

The random limits lifetime model:

$$\ln Y = \alpha + \beta \ln(x - V) + \varepsilon$$

, where $\beta < 0$, $0 < v_0 \leq V \leq v_1 < x$, $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, $V \sim U(v_0, v_1)$ [1].

Let $Z = \ln Y$,

$$Z = \alpha + \beta \ln(x - V) + \varepsilon.$$

Therefore, we have

$$g(z, v) = \frac{1}{v_1 - v_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(z - \alpha - \beta \ln(x - v))^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

By the way, we can integrate $\int g(z, v) dv$ because V is a unknown variable. Hence, we have

$$g(z) = \int_{v_0}^{v_1} \frac{1}{v_1 - v_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(z - \alpha - \beta \ln(x - v))^2}{2\sigma^2}} dv.$$

Let $U = \frac{\beta}{\sigma} \left[\ln(x - v) - \frac{(z - \alpha)}{\beta} \right]$, we can rewrite $g(z)$ as below:

$$g(u) = \int_{k_0}^{k_1} \frac{1}{v_1 - v_0} \frac{1}{\beta \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du$$

, where $k_1 = \frac{\beta}{\sigma} \left[\ln(x - v_1) - \frac{(z - \alpha)}{\beta} \right]$, $k_0 = \frac{\beta}{\sigma} \left[\ln(x - v_0) - \frac{(z - \alpha)}{\beta} \right]$.

Using the approximation of cumulative normal density fucntion, we then have

$$g(u) = \frac{1}{v_1 - v_0} \frac{1}{\beta} \left[\Phi(k_0) - \Phi(k_1) \right], \text{ where } \Phi(u) = 1 - \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{u^2}{2}\right\}}{\frac{44}{79} + \frac{8}{5}u + \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{u^2 + 3}} \quad [2].$$

The likelihood fucntion can be obtained as follows:

$$L(\alpha, \beta, \sigma^2, v_0, v_1) = \prod_{i=1}^n g(u_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{v_1 - v_0} \frac{1}{\beta} \left[\frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{k_1^2}{2}\right\}}{\frac{44}{79} + \frac{8}{5}k_1 + \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{k_1^2 + 3}} - \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{k_0^2}{2}\right\}}{\frac{44}{79} + \frac{8}{5}k_0 + \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{k_0^2 + 3}} \right].$$

By dual annealing, we can obtained the parameters $\alpha, \beta, \sigma^2, v_0, v_1$ via maximum likellihod estimation.

Then, we have $(\alpha, \beta, \sigma^2, v_0, v_1) = (-9.82447, -8.95156, 0.498934, 0.497639, 0.513974)$.

For more extensions, you may refer to type 1, type 2 or hybrid censored schemes [3].

References

- [1] Pascual, F.G. and Meeker, W.Q. (1999), "Estimating Fatigue Curves with the Random Fatigue-limit Model," *Technometrics*, 41, 277-302.
- [2] Yerukala, R. and Boiroju, N.K. (2015), "Approximations to Standard Normal Distribution Function," *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*, 6, 4, 515-518.
- [3] Balakrishnana, N. and Kundu, D. (2013), "Hybrid censoring: Models, inferential results and applications," *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, 57, 1, 166-209.