

Package ‘BGFD’

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Type Package

Title Bell-G and Complementary Bell-G Family of Distributions

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Description Evaluates the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates for the following distributions: Bell exponential, Bell extended exponential, Bell Weibull, Bell extended Weibull, Bell-Fisk, Bell-Lomax, Bell Burr-XII, Bell Burr-X, complementary Bell exponential, complementary Bell extended exponential, complementary Bell Weibull, complementary Bell extended Weibull, complementary Bell-Fisk, complementary Bell-Lomax, complementary Bell Burr-XII and complementary Bell Burr-X distribution. Related work includes:

- a) Fayomi A., Tahir M. H., Algarni A., Imran M. and Jamal F. (2022). ``A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data". Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience, 2022. <doi:10.1155/2022/2489998>.
- b) Alanzi, A. R., Imran M., Tahir M. H., Chesneau C., Jamal F. Shakoor S. and Sami, W. (2023). ``Simulation analysis, properties and applications on a new Burr XII model based on the Bell-X functionalities". AIMS Mathematics, 8(3): 6970-7004. <doi:10.3934/math.2023352>.
- c) Algarni A. (2022). ``Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model". Axioms, 11(9): 438. <doi:10.3390/axioms11090438>.

License GPL (>= 2)

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Contents

BGFD-package	2
The Bell Burr-12 distribution	3
The Bell Burr-X distribution	5
The Bell exponential distribution	7
The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution	9
The Bell extended exponential distribution	11
The Bell Fisk distribution	13
The Bell Lomax distribution	14
The Bell Weibull distribution	16
The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution	18
The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution	20
The complementary Bell exponential distribution	22
The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution	23
The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution	25
The complementary Bell Fisk distribution	27
The complementary Bell Lomax distribution	29
The complementary Bell Weibull distribution	31
Index	33

 BGFD-package

Fitting of Bell-G and Complementary Bell-G family of Distributions

Description

Evaluates the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates for the following distributions: Bell exponential, Bell extended exponential, Bell Weibull, Bell extended Weibull, Bell-Fisk, Bell-Lomax, Bell Burr-XII, Bell Burr-X, complementary Bell exponential, complementary Bell extended exponential, complementary Bell Weibull, complementary Bell extended Weibull, complementary Bell-Fisk, complementary Bell-Lomax, complementary Bell Burr-XII and complementary Bell Burr-X distribution.

Details

Package: BGFD
 Type: Package
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Maintainers

Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>

Note

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References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 2022.

Alanzi, A. R., Imran, M., Tahir, M. H., Chesneau, C., Jamal, F., Shakoor, S. and Sami, W. (2023). Simulation analysis, properties and applications on a new Burr XII model based on the Bell-X functionalities, *AIMS Mathematics*, 8(3): 6970-7004.

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

The Bell Burr-12 distribution

The Bell Burr-12 distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell Burr-12 distribution.

Usage

```
dBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellB(p, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellB(n, a, b, k, lambda)
sBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
<code>p</code>	A vector of probabilities.
<code>n</code>	The number of random values to be generated under the Bell Burr-12 distribution.
<code>lambda</code>	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
<code>a</code>	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ($a > 0$).
<code>b</code>	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ($b > 0$).
<code>k</code>	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ($k > 0$).
<code>lower.tail</code>	If FALSE then $1 - F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed $1 - p$.
<code>log</code>	If TRUE, probabilities <code>p</code> are given as $\log(p)$.
<code>log.p</code>	If TRUE, probabilities <code>p</code> are given for $\exp(p)$.
<code>method</code>	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the initial 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

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell-Burr-12 distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellB` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellB` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellB` gives the quantile function. `rBellB` generates random values. `sBellB` gives the survival function. `hBellB` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellB` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

- Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.
- Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B. and Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. *Journal of Quality Technology*, 30(4): 386-394.
- Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also

[pBellEW](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellB(20,2,0.4,1.2,1.5)
dBellB(x,2,1,2,1.5)
pBellB(x,2,1,2,1.5)
qBellB(0.7,2,1,2,1.5)
sBellB(x,2,1,2,1.5)
hBellB(x,2,1,2,1.5)
mBellB(x, 0.2,0.4,1.5,1.2, method="B")
```

The Bell Burr-X distribution

The Bell Burr-X distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell Burr-X distribution.

