Package ‘ntsDists’

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Type Package

Title Neutrosophic Distributions

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Description Computes the pdf, cdf, quantile function and generating random numbers for neutrosophic distributions. This family have been developed by different authors in the recent years. See Patro and Smarandache (2016) <doi:10.5281/zenodo.571153> and Rao et al (2023) <doi:10.5281/zenodo.7832786>.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL https://github.com/dmazarei/ntsDists

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NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`balls` *Balls data*

Description

It is related to failure times of 23 bearing balls.

Format

A data.frame with 23 observations of failure times of bearing balls.

Source

Lawless, J. F. (2003). Statistical Models and Methods for Lifetime Data, Wiley, Hoboken, NJ, USA.

Salam, S., Khan, Z., Ayed, H., Brahmia, A., Amin, A. (2021). The Neutrosophic Lognormal Model in Lifetime Data Analysis: Properties and Applications, *Fuzzy Sets and Their Applications in Mathematics*, Article ID 6337759.

Examples

```
data("balls")
balls
```

Neutrosophic Beta *Neutrosophic Beta Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Beta distribution with shape parameters shape1 = α_N and shape2 = β_N.

Usage

```
dnsbeta(x, shape1, shape2)

pnsbeta(q, shape1, shape2, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsbeta(p, shape1, shape2)

rnsbeta(n, shape1, shape2)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
shape1	the first shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
shape2	the second shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
q	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
p	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
n	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic beta distribution with parameters α_N and β_N has the probability density function

$$f_N(X) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha_N, \beta_N)} X^{\alpha_N - 1}(1 - X)^{\beta_N - 1}$$

for $\alpha_N \in (\alpha_L, \alpha_U)$, the first shape parameter which must be a positive interval, and $\beta_N \in (\beta_L, \beta_U)$, the second shape parameter which must also be a positive interval, and $0 \leq x \leq 1$. The function $B(a, b)$ returns the beta function and can be calculated using beta.

Value

pnsbeta gives the distribution function, dnsbeta gives the density, qnsbeta gives the quantile function and rnsbeta generates random values from the neutrosophic Beta distribution.

References

Sherwani, R. Ah. K., Naeem, M., Aslam, M., Reza, M. A., Abid, M., Abbas, S. (2021). Neutrosophic beta distribution with properties and applications. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 41, 209-214.

Examples

```
dnsbeta(x = c(0.1, 0.2), shape1 = c(1, 1), shape2 = c(2, 2))
dnsbeta(x = 0.1, shape1 = c(1, 1), shape2 = c(2, 2))

x <- matrix(c(0.1, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.5), ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
dnsbeta(x, shape1 = c(1, 2), shape2 = c(2, 3))


pnsbeta(q = c(0.1, 0.1), shape1 = c(3, 1), shape2 = c(1, 3), lower.tail = FALSE)
pnsbeta(x, shape1 = c(1, 2), shape2 = c(2, 2))


qnsbeta(p = 0.1, shape1 = c(1, 1), shape2 = c(2, 2))
qnsbeta(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), shape1 = c(1, 2), shape2 = c(2, 2))

# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsbeta(n = 10, shape1 = c(1, 2), shape2 = c(1, 1))
```

Neutrosophic Binomial *Neutrosophic Binomial Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic binomial distribution with parameters size = n and prob = p_N.

Usage

```
dnsbinom(x, size, prob)

pnsbinom(q, size, prob, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsbinom(p, size, prob)

rnsbinom(n, size, prob)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
size	number of trials (zero or more), which must be a positive interval.
prob	probability of success on each trial, $0 \leq prob \leq 1$.

q	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
p	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
n	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic binomial distribution with parameters n and p_N has the density

$$f_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p_N^x \left(1 - p_N\right)^{n-x}$$

for $n \in \{1, 2, \ldots\}$ and $p_N \in (p_L, p_U)$ which must be $0 < p_N < 1$ and $x \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$.

Value

pnsbinom gives the distribution function, dnsbinom gives the density, qnsbinom gives the quantile function and rnsbinom generates random variables from the Binomial Distribution.

References

Granados, C. (2022). Some discrete neutrosophic distributions with neutrosophic parameters based on neutrosophic random variables. *Hacettepe Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*, 51(5), 1442-1457.

