Research Article

Harmonic Mixture Fréchet Distribution: Properties and Applications to Lifetime Data

Selasi Kwaku Ocloo 1, Lewis Brew 1, Suleman Nasiru 2, and Benjamin Odoi 1

1Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa, Ghana
2Department of Statistics, C.K. Tedam University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Navrongo, Ghana

Correspondence should be addressed to Selasi Kwaku Ocloo; ma-skocloo4645@st.umat.edu.gh

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In this study, we propose a four-parameter probability distribution called the harmonic mixture Fréchet. Some useful expansions and statistical properties such as moments, incomplete moments, quantile functions, entropy, mean deviation, median deviation, mean residual life, moment-generating function, and stress-strength reliability are presented. Estimators for the parameters of the harmonic mixture Fréchet distribution are derived using the estimation techniques such as the maximum-likelihood estimation, the ordinary least-squares estimation, the weighted least-squares estimation, the Cramér–von Mises estimation, and the Anderson–Darling estimation. A simulation study was conducted to assess the biases and mean square errors of the estimators. The new distribution was applied to three-lifetime datasets and compared with the classical Fréchet distribution and eight (8) other extensions of the Fréchet distribution.

1. Introduction

Mixture distributions have turned out to be a very flexible and increasingly common class of distributions over the last two decades. They have been applied to lifetime data in many reliability and survival analysis. Whether a sample is homogeneous or heterogeneous, the statistical analysis of lifetime datasets is a momentous task in the fields of reliability engineering and survival analysis. One of the four often used extreme value distributions (EVDs) is the Fréchet distribution. The distribution, which is also known as the EVD type II, is the inverse of the Weibull distribution. Extreme events such as annual rainfall, earthquakes, and floods are modelled using it. The probability density function (PDF) of the Fréchet distribution has a unimodal shape or a decreasing shape, which depends on the shape parameter, while its failure rate function exhibits a unimodal shape always [1]. Several extensions of the Fréchet distribution have been proposed in the literature aimed at making it more flexible in modelling both monotonic and non-monotonic datasets. Some extensions of the Fréchet distribution include the Burr X Fréchet (BRXFR) [2], the odd Lomax Fréchet (OLXF) [3], the Poisson–Fréchet (POF) [4], the new exponential-X Fréchet (NEXF) [5], the Weibull Fréchet (WFR) [6], extended Poisson Fréchet distribution (P-BXFr) [7], the Burr XII Fréchet (BrXIIFr) [8], the modified Fréchet–Rayleigh distribution (MFRD) [9], truncated Weibull Fréchet distribution (TWFr) [10, 11], the Marshall–Olkin Fréchet distribution (MOF) [12], the gamma extended Fréchet distribution (GEF) [13], the Lehmann type II Fréchet Poisson distribution (LFP) [14], the exponential transmuted Fréchet distribution (ETF) [15], the modified Fréchet (MF) [16], the generalised truncated Fréchet generated family distributions (TGFr-G) [17], and the double truncated transmuted Fréchet distribution (DTTF) [18]. Not long ago, [19] proposed a new family of mixture distribution using the weighted harmonic means of two survival functions and called it the harmonic mixture-G (HMG) family. According to [19], the PDF and cumulative distribution function (CDF), respectively, are given as follows:
The HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[ f_{HMF}(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma(a)} \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \frac{e^{-(b/x)^\alpha}}{x^{a+1}} \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^\alpha} \right)^{\alpha - 1}, \quad x > 0, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \theta > 0, \quad x > 0. \]

(6)

The remaining parts of the article are organised as follows: PDF, CDF, and failure rate function of the harmonic mixture Fréchet (HMF) distribution alongside their corresponding graphical representations are presented in Section 2. In Section 3, we present some statistical properties of the distribution. The maximum-likelihood estimation, the ordinary least-squares estimation, the weighted least-squares estimation, the Cramér–von Mises estimation, and the Anderson–Darling estimation of the HMF parameters are developed in Section 4. Section 5 presents the simulation results to assess the performance of the estimators of the HMF distribution. Section 6: three applications to real datasets are illustrated to ascertain the importance of the proposed model. Lastly, the conclusions of the study are reported in section 7.

2. Harmonic Mixture Fréchet Distribution

The PDF of the HMF distribution is obtained by substituting equations (3) and (5) into equation (1). The PDF of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[ f_{HMF}(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma(a)} \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \frac{e^{-(b/x)^\alpha}}{x^{a+1}} \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^\alpha} \right)^{\alpha - 1}, \quad x > 0. \]

(6)

(7)

The failure rate function of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[ h_{HMF}(x) = \frac{ab^a x^{-a-1} e^{-(b/x)^\alpha}}{1 - e^{-(b/x)^\alpha}} \left( 1 - \theta e^{-(b/x)^\alpha} \right)^{\alpha - 1}, \quad x > 0. \]

(8)
Lemma 1. The PDF of the HMF distribution, expressed in mixture form, is given as follows:

\[ f_{\text{HMF}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_{ijk} ab^j x^{-a-1} e^{-(b/x)^\theta} (k+1), \]  

where \( \omega_{ijk} = [a(1-\theta)]_{i} \omega_{ijk} + \theta \omega_{ijk} \omega_{ijk} = (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \) 

\[ \binom{i}{j} (\alpha - 1) (j + 1) \binom{k}{i} \theta \omega_{ijk} = (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \binom{i}{j}. \]

\[ \left[ 1 - \theta \left( 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\theta} \right)^{(a-1)} \right) \right]^{-2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{j} (i+1) \binom{i}{j} \theta \left( 1 - e^{-\theta} \right)^{(a-1)}. \]  

Substituting equation (11) into equation (6) and applying equation (10) severally yield

\[ f_{\text{HMF}}(x) = \alpha (1-\theta) ab^j x^{-a-1} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \binom{i}{j} \binom{k}{i} \theta e^{-(b/x)^\theta} (k+1) \]

\[ + \theta ab^j x^{-a-1} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \binom{i}{j} \binom{k}{i} \theta e^{-(b/x)^\theta} (k+1). \]  

Hence,

\[ f_{\text{HMF}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_{ijk} ab^j x^{-a-1} e^{-(b/x)^\theta} (k+1). \]  

The proof is complete. \( \square \)

Figure 1: PDF plot of the HMF distribution.

