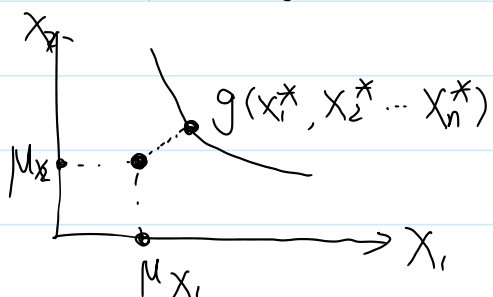


正态空间下的样本点推导

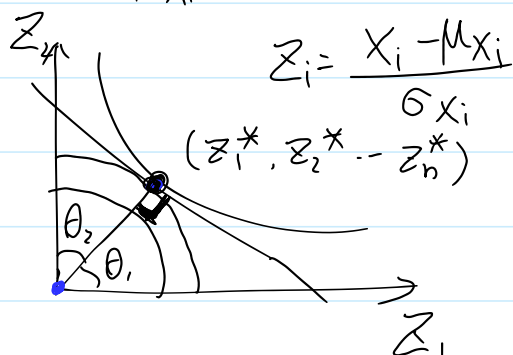
Friday, March 1, 2024 3:53 PM

在标准正态空间内, 设计点满足在直线上:



$$\lambda_i z_i - \beta = 0,$$

$$Y = g(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \bigg|_{p^*} (x_i - x_i^*)$$



由于标准正态空间中, z_i 均为标准正态分布, 因此, 最有可能失效点即为与原点距离最近的点,

由于失效直线 $\lambda_i z_i - \beta = 0$ $\vec{n} = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$
 我们可以以垂线作为设计点, 而三维状态则是点到平面垂线距, 因而使用: \Rightarrow 法线相同.

$$\frac{x-0}{\lambda_1} = \frac{y-0}{\lambda_2} = \frac{z-0}{\lambda_3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = \frac{z_1^*}{\lambda_1} = \frac{z_2^*}{\lambda_2} = \frac{z_3^*}{\lambda_3} \Rightarrow \text{代入方程 } (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \alpha = \beta, \quad \alpha = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}},$$

$$\therefore z_1^* = \frac{\beta \cdot \lambda_1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}} \Rightarrow \text{由于 } \lambda_i = \cos \theta_i = \frac{a_i \sigma_{x_i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma_{x_i}^2}} = \cos \theta_i,$$

$$\text{显然: } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 = 1, \text{ 即有: } z_i^* = \beta \cdot \lambda_i$$