Package 'dist.structure'

October 28, 2026

Title Structured Random Variables for Reliability System Distributions

Version 0.5.1

Description Extends the 'algebraic.dist' distribution algebra to random variables with internal structure: coherent reliability systems decomposed into components arranged by a structure function (series, parallel, k-out-of-n, bridge, and arbitrary topologies via minimal path sets). Every 'dist_structure' object is a 'dist', so the full distribution algebra (mean, vcov, sampler, surv, cdf) works automatically via default methods that compose component-level distributions through the topology. Adds structural queries: structure function evaluation, minimal path and cut sets, system signature, critical states, dual, Birnbaum structural importance, and system reliability. Topology shortcut constructors (series_dist, parallel_dist, kofn_dist, bridge_dist) produce ready-to-use dists from component dists and a chosen structure.

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URL https://github.com/queelius/dist.structure

BugReports https://github.com/queelius/dist.structure/issues

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports algebraic.dist, stats, utils

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown, spelling, withr

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-10-28 11:30:02 UTC

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as_dist_structure.dist_structure *Coerce to dist_structure*

Description

Wraps a plain `algebraic.dist` distribution in a 1-component series_dist so that it satisfies the dist_structure protocol. Useful for polymorphic code that operates on dist_structure inputs but is also handed unwrapped distributions. A `dist_structure` is returned unchanged.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
as_dist_structure(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dist'
as_dist_structure(x, ...)

as_dist_structure(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist or dist_structure.
`...`	Reserved for methods.

Value

A dist_structure object.

birnbaum_importance *Birnbaum reliability importance*

Description

The Birnbaum importance of component `j` at component reliabilities `p` is `dR/dp_j = R(p with p_j = 1) - R(p with p_j = 0`. Measures how much the system reliability changes if `j` moves between certain failure and certain success (and, by monotonicity, the rate of change at any intermediate `p_j`).

Usage

```
birnbaum_importance(x, j, p)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
birnbaum_importance(x, j, p)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
j	Component index.
p	Numeric vector of length ncomponents(x) or a scalar in [0, 1].

Value

Numeric scalar in [0, 1].

---

bridge_dist *Bridge system distribution*

Description

The classical 5-component bridge reliability network with minimal path sets {1,4}, {2,5}, {1,3,5}, {2,3,4}. Components 1 and 2 are the input side, 4 and 5 the output side, and 3 the cross-link. The bridge is a canonical non-series, non-parallel example used throughout the reliability literature; see Barlow and Proschan (1975, "Statistical Theory of Reliability and Life Testing") for the standard treatment.

Usage

```
bridge_dist(components)
```

Arguments

components	List of 5 dist objects.

Value

A bridge_dist inheriting from coherent_dist.

---

coherent_dist *Coherent system distribution from minimal path sets*

Description

General-purpose constructor. Users supply a list of minimal path sets (each a vector of component indices) and a list of component distributions (each an algebraic.dist::dist object with parameters baked in). The resulting object is a dist_structure and dist.

Usage

```
coherent_dist(min_paths, components, m = NULL)
```

Arguments

min_paths	List of integer vectors; each is a minimal path set.
components	List of dist objects, length m. Each is a fully-parameterized component lifetime distribution.
m	Optional integer. Inferred from components and min_paths if omitted.

Value

An object of class c("coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "dist").

Examples

```
# A bridge network with exponential components
sys <- coherent_dist(
  min_paths = list(c(1, 4), c(2, 5), c(1, 3, 5), c(2, 3, 4)),
  components = replicate(5, algebraic.dist::exponential(1), simplify = FALSE)
)
reliability(sys, 0.9)
```

---

cold_standby_dist *Cold-standby system distribution*

Description

Constructs a distribution representing a cold-standby system: one component active at a time with perfect, instantaneous switching to the next spare upon failure. System lifetime equals the sum of independent component lifetimes.

Estimates S(t) = P(T_1 + ... + T_m > t) by simulating mc system lifetimes and computing the empirical fraction exceeding t. The returned closure caches its sample vector: the first call generates mc samples, subsequent calls reuse them as long as mc is unchanged (a different mc triggers a fresh draw). This makes repeated S(t) calls deterministic given the same mc.

Computes the CDF by deferring to a fresh surv closure. The CDF closure has its own sample cache (independent of any external surv closure), so cdf(x)(t) + surv(x)(t) is generally not exactly 1 unless callers reuse a single surv closure: prefer S <- surv(x); F_t <- 1 - S(t) over computing both independently.

Usage

