

Maple support for the study of alternative methods in Section 8.

Bartlett's version 1, based on Renshaw (3.5.21), with $s = 1$.

```
> restart;
```

The first two cumulant equations used by Renshaw are found by putting the derivatives in (3.4.13), (3.4.14) equal to zero. The third one is (3.5.21).

I denote them by A, B, Ca:

```
> A:=(a-b*kappa1)*kappa1 - b*kappa2;
   B:=(c-d*kappa1)*kappa1 + (2*a-d-4*b*kappa1)*kappa2 - 2*b*kappa3;
   Ca:=-b*kappa4 + (a-4*b*kappa1)*kappa3 + (3*a*kappa1-3*b*kappa2-6*
      b*kappa1^2)*kappa2
      + (a*kappa1^2-b*kappa1^3+c*kappa1-d*kappa1^2)*kappa1;
      A:= (a - b κ1) κ1 - b κ2
      B:= (c - d κ1) κ1 + (2 a - d - 4 b κ1) κ2 - 2 b κ3
Ca:= -b κ4 + (a - 4 b κ1) κ3 + (3 a κ1 - 3 b κ2 - 6 b κ1^2) κ2 + (a κ1^2 - b κ1^3
      + c κ1 - d κ1^2) κ1
```

(1)

```
> A:=map(simplify,collect(A,[a,b]));
   B:=map(simplify,collect(B,[a,b,c,d]));
   Ca:=map(simplify,collect(Ca,[a,b,c,d]));
      A:= a κ1 - (κ1^2 + κ2) b
      B:= 2 κ2 a - 2 (2 κ1 κ2 + κ3) b + c κ1 - (κ1^2 + κ2) d
Ca:= (κ3 + 3 κ1 κ2 + κ1^3) a - (κ4 + 4 κ1 κ3 + 3 κ2^2 + 6 κ2 κ1^2 + κ1^4) b + κ1^2 c
      - d κ1^3
```

(2)

Reparametrize with $s=1$ and $\mu=1$:

```
> a:=R0-1;
   b:=(R0+alpha)/N;
   c:=R0+1;
   d:=(R0-alpha)/N;
      a:= R0 - 1
      b:= (R0 + α) / N
      c:= R0 + 1
      d:= (R0 - α) / N
```

(3)

```
> A;
   B;
```

Ca;

$$\begin{aligned} & (R0-1) \kappa1 - \frac{(\kappa1^2 + \kappa2) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} \\ & 2 \kappa2 (R0-1) - \frac{2 (2 \kappa1 \kappa2 + \kappa3) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} + (R0+1) \kappa1 - \frac{(\kappa1^2 + \kappa2) (R0 - \alpha)}{N} \\ & (\kappa3 + 3 \kappa1 \kappa2 + \kappa1^3) (R0-1) - \frac{(\kappa4 + 4 \kappa1 \kappa3 + 3 \kappa2^2 + 6 \kappa2 \kappa1^2 + \kappa1^4) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} \\ & + \kappa1^2 (R0+1) - \frac{(R0 - \alpha) \kappa1^3}{N} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Ansatz:

> kappa1:=x1*N+x2+x3/N;
kappa2:=y1*N+y2;
kappa3:=z1*N;
kappa4:=u1*N;

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa1 &:= x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \\ \kappa2 &:= y1 N + y2 \\ \kappa3 &:= z1 N \\ \kappa4 &:= u1 N \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

> A;
B;
Ca;

$$\begin{aligned} & (R0-1) \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) - \frac{\left(\left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 + y1 N + y2 \right) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} \\ & 2 (y1 N + y2) (R0-1) - \frac{2 \left(2 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (y1 N + y2) + z1 N \right) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} \\ & + (R0+1) \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) - \frac{\left(\left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 + y1 N + y2 \right) (R0 - \alpha)}{N} \\ & \left(z1 N + 3 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (y1 N + y2) + \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^3 \right) (R0-1) \\ & - \frac{1}{N} \left(\left(u1 N + 4 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) z1 N + 3 (y1 N + y2)^2 + 6 (y1 N \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + y2) \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 + \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^4 \right) (R0 + \alpha) \right) + \left(x1 N + x2 \right. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$+ \frac{x_3}{N} \Big)^2 (R_0 + 1) - \frac{(R_0 - \alpha) \left(x_1 N + x_2 + \frac{x_3}{N} \right)^3}{N}$$

