非正态变量可靠性灵敏度分析方法* RELIABILITY SENSITIVITY METHOD FOR NON NORMAL VARIABLE

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摘要 基于极限状态函数矩估计的失效概率计算,提出一种非正态变量可靠性灵敏度分析的新方法。推导极限状态函数的矩对非正态基本变量分布参数的偏导数,并利用失效概率与极限状态函数矩的关系,推导失效概率对非正态基本变量分布参数的偏导数,从而得到非正态变量可靠性灵敏度。用文中方法和改进的一次二阶矩法同时分析对数正态变量的可靠性灵敏度,验证文中方法的正确性;最后运用其方法计算失效概率对指数和 Weibull 分布参数的灵敏度。

关键词 可靠性 非正态变量 概率分析 一次二阶矩法 参数灵敏度 矩方法 中图分类号 0213.2 TB114.3

Abstract Based on the moment estimation of limit state function for failure probability calculation, a new reliability sensitivity method is presented for limit state function with nor normal variables. The partial differential of the moment of the limit state function to distribution parameters of basic variables is derived. By use of the relationship of the failure probability and the moment of the limit state function, the partial differential of the failure probability to the distribution parameters of basic the nor normal variables is derived furthermore. Hereby, the reliability sensitivity is obtained for the nor normal variables. Compared with the reliability sensitivity based on the first order and second moment method, a logarithm normal illustration is used to demonstrate the rationality and the precision of the presented reliability sensitivity method. At last, the presented method is employed to analyze the partial differential of the failure probability to the parameters of exponential and Weibull distributions.

Key words Reliability; Non-normal variable; Probabilistic analysis; First-order reliability method; Parameter sensitivity; Moment method

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1 引言

目前,在可靠性敏度分析方面已经取得的一些进展,主要包括,对可靠性灵敏度给出清晰而有物理意义的定义[1]95-107[2][3]529-538 ,采用有限差分法计算可靠性灵敏度^{[3]529-538} ;针对线性极限状态方程正态随机变量的情况,提出可靠性敏度精确分析的一次二阶矩法^{[1]95-107} ;针对采用 Monte Carlo 法计算失效概率的问题,提出一种快速可靠性敏度分析方法^{[1]95-107}。分析已有的这些可靠性灵敏度分析方法可知,有限差分法的步长较难确定,而且重复计算工作量较大,更严重的问题是不适合的步长会导致错误的结论;一次二阶矩法的主要缺陷是对极限状态方程的解析表达式有较强的依赖性;基于 Monte Carlo 的快速可靠性灵敏度分析方

法适合于隐式极限状态方程,但其显著的缺点是计算工作量太大。重要抽样可以大大减小 Monte Carlo 法的计算工作量[4-5],但对于小概率问题仍不太适合大型复杂结构的可靠性及其灵敏度分析。因为对数正态变量可以精确正态化,所以以上方法都可以解决对数正态变量的灵敏度分析问题。但是对于其他非正态变量诸如指数分布和 Weibull 分布等,无法将其精确正态化,目前所能选择的敏度分析方法只是有限差分法。文献[6]⁴⁷⁻⁷⁵提出一种基于极限状态函数矩估计的失效概率的计算方法,该方法依据所研究问题的不同复杂程度,分别可以采用极限状态函数的二阶矩、三阶矩和四阶矩来计算失效概率,并给出极限状态函数各阶矩的点估计方法[7]⁴³³⁻⁴³⁶。由于二阶矩和四阶矩法比较容易实现,而且四阶矩方法的精度较高,因此本文选择二阶和

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四阶矩失效概率计算方法进行非正态变量情况下可靠性灵敏度分析;因为基于极限状态函数矩的失效概率计算方法不要求设计点,所以它适用于隐式极限状态方程;又由于其属于一种近似解析法,所以计算工作量非常小。以下首先给出所提方法的总体思路和推导过程,然后用算例进行验证。

2 基于极限状态函数矩估计的失效概率计算

2.1 极限状态函数矩的点估计[7]433-436

设极限状态函数 $g = g(x) = g(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ 、 $x = \begin{cases} x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \end{cases}$ 为 基 本 随 机 向 量。则 由 文 献 [7]⁴³³⁻⁴³⁶ 可知极限状态函数的各阶矩可采用下列方法进行估计。

