# Package 'ComRiskModel'

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Type Package

**Title** Fitting of Complementary Risk Models

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**Depends** R (>= 2.0)

Imports AdequacyModel, graphics, stats

Description Evaluates the probability density function (PDF), cumulative distribution function (CDF), quantile function (QF), random numbers and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of well-known complementary binomial-G, complementary negative binomial-G and complementary geometric-G families of distributions taking baseline models such as exponential, extended exponential, Weibull, extended Weibull, Fisk, Lomax, Burr-XII and Burr-X. The functions also allow computing the goodness-of-fit measures namely the Akaike-information-criterion (AIC), the Bayesian-information-criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood (-2L) function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status. Moreover, some commonly used data sets from the fields of actuarial, reliability, and medical science are also provided. Related works include:

a) Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35. <doi:10.1186/s40488-016-0052-1>.

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# Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of eight well-known probability distributions in connection with complementary G binomial, complementary G negative binomial and complementary G geomatric family of distributions. Moreover, some commonly used data sets from the fields of actuarial, reliability, and medical science are also provided.

ComRiskModel-package Fitting of Complementary risk models

# **Details**

Actuarial data 3

Package: ComRiskModel

Type: Package
Version: 0.2.0
Date: 2023-05-14
License: GPL-2

#### **Maintainers**

Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com>

# Author(s)

Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

## References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35. <doi.org/10.1186/s40488-016-0052-1>.

Actuarial data

The mortality of retired people

# **Description**

The function allows to provide the distributional behavior of the mortality of retired people on disability of the Mexican Institute of Social Security.

## Usage

data\_actuarialm

## **Arguments**

data\_actuarialm

A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

# Details

The data describes the distributional behavior of the mortality of retired people on disability of the Mexican Institute of Social Security. Recently, it is used by Tahir et al. (2021) and fitted the Kumaraswamy Pareto IV distribution.

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#### Value

data\_actuarialm gives the mortality of retired people.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., Cordeiro, G. M., Mansoor, M., Zubair, M., & Alzaatreh, A. (2021). The Kumaraswamy Pareto IV Distribution. Austrian Journal of Statistics, 50(5), 1-22.

Balakrishnan, N., Leiva, V., Sanhueza, A., & Cabrera, E. (2009). Mixture inverse Gaussian distributions and its transformations, moments and applications. Statistics, 43(1), 91-104.

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_actuarialm
summary(x)</pre>
```

Acute Bone Cancer

The survival times of 73 patients with acute bone cancer

# **Description**

The function allows to provide the survival times (in days) of 73 patients who diagnosed with acute bone cancer.

## Usage

data\_acutebcancer

#### **Arguments**

data\_acutebcancer

A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

# **Details**

The data represents the survival times (in days) of 73 patients who diagnosed with acute bone cancer. Recently, the data set is used by Klakattawi, H. S. (2022) and fitted a new extended Weibull distribution.

#### Value

data\_acutebcancer gives the survival times (in days) of 73 patients who diagnosed with acute bone cancer.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Klakattawi, H. S. (2022). Survival analysis of cancer patients using a new extended Weibull distribution. Plos one, 17(2), e0264229.

Alanzi, A. R., Imran, M., Tahir, M. H., Chesneau, C., Jamal, F., Shakoor, S., & Sami, W. (2023). Simulation analysis, properties and applications on a new Burr XII model based on the Bell-X functionalities.

Mansour, M., Yousof, H. M., Shehata, W. A., & Ibrahim, M. (2020). A new two parameter Burr XII distribution: properties, copula, different estimation methods and modeling acute bone cancer data. Journal of Nonlinear Science and Applications, 13(5), 223-238.

# **Examples**

x<-data\_acutebcancer
summary(x)</pre>

Air Conditioning Failure

The data set consists of the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours)

# Description

The function allows to provide the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours).

#### Usage

data\_acfailure

## **Arguments**

data\_acfailure A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

#### **Details**

The data set consists of the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours). Recently, it is used by Bantan et al. (2020) and fitted the unit-Rayleigh distribution.

## Value

data\_acfailure gives the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours).

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Bantan, R. A., Chesneau, C., Jamal, F., Elgarhy, M., Tahir, M. H., Ali, A., ... & Anam, S. (2020). Some new facts about the unit-Rayleigh distribution with applications. Mathematics, 8(11), 1954. Linhart, H., & Zucchini, W. (1986). Model selection. John Wiley & Sons.

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_acfailure
summary(x)</pre>
```

Air Conditioning Failure Unit Interval

The unit interval data set consists of the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours)

# Description

The function allows to provide the unit interval failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours).

## Usage

data\_acfailureunit

# **Arguments**

data\_acfailureunit

A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

## **Details**

The unit interval data set consists of the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours). Recently, it is used by Bantan et al. (2020) and fitted the unit-Rayleigh distribution.

## Value

data\_acfailureunit gives the failure times of the air conditioning system of an airplane (in hours).

