



Parameter Estimation Methods and Applications of the Power Topp-Leone Distribution

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Highlights

- We propose a new generalization for Topp-Leone (PTL) distribution with one more shape parameter.
- PTL is argued through different estimation procedures.
- A comparison is implemented between different estimates through a simulation study.

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Abstract

We display the power Topp-Leone (PTL) distribution with two parameters. The following major features of the PTL distribution are investigated: quantile measurements, certain moment's measures, residual life function, and entropy measure. Maximum likelihood, least squares, Cramer von Mises, and weighted least squares approaches are used to estimate the PTL parameters. A numerical illustration is prepared to compare the behavior of the achieved estimates. Data analysis is provided to scrutinize the flexibility of the PTL model matched with Topp-Leone distribution.

1. INTRODUCTION

The origin of Topp-Leone (TL) distribution can be referred to [1] who introduced it. They obtained moments of the TL distribution as well as modeled it for some failure data. General formulae for some measures of moments and hazard rate function (hrf) motivation to the distribution have been discussed in [2]. [3] proposed the reflected generalized TL model, explored its properties and applied financial data in fitting income distribution. Some reliability measures of the TL model have been studied in [4]. Formulae of single and product moments based on order statistics were given in [5].

The density function of the TL distribution is J-shaped. A TL distribution's probability density function (pdf) is denoted by

$$f(z; \gamma) = 2z^{\gamma-1}(1-z)(2-z)^{\gamma-1}, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1, \gamma > 0. \quad (1)$$

The cumulative distribution function (cdf) related to Equation (1) is given by:

$$F(z; \gamma) = z^{\gamma}(2-z)^{\gamma}. \quad (2)$$

Constructions of the TL distribution have been found to be useful in several fields. Many efforts have been made by notable authors to propose new generalized and extended forms of TL model, for instance; TL inverse Weibull distribution [6]; TL geometric distribution [7], TL Nadarajah-Haghighi distribution [8],

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TL linear exponential distribution [9], new power TL (PTL) family [10], type II generalized TL family [11], type II PTL family [12], TL odd Fréchet distribution [13], inverse TL distribution [14] transmuted TL power function distribution [15], and TL inverse Lomax distribution [16] among others.

However, besides TL distribution there exist several unit distributions proposed recently by many researchers including; unit Johnson S_U distribution [17], unit generalized half normal distribution [18], logit slash distribution [19], truncated power Lomax distribution [20], and unit Burr-XII distribution [21]. So, the main aim here is to provide a new unit model related to the TL with an extra shape parameter, the so-called PTL distribution using the transformation, $T = Z^{1/\beta}$, where Z has TL distribution. The motivations of new distribution are (i) to give more desirable properties due to the extra parameter; (ii) to yield more flexibility in the form of its hrf and pdf, (iii) to produce kurtosis flexibility of the PTL distribution than the base TL model. In addition to real data analysis, properties and parameter estimates utilising maximum likelihood (ML), least squares (LS), weighted least squares (WLS), and Cramer-von-Mises (CV) techniques are considered.

The following sections are included in the paper's layout. Section 2 defines the PTL distribution. Section 3 investigates the statistical characteristics of the PTL distribution. ML, LS, WLS, and CV estimators for model parameters are developed in Section 4. Section 5 includes a numerical inquiry. Section 6 contains data analysis. The essay concludes with a summary and conclusion.

2. GENESIS OF POWER TOPP-LEONE DISTRIBUTION

Herein, we contribute to the notion of PTL distribution.

Definition:

If we use the power transformation $T = Z^{1/\beta}$, and Z is a TL distribution with density function, we may say that a random variable T has the power TL (PTL) distribution. The cdf of the PTL distribution with shape parameters γ and β , denoted by $T \sim PTL(\gamma, \beta)$, is as follows:

$$F(t; \gamma, \beta) = P(T \leq t) = P(Z^{1/\beta} \leq t) = P(Z \leq t^{1/\beta}) = F_Z(t^{1/\beta}),$$

where $F_Z(t^{1/\beta})$ is the cdf of TL distribution. Hence the cdf of the PTL distribution is written as:

$$F(t; \gamma, \beta) = t^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t^\beta)^\gamma; \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad \gamma, \beta > 0. \quad (3)$$

The pdf of the PTL distribution corresponding to Equation (3) is formed as follows:

$$f(t; \gamma, \beta) = 2\gamma\beta t^{\gamma\beta-1} (2 - t^\beta)^{\gamma-1} (1 - t^\beta); \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad \gamma, \beta > 0. \quad (4)$$

For, $\beta = 1$, the pdf in Equation (4) yields the TL distribution. Plots of density for particular parameter values are exhibited in Figure 1. Its pdf is a very flexible model with diverse shapes.

