

## Comparing Three Different Estimators of Fuzzy Reliability of Modified Weibull

Assist. Prof. Dr. Annam Abdel Wahab

[anaam.abdulwahab@gmail.com](mailto:anaam.abdulwahab@gmail.com)

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Baghdad - Iraq

Received 30/9/2019

Accepted 14/10/2019

**Abstract:** This paper deals with obtaining two parameters  $(p, \theta)$ , modified weibull, using entropy transformation, and also the cumulative distribution function, and also reliability function are obtained, and the  $r$ th moment formula about origin is derived. The two parameters  $(p, \theta)$  estimated by Maximum Likelihood (MLE) and Moments Estimator and Proposed method and, then fuzzy reliability is compared by simulation methods.

Taking four size of sample ( $n = 20, 40, 60, \text{ and } 80$ ), and different sets of initial values of parameters  $(p, \theta)$  as well as fuzzy parameter ( $k_i$ ), and all the results are explained in tables.

**Keywords:** Entropy transformation (ET), Moments estimator (MOM), Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE), Fuzzy factor.

### مقارنة ثلاث مقدرات للمعولية الضبابية لتوزيع ويبيل المعدل

أ.م.د. أنعام عبد الوهاب

[anaam.abdulwahab@gmail.com](mailto:anaam.abdulwahab@gmail.com)

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي، بغداد - العراق

### المستخلص

يتناول البحث تقدير المعلمات  $(p, \theta)$  لتوزيع ويبيل المعدل. وقد تم تقدير المعلمات  $(p, \theta)$  باستخدام ثلاث طرائق وهي الإمكان الأعظم، والعزوم، وطريقة مقترحة وبعد ذلك طبقت تجارب المحاكاة باعتماد أربعة أحجام عينات ( $n = 20, 40, 60, 80$ ) وكذلك قيمتان للمعلاة الضبابية ( $k_i = 0.4, 0.7$ ) وقيمتان للمعلاة ( $p = 2, 2.5$ ) وكذلك قيمتان للمعلاة ( $\theta = 0.5, \theta = 0.7$ ) واتضح من الاستنتاجات ان اول مقدر للمعولية الضبابية هو مقدر العزوم ثم المقدر المقترح والمتمثل بالعزوم الموزونة الاحتمالية (PW) وأخيرا مقدر الإمكان الأعظم وقد عرضت نتائج المقارنة في جداول خاصة. وأن اهم النتائج التي تم التوصل لها كانت أن مقدر الامكان الاعظم كان الافضل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحول الانتروبي، مقدر العزوم، مقدر الاحتمالية القصوى، عامل ضبابي.

### Introduction

The lifetime data from exponential or Rayleigh or Weibull distribution have several desirable properties, and physical interpretations, which enable these distribution to be used frequently. One of these interpretation is to present modified weibull were chitany. In (2006) extenuated linear failure-rate distributions. And apply it in Engineering and information system. We know that weibull distribution is widely employed model for distributions of life spans, and reaction times, because its cumulative distribution function can be expressed explicitly as a simple function of random variables numerous writers, have been studied it extensively choen (1965,1973,1975) and Dubey (1966), Also hareter and Moore (1965,1967), also lemon (1974) and Zanakis and

Mann(1981). While (Cohen and Betty) work on modified Maximum Likelihood and modified Moment estimators for three – parameters weibull distribution.

Weibull distribution received much interest in reliability theory , and it is used to describe real phenomena and modeling distribution of breaking strength of materials , and also it is used to fit tree diameters data , were this data play an important role in stand model . This distribution was introduced by BAILEY and DELL (1973) as a model for diameter distribution, and has been applied extensively in forestry, since it has ability to describe the wide range of Uniondale distributions. Also Cran in (1988) work on moment estimators for three parameter weibull distribution, while Tsionas . E .G .in (2000) introduced posterior analysis , prediction and reliability in three parameter weibull distribution .also weibull distribution used to describe real phenomena and modeling distribution of breaking strength of materials as indicated by Johnson et al (1994),and also murthy et al (2004) .in (2000) Tsionas , work on estimating Bayesian and also prediction and reliability in three parameters weibull. And Tian. Gives inference about coefficient of variation, in (2015), a group of researcher introduced the transmuted exponential weibull distribution with application were this distribution is flexible and useful for analyzing positive data that have bathtub shaped hazard rate function . the obtained new distribution can be used for modeling positive data in various fields like physical and biological sciences, Reliability theory hydrology , medicine and survival analysis and engineering . also in (2014) Felix Noyanim and et al introduce comparison between different methods for estimating parameters of weibull , using mean square error as a measure for comparison . in (2013) , Mahdi Teimouri and Arjunk. Gupta gives more attention for estimating reliability function for three parameters weibull, and variation and maximum likelihood estimate, and they indicate to Cran (1988) ,when he estimated three parameters by moments of weibull.

### Theoretical Parts

The p.d.f  $f_T(p, \theta)$  of two parameter weibull, where  $p$ : is shape parameter,  $\theta$ : is scale parameter. Is given in equation (1), and its cumulative distribution function  $F_T(t)$  , also is derived, as well as the reliability function, after we give these information we explained how modified weibull is obtained using entropy transformation.

