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APPENDIX

Appendix A.1 Probability type I error of $\bar{X}$ control chart (Montgomery, 2001)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= P(\text{Reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ true}) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} < LCL | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{X} > UCL | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} < \mu_0 - L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{X} > \mu_0 + L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} - \mu_0 < -L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{X} - \mu_0 > L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < -L \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) + P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} > L \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) \\
 &= P(z < -L_0 | \mu = \mu_0) + P(z > L_0 | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= 2\Phi(-L)
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A.2 Probability type II error of $\bar{X}$ control chart (Montgomery, 2001)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= P(\text{Accept } H_0 | H_0 \text{ false}) \\
 &= P(LCL < \bar{X} < UCL | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} < UCL | \mu_0) - P(\bar{X} < LCL | \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} < \mu_0 + L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) - P(\bar{X} < \mu_0 - L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) \\
 &= P(\bar{X} - \mu_0 < L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) - P(\bar{X} - \mu_0 < -L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < L\right) - P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < -L\right) \\
 &= P(Z < L) - P(Z < -L) \\
 &= 1 - 2\Phi(-L)
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A.3 Probability type I error of EWMA control chart (Montgomery, 2001)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= P(\text{Reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ true}) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} < LCL | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{\bar{X}} > UCL | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} < \mu_0 - L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{\bar{X}} > \mu_0 + L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0 < -L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} | \mu = \mu_0) + P(\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0 > L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < -L \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) + P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} > L \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\sigma_{\bar{\bar{X}}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} < -L \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) + P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\sigma_{\bar{\bar{X}}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} > L \mid \mu = \mu_0\right) \\
 &= P(z < -L_0 | \mu = \mu_0) + P(z > L_0 | \mu = \mu_0) \\
 &= 2\Phi(-L)
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A.4 Probability type II error of EWMA control chart (Montgomery, 2001)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= P(\text{Accept } H_0 | H_0 \text{ false}) \\
 &= P(LCL < \bar{\bar{X}} < UCL | \mu = \mu_0 + \varepsilon) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} < UCL | \mu_0 + \varepsilon) - P(\bar{\bar{X}} < LCL | \mu_0 + \varepsilon) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} < \mu_0 + L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon) - P(\bar{\bar{X}} < \mu_0 - L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon) \\
 &= P(\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0 < L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon) - P(\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0 < -L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} < \frac{L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right) - P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} < -\frac{L \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}} - \varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right) \\
 &= P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} < L - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right) - P\left(\frac{\bar{\bar{X}} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}} < -L - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= P\left(z < L - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right) - P\left(z < -L - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right) \\ &= 1 - 2\Phi\left(-L - \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2-r}}}\right)\end{aligned}$$



Appendix A.5 Normal distribution (Montgomery, 2001)

If $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ denote a random sample from a normal population,

$\underline{X}' = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p]$ is a $p \times 1$ random vector with normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 , has the probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-[(x-\mu)/\sigma]^2/2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad (\text{A.5.1})$$

The term
$$\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 = (x-\mu)' (\sigma^2)^{-1} (x-\mu) \quad (\text{A.5.2})$$

In the exponent of the univariate normal density function measures the square of the distance from x to μ in standard deviation units. This can be generalized for a $p \times 1$ vector $\underline{X}$ of the observations on several variable as

$$(\underline{X} - \underline{\mu})' \Sigma^{-1} (\underline{X} - \underline{\mu}) \quad (\text{A.5.3})$$

Where $\underline{\mu}$ represent $p \times 1$ vector, Σ is the variance-covariance matrix of $\underline{X}$.

Assume Σ is positive definite, so the equation (A.5.3) is the square of the generalized distance from $\underline{X}$ to $\underline{\mu}$

A p -dimensional normal density for the random vector $\underline{X}' = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p]$ has the form

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2} \sqrt{\sigma^2}} e^{-(x-\mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)/2}$$

where $-\infty < x_i < \infty$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$.

