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On Maximum Likelihood Estimators of the Parameters of a Modified Weibull Distribution Using Extreme Ranked Set Sampling

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Extreme ranked set sampling (ERSS) is considered to estimate the three parameters and population mean of the modified Weibull distribution (MWD). The maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) is investigated and compared to the corresponding one based on simple random sampling (SRS). It is found that, the MLE based on ERSS is more efficient than MLE using SRS for estimating the three parameters of the MWD. The ERSS estimator of the population mean of the MWD is also found to be more efficient than the SRS based on the same number of measured units.

Key words: Modified Weibull distribution, extreme ranked set sampling, maximum likelihood estimator, simple random sampling, information number.

Introduction

The modified Weibull distribution (MWD) was suggested by Sarhan and Zaindin (2009). The probability density function (pdf) of the MWD is given by

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha + \beta\gamma x^{\gamma-1}) \exp(-\alpha x - \beta x^\gamma), \quad x > 0, \quad (1)$$

and the corresponding distribution function (cdf) is

$$F(x; \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = 1 - \exp(-\alpha x - \beta x^\gamma), \quad x > 0, \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma > 0$ and $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ such that

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$\alpha + \beta > 0$. The MWD have two shape parameters γ and β , and a scale parameter α . The hazard function of the MWD is

$$h(x; \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \alpha + \beta\gamma x^{\gamma-1}, \quad (3)$$

which increases for $\gamma > 1$, decreases for $\gamma < 1$ and remains constant for $\gamma = 1$. Sarhan and Zaindin (2009) defined the k^{th} moment, μ_k , of the MWD random variable as

$$\mu_k = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\beta)^i}{i!} \left(\frac{\Gamma(i\gamma + k + 1)}{\alpha^{i\gamma + k}} + \frac{\beta\gamma \Gamma(i\gamma + \gamma + k)}{\alpha^{i\gamma + \gamma + k}} \right) & \text{if } \alpha, \beta > 0, \\ \frac{\Gamma(k / \gamma + 1)}{\beta^{k/\gamma}} & \text{if } \alpha = 0, \beta > 0, \\ \frac{\Gamma(k + 1)}{\beta^k} & \text{if } \alpha > 0, \beta = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

The moment generating function of the MWD is given by

$$M(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\beta)^i}{i!} \left(\frac{\alpha \Gamma(i\gamma+1)}{(\alpha-t)^{i\gamma+1}} + \frac{\beta \gamma \Gamma(i\gamma+\gamma)}{(\alpha-t)^{i\gamma+\gamma}} \right) & \text{if } \alpha, \beta > 0, \alpha > t, \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^i \Gamma(i/\gamma+1)}{\beta^{i/\gamma}} & \text{if } \alpha = 0, \beta > 0, \\ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-t} & \text{if } \alpha > 0, \beta = 0, \alpha > t. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Some special cases of the MWD distribution are the exponential distribution, Raleigh distribution, linear failure rate distribution and Weibull distribution. For additional details about the MWD see: Sarhan & Zaindin (2009) and Zaindin & Sarhan (2009). The maximum likelihood estimator of the three parameters and the population mean of the modified Weibull distribution is examined, and compared to their counterparts based on simple random sampling. The MLE of the parameters based on ERSS is considered for two cases: when the set size is even and odd.

RSS and ERSS

Ranked set sampling (RSS) was proposed by McIntyre (1952) to improve the estimation of the population mean. The following steps are employed to obtain an RSS of size m :

- Step 1: Randomly select m^2 units from the population; these units are randomly allocated into m sets, each of size m .
- Step2: The m units of each set are ranked either visually or by any inexpensive method with respect to the variable of interest.
- Step3: From the first set of m units, the smallest ranked unit is measured; from the second set of m units the second smallest ranked unit is measured. The process continued until the m^{th} smallest unit (largest) is measured from the last set.

Step 4: The procedure can be repeated n times if needed to increase the sample size to nm units.