Is defined in equation (1) below;

$$f_T(t, p, \theta) = \frac{p}{\theta^p} t^{p-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \quad p > 0, \quad \theta > 0, \quad t > 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

And the corresponding C.D.F. is:

$$F_T(t, p, \theta) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \quad \dots(2)$$

While the corresponding reliability function  $R_T(t)$  is:

$$R_T(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \quad \dots(3)$$

While the mean and variance are:

$$E_t(T) = \theta^{\frac{1}{p}} \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

And the variance

$$V_t(T) = \theta^{\frac{2}{p}} \left[ \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{p}\right) - \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right) \right]$$

Now we apply entropy transformation defined as:

$$G_T(t) = F_T(t) + R_T(t) \ln R_T(t) \quad \dots (4)$$

To obtain new modified C D F of two parameters modified weibull which is

$$G_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} + e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \left(-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p\right) \quad \dots(5)$$

$$G_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \left[1 + \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p\right] \quad \dots(6)$$

Then new modified p.d.f two parameters weibull is

$$g_T(t) = \hat{G}_T(t)$$

$$g_T(t) = \frac{p}{\theta} \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^{2p-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \quad p > 0, \quad \theta > 0, \quad t > 0 \quad \dots (7)$$

This p.d.f is new modified two parameters weibull , obtained from applying entropy transformation on equation (1) and corresponding new modified C.D.F

$$G_T(t) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} \left[1 + \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p\right] \quad \dots(8)$$

And the corresponding modified reliability is

$$R_T(ti) = e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} \left[1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p\right] \quad \dots(9)$$

After the modified p.d.f of weibull obtained, and also modified C.D.F, and modified reliability function we work on estimating parameters  $(p, \theta)$  by different method

### Estimation Parameters $(p, \theta)$ :

First all we must to estimate the two parameters of modified weibull by method of Maximum likelihood and second by moments and third, by proposed method as follows:

#### 1. Maximum likelihood Estimators (MLE)

Let  $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n$  be a random sample from p.d.f in equation (7) then for modified weibull.

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n g_T(ti) \\ = p^n \theta^{-2np} \prod_{i=1}^n ti^{2p-1} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} \quad \dots(10)$$

$$\log L = n \log p - 2np \log \theta + (2p - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log ti - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p$$

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial p} = \frac{n}{p} - 2n \log \theta + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log ti - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p (1) \log\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)$$

$$\text{From } \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial p} = 0$$

Then

$$\frac{n}{\hat{p}} = 2n \log \theta - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log t_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{t_i}{\theta}\right)^p \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\theta}\right) \quad \dots(11)$$

From equation (11), we can find the Maximum Likelihood estimator of parameter ( $p$ ) as:

$$\hat{p}_{MLE} = n \left/ \left[ 2n \log \theta - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \log t_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{t_i}{\theta}\right)^p \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\theta}\right) \right] \right.$$

And then

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{-2np}{\theta} + p \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^p \theta^{-p-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{-2np}{\theta} = \frac{p}{\theta^{p+1}} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^p$$

$$2n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^p}{\theta^p}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^p}{2n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

## 2. Moment Estimators (MOM)

To find moments estimators of new modified weibull , first of all we derive the ( $r$  th) moments formula of this modified weibull as :

$$\mu_r = E(x^r) = \int_0^{\infty} t^r f(t, p, \theta) dt$$

$$\mu_r = \int_0^{\infty} t^r \frac{p}{\theta^{2p}} t^{2p-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p} dt$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{p}{\theta^{2p}} \int_0^{\infty} t^r t^{r+2p-1} e^{-\frac{t^p}{\theta}} dt$$

$$\text{Let } Z = \left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^p$$

$$\theta Z^{\frac{1}{p}} = t$$

$$dt = \frac{\theta}{p} Z^{\frac{1}{p}-1} dz$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{p}{\theta^{2p}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\theta Z^{\frac{1}{p}}\right)^{r+2p-1} e^{-z} \frac{\theta}{p} Z^{\frac{1}{p}-1} dz$$

$$\mu_r = \theta^r \int_0^{\infty} z^{\frac{r}{p}+1} e^{-z} dz$$

$$\mu_r = \theta^r \Gamma\left(\frac{r}{p} + 2\right)$$

$$\mu_1 = E(z) = \theta \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p} + 2\right)$$

While

$$\mu_2 = E(z^2) = \theta^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{p} + 2\right)$$

So Variance (T)

$$\begin{aligned} v(T) &= \theta^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{p} + 2\right) - \theta^2 \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{p} + 2\right) \\ &= \theta^2 \left[ \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{p} + 2\right) - \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{p} + 2\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

From  $E(T)$  and  $E(T^2)$  we can find moments estimators of  $(p, \theta)$

$$\text{From } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i}{n} = \hat{\theta} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\hat{p}} + 2\right)$$

$$\text{And } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2}{n} = \hat{\theta}^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\hat{p}} + 2\right)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{Mom} = \frac{\bar{t}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\hat{p}} + 2\right)} \quad \dots(12)$$

And  $\hat{p}_{Mom}$  obtained using  $\hat{\theta}_{Mom}$

Solving equation (12) numerically, to find  $(\hat{\theta}_{Mom})$ , depending on observations  $(t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n)$  (for computing  $\bar{t}$ ), (and also on given value of  $\hat{p}$ ).

### 3. Proposed Estimators Method (Prop)

Were  $\theta$ : is scale parameter, and  $p$ : is shape parameter.

This method depend on using have one scale parameter ( $\theta$ ) and one shape parameter ( $p$ ), so according to the generated observations we can estimate shape parameter ( $p$ ), depending on non parametric estimator of scale parameter ( $\theta$ ),

Were  $\hat{\theta} = Y_{(1)}$  which is min. (observation).