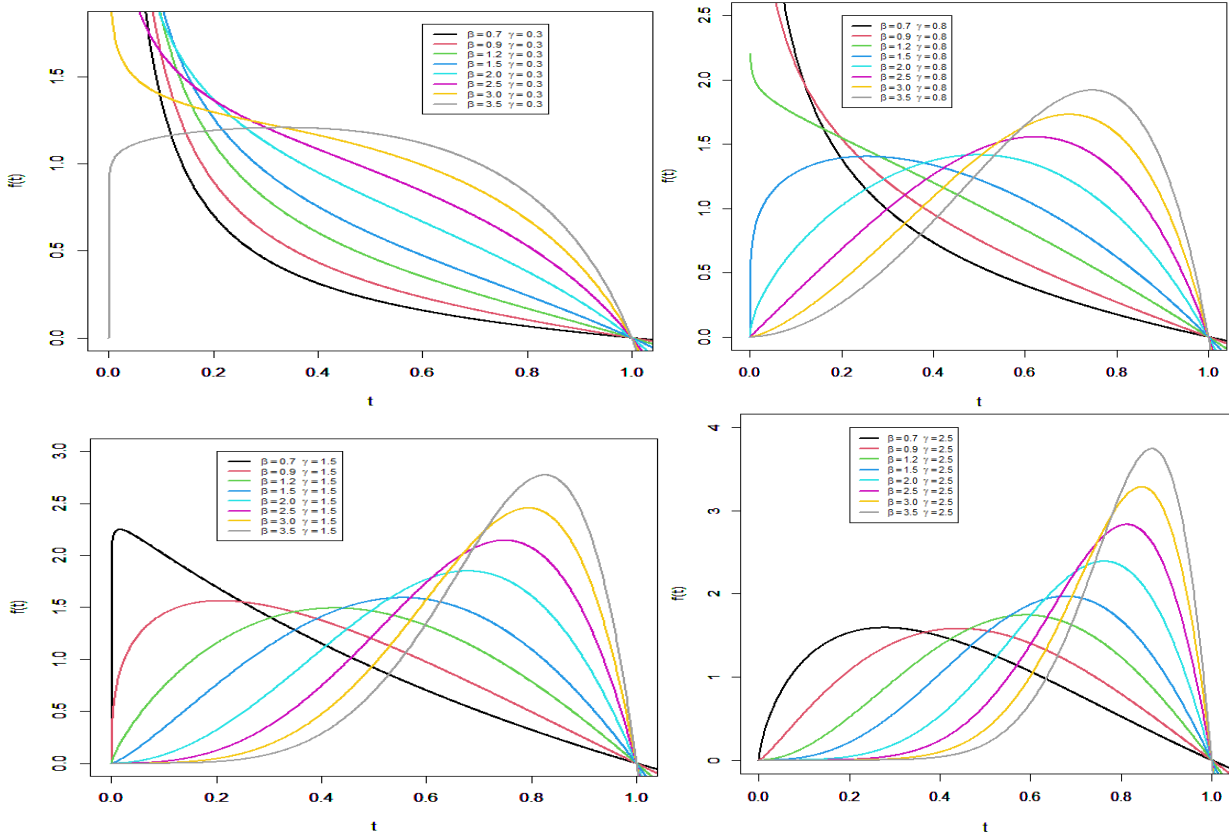


Figure 1. The PTL model's pdf plots for various parameter values

The survival function $S(t; \gamma, \beta)$, the hrf $\zeta(t; \gamma, \beta)$ and the cumulative hrf $v(t; \gamma, \beta)$ of the PTL distribution are respectively, given by:

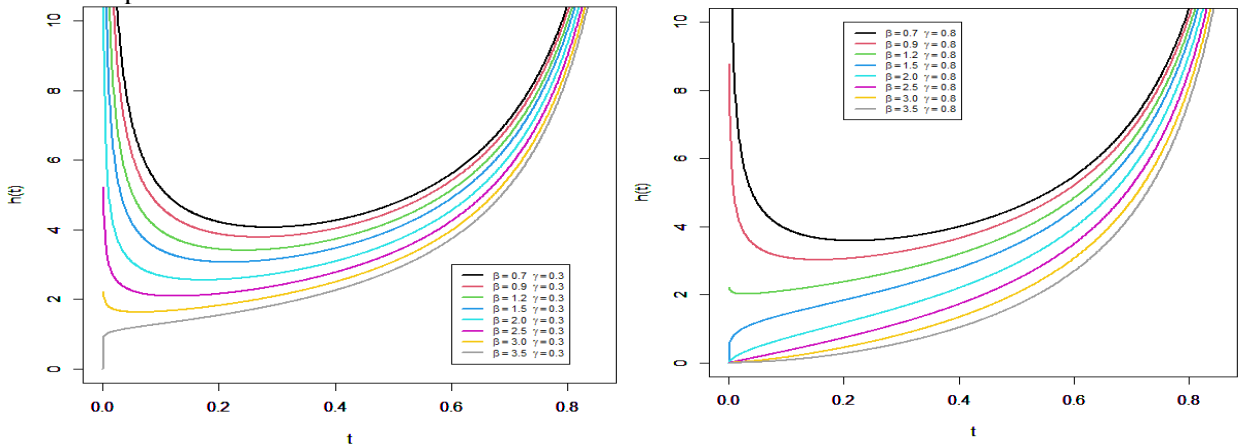
$$S(t; \gamma, \beta) = 1 - t^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t^\beta)^\gamma,$$

$$\zeta(t; \gamma, \beta) = 2\gamma\beta t^{\gamma\beta-1} (2 - t^\beta)^{\gamma-1} (1 - t^\beta) \{1 - t^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t^\beta)^\gamma\}^{-1},$$

and,

$$v(t; \gamma, \beta) = -\ln[1 - t^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t^\beta)^\gamma].$$

Plots of the hrf are demonstrated for specific parameters value in Figure 2. We conclude that the hrf earns various shapes so it can be modeled for different real data.



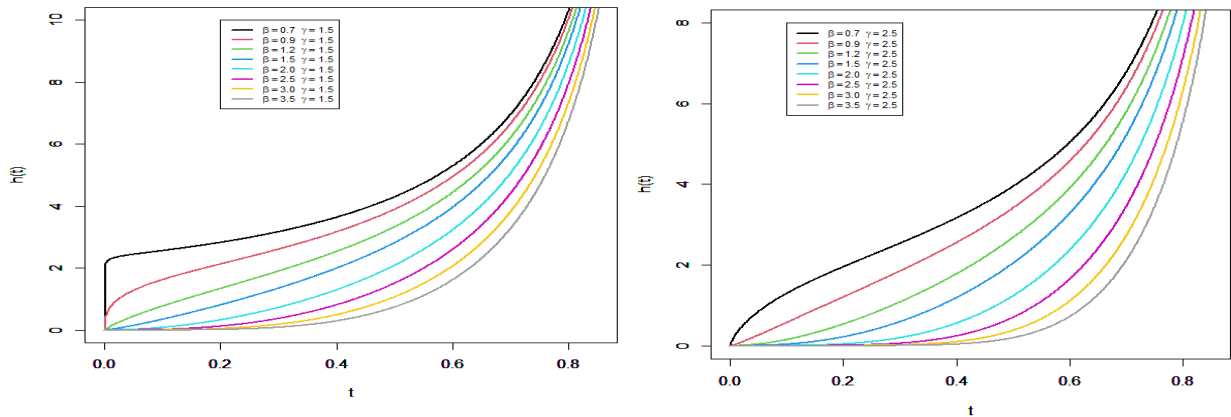


Figure 2. The PTL model's hrf plots for various parameter values

3. SOME OF ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES

Herein, the pivotal characteristics of the PTL distribution are formulated.