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## Author(s)

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R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Bantan, R. A., Chesneau, C., Jamal, F., Elgarhy, M., Tahir, M. H., Ali, A., ... & Anam, S. (2020). Some new facts about the unit-Rayleigh distribution with applications. Mathematics, 8(11), 1954.

Linhart, H., & Zucchini, W. (1986). Model selection. John Wiley & Sons.

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_acfailureunit
summary(x)</pre>
```

Airborne Variations

Variations in airborne exposure on the concentration of urinary metabolites

# **Description**

The function allows to provide the effects of variations in airborne exposure on the concentration of urinary metabolites.

## Usage

data\_airborne

# **Arguments**

data\_airborne A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

# **Details**

The data relates to the effects of variations in airborne exposure on the concentration of urinary metabolites. Recently, it is used by Peter et al. (2021) and fitted the Gamma odd Burr III-G family of distributions.

## Value

data\_airborne gives the effects of variations in airborne exposure on the concentration of urinary metabolites.

8 CB12Bio distribution

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Peter, P. O., Oluyede, B., Bindele, H. F., Ndwapi, N., & Mabikwa, O. (2021). The Gamma Odd Burr III-G Family of Distributions: Model, Properties and Applications. Revista Colombiana de Estadistica, 44(2), 331-368.

Kumagai, S., & Matsunaga, I. (1995). Physiologically based pharmacokinetic model for acetone. Occupational and environmental medicine, 52(5), 344-352.

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_airborne
summary(x)</pre>
```

CB12Bio distribution Complementary Burr-12 binomial distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-12 binomial (CB12Bio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), \ m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the CDF of the baseline Burr-12 distribution, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b\right]^{-k}; \quad a, b, k > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CB12Bio distribution.

## Usage

```
dCB12Bio(x, a, b, k, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCB12Bio(x, a, b, k, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCB12Bio(p, a, b, k, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCB12Bio(n, a, b, k, m, lambda)
mCB12Bio(x, a, b, k, m, lambda, method="B")
```

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# **Arguments**

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) values.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CB12Bio distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
m	The positive parameter of the binomial distribution $m \geq 1$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $a>0$ ).
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $b>0$ ).
k	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $k>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CB12Bio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CB12Bio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

"BFGS" is set as the default.

# Value

dCB12Bio gives the (log) probability function. pCB12Bio gives the (log) distribution function. qCB12Bio gives the quantile function. rCB12Bio generates random values. mCB12Bio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

# Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B., & Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. Journal of quality technology, 30(4), 386-394.

10 CB12Geo distribution

# See Also

```
pCB12Geo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCB12Bio(20,2,0.4,1.2,2,0.7)
dCB12Bio(x,2,1,2,2,0.3)
pCB12Bio(x,2,1,2,2,0.3)
qCB12Bio(0.7,2,1,2,2,0.7)
mCB12Bio(x,0.7,0.1,0.2,0.7,0.7, method="B")</pre>
```

CB12Geo distribution Complementary Burr-12 geomatric distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-12 geomatric (CB12Geo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda) G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Burr-12 CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b\right]^{-k}; \quad a, b, k > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CB12Geo distribution.

## Usage

```
dCB12Geo(x, a, b, k, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCB12Geo(x, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCB12Geo(p, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCB12Geo(n, a, b, k, lambda)
mCB12Geo(x, a, b, k, lambda, method="B")
```

# Arguments

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) values.
p	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CB12Geo distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $a > 0$ ).
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $b>$
	0).

CB12Geo distribution

k The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution (k >

0).

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CB12Geo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CB12Geo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCB12Geo gives the (log) probability function. pCB12Geo gives the (log) distribution function. qCB12Geo gives the quantile function. rCB12Geo generates random values. mCB12Geo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

# Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B., & Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. Journal of quality technology, 30(4), 386-394.

#### See Also

```
pCB12Geo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_airborne
rCB12Geo(20,2,0.4,1.2,0.2)
dCB12Geo(x,2,1,2,0.3)
pCB12Geo(x,2,1,2,0.3)
qCB12Geo(0.7,2,1,2,0.4)
mCB12Geo(x,1.72,0.2,0.2,0.1, method="B")</pre>
```

12 CB12NB distribution

CB12NB distribution Complementary Burr-12 negative binomial distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-12 negative binomial (CB12NB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Burr-12 CDF, it is given by

$$G\left(x\right) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{b}\right]^{-k}; \qquad a, b, k > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CB12NB distribution.

## Usage

```
dCB12NB(x, a, b, k, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCB12NB(x, a, b, k, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCB12NB(p, a, b, k, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCB12NB(n, a, b, k, s, lambda)
mCB12NB(x, a, b, k, s, lambda, method="B")
```

## **Arguments**

_	
x	A vector of (non-negative integer) values.
p	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CB12NB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s>0$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $a > 0$ ).
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $b>0$ ).
k	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ( $k>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1- $F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed 1- $p$ .
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CB12NB distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

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#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CB12NB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCB12NB gives the (log) probability function. pCB12NB gives the (log) distribution function. qCB12NB gives the quantile function. rCB12NB generates random values. mCB12NB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

## References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B., & Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. Journal of quality technology, 30(4), 386-394.