(i. e ) the smallest observation and the shape parameter ( $p$ ), which is either known or can be calculated from formula (13), which is found in Reference (10).

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln\left(\frac{\text{Median}}{\hat{\theta}}\right)} \quad \dots(13)$$

Also the two parameters  $(p, \theta)$  can be estimated by probability weighted Moments (PWM) as:

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\hat{\mu}_{1,0,1} - \hat{\mu}_{1,0,0}}{(2\hat{\mu}_{1,0,1} - \hat{\mu}_{1,0,0})}$$

Were:  $\hat{\mu}_{1,0,0} = \bar{t}$  or  $\bar{Y}$

And

$$\hat{\mu}_{1,0,1} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)Y_{(i)}$$

Were  $Y_{(1)} < Y_{(2)} < Y_{(3)} \dots < Y_{(n)}$

And the scale parameter

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{t}(\hat{p} - 1)}{\hat{p}}$$

### Simulation Procedure

The comparison of fuzzy reliability estimators of new modified two parameters weibull is done through simulation, and the smallest  $\hat{h}(ti, p, \theta)$  is considered the best, now we explain the results of simulation by tables.

The C.D.F of new modified two parameters weibull under entropy transformation is

$$\begin{aligned} G_T(ti) &= 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} - \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} \\ &= 1 - \left(1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$U_i = G_T(ti)$$

$$U_i = 1 - \left(1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p}$$

$$\left(1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} = (1 - U_i), \quad Z_i = (1 - U_i), \text{ when } U_i \in (0,1)$$

$$\left(1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} = Z_i$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p = Z_i e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p}$$

$$\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p = Z_i e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} - 1$$

$$\frac{ti}{\theta} = \left[ Z_i e^{-\left(\frac{ti}{\theta}\right)^p} - 1 \right]$$

And Generation ( $t_i$ ) by using inverse transformation of C.D.F

$$t_i = \theta \left[ Z_i e^{\left(\frac{t_i}{\theta}\right)^p} - 1 \right] \quad t_i > 0, p > 0, \theta > 0$$

This is the formula for simulation and

$$Z_i = 1 - U_i \quad 0 < U_i \leq 1$$

We give the values of initial values, and the results of simulation

$$h(t_i, \theta, p) = \frac{g_T(t_i)}{R_T(t_i)} = \frac{p t_i^{2p-1}}{\theta^{2p}}$$

Using generated values ( $t_i$ ) for ( $n = 20, 40, 60$ ), were ( $p, \theta$ ) are estimated by methods of Moments, and maximum likelihood and proposed once (L-Moments).

These observations are generated according to different sample size  $n = (20, 40, 60, 80)$ , and different values for the summary of initial value are given as:

Experiment	$\theta$	$p$	$\alpha$	$Ki$
1	0.7	2	0.3	0.4
2	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.7

The following tables give fuzzy reliability estimators of modified weibull using different values of ( $t_i$ ) and initial values ( $p, \theta, Ki$ ). Were the comparison is done due to the largest values of fuzzy Reliability estimators, so for each method of estimation, we count, the Maximum values of Reliability estimators, and then the results of comparison is in tables, and we depend on higher percentage of preference for each estimator.

**Table 1: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2, \alpha = 0.3, \theta = 0.3, Ki = 0.4$**

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.6012	0.5831	0.6064	0.5726	Mle
	2.5	0.6333	0.6335	0.6526	0.6236	Mom
	3.5	0.6572	0.6927	0.6826	0.6542	Mle
	4.5	0.6899	0.7076	0.7031	0.6774	Mle
	5.5	0.6977	0.7236	0.7191	0.6936	Mle
	6.5	0.7001	0.7364	0.7318	0.7082	Mle
	7.5	0.7092	0.7456	0.7421	0.7183	Mle
	8.5	0.7167	0.7525	0.7504	0.7415	Mle
	9.5	0.7232	0.7606	0.7573	0.7426	Mle
	10.5	0.7342	0.7657	0.7634	0.7832	Prop

40	1.5	0.6012	0.5624	0.5344	0.5594	Prop
	2.5	0.6333	0.6133	0.6021	0.6683	Prop
	3.5	0.6572	0.6354	0.6443	0.6420	Mom
	4.5	0.6899	0.6662	0.6734	0.6644	Mom
	5.5	0.6977	0.6855	0.6932	0.6623	Mom
	6.5	0.7001	0.7004	0.7084	0.6954	Mom
	7.5	0.7092	0.7214	0.7233	0.6820	Mom
	8.5	0.7167	0.7239	0.7401	0.7066	Mom
	9.5	0.7232	0.7365	0.7386	0.7231	Mom
	10.5	0.7342	0.7421	0.7452	0.7294	Mom
60	1.5	0.6012	0.5721	0.6064	0.5526	Mom
	2.5	0.6333	0.6226	0.6516	0.6016	Mom
	3.5	0.6572	0.6567	0.6826	0.6213	Mom
	4.5	0.6899	0.6827	0.7143	0.6672	Mom
	5.5	0.6977	0.7034	0.7219	0.7082	Mom
	6.5	0.7001	0.7236	0.7329	0.7188	Mom
	7.5	0.7092	0.7438	0.7412	0.7274	Mle
	8.5	0.7167	0.7464	0.7603	0.7362	Mle
	9.5	0.7232	0.7578	0.7574	0.7415	Mle
	10.5	0.7342	0.7624	0.7572	0.7416	Mle
80	1.5	0.6012	0.5726	0.5677	0.5534	Mle
	2.5	0.6333	0.6223	0.6283	0.6026	Mle
	3.5	0.6572	0.6568	0.6523	0.6352	Mle
	4.5	0.6899	0.6822	0.6736	0.6476	Mle
	5.5	0.6977	0.6994	0.7024	0.6887	Mom
	6.5	0.7001	0.7132	0.7231	0.7006	Mom
	7.5	0.7092	0.7167	0.7306	0.7174	Mom
	8.5	0.7167	0.7241	0.7372	0.7236	Mom
	9.5	0.7232	0.7332	0.7361	0.7245	Mom
	10.5	0.7342	0.7441	0.7452	0.7342	Mom