3.1. Moments

An explicit expression of the r^{th} moment for the PTL is produced from (4) as follows

$$\mu'_r = 2\gamma\beta \int_0^1 t^{r+\gamma\beta-1} (2-t^\beta)^{\gamma-1} (1-t^\beta) dt. \quad (5)$$

Suppose that, $y = t^\beta$, then Equation (5) will be as follows

$$\mu'_r = 2\gamma \int_0^1 y^{\left(\frac{r}{\beta}\right)+\gamma-1} (2-y)^{\gamma-1} (1-y) dy. \quad (6)$$

Let, $z = 1 - y$, and by using the binomial expansion, then Equation (6) will be simplified to

$$\begin{aligned} \mu'_r &= 2\gamma \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \binom{\gamma-1}{q} \int_0^1 (1-z)^{\left(\frac{r}{\beta}\right)+\gamma-1} z^{q+1} dz \\ &= 2\gamma \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \binom{\gamma-1}{q} B\left(\frac{r}{\beta} + \gamma, q + 2\right). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Setting $r=1, 2, 3, 4$ in Equation (7), we obtain the first four moments about zero. Furthermore, based on (7), the moment generating function of the PTL distribution is provided by:

$$M_t(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^r}{r!} \mu'_r = \sum_{r,q=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\gamma x^r}{r!} \binom{\gamma-1}{q} B\left(\frac{r}{\beta} + \gamma, q + 2\right).$$

The r^{th} central moment (μ_r) of T is given by:

$$\mu_r = E(T - \mu'_1)^r = \sum_{\ell=0}^r (-1)^\ell \binom{r}{\ell} (\mu'_1)^\ell \mu'_{r-\ell}.$$

Moments values of order 1–4, variance (σ^2), skewness (Sw) and kurtosis (Kr) of the PTL distribution for specific parameters values (a) ($\gamma = 0.3, \beta = 0.8$), (b) ($\gamma = 0.3, \beta = 1.5$), (c) ($\gamma = 0.3, \beta = 2.5$), (d) ($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 0.8$), (e) ($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 1.5$), (f) ($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 2.5$), and (g) ($\gamma = 2.5, \beta = 0.8$), are recorded (Table 1).

Table 1. Some Moments Measures for Assigned Parameters Values

μ'_s	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
μ'_1	0.113	0.223	0.346	0.346	0.53	0.668	0.442
μ'_2	0.045	0.104	0.186	0.173	0.328	0.477	0.244
μ'_3	0.024	0.061	0.118	0.103	0.222	0.358	0.154
μ'_4	0.015	0.041	0.083	0.068	0.16	0.278	0.105
σ^2	0.032	0.054	0.066	0.053	0.046	0.031	0.049
Sw	2.092	1.094	0.485	0.531	-0.088	-0.481	0.216
Kr	7.088	3.272	2.163	2.4	2.206	2.669	2.216

It is reported from Table 1 that the values of μ'_1 and σ^2 get larger for increasing values of γ and β . The behavior of distribution is left-skewed, right-skewed, and leptokurtic.

Next, s^{th} incomplete moment of T represented by $\pi_s(t) = E(X^s | X < t)$ is derived from Equation (4) as follows:

$$\pi_s(t) = (2)^\gamma \gamma \beta \left\{ \int_0^t x^{s+\gamma\beta-1} (1-x^\beta/2)^{\gamma-1} dx - \int_0^t x^{s+\beta+\gamma\beta-1} (1-x^\beta/2)^{\gamma-1} dx \right\}. \quad (8)$$

Let, $y = x^\beta/2$, then Equation (8) will be formed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_s(t) &= 2^{2\gamma+\frac{s}{\beta}} \gamma \int_0^{\frac{(t)^\beta}{2}} y^{\frac{s}{\beta}+\gamma-1} (1-y)^{\gamma-1} dy - 2^{2\gamma+\frac{s}{\beta}+1} \gamma \int_0^{\frac{(t)^\beta}{2}} y^{\frac{s}{\beta}+\gamma} (1-y)^{\gamma-1} dy \\ &= 2^{2\gamma+\frac{s}{\beta}} \gamma \left[B\left(\frac{s}{\beta} + \gamma, \gamma, \frac{(t)^\beta}{2}\right) - 2B\left(\frac{s}{\beta} + \gamma + 1, \gamma, \frac{(t)^\beta}{2}\right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $B(\dots, t)$ is the incomplete beta function. The Bonferroni and Lorenz curves are two notable applications of incomplete moments. The PTL model's Lorenz and Bonferroni curves are given by:

$$LZ(t) = \frac{2^{2\gamma+\beta-1} \left[B(\beta^{-1} + \gamma, \gamma, (t)^\beta/2) - 2B(\gamma + \beta^{-1} + 1, \gamma, (t)^\beta/2) \right]}{\sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \binom{\gamma-1}{q} B(\beta^{-1} + \gamma, q+2)},$$

and,

$$BF(t) = \left[t^{\gamma\beta} (2-t^\beta)^\gamma \right]^{-1} LZ(t).$$

3.2. Residual and Reversed Residual Life Functions

The n^{th} moment of the residual lifetime (MRL) is specified as follows:

$$\zeta_n(t) = (S(t))^{-1} \int_t^\infty (x-t)^n f(x) dx. \quad (10)$$

the n^{th} MRL of PTL model is given by applying binomial expansion and pdf (Equation 4) in Equation (10),

$$\zeta_n(t) = \frac{2\gamma\beta}{S(t; \gamma, \beta)} \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n}{r} t^{n-r} \int_t^1 x^{r+\gamma\beta-1} (2-x^\beta)^\gamma (1-x^\beta) dx. \quad (11)$$

Let, $y = x^\beta$, then Equation (11) is as follows:

$$\varsigma_n(t) = \frac{2\gamma}{S(t; \gamma, \beta)} \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n}{r} t^{n-r} \int_{t^\beta}^1 y^{\frac{r}{\beta} + \gamma - 1} (2-y)^{\gamma-1} (1-y) dy.$$

After simplification, the n^{th} MRL of the PTL distribution holds the form as follows:

$$\varsigma_n(t) = \frac{2\gamma}{S(t; \gamma, \beta)} \sum_{r=0}^n \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-r} \binom{\gamma-1}{p} \binom{n}{r} t^{n-r} B\left(\frac{r}{\beta} + \gamma, p+2, (1-t^\beta)\right), \quad (12)$$

where, $B(\dots, x)$ denotes the incomplete beta function. When we put $n=1$ in (12), we get the mean residual life of the PTL distribution, which is important in a number of disciplines such as industrial dependability and biological science, among others.