Figure 2 shows the plot of the failure rate function of the HMF distribution. For various values of the parameters, the plots exhibited various desirable shapes, such as decreasing, increasing, and unimodal.

Lemma 1. The PDF of the HMF distribution, expressed in mixture form, is given as follows:

\[ f_{\text{HMF}}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_{ijk} ab^j x^{-a-1} e^{-(b/x)^\theta} (k+1), \]  

where \( \omega_{ijk} = [a(1-\theta)]_{i} \omega_{ijk} + \theta \omega_{ijk} \omega_{ijk} = (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \) 

\[ \binom{i}{j} (\alpha - 1) (j + 1) \binom{k}{i} \theta \omega_{ijk} = (-1)^{j+k}(i+1) \binom{i}{j}. \]

\[ \left[ 1 - \theta \left( 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\theta} \right)^{(a-1)} \right) \right]^{-2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{j} (i+1) \binom{i}{j} \theta \left( 1 - e^{-\theta} \right)^{(a-1)}. \]  

Since \( 0 < (1 - e^{-\theta}) < 1 \), using the series expansion equation in equation (10) twice, we obtain

\[ (1 - x)^{-\beta} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-\beta)^{i} (x)^i. \]  

3. Statistical Properties

The moment-generating function (MGF), stress-strength reliability, entropy, mean deviation, median deviation, mean residual life, and other statistical properties are discussed in this section.
3.1. Quantile Function. The quantile function of a distribution is the inverse of the CDF of the distribution. It also gives us a different way to describe the characteristics and shapes of a distribution.

The quantile function of the HMF distribution can be expressed as follows:

\[
(1 - q) \left[ 1 - \theta + b \left( 1 - e^{-\left( \frac{b}{x} \right)^{a}} \right)^{a-1} \right] - \left[ 1 - e^{-\left( \frac{b}{x} \right)^{a}} \right]^{a} = 0,
\]

where \( q \in (0, 1) \) and \( Q_{\text{HMF}}(q) = x_q \) is the quantile function.

It can be seen that the quantile function of the HMF distribution does not have a closed form. Numerical approximations will therefore be used to approximate the various values of the quantile function.

Galton’s measure of skewness (GS) [20] and the Moors measure of kurtosis (MK) [21], respectively, are defined as follows:

\[
GS = \frac{Q(3/4) - 2Q(1/2) + Q(1/4)}{Q(3/4) - Q(1/4)},
\]

Then,

\[
MK = \frac{Q(7/8) - 2Q(5/8) + Q(3/8) - Q(1/8)}{Q(3/4) - Q(1/4)}.
\]

Table 1 shows the results of the quantile function, Galton’s measure of skewness (GS), and the Moors measure of kurtosis (MK) for various parameter values. The HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[
\text{HMF}(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \left( \frac{b}{x} \right)^{a-1} \left( 1 - \frac{b}{x} \right)^{a-1} e^{-\left( \frac{b}{x} \right)^{a}},
\]

where \( a \), \( b \), and \( \theta \) are parameters. The distribution is negatively skewed.

For some parameter values, the HMF distribution is positively skewed, while for some other parameter values, the distribution is negatively skewed.

For some parameter values, the HMF distribution is platykurtic, whereas, for others, it is leptokurtic.

3.2. Moments. Moments are essential in statistical analysis, especially in deriving some important measures of statistical distributions [22]. Measures such as mean \( (\mu) \), variance \( (\sigma^2) \), coefficient of variation (CV), skewness (CS), and kurtosis (CK) can be obtained using moments. \( \mu, \sigma^2, \text{CV}, \text{CS}, \) and \( \text{CK} \), respectively, are defined as follows:

\[
\mu = \mu_1',
\]

\[
\sigma^2 = \mu_2' - (\mu)^2,
\]

\[
\text{CV} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_2' - (\mu)^2}}{\mu},
\]

\[
\text{CS} = \frac{E(X - \mu)^3}{[E(X - \mu)^2]^{3/2}},
\]

\[
= \frac{\mu_3' - 3\mu\mu_2' + 2\mu^3}{\left( \mu_2' - \mu^2 \right)^{3/2}}.
\]

Then,

\[
\text{CK} = \frac{E(X - \mu)^4}{[E(X - \mu)^2]^{2}},
\]

\[
= \frac{\mu_4' - 4\mu\mu_3' + 6\mu^2\mu_2' - 3\mu^4}{\left( \mu_2' - \mu^2 \right)^2}.
\]

Proposition 1. The \( r^{th} \) noncentral moment of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[
\mu_r' = b' \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \phi_{ijk} (k+1)^{ja} \Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{r}{a} \right), \quad r < a,
\]

\[
r = 1, 2, \ldots.
\]

Proof. By definition,

\[
\mu_r' = E(X^r) = \int_0^\infty x^r f_{\text{HMF}}(x) \, dx.
\]

Substituting equation (9) into equation (20), we obtain
Table 1: HMF quantiles for some parameter values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>q</th>
<th>α = 0.09, θ = 0.5, a = 0.5, b = 0.5</th>
<th>α = 15.5, θ = 0.95, a = 1.5, b = 0.2</th>
<th>α = 3.5, θ = 0.5, a = 1.1, b = 2.5</th>
<th>α = 0.009, θ = 0.08, a = 1.1, b = 0.13</th>
<th>α = 50.5, θ = 0.99, a = 1.5, b = 0.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1596</td>
<td>0.0963</td>
<td>0.8938</td>
<td>0.2168</td>
<td>0.0919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.5444</td>
<td>0.1159</td>
<td>1.2418</td>
<td>0.5082</td>
<td>0.1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.0587</td>
<td>0.1248</td>
<td>1.4636</td>
<td>0.7633</td>
<td>0.1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2.0144</td>
<td>0.1323</td>
<td>1.7025</td>
<td>1.0993</td>
<td>0.1084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7950</td>
<td>0.1359</td>
<td>1.8339</td>
<td>1.3126</td>
<td>0.1098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>8.1900</td>
<td>0.1464</td>
<td>2.3142</td>
<td>2.2820</td>
<td>0.1138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>19.8343</td>
<td>0.1542</td>
<td>2.7691</td>
<td>3.5163</td>
<td>0.1167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>66.9874</td>
<td>0.1641</td>
<td>3.4907</td>
<td>6.2553</td>
<td>0.1204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>165.5084</td>
<td>0.1712</td>
<td>4.1056</td>
<td>9.5197</td>
<td>0.1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS</td>
<td>0.7667</td>
<td>-0.0419</td>
<td>0.2246</td>
<td>0.4652</td>
<td>-0.0752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>4.9457</td>
<td>1.2830</td>
<td>1.3772</td>
<td>2.0228</td>
<td>1.3645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E(Xr) = \int_0^\infty x^r \sum_{i=0}^\infty \sum_{j=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^\infty \tilde{\alpha}_{ijk} ab^k x^{-a-1} e^{-(b/x)^r (k+1)} dx.