当极限状态函数 $g = g(x_1)$ 只含有一个服从任意分布的基本随机变量 x_1 时 g 的均值 μ_g 和 k(k-2) 阶矩 M_{kg} 可由式 g 可由式 g 可由式 g 近似给出

$$\mu_{g} = \prod_{l=0}^{m} P_{l} \cdot g(T^{-1}(u_{l}))$$
 (1)

$$M_{kg} = \int_{l=0}^{m} P_{l} \left[g(T^{-1}(u_{l})) - \mu_{g} \right]^{k}, k = 2$$
 (2)

式中,m+1为用于近似计算极限状态函数各阶矩的点数,这里取 m=6。7 个点处的参数 u_1 和 P_1 分别如下所示, $u_0=0$, $u_1=-u_2=1.154$ 405 4, $u_3=-u_4=2.366$ 759 4, $u_5=-u_6=3.750$ 439 7, $P_0=16/35$, $P_1=P_2=0.240$ 123 3, $P_3=P_4=3.075$ 71 ×10⁻², $P_5=P_6=5.482$ 69 ×10⁻⁴

 $T^{-1}(u_1)$ 为任意分布的基本变量 x_1 标准正态化函数的反函数,在点 u_i 处所对应的 x_1 的值 x_i 。若 x_1 是具有均值 μ_{x_1} 和标准差 x_1 的正态随机变量,则有 x_i = $T^{-1}(u_i) = F^{-1}(u_i) = \mu_{x_1} + u_{t-x_1}$;若 x_1 是具有分布函数为 $F(x_1)$ 的非正态变量,即 $F(x_1) = P(X_1 + x_1)$,则可由近似等价正态化的表达式 $F(x_i) = (u_i)$,得到与标准正态点 u_i 对应的 $x_i = T^{-1}(u_i) = F^{-1}(u_i)$,()为标准正态变量的分布函数。在很多非正态分布情况下, $F^{-1}(u_i)$ 只能通过数值的方法计算得到。

当极限状态函数 g 中含有 n 个基本变量时 ,则 g 的前四阶矩可由下列算式给出

$$\mu_{g} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\mu_{g_{i}} - g_{\overline{g}}) + g_{\overline{g}}$$
 (3)

$$_{g} = \left(\int_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{1/2} \tag{4}$$

$$_{3g} = {n \choose i-1} M_{3g_i} / {3 \choose g}$$
 (5)

$$_{4g} = \left(\int_{i=1}^{n} M_{4g_{i}} + 6 \int_{i=1}^{n-1} M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{j}} \right) / {}_{g}^{4}$$
 (6)

其中, $g_i = g(\mu_{x_1}, \mu_{x_2}, ..., \mu_{x_n})$, $g_i = g(\mu_{x_1}, \mu_{x_2}, ..., \mu_{x_n})$, μ_{x_i} (i = 1, 2, ..., n) 为第 i 个随机变量 x_i 的均值, μ_{g_i} 为由式(1) 估计出的 g_i 的均值, M_{kg_i} (k = 2, 3, 4) 为由式(2) 估计出的 g_i 的 k 阶矩。

2.2 失效概率计算的二阶矩和四阶矩法[6]47-75

当考虑极限状态函数的二阶矩时,可由式(7)和式(8)计算可靠度指标 $_{2M}$ 和失效概率 P_{f} ;当考虑极限状态函数的四阶矩时,可由式(9)和式(10)分别计算相应的可靠度指标 $_{4M}$ 和失效概率 P_{f} 。

$$_{2M} = \mu_{g}/_{g} \tag{7}$$

$$P_{\rm f} = \begin{pmatrix} - & 2M \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$_{4M} = \frac{3(_{4g} - 1)_{2M} + _{3g}(_{2M}^{2} - 1)}{\sqrt{(5_{3g}^{2} - 9_{4g} + 9)(1 - _{4g})}}$$
(9)

$$P_{\rm f} = \begin{pmatrix} - & 4M \end{pmatrix} \tag{10}$$

其中, () 为标准正态变量的分布函数。

3 可靠性灵敏度分析

可靠性灵敏度一般定义为失效概率 P_i 对基本随机变量 $x = \begin{cases} x_1, x_2, ..., x_n \end{cases}$ 的分布参数 $x_i^{(k)}$ (k = 1, 2, ..., n; $i = 1, 2, ..., m_k$, m_k 为第 k 个变量 x_k 的分布参数的总数)的偏导数,由计算失效概率的式(8) 和式(10) 知,要求得失效概率对基本变量分布参数的灵敏度,首先必须求得极限状态函数的各阶矩对基本变量分布参数的偏导数。为此,依据式(1) \sim 式(6) 给出的极限状态函数各阶矩与基本变量的分布参数的关系,可以推导出失效概率 P_i 对基本变量分布参数 $x_i^{(k)}$ 的偏导数的一般表达式如式(11) \sim 式(14) 所示