```
cold_standby_dist(components)

## S3 method for class 'cold_standby_dist'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cold_standby_dist'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cold_standby_dist'
cdf(x, ...)
```

Arguments

components	List of dist objects representing per-stage component lifetimes.
x	A cold_standby_dist object.
...	Ignored.

Details

Cold standby is not a coherent system in the structure-function sense (its topology is temporal succession, not an order statistic), so the returned object does not inherit dist_structure. It IS a dist (with surv, cdf, sampler, mean available) and exposes ncomponents() and component() for inspection.

Defaults: sampler is exact (sample each component independently and sum); mean is exact when every component implements mean() (otherwise falls back to Monte Carlo via the sampler); surv and cdf use Monte Carlo with a default of 1e5 simulated lifetimes (override via the mc argument). The returned surv / cdf closures cache their samples after the first call so subsequent evaluations at different t values are deterministic given the same mc.

Methods inherited from algebraic.dist::univariate_dist that require density or sup (notably expectation, vcov) are NOT supported on cold-standby objects out of the box; specialized subclasses with closed-form aggregate distributions (e.g., iid exponential collapses to Gamma(m, rate)) should provide their own methods.

For reproducibility across calls to surv() itself (i.e., between separately constructed closures), set the RNG seed externally via set.seed() before invoking surv(x). Override the method on a subclass with an exact aggregate distribution (e.g., iid exponential collapses to Gamma(m, rate)) when an analytic form is available.

Value

An object of class c("cold_standby_dist", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

Examples

```
# Cold standby of 3 iid Exp(1) components: aggregate is Gamma(3, 1)
sys <- cold_standby_dist(replicate(3,
  algebraic.dist::exponential(1), simplify = FALSE))
mean(sys)  # = 3
```

---

component *The j-th component as a dist*

Description

Returns the j-th component as an algebraic.dist::dist object with parameters baked in (so sampler, surv, etc. work directly on it).

Usage

```
component(x, j, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
j	Integer component index in 1:ncomponents(x).
...	Implementation-specific arguments (e.g., parameter overrides for lazily parameterized systems).

Value

An object inheriting from dist.

---

compose_systems.dist_structure

Compose systems hierarchically

Description

Produce a new dist_structure by replacing each component of outer with a sub-system (either a dist_structure or a plain dist). The composed system's components are the flattened inner components; its min_paths enumerate the Cartesian products of inner min_paths within each outer min_path.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
compose_systems(outer, inner_list)

compose_systems(outer, inner_list)
```

Arguments

outer	A dist_structure object.
inner_list	A list of length ncomponents(outer). Each element is either a dist_structure or a dist (single-component sub-system).

Details

Computational note: the composed minimal-path enumeration takes the Cartesian product of inner-path choices over each outer path. For an outer system with p paths each of length q, where each inner has r paths, the candidate count grows as O(p * r^q) before deduplication. Bridge-of-bridges and similar deeply nested compositions can produce hundreds of candidates; if you find the call slow, build the composed coherent_dist directly with a hand-curated min_paths list.

Value

A coherent_dist representing the composed system.

consecutive_k_dist *Consecutive-k-out-of-n system distribution (type G)*

Description

The consecutive-k-out-of-n:G system functions when at least one block of `k` consecutive components all function. Minimal path sets are the `n - k + 1` consecutive blocks of size `k`. (Note: this is the :G variant; the :F variant, "fails when any `k` consecutive fail", has different minimal paths.)

Usage

