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A NEW GENERALIZED-UPPER RECORD VALUES-G FAMILY OF LIFETIME DISTRIBUTIONS

Omid Kharizmi1, Ali SaadatiniK2, and G.G. Hamedani3

1Department of Statistics, Faculty of Sciences, Vali-e-Asr university of Rafsanjan, P.O.Box: 7713936417 IRAN.
2Department of Statistics, Faculty of Sciences, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, IRAN
3Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, USA.

Abstract. A new family of lifetime distributions is introduced via distribution of the upper record values, the well-known concept in survival analysis and reliability engineering. Some important properties of the proposed model including quantile function, hazard function, order statistics are obtained in a general setting. A special case of this new family is proposed by considering the exponential and Weibull distribution as the parent distributions. In addition estimating unknown parameters of specialized distribution is examined from the perspective of the traditional statistics. A simulation study is presented to investigate the bias and mean square error of the maximum likelihood estimators. Moreover, one example of real data set is studied; point and interval estimations of all parameters are obtained by maximum likelihood and bootstrap (parametric and non-parametric) procedures. Finally, the superiority of the proposed model in terms of the parent exponential distribution over other known distributions is shown via the example of real observations.

1. Introduction

The statistical distribution theory has been widely explored by researchers in recent years. Given the fact that the data from our surrounding environment follow various statistical models, it is necessary to extract and develop appropriate high-quality models. In addition, sometimes it is necessary to provide applications from...
existing models. For more details, see the Samuel et al. (2018) and Ababneh et al. (2018).

Recently, Alzaatreh et al. (2013) have introduced a new model of lifetime distributions, which the researchers refer to its special case as generalized—G distribution. It is based on the combination of one arbitrary CDF $F$ of a continuous random variable $X$ with the baseline CDF $G$. The integration form of new CDF $H$ is stated as

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{F(1)} \int_{-\infty}^{G(x)} f(t)dt, \; x \in R,$$

where $f$ is the corresponding density function of $F$ and $F(1) = P(X \leq 1)$. This interesting method attracted the attention of some researchers. Generating new model based on this method resulted in creating very flexible statistical modeling.

The upper and lower record values, in a sequence of independent and identically distributed (iid) random variables $X_1, X_2, ...,$ have applications in different areas of applied probability and reliability engineering. Let $X_i$’s have a common absolutely continuous distribution $G$ with survival function $\bar{G}$. Define a sequence of record times $U(n), n = 1, 2, ...,$, as follows:

$$U(n+1) = \min \{ j : j > U(n), \; X_j > X \}, \; n \geq 1,$$

with $U(1) = 1$. Then, the sequence of upper record values \{R^n, n \geq 1\} is defined by $R^n = X_{U(n)}, n \geq 1$, where $R^1 = X_1$. The survival function of $R^n$ is given by

$$\bar{G}_n^U(t) = \bar{G}(t) \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \frac{[-\log \bar{G}(t)]^x}{x!}, \; t \geq 0, \; n = 1, 2,....$$

The corresponding CDF of the random variable $R^n$ is

$$G_n^U(t) = 1 - \bar{G}(t) \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \frac{[-\log \bar{G}(t)]^x}{x!}, \; t \geq 0, \; n = 1, 2,....$$
likelihood and bootstrap estimation procedures to estimate the unknown parameters of the new model for complete data set. In addition, the asymptotic confidence intervals and parametric and non-parametric bootstrap confidence intervals are calculated.

2. New general model and its properties

In this section, we provide the structure of our new model and some of its main properties in a general setting. Motivated by the idea of Alzaatreh et al. (2013), a new class of statistical distributions is proposed. The new model is constructed by implementing Alzaatreh idea to the upper record value distribution $G_{U_n}(t)$. Let the non-negative random variable $X$ have CDF $F$ and PDF $f$, respectively. In view of (1), the CDF of new general class of lifetime distributions is defined as:

$$H(x, n) = \frac{1}{F(1)} \int_0^{G_{U_n}(x)} f(t) dt = \frac{F(G_{U_n}(x))}{F(1)}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad n = 1, 2,...$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

The (PDF) is

$$h(x, n) = \frac{g_{U_n}(x)}{F(1)} f(G_{U_n}(x)), \quad x > 0, \quad n = 1, 2,...$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where $g_{U_n}(x)$ is the PDF of the $n$– upper record value distribution and

$$g_{U_n}(x) = g(x) \frac{[-\log \bar{G}(x)]^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}, \quad x > 0, \quad n = 1, 2,...$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

Using (2) and (4), the survival $\bar{H}(x, n)$ and the hazard rate $r(x, n)$ functions for $GURG$ distribution are given, respectively, by:

$$\bar{H}(x, n) = 1 - \frac{F(G_{U_n}(x))}{F(1)}$$

and

$$r(x, n) = \frac{g_{U_n}(x) f(G_{U_n}(x))}{F(1) - F(G_{U_n}(x))}, \quad x > 0, \quad n = 1, 2,...$$