$$E(\underline{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} E(X_1) \\ E(X_2) \\ \vdots \\ E(X_p) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_p \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\mu} \quad (\text{A.5.4})$$

$$\text{and } \Sigma = E(\tilde{X} - \mu)(\tilde{X} - \mu)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= E \left(\begin{bmatrix} X_1 - \mu_1 \\ X_2 - \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_p - \mu_p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 - \mu_1 & X_2 - \mu_2 & \cdots & X_p - \mu_p \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &= E \begin{bmatrix} (X_1 - \mu_1)^2 & (X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \cdots & (X_1 - \mu_1)(X_p - \mu_p) \\ (X_2 - \mu_2)(X_1 - \mu_1) & (X_2 - \mu_2)^2 & \cdots & (X_2 - \mu_2)(X_p - \mu_p) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (X_p - \mu_p)(X_1 - \mu_1) & (X_p - \mu_p)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \cdots & (X_p - \mu_p)^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} E(X_1 - \mu_1)^2 & E(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \cdots & E(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_p - \mu_p) \\ E(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_1 - \mu_1) & E(X_2 - \mu_2)^2 & \cdots & E(X_2 - \mu_2)(X_p - \mu_p) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ E(X_p - \mu_p)(X_1 - \mu_1) & E(X_p - \mu_p)(X_2 - \mu_2) & \cdots & E(X_p - \mu_p)^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\Sigma = \text{Cov}(\tilde{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1p} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{p1} & \sigma_{p2} & \cdots & \sigma_{pp} \end{bmatrix} \tag{A.5.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A.6 Chi-square distribution χ_p^2 (Montgomery, 2001)

Let X be distributed as $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ with $|\Sigma| > 0$. Then

1. $(X - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) = Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 + \dots + Z_p^2$
2. $(X - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu)$ is distributed as χ_p^2 , where χ_p^2 denotes the chi-square distribution with p degrees of freedom.
3. The $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$ distribution assigns probability $1 - \alpha$ to the solid ellipsoid $\{X : (X - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) \leq \chi_p^2(\alpha)\}$, where $\chi_p^2(\alpha)$ denotes the upper $(100\alpha)^{\text{th}}$ percentile of the χ_p^2 distribution. Thus

$$P[(X - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (X - \mu) \leq \chi_p^2(\alpha)] = 1 - \alpha$$

$$4. \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(x_i - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \mu) \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(Z_{11}^2 + Z_{21}^2 + \dots + Z_{n1}^2) + \dots + (Z_{1p}^2 + Z_{2p}^2 + \dots + Z_{np}^2) \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(x_i - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \mu) \right] \sim \chi_{np}^2$$

$$5. \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(x_i - \bar{x})' \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \bar{x}) \right] \sim \chi_{np-p}^2$$

Appendix A.7 The errors of the estimation (e_i) by using the method of least squares (Pongpullponsak, 2011)

The Simple Linear Regression (SLR) model is

$$Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + e_i \quad (\text{A.7.1})$$

where the e_i are iid with $E(e_i) = 0$ and $VAR(e_i) = \sigma^2$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Then Y_i and e_i are random variables while the X_i are treated as known constants.

The parameters β_1, β_2 and σ^2 are unknown constants that need to be estimated.

The normal SLR model adds the assumption that the e_i are iid $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

For SLR, $E(Y_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i$ and the line $E(Y) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X$ is the regression function.

$$VAR(Y)_i = \sigma^2.$$

For SLR, the least square estimators b_1 and b_2 minimize the least squares criterion

$$Q(\eta_1, \eta_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \eta_1 - \eta_2 X_i)^2 \quad (\text{A.7.2})$$

For a fixed η_1 and η_2 , Q is the sum of the square vertical deviations from the line

$$Y = \eta_1 + \eta_2 X.$$

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) line is:

$$\hat{Y} = b_1 + b_2 X \quad (\text{A.7.3})$$

where

$$\hat{\beta}_2 \equiv b_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \quad (\text{A.7.4})$$

and

$$\hat{\beta}_1 \equiv b_1 = \bar{Y} - b_2 \bar{X}. \quad (\text{A.7.5})$$

Find minimum value of $Q(\eta_1, \eta_2)$ by partial derivative in equation(A.7.2),so we get:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \eta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \eta_1 - \eta_2 X_i)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \eta_1^2} = 2\eta_1.$$

Similarly,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \eta_2} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (Y_i - \eta_1 - \eta_2 X_i)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \eta_2^2} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2.$$

The OLS estimators b_1 and b_2 satisfy the normal equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = nb_1 + b_2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{A.7.6})$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i = b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b_2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \quad (\text{A.7.7})$$

For SLR, $\hat{Y}_i = b_1 + b_2 X_i$ is called the i th fitted value (or predicted value) for observation $\hat{Y}_i$ while the i th residual is:

$$r_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i. \quad (\text{A.7.8})$$

The error (residual) sum of squares (SSE):

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2 \quad (\text{A.7.9})$$

For SLR, the Mean Square Error (MSE) is an unbiased estimator of the error variance σ^2 :

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{(n-2)}. \quad (\text{A.7.10})$$

Properties of the OLS line:

- 1) The residuals sum to zero: $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i = 0$.
- 2) $\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i$.
- 3) The independent variable and residuals are uncorrelated: $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i r_i = 0$.