```
consecutive_k_dist(k, components)
```

Arguments

`k`	Block size.
`components`	List of `dist` objects (length `n`).

Value

A `consecutive_k_dist` inheriting from `coherent_dist`.

criticality_importance *Criticality (Fussell) importance at time t*

Description

Probability that component `j` has failed AND is critical given that the system has failed by time `t`. Equals `I_B(j; S(t)) * F_j(t) / F_sys(t)`.

Usage

```
criticality_importance(x, j, t)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
criticality_importance(x, j, t)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.
`j`	Component index.
`t`	Scalar time.

Value

Numeric scalar in `[0, 1]`.

critical_states.dist_structure *Critical states of a component*

Description

Critical states of a component

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
critical_states(x, j)

critical_states(x, j)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
j	Component index.

Value

Integer matrix with `m - 1` columns; rows are the states of the other components for which `j` is critical.

dual.coherent_dist *Dual of a coherent_dist: swap cuts and paths*

Description

Overrides the lazy-wrapper default with a proper `coherent_dist`: `min_paths(dual(x))` = `min_cuts(x)`.

Returns a `dual_of_system` object carrying the original structure. `phi_dual(state)` = `1 - phi(original, 1 - state)` is evaluated on demand. All other generics fall through to `dist_structure` defaults.

The dual structure satisfies `phi_dual(state)` = `1 - phi(1 - state)`. The dual of a series system is parallel; the dual of k-out-of-n is (n - k + 1)-out-of-n.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coherent_dist'
dual(x)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
dual(x)

## S3 method for class 'dual_of_system'
dual(x)

dual(x)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.

Value

A dist_structure object representing the dual.

`exp_kofn` *k-out-of-n system of independent exponential components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a `dist_structure` for a k-out-of-m system whose components are independent exponentials. Closed-form methods are provided for `surv`, `cdf`, `sampler`, `density`, and `hazard`. `mean` falls back to numerical integration via the `dist_structure` default.

Usage

```
exp_kofn(k, rates)

## S3 method for class 'exp_kofn'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_kofn'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_kofn'
hazard(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_kofn'
density(x, ...)
```

Arguments

k	Minimum number of functioning components for system operation.
rates	Positive numeric vector of length `m` with `m >= k`.
x	An `exp_kofn` object.
...	Ignored.

Value

`exp_kofn()` returns an object of class `c("exp_kofn", "kofn_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist")`.

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(), density(), hazard(): a closure function(t, ...).
- cdf() is derived via the dist_structure default and returns a closure function(t, ...) equal to 1 - surv(x)(t).
- sampler(): a closure function(n, ...) returning n random variates from the system lifetime distribution.

Examples

```
sys <- exp_kofn(k = 2, rates = c(1, 2, 3))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

---

exp_parallel *Parallel of exponential components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a dist_structure representing a parallel system whose components are independent exponentials. Closed-form methods are provided for surv, cdf, sampler, and mean (the last via inclusion-exclusion over the 2^m - 1 non-empty component subsets).

Usage

```
exp_parallel(rates)

## S3 method for class 'exp_parallel'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_parallel'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_parallel'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

rates	Positive numeric vector of length m.
x	An exp_parallel object.
...	Ignored.

Value

exp_parallel() returns an object of class c("exp_parallel", "parallel_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(): a closure function(t, ...).

- `cdf()` is derived via the `dist_structure` default and returns a closure `function(t, ...)` equal to `1 - surv(x)(t)`.
- `sampler()`: a closure `function(n, ...)` returning `n` random variates from the system lifetime distribution.
- `mean()`: a numeric scalar (the mean system lifetime, computed in closed form via inclusion-exclusion).