The $p$th quantile $x_p$ of the $GURG$ distribution can be obtained from

$$x_p = G_{U_n}^{-1} \left( F^{-1}(F(1)p) \right),$$

where $G_{U_n}^{-1}$ is the inverse function of CDF $G_{U_n}^U$. 
3. Special case based on the parent Weibull and Exponential Distributions

Let \( G(x) = 1 - e^{-\alpha x^\beta} \), \( F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \) and \( n = 2 \). From (2) we have:

\[
H(x) = H(x, n = 2) = \frac{1}{F(1)} \int_{-\infty}^{G(x)+\tilde{G}(x) \log \tilde{G}(x)} f(t) dt
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \left[ 1 - e^{-\lambda (G(x)+\tilde{G}(x) \log \tilde{G}(x))} \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda}} e^{-\lambda \left(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta (1+\alpha x^\beta)}\right)}, \quad x \geq 0.
\]

The corresponding PDF is:

\[
h(x) = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta \lambda}{1-e^{-\lambda}} x^{2\beta-1} e^{-\alpha x^\beta} e^{-\lambda \left(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta (1+\alpha x^\beta)}\right)},
\]

where \( x > 0, \alpha, \lambda, \beta > 0 \).

The survival and hazard rate functions are

\[
\tilde{H}(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda \left(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta (1+\alpha x^\beta)}\right)}\right),
\]

and

\[
r(x) = \frac{h(x)}{H(x)} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta \lambda}{1-e^{-\lambda}} x^{2\beta-1} e^{-\alpha x^\beta} e^{-\lambda \left(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta (1+\alpha x^\beta)}\right)}
\]

\[
\left(1 - e^{-\lambda \left(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta (1+\alpha x^\beta)}\right)}\right)^{-1},
\]

respectively.

Figure 1. Plots of the GUREW(\( \alpha, \beta, \lambda \)) density (left) and failure rate function (right) for selected values of \( \alpha, \beta, \lambda \).
3.1. Some properties of the GUREW distribution. In this section, we obtain some properties of the GUREW distribution, such as quantiles, moments, moment generating function and order statistics distribution. The characterizations of GUREW distribution are presented in subsection 3.5.

3.2. Quantiles. For the GUREW distribution, the $p$th quantile $x_p$ is the solution of $H(x_p) = p$, hence

$$x_p = \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} W_{-1} \left( -e^{-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \log(1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda})p) \right) \right) \right)^{1/\beta}, \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1,$$

which is the base of generating GUREW random variates, where $W_{-1}$ denotes the negative branch of the Lambert function.

3.3. Moments and Moment generating function. In this subsection, moments and related measures including coefficients of variation, skewness and kurtosis are presented. Tables of values for the first six moments, standard deviation ($SD$), coefficient of variation ($CV$), coefficient of skewness ($CS$) and coefficient of kurtosis ($CK$) are also presented. The $r$th moment of the GUREW distribution, denoted by $\mu^r$, is

$$\mu^r = E(X^r) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{t=0}^{k} \sum_{j=0}^{t} \frac{(-1)^k (-1)^t (-1)^{j} j!}{(1 - e^{-\lambda})(t + 1)} \frac{\alpha^{j+1} \lambda^{k+1}}{E_{XW}[X^{r+(j+1)\beta}]},$$
where $X_W \sim \text{Weibull}(\alpha(t + 1), \beta)$ and $E_{X_W}[X^{r+(j+1)\beta}] = \frac{\Gamma(1+ \frac{r+(j+1)\beta}{\alpha(t+1)})}{(\alpha(t+1))^{r+(j+1)\beta}}$.

The variance, $CV$, $CS$, and $CK$ are given by

$$\sigma^2 = \mu' - \mu^2, \quad CV = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu^2 - \mu^2}}{\mu} = \frac{\mu^2 - 1}{\mu^2},$$

$$CS = \frac{E[(X - \mu)^3]}{[E(X - \mu)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu'_3 - 3\mu_2' + 2\mu^3}{(\mu'_2 - \mu^2)^{3/2}},$$

and

$$CK = \frac{E[(X - \mu)^4]}{[E(X - \mu)^2]^2} = \frac{\mu'_4 - 4\mu'_3 + 6\mu^2\mu'_2 - 3\mu^4}{(\mu'_2 - \mu^2)^2},$$

respectively. Table 1 lists the first six moments of the GUREW distribution for selected values of the parameters, when $\beta = 3$. Table 2 lists the first six moments of the GUREW distribution for selected values of the parameters, when $\beta = 0.5$. These values can be determined numerically using R.