## See Also

pCB12Geo

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_actuarialm
rCB12NB(20,2,0.4,1.2,2,0.2)
dCB12NB(x,2,1,2,2,0.3)
pCB12NB(x,2,1,2,2,0.3)
qCB12NB(0.7,2,1,2,2,0.4)
mCB12NB(x, 2,1,0.2,0.2,0.4, method="B")
```

14 CBXBio distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-X binomial (CBXBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Burr-X CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = [1 - \exp(-x^2)]^a; \quad a > 0$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CBXBio distribution.

# Usage

```
dCBXBio(x, a, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBXBio(x, a, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBXBio(p, a, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBXBio(n, a, m, lambda)
mCBXBio(x, a, m, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

# **Arguments**

Х	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CBXBio distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
m	The positive parameter of the binomial distribution $m \geq 1$ .
а	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-X distribution ( $a > 0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CBXBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CBXBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

## Value

dCBXBio gives the (log) probability function. pCBXBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCBXBio gives the quantile function. rCBXBio generates random values. mCBXBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

CBXGeo distribution 15

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

## See Also

dCB12Geo

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
dCBXBio(x,2,2,0.3)
pCBXBio(x,2,2,0.4)
qCBXBio(0.7,2,2,0.7)
mCBXBio(x,0.2,2,0.3, method="B")</pre>
```

CBXGeo distribution Complementary Burr-X geomatric distribution

## Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-X geomatric (CBXGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)\,G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Burr-X CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = [1 - \exp(-x^2)]^a; \quad a > 0$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CBXGeo distribution.

# Usage

```
dCBXGeo(x, a, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBXGeo(x, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBXGeo(p, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBXGeo(n, a, lambda)
mCBXGeo(x, a, lambda, method="B")
```

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#### **Arguments**

x A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.

p A vector of probablities.

n The number of random values to be generated under the CBXGeo distribution.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-X distribution (a > 0).

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CBXGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CBXGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

# Value

dCBXGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCBXGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCBXGeo gives the quantile function. rCBXGeo generates random values. mCBXGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

# Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

#### See Also

dCB12Geo

CBXNB distribution 17

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
dCBXGeo(x,2,0.3)
pCBXGeo(x,2,0.4)
qCBXGeo(0.7,2,0.7)
mCBXGeo(x,0.2,0.3, method="B")</pre>
```

CBXNB distribution

Complementary Burr-X negative binomial distribution

# Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Burr-X negative binomial (CBXNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Burr-X CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = [1 - \exp(-x^2)]^a; \quad a > 0$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CBXNB distribution.

# Usage

```
dCBXNB(x, a, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBXNB(x, a, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBXNB(p, a, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBXNB(n, a, s, lambda)
mCBXNB(x, a, s, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## Arguments

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CBXNB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $(s > 0)$ .
а	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-X distribution ( $a>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CBXNB distribution is

fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

18 CEEBio distribution

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CBXNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCBXNB gives the (log) probability function. pCBXNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCBXNB gives the quantile function. rCBXNB generates random values. mCBXNB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

## See Also

dCB12Bio

## **Examples**

```
x<-rcBXNB(500,1.5,1.2,0.8)
dCBXNB(x,2,2,0.3)
pCBXNB(x,2,2,0.4)
qCBXNB(0.7,2,2,0.7)
mCBXNB(x,4,0.2,0.3, method="B")
```

CEEBio distribution 19

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated exponential binomial (CEEBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), \, m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x))^{\beta}; \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEEBio distribution.

# Usage

```
dCEEBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEEBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEEBio(p, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEEBio(n, alpha, beta, m, lambda)
mCEEBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, method="B")
```

# **Arguments**

gaments	
x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CEEBio distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
m	The positive parameter of the binomial distribution $m \geq 1$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponential distribution ( $\alpha>0$ ).
beta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponential distribution ( $\beta>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CEEBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEEBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

"BFGS" is set as the default.

20 CEEGeo distribution

## Value

dCEEBio gives the (log) probability function. pCEEBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCEEBio gives the quantile function. rCEEBio generates random values. mCEEBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Bakouch, H. S., Ristic, M. M., Asgharzadeh, A., Esmaily, L., & Al-Zahrani, B. M. (2012). An exponentiated exponential binomial distribution with application. Statistics & Probability Letters, 82(6), 1067-1081.

Nadarajah, S. (2011). The exponentiated exponential distribution: a survey. AStA Advances in Statistical Analysis, 95, 219-251.

#### See Also

pCEEGeo

#### **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCEEBio(20,2,1,2,0.1)
dCEEBio(x,2,1,2,0.2)
pCEEBio(x,2,1,2,0.2)
qCEEBio(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCEEBio(x,0.7,1,2,0.12, method="B")</pre>
```

CEEGeo distribution

Complementary exponentiated exponential geomatric distribution

# Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated exponential geomatric (CEEGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x))^{\beta}; \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEEGeo distribution.