Furthermore, the n^{th} moment of reversed residual life (RRL) may be calculated as follows:

$$\varepsilon_n(t) = \frac{1}{F(t)} \int_0^t (x-t)^n f(x) dx.$$

Using binomial series and density (Equation 4), the n^{th} moment of the RRL of the PTL distribution is generated as

$$\varepsilon_n(t) = \frac{1}{F(t; \gamma, \beta)} \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^{n-r} \binom{n}{r} t^{n-r} 2^{2\gamma+n/\beta} \gamma \left[B\left(\frac{n}{\beta} + \gamma, \gamma, t^\beta/2\right) - 2B\left(\frac{n}{\beta} + \gamma + 1, \gamma, t^\beta/2\right) \right]. \quad (13)$$

The mean of RRL is given by setting $n=1$ in Equation (13).

3.3. Rényi Entropy

Measure of uncertainty of T is called the entropy. The Rényi entropy of T for continuous random variable with range R is given by:

$$\rho_R(T) = \{1/(1-\lambda)\} \ln \left\{ \int_R f(t)^\lambda dt \right\}, \quad \lambda \neq 1, \lambda > 0. \quad (14)$$

The pdf; $(f(t; \gamma, \beta))^\lambda$, of the PTL distribution can be formed as follows:

$$\{f(t; \gamma, \beta)\}^\lambda = (2\gamma\beta)^\lambda t^{\lambda(\gamma\beta-1)} [2-t^\beta]^{-\lambda(\gamma-1)} [1-t^\beta]^{-\lambda}. \quad (15)$$

Substituting Equation (15) in Equation (14) and let, $y = t^\beta$, then Equation (14) will be as follows:

$$\rho_R(T) = (1-\lambda)^{-1} \ln \left\{ (2\gamma)^\lambda \beta^{\lambda-1} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{\lambda(\gamma\beta-1)+1}{\beta}-1} [2-y]^{-\lambda(\gamma-1)} [1-y]^{-\lambda} dy \right\}. \quad (16)$$

Using, $z=1-y$, and binomial expansion, then the Rényi entropy of the PTL is

$$\rho_R(T) = (1-\lambda)^{-1} \ln \left\{ (2\gamma)^\lambda \beta^{\lambda-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{(\gamma-1)\lambda}{j} B\left(\frac{(\gamma\beta-1)\lambda+1}{\beta}, j+\lambda+1\right) \right\}.$$

3.4. Quantile Measures

The quantile function of the PTL distribution, say $Q(p)=F^{-1}(p)$, of T is produced by inverting Equation (3)

as below:

$$Q(p) = \left\langle 1 - \left(1 - p^{1/\gamma} \right)^{0.5} \right\rangle^{1/\beta},$$

where p is a uniform random variable defined on $(0,1)$. The Bowley skewness (BO) and Moors kurtosis (MO), based on quantiles, are given by

$$BO = [Q(0.75) - 2Q(0.5) + Q(0.25)] [Q(0.75) - Q(0.25)]^{-1},$$

and,

$$MO = Q(7/8) - Q(5/8) - Q(3/8) + Q(1/8) [Q(6/8) - Q(2/8)]^{-1},$$

where $Q(\cdot)$ denotes the quantile function. The BO and MO plots for specific values of β as function of γ are represented in Figure 3.

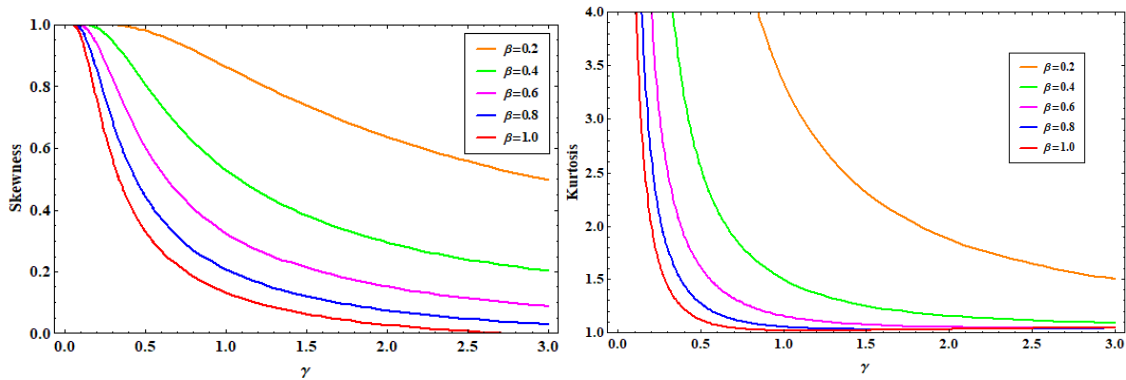


Figure 3. (a) BO Plots (b) MO plots of the PTL distribution for some values of β

3.5. Stochastic Ordering

Let T and Z are independent random variables with cdfs F_T and F_Z respectively, T is said to be less than Z if the following conditions are met:

- Stochastic order ($T \leq_{sr} Z$), if $F_T(t) \geq F_Z(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$
- Likelihood ratio order ($T \leq_{lr} Z$), if $f_T(t)/f_Z(t)$ is a non-increasing function of t
- Hazard rate order ($T \leq_{hr} Z$), if $h_T(t) \geq h_Z(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$
- Mean residual life order ($T \leq_{mrl} Z$), if $m_T(t) \geq m_Z(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$

(see [22]).

Theorem 1: Let $T \sim \text{PTL}(\gamma_1, \beta_1)$ and $Z \sim \text{PTL}(\gamma_2, \beta_2)$. If $\beta_1 < \beta_2$ and $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma$, then $T \leq_{lr} Z$, $T \leq_{hr} Z$, $T \leq_{mrl} Z$, and $T \leq_{sr} Z$.

Proof.

It is adequate to verify $f_T(t)/f_Z(t)$ is a non-increasing function of t ; the likelihood ratio is

$$\frac{f_T(t)}{f_Z(t)} = \frac{\beta_1 t^{\gamma(\beta_1 - \beta_2)} (2 - t^{\beta_1})^{\gamma - 1} (1 - t^{\beta_1})}{\beta_2 (2 - t^{\beta_2})^{\gamma - 1} (1 - t^{\beta_2})}.$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \log \frac{f_T(t)}{f_Z(t)} = \frac{\gamma\beta_1 - \gamma\beta_2}{t} - (\gamma - 1) \left[\frac{\beta_1 t^{\beta_1 - 1}}{2 - t^{\beta_1}} + \frac{\beta_2 t^{\beta_2 - 1}}{2 - t^{\beta_2}} \right] - \left[\frac{\beta_1 t^{\beta_1 - 1}}{1 - t^{\beta_1}} - \frac{\beta_2 t^{\beta_2 - 1}}{1 - t^{\beta_2}} \right] < 0.$$

Thus, $f_T(t)/f_Z(t)$ is a non-increasing in t and hence $T \leq_{hr} Z$. Likewise, we conclude for $T \leq_{mrl} Z$, $T \leq_{sr} Z$, and $T.Z \leq_{sr}$.