The moment generating function of the GUREW distribution is given by

$$E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{t} \frac{(-1)^i(-1)^k \lambda^{k+1} k!}{i!} \Gamma(j+2) (1 - e^{-\lambda}) E_{X_G}[e^{\lambda e^{(j+1)i}}],$$

where $X_G \sim \text{Gamma}(j+2, \alpha(t+1))$.

| $\mu'_r$ | $\beta = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5$ | $\beta = 0.5, \lambda = 1.5$ | $\beta = 1.5, \lambda = 0.5$ | $\beta = 1.5, \lambda = 1.5$ |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $\mu'_1$ | 0.5671076       | 0.3992706       | 0.6706747       | 0.5884041       |
| $\mu'_2$ | 1.179537        | 0.709571        | 0.5688418       | 0.4399216       |
| $\mu'_3$ | 5.38217         | 3.07405         | 0.5671076       | 0.3992693       |
| $\mu'_4$ | 42.7557         | 24.04752        | 0.6488483       | 0.4256478       |
| $\mu'_5$ | 521.4693        | 291.9992        | 0.832901        | 0.519231        |
| $\mu'_6$ | 9033.24         | 5051.822        | 1.179537        | 0.709571        |
| SD      | 0.9262429       | 0.7417237       | 0.3343124       | 0.3061082       |
| CV      | 1.6332755       | 1.8576967       | 0.4944904       | 0.5202346       |
| CS      | 4.706703        | 5.762384        | 0.8405167       | 1.051078        |
| CK      | 44.17227        | 65.22099        | 3.881779        | 4.575555        |
Table 2. Moments of the GUREW distribution for selected parameter values when $\beta = 0.5$.

| $\mu_i$ | $\alpha = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5$ | $\alpha = 1, \lambda = 1$ | $\alpha = 1.5, \lambda = 1.5$ | $\alpha = 2, \lambda = 2$ |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| $\mu'_1$ | 20.33652                      | 4.299195                 | 1.597077                    | 0.7470063                |
| $\mu'_2$ | 1478.852                      | 74.72371                 | 11.35314                    | 2.721693                 |
| $\mu'_3$ | 218312                        | 2993.463                 | 196.7392                    | 25.74113                 |
| $\mu'_4$ | 48809999                      | 23124985                 | 299005.4                    | 12245.5                  |
| $\mu'_5$ | 4.637651e+12                  | 3540458803               | 20691289                    | 476369.5                 |
| SD      | 32.638596                     | 7.499375                 | 2.966898                    | 1.470943                 |
| CV      | 1.604925                      | 1.744367                 | 1.857705                    | 1.969118                 |
| CS      | 4.168103                      | 5.189165                 | 5.762391                    | 6.433476                 |
| CK      | 30.14692                      | 53.11153                 | 65.221                      | 81.28218                 |

3.4. Order statistics. Order statistics play an important role in probability and statistics. In this subsection, we present the distribution of the $i$th order statistic from the GUREW distribution. The PDF of the $i$th order statistic from the GUREW PDF, $f_{GUREW}(x)$, is given by

$$f_{i:n}(x) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!((n-i))!} f_{GUREW}(x) [F_{GUREW}(x)]^{i-1} [1 - F_{GUREW}(x)]^{n-i}$$

Using the binomial expansion

$$[1 - F_{GUREW}(x)]^{n-i} = \sum_{m=0}^{n-i} \binom{n-i}{m} (-1)^m [F_{GUREW}(x)]^m,$$

we have

$$f_{i:n}(x) = \frac{1}{B(i, n - i + 1)} \sum_{m=0}^{n-i} \binom{n-i}{m} (-1)^m [F_{GUREW}(x)]^m + i - 1 f_{GUREW}(x)$$

3.5. Characterization Results. This section is devoted to the characterizations of the GUREW distribution in different directions: (i) based on the ratio of two truncated moments; (ii) in terms of the reverse hazard function and (iii) based on the conditional expectation of certain function of the random variable. Note that (i) can be employed also when the cdf does not have a closed form. We would also like to mention that due to the nature of GUREW distribution, our characterizations may be the only possible ones. We present our characterizations (i) – (iii) in three subsections.
Characterizations based on two truncated moments. This subsection deals with the characterizations of GUREW distribution based on the ratio of two truncated moments. Our first characterization employs a theorem due to Glänzel (1987), see Theorem 1 of Appendix A. The result, however, holds also when the interval \( H \) is not closed, since the condition of the Theorem is on the interior of \( H \).

**Proposition 3.5.1.** Let \( X : \Omega \to (0, \infty) \) be a continuous random variable and let \( q_1(x) = x^{-\alpha} e^{\lambda(1-e^{-\alpha x^\beta}(1+\alpha x^\beta))} \) and \( q_2(x) = q_1(x) e^{-\alpha x^\beta} \) for \( x > 0 \). The random variable \( X \) has PDF (6) if and only if the function \( \xi(x) \) defined in Theorem 1 is of the form

\[
\xi(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\alpha x^\beta}, \quad x > 0.
\]

Proof. Suppose the random variable \( X \) has PDF (6), then

\[
(1 - F(x)) E[q_1(X) \mid X \geq x] = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{1 - e^{-\alpha x^\beta}}, \quad x > 0,
\]

and

\[
(1 - F(x)) E[q_2(X) \mid X \geq x] = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{2(1 - e^{-\alpha x^\beta})} e^{-2\alpha x^\beta}, \quad x > 0.
\]

Further,

\[
\xi(x) q_1(x) - q_2(x) = -\frac{q_1(x)}{2} e^{-\alpha x^\beta} < 0, \quad \text{for} \quad x > 0.
\]

Conversely, if \( \xi(x) \) is of the above form, then

\[
s'(x) = \frac{\xi'(x) q_1(x)}{\xi(x) q_1(x) - q_2(x)} = \alpha \beta x^{\beta-1}, \quad x > 0,
\]

and consequently

\[
s(x) = \alpha x^\beta, \quad x > 0.
\]

Now, according to Theorem 1, \( X \) has density (6).