> **A1:=coeff(A,N,1);**

A2:=coeff(A,N,0);

A3:=coeff(A,N,-1);

$$A1 := (R_0 - 1) x_1 - x_1^2 (R_0 + \alpha)$$

$$A2 := (R_0 - 1) x_2 - (2 x_2 x_1 + y_1) (R_0 + \alpha)$$

$$A3 := (R_0 - 1) x_3 - (2 x_3 x_1 + x_2^2 + y_2) (R_0 + \alpha) \quad (7)$$

> **B1:=coeff(B,N,1);**

B2:=coeff(B,N,0);

$$B1 := 2 y_1 (R_0 - 1) - 4 x_1 y_1 (R_0 + \alpha) + (R_0 + 1) x_1 - x_1^2 (R_0 - \alpha)$$

$$B2 := 2 y_2 (R_0 - 1) - 2 (2 x_2 y_1 + 2 x_1 y_2 + z_1) (R_0 + \alpha) + (R_0 + 1) x_2 - (2 x_2 x_1 \quad (8)$$

$$+ y_1) (R_0 - \alpha)$$

> **Ca3:=coeff(Ca,N,3);**

Ca2:=coeff(Ca,N,2);

Ca1:=coeff(Ca,N,1);

$$Ca3 := x_1^3 (R_0 - 1) - x_1^4 (R_0 + \alpha)$$

$$Ca2 := (3 x_1 y_1 + 3 x_2 x_1^2) (R_0 - 1) - (6 y_1 x_1^2 + 4 x_2 x_1^3) (R_0 + \alpha) + x_1^2 (R_0 + 1) - (R_0 - \alpha) x_1^3$$

$$Ca1 := (z_1 + 3 x_2 y_1 + 3 x_1 y_2 + x_3 x_1^2 + 2 x_2^2 x_1 + x_1 (2 x_3 x_1 + x_2^2)) (R_0 - 1) \quad (9)$$

$$- (4 x_1 z_1 + 3 y_1^2 + 6 y_2 x_1^2 + 12 y_1 x_2 x_1 + 2 (2 x_3 x_1 + x_2^2) x_1^2$$

$$+ 4 x_2^2 x_1^2) (R_0 + \alpha) + 2 x_2 x_1 (R_0 + 1) - 3 (R_0 - \alpha) x_2 x_1^2$$

Solve A1 for x1, and exclude the spurious solution 0. Then solve B1 for y1, and then solve A2 for x2:

> **x1a:=solve(A1,x1);**

x1:=x1a[2];

$$x1a := 0, \frac{R_0 - 1}{R_0 + \alpha}$$

$$x1 := \frac{R_0 - 1}{R_0 + \alpha} \quad (10)$$

> **y1:=solve(B1,y1);**

$$y1 := \frac{R_0 (\alpha + 1)}{(R_0 + \alpha)^2} \quad (11)$$

> **x2:=solve(A2,x2);**

$$x2 := - \frac{R_0 (\alpha + 1)}{(R_0 + \alpha) (R_0 - 1)} \quad (12)$$

I insert the expressions that I have found for x_1 , x_2 , y_1 into A_3 , B_2 , Ca_3 , Ca_2 , Ca_1 .
 I show then that Ca_3 and Ca_2 are identically equal to zero.
 A_3 , B_2 , and Ca_1 are then simplified.
 After this, I use A_3 , B_2 , Ca_1 to solve for x_3 , y_2 , z_1 . I do this by solving A_3 for x_3 as fcn of y_2 , then solving B_2 for z_1 as fcn of y_2 , finally solving Ca_1 for y_2 .