It should be noted that the error in ranking reduces the efficiency of the method. Extreme ranked set sampling was proposed by Samawi, et al. (1996) as a useful modification of RSS. It requires identifying the extreme units only, as opposed to all ranks as in the usual RSS. The method gives an unbiased estimate of the population mean in the case of symmetric distributions and it is more efficient than SRS.

The extreme ranked set sampling (ERSS) method can be described as follows:

- Step 1: Select m random samples each of size m units from the target population.
- Step 2: Rank the units within each sample with respect to a variable of interest by visual inspection or any other inexpensive method.
- Step 3: For actual measurement, if the sample size m is even, from the first $\frac{m}{2}$ sets select the lowest ranked unit of each set and from the other $\frac{m}{2}$ sets select the largest ranked unit. If the sample size is odd, from the first $\frac{m-1}{2}$ sets select the lowest ranked unit, from the other $\frac{m-1}{2}$ sets select the largest ranked unit, and from the remaining set the median ranked unit is selected.

Step 4: The procedure can be repeated n times if needed to increase the sample size to nm units.

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m be a simple random sample from the probability density function $f(x)$, with mean μ and variance σ^2 . Let $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1m}; X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2m}; \dots;$

$X_{m1}, X_{m2}, \dots, X_{mm}$ be m independent SRS each of size m . Let $X_{i(1)}, X_{i(2)}, \dots, X_{i(m)}$ be the order statistics of the sample $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{im}$ for $(i=1, 2, \dots, m)$. The pdf and cdf of the i^{th} order statistics, $X_{(i)}$, respectively are

$$f_{(i)}(x) = \frac{m!}{(i-1)!(m-i)!} [F(x)]^{i-1} [1-F(x)]^{m-i} f(x),$$

and

$$F_{(i)}(x) = \frac{m!}{(i-1)!(m-i)!} \int_0^{F(x)} v^{i-1} (1-v)^{m-i} dv.$$

The mean and the variance of $X_{(i)}$ are given by

$$\mu_{(i)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_{(i)}(x) dx$$

and

$$\sigma_{(i)}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_{(i)})^2 f_{(i)}(x) dx,$$

respectively (see David and Nagaraja, 2003). Takahasi and Wakimoto (1968) provided the mathematical properties of the RSS and gave the following identities

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f_{(i)}(x), \mu = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_{(i)},$$

and

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_{RSS}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{m} - \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m (\mu_{(i)} - \mu)^2.$$

They showed that the efficiency of RSS with respect to SRS is

$$1 \leq \text{eff}(\hat{\mu}_{RSS}, \hat{\mu}_{SRS}) = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_{SRS})}{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_{RSS})} \leq \frac{m+1}{2},$$

where $\hat{\mu}_{SRS}$ and $\hat{\mu}_{RSS}$ are unbiased estimators of the population mean μ using SRS and RSS, respectively.

When m is even, the ERSS estimator of the population mean is defined as

$$\hat{\mu}_{ERSS1} = \frac{1}{rm} \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m/2} X_{(m)i,j} + \sum_{i=m/2+1}^m X_{(1)i,j} \right), \tag{6}$$

and when m is odd

$$\hat{\mu}_{ERSS2} = \frac{1}{rm} \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\sum_{i=1}^{(m-1)/2} X_{(m)i,j} + \sum_{i=(m+1)/2}^{m-1} X_{(1)i,j} + X_{((m+1)/2)i,j} \right), \tag{7}$$

where $X_{(k)i,j}$ denotes the k^{th} ranked from the i^{th} set at the j^{th} cycle.

Samawi, et al. (1996) showed that the sample mean using ERSS is more efficient than that of SRS when the distribution is symmetric. Samawi and Al-Sagheer (2001) investigated the ERSS method to estimate the distribution function and Muttlak (2001) considered regression estimation using extreme and median ranked set samples methods. Samawi and Saeid (2004) studied the stratified ERSS and the ratio estimator based on ERSS. Al-Omari, et al. (2008) considered ratio type estimator based on ERSS. For more about RSS and its modifications see: Arnold, et al. (2009); Al-Omari & Jaber (2008); Bouza (2009); Shadid, et al. (2011); Al-Hadhrami & Al-Omari (2009); Islam, et al. (2009); Jemain & Al-Omari (2006); Sengupta & Mukhuti (2009).