**Corollary 3.5.1.** Let \( X : \Omega \to (0, \infty) \) be a continuous random variable and let \( q_1(x) \) be as in Proposition A.1. The random variable \( X \) has PDF (6) if and only if there exist functions \( q_2 \) and \( \xi \) defined in Theorem 1 satisfying the following differential equation

\[
\frac{\xi'(x) q_1(x)}{\xi(x) q_1(x) - q_2(x)} = \alpha \beta x^{\beta-1}, \quad x > 0.
\]

**Corollary 3.5.2.** The general solution of the differential equation in Corollary 3.5.1 is

\[
\xi(x) = e^{\alpha x^\beta} \left[ -\int \alpha \beta x^{\beta-1} e^{-\alpha x^\beta} (q_1(x))^{-1} q_2(x) \, dx + D \right],
\]

where \( D \) is a constant. We like to point out that one set of functions satisfying the above differential equation is given in Proposition 3.5.1 with \( D = 0 \). Clearly, there are other triplets \((q_1, q_2, \xi)\) which satisfy conditions of Theorem 1.
3.5.2. Characterization in terms of reverse hazard function. The reverse hazard function, \( r_F \), of a twice differentiable distribution function, \( F \), is defined as
\[
r_F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{F(x)}, \quad x \in \text{support of } F.
\]

In this subsection we present a characterization of GUREW distribution in terms of the reverse hazard function.

**Proposition 3.5.2.** Let \( X : \Omega \to (0, \infty) \) be a continuous random variable. The random variable \( X \) has PDF (6) if and only if its reverse hazard function \( r_F(x) \) satisfies the following differential equation
\[
r_F'(x) + \alpha \beta x^{\beta-1} r_F(x) = \alpha^2 \beta^2 (2\beta - 1) x^{2(\beta - 1)} e^{-\alpha x^\beta}, \quad x > 0.
\]

Proof. If \( X \) has PDF (6), the clearly the above differential equation holds. Now, if this equation holds, the
\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left( e^{\alpha x^\beta} r_F(x) \right) = \alpha^2 \beta^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( x^{2\beta - 1} \right), \quad x > 0,
\]
from which we obtain the reverse hazard function corresponding to the PDF (6).

3.5.3. Characterization based on the conditional expectation of certain function of the random variable. In this subsection we employ a single function \( \psi \) of \( X \) and characterize the distribution of \( X \) in terms of the truncated moment of \( \psi(X) \). The following proposition has already appeared in Hamedani’s previous work (2013), so we will just state it here which can be used to characterize GUREW distribution.

**Proposition 3.5.3.** Let \( X : \Omega \to (e, f) \) be a continuous random variable with cdf \( F \). Let \( \psi(x) \) be a differentiable function on \((e, f)\) with \( \lim_{x \to f^-} \psi(x) = 1 \). Then for \( \delta \neq 1 \),
\[
E[\psi(X) \mid X \leq x] = \delta \psi(x), \quad x \in (e, f)
\]
implies that
\[
\psi(x) = (F(x))^\frac{1}{\delta - 1}, \quad x \in (e, f).
\]

**Remark 3.5.1.** For \((e, f) = (0, \infty)\), \( \psi(x) = \frac{1}{(1-e^{-x})^{1/\lambda}} e^{-\left(1-e^{-x^\beta}(1+\alpha x^\alpha)\right)} \) and \( \delta = \frac{1}{\lambda + 1} \), Proposition 3.5.3 provides a characterization of GUREW.

4. Inference procedure

In this section, we consider estimation of the unknown parameters of the GUREW(\( \alpha, \beta, \lambda \)) distribution via maximum likelihood method and bootstrap estimation.
4.1. **Maximum likelihood estimation.** Let \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) be a random sample from the GUREW distribution and \( \Delta = (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \) be the vector of parameters. The log-likelihood function is given by

\[
L = L(\Delta) = 2n \log \alpha + n \log \beta + n \log \frac{\lambda}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} + (2\beta - 1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log x_i - \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^\beta - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - e^{-\alpha x_i^\beta (1 + \alpha x_i^\beta)}\right). \tag{9}
\]

The elements of the score vector are given by

\[
\frac{dL}{d\alpha} = \frac{2n}{\alpha} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^\beta - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{2\beta} e^{-\alpha x_i^\beta} = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{dL}{d\beta} = \frac{n}{\beta} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log x_i - \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^\beta \log x_i - \alpha^2 \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{2\beta} \log x_i e^{-\alpha x_i^\beta} = 0,
\]

and

\[
\frac{dL}{d\lambda} = \frac{n e^{-\lambda}}{1 - e^{-\lambda}} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - e^{-\alpha x_i^\beta (1 + \alpha x_i^\beta)}\right) = 0.
\]

respectively.