$$\text{> Ca3;} \quad 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{> Ca2;} \\ \text{simplify(Ca2);} \\ -\frac{2 R O (\alpha + 1) (R O - 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha)^3} + \frac{(R O - 1)^2 (R O + 1)}{(R O + \alpha)^2} - \frac{(R O - \alpha) (R O - 1)^3}{(R O + \alpha)^3} \\ 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\text{> A3;} \\ (R O - 1) x_3 - \left(\frac{2 x_3 (R O - 1)}{R O + \alpha} + \frac{R O^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha)^2 (R O - 1)^2} + y_2 \right) (R O + \alpha) \quad (15)$$

I simplify:

$$\text{> A3a:=collect(A3,[x3,y2]);} \\ A3a := (-R O + 1) x_3 + (-R O - \alpha) y_2 - \frac{R O^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha) (R O - 1)^2} \quad (16)$$

Check that $A_3=A_3a$:

$$\text{> simplify(A3-A3a);} \\ 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\text{> B2;} \\ 2 y_2 (R O - 1) - 2 \left(-\frac{2 R O^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha)^3 (R O - 1)} + \frac{2 (R O - 1) y_2}{R O + \alpha} + z_1 \right) (R O + \alpha) \\ - \frac{(R O + 1) R O (\alpha + 1)}{(R O + \alpha) (R O - 1)} + \frac{R O (\alpha + 1) (R O - \alpha)}{(R O + \alpha)^2} \quad (18)$$

Simplify:

$$\text{> B2a:=collect(B2,[y2,z1]);} \\ B2a := (-2 R O + 2) y_2 + (-2 R O - 2 \alpha) z_1 + \frac{R O (\alpha + 1) (R O - \alpha)}{(R O + \alpha)^2} \\ + \frac{4 R O^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha)^2 (R O - 1)} - \frac{(R O + 1) R O (\alpha + 1)}{(R O + \alpha) (R O - 1)} \quad (19)$$

$$\text{> B2b:=op(1,B2a) + op(2,B2a) + simplify(op(3,B2a)+op(4,B2a)+op(5,B2a));}$$

$$B2b := (-2 R O + 2) y_2 + (-2 R O - 2 \alpha) z_1 + \frac{2 R O^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R O + \alpha)^2 (R O - 1)} \quad (20)$$

Check that $B_2=B_2b$:

`> simplify(B2-B2b);`

$$0$$
 (21)

`> Ca1;`

$$\left(z1 - \frac{R0^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^3 (R0 - 1)} + \frac{3 (R0 - 1) y2}{R0 + \alpha} + \frac{x3 (R0 - 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(R0 - 1) \left(\frac{2 x3 (R0 - 1)}{R0 + \alpha} + \frac{R0^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2 (R0 - 1)^2} \right)}{R0 + \alpha} \right) (R0 - 1) \\ - \left(\frac{4 (R0 - 1) z1}{R0 + \alpha} - \frac{5 R0^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^4} + \frac{6 y2 (R0 - 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2 \left(\frac{2 x3 (R0 - 1)}{R0 + \alpha} + \frac{R0^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2 (R0 - 1)^2} \right) (R0 - 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} \right) (R0 + \alpha) \\ - \frac{2 R0 (\alpha + 1) (R0 + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} + \frac{3 (R0 - \alpha) R0 (\alpha + 1) (R0 - 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)^3}$$
 (22)

`> Cala:=collect(Ca1,[x3,y2,z1]);`

$$Cala := - \frac{(R0 - 1)^3 x3}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} - \frac{3 (R0 - 1)^2 y2}{R0 + \alpha} + (-3 R0 + 3) z1 \\ - \frac{2 R0 (\alpha + 1) (R0 + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} + \frac{3 (R0 - \alpha) R0 (\alpha + 1) (R0 - 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)^3} \\ + \frac{3 R0^2 (\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^3}$$
 (23)

`> Calb:=op(1,Cala)+op(2,Cala)+op(3,Cala)+simplify(op(4,Cala)+op(5,Cala)+op(6,Cala));`

$$Calb := - \frac{(R0 - 1)^3 x3}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} - \frac{3 (R0 - 1)^2 y2}{R0 + \alpha} + (-3 R0 + 3) z1 \\ + \frac{R0 (\alpha + 1) (R0^2 - 2 R0 \alpha - 2 R0 + \alpha)}{(R0 + \alpha)^3}$$
 (24)

