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The aim of this work is to construct a theoretical basis for the development of methods, algorithms, and software for quantitative assessment of new space hardware development project risks that are due to uncertainty factors. The presented methodological approach to quantitative risk assessment is a synthesis of mathematical uncertainty modeling and simulation modeling, the former being constructed on the basis of the fuzzy set theory, the possibility theory, and time series forecasting methods.

This part of the paper (Part I) presents a general theory for quantitative assessment of space hardware development project risks and theoretical basics for retrospective source data uncertainty modeling by counterpart products.

A practical implementation of the presented results will make it possible to significantly improve the quality of the feasibility study of new home space hardware development projects.

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[4], [7].

[11],

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[3]

[3],

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[3],

[12]:

() [0,1],

[13]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \langle Z_\phi - Z_H, P_Z \rangle, & R_2 &= \langle \Pi E_H - \Pi E_\phi, P_{\Pi E} \rangle, \\
 R_3 &= \langle T_{Y_H} - T_{Y_\phi}, P_{T_Y} \rangle, & R_4 &= \langle T_\phi - T_H, P_T \rangle,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

R_1 — ; Z_ϕ —
 ; Z_H — (—
) ; P_Z —
 Z_ϕ ; Z_H ; R_2 —
 ; ΠE_ϕ —
 ; ΠE_H — ;
 $P_{\Pi E}$ — ; ΠE_ϕ ; ΠE_H ; R_3 —
 ; T_{Y_ϕ} —
 ; T_{Y_H} —
 ; P_{T_Y} —
 T_{Y_ϕ} ; T_{Y_H} ; R_4 —
 ; T_ϕ — ; T_H —
 ; P_T — ; T_ϕ —
 T_H .

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$$(1) \quad Z, \Pi E, T_{Y_H}, T$$

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:

$$Z = F_Z(X, Q), \Pi\Theta = F_{\Pi\Theta}(Y, Q), TY = F_{TY}(Q), T = F_T(X, Q), \quad (2)$$

$$X = \{x_i\} - , \quad , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N_x ;$$

$$Y = \{y_j\} - , \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N_y ; Q = \{q_k\} -$$

$$, k = 1, 2, \dots, N_q .$$

(2)

$$x_i \in X \quad y_j \in Y$$

(2),

$$\Pi\Theta = F_{\Pi\Theta}(Y, Q)$$

[9],

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= F_Z(X, Q) \\ TY &= F_{TY}(Q) \end{aligned}$$

[10].

$$T = F_T(X, Q)$$

PERT (

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(2),

X Y ,

3

[11], [14].

[15], [16].

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$$R_{\Pi E} = \Pi E(M^*) - \Pi E(M), \quad P_{\Pi E} \approx \frac{N_1(M, M^*)}{N},$$

$R_{\Pi E}$ -

(

); $\Pi E(M^*)$ -

$\Pi E(M) -$; $N_1(M, M^*) -$; $R_{\Pi E} \leq Q_3 ; N -$
 $(M^*) -$; $Q_3 -$

[17], [18].

$P_{\text{Э}}$:
 $P_{\text{Эpes}}$,
 $P_{\text{Эopt}}$ -
 $P_{\text{Эpes}}$ $P_{\text{Эopt}}$
 $P_{\text{Э}}$:
 $P_{\text{Э}} = \lambda P_{\text{Эpes}} + (1 - \lambda) P_{\text{Эopt}}$,
 $\lambda -$ -
 $\Delta P_{\text{Э}}$

$$\Delta P_{\text{Э}} = |P_{\text{Эpes}} - P_{\text{Э}}| = (1 - \lambda) |P_{\text{Эpes}} - P_{\text{Эopt}}| .$$

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[17], [19].

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² *lv* , ³ *ch*
⁴ $\mu(x), x \in A$ [20].

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[21],

[21].

, $P_r(A_i)$
 A_i

2

3
" " " , "

4
 $\mu(x) -$
 x

$P_{os}(A_i)$ - A_i -
 A_i -
 $:$

$$P_{os}(A_i) : F(\Omega) \rightarrow [0,1], A_i \subset \Omega, \Omega = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) \cup \emptyset, P_{os}(\Omega) = 1, P_{os}(\emptyset) = 0,$$

$$F(\Omega) - \Omega, \emptyset; [0,1].$$

$$A_i \quad 0 \leq P_{os}(A_i) \leq 1.$$

[21]:

$$1) \quad B \text{ (. . } A \subseteq B), \quad A$$

$$P_{os}(A) < P_{os}(B); \quad (3)$$

$$2) \quad \forall A \text{ u } \forall B \subset \Omega \Rightarrow P_{os}(A \cup B) \geq \max\{P_{os}(A), P_{os}(B)\}; \quad (4)$$

$$3) \quad \forall A \text{ u } B \in \Omega \Rightarrow P_{os}(A \cap B) \leq \min\{P_{os}(A), P_{os}(B)\}; \quad (5)$$

$$4) \quad - P_{os}(A) \geq 0;$$

$$5) \quad A \quad \bar{A} -$$

$$P_{os}(A \cup \bar{A}) \geq 1.$$

[22], [23]