Usage

```
dBellBX(x, a, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellBX(x, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellBX(p, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellBX(n, a, lambda)
sBellBX(x, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellBX(x, a, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellBX(x, a, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell-Burr-X distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellBX` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellBX` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellBX` gives the quantile function. `rBellBX` generates random values. `sBellBX` gives the survival function. `hBellBX` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellBX` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshako0r84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

- Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.
- Kleiber, C. and Kotz, S. (2003). *Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L. and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also[pBellBX](#)**Examples**

```
x<-rBellBX(20,2,1)
dBellBX(x,2,1)
pBellBX(x,2,1)
qBellBX(0.7,2,1)
sBellBX(x,2,1)
hBellBX(x,2,1)
mBellBX(x, 0.2,0.1, method="B")
```

The Bell exponential distribution

The Bell exponential distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell exponential distribution.

Usage

```
dBelle(x, alpha, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBelle(x, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBelle(p, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBelle(n, alpha, lambda)
sBelle(x, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBelle(x, alpha, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBelle(x, alpha, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the Bell exponential distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
alpha	The strictly positive 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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the Bell exponential distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell exponential distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellE` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellE` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellE` gives the quantile function. `rBellE` generates random values. `sBellE` gives the survival function. `hBellE` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellE` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshako0r84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also

[pBellW](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellE(20,2,1)
dBellE(x,2,1)
pBellE(x,2,1)
qBellE(0.7,2,1)
sBellE(x,2,1)
hBellE(x,2,1)
mBellE(x, 0.2,0.1, method="B")
```

The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution

The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution.

Usage

```
dBelleW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBelleW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBelleW(p, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBelleW(n, alpha, beta, theta, lambda)
sBelleW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBelleW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBelleW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellEW` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellEW` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellEW` gives the quantile function. `rBellEW` generates random values. `sBellEW` gives the survival function. `hBellEW` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellEW` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also

[pBellEE](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellEW(20,2,1,1.2,0.2)
dBellEW(x,2,1,1.2,0.2)
pBellEW(x,2,1,1.2,0.2)
qBellEW(0.7,2,1,1.2,0.2)
sBellEW(x,2,1,1.2,0.2)
hBellEW(x,2,1,1.2,0.2)
mBellEW(x, 0.2,0.1,1.2,0.2, method="B")
```

The Bell extended exponential distribution
The Bell extended exponential distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell extended exponential distribution.

Usage

```
dBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellEE(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellEE(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
sBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell extended exponential distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit

measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellEE` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellEE` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellEE` gives the quantile function. `rBellEE` generates random values. `sBellEE` gives the survival function. `hBellEE` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellEE` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshako0r84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 2022.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also

[pBellE](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellEE(20,2,1,1)
dBellEE(x,2,1,1.2)
pBellEE(x,2,1,1.2)
qBellEE(0.7,2,1,1.2)
sBellEE(x,2,1,1.2)
hBellEE(x,2,1,1.2)
mBellEE(x, 0.2,0.1,1.2, method="B")
```

The Bell Fisk distribution

The Bell Fisk distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell Fisk distribution.

Usage

```
dBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellF(p, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellF(n, a, b, lambda)
sBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellF(x, a, b, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell Fisk distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dBellF gives the (log) probability function. pBellF gives the (log) distribution function. qBellF gives the quantile function. rBellF generates random values. sBellF gives the survival function. hBellF gives the hazard rate function. mBellF gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshako0r84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience, 2022.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. Applied Mathematical Modelling, 56:172-185

See Also

[pBellW](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellF(20,2,1,1.7)
x
dBellF(x,2,1,1)
pBellF(x,2,1,1)
qBellF(0.7,2,1,1)
sBellF(x,2,1,1.2)
hBellF(x,2,1,1.2)
mBellF(x, 0.2,1.1,0.7, method="B")
```

The Bell Lomax distribution

The Bell Lomax distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell Lomax distribution.

Usage