CEEGeo distribution 21

## Usage

```
dCEEGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEEGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEEGeo(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEEGeo(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
mCEEGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

#### **Arguments**

x A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.

p A vector of probablities.

The number of random values to be generated under the CEEGeo distribution.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

alpha The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponentialed exponential

distribution ( $\alpha > 0$ ).

beta The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated exponential

distribution ( $\beta > 0$ ).

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CEEGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEEGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCEEGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCEEGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCEEGeo gives the quantile function. rCEEGeo generates random values. mCEEGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

22 CEENB distribution

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Louzada, F., Marchi, V., & Carpenter, J. (2013). The complementary exponentiated exponential geometric lifetime distribution. Journal of Probability and Statistics, 2013.

Nadarajah, S. (2011). The exponentiated exponential distribution: a survey. AStA Advances in Statistical Analysis, 95, 219-251.

#### See Also

pCExpGeo

# **Examples**

```
x<-rCEEGeo(20,2,1,0.1)
dCEEGeo(x,2,1,0.2)
pCEEGeo (x,2,1,0.2)
qCEEGeo (0.7,2,1,0.2)
mCEEGeo(x,0.2,0.1,0.2, method="B")</pre>
```

CEENB distribution

Complementary exponentiated exponential negative binomial distribution

## Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated exponential negative binomial (CEENB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x))^{\beta}; \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEENB distribution.

## Usage

```
dCEENB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEENB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEENB(p, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEENB(n, alpha, beta, s, lambda)
mCEENB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, method="B")
```

CEENB distribution 23

#### **Arguments**

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CEENB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s>0$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponential distribution ( $\alpha>0$ ).
beta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponential distribution ( $\beta>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1-F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed $1-p$ .
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CEENB distribution is

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEENB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

"BFGS" is set as the default.

fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

# Value

dCEENB gives the (log) probability function. pCEENB gives the (log) distribution function. qCEENB gives the quantile function. rCEENB generates random values. mCEENB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

# References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Bakouch, H. S., Ristic, M. M., Asgharzadeh, A., Esmaily, L., & Al-Zahrani, B. M. (2012). An exponentiated exponential binomial distribution with application. Statistics & Probability Letters, 82(6), 1067-1081.

Nadarajah, S. (2011). The exponentiated exponential distribution: a survey. AStA Advances in Statistical Analysis, 95, 219-251.

24 CEWBio distribution

# See Also

```
pCEEBio
```

# Examples

```
x<-data_guineapigs
dCEENB(x,2,1,2,0.2)
pCEENB(x,2,1,2,0.2)
qCEENB(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCEENB(x,2.2,0.4,0.2,0.2, method="B")</pre>
```

CEWBio distribution

Complementary exponentiated Weibull binomial distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated Weibull binomial (CEWBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}))^{\theta}; \quad \alpha, \beta, \theta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEWBio distribution.

# Usage

```
dCEWBio(x, alpha, beta, theta, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEWBio(x, alpha, beta, theta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEWBio(p, alpha, beta, theta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEWBio(n, alpha, beta, theta, m, lambda)
mCEWBio(x, alpha, beta, theta, m, lambda, method="B")
```

# **Arguments**

		, . ·	•	. * 1
V	A vector of i	non-negative	integer)	annanfilec
^	A vector or	(non-negative	micgel)	quantifics.

p A vector of probablities.

The number of random values to be generated under the CEWBio distribution.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

The positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $m \geq 1$ .

alpha The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull dis-

tribution ( $\alpha > 0$ ).

CEWBio distribution 25

beta The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull dis-

tribution ( $\beta > 0$ ).

theta The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull dis-

tribution ( $\theta > 0$ ).

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the Bell Burr-12 distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEWBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCEWBio gives the (log) probability function. pCEWBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCEWBio gives the quantile function. rCEWBio generates random values. mCEWBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Nadarajah, S., Cordeiro, G. M., & Ortega, E. M. (2013). The exponentiated Weibull distribution: a survey. Statistical Papers, 54, 839-877.

## See Also

```
pCExpGeo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
dCEWBio(x,1,1,0.2,2,0.2)
pCEWBio(x,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)
qCEWBio(0.7,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)
mCEWBio(x,2.55,0.62,5.72,8.30,0.42, method="B")</pre>
```

26 CEWGeo distribution

CEWGeo distribution Complementary exponentiated Weibull geomatric distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated Weibull geomatric (CEWGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}))^{\theta}; \quad \alpha, \beta, \theta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEWGeo distribution.

# Usage

