

## General Form of Distributions

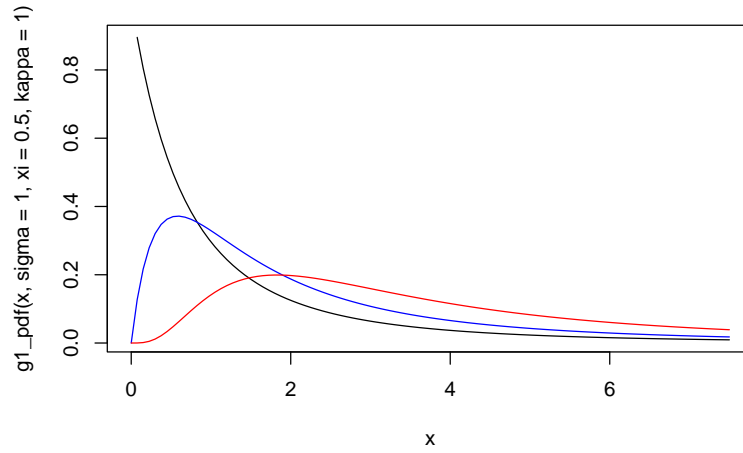
$$F(x) = G\{H_\xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})\}$$

## Parametric Families

1.  $G(v) = v^\kappa, \kappa > 0$

$$F_1(x) = \{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^\kappa$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{\kappa}{\sigma} [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-(1/\xi+1)} \{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^{\kappa-1}$$

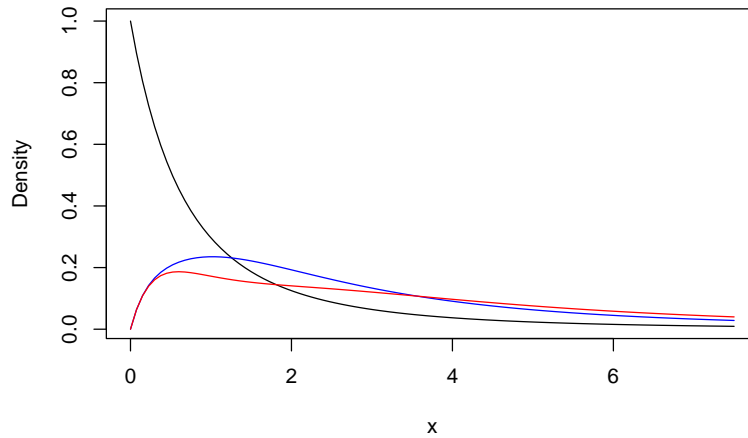


$$F_1^{-1}(U) = \frac{\sigma}{\xi} [(1 - U^{1/\kappa})^{-\xi} - 1]$$

2.  $G(v) = pv^{\kappa_1} + (1-p)v^{\kappa_2}, \kappa_1, \kappa_2 > 0$

$$F_2(x) = p\{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^{\kappa_1} + (1-p)\{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^{\kappa_2}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-(1/\xi+1)} \left( \kappa_1 p \{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^{\kappa_1-1} + \kappa_2 (1-p) \{1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-1/\xi}\}^{\kappa_2-1} \right)$$



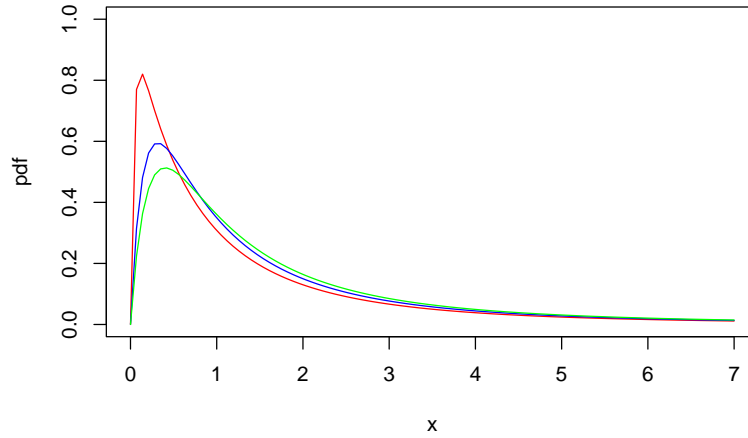
3.  $G(v) = 1 - Q_\delta\{(1 - v)^\delta\}$ ,  $\delta > 0$ ,  $Q_\delta \sim \text{Beta}(1/\delta, 2)$

$$F_3(x) = 1 - Q_\delta\{[1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-\delta/\xi}\}, \quad Q_\delta \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Beta}(1/\delta, 2)$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{1 + \delta}{\delta \sigma} [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-(1/\xi + 1)} \left(1 - [1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-\delta/\xi}\right)$$

```
g3_pdf <- function(x, sigma = sigma, xi = xi, delta = delta) {
  lpdf <- log(1 + delta) - log(delta * sigma) - (1/xi + 1) *
    log(1 + xi * (x/sigma)) + log(1 - (1 + xi * (x/sigma))^-delta/xi)
  return(exp(lpdf))
}
```

```
curve(g3_pdf(x, sigma = 1, xi = 0.5, delta = 25), xlim = c(0,
  7), ylim = c(0, 1), ylab = "pdf", col = "red")
curve(g3_pdf(x, sigma = 1, xi = 0.5, delta = 5), xlim = c(0,
  7), add = TRUE, col = "blue")
curve(g3_pdf(x, sigma = 1, xi = 0.5, delta = 3), xlim = c(0,
  7), add = TRUE, col = "green")
```

