

## A New Class of Zero-Inflated Logarithmic Series Distribution

C. Satheesh Kumar, A. Riyaz

Department of Statistics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, India.

**Abstract.** Through this paper we suggest an alternative form of the modified zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution of Kumar and Riyaz (Statistica, 2013) and study some of its important aspects. The method of maximum likelihood is employed for estimating the parameters of the distribution and certain test procedures are considered for testing the significance of the additional parameter of the model. Further, all the procedures are illustrated with the help of two real life data sets.

**Keywords.** Generalized likelihood ratio test, logarithmic series distribution, maximum likelihood estimation, probability generating function, Rao's score test.

**MSC:** 60E05, 60E10.

### 1 Introduction

The logarithmic series distribution (LSD) and its generalized versions have received much attention in the literature. For example see Khang and Ong (2007), Kumar and Riyaz (2013a) or Johnson et.al. (2005). A limitation of the LSD in certain practical situations is that it excludes zero observation from its support. Khatri (1961) considered a distribution namely "the logarithmic-with-zeros distribution (LZD)" for modelling such experimental phenomena with excess zero observations.

---

C. Satheesh Kumar(drcsatheeshkumar@gmail.com), A. Riyaz(✉)(riyazstatoyour@gmail.com)

Received: November 2013; Accepted: April 2014

Khatri (1961) defined the LZD through the following probability mass function (pmf), in which  $0 < \omega, \theta < 1$ .

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} \omega, & \text{for } x = 0 \\ \frac{(1-\omega)\theta^x}{-x\ln(1-\theta)}, & x = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

Some aspects of the LZD is also available in Johnson et al. (2005, pp.355). Kumar and Riyaz (2013b) considered another zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution, namely the "zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution (ZILSD)", through the following pmf, for  $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{A\theta^x}{x+1}, \quad (1.2)$$

where  $A = \theta[-\ln(1-\theta)]^{-1}$  and  $0 < \theta < 1$ . The probability generating function of the ZILSD with pmf (1.2) is

$$Q_1(z) = -Az^{-1}\ln(1-\theta z). \quad (1.3)$$

Note that ZILSD with pmf (1.2) belongs to the generalized power series family of distributions as well as the Kemp family of distributions, studied by Kumar (2009).

Kumar and Riyaz (2013b) considered a modified form of the ZILSD, namely the "the modified zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution (MZILSD)", through the following pgf.

$$Q_2(z) = -\Lambda(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2)^{-1}\ln(1 - \theta_1 z - \theta_2 z^2). \quad (1.4)$$

where  $\Lambda = [-\ln(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)]^{-1}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ ,  $\theta_1 > 0, \theta_2 \geq 0$  such that  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 < 1$ . Note that the MZILSD with pgf (1.4) reduces to the pgf (1.3) of the ZILSD when  $\theta_2 = 0$ .

Through this paper we consider the alternative form of the MZILSD and named it as "the alternative modified zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution (AMZILSD)", and derive some of its important properties. In section 2 we present the definition of its pgf and derive expression for its pmf, mean and variance. Certain recurrence relations for its probabilities, raw moments and factorial moments are also obtained here. In section 3 we discuss the estimation of the parameters of the AMZILSD by the method of maximum likelihood. In section 4 we describe certain test procedures for testing the significance of the additional parameter of the AMZILSD by using generalized likelihood ratio test and Rao's efficient score test. Both the estimation and testing procedures are illustrated with the help of two real life data sets.

## 2 Definition and Properties

In this section we present the definition and some important properties of the AMZILSD.

