

Scaled logit model in: A model for immunological correlates of protection. *Statistics in Medicine* 2006; **25**(9):1485-1497.

DERIVATION OF THE SCORES AND THE SECOND DERIVATIVES

For subjects $i=1, \dots, n$, let

t_i represent the assay value for subject i ,
 $Y_i=1$ represent the event that subject i develops disease,
 $Y_i=0$ represent the event that they do not.

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y_i = y_i) &= \left[\lambda \left(1 - \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right) \right]^{y_i} \left[1 - \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right) \right]^{(1-y_i)} \\
 &= \left[\lambda \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right) \right]^{y_i} \left[\frac{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right]^{(1-y_i)} \\
 L(\lambda, \alpha, \beta) &= \prod_i \left[\lambda \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right) \right]^{y_i} \left[\frac{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right]^{(1-y_i)} \\
 l(\lambda, \alpha, \beta) &= \sum_i y_i \log \lambda - y_i \log (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)) + (1 - y_i) \log (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda) \\
 &\quad - (1 - y_i) \log (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)) \\
 &= \sum_i y_i \log \lambda + (1 - y_i) \log (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda) - \log (1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)) \\
 \frac{d l}{d \lambda} &= \sum_i y_i \frac{1}{\lambda} - (1 - y_i) \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} \\
 \frac{d l}{d \alpha} &= \sum_i (1 - y_i) \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} - \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \\
 \frac{d l}{d \beta} &= \sum_i (1 - y_i) \frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} - \frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \\
 \frac{d^2 l}{d \lambda^2} &= \sum_i -y_i \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - (1 - y_i) \frac{1}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \\
 \frac{d^2 l}{d \lambda d \alpha} &= \sum_i (1 - y_i) \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \\
 \frac{d^2 l}{d \lambda d \beta} &= \sum_i (1 - y_i) \frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2 1}{d\alpha d\lambda} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \\
\frac{d^2 1}{d\alpha^2} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(-\frac{(\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} + \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} \right) \\
&\quad - \left(-\frac{(\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} + \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} \right) \\
&= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{(1-\lambda)\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right) \\
\frac{d^2 1}{d\alpha d\beta} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} - \frac{t_i (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} - \frac{t_i (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i (1-\lambda)\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) - \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2 1}{d\beta d\lambda} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \\
\frac{d^2 1}{d\beta d\alpha} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} - \frac{t_i (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} - \frac{t_i (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i (1-\lambda)\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) - \left(\frac{t_i \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right) \\
\frac{d^2 1}{d\beta^2} &= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i^2 \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda} - \frac{t_i^2 (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{t_i^2 \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)} - \frac{t_i^2 (\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_i (1-y_i) \left(\frac{t_i^2 (1-\lambda)\exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i) - \lambda)^2} \right) - \left(\frac{t_i^2 \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i)}{(1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta t_i))^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$