Using the identity

\Gamma(S) = \int_0^\infty x^{S-1} e^{-x} dx,

we obtain

\mu'_r = b' \sum_{i=0}^\infty \sum_{j=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^\infty \tilde{\alpha}_{ijk} (k+1)^{\gamma/a} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{r}{a}\right).

The proof is complete.

3.3. Incomplete Moments. The incomplete moments are essential in obtaining the mean deviation and the median deviation.

Proposition 2. The rth incomplete moment of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

mr(y) = b' \sum_{i=0}^\infty \sum_{j=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^\infty \tilde{\alpha}_{ijk} (k+1)^{\gamma/a} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{r}{a}\right) \left(\frac{b}{y}\right)^a (k+1).

The proof is complete.
I. The definition of mean deviation is as follows:

\[ \text{Mean Deviation} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i - \bar{x}|, \]

where \( x_i \) are the individual observations, \( \bar{x} \) is the mean of the observations, and \( n \) is the number of observations.

Proposition 3. The mean deviation of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[ \Delta_1(x) = 2\mu_{\text{HMF}}(\mu) - 2\beta \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varphi_{ijk}(k+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \left( \frac{b}{y} \right)^a (k+1) \quad (a>1). \]  

Proof. The definition of mean deviation is as follows:

\[ \Delta_1(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} |x - \mu| f_{\text{HMF}}(x) \, dx, \]

where \( f_{\text{HMF}}(x) \) is the probability density function of the HMF distribution.

3.4. Mean Deviation and Median Deviation. The total variation that exists in a distribution can be measured using the mean and median deviation.

Proposition 4. The median deviation of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[ M_{\text{HMF}}(t) = \frac{1}{S_{\text{HMF}}(t)} \left[ \mu - b \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varphi_{ijk}(k+1)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \left( \frac{b}{y} \right)^a (k+1) \right], \quad a>1. \]  

Proof. For a nonnegative random variable \( X \), the mean residual life is given as follows:

\[ \text{MLR}(t) = E(X - t | X > t) = \frac{1}{S(t)} \int_{t}^{\infty} (x - t) f(x) \, dx, \quad t \geq 0. \]  

Hence, \[ \text{MLR}(t) = \frac{1}{S(t)} \left[ \mu - \int_{0}^{t} (x) f(x) \, dx \right] - t. \]  

Substituting equation (3) and \( \int_{0}^{t} x f(x) \, dx \), which can be obtained from the first incomplete moment into equation (37), we obtain the mean life residual function of the HMF distribution.

3.6. Moment-Generating Function. The moment-generating function, if it exists, is used to derive the moments of a distribution.
Proposition 6. The moment-generating function of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

$$M_{\text{HMF}}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta_{ijk} \frac{(1)^{i+k}(bt)^j}{t!} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{r}{a}\right), \quad r < a.$$  \hspace{1cm} (38)

Proof. Using the identity

$$e^{tX} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r X^r}{r!},$$  \hspace{1cm} (39)

we can define the moment-generating function as follows:

$$M_{\text{HMF}}(t) = E(e^{tX}),$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r E(X^r)}{r!},$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r}{r!}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (40)

Proposition 7. The Rényi entropy of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

$$I_{\alpha}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \log \int_{0}^{\infty} f_{\text{HMF}}(x)^{\lambda} dx.$$  \hspace{1cm} (43)

We obtain the Rényi entropy of the HMF distribution by rearranging and increasing the power of the PDF of the HMF to \(\lambda\) and following the same procedure used to obtain the \(rth\) moment. \hspace{1cm} (44)

3.7. Entropy. The entropy of a random variable is used to measure the variation or uncertainty. The lower the entropy, the less the uncertainty and vice versa.

3.8. Stress-Strength Reliability. The extent to which the strength of a system can withstand the stress it is subjected to is measured using the stress-strength reliability [24]. Therefore, the stress-strength reliability can be defined as the probability that a system’s strength \(X_1\) is greater than the stress it is subjected to \(X_2\); thus, \(R = P(X_2 < X_1)\). If \(X_1 \leq X_2\), the system or component fails.

Proposition 8. If \(X_1\) and \(X_2\) follow the HMF distribution, then the stress-strength reliability is given as follows:

$$f_{\text{HMF}}(x)S_{\text{HMF}}(x) = \alpha(1-\theta)ab^{a}x^{-a-1}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{ijk} \left( \frac{j(\alpha - 1) + (3\alpha - 2)}{k} \right) e^{-(b\lambda x)^{(k+1)}} + \theta ab^{a}x^{-a-1}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{ijk} \left( \frac{j(\alpha - 1) + (2\alpha - 1)}{k} \right) e^{-(b\lambda x)^{(k+1)}}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (47)
where \( \eta_{jk} = (-1)^{jk} \left( i + \frac{2}{2} \right) \). Substituting equation (47) into equation (46) and letting \( u = (b/x)^{a}(k + 1) \) imply \( x = (u/b^{a}(k + 1))^{-1/a} \) and

\[
R_{ss} = 1 - \left[ \alpha (1 - \theta) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{jk} \left( j(\alpha - 1) + (2\alpha - 1) \right) \right] \frac{1}{(k + 1)^{\alpha}} + \theta \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{jk} \left( j(\alpha - 1) + (3\alpha - 2) \right) \frac{1}{(k + 1)^{\alpha}}.
\]

Using the identity \( \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-u} du = 1 \), we obtain

\[
R_{ss} = 1 - \left[ \alpha (1 - \theta) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{jk} \left( j(\alpha - 1) + (2\alpha - 1) \right) \right] \frac{1}{(k + 1)^{\alpha}} + \theta \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \eta_{jk} \left( j(\alpha - 1) + (3\alpha - 2) \right) \frac{1}{(k + 1)^{\alpha}}.
\]

The proof is complete. \( \square \)

4. Estimation of Parameters of HMF Distribution

In this section, we obtain the estimators of the HMF distribution using five estimation methods: the maximum-likelihood estimation (MLE), the ordinary least-squares method (OLS), the weighted least-squares method (WLS), the Cramér–von Mises estimation (CVM) and the Anderson–Darling estimation (ADE).