The maximum likelihood estimate, \( \hat{\Delta} \) of \( \Delta = (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \) is obtained by solving the nonlinear equations \( \frac{dL}{d\alpha} = 0, \frac{dL}{d\beta} = 0, \frac{dL}{d\lambda} = 0 \) simultaneously. These equations do not have closed forms so, the values of the parameters \( \alpha, \lambda \) and \( \beta \) must be found using iterative methods. Therefore, the maximum likelihood estimate, \( \hat{\Delta} \) of \( \Delta = (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \) can be determined using an iterative method such as the Newton-Raphson procedure.

4.2. **Bootstrap estimation.** The parameters of the fitted distribution can be estimated by parametric (resampling from the fitted distribution) or non-parametric (resampling with replacement from the original data set) bootstraps resampling (see Efron and Tibshirani, 1994). These two parametric and nonparametric bootstrap procedures are described as below.

**Parametric bootstrap procedure:**

1. Estimate \( \theta \) (vector of unknown parameters), say \( \hat{\theta} \), by using the MLE procedure based on a random sample.
2. Generate a bootstrap sample \( \{X_1^*, \ldots, X_m^*\} \) using \( \hat{\theta} \) and obtain the bootstrap estimate of \( \theta \), say \( \hat{\theta}^* \), from the bootstrap sample based on the MLE procedure.
(3) Repeat Step 2 \( NBOOT \) times.
(4) Order \( \hat{\theta}_1, \ldots, \hat{\theta}_{NBOOT} \) as \( \hat{\theta}_{(1)}, \ldots, \hat{\theta}_{(NBOOT)} \). Then obtain \( \gamma \)-quantiles and \( 100(1-\alpha)\% \) confidence intervals for the parameters.

In the case of \( GUREW \) distribution, the parametric bootstrap estimators (PBs) of \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \lambda \), are \( \hat{\alpha}_{PB}, \hat{\beta}_{PB} \) and \( \hat{\lambda}_{PB} \), respectively.

**Nonparametric bootstrap procedure**

(1) Generate a bootstrap sample \( \{X_1^*, \ldots, X_n^*\} \), with replacement from the original data set.
(2) Obtain the bootstrap estimate of \( \theta \) with MLE procedure, say \( \hat{\theta}^* \), by using the bootstrap sample.
(3) Repeat Step 2 \( NBOOT \) times.
(4) Order \( \hat{\theta}_1^*, \ldots, \hat{\theta}_{NBOOT}^* \) as \( \hat{\theta}^*_{(1)}, \ldots, \hat{\theta}^*_{(NBOOT)} \). Then obtain \( \gamma \)-quantiles and \( 100(1-\alpha)\% \) confidence intervals for the parameters.

In the case of \( GUREW \) distribution, the nonparametric bootstrap estimators (NPBs) of \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \lambda \), are \( \hat{\alpha}_{NPB}, \hat{\beta}_{NPB} \) and \( \hat{\lambda}_{NPB} \), respectively.

5. **Algorithm and a simulation study**

In this section, we give an algorithm for generating the random data \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) from the \( GUREW \) distribution and hence a simulation study is done to evaluate the performance of the MLEs.

5.1. **Algorithm.** Here, we obtain an algorithm for generating the random data \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) from the \( GUREW \) distribution as follows.

The algorithm is based on generating random data from the inverse CDF of the \( GUREW \) distribution.

- Generate \( U_i \sim Uniform(0,1); \ i = 1, \ldots, n \),
- set

\[
X_i = \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} W_{-1} \left( -e^{-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \log(1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda})U_i) \right) \right) \right)^{1/\beta},
\]

where \( W_{-1} \) denote the negative branch of the Lambert function.

5.2. **Monte Carlo simulation study.** Here, we assess the performance of the MLE’s of the parameters with respect to the sample size \( n \) for the \( GUREW \) distribution. The assessment of the performance is based on a simulation study via Monte Carlo method. Let \( \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta} \) and \( \hat{\lambda} \) be the MLEs of the parameters \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \lambda \), respectively. We calculate the mean square error (MSE) and bias of the MLE’s of the parameters \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \lambda \) based on the simulation results of 2000 independent replications. Results are summarized in Table 3 for different values of \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \lambda \). From Table 3 the results verify that MSE of the MLE’s of the parameters decrease
Table 3. MSEs and Average biases(values in parentheses) of the simulated estimates.