```

dBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellL(p, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellL(n, b, q, lambda)
sBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellL(x, b, q, lambda, method="B")

```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell Lomax distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellL` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellL` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellL` gives the quantile function. `rBellL` generates random values. `sBellL` gives the survival function. `hBellL` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellL` gives the maximum likelihood estimates and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56:172-185.

See Also

[pBellF](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellL(20,2,1,0.7)
dBellL(x,2,1,1)
pBellL(x,2,1,1)
qBellL(0.7,2,1,1)
sBellL(x,2,1,1.2)
hBellL(x,2,1,1.2)
mBellL(x, 0.2,0.1,1.2, method="B")
```

The Bell Weibull distribution

The Bell Weibull distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the Bell Weibull distribution.

Usage

```
dBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qBellW(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rBellW(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
sBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the compounded Bell Weibull distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dBellW` gives the (log) probability function. `pBellW` gives the (log) distribution function. `qBellW` gives the quantile function. `rBellW` generates random values. `sBellW` gives the survival function. `hBellW` gives the hazard rate function. `mBellW` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Fayomi, A., Tahir, M. H., Algarni, A., Imran, M. and Jamal, F. (2022). A new useful exponential model with applications to quality control and actuarial data. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56:172-185.

See Also

[pBellE](#)

Examples

```
x<-rBellW(20,2,1,0.7)
dBellW(x,2,1,1)
pBellW(x,2,1,1)
qBellW(0.7,2,1,1)
sBellW(x,2,1,1.2)
hBellW(x,2,1,1.2)
mBellW(x, 0.2,0.1,1.2, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution

The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellB(p, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellB(n, a, b, k, lambda)
sCBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellB(x, a, b, k, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
a	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 ($b > 0$).

<code>k</code>	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Burr-12 distribution ($k > 0$).
<code>lower.tail</code>	if FALSE then $1-F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed $1-p$.
<code>log</code>	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as $\log(p)$.
<code>log.p</code>	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for $\exp(p)$.
<code>method</code>	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary 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

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dCBellB` gives the (log) probability function. `pCBellB` gives the (log) distribution function. `qCBellB` gives the quantile function. `rCBellB` generates random values. `sCBellB` gives the survival function. `hCBellB` gives the hazard rate function. `mCBellB` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

- Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.
- Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B. and Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. *Journal of Quality Technology*, 30(4), 386-394.
- Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L. and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56:172-185.

See Also

[pBellBX](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellB(20,2,1,0.7,1)
dCBellB(x,2,1,1,0.2)
pCBellB(x,2,1,1,0.2,1)
qCBellB(0.7,2,1,1,0.2,1)
sCBellB(x,2,1,1,0.2,1)
hCBellB(x,2,1,1,0.2,1)
mCBellB(x, 0.2,0.1,1.2,0.2,method="B")
```

The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution

The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell Burr-X distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellBX(x, a, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellBX(x, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellBX(p, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellBX(n, a, lambda)
sCBellBX(x, a, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellBX(x, a, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellBX(x, a, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell Burr-X distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
a	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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell Burr-X distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell Burr-X distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dCBellBX gives the (log) probability function. pCBellBX gives the (log) distribution function. qCBellBX gives the quantile function. rCBellBX generates random values. sCBellBX gives the survival function. hCBellBX gives the hazard rate function. mCBellBX gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

Zimmer, W. J., Keats, J. B. and Wang, F. K. (1998). The Burr XII distribution in reliability analysis. *Journal of Quality Technology*, 30(4), 386-394.

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L. and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56:172-185.

See Also

[pBellB](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellBX(20,0.2,1)
dCBellBX(x,2,1)
pCBellBX(x,2,1)
qCBellBX(0.7,2,1)
sCBellBX(x,2,1)
hCBellBX(x,2,1)
mCBellBX(x, 0.2,0.1, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell exponential distribution
The complementary Bell exponential distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell exponential distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellE(x, alpha, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellE(x, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellE(p, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellE(n, alpha, lambda)
sCBellE(x, alpha, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellE(x, alpha, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellE(x, alpha, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell exponential distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
alpha	The strictly positive 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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell exponential distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell exponential distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dCBellE gives the (log) probability function. pCBellE gives the (log) distribution function. qCBellE gives the quantile function. rCBellE generates random values. sCBellE gives the survival function. hCBellE gives the hazard rate function. mCBellE gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56:172-185.

See Also

[pCBellEE](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellE(20,2,1)
dCBellE(x,2,1)
pCBellE(x,2,1)
qCBellE(0.7,2,1)
sCBellE(x,2,1)
hCBellE(x,2,1)
mCBellE(x, 0.2,0.1, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution

The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution.

Usage