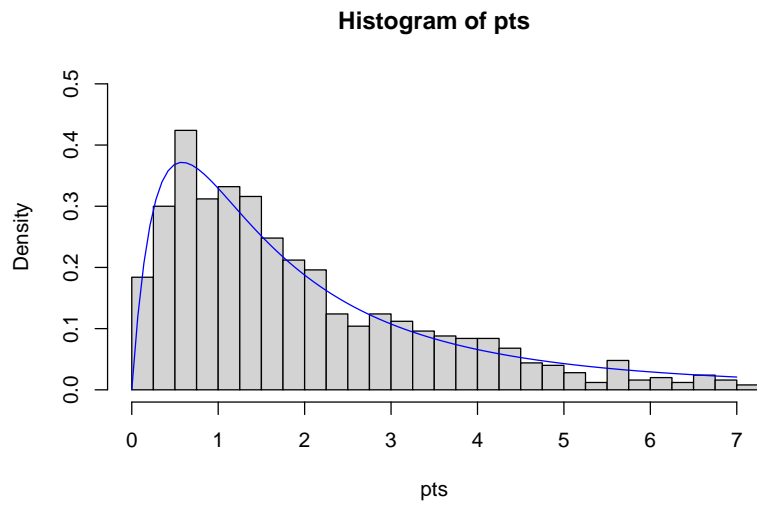


$$F_3^{-1}(U) = \frac{\sigma}{\xi} \left( [Q_\delta^{-1}\{1 - U\}]^{-\xi/\delta} - 1 \right)$$

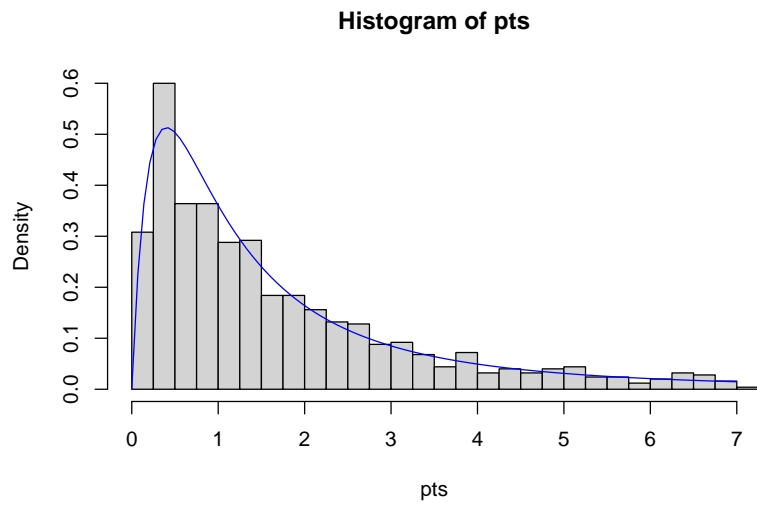
```
g3_cdf_inv <- function(u, sigma = sigma, xi = xi, delta = delta) {
  (sigma/xi) * ((qbeta((1 - u), (1/delta), 2)^(-xi/delta)) -
    1)
}

g3_rng <- function(n, sigma = sigma, xi = xi, delta = delta) {
  g3_cdf_inv(runif(n), sigma, xi, delta)
}
```

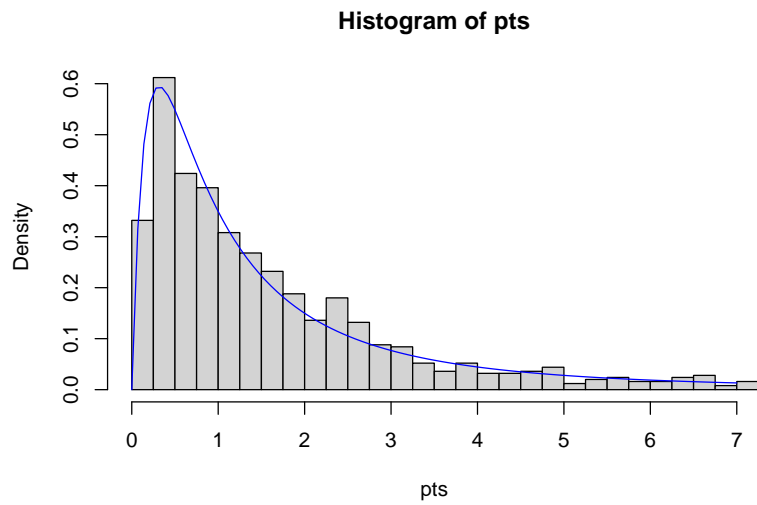
$$\delta = 1$$



$$\delta = 3$$



$$\delta = 5$$



$$4. \ G(v) = [1 - Q_\delta \{(1-v)^\delta\}]^{\kappa/2}, \ \kappa, \delta > 0$$

$$F_4(x) = [1 - Q_\delta \{[1 + \xi(\frac{x}{\sigma})]^{-\delta/\xi}\}]^{\kappa/2}, \quad Q_\delta \stackrel{d}{=} \text{Beta}(1/\delta, 2)$$