4.1. Maximum-Likelihood Estimation. The MLE is used to obtain estimates of the unknown parameters by maximising the likelihood function. The likelihood function of the HMF distribution is given as follows:

\[
L(x, \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f_{\text{HMF}}(x, \alpha, \theta, a, b).
\]

We obtain the log-likelihood function by substituting equation (6) into (50) and taking the logarithm of the resulting equation. We have

\[
l(x, \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \ln a + \ln b + (a - 1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i} + (\alpha - 1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right)
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left[ \alpha (1 - \theta) + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right)^{a - 1} \right] - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left[ 1 - \theta \left( 1 - (1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}})^{a - 1} \right) \right].
\]

We obtain the MLE of the parameters by differentiating equation (51) with respect to \( (\alpha, \theta, a, b) \) and equating the resulting functions to zero. The resulting functions are as follows:

\[
\frac{\partial l}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \ln \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{n} (1 - \theta) + \theta \ln \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{n} 2 \theta \ln \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right) \frac{1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}}}{1 - \theta + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right)^{a - 1}},
\]

\[
\frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta} = -2 \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}})^{a - 1} - 1}{1 - \theta + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right)^{a - 1}} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}})^{a - 1} - \alpha}{\alpha (1 - \theta) + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x)^{a}} \right)^{a - 1}}.
\]

\[
dx = -\frac{\alpha a b^a}{(k + 1)^{\alpha - 1}} \cdot \frac{dx}{(b/x)^a}.\quad \text{When } x \to 0, u \to \infty \text{ and when } x \to \infty, u \to 0, \text{ we have}
\]

\[
dx = -\frac{\alpha a b^a}{(k + 1)^{\alpha - 1}} \cdot \frac{dx}{(b/x)^a}.
\]
\[
\frac{\partial L}{\partial a} = \frac{n}{a} + n \ln b - \sum_{i=0}^{n} \ln x_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{\theta(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a \ln(b/x_i) e^{-(b/x_i)^a} \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)}{a(1 - \theta) + \theta \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)^{a-1}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a \ln(b/x_i)}{1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{2\theta(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a \ln(b/x_i) e^{-(b/x_i)^a} \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)}{1 - \theta + \theta \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)^{a-1}},
\]
\[
\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \frac{na}{b} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{\theta(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a (a/b) e^{-(b/x_i)^a} \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)}{a(1 - \theta) + \theta \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)^{a-1}} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a (a/b) e^{-(b/x_i)^a}}{1 - \theta + \theta \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)^{a-1}} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{2\theta(a - 1)(b/x_i)^a (a/b) e^{-(b/x_i)^a}}{1 - \theta + \theta \left(1 - e^{-(b/x_i)^a}\right)^{a-1}}.
\]

By equating these functions to zero and solving them simultaneously using numerical methods, we obtain the maximum-likelihood estimates of the unknown parameters.

4.2. Ordinary Least Squares. The OLS estimates of the unknown parameters of the HMF distribution, where \(x_{(1)} < x_{(2)} < \ldots < x_{(n)}\) are the order statistics of the observed sample, are obtained by minimising the function

\[
LS(\alpha, \theta, a, b) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n + 1} \right)^2.
\]

We differentiate equation (53) with respect to the various parameters and equate each result obtained to zero to obtain

\[
\frac{\partial L S}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n + 1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_1(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]
\[
\frac{\partial L S}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n + 1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_2(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]
\[
\frac{\partial L S}{\partial a} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n + 1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]
\[
\frac{\partial L S}{\partial b} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n + 1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]

where

\[
\Lambda_1(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \frac{(\theta - 1) \log \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} \right) \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} \right)^a \left( e^{(b/x_{(j)})^a} - 1 \right)^2}{\left( \theta - 1 + e^{(b/x_{(j)})^a} \left( 1 + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} - 1 \right) \right) \right)^2},
\]
\[
\Lambda_2(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \frac{1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} \right)^{a-1} - 1}{\left( 1 + \theta \left( 1 - e^{-(b/x_{(j)})^a} - 1 \right) \right)^2}.
\]
\[
\Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \left( \frac{b}{x_{(j)}} \right)^a \log \left( \frac{b}{x_{(j)}} \right) \left( 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} \right)^a \times \left[ \frac{\alpha(\theta - 1) + e^{\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a}(\alpha + \theta \left(1 - \alpha\right) \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a}\right)^a)}{(\theta - 1) + e^{\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} \left(1 + \theta \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} - 1\right)\right)} \right]^2.
\]

(60)

\[
\Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = \frac{a}{b} \left( \frac{b}{x_{(j)}} \right)^a \left( 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} \right)^a \times \left[ \frac{\alpha(\theta - 1) + e^{\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a}(\alpha + \theta \left(1 - \alpha\right) \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a}\right)^a)}{(\theta - 1) + e^{\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} \left(1 + \theta \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{b}{x_{(j)}}\right)^a} - 1\right)\right)} \right]^2.
\]

(61)

The OLS estimates are obtained by solving these functions simultaneously using numerical methods.

4.3. Weighted Least Squares. The WLS estimates of the unknown parameters of the HMF distribution, where \(x_{(1)} < x_{(2)} < \ldots < x_{(n)}\) are the order statistics of the observed sample, are obtained by minimising the function

\[
\frac{\partial \text{WLS}}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n+1)j(n+2)}{j(n-j+1)} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n+1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]

(63)

We differentiate equation (62) with respect to the various parameters and equate each result obtained to zero to obtain

\[
\frac{\partial \text{WLS}}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(n+1)j(n+2)}{j(n-j+1)} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{j}{n+1} \right) \cdot \Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0.
\]

(64)

We differentiate equation (64) with respect to the various parameters and equate each result obtained to zero to obtain

4.4. Cramér–von Mises Estimation. The CVM estimates of the unknown parameters of the HMF distribution, where

\[
x_{(1)} < x_{(2)} < \ldots < x_{(n)}\]

are order statistics of the observed sample, are obtained by minimising the function

\[
\frac{\partial \text{CME}}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{2j-1}{2n} \right) \cdot \Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]

(65)

\[
\frac{\partial \text{CME}}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{2j-1}{2n} \right) \cdot \Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \text{CME}}{\partial a} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{2j-1}{2n} \right) \cdot \Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \text{CME}}{\partial b} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) - \frac{2j-1}{2n} \right) \cdot \Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; \alpha, \theta, a, b) = 0,
\]
(\(A_k(x_{ij}; a, \theta, a, b)\), \((k = 1, 2, 3, 4)\), can be obtained through equations (58)–(61). The CVM estimates are obtained by solving these functions simultaneously by employing numerical methods.

