

## Renewal Reward Process

Let  $R_n$  be reward at time of  $n^{\text{th}}$  renewal  
with  $\{(X_n, R_n)\}$  i.i.d. random vectors

$$\text{Let } R(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} R_n$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} R_n}{N(t)} \right) \left( \frac{N(t)}{t} \right) = \frac{E[R_i]}{E[X_i]}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[R(t)]}{t} = \frac{E[R_i]}{E[X_i]}$$

S.L.N.  
 $E[R_i]$ 
 $E[X_i]$

Mar 2-7:56 AM

## Age-replacement Process



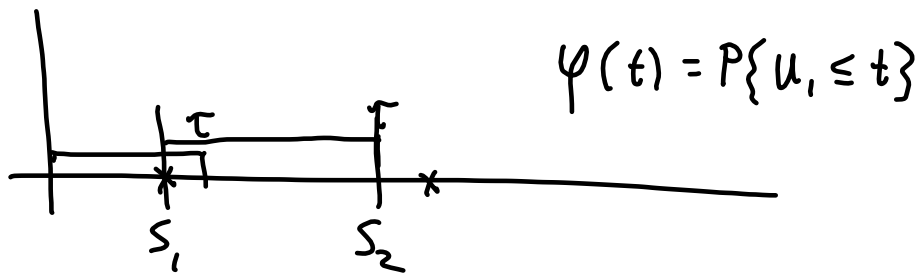
$\{U_n\} \rightarrow$  i.i.d. failure times

If  $U_n \leq \tau$ , replace at  $U_n$

If  $U_n > \tau$ , replace at  $\tau$

$\{S_n\} \rightarrow$  be times of successive replacements

Mar 2-8:07 AM



$$S_1 = U_1 \wedge \tau$$

$$P\{S_1 \leq t\} = F(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi(t) & \text{if } t < \tau \\ 1 & \text{if } t \geq \tau \end{cases}$$

$N(t) \rightarrow$  Number replacements  $[0, t]$

$$E[N(t)] = m(t)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(t)}{t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \text{where } \mu = \int_0^{\tau} [1 - \varphi(t)] dt$$

Mar 2-8:10 AM

$$P\{U \leq t\} = \varphi(t)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P\{U \leq t+s | U > t\}}{s} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{1 - \varphi(t)}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varphi(t+s) - \varphi(t)}{[1 - \varphi(t)] \cdot s} = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi(t)} \left[ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varphi(t+s) - \varphi(t)}{s} \right]$$

$\varphi'(t)$

For a continuous d.f.  $\varphi(\cdot)$

its hazard rate is defined to be

$$h(t) = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{1 - \varphi(t)} \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

if  $h(\cdot)$  is increasing,  $\varphi$  is said to have an IFR.

Mar 2-8:15 AM

The most common d.f. used to describe failures is the Weibull distribution

$$F(t) = 1 - e^{-(t/\beta)^\alpha} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0$$

where  $\alpha$  is the shape parameter and  $\beta$  is the scale parameter.

$$E[T] = \beta \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha})$$

$$E[T^2] = \beta^2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha})$$

$$SCV = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu^2} = \frac{E[T^2] - E[T]^2}{E[T]^2} = \frac{E[T^2]}{E[T]^2} - 1$$

$$SCV + 1 = \frac{E[T^2]}{E[T]^2} = \frac{\beta^2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha})}{\beta^2 \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha})^2}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{SCV + 1 = \frac{\Gamma(1 + \frac{2}{\alpha})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha})^2}} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{E[T]}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha})}$$

Mar 2-8:23 AM

Age replacement policy. (Given  $\tau$  and  $\varphi(\cdot)$ )

Let  $c_r \rightarrow$  cost to replace

Let  $c_f \rightarrow$  additional cost if fails

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[R(t)]}{t} = \frac{E[R_1]}{E[X_1]}$$

$$E[R_1] = c_r + c_f \varphi(\tau)$$

$$E[X_1] = \int_0^\tau [1 - \varphi(t)] dt$$

Mar 2-8:27 AM

$$T \sim F$$

$$F^{-1}(u) = T$$

where  $u$  is  $\text{UNIF}(0,1)$

$$F^{-1}(\text{RAND}())$$

$$m(t) = \frac{t}{\mu}$$

Mar 2-8:51 AM