**Definition 2.1.** A non-negative integer valued random variable  $Y$  is said to follow "the alternate modified zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution (AMZILSD)" if its pgf is of the following, in which  $\Delta = [-\ln(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \alpha)]^{-1}(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \alpha)$ ,  $\theta_1 > 0, \theta_2 \geq 0, \alpha \geq -1$  and  $|\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \alpha| < 1$  such that  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 \neq -\alpha$ .

$$G(z) = \Delta(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha)^{-1}[-\ln(1 - \theta_1 z - \theta_2 z^2 - \alpha)] \quad (2.1)$$

A distribution with pgf (2.1) we call "alternate modified zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution" or in short "AMZILSD". Clearly, when  $\alpha = 0$  the pgf (2.1) reduces to the pgf of the MZILSD as given in (1.4). The pgf of AMZILSD given in (2.1) can also be written as

$$G(z) = \Delta {}_2F_1(1, 1; 2; \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha), \quad (2.2)$$

with

$$\Delta^{-1} = {}_2F_1(1, 1; 2; \theta_1 + \theta_2 + 2 + \alpha), \text{ where}$$

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; z) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_r (b)_r}{(c)_r} \frac{z^r}{r!} \quad (2.3)$$

is the Gauss hypergeometric function, in which  $(d)_r = d(d+1) \cdots (d+r-1)$  for  $r \geq 1$  and  $(d)_0 = 1$  for any  $d \in R = (-\infty, \infty)$ . For details regarding Gauss hypergeometric function see Mathai and Haubold (2008) or Slater (1966).

Now, we obtain the following results in the light of the series representation:

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} A(r, x) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^x A(r, x-r) \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} B(r, x) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} B(r, x-2r), \quad (2.5)$$

where  $[a]$  denote the integer part of  $a$ , for any  $a \geq 0$ .

**Result 2.1.** For  $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , the pmf  $g(x) = P(Y = x)$  of the AMZILSD with pgf (2.1) is the following, in which,  $\beta_\nu(\alpha) = {}_2F_1(1 + \nu, 1 + \nu; 2 + \nu; \alpha)$ , for any  $\nu \geq 0$ .

$$g(x) = \Delta \sum_{r=0}^{[\frac{x}{2}]} \beta_{x-r}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!} \tag{2.6}$$

**Proof.** By the definition of pgf given in (2.1), we have

$$G(z) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} g(x)z^x \tag{2.7}$$

$$= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} (\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha)^{-1} [-\ln(1 - \theta_1 z - \theta_2 z^2 - \alpha)] z^x. \tag{2.8}$$

On expanding the logarithmic function in (2.8), to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= \Delta \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha)^{x-1}}{x} \\ &= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha)^x}{x+1} \\ &= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^x \binom{x}{p} \frac{(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2)^{x-p}}{(x+1)} \alpha^p \\ &= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^x \sum_{r=0}^{x-p} \binom{x}{p} \frac{\binom{x-p}{r}}{(x+1)} \theta_1^{x-p-r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+r-p} \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

by binomial theorem. Now by applying (2.4) in (2.9), we get

$$G(z) = \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^x \frac{\binom{x+p}{p} \binom{x}{r}}{(x+p+1)} \theta_1^{x-r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+r} \tag{2.10}$$

$$= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \binom{x+p+r}{p} \frac{\binom{x+r}{r}}{(x+p+r+1)} \theta_1^x \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+2r}, \tag{2.11}$$

by (2.4). By applying (2.5) in (2.11) we obtain

$$G(z) = \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \binom{x+p-r}{p} \frac{\binom{x-r}{r}}{(x+p-r+1)} \theta_1^{x-2r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^x \quad (2.12)$$

$$= \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(x+p-r)!(x-r)!}{(x-r)!(x+p-r+1)} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!} \alpha^p z^x, \quad (2.13)$$

which implies the following, in the light of the relation  $(1 + \nu)_p = \frac{(\nu+p)!}{\nu!}$  and the definition of the generalized hypergeometric function.

$$G(z) = \Delta \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \beta_{x-r}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!} z^x \quad (2.14)$$

Now on equating the coefficients of  $z^x$  on the right hand side expression of (2.7) and (2.14) we get (2.6).

**Remark 2.1.** When  $\alpha = 0$ , the pmf of (2.6) of the AMZILSD reduces to the following pmf of the MZILSD, given in (1.4) of Kumar and Riyaz (2013b).

$$g_1(x) = \Lambda \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!}, \quad (2.15)$$

in which  $\Lambda$  is as given in (1.4).