4) The fitted values and residuals are uncorrelated: $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i r_i = 0$.

5) The least squares line passes through the point $(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$.

Let the $p \times 1$ vector $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)'$ and let $p \times 1$ vector $x_i = (1, X_{i1}, \dots, X_{ip})'$. Notice that $X_{i1} \equiv 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. then the Multiple Regression (MLR) model is

$$Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \dots + \beta_p X_{ip} + e_i = x_i' \beta + e_i \quad (\text{A.7.11})$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. where the e_i are random variables while the X_{i1} are treated as known constants. the parameters $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p$ and σ^2 are unknown constants that need to be estimated.

In matrix notation, these n equations become

$$Y = X\beta + e, \quad (\text{A.7.12})$$

where Y is an $n \times 1$ vector of dependent variables, X is an $n \times p$ matrix of predictors, β is a $p \times 1$ vector of unknown coefficients, and e is an $n \times 1$ vector of unknown errors. Equivalently,

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & X_{11} & X_{12} & \cdots & X_{1p} \\ 1 & X_{21} & X_{22} & \cdots & X_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{n1} & X_{n2} & \cdots & X_{np} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A.7.13})$$

$$\text{For MLR,} \quad E(Y_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \dots + \beta_p X_{ip} = x_i' \beta \quad (\text{A.7.14})$$

and the regression function with $VAR(Y_i) = \sigma^2$ is:

$$E(Y) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p = x' \beta \quad (\text{A.7.15})$$

The least squares estimator $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_p$ minimize the least squares criterion

$$Q(\eta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y - \eta_1 - \eta_2 X_{i2} - \dots - \eta_p X_{ip})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2. \quad (\text{A.7.16})$$

The least squares estimator is $\hat{\beta} = b$ satisfies the MLR normal equations

$$X'Xb = X'Y \quad (\text{A.7.17})$$

and the least squares estimator is:

$$\hat{\beta} = b = (X'X)^{-1} X'Y. \quad (\text{A.7.18})$$

The vector of predicted is:

$$\hat{Y} = Xb = HY, \quad (\text{A.7.19})$$

where

$$H = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$$

The i th entry of $\hat{Y}$ is the i th fitted value

$$\hat{Y}_i = b_1 + b_2 X_{i2} + \dots + b_p X_{ip} = x'_i b_i \quad (\text{A.7.20})$$

for observation $\hat{Y}_i$ while the i th residual is

$$r_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i. \quad (\text{A.7.21})$$

The vector of residuals is

$$r = (I - H)Y. \quad (\text{A.7.22})$$

The (residual) error sum of squares (SSE):

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i^2. \quad (\text{A.7.23})$$

For MLR, the MSE is an unbiased estimator of the error variance σ^2 so:

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{(n - p)}. \quad (\text{A.7.24})$$

Appendix B M-File Function of Expected Hourly Loss

Program M file of Function $E(L)$ of VP MEWMA control chart

```

n1 = x(1)
n2 = x(2)
h1 = x(3)
h2 = x(4)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
n1 < n2;
h1 > h2;
t0 = 2.5
t1 = 1
V0 = 500
V1 = 50
C0 = 500
C1 = 500
lambda = 0.01
s = 100;
p = 2;
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
d1 = 0;
d2 = 0.25;
d3 = 0.5;
d4 = 1;
d5 = 1.5;
d6 = 2;

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% d2
ne1 = n1*(d2^2);
ne2 = n2*(d2^2);
% d3
%ne1 = n1*(d3^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d3^2);
% d4
%ne1 = n1*(d4^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d4^2);
% d5
%ne1 = n1*(d5^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d5^2);
% d6
%ne1 = n1*(d6^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d6^2);

```

%%%

w = 2.925;

k = 2.952;

%w = 3.142;

%k = 10.79;

%w = 3.225;

%k = 11.47;

%w = 3.268;

%k = 11.87;

%w = 3.296;

%k = 12.14;

%w = 3.316;

%k = 12.32;

%w = 3.339;

%k = 12.56;

%w = 3.349;

%k = 12.69;

%%%

Expo

EXPO1 = exp(-(λ *h1));

EXPO2 = exp(-(λ *h2));

NE_EXPO1 = 1-exp(-(λ *h1));