3.6. Stress-Strength Model

Here, the stress-strength reliability parameter, denoted by R , is obtained. Let $T_1 \sim \text{PTL}(\gamma_1, \beta)$ and $T_2 \sim \text{PTL}(\gamma_2, \beta)$ are independent. The reliability parameter R , of the PTL distribution is obtained as follows:

$$R = 2\gamma_1\beta \int_0^1 t^{\gamma_1\beta + \gamma_2\beta - 1} (2 - t^\beta)^{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - 1} (1 - t^\beta) dt. \quad (17)$$

Let $z = (1 - t^\beta)$, then Equation (17) is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 2\gamma_1 \int_0^1 z (1 - z)^{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - 1} (1 + z)^{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - 1} dz \\ &= 2\gamma_1 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - 1}{j} B(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2, j + 2). \end{aligned}$$

3.7. Order Statistics

Suppose T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n is a random sample that has cdf (3) and pdf (4). Let $T_{(1)}, T_{(2)}, \dots, T_{(n)}$ be the associated order statistics (OS). The pdf of the m^{th} OS is defined as:

$$f_{T_{(m)}}(t) = \frac{n!}{(m-1)!(n-m)!} \{F(t)\}^{m-1} \{1-F(t)\}^{n-m} f(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{n-m} \Upsilon_p \{F(t)\}^{m+p-1} f(t)$$

where $\Upsilon_m = \frac{n!}{(m-1)!(n-m)!} (-1)^p \binom{n-m}{p}$. It follows from Equations (3) and (4) that

$$\begin{aligned} f_{T_{(m)}}(t) &= 2\gamma\beta \sum_{p=0}^{n-m} t^{\gamma\beta[m+p]-1} [2 - t^\beta]^{\gamma[m+p]-1} [1 - t^\beta] \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{n-m} W_{p,m} f(t; \gamma(m+p), \beta), \end{aligned}$$

where, $0 < t < 1$, $W_{p,m} = \Upsilon_m (m+p)^{-1}$, and $f(t; \gamma(m+p), \beta)$ is the pdf of the PTL $\sim(\gamma(m+p), \beta)$. Specifically, the pdf of first and largest OS are obtained for $m = 1$ and $m = n$ respectively.

4. ESTIMATION OF PARAMETERS

Here, we deal with the estimation for the PTL parameters using four frequentist estimation methods.

4.1. ML Estimators

Let T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n is a complete random sample from the PTL distribution. The log-likelihood function of the PTL distribution, say $\ln L$, for the population parameters is given by:

$$\ln L = n \ln(2\gamma\beta) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\gamma\beta - 1) \ln t_i + (\gamma - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \ln[2 - t_i^\beta] + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln[1 - t_i^\beta].$$

The partial derivatives of $\ln L$ for γ and β are:

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \gamma} = (n/\gamma) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta \ln t_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \ln(2 - t_i^\beta) \rangle,$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \beta} = (n/\beta) + \gamma \sum_{i=1}^n \ln t_i - \sum_{i=1}^n (t_i^\beta) \ln t_i \left[\frac{\gamma(1 - t_i^\beta) + 1}{(2 - t_i^\beta)(1 - t_i^\beta)} \right].$$

Solving the non-linear equations $\partial \ln L / \partial \gamma = 0$ and $\partial \ln L / \partial \beta = 0$ numerically, so we get the ML estimators of parameters, i.e. $\hat{\gamma}$ and $\hat{\beta}$.

4.2. LS and WLS Estimators

The LS technique is suggested for estimating distribution parameters by minimizing the sum of square errors between actual and anticipated data. That is to say;

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left[F(t_{(i)}) \right] - E(F(t_{(i)})) \right]^2.$$

The WLS estimator of the population parameters ([23]), is yielded by minimizing the following

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)}{i(n-i+1)} \left[F(t_{(i)}) - E(F(t_{(i)})) \right]^2,$$

concerning the unknown parameters. Assume that $T_{(1)}, T_{(2)}, \dots, T_{(n)}$, are the ordered observations of the PTL associated with a random sample of size n , T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n . As a result, the LS and WLS estimators of γ and β say, $\tilde{\gamma}$, $\tilde{\beta}$ and $\bar{\gamma}$, $\bar{\beta}$ are obtained, respectively, by minimizing the following

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left\langle t_{(i)}^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t_{(i)}^\beta)^\gamma - (i/(n+1)) \right\rangle^2,$$

and,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)}{i(n-i+1)} \right) \left\langle t_{(i)}^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t_{(i)}^\beta)^\gamma - (i/(n+1)) \right\rangle^2,$$

owing to γ and β .

4.3. CV Estimators

This approach is classified as a sort of minimal distance estimator since it is based on the difference between the cdf estimate and the empirical distribution function. [24] said that the estimator's bias is lower than that of other minimal distance estimators. The aforementioned estimators are created by reducing

$$CV(\gamma, \beta) = \frac{1}{12n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \left[t_{(i)}^{\gamma\beta} (2 - t_{(i)}^\beta)^\gamma \right] - \frac{2i-1}{2n} \right\}^2,$$

owing to unknown parameters.

5. SIMULATION STUDY

To illustrate the behaviour of different estimates, a numerical demonstration is presented. The PTL distribution generates 1000 random samples of size $n = 50, 100$ and 200 . The parameter values are as

follows, i=($\gamma = 0.5, \beta = 1$), ii=($\gamma = 1, \beta = 1$), iii=($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 1$), iv=($\gamma = 0.5, \beta = 2$), v=($\gamma = 1, \beta = 2$), and vi=($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 2$). The ML estimate (MLE), LS estimate (LSE), WLS estimate (WLSE) and CV estimate (CVE) of γ and β are computed. Then, all estimates and their mean squared errors (MSEs) are seated in Tables 2–7.