In order to establish certain recurrence relations for probabilities, raw moments and factorial moments of the AMZILSD, we need the following notations. For  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\underline{u} + i = (1 + i, 1 + i, 2 + i), \quad (2.16)$$

$$\delta_i = \frac{(1 + i)(1 + i)}{(2 + i)}, \quad (2.17)$$

and

$$\Delta_i = {}_2F_1(1 + i, 1 + i; 2 + i; \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \alpha) \quad (2.18)$$

with  $\Delta_0 = \Delta$ , as defined in (2.2). Here after, we denote the pmf  $g(x)$  of the AMZILSD by  $g(x; \underline{u})$ . In the light of notations (2.16) to (2.18), we can write  $g(x; \underline{u} + i)$  as

$$g(x; \underline{u} + i) = e^\alpha \Delta_i^{-1} \delta_i \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r} \theta_2^r}{(x-2r)! r!}. \tag{2.19}$$

proof of (2.19) is given in Appendix A.

**Result 2.2.** For  $x \geq 0$ , a simple recurrence relation for probabilities  $g(x; \underline{u})$  of the AMZILSD is the following, in which for any positive integer  $r$ ,  $g(-r; \underline{u}) = 0$ .

$$(x + 1)g(x + 1; \underline{u}) = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 [\theta_1 g(x; \underline{u} + 1) + 2\theta_2 g(x - 1; \underline{u} + 1)] \tag{2.20}$$

**Proof.** From (2.2) we have

$$G(z) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} g(x; \underline{u}) z^x \tag{2.21}$$

$$= \Delta_0^{-1} {}_2F_1(1, 1; 2; \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha). \tag{2.22}$$

Differentiating the right hand side expression of (2.21) and (2.22) with respect to  $z$ , we get

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} xg(x; \underline{u}) z^{x-1} = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} (\theta_1 + 2\theta_2 z) {}_2F_1(2, 2; 3; \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha) \tag{2.23}$$

From (2.21) and (2.22) we obtain the following.

$$\Delta_1 \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} g(x; \underline{u} + 1) z^x = {}_2F_1(2, 2; 3; \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha) \tag{2.24}$$

By applying (2.24) in (2.23) we have

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} xg(x; \underline{u}) z^{x-1} = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} (\theta_1 + 2\theta_2 z) g(x; \underline{u} + 1) z^x \tag{2.25}$$

Equating the coefficients of  $z^x$  on both sides of (2.25) we obtain (2.20).

**Result 2.3.** For  $r \geq 0$ , a simple recurrence relation for raw moments  $\mu_r(\underline{u})$  of AMZILSD is the following.

$$\mu_{r+1}(\underline{u}) = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} (\theta_1 + 2^{j+1} \theta_2) \mu_{r-j}(\underline{u} + 1) \tag{2.26}$$

**Proof.** The characteristic function of the AMZILSD with pgf given in (2.2) has the following representation. For  $z \in R$  and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ,

$$\phi_Y(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u}) \frac{(iz)^r}{r!} \tag{2.27}$$

$$= \Delta_0^{-1} {}_2F_1(1, 1; 2; \theta_1 e^{iz} + \theta_2 e^{2iz} + \alpha). \tag{2.28}$$

On differentiating the right side expressions of (2.27) and (2.28) with respect to  $z$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u}) \frac{(iz)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} \\ = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} (\theta_1 e^{iz} + 2\theta_2 e^{2iz}) {}_2F_1(2, 2; 3; \theta_1 e^{iz} + \theta_2 e^{2iz} + \alpha). \end{aligned} \tag{2.29}$$

From (2.27) and (2.28) we also obtain

$$\Delta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(iz)^r}{r!} = {}_2F_1(2, 2; 3; \theta_1 e^{iz} + \theta_2 e^{2iz} + \alpha). \tag{2.30}$$

Equations (2.29) and (2.30) together implies

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u}) \frac{(iz)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (\theta_1 e^{iz} + 2\theta_2 e^{2iz}) \mu_r(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(iz)^r}{r!} \\ &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \left[ \theta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(iz)^{r+j}}{r!j!} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\theta_2 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mu_r(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(2iz)^{r+j}}{r!j!} \right] \\ &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \left[ \theta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^r \mu_{r-j}(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(iz)^r}{(r-j)!j!} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\theta_2 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^r \mu_{r-j}(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{(2iz)^r}{(r-j)!j!} \right] \end{aligned} \tag{2.31}$$

by (2.4). Now, on equating the coefficients of  $(r!)^{-1}(iz)^r$  on both sides of (2.31) we get (2.26).