**Table 2: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2.5$ ,  $\alpha = 0.3$ ,  $\theta = 0.7$ ,  $Ki = 0.4$**

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.5604	0.5823	0.6062	0.0.726	Mom
	2.5	0.6016	0.6226	0.6506	0.6016	Mom
	3.5	0.6333	0.6576	0.6816	0.6662	Mom
	4.5	0.6572	0.6827	0.7134	0.6846	Mom
	5.5	0.6572	0.7086	0.7235	0.6924	Mom
	6.5	0.6889	0.7234	0.7422	0.7081	Mom
	7.5	0.7204	0.7336	0.7346	0.7276	Mom
	8.5	0.7050	0.7426	0.7574	0.7352	Mom
	9.5	0.7167	0.7525	0.7634	0.7414	Mom
	10.5	0.7234	0.7621	0.7663	0.7524	Mom



40	1.5	0.5604	0.6122	0.6014	0.6083	Mle
	2.5	0.6016	0.6463	0.6388	0.6421	Mle
	3.5	0.6333	0.6883	0.6646	0.6646	Mle
	4.5	0.6572	0.7026	0.6662	0.6820	Mle
	5.5	0.6572	0.7232	0.7006	0.6956	Mle
	6.5	0.6889	0.7243	0.7124	0.7066	Mle
	7.5	0.7204	0.7325	0.7218	0.7158	Mle
	8.5	0.7050	0.7338	0.7327	0.7232	Mle
	9.5	0.7167	0.7371	0.7374	0.7284	Mle
	10.5	0.7234	0.7624	0.7399	0.7366	Mle
60	1.5	0.5604	0.5612	0.5824	0.5726	Mom
	2.5	0.6016	0.6226	0.6342	0.6352	Prop
	3.5	0.6333	0.6676	0.6686	0.6497	Mom
	4.5	0.6572	0.6917	0.6844	0.6944	Prop
	5.5	0.6572	0.7087	0.7120	0.7128	Prop
	6.5	0.6889	0.7236	0.7273	0.7271	Prop
	7.5	0.7204	0.7348	0.7384	0.7389	Prop
	8.5	0.7050	0.7438	0.7477	0.7422	Mom
	9.5	0.7167	0.7515	0.7556	0.7509	Mom
	10.5	0.7234	0.7576	0.7622	0.7624	Prop
80	1.5	0.5604	0.5709	0.5716	0.5624	Prop
	2.5	0.6016	0.6231	0.6869	0.6132	Mom
	3.5	0.6333	0.6338	0.7103	0.6468	Mom
	4.5	0.6572	0.6644	0.7151	0.6718	Mom
	5.5	0.6572	0.6771	0.7334	0.6892	Mom
	6.5	0.6889	0.7038	0.7422	0.7092	Mom
	7.5	0.7204	0.7181	0.7486	0.7131	Mom
	8.5	0.7050	0.7287	0.7492	0.7233	Mom
	9.5	0.7167	0.7267	0.7372	0.7305	Mom
	10.5	0.7234	0.7446	0.7309	0.7369	Mom

**Table 3: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2$  ,  $\alpha = 0.3$  ,  $\theta = 0.5$  ,  $Ki = 0.4$**

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.3106	0.3068	0.3386	0.3186	Mom
	2.5	0.3653	0.3698	0.3974	0.3832	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4096	0.4511	0.4236	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4728	0.4803	0.4513	Mom
	5.5	0.4657	0.4836	0.4951	0.4716	Mom
	6.5	0.4816	0.4842	0.5068	0.4872	Mom
	7.5	0.4942	0.4942	0.5163	0.4994	Mom
	8.5	0.5127	0.5043	0.5242	0.5093	Mom
	9.5	0.5206	0.5127	0.5303	0.5179	Mom
	10.5	0.5326	0.5197	0.5342	0.5244	Mom