Table 2. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 0.5, \beta = 1$)

<i>n</i>	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	0.711	0.454	0.559	0.289	0.584	0.301	0.669	0.495
	β	1.119	0.487	1.319	0.829	1.214	0.513	1.161	0.564
100	γ	0.56	0.096	0.509	0.086	0.512	0.059	0.546	0.292
	β	1.112	0.229	1.183	0.296	1.123	0.17	1.11	0.236
200	γ	0.523	0.039	0.488	0.026	0.492	0.0	0.507	0.27
	β	1.068	0.11	1.114	0.122	1.091	0.091	1.079	0.109

Table 3. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 1, \beta = 1$)

<i>n</i>	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	1.275	1.27	0.862	0.599	0.934	0.681	1.054	1.191
	β	1.222	0.598	1.524	0.959	1.424	0.738	1.391	0.779
100	γ	1.055	0.373	0.816	0.263	0.833	0.197	0.869	0.331
	β	1.143	0.198	1.338	0.32	1.285	0.273	1.308	0.307
200	γ	0.965	0.152	0.721	0.144	0.811	0.071	0.749	0.146
	β	1.121	0.106	1.344	0.211	1.206	0.11	1.309	0.183

Table 4. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 1$)

<i>n</i>	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	1.495	1.184	1.143	1.067	1.243	1.114	1.422	1.734
	β	1.344	0.594	1.601	1.076	1.479	0.738	1.423	0.763
100	γ	1.29	0.482	1.037	0.517	1.101	0.433	1.158	0.516
	β	1.271	0.253	1.472	0.484	1.385	0.346	1.377	0.357
200	γ	1.183	0.272	1.01	0.373	1.078	0.275	1.036	0.159
	β	1.255	0.145	1.387	0.239	1.307	0.164	1.368	0.228

Table 5. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 0.5, \beta = 2$)

<i>n</i>	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	0.759	0.414	0.615	0.257	0.65	0.284	0.712	1.998
	β	2.006	1.144	2.417	2.791	2.135	1.399	2.124	1.827
100	γ	0.618	0.126	0.558	0.079	0.597	0.087	0.613	2.01
	β	2.012	0.577	2.167	0.913	2.015	0.533	1.968	0.541
200	γ	0.573	0.052	0.551	0.038	0.559	0.049	0.565	2.096
	β	1.964	0.286	2.009	0.279	2.032	0.348	1.98	0.298

Table 6. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 1, \beta = 2$)

<i>n</i>	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	1.333	0.994	1.019	0.842	1.036	0.557	1.195	1.512
	β	2.15	1.185	2.62	2.599	2.455	1.688	2.335	1.925
100	γ	1.11	0.363	0.947	0.179	0.968	0.172	1.02	1.203
	β	2.177	0.673	2.349	0.889	2.281	0.615	2.226	0.662

200	γ	1.047	0.153	0.929	0.071	0.971	0.09	0.963	1.141
	β	2.096	0.308	2.21	0.299	2.193	0.375	2.168	0.291

Table 7. Different Estimates and their MSEs at ($\gamma = 1.5, \beta = 2$)

n	Parameter	MLE	MSE	LSE	MSE	WLSE	MSE	CVE	MSE
50	γ	1.753	1.701	1.314	1.054	1.372	1.38	1.527	2.073
	β	2.331	1.599	2.849	3.139	2.701	2.023	2.612	2.326
100	γ	1.527	0.464	1.216	0.541	1.156	0.371	1.277	0.879
	β	2.243	0.683	2.665	1.455	2.61	0.919	2.508	1.017
200	γ	1.476	0.225	1.206	0.211	1.124	0.276	1.219	0.781
	β	2.183	0.394	2.445	0.507	2.542	0.554	2.444	0.542

From Tables 2–7 we reach to the following:

- The MSE of γ and β for all estimates decrease as n increases.
- Table 2 shows that $\bar{\gamma}$ gets the smallest MSE while CVE of γ takes the most MSE. Also, the WLSE has the least MSE of β while LSE has the most MSE at $\gamma = 0.5$ and $\beta = 1$.
- The MSE of $\hat{\gamma}$ decreases as γ decreases for all values of γ and β (see Figure 4 and Table 4).
- The MSE of $\tilde{\beta}$ decreases as β decreases for all values of γ and β (see Figure 5 and Table 5).

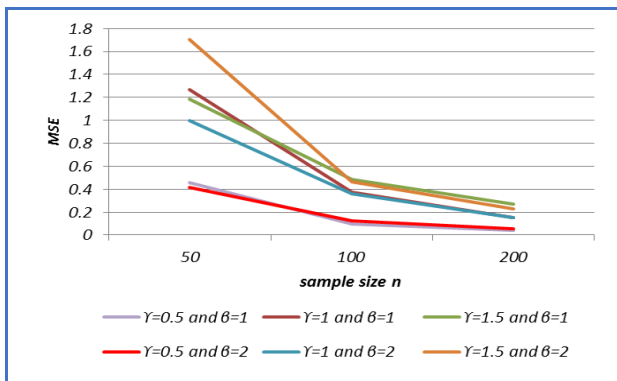


Figure 4. MSEs of MLE for γ of the PTL distribution at all values of n, γ and β

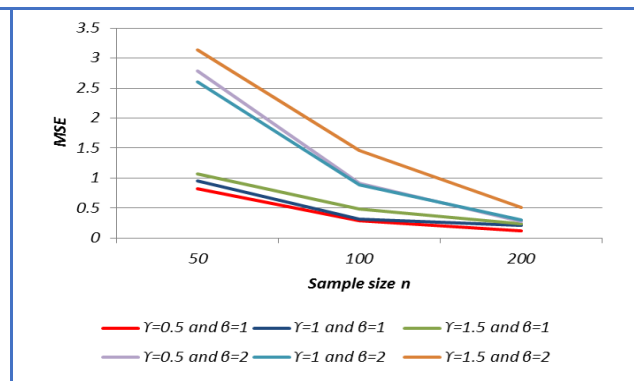


Figure 5. MSEs of LSE for β of the PTL distribution at all values of n, γ and β

- The MSEs of the MLE, LSE, WLSE and CVE of β get the largest values for all n at $\gamma = 1.5$ and $\beta = 2$.