**Result 2.4.** For  $r \geq 1$ , a simple recurrence relation for factorial moments  $\mu_{[r]}(\underline{u})$  of the AMZILSD is the following, in which  $\mu_{[0]}(\underline{u}) = 1$ .

$$\mu_{[r+1]}(\underline{u}) = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 [(\theta_1 + 2\theta_2) \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u} + 1) + 2\theta_2 r \mu_{[r-1]}(\underline{u} + 1)] \tag{2.32}$$

**Proof.** From (2.2) we have the following factorial moment generating function  $F(z)$  of the AMZILSD

$$F(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u}) \frac{z^r}{r!} \tag{2.33}$$

$$= \Delta_0^{-1} {}_2F_1[1, 1; 2; \theta_1(1+z) + \theta_2(1+z)^2 + \alpha]. \tag{2.34}$$

On differentiating the right hand side expressions of (2.33) and (2.34) with respect to  $z$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u}) \frac{z^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} \\ &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} [\theta_1 + \theta_2(1+z)] {}_2F_1[2, 2; 3; \theta_1(1+z) + \theta_2(1+z)^2 + \alpha]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.35}$$

From (2.33) and (2.34) we have

$$\Delta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{z^r}{r!} = {}_2F_1[2, 2; 3; \theta_1(1+z) + \theta_2(1+z)^2 + \alpha]. \tag{2.36}$$

Equations (2.33) and (2.34) together implies the following.

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u}) \frac{z^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} = \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} [\theta_1 + 2\theta_2(1+z)] \mu_{[r]}(\underline{u} + 1) \frac{z^r}{r!} \tag{2.37}$$

On equating the coefficients of  $(r!)^{-1}z^r$  on both sides of (2.37) we get (2.32).

By using the Result 2.4, we obtain the mean and variance of the AMZILSD, as given in the following result.

**Result 2.5.** *The mean and variance of the AMZILSD are given below.*

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 (\theta_1 + 2\theta_2) \\ Var(Y) &= \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-2} (\delta_1 \Delta_0 \Delta_2 - \delta_0 \Delta_1^2) (\theta_1 + 2\theta_2) + \delta_0 \Delta_0^{-1} \Delta_1 (\theta_1 + 2\theta_2). \end{aligned}$$

Proof is simple and hence omitted.



### 3 Estimation

In this section we discuss the estimation of the parameters  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$  and  $\alpha$  of the AMZILSD by the method of maximum likelihood and illustrate the procedures using certain real life data sets.

Let  $a(x)$  be the observed frequency of  $x$  events and let  $y$  be the highest value of  $x$ . Then the likelihood function of the sample is

$$L = \prod_{x=0}^y [g(x)]^{a(x)}, \tag{3.1}$$

where  $g(x)$  is the pmf of the AMZILSD as given in (2.6). Now taking logarithm on both sides of (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log L &= \sum_{x=0}^y a(x) \log[g(x)] \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^y a(x) [\log \Delta + \log \Psi(x; \theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha)], \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

where  $\Delta$  is as given in (2.1) and

$$\Psi(x; \theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \beta_{x-r}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)!} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r} \theta_2^r}{(x-2r)! r!}.$$