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial x} - (n-1) \frac{\partial g_{\overline{g}}}{\partial x}$$
(11)

$$\frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial_{x_i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_{2\mathbf{g}_i} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}_i}}{\partial_{x_i}}$$
(12)

$$\frac{\partial_{3g}}{\partial_{x_i}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial_{i=1} M_{3g_i}}{\partial_{x_i}} -$$

$$3 \frac{M_{3g_{i}}}{\frac{1}{g}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} M_{2g_{i}} \right]$$
(13)

$$\frac{\partial_{4g}}{\partial_{x_i}} = \frac{1}{g} \left(\frac{\partial_{i=1}^n M_{4g_i}}{\partial_{x_i}} + 6 \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n-1} M_{2g_i} M_{2g_j}}{\partial_{x_i}} \right) -$$

(24)

$$4 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{4g_{i}} + 6 \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{j}}}{\sum_{g} \times} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial x_{i}}$$

由失效概率 P_{ϵ} 与可靠度指标的关系,以及可靠度 指标与极限状态函数各阶矩的关系,可以采用函数求 导法则推出考虑二阶矩时的 Pf 对基本变量分布参数 的灵敏度计算公式如式(15) 所示;而考虑四阶矩时, 则 P_f 对基本变量分布参数的灵敏度计算公式如式 (16) 所示。

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right) (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial x_{i}}{$$

以下选取三种非正态分布,对数正态分布、指数分 布及 Weibull 分布,推导极限状态函数的各阶矩对这几 种非正态基本变量分布参数的偏导数表达式,并推导二 阶矩方法和四阶矩方法下的可靠性灵敏度计算公式。

1) 对数正态分布

对数正态分布随机变量 xi 的累积分布函数为

$$F(x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \int_{\ln x_i}^{x} dt} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{t} e^{\frac{-(\ln t - \mu_{\ln x_i})^2}{2 \int_{\ln x_i}^{x} dt}} dt, \text{ if } \mu_{\ln x_i}$$

In x, 分别是对数正态变量向正态变量精确转化后的均

值和标准差。
$$\mu_{\ln x_i} = \ln \left(\frac{\mu_{x_i}}{\sqrt{1+C^2}} \right)$$
, $\ln x_i = 1$

 $\sqrt{\ln(1+|\mathcal{C}^2|)}$, μ_{x_i} 和 x_i 分别为对数正态变量的均值和 标准差,C为 x_i 的变异系数,即 $C = x_i/\mu_{x_i}$ 。

极限状态函数的各阶矩对精确转化后的均值 $\mu_{\ln x_i}$ 和标准差 $\ln x_i$ 的偏导数表达式如下

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} - (n-1) \frac{\partial g_{F}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}}$$
(17)

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}}$$
 (18)

$$\frac{\partial_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}}$$
(19)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ln x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lim_{i \to 1}} M_{2g_{i}} \qquad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial}{g} \frac{M_{3g_{i}}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{g} \frac{\partial$$

上述求解极限状态函数各阶矩对 $\mu_{\ln x_i}$ 和 $_{\ln x_i}$ 的 偏导数计算公式涉及到 μ_{g_i} 和 M_{kg_i} (k2) 对 µ_{ln x.} 和 $\ln x_i$ 偏导数的计算。对于一般的非正态分布 $,g_i$ 的各阶 矩 μ_{g_i} 和 M_{kg_i} (k-2) 与 $\ln x_i$ 的均值 $\mu_{\ln x_i}$ 、标准差 $\ln x_i$ 之间没有显式表达式,而且还无显式的反函数计算,因 而求偏导数很复杂。本文中采用 Maple 软件解决了这 一问题,使得求反函数和偏导数的计算简单化。以下对 指数分布和 Weibull 分布的情况也采用类似的方法。

类似于式(15)和式(16)的推导,得到对数正态时 的 Pf 对基本变量分布参数的灵敏度计算公式,其中式 (25)、(26) 及式(29)、(30) 仅仅考虑二阶矩,而式(27)、(28) 及式(29)、(30) 则考虑前四阶矩。