Examples

```
sys <- exp_parallel(c(1, 2, 3))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

`exp_series` *Series of exponential components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a `dist_structure` representing a series system whose components are independent exponentials. The system lifetime is itself an `Exp(sum(rates))` distribution; all dist-level queries have closed-form expressions that bypass the general default methods.

Usage

```
exp_series(rates)

## S3 method for class 'exp_series'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_series'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_series'
mean(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_series'
density(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'exp_series'
hazard(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`rates`	Positive numeric vector of length `m`: per-component exponential rates.
`x`	An `exp_series` object.
`...`	Ignored.

Value

`exp_series()` returns an object of class `c("exp_series", "series_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist")`.

The associated S3 methods return:

- `surv()`, `density()`, `hazard()`: a closure `function(t, ...)` evaluating the named quantity at `t`.
- `cdf()` is derived via the `dist_structure` default and returns a closure `function(t, ...)` equal to `1 - surv(x)(t)`.
- `sampler()`: a closure `function(n, ...)` returning `n` random variates from the system lifetime distribution.
- `mean()`: a numeric scalar (the mean system lifetime).

Examples

```
sys <- exp_series(c(0.5, 0.3, 0.2))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)  # equals exp(-sum(rates) * 1)
mean(sys)                     # equals 1 / sum(rates)
```

`format.dist_structure` *Format a dist_structure object*

Description

Format a dist_structure object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.
`...`	Ignored.

Value

Character vector suitable for `cat()`.

gamma_series *Series of independent Gamma components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a dist_structure for a series system whose components are independent Gammas. Closed-form surv is evaluated by the product of per-component upper-tail probabilities; cdf is 1 - surv; sampler generates m independent Gammas and takes the min.

Usage

```
gamma_series(shapes, rates)

## S3 method for class 'gamma_series'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gamma_series'
sampler(x, ...)
```

Arguments

shapes	Positive numeric vector of length m: per-component Gamma shape parameters.
rates	Positive numeric vector of length m: per-component Gamma rate parameters.
x	A gamma_series object.
...	Ignored.

Value

gamma_series() returns an object of class c("gamma_series", "series_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(): a closure function(t, ...).
- cdf() is derived via the dist_structure default and returns a closure function(t, ...) equal to 1 - surv(x)(t).
- sampler(): a closure function(n, ...) returning n random variates from the system lifetime distribution.

Examples

```
sys <- gamma_series(shapes = c(2, 3), rates = c(1, 2))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

is_coherent.dist_structure *Coherence axiom check*

Description

Coherence axiom check

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
is_coherent(x)

is_coherent(x)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.

Value

TRUE if monotone and every component relevant.

is_dist_structure *Predicate for dist_structure objects*

Description

Predicate for dist_structure objects

Usage

```
is_dist_structure(x)
```

Arguments

x	Any object.

Value

TRUE if x inherits from "dist_structure".

kofn_dist *k-out-of-n system distribution*

Description

A k-out-of-n system functions if at least `k` of its `m` components function. Equivalent to the `(m - k + 1)`-th order statistic of component lifetimes.

Usage

```
kofn_dist(k, components)
```

Arguments

`k`	Minimum functioning components for system operation (:G).
`components`	List of `dist` objects (length `m`).

Details

This constructor uses the **:G** convention: `k` is the number of components that must remain **functioning** for the system to function. `k = 1` is parallel; `k = m` is series. The companion `kofn` package (which depends on `dist.structure`) uses the **:F** convention, where `k` is the number of failures that trigger system failure; conversion is `k_dist = m - k_kofn + 1`. When in doubt, draw a small example: `kofn_dist(k = 2, ...)` for `m = 3` functions until two of the three components have failed.

Value

A `kofn_dist` inheriting from `coherent_dist`.

See Also

`order_statistic()` for the closely-related order-statistic parameterization.

lognormal_series *Series of independent Lognormal components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a `dist_structure` for a series system whose components are independent Lognormals. Closed-form `surv` is the product of per-component upper-tail probabilities; `cdf` is `1 - surv`; `sampler` generates m independent Lognormals and takes the min.

Usage

```
lognormal_series(meanlogs, sdlogs)