(3) - (5),

$$(4) \quad P_{os}(A \cup B)$$

$$\max\{P_{os}(A), P_{os}(B)\},$$

$$P_{os}(A) + P_{os}(B) \quad A \cap B = \emptyset.$$

$$(5) \quad P_{os}(A \cap B)$$

$$\min\{P_{os}(A), P_{os}(B)\},$$

$$P_{os}(A) \cdot P_{os}(B).$$

$$P_{os}(A \cup \bar{A}) = 1.$$

(4) - (5)

$$P_{os}(A \cup B) \leq P_{os}(A) + P_{os}(B),$$

$$P_{os}(A \cap B) \geq P_{os}(A) \cdot P_{os}(B),$$

$$P_{os}(A \cup \bar{A}) = 1.$$

$$(3) \quad (6) \quad , \quad -$$

, . . .

$$P_{os}(A) - P_r(A) \approx 0. \quad (7)$$

(7) [21].

$$P_{os}(x) \quad (x \in [a,b]), \quad (3), (6) \quad (7),$$

$$[19] \quad P_b(x).$$

$$x \in [a,b]$$

$$P_{os}(x) \geq P_b(x) \geq P_r(x). \quad (8)$$

(8) (2),

$$P_b(x). \quad (2)$$

$\mu_A(x)$, A - [19].
 A $\mu_A(x)$

(2),

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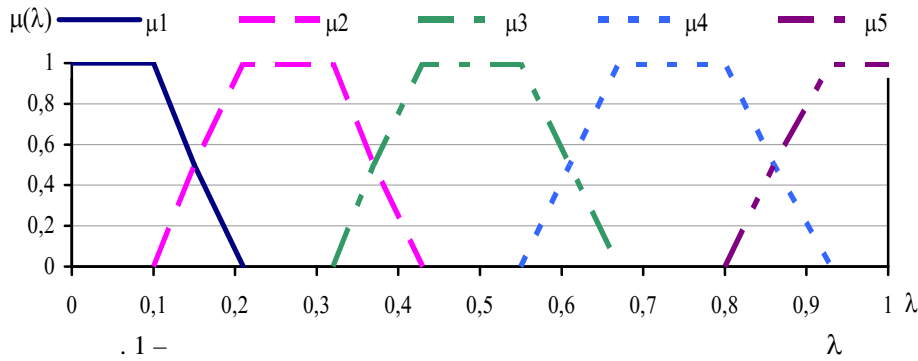
[24] (. . 1).

1 -

λ ()	λ
	0,8 - 1,0
	0,64 - 0,8
	0,37 - 0,64
	0,2 - 0,37
	0,0 - 0,2

$\mu(\lambda)$

λ (. 1).



$$\mu(\lambda) = \max\{\mu_1(\lambda), \mu_2(\lambda), \mu_3(\lambda), \mu_4(\lambda), \mu_5(\lambda)\} \quad [19]$$

$$\mu(\lambda_i, \lambda_{(i+1)}) = \max\{\mu_i(\lambda), \mu_{(i+1)}(\lambda)\}.$$

$$x \in [a, b]$$

[25]

$$f(x, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{(\alpha + \beta + 1)!}{\alpha! \beta!} x^\alpha (1-x)^\beta, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad \alpha, \beta \geq -1. \quad (9)$$

[0,1]

[a,b].

$\alpha, \beta,$

$$f(x, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{(\alpha + \beta + 1)!}{\alpha! \beta!} x^\alpha (1-x)^\beta, \quad \alpha = \beta. \quad [26].$$

$$d_1, d_2, d_2 \subset d, \quad \gamma_{11}, \gamma_{12}, \quad \gamma_{21}, \gamma_{22}, \quad d_2, d_1 = [a, b].$$

$\gamma_{ij}, (i, j = 1, 2)$

(IE):

$$IE = \langle N, Z_n, UD, NVu, II \rangle,$$

$N -$; $Z_n -$; $UD -$
 $(Z_n, \%); NVu -$ (ΔZ_{nn}) (ΔZ_{nn})
 $(Z_n); II -$ $(\theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_2), \theta_0 -$
 $(\theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_2)$

$\theta_1 -$
 $\theta_0, \theta_2 -$
 θ_0
 $(\theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_2)$

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