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial u_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial \mu_{i} x_{i}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{g}} \frac{\partial u_{g}}{\partial \mu_{i} x_{i}} \right) + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{g}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M} x_{i}} = \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M} u_{M} u_{M}} = \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} + \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_{M}} \frac{\partial u_{M}}{\partial u_$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial a_{M}} \frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial a_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial a_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} \right) + \frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial a_{g}} \frac{\partial a_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial a_{g}} \frac{\partial a_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial a_{M}}{\partial a_{g}} \frac{\partial a_{g}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} \right]$$
(27)

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial_{4M}} \frac{\partial_{4M}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial_{4M}} \left[\frac{\partial_{4M}}{\partial_{2M}} \left(\frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial_{4M}}{\partial_{3g}} \frac{\partial_{3g}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial_{4M}}{\partial_{4g}} \frac{\partial_{4g}}{\partial_{\ln x_{i}}} \right] (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \mu_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} \frac{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}}{\partial \mu_{x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \lim_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial \ln x_{i}}{\partial \mu_{x_{i}}}$$
(29)

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}} \frac{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial \mu_{\ln x_{i}}}{\partial x_{i}}$$
(30)

2) 指数分布

对于累积分布函数为 $F(x_i) = 1 - e^{-x_i/x_i}$ 的指数分布的随机变量 $x_i \setminus x_i$ 为 x_i 的基本分布参数,极限状态函数的各阶矩对变量 x_i 的基本参数 x_i 的偏导数表达式如下

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} - (n-1) \frac{\partial g_{gg}}{\partial_{x_{i}}}$$
(31)

$$\frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial_{x_i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n M_{2\mathbf{g}_i} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial_{x_i}}$$
(32)

$$\frac{\partial_{3g}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} M_{3g_{i}}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} - \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{m} M_{3g_{i}}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} - \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{m} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial_{x_{i}}} - \frac{1}{\frac$$

$$4 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{4g_{i}} + 6 \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{j}}}{\sum_{g}^{5}} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial x_{i}} \right]$$
(34)

类似地,可以采用函数求导法则推出考虑二阶矩时的 P_f 对指数基本变量的分布参数 x_i 的灵敏度计算公式,如式(35)所示;而考虑四阶矩时,则 P_f 对 x_i 的灵敏度计算公式,如式(36)所示。

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \left[\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \right] (35)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial x_{i}} \left[\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial x_{i}}{$$

3) Weibull 分布

基本变量 x_i 服从 Weibull 分布时的累积分布函数可表达为 $F(x_i) = \int_0^{x_i} A_{x_i} B_{x_i} t^{B_{x_i}-1} e^{-A_{x_i}^{B_{x_i}}} dt$,其中 A_{x_i} 和 B_{x_i} 分别为 x_i 的分布参数。极限状态函数的各阶矩对 x_i 基本分布参数 A_{x_i} 和 B_{x_i} 的偏导数表达式如下

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} - (n-1) \frac{\partial g_{f}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}}$$
(37)

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial B_{x}} = \frac{\partial \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{g_{i}}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - (n-1) \frac{\partial g_{gg}}{\partial B_{x}}$$
(38)

$$\frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial A_{x_i}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{i=1}^{n} M_{2\mathbf{g}_i} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}_i}}{\partial A_{x_i}}$$
(39)

$$\frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial B_{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{\mathbf{g}}}{\partial B_{x}}$$
(40)

$$\frac{\partial_{3g}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} M_{3g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} - 3 \frac{M_{3g_{i}}}{\frac{4}{g}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{n} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial_{3g}}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \frac{\partial_{i=1}^{m} M_{3g_{i}}}{\partial B_{x}} - (41)$$

$$3 \frac{\frac{1}{4} \frac{M_{3g_{i}}}{4}}{\frac{1}{g}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{i=1} M_{2g_{i}} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} \frac{M_{4g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} + 6 \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}}$$

$$4 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \binom{n}{i=1} M_{2g_{i}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} \times \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{M_{4g_{i}}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} + 6 \frac{\partial M_{2g_{i}} M_{2g_{i}}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{x_{i$$