Maximum Likelihood Estimation of the MWD: When m is Even

The maximum likelihood estimators (MLEs) of the three estimators α , β and γ when m is even are investigated based on the likelihood function L using ERSS as

$$L = \left(h \prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=1}^p \left\{ m f(x_{(m)i,j}) [F(x_{(m)i,j})]^{m-1} \right\} \times \prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=p+1}^m \left\{ m f(x_{(1)i,j}) [1-F(x_{(1)i,j})]^{m-1} \right\} \right), \tag{8}$$

where $p = m/2$ and h is a constant. The variable $X_{(k)i,j}$ denotes the k^{th} ranked unit of the i^{th} sample at the j^{th} cycle. The log likelihood function of (8) is

$$\begin{aligned}
 L^* = & C + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \ln f(x_{(m)i,j}) \\
 & + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \ln F(x_{(m)i,j}) \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \ln f(x_{(1)i,j}) \\
 & + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \ln(1 - F(x_{(1)i,j})),
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where C is a constant. The first derivatives of L^* with respect to α , β and γ , respectively are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \alpha} = & \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(m)i,j} \right) \\
 & + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{x_{(m)i,j} T_1}{1 - T_1} \right) \\
 & - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m x_{(1)i,j} \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(1)i,j} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \beta} = & \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{\gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma} \right) \\
 & + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma} T_1}{1 - T_1} \right) \\
 & - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma} \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \left(\frac{\gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \gamma} = & \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{\beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1} (\gamma \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) + 1)}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right) \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \left(\frac{\beta x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1} (\gamma \ln(x_{(1)i,j}) + 1)}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right) \\
 & + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{\beta \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma} T_1}{1 - T_1} \right. \\
 & \left. - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \beta \ln(x_{(1)i,j}) x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

where

$$T_1 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(m)i,j} - \beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma})$$

and

$$T_2 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(1)i,j} - \beta x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma}).$$

The MLE of the parameters α , β , and γ are the solution of equations (10), (11) and (12), respectively, when set them to zero. However, the solutions are not in closed forms, in order to obtain estimates for the parameters, the three equations may be solved numerically.

Fisher information (FI) numbers describe the amount of information that a sample provides about the parameters. The FI is defined as

$$I = -E \left(\frac{\partial^2 \log(L)}{\partial \theta^2} \right),$$

where θ is a parameter. The FI number from ERSS for estimating α , β and γ can be expressed as in equations, (13), (14) and (15), respectively as

$$I_{ERSS}(\alpha) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{-1}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} \right] + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{-x_{(m)i,j}^2 T_1}{1-T_1} \right) - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{(x_{(m)i,j} T_1)^2}{(1-T_1)^2} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \left[\frac{-1}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} \right] \right\}, \tag{13}$$

$$I_{ERSS}(\beta) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{\gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right]^2 - \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=p+1}^m \left[\frac{\gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right]^2 - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{(x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma T_1)^2}{1-T_1} + \left(\frac{x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma T_1}{1-T_1} \right)^2 \right] \right\}, \tag{14}$$

and

$$I_{ERSS}(\beta) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log(f(x_{(m)i,j})) + (m-1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log(F(x_{(m)i,j})) \right] - \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log(f(x_{(1)i,j})) + (m-1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log[1-F(x_{(1)i,j})] \right] \right\}, \tag{15}$$

where

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log[f(x_{(m)i,j})] = \frac{[\beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1} \ln(x_{(m)i,j})][\gamma \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) + 2]}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - \left\{ \frac{[\beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1} [\gamma \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) + 1]]^2}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right\} - \beta x_{i,j}^\gamma \ln^2(x_{(m)i,j}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log[F(x_{(m)i,j})] = \frac{\beta T_2 x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma \ln^2(x_{(m)i,j})(1 - \beta x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma)}{1-T_2} - \left[\frac{\beta \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma T_1}{1-T_1} \right]^2$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log[1-F(x_{(m)i,j})] = -\beta x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma \ln^2(x_{(m)i,j}).$$

