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One of the most important problems in the experimental development of rocketry hardware is to determine the degree of adequacy of conditions for the development of space rocket (SR) systems and SR-type complex systems. The aim of this paper is to develop a methodological approach to the determination of the above conditions. This approach includes the theory of statistical similarity of SR systems at comparison stages, the principal components method, the normal distribution law for random values of system parameters measured during tests, a geometrical interpretation of partial correlation and regression, and dispersion ellipsoids. Based on the proposed methodological approach, a criterion is determined in the form of a relation between the dispersion ellipsoids that characterize tests (ground ones and full-scale ones) with account for their positional relationship at comparison stages. The proposed approach has made it possible to obtain an expression for the point value of statistical similarity criterion which reduces the extent of testing for SR-type complex systems, refines the reliability indices, and allows one to optimize the SR development cost.

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[1] -

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[1, 2]

$$f_1 = \frac{x_1^{a_1}}{x_{k+1}^{a_{k+1}}} = idem, f_2 = \frac{x_2^{a_2}}{x_{k+2}^{a_{k+2}}} = idem, \dots, \pi_k = \frac{x_k^{a_m}}{x_{k+m}^{a_{k+m}}} = idem, \quad (1)$$

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k -

, k -

; a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k -

, k -

; $k + m$ -

; x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{k+m} -

; a_{k+1}, \dots, a_{k+m} -

(1)

($f_j \neq idem$) -

(1) 0;

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[1]

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ρ_{ih} — матрица элементов ρ_{ih} ($i, h = 1, 2, \dots, n$); $B = \det \{\rho_{ih}\}$ — определитель матрицы ρ_{ih} .

Тогда $V = \frac{(n+2)^{n/2} f^{n/2} \sqrt{B}}{(0,5n+1)}$,

$T_\pi = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$,

$T_f = \frac{(n_1+2)^{n_1/2} f^{n_1/2} \sqrt{\det B_1}}{(0,5n_1+1)} \cdot \frac{(n_2+2)^{n_2/2} f^{n_2/2} \sqrt{\det B_2}}{(0,5n_2+1)}$.

Если $n_1 = n_2$, то

$T_\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\det B_1}{\det B_2}}$.

[3].

$$V = \frac{(n+2)^{n/2} f^{n/2} \sqrt{B}}{(0,5n+1)}, \quad (2)$$

$B = \det \{\rho_{ih}\}$ — определитель матрицы ρ_{ih} ($i, h = 1, 2, \dots, n$); ρ_{ih} — матрица элементов ρ_{ih} ($i, h = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

V_1 V_2

$$T_\pi = \frac{V_1}{V_2}, \quad (3)$$

(2)

$$T_f = \frac{(n_1+2)^{n_1/2} f^{n_1/2} \sqrt{\det B_1}}{(0,5n_1+1)} \cdot \frac{(n_2+2)^{n_2/2} f^{n_2/2} \sqrt{\det B_2}}{(0,5n_2+1)}. \quad (4)$$

Если $n_1 = n_2$, то

(4)

$$T_\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\det B_1}{\det B_2}}. \quad (5)$$

[4]. \dots (5)

[4]. \dots $p < n$

$X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1p}; X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2p}; \dots X_{n1}, X_{n2}, \dots, X_{np}.$

$x_{1k}, x_{2k}, \dots, x_{nk}$

$Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_p,$

PQ_l $n\sigma_l^2$

$\langle p \rangle Q_i$ $(P \dots 1),$

$\rho_{lm} = \cos \dots$

PQ_i

$Q_{1l}, Q_{2l}, \dots, Q_{pl} \cdot Q_{1l}$

$Q_{2l} \cos (x_1 \dots x_2 \dots x_3, \dots, x_p) Q_{2l}, \dots, Q_{pl}$

$P_1 Q_3 \dots Q_{p-1}.$

$Q_{1l} Q_{pl},$

$Q_{2l}M P_1 Q_{pl}, MQ_{1l} MQ_{2l}$

$P_1 Q_3 \dots Q_p, \varphi$

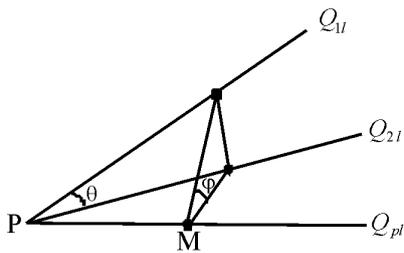
$. 1,$

$\rho_{12.lp},$

$\sin \varphi = \frac{Q_{1l} Q_{2l}}{MQ_{1l}}, \sin \dots = \frac{Q_{1l} Q_{2l}}{PQ_{1l}}.$