```
dCEWGeo(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEWGeo(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEWGeo(p, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEWGeo(n, alpha, beta, theta, lambda)
mCEWGeo(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, method="B")
```

# **Arguments**

•	Sumone		
	x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.	
	p	A vector of probablities.	
	n	The number of random values to be generated under the CEWGeo distribution.	
	lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .	
	alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\alpha>0$ ).	
	beta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\beta>0$ ).	
	theta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\theta>0$ ).	
	lower.tail	if FALSE then 1- $F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed 1- $p$ .	
	log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).	
	log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).	
	method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CEWGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".	

"BFGS" is set as the default.

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#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEWGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCEWGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCEWGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCEWGeo gives the quantile function. rCEWGeo generates random values.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Mahmoudi, E., & Shiran, M. (2012). Exponentiated Weibull-geometric distribution and its applications. arXiv preprint arXiv:1206.4008.

Nadarajah, S., Cordeiro, G. M., & Ortega, E. M. (2013). The exponentiated Weibull distribution: a survey. Statistical Papers, 54, 839-877.

# See Also

pCExpGeo

# **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
dCEWGeo(x,1,1,0.2,0.2)
pCEWGeo(x,2,1,1.2,0.2)
qCEWGeo(0.7,2,1,1.2,0.2)
mCEWGeo(x,2,1,1.2,0.32, method="B")</pre>
```

28 CEWNB distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponentiated Weibull negative binomial (CEWNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponentiated Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = (1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}))^{\theta}; \qquad \alpha, \beta, \theta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CEWNB distribution.

## Usage

```
dCEWNB(x, alpha, beta, theta, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCEWNB(x, alpha, beta, theta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCEWNB(p, alpha, beta, theta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCEWNB(n, alpha, beta, theta, s, lambda)
mCEWNB(x, alpha, beta, theta, s, lambda, method="B")
```

#### **Arguments**

O	
x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CEWNB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s > 0$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\alpha>0$ ).
beta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\beta>0$ ).
theta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline exponentiated Weibull distribution ( $\theta > 0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CEWNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

"BFGS" is set as the default.

values of the parameters and data values for which the CEWNB distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

CExpBio distribution 29

## Value

dCEWNB gives the (log) probability function. pCEWNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCEWNB gives the quantile function. rCEWNB generates random values. mCEWNB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

## References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Nadarajah, S., Cordeiro, G. M., & Ortega, E. M. (2013). The exponentiated Weibull distribution: a survey. Statistical Papers, 54, 839-877.

#### See Also

pCExpBio

## **Examples**

```
x<-rCEWNB(20,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)

dCEWNB(x,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)

pCEWNB(x,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)

qCEWNB(0.7,2,1,1.2,2,0.2)

mCEWNB(x,2,1,1.2,2,0.2, method="B")
```

CExpBio distribution Complementary exponential binomial distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponential binomial (CExpBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), \, m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x); \qquad \alpha > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CExpBio distribution.

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#### Usage

```
dCExpBio(x, alpha, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCExpBio(x, alpha, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCExpBio(p, alpha, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCExpBio(n, alpha, m, lambda)
mCExpBio(x, alpha, m, lambda, method="B")
```

## **Arguments**

x A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

p A vector of probablities.

n The number of random values to be generated under the CExpBio distribution.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

The positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $m \ge 1$ .

alpha The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponential distribution

 $(\alpha > 0)$ .

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CExpBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CExpBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

# Value

dCExpBio gives the (log) probability function. pCExpBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCExpBio gives the quantile function. rCExpBio generates random values.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

CExpGeo distribution 31

## See Also

```
pCExpGeo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCExpBio(20,2,2,0.5)
dCExpBio(x,2,2,0.5)
pCExpBio(x,2,3,0.5)
qCExpBio(0.7, 2,3,0.5)
mCExpBio(x,1.402,2.52,0.04, method="B")</pre>
```

CExpGeo distribution Complementary exponential geomatric distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponential geomatric (CExpGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x); \qquad \alpha > 0$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CExpGeo distribution.

## Usage

```
dCExpGeo(x, alpha, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCExpGeo(x, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCExpGeo(p, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCExpGeo(n, alpha, lambda)
mCExpGeo(x, alpha, lambda, method="B")
```

# **Arguments**

log

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) values.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CExpGeo distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponential distribution $(\alpha>0).$
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).

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log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CExpGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CExpGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCExpGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCExpGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCExpGeo gives the quantile function. rCExpGeo generates random values. mCExpGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

## References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Louzada, F., Roman, M., & Cancho, V. G. (2011). The complementary exponential geometric distribution: Model, properties, and a comparison with its counterpart. Computational Statistics & Data Analysis, 55(8), 2516-2524.

#### See Also

pCExpGeo

#### **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCExpGeo(20,2,0.5)
dCExpGeo(x,2,0.5)
pCExpGeo(x,2,0.5)
qCExpGeo(0.7, 2,0.5)
mCExpGeo(x,2,0.5, method="B")</pre>
```

CExpNB distribution 33

CExpNB distribution Complementary exponential negative binomial distribution

# Description

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary exponential negative binomial (CExpNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline exponential CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x); \qquad \alpha > 0$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CExpNB distribution.

# Usage

```
dCExpNB(x, alpha, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCExpNB(x, alpha, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCExpNB(p, alpha, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCExpNB(n, alpha, s, lambda)
mCExpNB(x, alpha, s, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

# **Arguments**

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) values.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CExpBio distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s > 0$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline exponential distribution
	$(\alpha > 0)$ .
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed $1$ -p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CExpNB distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CExpNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

## Value

dCExpNB gives the (log) probability function. pCExpNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCExpNB gives the quantile function. rCExpNB generates random values.

# Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

#### See Also

pCExpGeo

#### **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCExpNB(20,2,2,0.5)
dCExpNB(x,2,2,0.5)
pCExpNB(x,2,3,0.5)
qCExpNB(0.7, 2,3,0.5)
mCExpNB(x,0.02,3.8,0.15, method="B")</pre>
```

CFBio distribution

Complementary Fisk binomial distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Fisk binomial (CFBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), \, m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Fisk CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{b}\right]^{-1}; \quad a, b > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CFBio distribution.

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## Usage

```
dCFBio(x, a, b, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCFBio(x, a, b, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCFBio(p, a, b, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCFBio(n, a, b, m, lambda)
mCFBio(x, a, b, m, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

# **Arguments**

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CFBio distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
m	The positive parameter of the binomial distribution $m \geq 1$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution $(a > 0)$ .
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ( $b>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1- $F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed 1- $p$ .
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CFBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

# **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CFBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCFBio gives the (log) probability function. pCFBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCFBio gives the quantile function. rCFBio generates random values. mCFBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

## See Also

pCLGeo

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCFBio(20,2,1,2,0.2)
dCFBio(x,2,1,1,0.3)
pCFBio(x,2,1,1,0.3)
qCFBio(0.7,2,1,1,0.2)
mCFBio(x,0.07,0.102,0.102,0.203, method="B")</pre>
```

CFGeo distribution

Complementary Fisk geomatric distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Fisk geomatric (CFGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Fisk CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b\right]^{-1}; \quad a, b > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CFGeo distribution.

## Usage

```
dCFGeo(x, a, b, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCFGeo(x, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCFGeo(p, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCFGeo(n, a, b, lambda)
mCFGeo(x, a, b, lambda, method="B")
```

CFGeo distribution 37

#### **Arguments**

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CFGeo distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ( $a>0$ ).
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ( $b>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1- $F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CFGeo distribution is

fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CFGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCFGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCFGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCFGeo gives the quantile function. rCFGeo generates random values. mCFGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

## See Also

pCLGeo

38 CFNB distribution

## **Examples**

```
x<-rCFGeo(20,2,1,0.7)
x
dCFGeo(x,2,1,0.1)
pCFGeo(x,2,1,0.1)
qCFGeo(0.7,2,1,0.1)
mCFGeo(x,0.2,0.1,0.1, method="B")</pre>
```

CFNB distribution

Complementary Fisk negative binomial distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Fisk negative binomial (CFNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Fisk CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b\right]^{-1}; \quad a, b > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CFNB distribution.

## Usage

```
dCFNB(x, a, b, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCFNB(x, a, b, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCFNB(p, a, b, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCFNB(n, a, b, s, lambda)
mCFNB(x, a, b, s, lambda, method="B")
```

## **Arguments**

X	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CFNB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
s	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s>0$ .
а	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ( $a > 0$ ).
b	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ( $b>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed $1$ -p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).

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log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CFNB distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CFNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCFNB gives the (log) probability function. pCFNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCFNB gives the quantile function. rCFNB generates random values. mCFNB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

# See Also

```
pCLBio
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_guineapigs
rCFNB(20,2,1,2,0.2)
dCFNB(x,2,1,1,0.3)
pCFNB(x,2,1,1,0.3)
qCFNB(0.7,2,1,1,0.2)
mCFNB(x,0.72,0.7,0.5,0.7, method="B")</pre>
```

40 CLBio distribution

CLBio distribution

Complementary Lomax binomial distribution

# **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Lomax binomial (CLBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), \, m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Lomax CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)\right]^{-q}; \qquad b, q > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CLBio distribution.

# Usage

```
dCLBio(x, b, q, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCLBio(x, b, q, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCLBio(p, b, q, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCLBio(n, b, q, m, lambda)
mCLBio(x, b, q, m, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## **Arguments**

~	5			
	х	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.		
	p	A vector of probablities.		
	n	The number of random values to be generated under the CLBio distribution.		
	lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .		
	m	The positive parameter of the binomial distribution $m \ge 1$ .		
	b	The strictly positive parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution ( $b > 0$ ).		
	q	The strictly positive shapes parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution ( $q>0$ ).		
	lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed $1$ -p.		
	log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).		
	log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).		
	method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CLBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".		

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## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CLBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

## Value

dCLBio gives the (log) probability function. pCLBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCLBio gives the quantile function. rCLBio generates random values. mCLBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

# See Also

pCFGeo

## **Examples**

```
x<-rCLBio(20,2,1,2,0.7)
dCLBio(x,2,1,2,0.5)
pCLBio(x,2,1,2,0.3)
qCLBio(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCLBio(x,0.2,0.1,0.2,0.5, method="B")
```

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Lomax geomatric (CLGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Lomax CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)\right]^{-q}; \quad b, q > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CLGeo distribution.