## S3 method for class 'lognormal_series'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lognormal_series'
sampler(x, ...)
```

Arguments

meanlogs	Numeric vector of length m: per-component meanlog parameters.
sdlogs	Positive numeric vector of length m: per-component sdlog parameters.
x	A lognormal_series object.
...	Ignored.

Value

lognormal_series() returns an object of class c("lognormal_series", "series_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(): a closure function(t, ...).
- cdf() is derived via the dist_structure default and returns a closure function(t, ...) equal to 1 - surv(x)(t).
- sampler(): a closure function(n, ...) returning n random variates from the system lifetime distribution.

Examples

```
sys <- lognormal_series(meanlogs = c(0, 1), sdlogs = c(1, 0.5))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

---

max_iid *Parallel system of m iid components*

Description

Equivalent to the maximum of m iid random variables from d. Preserves the parallel topology for structural queries.

Usage

```
max_iid(d, m)
```

Arguments

d	A dist object.
m	Number of components.

Value

A parallel_dist.

---

mean.cold_standby_dist

Mean of a cold-standby system: sum of component means

Description

Computes sum_j E[T_j] exactly when every component implements a mean() method. Falls back to a Monte Carlo estimate from the sampler when any component lacks an exact mean (e.g., a dist_structure component whose mean would route through algebraic.dist::univariate_dist and require density / sup, which are not provided on dist_structure by default).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cold_standby_dist'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A cold_standby_dist object.
...	Passed to the Monte Carlo fallback as mc (default 1e5).

Value

Numeric scalar.

---

min_cuts.dist_structure

Minimal cut sets

Description

Minimal cut sets

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
min_cuts(x)

min_cuts(x)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.

Value

A list of integer vectors.

`min_iid` *Series system of m iid components*

Description

Equivalent to the minimum of `m` iid random variables from `d`. Unlike `min` in the base distribution algebra, `min_iid` preserves the series topology so structural queries (phi, min_paths, structural_importance) remain available.

Usage

```
min_iid(d, m)
```

Arguments

d	A `dist` object (the common component distribution).
m	Number of components (positive integer).

Value

A `series_dist`.

Examples

```
sys <- min_iid(algebraic.dist::exponential(1), m = 3)
# System survival at t=0.5 equals (exp(-t))^3 = exp(-1.5)
```

min_paths.dist_structure *Minimal path sets*

Description

Returns the minimal subsets of `1:m` whose joint functioning is sufficient for the system to function. `min_paths` and `phi()` are dual primitives in the `dist_structure` protocol: providing one is enough, the other has an enumerative default.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
min_paths(x)

min_paths(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.

Value

A list of integer vectors.

See Also

`phi()` for the dual primitive; `min_cuts()` for the dual topology query (minimal subsets whose joint failure causes system failure).

ncomponents *Number of components*

Description

Number of components

Usage

```
ncomponents(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.

Value

A positive integer `m`, the number of components.

order_statistic *k-th order statistic of m iid components*

Description

Constructs a `kofn_dist` whose system lifetime equals `T_(k)`, the k-th order statistic of `m` iid draws from `d`. Under the k-of-m parametrization, the system fails at the `(m - k + 1)`-th component failure; setting the threshold to `m - k + 1` makes the system lifetime equal `T_(k)`.

Usage

```
order_statistic(d, k, m)
```

Arguments

`d`	A `dist` object.
`k`	The order statistic index (1 = min, m = max).
`m`	Number of iid components.

Details

The internal call is `kofn_dist(m - k + 1, ...)`: this maps the order-statistic index `k` (where `k = 1` is the minimum, `k = m` is the maximum) to the `:G` convention used by `kofn_dist` (where the `k_dist` argument is the number of functioning components required).

Value

A `kofn_dist`.

Examples

```
# Median of 5 iid exponentials
sys <- order_statistic(algebraic.dist::exponential(1), k = 3, m = 5)
```

parallel_dist *Parallel system distribution*

Description

A parallel system fails only when all components fail. Equivalent to `max(components)` but preserves topology.

Usage