考虑二阶矩时, P_f 对 Weibull 变量 x_i 分布参数 A_x 和 B_{x_i} 的灵敏度计算公式如式(45) 和式(46) 所示;考 虑四阶矩时, P_f 对 A_{x_i} 和 B_{x_i} 的灵敏度计算公式如式 (47) 和式(48) 所示

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial 2_{M}} \frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial 2_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial g} \frac{\partial_{g}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} \right) \frac{\partial_{g}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial 2_{M}} \frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial 2_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial \mu_{g}} \frac{\partial \mu_{g}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} + \frac{\partial_{2M}}{\partial g} \frac{\partial_{g}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} \right) \frac{\partial_{g}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}}$$
(45)

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{M}} \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left(\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right) \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{$$

$$\frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{M}} \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial B_{x_{i}}} = \frac{\partial P_{f}}{\partial A_{M}} \left[\frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} + \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \frac{\partial A_{M}}{\partial A_{M}} \right] (48)$$

算例

为验证上述所提方法的可行性和计算精度 ,以下

给出五个算例。

算例1 4.1

极限状态函数 $g(x) = x_1 - 2.5x_2$,其中 x_1 和 x_2 相互独立且都服从对数正态分布,它们的分布参数为 $\mu_{x_1} = 50$, $x_1 = 10$, $\mu_{x_2} = 10$, $x_3 = 4$ 。表 1 给出几种不 同方法求得的失效概率和失效概率灵敏度计算结果。

算例1的可靠性灵敏度计算结果

Sensitivity results of example 1

				_	
1	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial \mu_{x_1}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial_{-x_{1}}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial \mu_{x_2}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial_{x_2}}$	$P_{ m f}$
蒙特卡洛法 Monte Carlo	- 0.004 93	0.003 97	0.012 1	0.021 2	0.042 1
二阶矩法 Moment-2	- 0.005 91	0.007 41	0.011 2	0.019 5	0.038 5
四阶矩法 Moment-4	- 0.005 80	0.003 82	0.011 8	0.0204	0.042 7

算例 2 4.2

极限状态函数 $g(x) = x_1 - x_2$ 其中 x_1 服从正态分 布 x_2 服从指数分布 ,并且 x_1 和 x_2 相互独立 x_1 和 x_2 的 分布参数为 $\mu_{x_1} = 5$, $x_1 = 2$, $x_2 = 1$ 。表 2 给出几种不同 方法求得的失效概率和失效概率灵敏度计算结果。

4.3 算例3

极限状态函数 $g(x) = x_1 - x_2$,其中 x_1 服从正态 分布, x_2 服从 Weibull 分布,并且 x_1 和 x_2 相互独立, x_1 和 x_2 的分布参数为 $\mu_{x_1} = 1$, $x_1 = 0.2$, $A_{x_2} = 5$, $B_{x_2} = 1$ 2。表 3 给出几种不同方法求得的失效概率和失效概率 灵敏度计算结果。

算例2的可靠性灵敏度计算结果 Tab. 2 Sensitivity results of example 2

	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial \mu_{x_{1}}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial_{-x_{\mathrm{I}}}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathbf{f}}}{\partial_{x_2}}$	$P_{ m f}$
蒙特卡洛法	- 0.034 4	0.051 3	0.068 9	0.040 6
Monte Carlo	0.054 4	0.031 3	0.000 /	0.040 0
二阶矩法	- 0.036 0	0.057 6	0.064 8	0.068 1
Moment-2	- 0.030 0	0.037 0	0.004 8	0.006 1
四阶矩法	- 0.035 8	0.053 4	0.072 4	0.041 2
Moment-4	- 0.033 8	0.033 4	0.072 4	0.041 2

算例3的可靠性灵敏度计算结果

Tah 3	Soncitivity	reculte of	example 3

	Tab. 3 Sensitivity results of example 3						
	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial \mu_{x_{1}}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial x_{\rm l}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial A_{x_2}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial B_{x_2}}$	$P_{ m f}$		
蒙特卡洛法	0 170 1	0.210.6	- 0.012 7	0.016.6	0.023 6		
Monte Carlo	- 0.1/0 1	0.210 6	- 0.012 /	0.016 6	0.023 6		
二阶矩法	0 153 8	0.224.0	- 0.0109	0.020.0	0.018.0		
Moment-2	- 0.133 8	0.224 0	- 0.010 9	0.020 9	0.018 0		
四阶矩法	- 0 164 0	0.201.0	- 0.0140	0.016.4	0.023 7		
Moment-4	- 0.104 0	0.201 0	- 0.014 0	0.010 4	0.023 /		