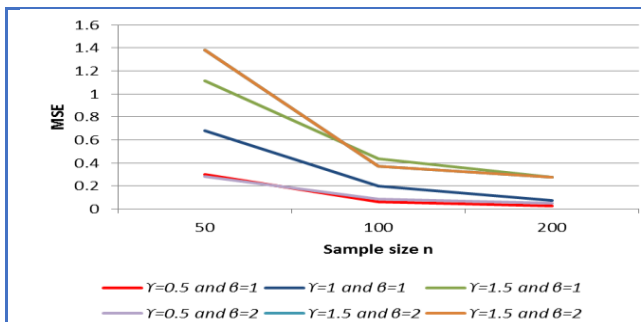


Figure 6. MSEs of WLE for γ of the PTL distribution at all values of n, γ and β

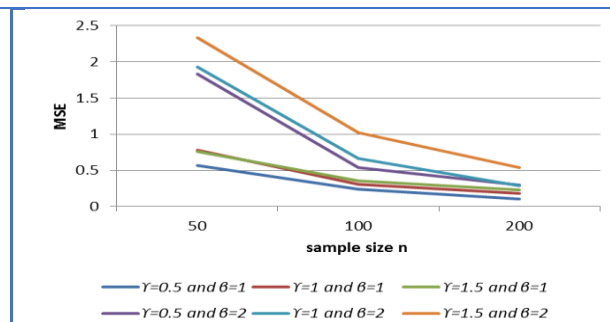


Figure 7. MSEs of CVE for β of the PTL distribution at all values of n, γ and β

- The MSEs of the MLE, LSE, WLSE and CVE of γ get the smallest values for all n at $\gamma = 0.5$ and $\beta = 1$.
- The MSEs of the MLE, LSE, WLSE and CVE of γ get the largest values for all n at $\gamma = 1.5$ and $\beta = 2$. While, the MSEs of the MLE, LSE, WLSE and CVE of β get the smallest values for all n at $\gamma = 0.5$ and $\beta = 1$.
- The MSE of the WLE for γ decreases as γ decreases for all values of γ and β (see Figure 6).
- The MSE of the LSE for β decreases as β decreases for all values of γ and β (see Figure 7).

6. REAL DATA ANALYSIS

PTL model goodness-of-fit compared to several one-parameter rivals such as TL, Kumaraswamy (Ku) distribution, beta (B) distribution, and transmuted (TM) distribution [25].

To compare the competing models, the Anderson-Darling (M_1) and Cramer-von Mises (M_2) statistics are used. The model with the fewest measure values is considered sufficient for fitting the data.

Data described in $(0, 1)$ can be of several types, such as percentages or proportions. Based on positive evidence x_1, \dots, x_n , one can suppose that a phenomena can be schemed by a random variable U , with $m = \sup(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ or any reasonable bigger number indicating the upper limit of its theoretical support. Then we may consider the random variable $X=U/m$, which is specified on $(0, 1)$. In all stages, we may reconstruct the distribution of U a posteriori by multiplying by m . This problem is taken into account for the suggested data sets. The preceding technique is used for the first data set, but the remaining two data sets contain proportions-like data that is originally conveyed with values in $(0, 1)$.

The reference [26] gave statistics on the number of times in months that renal dialysis patients were infected. In this data, we divide by 30 to get values between 0 and 1. As a result, the converted data is:

0.08333333	0.08333333	0.11666667	0.11666667	0.11666667	0.15000000
0.18333333	0.21666667	0.21666667	0.25000000	0.25000000	0.25000000
0.25000000	0.28333333	0.31666667	0.35000000	0.38333333	0.41666667
0.41666667	0.45000000	0.48333333	0.48333333	0.71666667	0.71666667
0.75000000	0.75000000	0.85000000	0.91666667		

The second data set is made up of 48 rock samples taken from a petroleum reserve. The data are from 12 core samples taken from petroleum reservoirs and analysed using four cross-sections. Permeability was evaluated in each core sample, and each cross-section contains the following variables: total area of pores, total perimeter of pores, and shape. We examine the shape perimeter using the squared (area) variable. The information is as follows:

0.0903296	0.2036540	0.2043140	0.2808870	0.1976530	0.3286410
0.1486220	0.1623940	0.2627270	0.1794550	0.3266350	0.2300810
0.1833120	0.1509440	0.2000710	0.1918020	0.1541920	0.4641250
0.1170630	0.1481410	0.1448100	0.1330830	0.2760160	0.4204770
0.1224170	0.2285950	0.1138520	0.2252140	0.1769690	0.2007440
0.1670450	0.2316230	0.2910290	0.3412730	0.4387120	0.2626510
0.1896510	0.1725670	0.2400770	0.3116460	0.1635860	0.1824530
0.1641270	0.1534810	0.1618650	0.2760160	0.2538320	0.2004470

The third data set comprises 20 observations of flood data and was studied in [27]. The data are scheduled as follows:

0.265	0.269	0.297	0.315	0.3235	0.338	0.379	0.379	0.392	0.402	0.412	0.416
0.418	0.423	0.449	0.484	0.494	0.613	0.654	0.74.				

The fitted pdf and cdf for the first data of PTL and other competitive models appear in Figure 8.

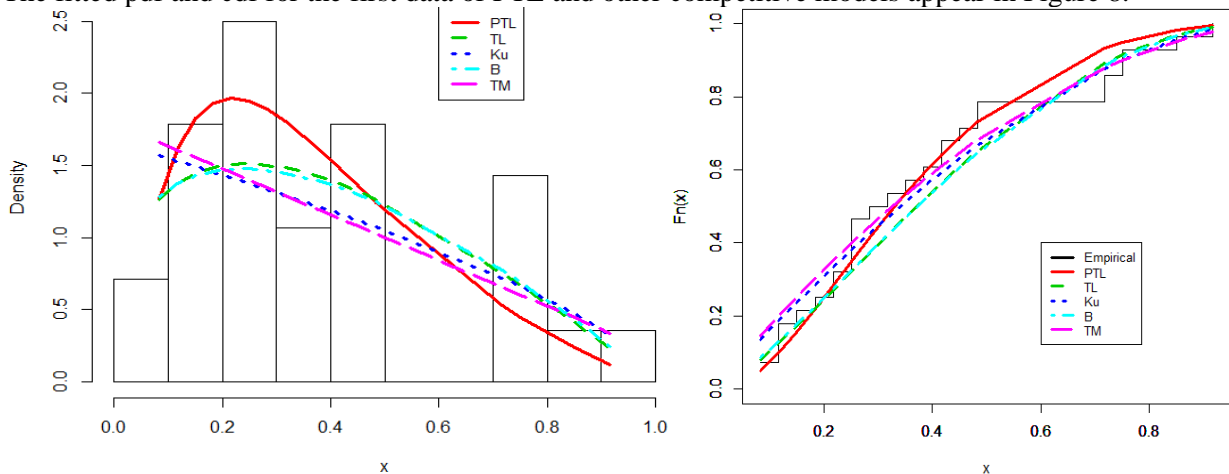


Figure 8. Fitted pdfs and cdfs of different models for the first data

Figure 8 showed that the PTL distribution is a more suitable model than the other competitive model based on the considered data.