Check that Ca1= Ca1b:

`> simplify(Ca1-Calb);`

$$0$$
 (25)

Solve A3a for x3 as function of y2:

`> x3a:=solve(A3a,x3);`
 (26)

$$x3a := -\frac{1}{(R0-1)^3 (R0+\alpha)} (y2R0^4 + 2y2R0^3\alpha + y2R0^2\alpha^2 - 2y2R0^3 - 4y2R0^2\alpha - 2y2R0\alpha^2 + y2R0^2 + 2y2R0\alpha + y2\alpha^2 + R0^2\alpha^2 + 2R0^2\alpha + R0^2) \quad (26)$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned} > x3 := -(\alpha+1)^2 R0^2 / (R0+\alpha) / (R0-1)^3 - y2 * (R0+\alpha) / (R0-1); \\ x3 := & -\frac{(\alpha+1)^2 R0^2}{(R0-1)^3 (R0+\alpha)} - \frac{y2 (R0+\alpha)}{R0-1} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Check that x3a=x3:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(x3a-x3); \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Solve B2b=0 for z1 as function of y2:

$$\begin{aligned} > z1a := \text{solve}(B2b, z1); \\ z1a := & -\frac{1}{(R0+\alpha)^3 (R0-1)} (y2R0^4 - 2y2R0^3 + y2R0^2 + 2y2R0^3\alpha - 4y2R0^2\alpha \\ & + 2y2R0\alpha + y2R0^2\alpha^2 - 2y2R0\alpha^2 + y2\alpha^2 - R0^2\alpha^2 - 2R0^2\alpha - R0^2) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned} > z1 := (\alpha+1)^2 R0^2 / (R0+\alpha)^3 / (R0-1) - y2 * (R0-1) / (R0+\alpha); \\ z1 := & \frac{(\alpha+1)^2 R0^2}{(R0+\alpha)^3 (R0-1)} - \frac{y2 (R0-1)}{R0+\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Check that z1a=z1:

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(z1a-z1); \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Solve Ca1 for y2:

$$\begin{aligned} > y2 := \text{solve}(Ca1, y2); \\ y2 := & -\frac{(\alpha+1) R0 (-4 R0\alpha - 4 R0 + R0^2 + \alpha)}{(R0+\alpha)^2 (R0-1)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Use this y2-value in the expressions for x3 and z1.

$$\begin{aligned} > x3; \\ & -\frac{(\alpha+1)^2 R0^2}{(R0-1)^3 (R0+\alpha)} + \frac{(\alpha+1) R0 (-4 R0\alpha - 4 R0 + R0^2 + \alpha)}{(R0+\alpha) (R0-1)^3} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > x3 := \text{simplify}(x3); \\ x3 := & \frac{(\alpha+1) R0 (-5 R0\alpha - 5 R0 + R0^2 + \alpha)}{(R0-1)^3 (R0+\alpha)} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > z1; \\ & \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{(\alpha + 1)^2 R \theta^2}{(R \theta + \alpha)^3 (R \theta - 1)} + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R \theta (-4 R \theta \alpha - 4 R \theta + R \theta^2 + \alpha)}{(R \theta + \alpha)^3 (R \theta - 1)} \quad (35)$$

> z1:=simplify(z1);

$$z1 := \frac{(\alpha + 1) R \theta (-3 R \theta \alpha - 3 R \theta + R \theta^2 + \alpha)}{(R \theta + \alpha)^3 (R \theta - 1)} \quad (36)$$

Summarize result:

> x1; x2; x3; y1; y2; z1;