NE_EXPO2 = 1-exp(-(λ *h2));

%%%

A1 = ncx2cdf(k p,0);

A2 = ncx2cdf(k,p,ne1);

A3 = ncx2cdf(k,p,ne2);

B1 = ncx2cdf(w, p,0);

B2 = ncx2cdf(w, p,ne1);

B3 = ncx2cdf(w p,ne2);

%%%

r = [0 1 0 0 0];

t = [h1 ; h2 ; h2 ; h1 ; h2];

P = [(B1/A1)*EXPO1 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO1 ((1-A1)/A1)*EXPO1 B2*NE_EXPO1
(A2-B2)*NE_EXPO1 ; (B1/A1)*EXPO2 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO2 ((1-A1)/A1)*EXPO2
B3*NE_EXPO2 (A3-B3)*NE_EXPO2; (B1/A1)*EXPO2 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO2 ((1-
A1)/A1)*EXPO2 B3*NE_EXPO2 (A3-B3)*NE_EXPO2 ; 0 0 0 B2 (A2-B2) ; 0 0 0 B2
(A2-B2)];

I = [1 0 0 0 0 ; 0 1 0 0 0 ; 0 0 1 0 0 ; 0 0 0 1 0 ; 0 0 0 0 1];

D = inv(I - P);

m = r*D*t;


```

% d2
ne1 = n1*(d2^2);
ne2 = n2*(d2^2);
% d3
%ne1 = n1*(d3^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d3^2);
% d4
%ne1 = n1*(d4^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d4^2);
% d5
%ne1 = n1*(d5^2);
%ne2 = n2*(d5^2);
% d6
ne1 = n1*(d6^2);
ne2 = n2*(d6^2);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%r=.05,p=3
%w = 9.773
%k = 11.997

%r = .1,p=3
%w = 10.956
%k = 13.165

%r = .15,p=3
%w = 11.566
%k = 13.718

%r = .2,p=3
%w = 11.930
%k = 14.055

%r = .25,p=3
%w = 12.184
%k = 14.271

%r = .05,p=2
%w = 7.689
%k = 9.729

%r = .1,p=2
%w = 8.786
%k = 10.827

%r = .15,p=2
%w = 9.358
%k = 11.366

```

```

r=0.2;p=2;
w = 9.717;
k = 11.688;

```

```

%r = .25,p=2
%w = 9.947
%k = 11.906
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```
Find Expo
```

```

EXPO1 = exp(-( λ *h1));
EXPO2 = exp(-( λ *h2));
NE_EXPO1 = 1-exp(-( λ *h1));
NE_EXPO2 = 1-exp(-( λ *h2));
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```

A1 = ncx2cdf(k,p,0);
A2 = ncx2cdf(k,p,ne1);
A3 = ncx2cdf(k,p,ne2);
B1 = ncx2cdf(w,p,0);
B2 = ncx2cdf(w,p,ne1);
B3 = ncx2cdf(w,p,ne2);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```
Find m
```

```

r = [0 1 0 0 0];
t = [h1 ; h2 ; h2 ; h1 ; h2];
P = [(B1/A1)*EXPO1 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO1 ((1-A1)/A1)*EXPO1 B2*NE_EXPO1
(A2-B2)*NE_EXPO1 ; (B1/A1)*EXPO2 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO2 ((1-A1)/A1)*EXPO2
B3*NE_EXPO2 (A3-B3)*NE_EXPO2; (B1/A1)*EXPO2 ((A1-B1)/A1)*EXPO2 ((1-
A1)/A1)*EXPO2 B3*NE_EXPO2 (A3-B3)*NE_EXPO2 ; 0 0 0 B2 (A2-B2) ; 0 0 0 B2
(A2-B2)];
I = [1 0 0 0 0 ; 0 1 0 0 0 ; 0 0 1 0 0 ; 0 0 0 1 0 ; 0 0 0 0 1];
D = inv(I - P);

```

```
m = r*D*t;
```

```

AATS = m-(1/ λ );
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```
Find E(FA)
```

```

f = [0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 0 ; 0];
E_FA = r*D*f;
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```
Find E(N)
```

```

n = [n1 ; n2 ; n2 ; n1 ; n2];
E_N = r*D*n;
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```
Find E(L)
```

```

E_T = m + t0*E_FA + t1;
E_C = v0*(1/ λ ) + v1*(m-(1/ λ )) - c0*E_FA - c1+(s*E_N);
E_L = v0 - (E_C/E_T);

```

.....

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