

**Problem:** estimating parameters of the Independent Approximating distribution  $\mu, \sigma$  and  $\kappa$ .

we will use two methods to estimate the parameters (MOM) and (PWM):

- Method of moments (MOM)

We have the system:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 &= \mu + \frac{\sigma}{2} \\ \mu_2 &= \mu^2 + \frac{2\mu\sigma}{3+\kappa} + \frac{2\sigma^2}{3(3+\kappa)} \\ \mu_3 &= \mu^3 + \frac{3\mu^2\sigma}{(4+2\kappa)} + \frac{12\mu\sigma^2 + 3\sigma^3}{2(4+\kappa)(4+2\kappa)}\end{aligned}$$

From first equation we find

$$\mu = \mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2}, \quad (0.1)$$

and from second equation

$$(3+\kappa)(\mu_2^{(3)} - \mu^2) = 2\mu\sigma + \frac{2\sigma^2}{3} \quad (0.2)$$

then

$$\kappa = (2\mu\sigma + \frac{2\sigma^2}{3} - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - \mu^2))(\mu_2^{(3)} - \mu^2)^{-1}. \quad (0.3)$$

Using (0.1) and (0.3) we find

$$\kappa = (2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2})\sigma + \frac{2\sigma^2}{3} - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2})^2))(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2})^2)^{-1}. \quad (0.4)$$

From last equation of the system we find

$$(\mu_3^{(4)} - \mu^3)(4+2\kappa)(4+\kappa) = 3\mu^2\sigma(4+k) + 6\mu\sigma^2(4+2\kappa).$$

By (0.1) and (0.4) we find

$$\begin{aligned}(\mu_3^{(4)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2})^3)(4+2(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \frac{\sigma}{2})\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)))(\mu_2^{(3)} - \\ (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)^{-1})(4+(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)))(\mu_2^{(3)} - \\ (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)^{-1}) = 3(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2\sigma(4+(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} -\end{aligned}$$

$$(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2))(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)^{-1}) + 6(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma^2(4 + 2(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2))(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)^{-1})$$

Multiply by  $(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)^2$  we find

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma} = & (\mu_3^{(4)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^3)(4(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2) + 2(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - \\ & 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)))(4(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2) + (2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - \\ & 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2))) - 3(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2\sigma(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)(4(\mu_2^{(3)} - \\ & (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2) - (2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2))) - 6(\mu_1^{(2)} - \\ & \sigma/2)\sigma^2(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2)(4(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2) - 2(2(\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)\sigma + (2\sigma^2)/3 - \\ & 3(\mu_2^{(3)} - (\mu_1^{(2)} - \sigma/2)^2))). \end{aligned}$$

Last equation is polynomial equation with degree 7, that mean we will get 7 root for  $\hat{\sigma}$  some of them real values and some imaginary.

- Probability-Weighted Moments Method (PWM)

This method uses the cumulative distribution function, I used this equation

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma^{n+1}}(1 + \kappa \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma})^{-(1/\kappa+1)(n+1)}}{\int_{\mu}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma^{n+1}}(1 + \kappa \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma})^{-(1/\kappa+1)(n+1)} dx}$$

to find the (cdf), where

$$F^{(n+1)}(x) = 1 - (1 + \kappa \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma})^{-\frac{1}{\kappa} + 1(n+1)+1}, \quad x > \mu.$$

the quantile function under assumption  $\mu = 0$  is

$$\frac{\sigma}{\kappa}((1 - u)^{\frac{-\kappa}{n\kappa + n + 1}} - 1).$$

apply the method (PWM)

$$\beta_s = E(x \{1 - F(x)\}^s) \quad (0.5)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{(s+1)(s(n+n\kappa+1) + n\kappa + n + 1 - \kappa)} \quad (0.6)$$

From (0.6) we have

$$\beta_0 = \frac{\sigma}{n\kappa + n + 1 - \kappa} \quad (0.7)$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2(2n + 2n\kappa + 2 - \kappa)} \quad (0.8)$$

The PWM estimators  $\hat{\sigma}, \hat{\kappa}$  of the parameters are the solutions of (0.7) and (0.8) for  $\sigma, \kappa$  as

$$\hat{\kappa} = - \frac{(n+1)(4\beta_1 - \beta_0)}{\beta_1(4n-2) + \beta_0(-n) + \beta_0} \quad (0.9)$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{2\beta_1\beta_0(n+1)}{\beta_1(4n-2) + \beta_0(-n) + \beta_0} \quad (0.10)$$

Using the same method we can estimate the location parameter where we will have three equations instead of two, but there is a lot of computation also, I think it is possible.