```
parallel_dist(components)
```

Arguments

components	List of dist objects.

Value

A parallel_dist inheriting from coherent_dist.

---

phi.dist_structure *Structure function*

Description

Evaluate the coherent structure function phi: {0, 1}^m -> {0, 1} at a component state vector state. By convention state[j] = 1 means component j is functioning; phi(state) = 1 means the system is functioning.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
phi(x, state)

phi(x, state)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
state	Integer or logical vector of length ncomponents(x) in {0, 1}.

Details

phi and min_paths() are dual primitives: if a subclass provides only phi.<class>(), the default min_paths.dist_structure() enumerates minimal subsets via phi; if a subclass provides only min_paths.<class>(), the default phi.dist_structure() checks whether state covers any minimal path. Subclasses providing both must keep them consistent.

Value

Integer scalar, 0 or 1.

See Also

min_paths() for the dual primitive; validate_dist_structure() for construction-time checking.

print.dist_structure *Print a dist_structure object*

Description

Print a dist_structure object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
...	Passed to `format()`.

Value

x, invisibly.

reliability.dist_structure *System reliability polynomial*

Description

`R(p) = E[phi(X)]` where `X_j ~ Bernoulli(p_j)` independent. The multilinear extension of `phi` to component reliabilities.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
reliability(x, p)

reliability(x, p)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
p	Numeric vector of length `ncomponents(x)` or a scalar recycled to all components; values in `[0, 1]`.

Value

Numeric scalar in `[0, 1]`.

series_dist *Series system distribution*

Description

A series system fails if any single component fails. Equivalent to `min(components)` as random variables; unlike `min` in the base algebra, `series_dist` preserves the component decomposition so topology queries work.

Usage

```
series_dist(components)
```

Arguments

`components`	List of `dist` objects.

Value

A `series_dist` inheriting from `coherent_dist`.

Examples