Let  $\hat{\theta}_1$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_2$  and  $\hat{\alpha}$  denote the maximum likelihood estimators of the AMZILSD respectively. On differentiating(3.2) partially with respect to the parameters  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$  and  $\alpha$  and equating to zero, we get the following likelihood equations, in which

$$D = (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \alpha)^{-1} - [-\ln(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \alpha)]^{-1} (1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \alpha)^{-1}.$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^y a(x) \left[ D + \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \beta_{x-r}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)!} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r-1} \theta_2^r}{(x-2r-1)! r!}}{\Psi(x; \theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha)} \right] = 0 \tag{3.3}$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^y a(x) \left[ D + \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \beta_{x-r}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r)!}{(x-r+1)!} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r} \theta_2^{r-1}}{(x-2r)! (r-1)!}}{\Psi(x; \theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha)} \right] = 0 \tag{3.4}$$

and

$$\sum_{x=0}^y a(x) \left[ D + \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \beta_{x-r+1}(\alpha) \frac{(x-r+1)!}{(x-r+2)!} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!}}{\Psi(x; \theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha)} \right] = 0. \tag{3.5}$$

When likelihood equations do not have a solution, the maximum of the likelihood function attained at the border of the domain of the parameters. So we obtained the second order partial derivatives of  $\log[g(x)]$  with respect to the parameters  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  and  $\alpha$  by using *MATHCAD* software observed that these equations give negative values for all  $\theta_1 > 0, \theta_1 \geq 0, \alpha \geq -1$  and  $|\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \alpha| < 1$  such that  $\theta_1 + \theta_2 \neq \alpha$ . Thus the density of the AMZILSD is log-concave and hence the maximum likelihood estimators of the parameters  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  and  $\alpha$  are unique (cf. Puig, 2007). Now, on solving these likelihood equations (3.3), (3.4) and (3.5) by using some mathematical software such as *MATHLAB, MATHCAD, MATHEMATICA* etc., one can obtain the maximum likelihood estimators of the parameters  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  and  $\alpha$  of the AMZILSD.

For numerical illustration, we have considered two real life data sets of which the first data is on *Ribes, Kaniksu, Idaho* taken from Fracker and Brischle (1944) and the second data set on *Juncuss effuses seedlings* taken from Evans (1953). We have fitted the ZILSD, the LZD, the MZILSD and the AMZILSD to these two data sets and the results obtained along with the corresponding values of the expected frequencies, Chi-square statistic, degrees of freedom (d.f), P, Akaike information criterion (AIC), Bayesian information criterion (BIC) and the second order Akaike information criterion (AICc) in respect of each of the models are presented in Tables 1 and 2. Based on the computed values of Chi-square statistic, P, AIC, BIC and AICc, it can be observed that the AMZILSD give the best fit to both the data sets where the existing models - the ZILSD, the LZD and the MZILSD fails.

**Table 1.** Observed frequencies and computed values of expected frequencies of the ZLSD, the LZD, the MZILSD and the AMZILAD by the method of moments and the method of maximum likelihood for the first data set.

<i>Ribes</i>	<i>Observed</i>	<i>ZILSD</i>	<i>LZD</i>	<i>MZILSD</i>	<i>AMZILSD</i>
0	43	33.203	37.040	34.960	43.920
1	15	14.610	22.878	12.320	13.440
2	8	8.571	8.964	8.640	8.320
3	6	5.657	4.405	5.600	5.550
4	3	3.982	2.511	4.160	3.040
5	4	2.920	1.527	3.040	2.000
6	0	2.203	0.967	2.320	1.360
7	1	8.854	1.978	9.920	2.370
<i>Total</i>	80	80	80	80	80
<i>Estimates of the Parameters</i>		$\hat{\theta} = 0.88$	$\hat{\omega} = 0.463$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.76$	$\hat{\theta}_1 = 0.65$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.21$	$\hat{\theta}_1 = 0.61$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.13$ $\hat{\alpha} = 0.001$
<i>Chi-square Values</i>		10.414	4.325	11.779	0.317
<i>d.f</i>		4	1	3	1
<i>P- values</i>		0.034	0.038	0.003	0.573
<i>AIC</i>		108.994	106.554	112.152	104.304
<i>BIC</i>		109.352	106.260	111.858	104.013
<i>AICc</i>		109.012	106.710	112.598	104.62

**Table 2.** Observed frequencies and computed values of expected frequencies of the ZLSD, the LZD, the MZILSD and the AMZILAD by the method of maximum likelihood for the second data set.

