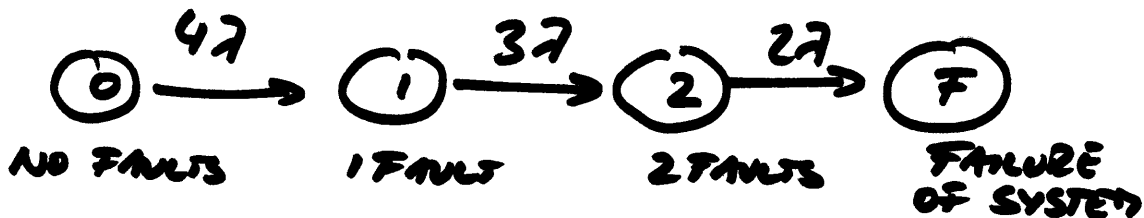


EXAMPLE 2:

SYSTEM WITH 4 MODULES.

2 FAILURES CAN BE TOLERATED.

ASSUME: EACH MODULE FAILS WITH RATE λ .



$$\frac{dP_0}{dt} = -4\lambda P_0(t)$$

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = +4\lambda P_0(t) - 3\lambda P_1(t)$$

$$\frac{dP_2}{dt} = 3\lambda P_1(t) - 2\lambda P_2(t)$$

$$\frac{dP_F}{dt} = 2\lambda P_2(t)$$

SOLUTION FOR EXAMPLE 2:

3-11-

$$P_0(t) = e^{-4\lambda t}$$

$$P_1(t) = 4e^{-3\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

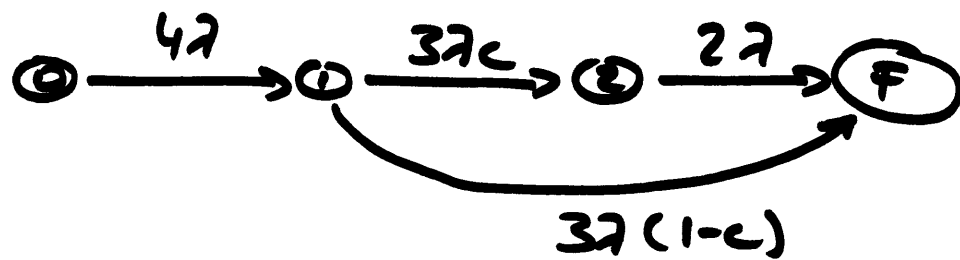
$$P_2(t) = 6e^{-2\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2$$

$$P_T(t) = 1 - P_0(t) - P_1(t) - P_2(t)$$

$$T = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ F \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & F & \\ -4\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 4\lambda & -3\lambda & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 3\lambda & -2\lambda & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2\lambda & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF diff. Eq USING
LAPLACE TRANSFORM

$$[sI - T]^{-1} \dots \dots \text{etc} \dots$$



$$\frac{dP_0}{dt} = -4\lambda P_0$$

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = 4\lambda P_0 - 3\lambda(1-c)P_1 - 3\lambda c P_2$$

$$\frac{dP_2}{dt} = 3\lambda c P_1 - 2\lambda P_2$$

$$\frac{dP_F}{dt} = 3\lambda(1-c)P_1 + 2\lambda P_2(t)$$

• TAKE LAPLACE TRANSFORM AND MATRIX
S \bar{I} - T

• TAKE INVERSE AND SOLVE

$$P_0(t) = e^{-4\lambda t}$$

$$P_1(t) = 4c e^{-3\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$P_2(t) = 6c e^{-2\lambda t} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2$$

$$P_F(t) = \dots e^{kt}$$

REALISTIC MODEL OF COVERAGE³⁻¹³⁻

• SUPPOSE THAT REASON FOR COVERAGE IS THAT " τ " SECONDS NEEDED FOR FAILURE DETECTION.

• WHAT IF 2nd FAILURE HAPPENS BEFORE FAULT IS DETECTED?

• $C(t) = 0$ if $t < \tau$

$$= 1 - \frac{(1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}) - P_0^2(t) (e^{-\lambda \tau} - 1)}{[1 - P(t)]^2}$$

for $t \geq \tau$

↳ TIME DEPENDENT TRANSITION RATES.