Maximum Likelihood Estimation of the MWD:
When m is Odd

Based on ERSS, when m is odd, the likelihood function is

$$L = K \prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=1}^q \left\{ mf(x_{(m)i,j}) [F(x_{(m)i,j})]^{m-1} \right\} \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=q+1}^{m-1} \left\{ mf(x_{(1)i,j}) [1-F(x_{(1)i,j})]^{m-1} \right\} \right) \left[f(x_{((m+1)/2)j}) [F(x_{((m+1)/2)j}) (1-F(x_{((m+1)/2)j}))] \right]^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \tag{16}$$

where $q = (m-1)/2$ and K is a constant. The log likelihood function of (16) is

$$\begin{aligned}
 L^* &= Ln(L) \\
 &= K^* + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \ln f(x_{(m)i,j}) \\
 &\quad + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q [\ln F(x_{(m)i,j})] \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \ln f(x_{(m)i,j}) \\
 &\quad + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \left\{ \ln [1 - F(x_{(1)i,j})] \right\} \\
 &\quad + \log f\left(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{m-1}{2} \left[\log F\left(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}\right) + \log \left(1 - F\left(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}\right)\right) \right].
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Taking the first derivative of L^* in (17) with respect to α, β and γ results in

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \alpha} &= \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(m)i,j} \right) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(m)i,j} \right) \\
 &\quad + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{x_{(m)i,j} T_1}{1 - T_1} \\
 &\quad - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} x_{(1)i,j} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\frac{x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j} T_3}{1 - T_3} - x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j} \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \beta} &= \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{\gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma \right) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{(1)i,j}^\gamma \right) \\
 &\quad + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma T_1}{1 - T_1} \right) - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} x_{(1)i,j}^\gamma \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\frac{\gamma x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^{\gamma-1}} - x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\frac{x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma T_3}{1 - T_3} - x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L^*}{\partial \gamma} &= \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1} [\gamma \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) + 1]}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \beta \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma \right] \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \left[\frac{\beta x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1} [\gamma \ln(x_{(1)i,j}) + 1]}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \beta \ln(x_{(1)i,j}) x_{(1)i,j}^\gamma \right] \\
 &\quad + (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\beta \ln(x_{(m)i,j}) x_{(m)i,j}^\gamma T_1}{1 - T_1} \right] \\
 &\quad - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \beta \ln(x_{(p+1)i,j}) x_{(p+1)i,j}^\gamma \\
 &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^r \left[\frac{\beta x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^{\gamma-1} [\gamma \ln(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}) + 1]}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^{\gamma-1}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \beta \ln(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}) x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \left[\frac{\beta \ln(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}) x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma T_3}{1 - T_3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \beta \ln(x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}) x_{\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right)_j}^\gamma \right],
 \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

respectively, where

$$T_1 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(m)i,j} - \beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}),$$

$$T_2 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(1)i,j} - \beta x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma})$$

and

$$T_3 = \exp(-\alpha x_{((m+1)/2)i,j} - \beta x_{((m+1)/2)i,j}^{\gamma}).$$

The Fisher Information number of α, β and γ from the samples, respectively are

$$I_{ERSS}(\alpha) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{-1}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{x_{(m)i,j}^2 T_1}{1-T_1} + \frac{(x_{(m)i,j} T_1)^2}{(1-T_1)^2} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \frac{-1}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{-1}{\left(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^{\gamma-1} \right)^2} - \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \left[\frac{x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^2 T_3}{1-T_3} + \frac{\left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j} T_3 \right)^2}{(1-T_3)^2} \right] \right\}, \tag{21}$$

$$I_{ERSS}(\beta) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{-(\gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=q+1}^{m-1} \left[\frac{-(\gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2}{(\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma-1})^2} \right] - (m-1) \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{(x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma})^2 T_1}{1-T_1} + \frac{(x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma} T_1)^2}{(1-T_1)^2} \right] - \sum_{j=1}^r \left(\frac{\gamma x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^{\gamma-1}}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^{\gamma-1}} \right)^2 - \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \left[\frac{\left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^{\gamma} \right)^2 T_3}{1-T_3} + \frac{\left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})j}^{\gamma} T_3 \right)^2}{(1-T_3)^2} \right] \right\}, \tag{22}$$