No. of individuals	Observed	ZILSD	LZD	MZILSD	AMZILSD
0	150	123.350	77.976	136.116	148.428
1	34	46.256	91.782	37.392	38.076
2	28	23.128	30.288	22.572	25.136
3	8	13.010	13.327	12.312	9.576
4	4	7.806	6.579	7.296	5.244
5	2	4.789	3.483	4.332	1.010
6	2	9.571	4.547	7.980	0.530
<i>Total</i>	228	228	228	228	228
<i>Estimates of the Parameters</i>		$\hat{\theta} = 0.75$	$\hat{\omega} = 0.342$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.66$	$\hat{\theta}_1 = 0.55$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.13$	$\hat{\theta}_1 = 0.51$ $\hat{\theta}_2 = 0.09$ $\hat{\alpha} = 0.01$
<i>Chi-square Values</i>		21.374	108.239	11.64	1.069
<i>d.f</i>		4	3	3	1
<i>P- values</i>		< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.009	0.301
<i>AIC</i>		290.648	267.380	227.696	224.632
<i>BIC</i>		291.006	268.096	228.412	225.346
<i>AICc</i>		290.666	267.433	227.751	224.739

## 4 Testing of the Hypothesis

In this section we discuss the testing of hypothesis  $H_0 : \alpha = 0$  against the alternative hypothesis  $H_1 : \alpha \neq 0$  by using generalized likelihood ratio test and Rao's efficient score test.

In case of generalized likelihood ratio test, the test statistic is

$$-2 \log \lambda = 2[\log L(\hat{\underline{\Omega}}; x) - \log L(\hat{\underline{\Omega}}^*; x)], \quad (4.1)$$

where  $\hat{\underline{\Omega}}$  is the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\underline{\Omega} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \alpha)$  with no restrictions, and  $\hat{\underline{\Omega}}^*$  is the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\underline{\Omega}$  when  $\alpha = 0$ . The test statistic  $-2 \log \lambda$  given in (4.1) is asymptotically distributed as Chi-square with one degree of freedom. For details see Rao, (1973). We have computed the values of  $\log L(\hat{\underline{\Omega}}; x)$ ,  $\log L(\hat{\underline{\Omega}}^*; x)$  and the test statistic for the AMZILSD for these two data sets and presented in Table 3.

**Table 3** : The computed the values of  $\log L(\hat{\Omega}; x)$ ,  $\log L(\hat{\Omega}^*; x)$  and the generalized likelihood ratio test under  $H_0$ .

	$\log L(\hat{\Omega}^*; x)$	$\log L(\hat{\Omega}; x)$	Test statistic
Data set 1	-54.020	-50.628	6.784
Data set 2	-111.846	109.609	4.654

In case of Rao’s Score test, the statistic is,

$$S = T' \varphi^{-1} T, \tag{4.2}$$

where  $T' = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta_1}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta_2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \alpha} \right)$  and  $\varphi$  is the Fisher information matrix. The test statistic given in (4.2) follows Chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom, (see Rao, 1973). We have computed the values of  $S$  for the AMZILSD in the case of first data set as  $S_1$  and for the the AMZILSD in the case second data set as  $S_2$  as given below.

$$S_1 = (2.902 \quad 7.399 \quad -1.522) \begin{bmatrix} 0.101 & -0.106 & 0.013 \\ -0.106 & 0.240 & -0.157 \\ 0.013 & -0.157 & 0.169 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.902 \\ 7.399 \\ -1.522 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 13.231$$

$$S_2 = (8.75 \quad 16.94 \quad -0.959) \begin{bmatrix} 0.026 & -0.0002 & -0.033 \\ -0.0002 & 0.0059 & -0.0066 \\ -0.033 & -0.0066 & 0.057 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8.75 \\ 16.94 \\ -0.959 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4.447$$

Since the critical value for the test at 5% level of significance and one degree of freedom is 3.84, the null hypothesis is rejected in all the above cases in respect of generalized likelihood ratio test and Rao’s efficient score test.