40	1.5	0.3106	0.3206	0.3262	0.3242	Mom
	2.5	0.3653	0.3742	0.3875	0.3787	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4147	0.4286	0.4196	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4427	0.4539	0.4478	Mom
	5.5	0.4657	0.4632	0.4736	0.4684	Mom
	6.5	0.4816	0.4788	0.4892	0.4965	Prop
	7.5	0.4942	0.4902	0.5011	0.5085	Prop
	8.5	0.5127	0.5013	0.5109	0.5148	Prop
	9.5	0.5206	0.5054	0.5129	0.5217	Prop
	10.5	0.5326	0.5136	0.5256	0.5321	Prop
60	1.5	0.3106	0.3226	0.3332	0.3224	Mom
	2.5	0.3653	0.3847	0.3842	0.3862	Prop
	3.5	0.4165	0.4246	0.4237	0.4227	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4525	0.4511	0.4511	Mom
	5.5	0.4657	0.4886	0.4703	0.4713	Prop
	6.5	0.4816	0.5005	0.4867	0.4867	Prop
	7.5	0.4942	0.5196	0.4983	0.4989	Prop
	8.5	0.5127	0.5256	0.5068	0.5086	Prop
	9.5	0.5206	0.6165	0.5172	0.5172	Mle
	10.5	0.5326	0.6268	0.5236	0.5238	Mle
80	1.5	0.3106	0.3862	0.4006	0.3933	Mom
	2.5	0.3653	0.4077	0.4724	0.4667	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4928	0.5166	0.5117	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4447	0.5469	0.5423	Mom
	5.5	0.4657	0.5019	0.5688	0.5644	Mom
	6.5	0.4816	0.5328	0.5811	0.5917	Prop
	7.5	0.4942	0.5822	0.5942	0.6047	Prop
	8.5	0.5127	0.6016	0.6046	0.6133	Prop
	9.5	0.5206	0.6167	0.6133	0.6206	Prop
	10.5	0.5326	0.6123	0.6206	0.6324	Prop

Table 4: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2.5, \alpha = 0.3, \theta = 0.5, Ki = 0.4$

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.3102	0.3066	0.3369	0.3186	Mom
	2.5	0.3752	0.3688	0.3772	0.3832	Prop
	3.5	0.4154	0.4069	0.4352	0.4204	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4372	0.4611	0.4615	Prop
	5.5	0.4816	0.4574	0.4802	0.4725	Mom
	6.5	0.4842	0.4683	0.4952	0.4872	Mom
	7.5	0.4943	0.4807	0.5008	0.4993	Mom
	8.5	0.5127	0.5032	0.5163	0.5093	Mom
	9.5	0.5206	0.5242	0.5243	0.5175	Mom
	10.5	0.597	0.5306	0.5308	0.5244	Mom

40	1.5	0.3102	0.3114	0.3226	0.3115	Mle
	2.5	0.3752	0.3762	0.3845	0.3672	Mle
	3.5	0.4154	0.4268	0.4247	0.3892	Mle
	4.5	0.4452	0.4452	0.4108	0.4162	Mom
	5.5	0.4816	0.4656	0.4525	0.4354	Mle
	6.5	0.4842	0.4812	0.4628	0.4722	Mom
	7.5	0.4943	0.4936	0.4883	0.4663	Mle
	8.5	0.5127	0.5036	0.5005	0.4825	Mle
	9.5	0.5206	0.5122	0.5104	0.4885	Mle
	10.5	0.597	0.5189	0.5256	0.4946	Mle
60	1.5	0.3102	0.3223	0.3116	0.3084	Prop
	2.5	0.3752	0.3842	0.3672	0.3026	Prop
	3.5	0.4154	0.3937	0.4272	0.3614	Prop
	4.5	0.4452	0.4207	0.4466	0.4426	Mle
	5.5	0.4816	0.4422	0.4543	0.4632	Mle
	6.5	0.4842	0.4765	0.4606	0.4789	Mom
	7.5	0.4943	0.4867	0.4721	0.4915	Mom
	8.5	0.5127	0.4867	0.4922	0.5016	Mle
	9.5	0.5206	0.4889	0.5062	0.5099	Mle
	10.5	0.597	0.4182	0.5188	0.5172	Mle
80	1.5	0.3102	0.3068	0.3386	0.3178	Mom
	2.5	0.3752	0.3699	0.3974	0.3415	Mom
	3.5	0.4154	0.4096	0.4349	0.3442	Prop
	4.5	0.4452	0.4372	0.4611	0.4016	Mom
	5.5	0.4816	0.4574	0.4803	0.4232	Mom
	6.5	0.4842	0.4949	0.4952	0.4526	Mom
	7.5	0.4943	0.6032	0.5166	0.4807	Mle
	8.5	0.5127	0.6421	0.5242	0.4962	Mle
	9.5	0.5206	0.6242	0.5308	0.4973	Mle
	10.5	0.597	0.6308	0.5233	0.5201	Mle

Table 5: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2.5$  ,  $\alpha = 0.3$  ,  $\theta = 0.7$  ,  $Ki = 0.7$

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.3162	0.3068	0.3387	0.3188	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3686	0.3974	0.3832	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4096	0.4348	0.4234	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4574	0.4622	0.4513	Mom
	5.5	0.4817	0.4728	0.4805	0.4716	Mom
	6.5	0.4842	0.4949	0.4887	0.4872	Mle
	7.5	0.5543	0.5032	0.4906	0.4994	Mle
	8.5	0.5624	0.5223	0.5062	0.5093	Mle
	9.5	0.5636	0.5306	0.5243	0.5176	Mle
	10.5	0.5826	0.5455	0.5307	0.5244	Mle

