

A2002-Q2 (a)  $\prod_{j=1}^k \left\{ \left[ \prod_{l=1}^j (1-\lambda_l) \right] \lambda_j^{d_j} \left[ \prod_{l=1}^j (1-\lambda_l) \right]^{m_j} \right\}$  ①

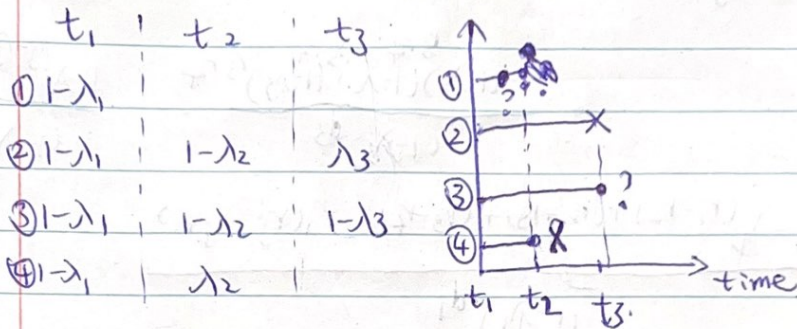
For one obs. • if event  $\prod_{l=1}^j (1-\lambda_l) \lambda_j$   
 @ time  $j$  • if alive/censored  $\prod_{l=1}^j (1-\lambda_l)$

∴ collectively, @ time  $j$   $d_j$  events;  $m_j$  censors.

Then multiply ~~at~~ over  $j$ . [~~over counting~~]

∴  $r_{j+1} + d_j + m_j = r_j$   $m_j$ : censor b/w  $(t_j, t_{j+1})$

Let's look at a toy example.



$t_1$	$r_1=4$	$m_1=1$	$d_1=0$	} $r_j - r_{j+1} = d_j + m_j$
$t_2$	$r_2=3$	$m_2=0$	$d_2=1$	
$t_3$	$r_3=2$	$m_3=1$	$d_3=1$	

$r_j$ : alive/uncensored + death.

$$r_j - d_j - m_j \rightarrow r_{j+1}$$

★ ④ died at time 2, but this subject is at risk. ( $r_2=3$ )  
 as only, at risk, he/she has the Prob of dying.  
 if

① can be rearranged as

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \lambda_j^{d_j} \left[ \frac{\prod_{l=1}^j (1-\lambda_l)^{d_l} \cdot (1-\lambda_l)^{m_l}}{(1-\lambda_j)^{d_j}} \right]$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \lambda_j^{d_j} \left[ \frac{\prod_{e=1}^j (1-\lambda_e)^{d_j+m_j}}{(1-\lambda_j)^{d_j}} \right] \quad (2)$$

where (2) can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\prod_{e=1}^j (1-\lambda_e)^{r_j-r_{j+1}}}{(1-\lambda_j)^{d_j}} = \frac{(1-\lambda_1)^{r_1-r_2}}{(1-\lambda_1)^{d_1}} \cdot \frac{(1-\lambda_1)^{r_2-r_3} (1-\lambda_2)^{r_2-r_3}}{(1-\lambda_2)^{d_2}} \\ & \cdot \frac{(1-\lambda_1)^{r_3-r_4} (1-\lambda_2)^{r_3-r_4} (1-\lambda_3)^{r_3-r_4}}{(1-\lambda_3)^{d_3}} \dots \frac{(1-\lambda_{j-1})^{r_{j-1}-r_j} \dots (1-\lambda_j)^{r_j-r_{j+1}}}{(1-\lambda_j)^{d_j}} \\ & = \frac{(1-\lambda_1)^{(r_1-r_2)+(r_2-r_3)+(r_3-r_4)+\dots+(r_j-r_{j+1})}}{(1-\lambda_1)^{d_1}} \\ & \times \frac{(1-\lambda_2)^{(r_2-r_3)+(r_3-r_4)+\dots+(r_j-r_{j+1})}}{(1-\lambda_2)^{d_2}} \\ & \times \frac{(1-\lambda_3)^{(r_3-r_4)+(r_4-r_5)+\dots+(r_j-r_{j+1})}}{(1-\lambda_3)^{d_3}} \\ & = \frac{(1-\lambda_1)^{r_1-d_1}}{(1-\lambda_1)^{d_1}} \cdot \frac{(1-\lambda_2)^{r_2-d_2}}{(1-\lambda_2)^{d_2}} \cdot \frac{(1-\lambda_3)^{r_3-d_3}}{(1-\lambda_3)^{d_3}} \dots \frac{(1-\lambda_k)^{r_k}}{(1-\lambda_k)^{d_k}} \\ & = (1-\lambda_1)^{r_1-d_1} \cdot (1-\lambda_2)^{r_2-d_2} \cdot (1-\lambda_3)^{r_3-d_3} \dots \end{aligned}$$

∴ we've shown that survival likelihood can be written as:

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \lambda_j^{d_j} (1-\lambda_j)^{r_j-d_j}$$