## 5 Appendix - A

**Proof of Equation(2.19).** From (2.7) we have the following, in the light of (2.16) and (2.18).

$$G(z) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} g(x; \underline{u} + i) z^x \tag{5.1}$$

$$= \Delta_i^{-1} {}_2F_1(1 + i, 1 + i; 2 + i; \theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha). \tag{5.2}$$

On expanding the Gauss hypergeometric function in (5.2), we obtain

$$G(z) = \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x} \frac{(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2 + \alpha)}{x!} \tag{5.3}$$

$$= \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x} \sum_{p=0}^x \binom{x}{p} \frac{(\theta_1 z + \theta_2 z^2)^{x-p}}{x!} \alpha^p$$

$$= \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x}$$

$$\times \sum_{p=0}^x \sum_{r=0}^{x-p} \binom{x}{p} \frac{\binom{x-p}{r}}{x!} \theta_1^{x-p-r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+r-p} \tag{5.4}$$

by binomial theorem. Apply (2.4) in (5.4) to get

$$G(z) = \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x} \sum_{p=0}^x \sum_{r=0}^x \frac{\binom{x+p}{p} \binom{x}{r}}{(x+p)!} \theta_1^{x-r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+r} \tag{5.5}$$

$$= \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x}$$

$$\times \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^x \binom{x+p+r}{p} \frac{\binom{x+r}{r}}{(x+p+r)!} \theta_1^x \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^{x+2r}, \tag{5.6}$$

by applying (2.4) again. Now, by using (2.5), we have the following from (5.6).

$$G(z) = \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x}$$

$$\times \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \binom{x+p-r}{p} \frac{\binom{x-r}{r}}{(x+p-r)!} \theta_1^{x-2r} \theta_2^r \alpha^p z^x \tag{5.7}$$

$$= e^\alpha \Delta_i^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)_x(1+i)_x}{(2+i)_x} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} \frac{\theta_1^{x-2r}}{(x-2r)!} \frac{\theta_2^r}{r!} z^x. \tag{5.8}$$

On equating the coefficients of  $z^x$  on the right hand side expressions of (5.1) and (5.8), we get (2.19).

## Acknowledgements

The authors grateful to the Editor, Associate Editor and anonymous referees for their valuable comments on an earlier version of the paper.

## References

- Evans, D. A.(1953), Experimental evidence concerning contagious distributions in ecology. *Biometrika*, **40**, 186-211.
- Fracker, D. B. and Brischle, H. A.(1944), Measuring the local distribution of *Ribes*. *Ecology*, **25**, 253-303.
- Johnson, N. L., Kemp, A. W., and Kotz, S.(2005), *Univariate Discrete Distributions*. New York: Wiley.
- Khang, T. F. and Ong, S. H.(2007), A new generalization of the logarithmic distribution arising from the inverse trinomial distribution. *Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods*, **36**, 3-21.
- Khatri, C. G. (1961), On the distribution obtained by varying the number of trials in a binomial distribution. *Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics*, **13**, 47-51.
- Kumar, C. S.(2009), Some properties of Kemp family of distribution. *Statistica*, **69**, 311-316.
- Kumar, C. S. and Riyaz, A. (2013a), A modified version of logarithmic series distribution and its applications. *Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods* (accepted for publication).
- Kumar, C. S. and Riyaz, A. (2013b), On the zero-inflated logarithmic series distribution and its modification. *Statistica*, **73**, 477-492.
- Mathai, A. M. and Haubold, H. J. (2008), *Special Functions for Applied Scientists*. New York: Springer.
- Puig, P. (2003), Characterizing additively closed discrete models by a property of their MLEs with an application to generalized Hermite distribution. *Journal of American Statistical Association*, **98**, 687-692.
- Rao, C. R. (1973), *Linear Statistical Inference and Its Applications*. New York: John Wiley.

Slater, L. J. (1966), *Generalized Hypergeometric Functions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.