40	1.5	0.3162	0.3116	0.3366	0.3068	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3762	0.3876	0.3704	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4246	0.4351	0.4112	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4525	0.4506	0.4393	Mle
	5.5	0.4817	0.4626	0.4803	0.4600	Mom
	6.5	0.4842	0.4728	0.4962	0.4752	Mom
	7.5	0.5543	0.4884	0.5068	0.4983	Mom
	8.5	0.5624	0.5006	0.5242	0.5066	Mom
	9.5	0.5636	0.5103	0.5308	0.5136	Mom
	10.5	0.5826	0.5168	0.5422	0.5217	Mom
60	1.5	0.3162	0.3163	0.3314	0.3068	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3805	0.3758	0.3704	Mle
	3.5	0.4165	0.4212	0.4169	0.4112	Mle
	4.5	0.4452	0.4493	0.4451	0.4383	Mle
	5.5	0.4817	0.4688	0.4657	0.4602	Mle
	6.5	0.4842	0.4844	0.4815	0.4756	Mle
	7.5	0.5543	0.5067	0.4836	0.4882	Mle
	8.5	0.5624	0.5163	0.5042	0.5066	Mle
	9.5	0.5636	0.5242	0.5162	0.5366	Prop
	10.5	0.5826	0.5342	0.5602	0.5314	Mom
80	1.5	0.3162	0.112	0.3262	0.3655	Prop
	2.5	0.3753	0.3806	0.3876	0.3944	Prop
	3.5	0.4165	0.4212	0.4266	0.3996	Prop
	4.5	0.4452	0.4483	0.4416	0.4102	Prop
	5.5	0.4817	0.4699	0.4526	0.4226	Prop
	6.5	0.4842	0.4212	0.5040	0.5042	Mle
	7.5	0.5543	0.4688	0.5217	0.5317	Prop
	8.5	0.5624	0.4803	0.5148	0.5321	Mle
	9.5	0.5636	0.4989	0.5316	0.5967	Prop
	10.5	0.5826	0.5163	0.5418	0.5466	Prop

Table 6: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2.5, \alpha = 0.5, \theta = 0.7, Ki = 0.7$

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.3101	0.3068	0.3287	0.3186	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3697	0.3874	0.3832	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4096	0.4501	0.4204	Mom
	4.5	0.4450	0.4372	0.4956	0.4413	Mom
	5.5	0.4517	0.4572	0.5068	0.4626	Mom
	6.5	0.4658	0.4716	0.5163	0.4772	Mom
	7.5	0.4871	0.4853	0.5242	0.4852	Mom
	8.5	0.4942	0.4946	0.5308	0.5106	Mom
	9.5	0.5094	0.5036	0.6309	0.5242	Mom
	10.5	0.5163	0.5097	0.5361	0.5524	Prop

40	1.5	0.3101	0.3116	0.3216	0.3164	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3662	0.3845	0.3832	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4066	0.4248	0.4241	Mom
	4.5	0.4450	0.4352	0.4525	0.4523	Mom
	5.5	0.4517	0.4450	0.4736	0.4724	Mom
	6.5	0.4658	0.4656	0.4776	0.4885	Prop
	7.5	0.4871	0.4812	0.5005	0.5010	Prop
	8.5	0.4942	0.4932	0.5104	0.5112	Prop
	9.5	0.5094	0.5104	0.5166	0.5193	Prop
	10.5	0.5163	0.5166	0.5242	0.5263	Prop
60	1.5	0.3101	0.3206	0.3314	0.3251	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3320	0.3162	0.3142	Mle
	3.5	0.4165	0.5568	0.3705	0.3786	Prop
	4.5	0.4450	0.5571	0.4212	0.4196	Mle
	5.5	0.4517	0.5538	0.4492	0.4468	Mle
	6.5	0.4658	0.6120	0.4483	0.4586	Mle
	7.5	0.4871	0.6132	0.4652	0.4682	Mle
	8.5	0.4942	0.6422	0.4782	0.5065	Mle
	9.5	0.5094	0.6510	0.4806	0.5148	Mle
	10.5	0.5163	0.6721	0.5632	0.5248	Mle
80	1.5	0.3101	0.3115	0.3387	0.3186	Mom
	2.5	0.3753	0.3742	0.3864	0.3832	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4172	0.4346	0.4234	Mom
	4.5	0.4450	0.4454	0.4511	0.4513	Prop
	5.5	0.4517	0.4462	0.4702	0.4616	Mom
	6.5	0.4658	0.4820	0.4802	0.4773	Mle
	7.5	0.4871	0.4945	0.5062	0.4984	Mom
	8.5	0.4942	0.5046	0.5163	0.5082	Mom
	9.5	0.5094	0.5132	0.5232	5155	Mom
	10.5	0.5163	0.5200	0.5246	0.6236	Prop

Table 7: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2, \alpha = 0.5, \theta = 0.5, Ki = 0.7$

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.3116	0.3216	0.3338	0.3184	Mom
	2.5	0.3763	0.3846	0.3827	0.3832	Mle
	3.5	0.4165	0.4248	0.4523	0.4242	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4525	0.4886	0.4523	Mom
	5.5	0.4658	0.4626	0.5012	0.4628	Mom
	6.5	0.4813	0.5006	0.5193	0.4939	Mom
	7.5	0.4927	0.5134	0.5246	0.5056	Mom
	8.5	0.5036	0.5286	0.5303	0.5166	Mom
	9.5	0.5122	0.5258	0.5412	0.5226	Mom
	10.5	0.5189	0.5316	0.5523	0.5238	Mom