Examples

```
# Probability of X = 17 when X follows bin(n = 20, p = [0.9,0.8])
dnsbinom(x = 17, size = 20, prob = c(0.9, 0.8))
x <- matrix(c(15, 15, 17, 18, 19, 19), ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
dnsbinom(x = x, size = 20, prob = c(0.8, 0.9))

pnsbinom(q = 17, size = 20, prob = c(0.9, 0.8))
pnsbinom(q = c(17, 18), size = 20, prob = c(0.9, 0.8))
pnsbinom(q = x, size = 20, prob = c(0.9, 0.8))

qnsbinom(p = 0.5, size = 20, prob = c(0.8, 0.9))
qnsbinom(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), size = 20, prob = c(0.8, 0.9))


# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsbinom(n = 10, size = 20, prob = c(0.8, 0.9))
```

`Neutrosophic Discrete Uniform`
Neutrosophic Discrete Uniform Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic discrete uniform distribution with parameter k_N.

Usage

```
dnsdunif(x, k)

pnsdunif(q, k, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsdunif(p, k)

rnsdunif(n, k)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`k`	parameter of the distribution that must be a positive finite interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

Let X_N be a neutrosophic random variable and denote $X_N \sim \mathcal{U}(1, 2, \ldots, k_N)$ as neutrosophic discrete uniform distribution with parameter k_N has the density

$$f_N(x) = \frac{1}{k_N}$$

for $k_N \in (k_L, k_U)$.

Value

`pnsdunif` gives the distribution function, `dnsdunif` gives the density, `qnsdunif` gives the quantile function and `rnsdunif` generates random variables from the neutrosophic Discrete Uniform Distribution.

References

Granados, C. (2022). Some discrete neutrosophic distributions with neutrosophic parameters based on neutrosophic random variables. *Hacettepe Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*, 51(5), 1442-1457.

Examples

```
dnsdunif(x = 8, k = c(10, 11))
dnsdunif(x = c(8, 9), k = c(10, 11))

pnsdunif(q = 2, k = c(10, 11))

qnsdunif(p = 0.2, k = c(10, 11))


# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsdunif(n = 10, k = c(10, 11))
```

Neutrosophic Exponential

Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic exponential distribution with the parameter `rate` = θ_N.

Usage

```
dnsexp(x, rate)

pnsexp(q, rate, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsexp(p, rate)

rnsexp(n, rate)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`rate`	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic exponential distribution with parameter θ_N has density

$$f_N(x) = \theta_N \exp\left(-x\theta_N\right)$$

for $x \geq 0$ and $\theta_N \in (\theta_L, \theta_U)$, the rate parameter must be a positive interval and $x \geq 0$.

Value

`pnsexp` gives the distribution function, `dnsexp` gives the density, `qnsexp` gives the quantile function and `rnsexp` generates random values from the neutrosophic exponential distribution.

References

Duan, W., Q., Khan, Z., Gulistan, M., Khurshid, A. (2021). Neutrosophic Exponential Distribution: Modeling and Applications for Complex Data Analysis, *Complexity*, 2021, 1-8.

Examples

```
# Example 4 of Duan et al. (2021)
data <- matrix(c(4, 4, 3.5, 3.5, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4.2, 4.3, 4.6, 4.7, 4.7),
 nrow = 6, ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)

dnsexp(data, rate = c(0.23, 0.24))
dnsexp(x = c(4, 4.1), rate = c(0.23, 0.24))

dnsexp(4, rate = c(0.23, 0.23))

# The cumulative distribution function for the nuetrosophic observation (4,4.1)
pnsexp(c(4, 4.1), rate = c(0.23, 0.24), lower.tail = TRUE)

pnsexp(4, rate = c(0.23, 0.24))
# The first percentile
qnsexp(p = 0.1, rate = 0.25)

# The quantiles
qnsexp(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), rate = c(0.24, 0.25))

# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsexp(n = 10, rate = c(0.23, 0.24))
```

`Neutrosophic Gamma` *Neutrosophic Gamma Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic gamma distribution with parameter `shape` = α_N and `scale`=λ_N.