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{R \theta - 1}{R \theta + \alpha} \\ & - \frac{R \theta (\alpha + 1)}{(R \theta + \alpha) (R \theta - 1)} \\ & \frac{(\alpha + 1) R \theta (-5 R \theta \alpha - 5 R \theta + R \theta^2 + \alpha)}{(R \theta - 1)^3 (R \theta + \alpha)} \\ & \frac{R \theta (\alpha + 1)}{(R \theta + \alpha)^2} \\ & - \frac{(\alpha + 1) R \theta (-4 R \theta \alpha - 4 R \theta + R \theta^2 + \alpha)}{(R \theta + \alpha)^2 (R \theta - 1)^2} \\ & \frac{(\alpha + 1) R \theta (-3 R \theta \alpha - 3 R \theta + R \theta^2 + \alpha)}{(R \theta + \alpha)^3 (R \theta - 1)} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Bartlett's version 2, based on Renshaw (3.5.38)

> restart;

The first two cumulant equations used by Renshaw are found by putting the derivatives in (3.4.13), (3.4.14) equal to zero. The third one is formulated after (3.5.38).

I denote them by A, B, Cb:

```
> A:=(a-b*kappa1)*kappa1 - b*kappa2;
B:=(c-d*kappa1)*kappa1 + (2*a-d-4*b*kappa1)*kappa2 - 2*b*kappa3;
Cb:=a*(kappa3+kappa1*kappa2) - b*(kappa4+3*kappa2^2+2*kappa1*
kappa3+kappa1^2*kappa2) + c*kappa2
- d*(kappa3+2*kappa1*kappa2);
```

$$A := (a - b \kappa_1) \kappa_1 - b \kappa_2$$

$$B := (c - d \kappa_1) \kappa_1 + (2a - d - 4b \kappa_1) \kappa_2 - 2b \kappa_3$$

$$Cb := a (\kappa_3 + \kappa_1 \kappa_2) - b (\kappa_4 + 3 \kappa_2^2 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_3 + \kappa_1^2 \kappa_2) + c \kappa_2 - d (\kappa_3 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2) \quad (38)$$

```
> A:=map(simplify,collect(A,[a,b]));
B:=map(simplify,collect(B,[a,b,c,d]));
Cb:=map(simplify,collect(Cb,[a,b,c,d]));
A:=kappa1 a - (kappa1^2 + kappa2) b
```

$$B := 2 \kappa_2 a - 2 (\kappa_3 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2) b + \kappa_1 c - (\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2) d$$

$$Cb := a (\kappa_3 + \kappa_1 \kappa_2) - b (\kappa_4 + 3 \kappa_2^2 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_3 + \kappa_1^2 \kappa_2) + c \kappa_2 - d (\kappa_3 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2) \quad (39)$$

Reparametrize with s=1 and mu=1:

```
> a:=R0-1;
b:=(R0+alpha)/N;
c:=R0+1;
d:=(R0-alpha)/N;
```

$$a := R0 - 1$$

$$b := \frac{R0 + \alpha}{N}$$

$$c := R0 + 1$$

$$d := \frac{R0 - \alpha}{N} \quad (40)$$

```
> A;
B;
Cb;
```

$$\kappa_1 (R0 - 1) - \frac{(\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2) (R0 + \alpha)}{N}$$

$$2 \kappa_2 (R0 - 1) - \frac{2 (\kappa_3 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} + \kappa_1 (R0 + 1) - \frac{(\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2) (R0 - \alpha)}{N}$$

$$(R0 - 1) (\kappa_3 + \kappa_1 \kappa_2) - \frac{(R0 + \alpha) (\kappa_4 + 3 \kappa_2^2 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_3 + \kappa_1^2 \kappa_2)}{N} + (R0 + 1) \kappa_2 \quad (41)$$

$$- \frac{(R0 - \alpha) (\kappa_3 + 2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2)}{N}$$

Ansatz:

```
> kappa1:=x1*N+x2+x3/N;
kappa2:=y1*N+y2;
kappa3:=z1*N;
kappa4:=u1*N;
```