4.5. Anderson–Darling Estimation. The ADE estimates of the unknown parameters of the HMF distribution, where \(x_{(1)} < x_{(2)} < \ldots < x_{(n)}\) are the order statistics of the observed sample, are obtained by minimising the function

\[
\frac{\partial ADE}{\partial a} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2j-1) \left\{ \frac{\Lambda_1(x_{(j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)})} - \frac{\Lambda_1(x_{(n+j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{1 - F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(n+j)})} \right\} = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial ADE}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2j-1) \left\{ \frac{\Lambda_2(x_{(j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)})} - \frac{\Lambda_2(x_{(n+j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{1 - F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(n+j)})} \right\} = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial ADE}{\partial a} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2j-1) \left\{ \frac{\Lambda_3(x_{(j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)})} - \frac{\Lambda_3(x_{(n+j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{1 - F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(n+j)})} \right\} = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial ADE}{\partial b} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2j-1) \left\{ \frac{\Lambda_4(x_{(j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)})} - \frac{\Lambda_4(x_{(n+j)}; a, \theta, a, b)}{1 - F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(n+j)})} \right\} = 0,
\]

where \(\Lambda_k(x_{ij}; a, \theta, a, b)\), \((k = 1, 2, 3, 4)\), can be derived from the equations (58)–(61).

The ADE estimates are derived by solving these functions simultaneously by employing numerical methods.

5. Monte Carlo Simulation

In this section, we perform a simulation study to assess the performance of the estimators for the parameters of the HMF distribution. Three different sets of parameter values are used together with the quantile function. The experiment is replicated one thousand times for each sample size \(n = 30, 80, 200, 500, 1000\). The average biases (ABs) and the mean square errors (MSEs) of the MLE, OLS, WLS, CVM, and ADE are shown in Tables 3–5.

The ABs and MSEs were computed using the relations as follows:

\[
AB = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\bar{V}_i - V),
\]

\[
MSE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\bar{V}_i - V)^2.
\]

Table 3 shows the AB and MSE of the MLE, OLS, WLS, CVM, and ADE of \((a, \theta, a, b) = (0.1, 0.8, 2.5, 3.0)\) for \(n = 30, 80, 200, 500, 1000\). The ABs and MSEs for the estimators of the parameters decrease as the sample size increases despite a few fluctuations. The MLE estimators recorded the least ABs and MSEs and thus could be considered the best estimator.

We differentiate equation (66) with respect to the various parameters and equate each result obtained to zero to obtain

\[
ADE(a, \theta, a, b) = -n \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2j-1) \cdot \left\{ \log F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(j)}) \right\} + \log \left( 1 - F_{\text{HMF}}(x_{(n+j-1)}) \right).
\]

Table 4 shows the ABs and MSEs of the MLE, OLS, WLS, CVM, and ADE of \((a, \theta, a, b) = (0.3, 0.6, 1.9, 2.5)\) for \(n = 30, 80, 200, 500, 1000\). The ABs and MSEs for the estimators of the unknown parameters decrease as the sample size increases. The MLE, however, recorded the least ABs and MSEs and was consistent, thus could be adjudged the best estimator.

Table 5 shows the ABs and MSEs of the MLE, OLS, WLS, CVM, and ADE of \((a, \theta, a, b) = (0.03, 0.42, 2.2, 2.6)\) for \(n = 30, 80, 200, 500, 1000\). The ABs and MSEs for the estimators of the unknown parameters in the first and second cases showed decreasing patterns. The MLE again recorded the least ABs and MSEs and was consistent; thus, it could be adjudged the best estimator.

Based on rankings (the least ABs and MSEs to the greatest ABs and MSEs) in Tables 3–5, the MLE is the best estimator of the parameters of the HMF distribution.