40	1.5	0.3116	0.3110	0.2814	0.3768	Prop
	2.5	0.3763	0.3752	0.3216	0.3199	Mle
	3.5	0.4165	0.4172	0.3429	0.3478	Mle
	4.5	0.4452	0.4493	0.4072	0.3862	Mle
	5.5	0.4658	0.4699	0.4233	0.4434	Mle
	6.5	0.4813	0.5032	0.4282	0.4065	Mle
	7.5	0.4927	0.5233	0.4526	0.4212	Mle
	8.5	0.5036	0.5431	0.4217	0.4272	Mle
	9.5	0.5122	0.5052	0.4276	0.4313	Mle
	10.5	0.5189	0.5523	0.4362	0.4411	Mle
60	1.5	0.3116	0.3068	0.3396	0.31142	Mom
	2.5	0.3763	0.3688	0.3878	0.3787	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4096	0.4352	0.4196	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4372	0.4611	0.4472	Mom
	5.5	0.4658	0.4728	0.4803	0.4684	Mom
	6.5	0.4813	0.4949	0.4952	0.4852	Mom
	7.5	0.4927	0.5032	0.5123	0.5085	Mom
	8.5	0.5036	0.5088	0.5192	0.5148	Mom
	9.5	0.5122	0.6412	0.6241	0.7232	Mom
	10.5	0.5189	0.6566	0.7011	0.7142	Mom
80	1.5	0.3116	0.3226	0.3262	0.3142	Mom
	2.5	0.3763	0.3768	0.3876	0.3787	Mom
	3.5	0.4165	0.4172	0.4266	0.4196	Mom
	4.5	0.4452	0.4354	0.4285	0.4737	Mom
	5.5	0.4658	0.4427	0.4566	0.4896	Prop
	6.5	0.4813	0.4663	0.4893	0.4844	Prop
	7.5	0.4927	0.4832	0.4737	0.4806	Prop
	8.5	0.5036	0.4645	0.4902	0.4821	Prop
	9.5	0.5122	0.5064	0.4915	0.4832	Mle
	10.5	0.5189	0.6132	0.4922	0.4665	Mle

Table 8: Fuzzy Reliability Estimator When:  $p = 2, \alpha = 0.5, \theta = 0.5, Ki = 0.7$

n	$t_i$	Real	$R_{mle}$	$R_{mom}$	$R_{prop}$	Best
20	1.5	0.2956	0.2956	0.4226	0.3885	Mom
	2.5	0.3376	0.3376	0.4902	0.4722	Mom
	3.5	0.3872	0.3872	0.5316	0.4562	Mom
	4.5	0.4032	0.4032	0.5404	0.5236	Mom
	5.5	0.4155	0.4155	0.5512	0.5304	Mom
	6.5	0.4256	0.4256	0.5672	0.5442	Mom
	7.5	0.4396	0.4396	0.6069	0.5807	Mom
	8.5	0.4462	0.4462	0.6192	0.5697	Mom
	9.5	0.4520	0.4520	0.6275	0.6175	Mom
	10.5	0.4466	0.4466	0.6345	0.6244	Mom

40	1.5	0.2956	0.2981	0.4026	0.4613	Prop
	2.5	0.3376	0.3366	0.4738	0.5063	Prop
	3.5	0.3872	0.3634	0.5117	0.5244	Prop
	4.5	0.4032	0.3827	0.5324	0.5368	Prop
	5.5	0.4155	0.3978	0.5644	0.5589	Prop
	6.5	0.4256	0.4097	0.5801	0.5756	Prop
	7.5	0.4396	0.4193	0.5849	0.5887	Prop
	8.5	0.4462	0.4272	0.5932	0.5982	Prop
	9.5	0.4520	0.4339	0.6037	0.6078	Prop
	10.5	0.4466	0.4371	0.6206	0.6161	Mom
60	1.5	0.2956	0.3816	0.3917	0.3869	Mom
	2.5	0.3376	0.4647	0.4702	0.4538	Mom
	3.5	0.3872	0.5088	0.5166	0.5122	Mom
	4.5	0.4032	0.5405	0.5688	0.5407	Mom
	5.5	0.4155	0.5565	0.5857	0.5628	Mom
	6.5	0.4256	0.5732	0.6086	0.6114	Prop
	7.5	0.4396	0.5852	0.6133	0.6192	Prop
	8.5	0.4462	0.5862	0.6246	0.6299	Prop
	9.5	0.4520	0.3622	0.5241	0.5536	Prop
	10.5	0.4466	0.3785	0.3864	0.6252	Prop
80	1.5	0.2956	0.3917	0.3774	0.3852	Mle
	2.5	0.3376	0.4647	0.4623	0.4583	Mle
	3.5	0.3872	0.5177	0.5063	0.5033	Mle
	4.5	0.4032	0.5422	0.6064	0.5339	Mom
	5.5	0.4155	0.5644	0.6114	0.5682	Mom
	6.5	0.4256	0.5821	0.6192	0.6054	Mom
	7.5	0.4396	0.5942	0.6233	0.6127	Mom
	8.5	0.4462	0.6208	0.6425	0.6315	Mom
	9.5	0.4520	0.6328	0.6324	0.6306	Mle
	10.5	0.4466	0.6425	0.6441	0.6252	Mom

#### 4. Conclusion

From result of simulation for comparing different fuzzy Reliability function we find from table (1) that  $\hat{R}_{mom}$  is best with percentage  $\frac{21}{40} = 52\%$  and second one is  $\hat{R}_{MLE}$  with percentage  $\frac{16}{40} = 40\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop}$  with percentage  $\frac{3}{40} = 7.5\%$ .

While from table (2)  $\hat{R}_{MLE} = \frac{27}{40} = 67.5\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{Mom} = \frac{12}{40} = 30\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop} \frac{1}{40} = 2.5\%$ .

From table (3), we find that the first best estimator of fuzzy reliability function is  $\hat{R}_{mom} = \frac{17}{40} = 42.5\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{19}{40} = 47.5\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{Mle} = \frac{4}{40} = 10\%$

From table (4) the result of comparison indicates that  $\hat{R}_{Mle} = \frac{17}{40} = 42.5\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{mom} = \frac{17}{40} = 42.5\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{6}{40} = 15\%$ .