极限状态函数 $g(x) = x_1 - x_2$,其中 x_1 、 x_2 相互独立且都服从 Weibull 分布 x_1 和 x_2 的分布参数为 $A_{x_1} = 1$, $B_{x_1} = 5$, $A_{x_2} = 5$, $B_{x_2} = 2$ 。表 4 给出几种不同方法求得的失效概率和失效概率灵敏度计算结果。

表 4 算例 4 的可靠性灵敏度计算结果

Tab. 4 Sensitivity results of example 4

	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial A_{x_1}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial B_{x_1}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial A_{x_2}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial B_{x_2}}$	$P_{ m f}$
蒙特卡洛法 Monte Carlo	0.038 7	- 0.0142	- 0.019 3	0.035 4	0.047 2
二阶矩法 Moment-2	0.037 0	- 0.015 8	- 0.018 5	0.049 4	0.038 5
四阶矩法 Moment-4	0.036 3	- 0.013 8	- 0.018 2	0.045 5	0.046 3

4.5 算例 5

对图1中的平面3杆结构进行可靠性分析,竖杆长度为L,截面积为A,斜杆长度为 $\sqrt{2}L$,截面积为2A,所有杆的弹性模量为 $E=2.0\times10^{11}$ Pa,外载荷P施加于节点4。取载荷P、杆长L和截面积A 共3 个随机变量,各变量均服从对数正态分布,参数见表5。

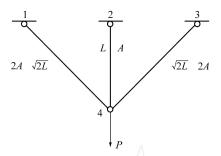


图1 平面3杆结构图

Fig. 1 Three-bar structure

表 5 3 杆结构基本随机变量的分布参数

Tab. 5 Parameters of example 5

		P/N	L/m	A/m^2
	均值 Mean	8 000	1	0.005
变异系	英数 Coefficient of variation	0.10	0.05	0.05

该结构经有限元分析,节点 4 具有最大位移变形,以节点 4 纵向位移 Y_4 不超过 4.5 × 10^{-6} m 为约束,可建立如下极限状态函数

$$g(P,L,A) = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} - \frac{PL}{(1+\sqrt{2}) EA}$$

表 6 给出几种不同方法求得的失效概率和失效概率灵敏度计算结果。

表 6 算例 5 的可靠性灵敏度计算结果

Tab. 6 Sensitivity results of example 5

		$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial \mu_{\rm p}} \times 10^{-5}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial_{\rm p}} \times 10^{-5}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial \mu_{\rm L}} \times 10^{-1}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial_{\rm L}} \times 10^{-1}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\rm f}}{\partial \mu_{\rm A}}$	$\frac{\partial P_{\mathrm{f}}}{\partial_{-\mathrm{A}}}$	$P_{\rm f} \times 10^3$
蒙特卡洛法	Monte Carlo	1.268 9	3.059 6	1.2140	1.248 8	- 26.895 2	28.797 2	5.720 1
二阶矩法	Moment-2	0.6817	1.523 4	6.454 1	5.998 1	- 14 . 238 7	13.697 8	1.926 7
四阶矩法	Moment-4	1.378 4	3.627 3	1.118 2	1.294 3	- 26 . 562 4	27.347 8	5.417 4

由算例 1 的结果可以看出,由对数正态变量向正态变量精确转化后,采用改进的一次二阶矩法进行失效概率敏度计算的结果和本文提出的两种方法计算结果基本一致,证明了本文方法的正确性,并且四阶矩法和改进的一次二阶矩法结果更为接近。分析例 2、例 3、例 4 和例 5 的结果也可以看出本方法对于非正态变量进行失效概率计算和失效概率灵敏度分析是可行的,并且四阶矩法的计算精度高于二阶矩的计算精度。

5 结论

本文提出一种基于极限状态函数矩估计失效概率 计算的非正态变量可靠性灵敏度分析方法,推导出对 数正态、指数及 Weibull 分布时失效概率对基本变量分 布参数的可靠性灵敏度计算公式,并用算例验证所提 方法的可行性和精度。本文所提方法对基本变量的分 布形式及极限状态方程的形式没有任何限制,具有广

泛的适用范围。

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