6. Applications

In this section, the HMF distribution is applied to three datasets to ascertain its versatility. These datasets include the annual maximum temperature of a location in the Upper East Region, Ghana (this region provides the relatively highest annual temperature values) (1970–2020), the annual unemployment rate in Ghana (1991–2021), and the survival times data of 128 bladder cancer patients. The annual maximum temperature data in degrees Celsius (°C) used in the analysis were generated from (https://www.globalclimatemonitor.org/) using latitude (10.9922) and longitude (−1.1133). The data are 27.87, 27.42, 27.7, 28.15,
Table 3: Results of simulations for \((a, \theta, a, b) = (0.1, 0.8, 2.5, 3.0)\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>(N)</th>
<th>MLE</th>
<th>OLS</th>
<th>CVM</th>
<th>ADE</th>
<th>WLS</th>
<th>MLE</th>
<th>OLS</th>
<th>CVM</th>
<th>ADE</th>
<th>WLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>0.0303</td>
<td>0.1292</td>
<td>0.1780</td>
<td>0.1012</td>
<td>0.1007</td>
<td>0.0029</td>
<td>0.0915</td>
<td>0.1371</td>
<td>0.0711</td>
<td>0.0623</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>0.0176</td>
<td>0.0578</td>
<td>0.0399</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.0432</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
<td>0.0665</td>
<td>0.0581</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\alpha)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0084</td>
<td>0.0244</td>
<td>0.0196</td>
<td>0.0368</td>
<td>0.0317</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0174</td>
<td>0.0137</td>
<td>0.0285</td>
<td>0.0227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500)</td>
<td>0.0051</td>
<td>0.0448</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.0102</td>
<td>0.0139</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.0076</td>
<td>0.0150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1000)</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td>0.0041</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0050</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\theta)</td>
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<td>0.0085</td>
<td>0.0907</td>
<td>0.0774</td>
<td>0.0500</td>
<td>0.1759</td>
<td>0.2452</td>
<td>0.3699</td>
<td>0.1284</td>
<td>0.0358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500)</td>
<td>0.0175</td>
<td>0.0207</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0122</td>
<td>0.0232</td>
<td>0.0063</td>
<td>0.0242</td>
<td>0.0183</td>
<td>0.0285</td>
<td>0.0274</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1000)</td>
<td>0.0038</td>
<td>0.0094</td>
<td>0.0088</td>
<td>0.0118</td>
<td>0.0155</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0094</td>
<td>0.0080</td>
<td>0.0147</td>
<td>0.0364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Results of simulations for \((a, \theta, a, b) = (0.3, 0.6, 1.9, 2.5)\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>(N)</th>
<th>MLE</th>
<th>OLS</th>
<th>CVM</th>
<th>ADE</th>
<th>WLS</th>
<th>MLE</th>
<th>OLS</th>
<th>CVM</th>
<th>ADE</th>
<th>WLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>0.0453</td>
<td>0.4591</td>
<td>0.4153</td>
<td>0.2776</td>
<td>0.6006</td>
<td>0.7561</td>
<td>0.7929</td>
<td>0.6343</td>
<td>0.4020</td>
<td>1.5635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>0.0948</td>
<td>0.1731</td>
<td>0.1889</td>
<td>0.2344</td>
<td>0.2546</td>
<td>0.0784</td>
<td>0.3260</td>
<td>0.3359</td>
<td>0.4829</td>
<td>0.6412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0093</td>
<td>0.0728</td>
<td>0.0546</td>
<td>0.1141</td>
<td>0.1101</td>
<td>1.2128</td>
<td>0.1384</td>
<td>0.0759</td>
<td>0.2750</td>
<td>0.2688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500)</td>
<td>0.0066</td>
<td>0.0312</td>
<td>0.0225</td>
<td>0.0386</td>
<td>0.0470</td>
<td>0.0034</td>
<td>0.0582</td>
<td>0.0298</td>
<td>0.0859</td>
<td>0.1182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1000)</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.0135</td>
<td>0.0112</td>
<td>0.0168</td>
<td>0.0223</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0204</td>
<td>0.0126</td>
<td>0.0352</td>
<td>0.0569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The annual unemployment rate data were retrieved from (https://data.worldbank.org/country/GH). The data are 3.49, 4.70, 5.27, 5.86, 6.44, 7.02, 7.81, 8.20, 10.10, 10.46, 9.50, 8.53, 7.56, 6.59, 5.62, 4.64, 4.84, 4.99, 5.22, 5.38, 5.60, 5.91, 6.20, 6.52, 6.81, 5.53, 4.22, 4.28, 4.32, 4.65, and 4.70.

The bladder cancer data were used by [25, 26]. The data are 0.08, 6.97, 2.46, 9.74, 3.88, 15.96, 4.26, 79.05, 11.79, 8.37, 12.07, 20.9, 9.02, 3.64, 14.76, 5.32, 36.66, 5.41, 1.35, 18.1, 12.02, 21.73, 3.48, 13.29, 5.09, 26.31, 7.39, 1.05, 7.63, 2.87, 1.46, 2.02, 2.07, 4.87, 0.4, 7.26, 0.81, 10.34, 2.69, 17.12, 5.62, 4.4, 3.31, 3.36, 6.94, 2.26, 9.47, 2.62, 14.83, 4.23, 46.12, 7.87, 5.85, 4.51, 6.93, 8.66, 3.57, 14.24, 3.82, 34.26, 5.41, 1.26, 11.64, 8.26, 6.54, 8.65, 13.11, 5.06, 25.82, 5.32, 0.9, 7.62, 2.83, 17.36, 11.98, 8.53, 12.63, 23.63, 7.09, 0.51, 7.32, 2.69, 10.75, 4.33, 1.4, 19.13, 12.03, 22.69, 0.2, 9.22, 2.54, 10.06, 4.18, 16.62, 5.49,
I. The performance of the HMF distribution is compared with the classical Fréchet distribution and eight (8) modifications of the classical Fréchet distribution. These eight (8) distributions include the Burr X Fréchet (BRXFR) [2], the odd Lomax Fréchet (OLXF) [3], the Poisson–Fréchet (POF) [4], the new exponential-X Fréchet (NEXF) [5], the Weibull Fréchet (WFR) [6], the modified Fréchet–Rayleigh distribution (MFRD) [9], the Marshall–Olkin Fréchet distribution (MOF) [12], and the modified Fréchet (MF) [16].

The Anderson–Darling (AD), Kolmogorov–Smirnov (K-S), and Cramér–von Mises (CVM) tests were employed to assess the goodness of fit of the selected distributions.

The distribution with the lowest Akaike information criterion (AIC), consistent Akaike information criterion (CAIC), and Bayesian information criterion (BIC) is considered the most appropriate model for the datasets. The AIC, CAIC, and BIC, respectively, are obtained using

\[
\text{AIC} = -2 \log(\hat{\theta}) + 2k, \\
\text{CAIC} = \text{AIC} + \frac{2k(k + 1)}{n - k - 1}, \\
\text{BIC} = -2 \log(\hat{\theta}) + k \log(n). \quad (70)
\]

Then,

6.1. Annual Maximum Temperature. As shown in Table 6, the least annual maximum temperature value for the location selected was 27.14, while the greatest value was 29.15. The value of the coefficient of skewness is \(-0.72\) and that of the coefficient of kurtosis is \(-0.13\). The annual maximum temperature dataset is negatively skewed and less peaked than the normal curve, thus platykurtic.

The MLEs for the models fitted and their standard errors are shown in Table 7. \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) for OLXF, \(\theta\) for BRXFR, \(\beta\) for NEXF, \(\alpha\) for POF, \(\theta\) for WFR, and \(\alpha\) for MOF were not significant at 5% level of significance, while all others in their respective models were significant at 5% significance level.

The HMF model gives a better fit to the annual maximum temperature dataset than the other nine (9) competing models. As shown in Table 8, the HMF model had the highest log-likelihood value and the lowest AIC, CAIC, and BIC values compared with the other competing models. Additionally, the HMF model had the smallest AD, K-S, and CVM values.