The result table (5) indicates that  $\hat{R}_{Mle}$  is best with percentage  $= \frac{15}{40} = 37.5\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{mom} = \frac{15}{40} = 37.5\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{10}{40} = 25\%$ .

The result table (6) indicates that  $\hat{R}_{mom}$  is best with percentage =  $\frac{22}{40} = 55\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{Mle} = \frac{9}{40} = 22.5\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{9}{40} = 22.5\%$ .

The result of fuzzy reliability estimator from table (7) indicates that  $\hat{R}_{mom} = \frac{19}{40} = 47.5\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{Mle} = \frac{14}{40} = 35\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{7}{40} = 17.5\%$ .

And the result of fuzzy reliability estimator from table (8) indicates that  $\hat{R}_{mom} = \frac{22}{40} = 55\%$ ,  $\hat{R}_{prop} = \frac{14}{40} = 35\%$  and  $\hat{R}_{Mle} = \frac{4}{40} = 10\%$ .

We notice that the best first estimators are equally likely between Moments estimators and Maximum likelihood one, while the proposed become the third best as the results of comparison from different tables. Here are the results of preference of Reliability estimators for all tables percentage of preference of three estimators:

Tables	$\hat{R}_{MLE}$	$\hat{R}_{Mom}$	$\hat{R}_{prop}$	Best
Table (1)	$\frac{16}{40} = 40$	$\frac{21}{40} = 52$	$\frac{3}{40} = 7.5$	Mom
Table(2)	$\frac{27}{40} = 67.5$	$\frac{12}{40} = 30$	$\frac{1}{40} = 2.5$	Mle
Table(3)	$\frac{4}{40} = 10$	$\frac{17}{40} = 42.5$	$\frac{19}{40} = 47.5$	Prop
Table(4)	$\frac{17}{40} = 42.5$	$\frac{17}{40} = 42.5$	$\frac{6}{40} = 15$	Mle , Mom
Table(5)	$\frac{15}{40} = 37.5$	$\frac{15}{40} = 37.5$	$\frac{10}{40} = 25$	Mle , Mom
Table(6)	$\frac{9}{40} = 22.5$	$\frac{22}{40} = 55$	$\frac{9}{40} = 22.5$	Mom
Table(7)	$\frac{14}{40} = 35$	$\frac{19}{40} = 47.5$	$\frac{7}{40} = 17$	Mom
Table(8)	$\frac{4}{40} = 10$	$\frac{22}{40} = 55$	$\frac{14}{40} = 35$	Mom

The result of fuzzy Reliability estimators indicates that the first best one is Mom with percentage for all tables (50%), then MLE and Prop.

## References

- [1] Bailey R. L., Dell T. R., (1973), "Quantifying diameter distributions with the weibull function", forest science, 19, (97-104).
- [2] Barreto – Souza, W., Morais, A.L. and Cordeiro, G.M. (2010), "The Weibull – Geometric distribution", Journal of statistic. Comput. Simul.,60, 35-42.
- [3] Cordeiro, G.M., Edwin ,M.M. Ortega, and Lemonte, A.J. (2014), "The exponential – Weibull life time distribution", International Journal of Statistics, Comput. Simul., 84, 2592-2606.
- [4] Cran, W. (1988), "Moment for three parameter weibull distribution", IEEE Transactions on reliability, 37, 360-363.
- [5] Felix. Noyanim Nwobi and Chukwudi Anderson Ugomma, (2014), "A comparison of methods for the estimation of weibull distribution parameters", Metodolski Zvezki, 11 No 1, 65-78.



- [6] Gupta, R.C. and Ma, S., (1996), "Testing the equality of the coefficient of variation in K normal populations", *Communication in statistics-Theory and methods*, 25, 115-132.
- [7] Johnson, N.L., Kot Z , S. and Balakrishnan, N., (1994), *Continuous Unvaried Distributions*, Vol. 1, 2nd edition. John Wiley, New York.
- [8] Kundu, d. and Raqab ,M.Z. (2009), "Estimation of  $R = p(Y < X)$  for three – parameter weibull distribution", *Statistical and Probability Letters* 79, 1839.
- [9] Mahdi Teimouri, and Arjunk. Gupta, (2013),"On the three – parameter weibull distribution shape parameter estimation", *Journal of data science*, 11, 403-414.
- [10] Murthy , D . N .D., Xie, M. and Jiang, R. (2004), *Weibull Models*, John Wiley, New York.
- [11] Tian, L. (2015), "Inferences on the common coefficient of variation", *Statistics in Medicine* 2, 2213- 2220.
- [12] Tsonas, E., G., (2000), "Communication in statistics – Theory and Method", *Statistics in Medicine*, 9, 1435- 1449.
- [13] Mann, N., R. and Fertig, (1975b), "Communication Simplified Efficient point and interval Estimators for weibull parameters", *Technometrics*, 17, 361-368.
- [14] M.E, Ghitany, (2006), "Reliability properties of extended linear failure –rate distributions", *Probability in the engineering and information sciences*, 21, 441-450.
- [15] V.P, Singh and H. Guo, (2009), "Parameter estimation for 3-parameter generalized pareto distribution by the principle of maximum entropy (PMOE)", *Hydrological sciences journal*, 40:2, 181-185.
- [16] J. F. Lawless, (2003), "Statistical models and methods for life time data", John Wiley and Sons, New York.