

**Continuous time-interaction processes for population size estimation,
with an application to drug dealing in Italy**

Linda Altieri

Dpt. of Statistical Sciences, University of Bologna, via Belle Arti 41, 40126 Bologna, Italy

email: linda.altieri@unibo.it

and

Alessio Farcomeni

Dpt. of Economics and Finance, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Via Columbia 2, 00133 Rome, Italy

email: alessio.farcomeni@uniroma2.it

and

Danilo Alunni Fegatelli

Dpt. of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza - University of Rome, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Rome, Italy

email: danilo.alunnifegatelli@uniroma1.it

Appendix

Gradient of the conditional log-likelihood of M_b formulation

$$\frac{\partial l^*(\boldsymbol{\psi})}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \left[\frac{\sum_{s < k} e^{-\beta(t_{ik} - t_{is})}}{\lambda(t_{ik})} + \frac{e^{-\beta(T - t_{ik})} - 1}{\beta} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l^*(\boldsymbol{\psi})}{\partial \beta} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \left[\frac{\sum_{s < k} \alpha(t_{is} - t_{ik}) e^{-\beta(t_{ik} - t_{is})}}{\lambda(t_{ik})} - \alpha(T - t_{ik}) \frac{e^{-\beta(T - t_{ik})}}{\beta} - \alpha \left(\frac{e^{-\beta(T - t_{ik})} - 1}{\beta^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \left[\frac{\sum_{s < k} (t_{is} - t_{ik}) e^{-\beta(t_{ik} - t_{is})}}{\lambda(t_{ik})} - \frac{1}{\beta^2} e^{-\beta(T - t_{ik})} [1 + \beta(T - t_{ik})] + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l^*(\boldsymbol{\psi})}{\partial \eta} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \frac{(\theta \eta t_{ik} + 1) e^{-\theta(N_i(t_{ik}) - \eta t_{ik})}}{\lambda(t_{ik})} - \sum_{k=0}^{K_i} e^{-\theta k} \left(t_{ik+1} e^{\theta \eta t_{ik+1}} - t_{ik} e^{\theta \eta t_{ik}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad - nT \frac{\exp\left(\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta} + \theta \eta T\right)}{1 - \exp\left(\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l^*(\boldsymbol{\psi})}{\partial \theta} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \frac{\eta(\eta t_{ik} - N_i(t_{ik})) e^{-\theta(N_i(t_{ik}) - \eta t_{ik})}}{\lambda(t_{ik})} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{k=0}^{K_i} e^{-\theta k} \left[(1 + \theta k - \theta \eta t_{ik+1}) e^{\theta \eta t_{ik+1}} - (1 + \theta k - \theta \eta t_{ik}) e^{\theta \eta t_{ik}} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{n \exp\left(\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}\right) [e^{\theta \eta T} (1 - \theta \eta T) - 1]}{\theta^2 \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}\right)\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Gradient of the HT estimator for N in the M_b formulation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widehat{N}}{\partial \eta} &= - \frac{nT e^{\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta} + \theta \eta T}}{\left(1 - e^{\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}}\right)^2} \\ \frac{\partial \widehat{N}}{\partial \theta} &= - \frac{n e^{\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}} \left(-\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta^2} - \frac{T e^{\theta \eta T} + 1}{\theta}\right)}{\left(1 - e^{\frac{1 - e^{\theta \eta T}}{\theta}}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Gradient of the HT estimator for N in the M_{hotb} formulation

$$\frac{\partial P(K_i > 0 | c)^{-1}}{\partial \tilde{\mu}_c} = - \frac{\exp\left\{\mathbf{X}'_i \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c + \exp(\mathbf{X}'_i \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c) \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt\right\} \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt}{\left\{1 - \exp\left[\exp(\mathbf{X}'_i \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c) \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt\right]\right\}^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P(K_i > 0|c)^{-1}}{\partial \gamma_p} = -X_{ip} \frac{\exp \left\{ \mathbf{X}_i' \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c + \exp(\mathbf{X}_i' \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c) \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt \right\} \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt}{\left\{ 1 - \exp \left[\exp(\mathbf{X}_i' \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \tilde{\mu}_c) \eta \int_0^T t^{\eta-1} e^{\tilde{\theta}_c \eta t^{\eta-1}} dt \right] \right\}^2}$$

for $p = 1, \dots, P$.