Usage

```
dnsgamma(x, shape, scale)

pnsgamma(q, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsgamma(p, shape, scale)

rnsgamma(n, shape, scale)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
shape	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
scale	the scale parameter, which must be a positive interval.
q	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
p	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
n	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic gamma distribution with parameters α_N and λ_N has density

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_n)\lambda_n^{\alpha_n}} x^{\alpha_n - 1} \exp\{-(x/\lambda_n)\}$$

for $x \geq 0$, $\alpha_N \in (\alpha_L, \alpha_U)$, the shape parameter which must be a positive interval and $\lambda_n \in (\lambda_L, \lambda_U)$, the scale parameter which must be a positive interval. Here, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is gamma function implemented by `gamma`.

Value

`pnsgamma` gives the distribution function, `dnsgamma` gives the density, `qnsgamma` gives the quantile function and `rnsgamma` generates random variables from the neutrosophic gamma distribution.

References

Khan, Z., Al-Bossly, A., Almazah, M. M. A., and Alduais, F. S. (2021). On statistical development of neutrosophic gamma distribution with applications to complex data analysis, *Complexity*, 2021, Article ID 3701236.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsgamma(x = remission, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

pnsgamma(q = 20, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))
```

```
# Calculate quantiles
qnsgamma(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsgamma(n = 10, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))
```

`Neutrosophic Generalized Exponential`
Neutrosophic Generalized Exponential Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic generalized exponential distribution with shape parameter δ_N and scale parameter ν_N or equ.

Usage

```
dnsgexp(x, nu, delta)

pnsgexp(q, nu, delta, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsgexp(p, nu, delta)

rnsgexp(n, nu, delta)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`nu`	the scale parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`delta`	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic generalized exponential distribution with parameters δ and ν has density

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\delta_N}{\nu_N} \left(1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{x_N}{\nu_N}\right\}\right)^{\delta_N - 1} e^{\left\{-\frac{x_N}{\nu_N}\right\}}$$

for $\delta_N \in (\delta_L, \delta_U)$, the shape parameter which must be a positive interval, and $\nu_N \in (\nu_L, \nu_U)$, the scale parameter which must also be a positive interval, and $x \geq 0$.

Value

pnsgexp gives the distribution function, dnsgexp gives the density, qnsgexp gives the quantile function and rnsgexp generates random variables from the neutrosophic generalized exponential distribution.

References

Rao, G. S., Norouzirad, M., and Mazarei . D. (2023). Neutrosophic Generalized Exponential Distribution with Application. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 55, 471-485.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsgexp(x = remission, nu = c(7.9506, 8.0568), delta = c(1.2390, 1.2397))

pnsgexp(q = 20, nu = c(7.9506, 8.0568), delta = c(1.2390, 1.2397))


# Calcluate quantiles
qnsgexp(c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), nu = c(7.9506, 8.0568), delta = c(1.2390, 1.2397))

# Simulate 10 values
rnsgexp(n = 10, nu = c(7.9506, 8.0568), delta = c(1.2390, 1.2397))
```

Neutrosophic Generalized Pareto

Neutrosophic Generalized Pareto Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic generalized pareto distribution with parameters shape = α_N and scale=β_N.

Usage

```
dnsgpd(x, shape, scale)

pnsgpd(q, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsgpd(p, shape, scale)

rnsgpd(n, shape, scale)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`shape`	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`scale`	the scale parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic generalized pareto distribution with parameters α_N and β_N has density

$$f(x; \alpha_N, \beta_N) = \frac{1}{\beta_N} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_N x}{\beta_N}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha_N} - 1},$$

for $x \geq 0$, $\alpha_N \in (\alpha_L, \alpha_U)$, the shape parameter which must be a positive interval and $\beta_N \in (\beta_L, \beta_U)$, the scale parameter which must be a positive interval.

Value

`pnsgpd` gives the distribution function, `dnsgpd` gives the density, `qnsgpd` gives the quantile function and `rnsgpd` generates random variables from the neutrosophic generalized pareto distribution.

References

Eassa, N. I., Zaher, H. M., & El-Magd, N. A. A. (2023). Neutrosophic Generalized Pareto Distribution, *Mathematics and Statistics*, 11(5), 827–833.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsgpd(x = remission, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

pnsgpd(q = 20, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

# Calculate quantiles
qnsgpd(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsgpd(n = 10, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))
```

Neutrosophic Generalized Rayleigh
Neutrosophic Generalized Rayleigh Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic generalized Rayleigh distribution with parameters shape = ν_N and scale = σ_N.