|        | \( \alpha = 2 \) | \( \beta = 0.5 \) | \( \lambda = 0.5 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.5782 (0.1286)  | 3.7220 (0.0262)  | 0.0082 (0.0070)  |
| 50     | 0.5484 (0.1170)  | 3.7073 (-0.0058) | 0.0057 (-0.0058) |
| 100    | 0.4796 (0.1137)  | 3.4564 (-0.0365) | 0.0040 (-0.0117) |
| 200    | 0.3955 (0.0774)  | 3.1149 (0.0061)  | 0.0030 (-0.0134) |

|        | \( \alpha = 2 \) | \( \beta = 1 \) | \( \lambda = 1 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.8754 (0.3646)  | 4.8570 (0.0593)  | 0.2866 (-0.0577) |
| 50     | 0.8185 (0.3408)  | 4.3000 (0.0907)  | 0.2953 (-0.5256) |
| 100    | 0.6055 (0.2053)  | 4.0039 (0.3363)  | 0.2927 (-0.5301) |
| 200    | 0.4345 (0.1305)  | 3.1229 (0.4160)  | 0.2856 (-0.5276) |

|        | \( \alpha = 1.5 \) | \( \beta = 1.5 \) | \( \lambda = 1.5 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.6282 (0.3410)  | 4.6770 (-0.5706) | 0.0650 (-0.0135) |
| 50     | 0.5480 (0.2777)  | 4.6123 (-0.3817) | 0.0438 (-0.0450) |
| 100    | 0.4122 (0.1702)  | 4.1145 (-0.1196) | 0.0284 (-0.0428) |
| 200    | 0.3085 (0.1111)  | 3.1749 (-0.0368) | 0.0188 (-0.0417) |

|        | \( \alpha = 0.5 \) | \( \beta = 2 \) | \( \lambda = 2 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.1439 (0.1702)  | 8.8891 (-0.6927) | 0.1047 (-0.0097) |
| 50     | 0.1472 (0.1552)  | 5.5487 (-0.5219) | 0.0773 (-0.0453) |
| 100    | 0.1072 (0.1136)  | 4.2505 (-0.2866) | 0.0450 (-0.0544) |
| 200    | 0.0815 (0.0845)  | 3.2902 (-0.1761) | 0.0296 (-0.0529) |

|        | \( \alpha = 1 \) | \( \beta = 1 \) | \( \lambda = 1 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.2922 (0.1631)  | 4.0435 (-0.2354) | 0.0297 (-0.0041) |
| 50     | 0.2635 (0.1397)  | 4.1884 (-0.1596) | 0.0213 (-0.0189) |
| 100    | 0.2186 (0.0984)  | 3.6548 (0.0001)  | 0.0140 (-0.0253) |
| 200    | 0.1774 (0.0895)  | 3.1011 (-0.0176) | 0.0100 (-0.0303) |

|        | \( \alpha = 0.5 \) | \( \beta = 1.5 \) | \( \lambda = 1.5 \) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \( n \) |                  |                  |                  |
| 30     | 0.1469 (0.1499)  | 4.5239 (-0.5508) | 0.0641 (-0.0076) |
| 50     | 0.1378 (0.1378)  | 4.3793 (-0.3924) | 0.0444 (-0.0400) |
| 100    | 0.1094 (0.0994)  | 3.8707 (-0.1563) | 0.0289 (-0.0439) |
| 200    | 0.0675 (0.0696)  | 2.8043 (-0.1028) | 0.0172 (-0.0396) |

with respect to sample size \( n \) for all the parameters. So, the MLEs of \( \alpha \), \( \beta \) and \( \lambda \) are consistent estimators.
6. Practical data application

In this section, we present an application of the GUREW distribution to a practical data set to illustrate its flexibility among a set of competitive models. In order to achieve this goal, we consider a real data set corresponding to the remission times (in months) of a random sample of 128 bladder cancer patients. These data were previously studied by Lee and Wang (2003). This data set consists of the following observations:

0.08 0.20 0.40 0.50 0.51 0.81 0.90 1.05 1.19 1.26 1.35 1.40 1.46 1.76 2.02 2.02 2.07 2.09 2.23 2.26 2.46 2.54 2.62 2.64 2.69 2.69 2.75 2.83 2.87 3.02 3.25 3.31 3.36 3.36 3.48 3.52 3.57 3.64 3.70 3.82 3.88 4.18 4.23 4.26 4.33 4.34 4.40 4.50 4.51 4.87 4.98 5.06 5.09 5.17 5.32 5.34 5.41 5.49 5.62 5.71 5.85 6.25 6.54 6.76 6.93 6.94 6.97 7.09 7.26 7.28 7.32 7.39 7.59 7.62 7.63 7.66 7.87 7.93 8.26 8.37 8.53 8.65 8.66 9.02 9.22 9.47 9.74 10.06 10.34 10.66 10.75 11.25 11.64 11.79 11.98 12.02 12.03 12.07 12.63 13.11 13.29 13.80 14.24 14.76 14.77 14.83 15.96 16.62 17.12 17.14 17.36 18.10 19.13 20.28 21.73 22.69 23.63 25.74 25.82 26.31 32.15 34.26 36.66 43.01 46.12 79.05