```
sys <- series_dist(replicate(3, algebraic.dist::exponential(1), simplify = FALSE))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(0.5)
```

structural_importance.dist_structure *Birnbaum structural importance*

Description

Fraction of the `2^(m - 1)` states of the other components for which component `j` is critical.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
structural_importance(x, j)

structural_importance(x, j)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.
`j`	Component index.

Value

Numeric scalar in `[0, 1]`.

`substitute_component.dist_structure` *Substitute a component*

Description

Return a new dist_structure with the j-th component replaced by `new_component`. Topology is preserved; the returned object is a `coherent_dist` with the same min_paths and the modified component list.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
substitute_component(x, j, new_component)

substitute_component(x, j, new_component)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.
`j`	Component index.
`new_component`	A dist-compatible object to install at position j.

Value

A new dist_structure object.

`surv.dist_structure` *System survival via reliability composition*

Description

Returns a closure `function(t, ...)` where `surv(x)(t)` equals `reliability(x, surv(component(x, j))(t) for each j`. This is the classical identity `S_sys(t) = R(S(t))` realized as a composition.

Returns a closure `function(n, ...)` that draws `n` system lifetimes by sampling each component independently and applying `system_lifetime()` to combine.

`dist_structure` is the virtual S3 class for distributions whose random variable has internal component structure: coherent reliability systems decomposed into components arranged by a structure function. Every concrete implementation (`coherent_dist`, `series_dist`, `parallel_dist`, `kofn_dist`, `bridge_dist`, or user-defined subclasses) should include `"dist_structure"`, the `algebraic.dist` ancestor `"univariate_dist"`, and `"dist"` in its class vector.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
cdf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
sampler(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
...	Ignored.

Details

Concrete implementations provide S3 methods for the generics in this package. The minimum required methods are `ncomponents()`, `component()`, and one of `phi()` or `min_paths()`; every other generic has a default method on `dist_structure` that composes the primitives.

If both `phi.<class>()` and `min_paths.<class>()` are provided, the implementor is responsible for keeping them consistent: `phi` derives the in-package generics `reliability`, `critical_states`, and `is_coherent`; `min_paths` derives `min_cuts` and `system_signature`. Inconsistent implementations produce silently inconsistent results.

Value

This help topic documents the virtual base class together with the three distribution-algebra default methods that compose component distributions through the topology:

- `surv.dist_structure()` returns a closure `function(t, ...)` that evaluates the system survival function via the reliability identity `S_sys(t) = R(S_1(t), ..., S_m(t))`.
- `cdf.dist_structure()` returns a closure `function(t, ...)` equal to `1 - surv(x)(t)`.
- `sampler.dist_structure()` returns a closure `function(n, ...)` that draws `n` independent system lifetimes by sampling each component and combining via `system_lifetime()`.

Concrete subclasses override any of these for closed-form speed; see the closed-form specializations under the See Also entries.

See Also

`validate_dist_structure()` for an implementor-side construction-time validator. `phi()` and `min_paths()` for the bidirectional protocol primitives. The closed-form families (`exp_series()`, `wei_kofn()`, etc.) for reference implementations.

system_censoring.dist_structure

Per-component censoring from system observation

Description

Per-component censoring from system observation

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
system_censoring(x, times)

system_censoring(x, times)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
times	Non-negative numeric vector of length ncomponents(x).

Value

A list with system_time (scalar) and component_status (character vector of length m, values in "exact", "left", "right").

system_lifetime.dist_structure

System lifetime from component times

Description

System lifetime from component times

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
system_lifetime(x, times)

system_lifetime(x, times)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
times	Non-negative numeric vector of length ncomponents(x).

Value

Scalar system lifetime.

`system_signature.dist_structure` *System signature*

Description

Samaniego's signature: `s = (s_1, ..., s_m)` where `s_k` is the probability the system fails at the k-th component failure under i.i.d. absolutely-continuous component lifetimes. Only depends on the structure (phi), not on the component distribution. A default method on `dist_structure` enumerates the `m!` orderings; this is feasible for `m` up to about 8 or 9. Specialized subclasses should override with closed-form expressions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
system_signature(x)

system_signature(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dist_structure object.

Value

Numeric vector of length `ncomponents(x)` summing to 1.

`validate_dist_structure` *Validate that an object satisfies the dist_structure protocol*

Description

Checks that `x` declares `"dist_structure"` in its class chain and provides the three required generics: `ncomponents()`, `component()`, and at least one of `phi()` or `min_paths()`.

Usage

```
validate_dist_structure(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object claiming to satisfy the `dist_structure` protocol.

Details

Useful in subclass constructors to fail fast with a clear error message rather than at first method dispatch (where the user sees opaque "no applicable method" errors). A typical pattern:

```
my_subclass <- function(...) {
  obj <- structure(list(...), class = c("my_subclass", "dist_structure",
                                        "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist"))
  validate_dist_structure(obj)
  obj
}
```

Value

TRUE (invisibly) if all checks pass. Stops with an informative error otherwise.

Examples

```
# Success: a valid dist_structure (any built-in topology shortcut works).
validate_dist_structure(series_dist(replicate(3,
  algebraic.dist::exponential(1), simplify = FALSE)))

# Failure: an object that declares dist_structure but provides no
# primitives. Wrapped in tryCatch for the example's success status.
bad <- structure(list(),
                 class = c("not_a_real_class", "dist_structure",
                           "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist"))
tryCatch(validate_dist_structure(bad),
         error = function(e) conditionMessage(e))
```

---

vesely_fussell_importance

Vesely-Fussell importance at time t

Description

Probability that at least one minimal cut set containing j has all its components failed, given the system has failed by time t. Computed exactly via inclusion-exclusion over subsets of cuts that contain j.

Usage

```
vesely_fussell_importance(x, j, t)

## S3 method for class 'dist_structure'
vesely_fussell_importance(x, j, t)
```

Arguments

x	A dist_structure object.
j	Component index.
t	Scalar time.