$\sin \{ \dots \}$

$\sin \dots$



$MQ_{1l} < PQ_{1l}, \dots$

$. 1 -$

$\rho_{12.lp} < \rho_{12.l} \cdot (6)$

(6)

$$1) \quad (5) \quad (\quad)$$

$$2) \quad (\dots T_{\pi} \geq 1); \quad (3)$$

$$3) \quad ;$$

$$n- \quad [5]$$

$$5) \quad [5, 6] \quad (5).$$

$$P(T_{\pi} \geq 1) = (\det V_1 \geq \det V_2), \quad (7)$$

$$V_1 \quad V_2 -$$

$$\det Q_1 = \det A_1 = \prod_{i=1}^p i, \quad (8)$$

$$Q_1 \quad A_1 - ; \quad i - \quad A_1 (\quad)$$

$$(\det A_1 \geq \det A'_1) = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p \geq \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \dots, \lambda'_p), \quad (9)$$

$$A_1 \quad A'_1 - ; \quad \lambda_i \quad \lambda'_i - \quad A_1 \quad A'_1 \quad V_1 \quad V_2$$

$$(9) \quad (T_{\pi} \geq 1) = (\quad \geq \quad) \cdot (\quad \geq \quad) \times \dots \times (\quad \geq \quad)$$

$$= \max, \quad , \quad 80 \dots 95 \% -$$

$$P(T_{\pi} \geq 1) \approx (\max \geq \max). \quad (10)$$

(10)

$$P(T_\pi \geq 1) = (\lambda_{\max} \cos \theta \geq \lambda'_{\max}). \quad (11)$$

[4].

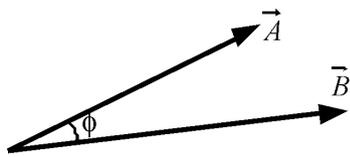
[4],

$$\vec{A} \quad \vec{B}, \quad (p-1) \quad \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \quad [4], \quad \cos = |\vec{A}|/|\vec{B}|.$$

$$\cos = \frac{D(x)}{D(x_{p-1})}, \quad (12)$$

$$D(x) \quad ; \quad D(x_{p-1}) \quad (p-1)$$



max

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(p-1)

[5]

$$D(x_{p-1}) = \sum_{i=2}^p i \quad \text{max}, \quad (13)$$

i -

$$\cos = |\vec{A}|/|\vec{B}| \quad \sum_{i=2}^p i = p$$

$$= \arccos \left[\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{p - \lambda_{\max}} \right]. \quad \cos = \lambda_{\max} / (p - \lambda_{\max}),$$

$$= \arccos \frac{\lambda_{1\max}}{p_1 - \lambda_{1\max}} - \arccos \frac{\lambda'_{1\max}}{p_1 - \lambda'_{1\max}}, \quad (14)$$

$\lambda_{1\max}, \lambda'_{1\max}$ -

[7]

(11)

$$P(T_{\pi} \geq 1) = \Phi \left[\frac{\lambda_{1\max} \cos \theta - \lambda'_{1\max}}{\sqrt{D(\lambda_{1\max} \cos \theta - \lambda'_{1\max})}} \right], \quad (15)$$

[] - ; D() - .

[6]

$$D(\lambda_i) = 2 \lambda_i^2 / n, \quad (16)$$

$n -$, $i \cdot$
(16)

$$D(\lambda_{1\max} \cos \theta - \lambda'_{1\max}) = D(\lambda_{1\max} \cos \theta) + D(\lambda'_{1\max}) = \frac{2\lambda_{1\max}^2 \cos^2 \theta}{n_1} + \frac{2(\lambda'_{2\max})^2}{n_2}, \quad (17)$$

n_1 $n_2 -$, $\lambda_{1\max}$
 $\lambda'_{1\max}$.
(17)

$$P(T_{\pi} \geq 1) = \left[\frac{\lambda_{1\max} \cos \theta - \lambda'_{1\max}}{\sqrt{2 \left(\frac{\lambda_{1\max}^2 \cos^2 \theta}{n_1} + \frac{(\lambda'_{2\max})^2}{n_2} \right)}} \right]$$

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1. : , 1986. 205 .
2. , 1976. 479 .
3. , 1975. 648 .
4. 2: , 1973. 900 .

5. ... , 1983. 471 .
6. ... 3: ... , 1976. 736 .
7. *Anderson T. W.* Asymtotic theory for principal component analysis. Institute of Mathematical Statistics is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extent access to *Annals Mathematical Statistics*, 1963. .122–148.

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26.09.2017