$$I_{ERSS}(\gamma) = -E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [f(x_{(m)i,j})] + (m-1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [F(x_{(m)i,j})] \right] + \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [f(x_{(1)i,j})] + (m-1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [1-F(x_{(1)i,j})] \right] + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log \left[f \left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})i,j} \right) \right] + \frac{m-1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log \left[F \left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})i,j} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log \left[1-F \left(x_{(\frac{m+1}{2})i,j} \right) \right] \right\}, \tag{23}$$

where

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$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [f(x_{(i,j)})] = \frac{[\beta x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma-1} \ln(x_{(i,j)})][\gamma \ln(x_{(i,j)}) + 2]}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma-1}} - \left[\frac{\beta x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma-1} (\gamma \ln(x_{(i,j)}) + 1)}{\alpha + \beta \gamma x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma-1}} \right]^2 - \beta x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma} \ln^2(x_{(i,j)}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} \log [F(x_{(i,j)})] = \frac{\beta T_2 (x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma}) \ln^2(x_{(i,j)}) (1 - \beta x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma})}{1 - T_2} - \left[\frac{\beta \ln(x_{(i,j)}) x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma} T_1}{1 - T_1} \right]^2,$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log [1 - F(x_{(i,j)})]}{\partial \gamma^2} = -\beta x_{(i,j)}^{\gamma} \ln^2(x_{(i,j)}),$$

where

$$T_1 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(m)i,j} - \beta x_{(m)i,j}^{\gamma-1}),$$

$$T_2 = \exp(-\alpha x_{(1)i,j} - \beta x_{(1)i,j}^{\gamma}),$$

and

$$T_3 = \exp(-\alpha x_{[(m+1)/2]i,j} - \beta x_{[(m+1)/2]i,j}^{\gamma}).$$

Methodology

Simulation Study

To investigate the properties of the MLEs of the three parameters of the MWD a simulation was conducted. The inverse transform method was used to generate samples from MWD (see Ros, 1997). The inverse transform algorithm can be described as: generate U from the uniform (0, 1), initiate X_1 and then find a new X_1 using $X_1 = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} X_1^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1-U)$; repeat until stability of X_1 is reached, which eventually

represents a random number from MWD. The samples generated are then used to obtain the Fisher Information numbers, I_{ERSS} and I_{SRS} , when using ERSS and SRS. The asymptotic relative efficiency (RP) is found as the ratio I_{ERSS} / I_{SRS} .

Results

For $\alpha = 3$, $\beta = 1.2$ and $\gamma = 1.3$, the results are presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 1: Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of α Based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	0.3613	0.1854	1.9490
4	0.6069	0.2392	2.5372
5	0.7933	0.2849	2.7845
6	0.9818	0.3478	2.8229
7	1.3030	0.4057	3.2119

Table (2): Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of β Based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	0.1401	0.0542	2.5849
4	0.2894	0.1014	2.8554
5	0.4627	0.1551	2.9832
6	0.6335	0.1956	3.2382
7	0.8606	0.2314	3.7191

Table (3): Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of γ based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	0.6451	0.5348	1.2062
4	1.1279	0.8684	1.2987
5	1.2494	0.7336	1.7032
6	1.7856	0.9847	1.8133
7	1.9196	0.8459	2.2693

For $\alpha=2.3$, $\beta=1.3$ and $\gamma=1.6$, results are summarized in Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

Table (4): Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of α Based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	0.2523	0.1201	2.1010
4	0.3739	0.1563	2.3922
5	0.5461	0.1987	2.7483
6	0.6521	0.2254	2.8931
7	0.8796	0.2695	3.2632

