

Package ‘ecpdist’

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Title Extended Chen-Poisson Lifetime Distribution

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Description Computes the Extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution, survival, density, hazard, cumulative hazard and quantile functions. It also allows to generate a pseudo-random sample from this distribution. The corresponding graphics are available. Functions to obtain measures of skewness and kurtosis, k-th raw moments, conditional k-th moments and mean residual life function were added. For details about ecp distribution, see Sousa-Ferreira, I., Abreu, A.M. & Rocha, C. (2023). <doi:10.57805/revstat.v21i2.405>.

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URL <<https://github.com/abreu-uma/ecpdist>>

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decp	<i>Density function</i>
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Description

Compute the density function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

decp(x, lambda, gamma, phi, log = FALSE)

Arguments

- x vector of quantiles.
- lambda, gamma parameter values > 0.
- phi parameter value != 0.
- log logical value

Value

Numeric value of the density function.
If log = TRUE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

Examples

decp(2, 1, 1, 1, log = FALSE) # density function

ecp_kmoment	<i>The k-th raw moment of extended Chen-Poisson distribution</i>
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Description

Computes the k-th raw moment of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
ecp_kmoment(k, lambda, gamma, phi)
```

Arguments

k	a positive integer.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.

Details

To obtain the value of k-th raw moment of the Extended Chen-Poisson distribution, it is necessary to use numerical integration. For that purpose, the R function 'integrate()' can be used, which returns the estimated value of the integral and also the integral absolute error (see details about function 'integrate()'). Therefore, to obtain the variance, the first component of each k-th raw moments must be selected.

Value

Estimated value of k-th raw moment, based on numerical integration, as well as integral absolute error obtained from the function integrate.

Examples

```
ecp_kmoment(k = 1, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2) # First raw moment.  
ecp_kmoment(k = 2, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2) # Second raw moment.  
ecp_kmoment(k = 2, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2)[1] -  
ecp_kmoment(k = 1, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2)[1]^2 # Variance.
```

ecp_kmoment_cond	<i>The conditional k-th moment of extended Chen-Poisson distribution</i>
------------------	--

Description

Computes the conditional k-th moment of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
ecp_kmoment_cond(x, k, lambda, gamma, phi)
```

Arguments

x	vector of quantiles.
k	a positive integer.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.

Details

The conditional k-th moment of a distribution is given by $E(X^k \mid X > x)$. To obtain this value for the Extended Chen-Poisson distribution, it is necessary to use numerical integration. For that purpose, the R function 'integrate()' can be used (see details about function 'integrate()'). Note that when $k = 1$ and $x = 0$, the conditional moment is equal to the expected value, i.e., $E(X \mid X > 0) = E(X)$.

Value

Estimated value of conditional k-th moment, based on numerical integration, using the function integrate.

Examples

```
ecp_kmoment_cond(x = 0, k = 1, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2)
```

ecp_mrl	<i>Mean residual life function</i>
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Description

Computes the mean residual life function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
ecp_mrl(x, lambda, gamma, phi)
```

Arguments

x	vector of quantiles.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.

Value

Estimated value of mean residual life function, based on numerical integration.

Examples

```
ecp_mrl(x = 5, lambda = .1, gamma = .5, phi = - .2)
```

ecp_plot	<i>Plot function</i>
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Description

Plots the density, cumulative distribution, hazard, cumulative hazard, survival and quantile functions of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
ecp_plot(  
  data_type,  
  from = NULL,  
  to = NULL,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  x = NULL,  
  lambda,  
  gamma,
```

```

    phi,
    log = FALSE,
    func_type,
    title,
    col = "black",
    lty = 1
  )

```

Arguments

<code>data_type</code>	specifies whether the input is a x vector of data values or an expression. Possible types are - 'data' for data values, - 'expression' for expression.
<code>from</code>	lower x axis limit, by default from = 0.
<code>to</code>	upper x axis limit, by default to = 1.
<code>xlim</code>	x axis limits, by default xlim = c(from, to).
<code>ylim</code>	y axis limits.
<code>x</code>	vector of data values when data_type = "data".
<code>lambda, gamma</code>	parameter values > 0.
<code>phi</code>	parameter value != 0.
<code>log</code>	logical value.
<code>func_type</code>	specifies the type of function to be plotted. Possible types are - 'density' for density plot, - 'hazard' for hazard plot, - 'cumulative hazard' for cumulative hazard plot, - 'survival' for survival plot, - 'cumulative distribution' for cumulative distribution plot, - 'quantile' for quantile plot.
<code>title</code>	title of the graphic.
<code>col</code>	to set the color of the graphic.
<code>lty</code>	to set the line type.