Usage

```
dnsgrayleigh(x, shape, scale)

pnsgrayleigh(q, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsgrayleigh(p, shape, scale)

rnsgrayleigh(n, shape, scale)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
shape	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
scale	the scale parameter, which must be a positive interval.
q	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \leq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
p	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
n	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic generalized Rayleigh distribution with parameters ν_N and σ_N has the density

$$f_N(x) = \frac{2\nu_N}{\sigma_N^2} x \exp\{-\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_N}\right)^2\} \left[1 - \exp\{-\left(\frac{x}{\sigma_N}\right)^2\}\right]^{\nu_N - 1}$$

for $x > 0$, $\nu_N \in (\nu_L, \nu_U)$, the shape parameter which must be a positive interval and $\sigma_n \in (\sigma_L, \sigma_U)$, the scale parameter which must be a positive interval.

Value

dnsgrayleigh gives the density, pnsgrayleigh gives the distribution function, qnsgrayleigh gives the quantile function and rnsgrayleigh generates random variables from the Neutrosophic Generalized Rayleigh Distribution.

References

Norouzirad, M., Rao, G. S., & Mazarei, D. (2023). Neutrosophic Generalized Rayleigh Distribution with Application. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 58(1), 250-262.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsgrayleigh(x = remission,shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

pnsgrayleigh(q = 20, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

# Calculate quantiles
qnsgrayleigh(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))

# Simulate 10 values
rnsgrayleigh(n = 10, shape = c(1.1884, 1.1896), scale = c(7.6658, 7.7796))
```

`Neutrosophic Geometric`

Neutrosophic Geometric Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Geometric distribution with parameter `prob` = p_N.

Usage

```
dnsgeom(x, prob)

pnsgeom(q, prob, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsgeom(p, prob)

rnsgeom(n, prob)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`prob`	probability of success on each trial, $0 < prob <= 1$.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic Geometric distribution with parameter p_N has the density

$$f_X(x) = p_N\,(1 - p_N)^x$$

for $p_N \in (p_L, p_U)$ which must be $0 < p_N < 1$ and $x \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$.

Value

`pnsgeom` gives the distribution function, `dnsgeom` gives the density, `qnsgeom` gives the quantile function and `rnsgeom` generates random variables from the Geometric Distribution.

References

Granados, C. (2022). Some discrete neutrosophic distributions with neutrosophic parameters based on neutrosophic random variables. *Hacettepe Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*, 51(5), 1442-1457.

Examples

```
# One person participates each week with a ticket in a lottery game, where
# the probability of winning the first prize is (10^(-8), 10^(-6)).
# Probability of one persons wins at the fifth year?
dnsgeom(x = 5, prob = c(1e-8, 1e-6))
# Probability of one persons wins after 10 years?
pnsgeom(q = 10, prob = c(1e-8, 1e-6))
pnsgeom(q = 10, prob = c(1e-8, 1e-6), lower.tail = FALSE)
# Calculate the quantiles
qnsgeom(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), prob = c(1e-8, 1e-6))
# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsgeom(n = 10, prob = c(1e-8, 1e-6))
```

`Neutrosophic Negative Binomial`

Neutrosophic Negative Binomial Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Negative Binomial distribution with parameters `size` = r_N and `prob` = p_N.

Usage

```
dnsnbinom(x, size, prob)

pnsnbinom(q, size, prob, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsnbinom(p, size, prob)

rnsnbinom(n, size, prob)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`size`	number of trials (zero or more), which must be a positive interval.
`prob`	probability of success on each trial, $0 < prob <= 1$.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic negative binomial distribution with parameters r_N and p_N has the density

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} r_N + x - 1 \\ x \end{array} \right) p_N^{r_N} \left(1 - p_N\right)^x$$

for $r_N \in \{1, 2, \ldots\}$ and $p_N \in (p_L, p_U)$ which must be $0 < p_N < 1$ and $x \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$.

Value

`pnsnbinom` gives the distribution function, `dnsnbinom` gives the density, `qnsnbinom` gives the quantile function and `rnsnbinom` generates random variables from the Negative Binomial Distribution.

References

Granados, C. (2022). Some discrete neutrosophic distributions with neutrosophic parameters based on neutrosophic random variables. *Hacettepe Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*, 51(5), 1442-1457.

Examples

```
dnsnbinom(x = 1, size = 2, prob = c(0.5, 0.6))
pnsnbinom(q = 1, size = 2, prob = c(0.5, 0.6))
qnsnbinom(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), size = 2, prob = c(0.5, 0.6))
rnsnbinom(n = 10, size = 2, prob = c(0.6, 0.6))
```

`Neutrosophic Normal` *Neutrosophic Normal Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic generalized exponential distribution with parameters `mean` = μ_N and standard deviation `sd` = σ_N.