Table (5): Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of β Based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	0.1195	0.0481	2.4871
4	0.1681	0.0595	2.8263
5	0.2383	0.0766	3.1110
6	0.2913	0.0814	3.5787
7	0.3852	0.0919	4.1902

Table (6): Information Numbers and Asymptotic RP of the MLE of γ Based on ERSS with respect to SRS

m	I_{ERSS}	I_{SRS}	Asymptotic RP
3	1.2459	0.7885	1.5801
4	1.9567	1.0232	1.9123
5	2.9202	1.3510	2.1615
6	3.8283	1.5697	2.4388
7	5.0158	1.7128	2.9284

Tables 1-3 show that:

- The ERSS estimators dominate the estimators based on SRS.
- The information numbers from ERSS are greater than those of SRS.

- For odd and even sample sizes the Fisher information numbers are increasing when the sample size is increasing.
- The asymptotic relative precision values are increasing when sample size increasing.

Estimation of the Population Mean of the MWD

The problem of estimating the population mean of the MWD is now considered and compared with the SRS estimator of the population mean $\hat{\mu}_{SRS} = \sum_{i=1}^m X_i / m$, which has variance σ^2 / m . The efficiency of $\hat{\mu}_{ERSS1}$ and $\hat{\mu}_{ERSS2}$ respectively with respect to $\hat{\mu}_{SRS}$ are defined as

$$eff(\hat{\mu}_{ERSSi}, \hat{\mu}_{SRS}) = \frac{MSE(\hat{\mu}_{SRS})}{MSE(\hat{\mu}_{ERSSi})}, i = 1, 2.$$

Simulation results are summarized in Tables 7-9 for some values of the population parameters.

From results shows in Tables 7-9, it may be concluded that the ERSS estimators are biased and more efficient than the SRS estimator for all cases considered in this study. However, as demonstrated by Samawi, et al. (1996) it is better to use ERSS with small sample size. Also note that the efficiency of the mean estimation depends on the values of α, β, γ , as well as the sample size.

Conclusion

Maximum likelihood estimators for the three parameters of the modified Weibull distribution were studied based on extreme ranked set sampling. These MLEs are not in closed forms, so numerical method is used. Results show that the Fisher information numbers obtained from ERSS are greater than that from SRS. Also, it was shown that ERSS is more efficient than SRS in estimating the population mean and it has a small bias. However, the ERSS estimators dominate the corresponding estimators based on SRS for estimating the population mean of the MWD.

Table 7: Efficiency and Bias Values of Estimating the Population Mean of the MWD Using ERSS with respect to SRS for $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = 1.2$ and $\gamma = 1.3$

m	$Bias(ERSS)$	$MSE(SRS)$	$MSE(ERSS)$	Efficiency
3	0.0015	0.0173	0.0097	1.7835
4	0.0284	0.0140	0.0075	1.8667
5	0.0256	0.0099	0.0053	1.8679
6	0.0544	0.0088	0.0064	1.3750
7	0.0486	0.0079	0.0049	1.6122

Table 8: Efficiency and Bias Values of Estimating the Population Mean of the MWD Using ERSS with respect to SRS for $\alpha = 4$, $\beta = 2$ and $\gamma = 3$

m	$Bias(ERSS)$	$MSE(SRS)$	$MSE(ERSS)$	Efficiency
3	0.0028	0.0088	0.0047	1.8723
4	0.0165	0.0071	0.0038	1.8684
5	0.0064	0.0051	0.0020	2.5500
6	0.0362	0.0047	0.0032	1.4688
7	0.0221	0.0041	0.0016	2.5625

Table 9: Efficiency and Bias Values of Estimating the Population Mean of the MWD Using ERSS with respect to SRS for $\alpha = 3.5$, $\beta = 2$ and $\gamma = 1.5$

m	$Bias(ERSS)$	$MSE(SRS)$	$MSE(ERSS)$	Efficiency
3	0.0285	0.0067	0.0036	1.8611
4	0.0029	0.0076	0.0041	1.8537
5	0.0071	0.0040	0.0014	2.8570
6	0.0122	0.0055	0.0027	1.8519
7	0.0025	0.0029	0.0008	3.6250

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