```

dCBellEW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellEW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellEW(p, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellEW(n, alpha, beta, theta, lambda)
sCBellEW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellEW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellEW(x, alpha, beta, theta, lambda, method="B")

```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dCBellEW gives the (log) probability function. pCBellEW gives the (log) distribution function. qCBellEW gives the quantile function. rCBellEW generates random values. sCBellEW gives the survival function. hCBellEW gives the hazard rate function. mCBellEW gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56, 172-185.

See Also

[pBellW](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellEW(20,2,1,0.2,2.2)
dCBellEW(x,2,1,0.5,0.2)
pCBellEW(x,2,1,0.5,0.2)
qCBellEW(0.7,2,1,0.5,0.1)
sCBellEW(x,2,1,0.5,0.2)
hCBellEW(x,2,1,0.5,0.5)
mCBellEW(x, 0.2,0.1,0.8,0.5, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution

The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell extended exponential distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellEE(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellEE(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
sCBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellEE(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

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

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell extended exponential distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dCBellEE` gives the (log) probability function. `pCBellEE` gives the (log) distribution function. `qCBellEE` gives the quantile function. `rCBellEE` generates random values. `sCBellEE` gives the survival function. `hCBellEE` gives the hazard rate function. `mCBellEE` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

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

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56, 172-185.

See Also

[pCBellE](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellEE(20,2,1,0.2)
dCBellEE(x,2,1,0.5)
pCBellEE(x,2,1,0.5)
qCBellEE(0.7,2,1,0.5)
sCBellEE(x,2,1,0.5)
hCBellEE(x,2,1,0.5)
mCBellEE(x, 0.2,0.1,0.8, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell Fisk distribution

The complementary Bell Fisk distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell Fisk distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellF(p, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellF(n, a, b, lambda)
sCBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellF(x, a, b, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellF(x, a, b, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell Fisk distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
a	The strictly positive scale parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ($a > 0$).

<code>b</code>	The strictly positive shape parameter of the baseline Fisk distribution ($b > 0$).
<code>lower.tail</code>	if FALSE then $1-F(x)$ are returned and quantiles are computed $1-p$.
<code>log</code>	if TRUE, probabilities p are given as $\log(p)$.
<code>log.p</code>	if TRUE, probabilities p are given for $\exp(p)$.
<code>method</code>	the procedure for optimizing the log-likelihood function after setting the initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell Fisk distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell Fisk distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

`dCBellF` gives the (log) probability function. `pCBellF` gives the (log) distribution function. `qCBellF` gives the quantile function. `rCBellF` generates random values. `sCBellF` gives the survival function. `hCBellF` gives the hazard rate function. `mCBellF` gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshako0r84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

- Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.
- Kleiber, C. and Kotz, S. (2003). *Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L., and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56, 172- 185.

See Also

[pBellL](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellF(20,2,1,0.2)
dCBellF(x,2,1,0.5)
pCBellF(x,2,1,0.5)
qCBellF(0.7,2,1,0.5)
sCBellF(x,2,1,0.5)
hCBellF(x,2,1,0.5)
mCBellF(x, 0.2,0.1,0.8, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell Lomax distribution

The complementary Bell Lomax distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell Lomax distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellL(p, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellL(n, b, q, lambda)
sCBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellL(x, b, q, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellL(x, b, q, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell Lomax distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell Lomax distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell Lomax distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dCBellL gives the (log) probability function. pCBellL gives the (log) distribution function. qCBellL gives the quantile function. rCBellL generates random values. sCBellL gives the survival function. hCBellL gives the hazard rate function. mCBellL gives the maximum likelihood estimates and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

- Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.
- Kleiber, C. and Kotz, S. (2003). *Statistical size distributions in economics and actuarial sciences*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L. and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56, 172-185.

See Also

[pCBellF](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellL(20,2,1,1.2)
dCBellL(x,2,1,0.5)
pCBellL(x,2,1,0.5)
qCBellL(0.7,2,1,0.5)
sCBellL(x,2,1,0.5)
hCBellL(x,2,1,0.5)
mCBellL(x, 0.2,0.1,0.8, method="B")
```