Usage

```
dnsnorm(x, mean, sd)

pnsnorm(q, mean, sd, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsnorm(p, mean, sd)

rnsnorm(n, mean, sd)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`mean`	the mean, which must be an interval.
`sd`	the standard deviations that must be positive.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic normal distribution with parameters mean μ_N and standard deviation σ_N has density function

$$f_N(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_N \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\{ \left(\frac{(X - \mu_N)^2}{2\sigma_N^2} \right)$$

} for $\mu_N \in (\mu_L, \mu_U)$, the mean which must be an interval, and $\sigma_N \in (\sigma_L, \sigma_U)$, the standard deviation which must also be a positive interval, and $-\infty < x < \infty$.

Value

`pnsnorm` gives the distribution function, `dnsnorm` gives the density, `qnsnorm` gives the quantile function and `rnsnorm` generates random variables from the neutrosophic normal distribution.

References

Patro, S. and Smarandache, F. (2016). The Neutrosophic Statistical Distribution, More Problems, More Solutions. Infinite Study.

Examples

```
data(balls)
dnsnorm(x = balls, mean = c(72.14087, 72.94087), sd = c(37.44544, 37.29067))

pnsnorm(q = 5, mean = c(72.14087, 72.94087), sd = c(37.44544, 37.29067))

# Calculate quantiles
qnsnorm(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), mean = c(9.1196, 9.2453), sd = c(10.1397, 10.4577))
```

```
# Simulate 10 values
rnsnorm(n = 10, mean = c(4.141, 4.180), sd = c(0.513, 0.521))
```

`Neutrosophic Poisson` *Neutrosophic Poisson Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Poisson distribution with parameter λ_N.

Usage

```
dnspois(x, lambda)

pnspois(q, lambda, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnspois(p, lambda)

rnspois(n, lambda)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`lambda`	the mean, which must be a positive interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic Poisson distribution with parameter λ_N has the density

$$f_N(x) = \exp\{-\lambda_N\} \frac{(\lambda_N)^x}{x!}$$

for $\lambda_N \in (\lambda_L, \lambda_U)$ which must be a positive interval and $x \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$.

Value

`pnspois` gives the distribution function, `dnspois` gives the density, `qnspois` gives the quantile function and `rnspois` generates random variables from the neutrosophic Poisson Distribution.

References

Alhabib, R., Ranna, M. M., Farah, H., Salama, A. A. (2018). Some neutrosophic probability distributions. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 22, 30-38.

Examples

```
# In a company, Phone employee receives phone calls, the calls arrive with
# rate of [1 , 3] calls per minute, we will calculate
# the probability that the employee will not receive any call within a minute
dnspois(x = 0, lambda = c(1, 3))

# the probability that employee would not receive any call within 5 minutes
dnspois(x = 0, lambda = c(5, 15))
# the probability that the employee will receive at least one call within a minute
pnspois(q = 1, lambda = c(1, 3), lower.tail = FALSE)
# the probability that the employee will receive at most three calls within 5 minutes
pnspois(q = 3, lambda = c(5, 15), lower.tail = TRUE)
# Calcaute the quantiles
qnspois(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), lambda = c(1, 3))
# Simulate 10 values
rnspois(n = 10, lambda = 1)
```

Neutrosophic Rayleigh *Neutrosophic Rayleigh Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution with parameter θ_N.

Usage

```
dnsrayleigh(x, theta)

pnsrayleigh(q, theta, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsrayleigh(p, theta)

rnsrayleigh(n, theta)
```

Arguments

x	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
theta	the shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
q	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
lower.tail	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
p	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
n	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution with parameter θ has the density

$$f_N(x) = \frac{x}{\theta_N^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{\theta_N}\right)^2}$$

for $\theta_N \in (\theta_L, \theta_U)$, which must be a positive interval and $x \geq 0$.

Value

`dnsrayleigh` gives the density, `pnsrayleigh` gives the distribution function, `qnsrayleigh` gives the quantile function and `rnsrayleigh` generates random variables from the Neutrosophic Rayleigh Distribution.