The fitted PDFs and CDFs of the models are, respectively, presented in Figures 3 and 4. It can be seen that the HMF model fits the annual maximum temperature dataset better.
6.2 Ghana Annual Unemployment Rate Data. In Table 9, the least unemployment rate value in Ghana (1991–2021) was 3.49, while the greatest value was 10.46. The value of the coefficient of skewness is 0.96 and that of the coefficient of kurtosis is 0.36. This shows that the annual unemployment rate dataset is positively skewed and also less peaked than the normal curve, thus platykurtic.

The MLEs for the models fitted and their standard errors are shown in Table 10. α and θ for HMF, α, β, and b for OLXF, θ and a for BRXFR, β for NEXF, θ for POF, α, a, and b for WFR, α for MFRD, and a for MOF were not significant at 5% level of significance, while all others in their respective models were significant at 5% significance level.

The HMF model gives a better fit to the annual unemployment dataset than the other nine (9) competing models. As shown in Table 11, the HMF model had the highest log-likelihood value and the lowest AIC, CAIC, and BIC values compared with the other competing models.

The HMF model gives a better fit to the annual unemployment dataset than the other nine (9) competing models. As shown in Table 11, the HMF model had the highest log-likelihood value and the lowest AIC, CAIC, and BIC values compared with the other competing models. Also, the HMF model had the smallest AD, K-S, and CVM values.
The fitted PDFs and CDFs of the models are, respectively, presented in Figures 5 and 6. As shown in Figures 3 and 6, the HMF model fits the annual unemployment rate dataset better. The OLXF, BRFXR, NEXF, POF, WFR, MF, and MOF models are alternatively good for fitting the dataset as their goodness-of-fit values are closer to that of the HMF distribution.

6.3. Bladder Cancer Survival Time. In Table 12, the least survival time value was 0.08, while the greatest value was 79.05. The value of the coefficient of skewness is 3.33 and that of the coefficient of kurtosis is 16.15. The survival time dataset is then highly positively skewed and more peaked than the normal curve, thus leptokurtic.

The MLEs for the models fitted and their standard errors are shown in Table 13. $\alpha$, $\theta$, and $a$ for HMF, $\alpha$, $\beta$, and $a$ for OLXF, $a$ for BRXFR, and $\alpha$ and $a$ for WFR were not significant at 5% level of significance, while all others in their respective models were significant at 5% significance level.

The HMF model gives a better fit to the bladder cancer dataset than the other nine (9) competing models. As shown in Table 14, the HMF model had the highest log-likelihood value and the lowest AIC, CAIC, and BIC values compared with the other competing models. Also, the HMF model had the smallest AD, K-S, and CVM values.
I he fitted PDFs and CDFs of the models are, respectively, presented in Figures 7 and 8. As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the HMF model fits the bladder cancer survival time dataset better. The BRXFR, NEXF, WFR, and MF models are alternatively good in fitting the bladder remission time dataset as their goodness-of-fit values are closer to that of the HMF distribution.

| Table 10: MLEs for Ghana unemployment rate dataset. |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Model        | Parameters | Estimates | Standard errors | Z-statistic | P value |
| HMF           | α          | 1.36534   | 0.97424         | 1.4014      | 0.161082 |
|               | θ          | 0.31696   | 1.90537         | 0.1664      | 0.867881 |
|               | a          | 3.73928   | 1.44748         | 2.5833      | 0.0009786* |
|               | b          | 5.51065   | 0.93576         | 5.8889      | 3.887 × 10⁻⁹ |
| FR            | a          | 5.44607   | 0.67838         | 8.028       | 9.906 × 10⁻¹⁶ |
|               | b          | 5.05776   | 0.18324         | 27.601      | 2.2 × 10⁻¹⁶ |
| OLXF          | α          | 2.3256    | 2.9759          | 0.7815      | 0.4345234 |
|               | β          | 2.0566    | 2.7620          | 0.7446      | 0.4565157 |
|               | a          | 5.5703    | 1.6870          | 3.3020      | 0.0009601* |
|               | b          | 3.3100    | 1.7213          | 1.9229      | 0.0544865 |
| BRXFR         | θ          | 10.63571  | 14.13657        | 0.7524      | 0.45184 |
|               | a          | 1.75212   | 1.35590         | 1.2922      | 0.19628 |
|               | b          | 0.62093   | 0.24176         | 2.5684      | 0.01022* |
| NEXF          | λ          | 1.94511   | 0.86828         | 2.2402      | 0.02508* |
|               | a          | 8.92727   | 3.79889         | 2.3500      | 0.01877* |
|               | β          | 5.85746   | 6.74159         | 0.8689      | 0.38493 |
| POF           | θ          | 15.72755  | 7.21291         | 1.9032      | 0.057015 |
|               | a          | 4.97964   | 0.71403         | 6.9740      | 3.081 × 10⁻¹² |
|               | β          | 4.30057   | 2.04382         | 2.1042      | 0.03536* |
| WFR           | α          | 13.27255  | 7.21291         | 1.9032      | 0.057015 |
|               | β          | 1.97016   | 0.61604         | 3.1981      | 2.1042 |
|               | a          | 6.54222   | 4.63795         | 1.4106      | 0.158367 |
|               | b          | 0.40980   | 0.28506         | 1.4376      | 0.15055 |
| MFRD          | α          | 14.507386 | 15.300815       | 0.9481      | 0.3431 |
|               | λ          | 0.286628  | 0.61626         | 4.6511      | 3.302 × 10⁻⁶ |
| MF            | λ          | 107.73    | 3.0280 × 10⁻⁴  | 3.5577 × 10⁵ | 2.2 × 10⁻¹⁶ |
|               | a          | 1.0345    | 0.14047         | 7.3647      | 1.775 × 10⁻¹³ |
|               | b          | 0.58333   | 8.6929 × 10⁻²   | 6.7595      | 1.385 × 10⁻¹¹ |
| MOF           | α          | 6.38182   | 9.76038         | 0.6539      | 0.5132 |
|               | a          | 5.84667   | 1.32515         | 4.7336      | 2.206 × 10⁻⁶ |
|               | b          | 4.16397   | 0.74957         | 5.5551      | 2.774 × 10⁻⁸ |

* means significant at 5% level of significance.

