## 計算機容錯 HW#1: Failures and Probabilities

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Question 1: Describe some software/hardware/network failure reported in past 3 years. Include a description of the event, cause and consequence. Sol:

### 事件起因簡述:

在 2021 年 5 月 13 日 14 時 37 分,台電超高壓變電所的操作人員,因為操作失誤,使輸電設備的匯流排接地,系統電壓驟降,造成興達發電廠 4 部機組 跳機、頻率驟降,而電力系統也自動啟動低頻卸載保護措施,以穩定電網負載,同時供電量瞬間減少約 220 萬瓩,造成部分地區停電。

### 事件影響:

此次事件停電時長共計五小時,估計造成約1,010萬戶受影響,影響地區 擴及全台各縣市,且造成許多衍伸事件,如部分地區網路服務停止、電梯受 困、停水及交通事故等許多問題

# 事件結果:

臺電針對受影響的用戶電費 5%減免,賠償總額約 4.7 億元

# Question 2: Which of these patterns is more random?





### Sol:

在圖中左側藍色小球彼此之間的距離有長有短,但紅色小球彼此之間距離卻幾乎一致。

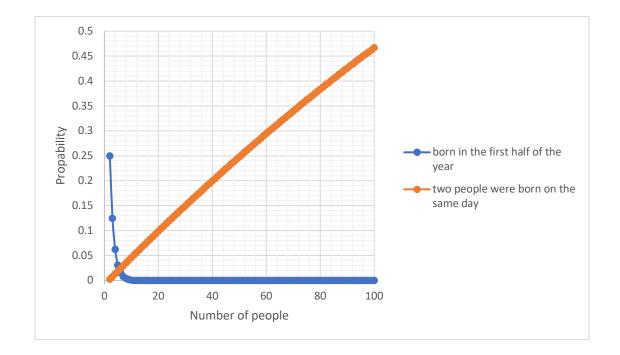
而差異性越小,隨機性越低,反之,差異性越大,隨機性越高。 因此我認為,左側的藍色小球更隨機。 Question 3: Which do you think is more likely: the event that everyone in this class was born in the first half of the year or the event that at least two people were born on the same day of the year?

Sol:

班級所有人在上半年出生的機率為 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ 

而 n 個人中至少兩人同一天出生的機率為
$$1-\frac{365}{365}\times\frac{364}{365}\times...\times\frac{(365-n+1)}{365}=1-\frac{365!}{365^n(365-n)!}$$

由圖表可知,在班級人數小於等於 5 人時,都出生在上半年的機率高,但若班級人數在 6 以上時,班級內至少有兩人同一天出生的機率較高



Question 4: In a game show, there is a prize behind one of 3 doors with equal probabilities. You pick Door A. The host opens Door B to reveal that there is no prize behind it. The host then gives you a chance to switch to Door C. Is it better to switch or to stick to your choice?



#### Sol:

若將非獎品房的空房可以分為 A、B,則可分為三種情況:

- 1. 一開始選中汽車,換則失敗
- 2. 一開始選中 A, 主持人打開 B, 換則成功
- 3. 一開始選中 B, 主持打開 A, 換則成功

故不更换的中獎率為 1/2,但若更換中獎率為 2/3,因此我認為換比較好!



Question 5: Does this photo depict a mishap due to design flaw, implementation bug, procedural inadequacies, or human error?

### Sol:

由此圖我們無法得知事實全貌,但可以由 design flaw, implementation bug, procedural inadequacies, or human error 等面向做分析

- I. design flaw:
  - A. 倉庫門口沒有做防呆,預防車子掉下去的護欄
  - B. 堆高機在超過承重上限時無法保持平衡
- II. implementation bug: 工廠的 SOP 流程或是規定執行有問題,導致出現如圖中的事故
- III. procedural inadequacies: 堆高機的系統程式出現錯誤,導致駕駛員無法控制車輛
- IV. human error: 堆高機駕駛員的操作失誤,導致暴衝或是其他狀況,使得車子傾倒

Question 6: Name an emergency backup system (something not normally used unless another system fails) that is quite commonplace Sol:

不斷電系統 UPS(Uninterruptible Power Supply),如同在 Question1 中舉例停電的案例,如果發生臨時的停電事故或是雷擊導致電壓不穩的情況時,若有安裝 UPS 系統,則可以避免系統損壞造成的金錢或是資料上的遺失等風險

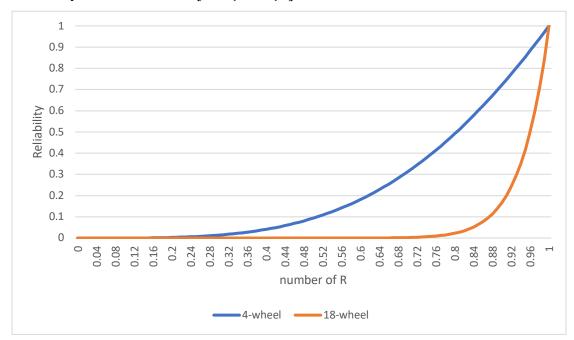
Question 7: Which is more reliable: plane X or plane Y that carries four times as many passengers as plane X and is twice as likely to crash? Sol:

根據講義 P84 頁 Reliability 的定義為  $R(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$ ,故可靠性和時間有關,而 plane Y 的墜毀機率是 plane X 的兩倍,故理論上 plane X 的工作時間應該可以 更長,因此 plane X 更為可靠

Question 8: Which is more reliable: a 4-wheel vehicle with one spare tire or an 18-wheeler with 2 spare tires?

Sol:

Reliability of 4-wheel:  $R^3[1-(1-R)^2]$ Reliability of 18-wheel:  $R^{17}[1-(1-R)^3]$ 



由圖表可推得,4個輪子的是更加可靠的!

Question 9: Which surgeon would you prefer for an operation that you must undergo: Surgeon A, who has performed some 500 operations of the same type, with 5 of his patients perishing during or immediately after surgery, or surgeon B who has a perfect record in 25 operations? Sol:

Reliability of surgeon A: 1- (5/500) = 0.99

Reliability of surgeon B: 1 - 0 = 1

若單純從可靠性計算上來看或許應該選醫生B

但我認為醫生B的樣本數遠低於醫生A,因此或許不準確

而醫生 A 在有 500 次的經驗下,可靠性依然有 0.99

故我自己會選擇醫生A

Question 10: Which is more probable at your home or office: a power failure or an Internet outage? Which is likely to last longer? Sol:

以台電近五年大停電時間總長約為24小時計算

availability=  $1 - \frac{24}{5*365*24} = 0.99945205479$ ,Downtime of year 約為 288 分鐘

而根據講義 p68,網路服務每年當約約為 3.5 天,故斷網的機率較高但是斷網的修復時間很段,而停電的修復時間通常較長