The MLEs and their standard errors (SEs) for of the all competitive distributions are given in Table 8. Also, statistic measures M_1 and M_2 are mentioned in the same table.

Table 8. The MLEs, SEs M_1 and M_2 for the first data

Model	MLE & SEs		M_1	M_2
PTL (γ, β)	31.947 (130.166)	0.143 (0.323)	0.4905	0.0738
TL (γ)	1.3778 (0.2603)		0.6678	0.1066
Ku (α)	1.6615 (0.3140)		0.6897	0.1109
B (α)	1.3085 (0.2151)		0.6839	0.1097
TM (λ)	0.7936 (0.2721)		0.6172	0.0963

The likelihood ratio (LR) test statistic to test the hypotheses $H_0: \beta = 1$ versus $H_1: \beta \neq 1$, for the first data set $\omega = 4.091$, $\chi^2_{1,0.05} = 3.841$, so we reject the null hypothesis.

Table 9. The MLE, LSE, WLSE, CVE, M_1 and M_2 for the second and third data sets

	Method	Estimators of γ	Estimators of β	KS	M_1	M_2
Second Data	ML	92.188	0.067	0.297	16.81512	1.06414
	LS	0.000188	2464	0.34557	80.68553	2.531433
	WLS	0.00043	1156	0.351	77.50397	2.488131
	CV	0.0001094	4237	0.34518	80.74911	2.53225
Third Data	ML	93.477	0.116	0.288	2.29932	0.14516
	LS	0.001199	694.971	0.331	15.0362	0.486853
	WLS	0.000321	2823	0.322	14.18765	0.47067
	CV	0.000154	5439	0.3298	15.02015	0.4861

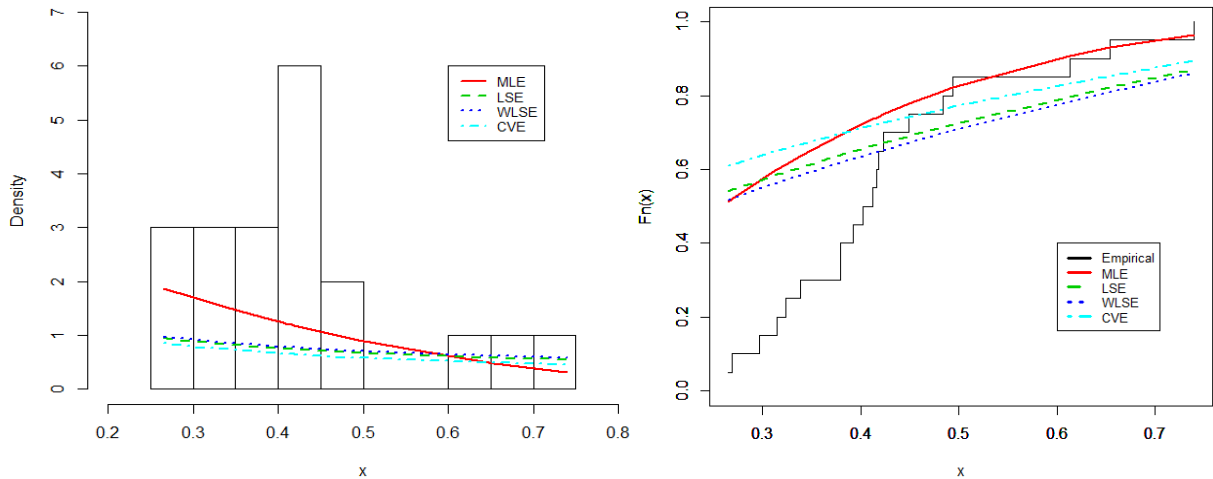


Figure 9. Fitted pdfs and cdfs of PTL model under various estimation methods for the second data

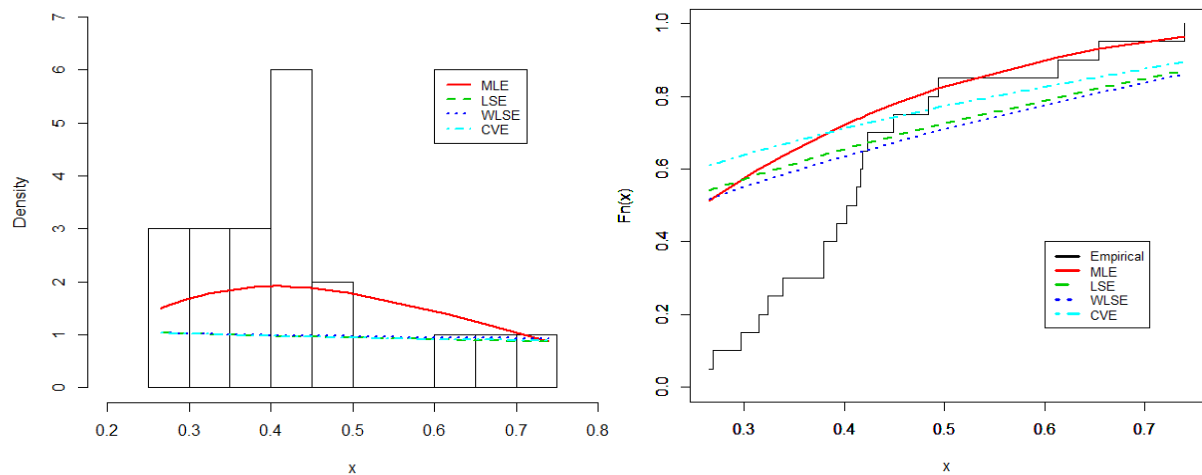


Figure 10. Fitted pdfs and cdfs of PTL model under various estimation methods for the third data

In addition, it can be confirmed from Table 8 and Figure 8 that the PTL distribution is preferable than the competitive models for the first data since it has the minimum values of M_1 and M_2 . Further, the second and third real data are used to estimate PTL parameters from different methods as provided in Table 9 and Figures 9 and 10. We deduce that ML estimation method is the best among the others in both real data.

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We provide a novel model, the power Topp-Leone distribution. The fundamental characteristics of the PTL distribution are studied. Four distinct estimating methods are used to estimate the PTL's population parameters. To demonstrate theoretical findings, simulation and application to real-world data are explored.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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