Value

Numeric scalar in [0, 1].

---

wei_homogeneous_series *Series of Weibull components with common shape (closed form as a Weibull)*

Description

Constructs a dist_structure for a series of Weibull components sharing a common shape parameter. By the standard identity, the system lifetime is itself Weibull with the common shape and an aggregate scale (sum(1 / scale^shape))^(-1 / shape). Methods for surv, cdf, sampler, and mean forward to this aggregate Weibull, giving exact closed-form values.

Usage

```
wei_homogeneous_series(shape, scales)

## S3 method for class 'wei_homogeneous_series'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_homogeneous_series'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_homogeneous_series'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

shape	Positive scalar: common Weibull shape.
scales	Positive numeric vector: per-component Weibull scales.
x	A wei_homogeneous_series object.
...	Ignored.

Value

`wei_homogeneous_series()` returns an object of class `c("wei_homogeneous_series", "wei_series", "series_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist")`.

The associated S3 methods return:

- `surv()`: a closure `function(t, ...)`.
- `cdf()` is derived via the `dist_structure` default and returns a closure `function(t, ...)` equal to `1 - surv(x)(t)`.
- `sampler()`: a closure `function(n, ...)` returning `n` random variates from the system lifetime distribution.
- `mean()`: a numeric scalar (the mean system lifetime, `aggregate_scale * gamma(1 + 1 / shape)`).

Examples

```
sys <- wei_homogeneous_series(shape = 2, scales = c(1, 2, 3))
# System lifetime is Weibull(shape = 2, scale = aggregate_scale)
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

---

wei_kofn *k-out-of-n system of independent Weibull components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a `dist_structure` for a k-out-of-m system whose components are independent (possibly heterogeneous) Weibulls. Closed-form `surv`, `cdf`, `sampler`, `density`, and `hazard` via subset enumeration, the critical-state density formula, and component order statistics.

Usage

```
wei_kofn(k, shapes, scales)

## S3 method for class 'wei_kofn'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_kofn'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_kofn'
hazard(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_kofn'
density(x, ...)
```

Arguments

k	Minimum functioning components for system operation.
shapes	Positive numeric vector of length m.
scales	Positive numeric vector of length m.
x	A wei_kofn object.
...	Ignored.

Value

wei_kofn() returns an object of class c("wei_kofn", "kofn_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(), density(), hazard(): a closure function(t, ...).
- cdf() is derived via the dist_structure default and returns a closure function(t, ...) equal to 1 - surv(x)(t).
- sampler(): a closure function(n, ...) returning n random variates from the system lifetime distribution.

Examples

```
sys <- wei_kofn(k = 2, shapes = c(1, 2, 3), scales = c(1, 2, 3))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

---

wei_series *Series of heterogeneous Weibull components (closed form)*

Description

Constructs a dist_structure representing a series system whose components are independent Weibull distributions with possibly different shapes and scales. Closed-form methods are provided for surv, cdf, sampler, and algebraic.dist::hazard.

Usage

```
wei_series(shapes, scales)

## S3 method for class 'wei_series'
surv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_series'
sampler(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'wei_series'
hazard(x, ...)
```

Arguments

shapes	Positive numeric vector of length m: Weibull shape parameters per component.
scales	Positive numeric vector of length m (same length as shapes): Weibull scale parameters per component.
x	A wei_series object.
...	Ignored.

Value

wei_series() returns an object of class c("wei_series", "series_dist", "coherent_dist", "dist_structure", "univariate_dist", "continuous_dist", "dist").

The associated S3 methods return:

- surv(), hazard(): a closure function(t, ...).
- cdf() is derived via the dist_structure default and returns a closure function(t, ...) equal to 1 - surv(x)(t).
- sampler(): a closure function(n, ...) returning n random variates from the system lifetime distribution.

Examples

```
sys <- wei_series(shapes = c(1, 2, 3), scales = c(1, 2, 3))
algebraic.dist::surv(sys)(1)
```

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