

82 Views | 0 CrossRef citations to date | 0 Altmetric

Original Articles

Sample Size and the Accuracy of the Generalized Lambda Distribution

George S. Ford & Sarah J. Skinner

Pages 631-637 | Received 10 Sep 2008, Accepted 31 Oct 2008, Published online: 05 Feb 2009

Cite this article <https://doi.org/10.1080/03610910802592846>

Sample our
Mathematics & Statistics
Journals

>> [Sign in here](#) to start your access
to the latest two volumes for 14 days

- Full Article
- Figures & data
- References
- Citations
- Metrics
- Reprints & Permissions
- [Read this article](#)
- Share

We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 880 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting I Accept enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under we and our partners process data to provide. Selecting Reject All or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the Show Purposes link on the bottom of the webpage. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

Use precise geolocation data. Actively scan device

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purposes



Simulation

03 62G32

Notes

¹Table values focus on the skewness and kurtosis (with mean 0 and standard deviation 1). The λ_1 and λ_2 parameters determine the location and spread of the data, and can be adjusted to different values without affecting the λ_3 and λ_4 parameters. The tables also consider positive skew, and negative skew is accomplished by flipping the λ_3 and λ_4 values.

²We are grateful to an anonymous referee for these insights.

³The tables in Karian and Dudewicz ([2000](#)) are based on ($m_1 = 0, m_2 = 1$), but changing m_1 to 1.0 requires nothing more than substituting λ_1 from the table with $(\lambda_1 + 1)$. We use $m_1 = 1$ to avoid division by zero.

⁴The random seed is unique to each simulation but identical across each case. Results were computed using other random number generators with little effect on the findings.

Related research

People also read

Recommended articles

Cited by



Information for

- Authors
- R&D professionals
- Editors
- Librarians
- Societies

Opportunities

- Reprints and e-prints
- Advertising solutions
- Accelerated publication
- Corporate access solutions

Open access

- Overview
- Open journals
- Open Select
- Dove Medical Press
- F1000Research

Help and information

- Help and contact
- Newsroom
- All journals
- Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email

 Sign me up



Copyright

Accessib

Registered
5 Howick Pl

or & Francis Group
orma business

