = 1 - e^{-(t/u)^k}$  for some parameters  $u$  &  $k$ .
- \_\_\_ 12. The  $p_i$  of a motor failing in the time interval  $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$  is  $F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})$  where  $F(t)$  is the CDF of the failure time distribution.
- \_\_\_ 13. In the chi-square goodness-of-fit test, the number of degrees of freedom is never more than the number of "cells" of the histogram.
- \_\_\_ 14. If the assumption of Weibull distribution were correct, a plot of  $N_f(t)$  vs.  $t$  should be approximately on a straight line.
- \_\_\_ 15. If the failure rate is decreasing, it may be more appropriate to use the *Gumbel* distribution than the Weibull.
- \_\_\_ 16. In the chi-square goodness-of-fit test, the number of *degrees of freedom* is equal to the number of "cells" of the histogram (in this case, 8).
- \_\_\_ 17. If 10 units of this device are installed in a facility, the number still functioning after 50 days has a Weibull distribution.

**Part II: Multiple choice:** Let  $t_i$  be the time of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  failure,  $F_i = i/N$ , and  $R_i = 1 - F_i$ .

When plotting the points to fit a straight line in order to estimate  $k$  &  $u$  for the *Weibull* distribution,

- \_\_\_ 18. The vertical axis should represent ...
  - \_\_\_ 19. The horizontal axis should represent ...
  - \_\_\_ 20. The slope of the line should be approximately ...
  - \_\_\_ 21. The vertical intercept (y-intercept) of the line should be approximately ...
- |              |                   |                                |                             |                |              |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. $t$       | b. $F$            | c. $\ln t$                     | d. $\ln R$                  | e. $\ln \ln t$ | f. $\ln^1/t$ |
| g. $\ln^1/R$ | h. $\ln(\ln^1/R)$ | i. $\ln u$                     | j. $\ln k$                  | k. $k$         | l. $u$       |
| m. $-k u$    | n. mean $\mu$     | o. standard deviation $\sigma$ | p. coefficient of variation |                |              |
| q. $ku$      | r. $k \ln u$      | s. $-k \ln u$                  | t. None of the above        |                |              |