| Table 11: Log-likelihood and comparison criteria for Ghana unemployment rate dataset. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Model | ℓ | AIC | CAIC | BIC | K-S | AD | CVM |
| HMF | −56.37705 | 120.7541 | 122.2926 | 126.4901 | 0.058158 | 0.14251 | 0.014025 |
| FR | −59.96641 | 123.9328 | 124.3614 | 126.8008 | 0.15181 | 1.1522 | 0.17659 |
| OLXF | −57.72038 | 123.4408 | 124.9793 | 129.1767 | 0.062941 | 0.17055 | 0.019846 |
| BRXFR | −58.17907 | 122.7959 | 122.3581 | 126.6601 | 0.088362 | 0.31283 | 0.040405 |
| NEXF | −58.5243 | 123.0486 | 123.9375 | 127.35056 | 0.070597 | 0.18853 | 0.027428 |
| POF | −58.35685 | 122.7137 | 123.6026 | 127.01566 | 0.065878 | 0.16349 | 0.018076 |
| WFR | −57.86349 | 123.727 | 125.2655 | 129.4629 | 0.062401 | 0.17496 | 0.020735 |
| MFRD | −63.57905 | 131.1581 | 131.5867 | 134.0261 | 0.14853 | 2.2053 | 0.1855 |
| MF | −58.1597 | 122.3194 | 123.2083 | 128.6214 | 0.066805 | 0.18544 | 0.027274 |
| MOF | −58.446 | 122.892 | 123.7808 | 127.19396 | 0.063019 | 0.19418 | 0.022846 |

The fitted PDFs and CDFs of the models are, respectively, presented in Figures 7 and 8. As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the HMF model fits the bladder cancer survival time dataset better. The BRXFR, NEXF, WFR, and MF models are alternatively good in fitting the bladder remission time dataset as their goodness-of-fit values are closer to that of the HMF distribution.
Figure 5: Fitted PDFs for annual unemployment rate dataset.

Figure 6: Fitted CDFs for annual unemployment rate dataset.

Table 12: Descriptive statistics of bladder cancer survival time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>CS</th>
<th>CK</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>79.050</td>
<td>9.366</td>
<td>6.395</td>
<td>1.1201</td>
<td>3.32567</td>
<td>16.15373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: MLEs for bladder cancer dataset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Standard errors</th>
<th>Z-statistic</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMF</td>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>0.0069470</td>
<td>0.0056886</td>
<td>1.2212</td>
<td>0.222</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta$</td>
<td>0.0011318</td>
<td>0.0031137</td>
<td>0.5355</td>
<td>0.59233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>1.7942764</td>
<td>0.2462831</td>
<td>7.2854</td>
<td>$3.207 \times 10^{-13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$b$</td>
<td>0.1438122</td>
<td>0.0851812</td>
<td>1.6883</td>
<td>0.09135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>$a$</td>
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<td>0.042424</td>
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<td>$2.2 \times 10^{-16}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$b$</td>
<td>3.258224</td>
<td>0.407440</td>
<td>7.9968</td>
<td>$1.277 \times 10^{-15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLXF</td>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
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<td>10.71355</td>
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<td>0.306309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>6.74795</td>
<td>1.0924</td>
<td>0.274636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>11.14713</td>
<td>0.5720</td>
<td>0.567303</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$b$</td>
<td>0.59340</td>
<td>0.22781</td>
<td>2.6048</td>
<td>0.009193*</td>
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</table>
Table 13: Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Standard errors</th>
<th>Z-statistic</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>10.587204</td>
<td>3.461109</td>
<td>3.0589</td>
<td>0.002221*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$a$</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2.2 x 10^{-16}</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.1336</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.4101</td>
<td>0.0006495*</td>
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<tr>
<td>POF</td>
<td>$\theta$</td>
<td>6.477723</td>
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<td>4.8946</td>
<td>9.85 x 10^{-7}</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
<td>1.002268</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$\beta$</td>
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<td>0.5996982</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\beta$</td>
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<td>3.7826</td>
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<td>0.0438533</td>
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<tr>
<td>MFRD</td>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.0038715</td>
<td>11.327</td>
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<tr>
<td>MF</td>
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<td>11.133265</td>
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<td>2.9003</td>
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<td>$\beta$</td>
<td>0.419034</td>
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<td>$\lambda$</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.088837</td>
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<td>4.603 x 10^{-7}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* means significant at 5% level of significance.

Table 14: Log-likelihood and comparison criteria for bladder cancer dataset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>$\ell$</th>
<th>AIC</th>
<th>CAIC</th>
<th>BIC</th>
<th>K-S</th>
<th>AD</th>
<th>CVM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMF</td>
<td>-410.0845</td>
<td>828.1689</td>
<td>828.4941</td>
<td>839.577</td>
<td>0.036561</td>
<td>0.15254</td>
<td>0.017329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>-444.0008</td>
<td>892.0015</td>
<td>890.0975</td>
<td>897.7056</td>
<td>0.1408</td>
<td>6.1182</td>
<td>0.97872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>-421.0557</td>
<td>850.1114</td>
<td>850.4366</td>
<td>856.5196</td>
<td>0.11076</td>
<td>2.4023</td>
<td>0.44085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRXFR</td>
<td>-415.4706</td>
<td>836.9412</td>
<td>837.1347</td>
<td>845.4973</td>
<td>0.068019</td>
<td>0.90212</td>
<td>0.14456</td>
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<tr>
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<td>840.1993</td>
<td>840.3928</td>
<td>848.7554</td>
<td>0.071127</td>
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<td>849.4077</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figure 7: Fitted PDFs for bladder cancer survival time dataset.
7. Conclusion

The four-parameter harmonic mixture Fréchet distribution called the HMF distribution is presented and studied in detail. The failure rate function of the HMF distribution can be monotonically increasing, monotonically decreasing, or upside-down bathtub for a different combination of the parameter values. Some statistical properties such as moments, incomplete moments, quantile functions, entropy, mean deviation, median deviation, mean residual life, moment-generating function (MGF), and stress-strength reliability are presented.

The maximum-likelihood estimation, the ordinary least-squares estimation, the weighted least-squares estimation, the Cramér–von Mises estimation, and the Anderson–Darling were used to estimate the parameters of the model. The results indicate that the maximum-likelihood estimator is the better estimator.

The new distribution was applied to three-lifetime datasets and compared with the classical Fréchet distribution and eight (8) other extensions of the Fréchet distribution and was found to provide a better fit.

We are committed to providing a detailed Bayesian study for the four-parameter HMF distribution in the future.

Data Availability

The study is aimed at improving methodologies, and the data used have been duly cited within the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References


