

The Pareto IV power series cure rate model with applications

Diego I. Gallardo, Yolanda M. Gómez, Barry C. Arnold
and Héctor W. Gómez

December 2017

The material contained herein is supplementary to the article named
in the title and published in SORT-Statistics and Operations
Research Transactions Volume 41 (2).

Additional material

The hessian matrix for this model is given by

$$H(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} H_{\beta\beta} & H_{\beta\lambda} \\ H_{\beta\lambda}^\top & H_{\lambda\lambda} \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$H_{\beta\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\top x_i \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) \left\{ (1 - \delta_i) \frac{S_i}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \left[A''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) S_i - \frac{[A'(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) S_i \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + A'(\theta_i S_i) (1 - 2\eta \theta_i) \right] + \delta_i \left[-\eta + \frac{S_i}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \left(A'''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) S_i \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{[A''(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) S_i + A''(\theta_i S_i) (1 - 2\eta \theta_i) \right) \right] - \frac{1}{A(\theta_i)} \left(A''(\theta_i) \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{[A'(\theta_i)]^2}{A(\theta_i)} \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) + A'(\theta_i) (1 - 2\eta \theta_i) \right) \right\}$$

$$H_{\lambda\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ (1 - \delta_i) \frac{\theta_i}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \left[A''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right) - \frac{[A'(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + A'(\theta_i S_i) \frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \lambda^\top \partial \lambda} \right] + \delta_i \left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \lambda^\top \partial \lambda} + \frac{\theta_i}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \left(A'''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{[A''(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right) + A''(\theta_i S_i) \frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \lambda \partial \lambda^\top} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$H_{\beta\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\top \theta_i (1 - \eta \theta_i) \left\{ (1 - \delta_i) \frac{1}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \left[A''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i S_i \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{[A'(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i S_i \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + A'(\theta_i S_i) \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right] + \delta_i \left[\frac{1}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \left(A'''(\theta_i S_i) \theta_i S_i \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{[A''(\theta_i S_i)]^2}{A'(\theta_i S_i)} \theta_i S_i \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + A''(\theta_i S_i) \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \lambda} \right) \right] \right\},$$

where

$$\eta = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for Logarithmic and Negative Binomial models,} \\ 0, & \text{for Poisson and Binomial models,} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The first, second and third derivatives of $A(\cdot)$ function are presented in Table 1 for each particular model.

Table 1: Derivates of $A(\theta)$.

Distribution	$A(\theta)$	$A'(\theta)$	$A''(\theta)$	$A'''(\theta)$
Poisson	e^θ	e^θ	e^θ	e^θ
Logarithmic	$-\frac{\log(1-\theta)}{\theta}$	$\frac{\theta+(1-\theta)\log(1-\theta)}{(1-\theta)^2}$	$\frac{\theta(3\theta-2)-2(1-\theta)^2\log(1-\theta)}{(1-\theta)^2\theta^3}$	$\frac{6(1-\theta)^3\log(1-\theta)+\theta(11\theta^2-15\theta+6)}{\theta^4(1-\theta)^3}$
Negative Binomial	$(1-\theta)^{-q}$	$q(1-\theta)^{-(q+1)}$	$-q(q+1)(1-\theta)^{-(q+2)}$	$q(q+1)(q+2)(1-\theta)^{-(q+3)}$
Binomial	$(1+\theta)^q$	$q(1+\theta)^{q-1}$	$q(q-1)(1+\theta)^{q-2}$	$q(q-1)(q-2)(1+\theta)^{q-3}$

On the other hand, the first and second derivatives of f_i and S_i in relation to $\lambda = (\sigma, \gamma, \alpha)$ are

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \alpha} &= - \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha} \times \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right) \\
\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \sigma} &= \frac{\alpha}{\gamma \sigma} \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-1} \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \\
\frac{\partial S_i}{\partial \gamma} &= \frac{\alpha}{\gamma^2} \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-1} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \alpha^2} &= \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha} \times \log^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \alpha \partial \sigma} &= \frac{1}{\gamma \sigma} \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-1} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left(1 - \alpha \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right) \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \alpha \partial \gamma} &= -\frac{1}{\gamma^2} \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-1} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) \times \left(1 - \alpha \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right) \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \sigma^2} &= \frac{\alpha}{\gamma^2 \sigma^2} \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-2} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left((\alpha - \gamma) \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} - (\gamma + 1) \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \sigma \partial \gamma} &= \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-2} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left(\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left(\alpha^2 \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) / (\gamma^3 \sigma) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \alpha / (\gamma^2 \sigma) \right) - \alpha \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) / (\gamma^3 \sigma) - \alpha / (\gamma^2 \sigma) \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 S_i}{\partial \gamma^2} &= \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right)^{-\alpha-2} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left(\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left(\alpha^2 \left(\log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) \right)^2 / \gamma^4 - 2\alpha \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) / \gamma^3 \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \alpha \log^2 \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) / \gamma^4 - 2\alpha \log \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma} \right) / \gamma^3 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \alpha \partial \sigma} = \frac{1}{\gamma \sigma} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma} / \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \alpha \partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \times \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma} \times \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right) \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{\gamma^2 \sigma^2} \times \left(\alpha \gamma \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{2/\gamma} + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma} \times (\alpha(\gamma+1) - \gamma + 1) - \gamma\right) \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \sigma \partial \gamma} = -\frac{1}{\gamma^3 \sigma} \times \left(\alpha \gamma \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{2/\gamma} + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma} \times \left((\alpha+1) \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right) + \gamma(\alpha-1)\right) - \gamma\right)$$

$$\left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \log f_i}{\partial \gamma^2} = & -\frac{1}{\gamma^4} \times \left(1 + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right)^{-2} \times \left(\gamma \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{2/\gamma} \times \left(2 \log(\sigma) + 2(\alpha+1) \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)\right.\right. \\ & \left.\left.- 2 \log(t_i) - \gamma\right) + \left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)^{1/\gamma} \left(4 \gamma \log(\sigma) + (\alpha+1) \log^2\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right) + 2 \gamma(\alpha+1) \log\left(\frac{t_i}{\sigma}\right)\right.\right. \\ & \left.\left.- 2 \gamma(2 \log(t_i) + \gamma)\right) + \gamma(2 \log(\sigma) - 2 \log(t_i) - \gamma)\right) \end{aligned}$$