The complementary Bell Weibull distribution
The complementary Bell Weibull distribution

Description

Density, probability, quantile function, random generation, survival function, hazard rate function and maximum likelihood estimates from the complementary Bell Weibull distribution.

Usage

```
dCBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE)
pCBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
qCBellW(p, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
rCBellW(n, alpha, beta, lambda)
sCBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
hCBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, log = FALSE, log.p = FALSE, lower.tail = TRUE)
mCBellW(x, alpha, beta, lambda, method="B")
```

Arguments

x	A vector of (non-negative integer) quantiles.
p	A vector of probabilities.
n	The number of random values to be generated under the complementary Bell Weibull distribution.
lambda	The strictly positive parameter of the Bell distribution ($\lambda > 0$).
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 initial values of the parameters and data values for which the complementary Bell Weibull distribution is fitted. It could be "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", or "SANN". "BFGS" is set as the default.

Details

The functions allow fitting the complementary Bell Weibull distribution and evaluating the probability density function, cumulative distribution function, quantile function, random numbers, survival function, hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the unknown parameters with standard error (SE) of the estimates. It also provides the goodness-of-fit measures such

as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), the minimum value of the negative log-likelihood function, Anderson-Darling (A) test, Cramer-Von-Mises (W) test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, P-value and convergence status.

Value

dCBellW gives the (log) probability function. pCBellW gives the (log) distribution function. qCBellW gives the quantile function. rCBellW generates random values. sCBellW gives the survival function. hCBellW gives the hazard rate function. mCBellW gives the estimated parameters along with SE and goodness-of-fit measures.

Author(s)

Muhammad Imran and Michail Tsagris.

R implementation and documentation: Muhammad Imran <imranshakoor84@yahoo.com> and Michail Tsagris <mtsagris@uoc.gr>.

References

Algarni, A. (2022). Group Acceptance Sampling Plan Based on New Compounded Three-Parameter Weibull Model. *Axioms*, 11(9): 438.

Castellares, F., Ferrari, S. L. and Lemonte, A. J. (2018). On the Bell distribution and its associated regression model for count data. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 56: 172-185.

See Also

[pCBellEW](#)

Examples

```
x<-rCBellW(20,2,1,0.2)
dCBellW(x,2,1,0.5)
pCBellW(x,2,1,0.5)
qCBellW(0.7,2,1,0.5)
sCBellW(x,2,1,0.5)
hCBellW(x,2,1,0.5)
mCBellW(x, 0.2,0.1,0.8, method="B")
```

Index

- * **Compounding**
 - BGFD-package, [2](#)
 - * **Distribution theory**
 - BGFD-package, [2](#)
 - * **Generalization of distribution**
 - BGFD-package, [2](#)
 - * **Parameter induction**
 - BGFD-package, [2](#)
- BGFD-package, [2](#)
- dBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), [3](#)
- dBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), [5](#)
- dBellE (The Bell exponential distribution), [7](#)
- dBellEE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), [11](#)
- dBelleEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [9](#)
- dBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), [13](#)
- dBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), [14](#)
- dBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), [16](#)
- dCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), [18](#)
- dCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), [20](#)
- dCBellE (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), [22](#)
- dCBellEE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), [25](#)
- dCBelleEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [23](#)
- dCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), [27](#)
- dCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), [29](#)
- dCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), [31](#)
- hBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), [3](#)
- hBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), [5](#)
- hBellE (The Bell exponential distribution), [7](#)
- hBellEE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), [11](#)
- hBelleEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [9](#)
- hBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), [13](#)
- hBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), [14](#)
- hBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), [16](#)
- hCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), [18](#)
- hCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), [20](#)
- hCBellE (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), [22](#)
- hCBellEE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), [25](#)
- hCBelleEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [23](#)
- hCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), [27](#)
- hCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), [29](#)
- hCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), [31](#)
- mBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), [3](#)

- mBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), [5](#)
 mBellE (The Bell exponential distribution), [7](#)
 mBellEE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), [11](#)
 mBellEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [9](#)
 mBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), [13](#)
 mBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), [14](#)
 mBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), [16](#)
 mCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), [18](#)
 mCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), [20](#)
 mCBellE (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), [22](#)
 mCBellEE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), [25](#)
 mCBellEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [23](#)
 mCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), [27](#)
 mCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), [29](#)
 mCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), [31](#)

 pBellB, [21](#)
 pBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), [3](#)
 pBellBX, [7](#), [19](#)
 pBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), [5](#)
 pBellE, [12](#), [18](#)
 pBellE (The Bell exponential distribution), [7](#)
 pBellEE, [10](#)
 pBellEE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), [11](#)
 pBellEW, [5](#)
 pBellEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [9](#)
 pBellF, [16](#)
 pBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), [13](#)
 pBellL, [28](#)

 pBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), [14](#)
 pBellW, [8](#), [14](#), [25](#)
 pBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), [16](#)
 pCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), [18](#)
 pCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), [20](#)
 pCBellE, [27](#)
 pCBellE (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), [22](#)
 pCBellEE, [23](#)
 pCBellEE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), [25](#)
 pCBellEW, [32](#)
 pCBellEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [23](#)
 pCBellF, [30](#)
 pCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), [27](#)
 pCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), [29](#)
 pCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), [31](#)

 qBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), [3](#)
 qBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), [5](#)
 qBellE (The Bell exponential distribution), [7](#)
 qBellEE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), [11](#)
 qBellEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), [9](#)
 qBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), [13](#)
 qBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), [14](#)
 qBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), [16](#)
 qCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), [18](#)
 qCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), [20](#)
 qCBellE (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), [22](#)
 qCBellEE (The complementary Bell extended exponential

- distribution), 25
- qCBellEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), 23
- qCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), 27
- qCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), 29
- qCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), 31
- rBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), 3
- rBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), 5
- rBelle (The Bell exponential distribution), 7
- rBelleE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), 11
- rBelleEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), 9
- rBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), 13
- rBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), 14
- rBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), 16
- rCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), 18
- rCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), 20
- rCBelle (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), 22
- rCBelleE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), 25
- rCBelleEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), 23
- rCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), 27
- rCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), 29
- rCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), 31
- sBellB (The Bell Burr-12 distribution), 3
- sBellBX (The Bell Burr-X distribution), 5
- sBelle (The Bell exponential distribution), 7
- sBelleE (The Bell extended exponential distribution), 11
- sBelleEW (The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), 9
- sBellF (The Bell Fisk distribution), 13
- sBellL (The Bell Lomax distribution), 14
- sBellW (The Bell Weibull distribution), 16
- sCBellB (The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution), 18
- sCBellBX (The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution), 20
- sCBelle (The complementary Bell exponential distribution), 22
- sCBelleE (The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution), 25
- sCBelleEW (The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution), 23
- sCBellF (The complementary Bell Fisk distribution), 27
- sCBellL (The complementary Bell Lomax distribution), 29
- sCBellW (The complementary Bell Weibull distribution), 31
- The Bell Burr-12 distribution, 3
- The Bell Burr-X distribution, 5
- The Bell exponential distribution, 7
- The Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution, 9
- The Bell extended exponential distribution, 11
- The Bell Fisk distribution, 13
- The Bell Lomax distribution, 14
- The Bell Weibull distribution, 16
- The complementary Bell Burr-12 distribution, 18
- The complementary Bell Burr-X distribution, 20
- The complementary Bell exponential distribution, 22
- The complementary Bell exponentiated Weibull distribution, 23
- The complementary Bell extended exponential distribution, 25

- The complementary Bell Fisk
distribution, [27](#)
- The complementary Bell Lomax
distribution, [29](#)
- The complementary Bell Weibull
distribution, [31](#)