Graphical measure: The total time test ($TTT$) plot due to Aarset (1987) is an important graphical approach to verify whether the data can be applied to a specific distribution or not. According to Aarset (1987), the empirical version of the $TTT$ plot is given by plotting $T(r/n) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} y_{i:n} + (n - r)y_{r:n}/\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i:n}$ against $r/n$, where $r = 1, \ldots, n$ and $y_{i:n}(i = 1, \ldots, n)$ are the order statistics of the sample. Aarset (1987) showed that the hazard function is constant if the $TTT$ plot is graphically presented as a straight diagonal, the hazard function is increasing (or decreasing) if the $TTT$ plot is concave (or convex). The hazard function is U-shaped if the $TTT$ plot is convex and then concave, if not, the hazard function is unimodal. The $TTT$ plots for data set is presented in Fig 3. These plots indicate that the empirical hazard rate functions of the data set is upside-down bathtub shapes. Therefore, the GUREW distribution is appropriate to fit this data set.

6.1. Bootstrap inference for GUREW parameters. In this section, we obtain point and 95% confidence interval (CI) estimation of the GUREW parameters by parametric and non-parametric bootstrap methods. We provide results of bootstrap estimation in Table 4 for the complete data set. It is interesting to observe the joint distribution of the bootstrapped values in a scatter plot in order to understand the potential structural correlation between the parameters. The corresponding plots of the bootstrap estimation are shown in Fig 4.

6.2. MLE inference and comparison with other models. Now, we fit the GUREW distribution to a data set and compare it with Lidley, Generalized Lindley (GL), Gamma Lindley (GaL), Power Lindley (PL), Exponential Lindley (EL), gamma, generalized exponential, exponential and Weibull distributions. Table 5 shows the $MLE$s of the parameters, log-likelihood, Akaike information criterion ($AIC$), Cramér von Mises($W^*$), AndersonDarling ($A^*$) and $p-value(P)$ statistics
Figure 3. Scaled-TTT plot of the data set.

Table 4. Bootstrap point and interval estimation of the parameters $\alpha$, $\beta$ and $\lambda$.

|            | parametric bootstrap | non-parametric bootstrap |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|            | point estimation     | CI                       | point estimation     | CI                       |
| $\alpha$  | 0.183                | (0.055,0.336)            | 0.172                | (0.052,0.313)            |
| $\beta$   | 0.770                | (0.602,0.913)            | 0.765                | (0.578,0.906)            |
| $\lambda$ | 3.703                | (0.775,46.763)           | 3.898                | (1.100,66.902)           |

for the data set. The $GUREW$ distribution provides the best fit for the data set as it shows the lowest AIC, $A^*$ and $W^*$ than other considered models. The relative histograms, fitted $GUREW$, Lindley, $GL$, $GaL,EXP$, $PL$, $EL$, gamma, generalized exponential and Weibull PDFs for data are plotted in Fig 5. The plots of the empirical and fitted survival functions, $P - P$ plots and $Q - Q$ plots for the $GUREW$ and other fitted distributions are displayed in Fig 5 and Fig 6 respectively. These plots also support the results in Table 5. We compare the $GUREW$ model with a set of competitive models, namely:

(i) Lindley distribution (Lindley, 1958). The one-parameter Lindley density function is given by

$$f(x; \beta) = \frac{\beta^2}{1 + \beta} (1 + x) e^{-\beta x}; \quad x > 0,$$

where $\beta > 0$. 
Figure 4. Parametric (left) and non-parametric (right) bootstrapped values of parameters of the GUREW distribution for the real data.

(ii) Generalized Lindley distribution ($GL$) (Zakerzadeh and Dolati, 2009). The three-parameter $GL$ density function is given by
\[ f(x; \theta, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\theta^{\alpha+1}}{(\theta + \beta)\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}x^{\alpha-1}(\alpha + \beta x)e^{-\theta x}; \quad x > 0, \]
where $\theta > 0, \alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

(iii) Exponentiated Lindley distribution ($EL$) (Nadarajah et al., 2011). The two-parameter $EL$ density function is given by
\[ f(x; \theta, \alpha) = \frac{\alpha\theta^2}{(1 + \theta)(1 + x)}e^{-\theta x}\left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{\theta x}{1 + \theta}\right)e^{-\theta x}\right]^{\alpha-1}; \quad x > 0, \]
where $\theta > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$.

(iv) Power Lindley distribution ($PL$) (Ghitany et al., 2013). The two-parameter $PL$ density function is given by
\[ f(x; \theta, \alpha) = \frac{\alpha\theta^2}{\theta + 1}(1 + x)\alpha^{-1}e^{-\theta x}; \quad x > 0, \]
where $\alpha > 0$ and $\theta > 0$.

(v) Gamma Lindley distribution ($GaL$) (Zeghdoudi and Nedjar, 2015). The two-parameter $GaL$ density function is given by
\[ f(x; \theta, \alpha) = \frac{\theta^2}{\alpha(1 + \theta)}[(\alpha + \alpha\theta - \theta)x + 1]e^{-\theta x}; \quad x > 0, \]
where $\theta > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$.