Value

If log = TRUE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

If cum_haz = TRUE, numeric value of the cumulative hazard function.

graphic of the chosen ecp function.

Examples

```
# Example of plotting cumulative distribution using an expression

ecp_plot(data_type = "expression", from = 0, to = 6, lambda = 2, gamma = 0.3,
phi = 30, func_type = "cumulative distribution",
title = "Cumulative Distribution Function (Expression)")

# Example of plotting an unimodal hazard function using an expression

ecp_plot(data_type = "expression", lambda = 2, gamma = 0.3, phi = 30,
func_type = "hazard", title = "Hazard Function (Expression)")

# Example of plotting an unimodal hazard function using data points

x_data <- seq(0.0000001, 1, by=0.0001)
ecp_plot(data_type = "data", x = x_data, lambda = 2, gamma = 0.3, phi = 30,
func_type = "hazard", title = "Hazard Function (Data Points)")
```

ecp_shape

Bowley skewness and Moors kurtosis

Description

Computes robust skewness and kurtosis measures based on quantile function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
ecp_shape(lambda, gamma, phi, measure)
```

Arguments

lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.
measure	Specifies the type of measure to be computed. Possible types are: - 'bowley' for Bowley skewness, - 'moors' for Moors kurtosis.

Details

The Extended Chen-Poisson distribution has no closed-form expression for the moments. Therefore, the classical measures of skewness and kurtosis based on moments are intractable. In such cases, quantile-based measures are often considered, namely the Bowley skewness and Moors kurtosis.

Value

Numeric value of the Bowley skewness or the Moors kurtosis.

Examples

```
ecp_shape(2, 0.3, 30, measure = 'bowley') # Bowley skewness
```

hecp

Hazard function

Description

Compute the hazard function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
hecp(x, lambda, gamma, phi, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of quantiles.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.
log	logical value

Value

Numeric value of the hazard function.

If log = TRUE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

Examples

```
hecp(2, 1, 1, 1, log = FALSE) # hazard function
```

pecp

Distribution function

Description

Compute the cumulative distribution function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
pecp(q, lambda, gamma, phi, lower_tail = TRUE, log_p = FALSE)
```

Arguments

q	vector of quantiles.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.
lower_tail	similar to lower.tail
log_p	logical value

Value

Numeric value of the distribution function.

If lower_tail = FALSE, numeric value of the survival function.

If log_p = TRUE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

Examples

```
pecp(2, 1, 1, 1, lower_tail = TRUE, log_p = FALSE) # distribution function
pecp(2, 1, 1, 1, lower_tail = FALSE, log_p = FALSE) # survival function
```

qecp

Quantile function

Description

Compute the quantile function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
qecp(p, lambda, gamma, phi, lower_tail = TRUE, log_p = FALSE)
```

Arguments

p	vector of probabilities.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.
lower_tail	similar to lower.tail.
log_p	logical value.

Value

Numeric value of the quantile function.

If lower_tail = FALSE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

If log_p = TRUE, numeric value of the logarithm of the function.

Examples

```
qecp(0.5, 2, 1, 1, lower_tail = TRUE, log_p = FALSE)
# quantile function
```

 recp

Function to generate a pseudo-random sample

Description

Generate a pseudo-random sample, without censoring, from the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
recp(n, lambda, gamma, phi)
```

Arguments

n	sample size.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.

Value

A vector of randomly generated numbers from the extended Chen-Poisson distribution.

Examples

```
recp(10,1,1,1) # random sample of size 10
```

 secp

Survival function

Description

Compute the survival function of the extended Chen-Poisson (ecp) distribution.

Usage

```
secp(q, lambda, gamma, phi, lower_tail = FALSE, cum_haz = FALSE)
```

Arguments

q	vector of quantiles.
lambda, gamma	parameter values > 0.
phi	parameter value != 0.
lower_tail	similar to lower.tail
cum_haz	logical value

Value

Numeric value of the survival function.

If lower_tail = TRUE, numeric value of the distribution function.

If cum_haz = TRUE, numeric value of the cumulative hazard function.

Examples

```
secp(2, 1, 1, 1, lower_tail = FALSE, cum_haz = FALSE) # survival function
secp(2, 1, 1, 1, lower_tail = TRUE, cum_haz = FALSE) # distribution function
secp(2, 1, 1, 1, lower_tail = FALSE, cum_haz = TRUE) # cumulative
# hazard function
```

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