## Usage

```
dCLGeo(x, b, q, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCLGeo(x, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCLGeo(p, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCLGeo(n, b, q, lambda)
mCLGeo(x, b, q, lambda, method="B")
```

## **Arguments**

A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
A vector of probablities.
The number of random values to be generated under the CLGeo distribution.
The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
The strictly positive parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution $(b > 0)$ .
The strictly positive shapes parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution ( $q>0$ ).
if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CLGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

# **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CLGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

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#### Value

dCLGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCLGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCLGeo gives the quantile function. rCLGeo generates random values. mCLGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Hassan, A. S., & Abdelghafar, M. A. (2017). Exponentiated Lomax geometric distribution: properties and applications. Pakistan Journal of Statistics and Operation Research, 545-566.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

#### See Also

pCFGeo

## **Examples**

```
x<-rCLGeo(20,2,1,0.7)
dCLGeo(x,2,1,0.5)
pCLGeo(x,2,1,0.3)
qCLGeo(0.7,2,1,0.2)
mCLGeo(x,0.2,0.1,0.5, method="B")
```

CLNB distribution

Complementary Lomax negative binomial distribution

#### **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Lomax negative binomial (CLNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Lomax CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)\right]^{-q}; \qquad b, q > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CLNB distribution.

44 CLNB distribution

## Usage

```
dCLNB(x, b, q, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCLNB(x, b, q, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCLNB(p, b, q, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCLNB(n, b, q, s, lambda)
mCLNB(x, b, q, s, lambda, method="B")
```

"BFGS" is set as the default.

## **Arguments**

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CLNB distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s>0$ .
b	The strictly positive parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution ( $b > 0$ ).
q	The strictly positive shapes parameter of the baseline Lomax distribution ( $q>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then 1-F( $x$ ) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.
log	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
log.p	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).
method	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CLNB distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

# Details

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CLNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

## Value

dCLNB gives the (log) probability function. pCLNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCLNB gives the quantile function. rCLNB generates random values. mCLNB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

CWBio distribution 45

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Kleiber, C., & Kotz, S. (2003). Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences. John Wiley & Sons.

#### See Also

pCFBio

# **Examples**

```
x<-rCLNB(20,2,1,2,0.7)
dCLNB(x,2,1,2,0.5)
pCLNB(x,2,1,2,0.3)
qCLNB(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCLNB(x,0.2,0.1,0.2,0.5, method="B")
```

CWBio distribution

Complementary Weibull binomial distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Weibull binomial (CWBio) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{\left[1 - \lambda(1 - G(x))\right]^m - (1 - \lambda)^m}{1 - (1 - \lambda)^m}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), m \ge 1,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}); \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CWBio distribution.

## Usage

```
dCWBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCWBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCWBio(p, alpha, beta, m, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCWBio(n, alpha, beta, m, lambda)
mCWBio(x, alpha, beta, m, lambda, method="B")
```

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#### **Arguments**

x A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.

p A vector of probablities.

n The number of random values to be generated under the CWBio.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

The positive parameter of the binomial distribution  $m \geq 1$ .

alpha The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Weibull distribution ( $\alpha$  >

0).

beta The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Weibull distribution ( $\beta$  >

0).

lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CWBio distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CWBio distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

## Value

dCWBio gives the (log) probability function. pCWBio gives the (log) distribution function. qCW-Bio gives the quantile function. rCWBio generates random values. mCWBio gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Hallinan Jr, A. J. (1993). A review of the Weibull distribution. Journal of Quality Technology, 25(2), 85-93.

Rinne, H. (2008). The Weibull distribution: a handbook. CRC press.

CWGeo distribution 47

## See Also

```
pCExpGeo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-rCWBio(20,2,1,2,0.2)
dCWBio(x,2,1,2,0.2)
pCWBio(x,2,1,2,0.2)
qCWBio(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCWBio(x,2,1,2,0.2, method="B")</pre>
```

CWGeo distribution

Complementary Weibull geomatric distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Weibull geomatric (CWGeo) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G geomatric distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-\lambda)G(x)}{(1-\lambda G(x))}; \qquad \lambda \in (0,1),$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}); \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CWGeo distribution.

# Usage

```
dCWGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCWGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCWGeo(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCWGeo(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
mCWGeo(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

# Arguments

X A	A vector of	(non-negative	integer)	quantiles.
-----	-------------	---------------	----------	------------

p A vector of probablities.

n The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Weibull

geomatric.

lambda The strictly positive parameter of the geometric distribution  $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .

alpha The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Weibull distribution ( $\alpha$  >

0).

0).

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lower.tail if FALSE then 1-F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial

values of the parameters and data values for which the CWGeo distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

#### **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CWGeo distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCWGeo gives the (log) probability function. pCWGeo gives the (log) distribution function. qCWGeo gives the quantile function. rCWGeo generates random values. mCWGeo gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Tojeiro, C., Louzada, F., Roman, M., & Borges, P. (2014). The complementary Weibull geometric distribution. Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation, 84(6), 1345-1362.

Hallinan Jr, A. J. (1993). A review of the Weibull distribution. Journal of Quality Technology, 25(2), 85-93.

Rinne, H. (2008). The Weibull distribution: a handbook. CRC press.

#### See Also

pCExpGeo

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_actuarialm
rCWGeo(20,2,1,0.2)
dCWGeo(x,2,1,0.2)
pCWGeo(x,2,1,0.2)
qCWGeo(0.7,2,1,0.2)
mCWGeo(x,0.2,0.5,0.2, method="B")</pre>
```