References

Khan, Z., Gulistan, M., Kausar, N. and Park, C. (2021). Neutrosophic Rayleigh Model With Some Basic Characteristics and Engineering Applications, in *IEEE Access*, 9, 71277-71283.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsrayleigh(x = remission, theta = c(9.6432, 9.8702))

pnsrayleigh(q = 20, theta = c(9.6432, 9.8702))

# Calculate quantiles
qnsrayleigh(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), theta = c(9.6432, 9.8702))

# Simulate 10 values
rnsrayleigh(n = 10, theta = c(9.6432, 9.8702))
```

`Neutrosophic Uniform` *Neutrosophic Uniform Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Uniform distribution of a continuous variable X with parameters a_N and b_N.

Usage

```
dnsunif(x, min, max)

pnsunif(q, min, max, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsunif(p, min, max)

rnsunif(n, min, max)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`min`	lower limits of the distribution. Must be finite.
`max`	upper limits of the distribution. Must be finite.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic Uniform distribution with parameters $\max_N$ and $\min_N$ has the density

$$f_N(x) = \frac{1}{b_N - a_N}$$

for $a_N \in (a_L, a_U)$ lower parameter interval, $b_N \in (b_L, b_U)$, upper parameter interval.

Value

`pnsunif` gives the distribution function, `dnsunif` gives the density, `qnsunif` gives the quantile function and `rnsunif` generates random variables from the neutrosophic Uniform Distribution.

References

Alhabib, R., Ranna, M. M., Farah, H., & Salama, A. A. (2018). Some neutrosophic probability distributions. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 22, 30-38.

Examples

```
dnsunif(x = 1, min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))
dnsunif(x = c(6, 10), min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))

punif(q = 1, min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))
punif(q = c(6, 10), min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))

qnsunif(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))

rnsunif(n = 10, min = c(0, 5), max = c(15, 20))
```

`Neutrosophic Weibull` *Neutrosophic Weibull Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the neutrosophic Weibull distribution with `scale` parameter α_N and `shape` parameter β_N.

Usage

```
dnsweibull(x, shape, scale)

pnsweibull(q, shape, scale, lower.tail = TRUE)

qnsweibull(p, shape, scale)

rnsweibull(n, shape, scale)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector or matrix of observations for which the pdf needs to be computed.
`shape`	shape parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`scale`	scale parameter, which must be a positive interval.
`q`	a vector or matrix of quantiles for which the cdf needs to be computed.
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P(X \geq x)$; otherwise, $P(X > x)$.
`p`	a vector or matrix of probabilities for which the quantile needs to be computed.
`n`	number of random values to be generated.

Details

The neutrosophic Rayleigh distribution with parameters α_N and β_N has the density

$$f_N(x) = \frac{\beta_N}{\alpha_N^{\beta_N}} x^{\beta_N - 1} \exp\{-(x/\alpha_N)^{\beta_N}\}$$

for $\beta_N \in (\beta_L, \beta_U)$ the shape parameter must be a positive interval, $\alpha_N \in (\alpha_L, \alpha_U)$, the scale parameter which be a positive interval, and $x > 0$.

Value

`pnsweibull` gives the distribution function, `dnsweibull` gives the density, `qnsweibull` gives the quantile function and `rnsweibull` generates random variables from the neutrosophic Weibull dDistribution.

References

Alhasan, K. F. H. and Smarandache, F. (2019). Neutrosophic Weibull distribution and Neutrosophic Family Weibull Distribution, *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 28, 191-199.

Examples

```
data(remission)
dnsweibull(x = remission, shape = c(1.0519, 1.0553), scale = c(9.3370, 9.4544))

pnsweibull(q = 20, shape = c(1.0519, 1.0553), scale = c(9.3370, 9.4544))

# Calculate quantiles
qnsweibull(p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), shape = c(1.0519, 1.0553), scale = c(9.3370, 9.4544))

# Simulate 10 numbers
rnsweibull(n = 10, shape = c(1.0519, 1.0553), scale = c(9.3370, 9.4544))
```

`remission` *Remission data*

Description

It is related to remission time in months of 128 cancer patients.

Format

A data.frame with 128 observations of remission time in months of cancer patients.

Source

Lee, E.T. and Wang, J. (2003), Statistical Methods for Survival Data Analysis. Vol. 476, John Wiley & Sons,Hoboken, NJ, USA.

Rao, G. S., Norouzirad, M., and Mazarei . D. (2023). Neutrosophic Generalized Exponential Distribution with Application. *Neutrosophic Sets and Systems*, 55, 471-485.

Examples

```
data("remission")
remission
```

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