(vi) The two-parameter Weibull distribution is given by
\[ f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}x^{\alpha-1}e^{-(\frac{x}{\beta})^\alpha}; \quad x > 0. \]
where $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.

(vii) The two-parameter Gamma distribution is given by
\[ f(x; \alpha, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta}; \quad x > 0 \]
where $\alpha > 0$ and $\theta > 0$ and $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty t^{\alpha-1} e^{-t} dt$.

(viii) The one parameter Exponential distribution is given by
\[ f(x; \lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \]
where $\lambda > 0$.

(ix) The two-parameter generalized exponential (GE) distribution is given by
\[ f(x; \alpha, \lambda) = \alpha \lambda e^{-\lambda x} (1 - e^{-\lambda x})^{\alpha-1}; \quad x > 0 \]
where $\alpha > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$.

![Figure 5. Estimated densities and Empirical and Estimated cdf for the data set.](image)

7. Conclusion

In this article, a new model for the lifetime distributions is introduced and its main properties are discussed. A special submodel of this family is taken up by considering exponential distributions in place of the parent distribution $F$ and Weibull distribution in place of the parent distribution $G$. We show that the proposed distribution has variability of hazard rate shapes such as increasing, decreasing and upside-down bathtub shapes. From a practical point of view, we show that the proposed distribution is more flexible than some commonly known statistical distributions for a given data set.
Figure 6. Q-Q and P-P plots for the data set.

Table 5. Parameter estimates (standard errors), log-likelihood values and goodness of fit measures

| Model      | MLEs of parameters (s.e) | Log-likelihood | AIC     | BIC     | A* | W* | K.S | P     |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----|----|-----|-------|
| **GUREW**  | \( \hat{\alpha} = 0.17 (0.06) \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 3.94 (3.02) \) | -409.78 | 825.56  | 834.12  | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.99  |
| **Lindley** | \( \hat{\beta} = 0.19 (0.01) \) | -419.52 | 841.05  | 843.91  | 2.78 | 0.51 | 0.11 | 0.06  |
| **GL**     | \( \hat{\delta} = 1.25e - 01 \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 1.71e - 01 \) \( \hat{\beta} = 3.03e - 05 \) | -413.36 | 832.73  | 841.29  | 0.77 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.49  |
| **PL**     | \( \hat{\theta} = 0.29 (0.03) \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 0.83 (0.04) \) | -413.35 | 830.79  | 836.41  | 0.78 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.59  |
| **EL**     | \( \hat{\theta} = 0.16 (0.01) \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 0.73 (0.09) \) | -416.28 | 836.57  | 842.27  | 1.32 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.21  |
| **GaL**    | \( \hat{\theta} = 0.10 (0.02) \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 0.09 (0.03) \) | -414.34 | 832.68  | 838.38  | 1.17 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.31  |
| **GE**     | \( \hat{\alpha} = 1.41 (0.14) \) \( \hat{\lambda} = 0.69 (0.09) \) | -413.07 | 830.15  | 835.85  | 0.71 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.51  |
| **EXP**    | \( \hat{\lambda} = 0.10 (0.009) \) | -414.34 | 830.68  | 833.53  | 1.17 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.31  |
| **Weibull**| \( \hat{\alpha} = 1.04 (0.06) \) \( \hat{\beta} = 0.56 (0.85) \) | -414.08 | 832.17  | 837.87  | 0.95 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.55  |
| **Gamma**  | \( \hat{\alpha} = 1.17 (0.13) \) \( \hat{\theta} = 0.12 (0.01) \) | -413.36 | 830.73  | 836.43  | 0.77 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.49  |

Appendix A

**Theorem 1.** Let \((\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})\) be a given probability space and let \( H = [a, b] \) be an interval for some \( d < b \) (\( a = -\infty, b = \infty \) might as well be allowed). Let \( X : \Omega \to H \) be a continuous random variable with the distribution function \( F \) and...
let $q_1$ and $q_2$ be two real functions defined on $H$ such that
\[ E[q_2(X) \mid X \geq x] = E[q_1(X) \mid X \geq x] \xi(x), \quad x \in H, \]
is defined with some real function $\eta$. Assume that $q_1, q_2 \in C^1(H)$, $\xi \in C^2(H)$ and $F$ is twice continuously differentiable and strictly monotone function on the set $H$. Finally, assume that the equation $q_1 = q_2$ has no real solution in the interior of $H$. Then $F$ is uniquely determined by the functions $q_1, q_2$ and $\xi$, particularly
\[ F(x) = \int_a^x C \frac{\xi'(u)}{\xi(u) q_1(u) - q_2(u)} \exp(-s(u)) \, du, \]
where the function $s$ is a solution of the differential equation $s' = \frac{\xi'}{q_1 - q_2}$ and $C$ is the normalization constant, such that $\int_H dF = 1$.

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