CWNB distribution 49

CWNB distribution

Complementary Weibull negative binomial distribution

## **Description**

Evaluates the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs based on the complementary Weibull negative binomial (CWNB) distribution. The CDF of the complementary G negative binomial distribution is as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1 - \lambda G(x))^{-s} - 1}{(1 - \lambda)^{-s} - 1}; \qquad \lambda \in (0, 1), s > 0,$$

where G(x) represents the baseline Weibull CDF, it is given by

$$G(x) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x^{\beta}); \qquad \alpha, \beta > 0.$$

By setting G(x) in the above Equation, yields the CDF of the CWNB distribution.

#### Usage

```
dCWNB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCWNB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCWNB(p, alpha, beta, s, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCWNB(n, alpha, beta, s, lambda)
mCWNB(x, alpha, beta, s, lambda, method="B")
```

## **Arguments**

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
р	A vector of probablities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the CWBio.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $\lambda \in (0,1)$ .
S	The positive parameter of the negative binomial distribution $s>0$ .
alpha	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Weibull distribution ( $\alpha>0$ ).
beta	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Weibull distribution ( $\beta>0$ ).
lower.tail	if FALSE then $1$ -F(x) are returned and quantiles are computed 1-p.

log if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p). log.p if TRUE, probabilities p are given for exp(p).

method the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the intial values of the parameters and data values for which the CWNB distribution is

fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN".

"BFGS" is set as the default.

50 Guinea Pigs

## **Details**

These functions allow for the evaluation of the PDF, CDF, QF, random numbers and MLEs of the unknown parameters with the standard error (SE) of the estimates of the CWNB distribution. Additionally, it offers goodness-of-fit statistics such as the AIC, BIC, -2L, A test, W test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value, and convergence status.

#### Value

dCWNB gives the (log) probability function. pCWNB gives the (log) distribution function. qCWNB gives the quantile function. rCWNB generates random values. mCWNB gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

## Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and M.H Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and M.H Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Tahir, M. H., & Cordeiro, G. M. (2016). Compounding of distributions: a survey and new generalized classes. Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications, 3, 1-35.

Hallinan Jr, A. J. (1993). A review of the Weibull distribution. Journal of Quality Technology, 25(2), 85-93.

Rinne, H. (2008). The Weibull distribution: a handbook. CRC press.

# See Also

```
pCExpGeo
```

## **Examples**

```
x<-data_actuarialm
rCWNB(20,2,1,2,0.2)
dCWNB(x,2,1,2,0.2)
pCWNB(x,2,1,2,0.2)
qCWNB(0.7,2,1,2,0.2)
mCWNB(x,0.2,0.1,0.2,0.1, method="B")</pre>
```

Guinea Pigs

The survival times of guinea pigs infected

#### **Description**

The function allows to provide survival times (in days) of 72 guinea pigs infected with virulent tubercle bacilli.

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## Usage

data\_guineapigs

#### **Arguments**

data\_guineapigs

A vector of (non-negative integer) values.

#### **Details**

The data set represents the survival times (in days) of 72 guinea pigs infected with virulent tubercle bacilli. Recently, the data set is used by Alyami et al.(2022) and fitted the Topp-Leone modified Weibull model.

#### Value

data\_guineapigs gives the survival times (in days) of 72 guinea pigs infected with virulent tubercle bacilli.

#### Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and H.M Tahir.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and H.M Tahir <mht@iub.edu.pk>.

#### References

Bjerkedal, T. (1960). Acquisition of Resistance in Guinea Pies infected with Different Doses of Virulent Tubercle Bacilli. American Journal of Hygiene, 72(1), 130-48.

Chesneau, C., & El Achi, T. (2020). Modified odd Weibull family of distributions: Properties and applications. Journal of the Indian Society for Probability and Statistics, 21, 259-286.

Khosa, S. K., Afify, A. Z., Ahmad, Z., Zichuan, M., Hussain, S., & Iftikhar, A. (2020). A new extended-f family: properties and applications to lifetime data. Journal of Mathematics, 2020, 1-9.

Alyami, S. A., Elbatal, I., Alotaibi, N., Almetwally, E. M., Okasha, H. M., & Elgarhy, M. (2022). Topp-Leone Modified Weibull Model: Theory and Applications to Medical and Engineering Data. Applied Sciences, 12(20), 10431.

Kemaloglu, S. A., & Yilmaz, M. (2017). Transmuted two-parameter Lindley distribution. Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods, 46(23), 11866-11879.

## **Examples**

x<-data\_guineapigs
summary(x)</pre>

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