$$\kappa_1 := x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N}$$

$$\kappa_2 := y1 N + y2$$

$$\kappa_3 := z1 N$$

$$\kappa_4 := u1 N \quad (42)$$

```
> A; B; Cb;
```

$$\left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (R0 - 1) - \frac{\left(\left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 + y1 N + y2 \right) (R0 + \alpha)}{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 (y1 N + y2) (R0 - 1) - \frac{2 \left(z1 N + 2 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (y1 N + y2) \right) (R0 + \alpha)}{N} \\
& + \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (R0 + 1) - \frac{\left(\left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 + y1 N + y2 \right) (R0 - \alpha)}{N} \\
& (R0 - 1) \left(z1 N + \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (y1 N + y2) \right) - \frac{1}{N} \left((R0 + \alpha) \left(u1 N + 3 (y1 N \right. \right. \quad (43) \\
& \left. \left. + y2)^2 + 2 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) z1 N + \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right)^2 (y1 N + y2) \right) \right) + (R0 \\
& + 1) (y1 N + y2) - \frac{(R0 - \alpha) \left(z1 N + 2 \left(x1 N + x2 + \frac{x3}{N} \right) (y1 N + y2) \right)}{N}
\end{aligned}$$

```

> A1:=coeff(A,N,1);
A2:=coeff(A,N,0);
A3:=coeff(A,N,-1);

```

$$\begin{aligned}
A1 &:= x1 (R0 - 1) - x1^2 (R0 + \alpha) \\
A2 &:= x2 (R0 - 1) - (2 x2 x1 + y1) (R0 + \alpha) \\
A3 &:= x3 (R0 - 1) - (2 x3 x1 + x2^2 + y2) (R0 + \alpha) \quad (44)
\end{aligned}$$

```

> B1:=coeff(B,N,1);
B2:=coeff(B,N,0);

```

$$\begin{aligned}
B1 &:= 2 y1 (R0 - 1) - 4 x1 y1 (R0 + \alpha) + x1 (R0 + 1) - x1^2 (R0 - \alpha) \\
B2 &:= 2 y2 (R0 - 1) - 2 (z1 + 2 x2 y1 + 2 x1 y2) (R0 + \alpha) + x2 (R0 + 1) - (2 x2 x1 \quad (45) \\
& + y1) (R0 - \alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

```

> Cb2:=coeff(Cb,N,2);
Cb1:=coeff(Cb,N,1);

```

$$\begin{aligned}
Cb2 &:= (R0 - 1) x1 y1 - (R0 + \alpha) x1^2 y1 \\
Cb1 &:= (R0 - 1) (z1 + x2 y1 + x1 y2) - (R0 + \alpha) (3 y1^2 + 2 x1 z1 + 2 x2 x1 y1 \quad (46) \\
& + x1^2 y2) + (R0 + 1) y1 - 2 (R0 - \alpha) x1 y1
\end{aligned}$$

Solve A1 for x1, B1 for y1, A2 for x2:

```

> x1a:=solve(A1,x1);
x1:=x1a[2];

```

$$\begin{aligned}
x1a &:= 0, \frac{R0 - 1}{R0 + \alpha} \\
x1 &:= \frac{R0 - 1}{R0 + \alpha} \quad (47)
\end{aligned}$$

```

> y1:=solve(B1,y1);

```

(48)

$$y1 := \frac{R0(\alpha + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} \quad (48)$$

> x2:=solve(A2,x2);

$$x2 := -\frac{R0(\alpha + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)(R0 - 1)} \quad (49)$$

Show Cb2=0:

> Cb2;

$$0 \quad (50)$$

Three equations remain to solve: A3=0, B2=0, Cb1=0. I simplify A3, B2, Cb1:

> A3;

$$x3(R0 - 1) - \left(\frac{2x3(R0 - 1)}{R0 + \alpha} + \frac{R0^2(\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2(R0 - 1)^2} + y2 \right) (R0 + \alpha) \quad (51)$$

Simplify:

> A3a:=collect(A3,[x3,y2]);

$$A3a := (-R0 + 1)x3 + (-R0 - \alpha)y2 - \frac{R0^2(\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)(R0 - 1)^2} \quad (52)$$

Show that A3a=A3:

> simplify(A3-A3a);

$$0 \quad (53)$$

> B2;

$$2y2(R0 - 1) - 2 \left(z1 - \frac{2R0^2(\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^3(R0 - 1)} + \frac{2(R0 - 1)y2}{R0 + \alpha} \right) (R0 + \alpha) \quad (54)$$

$$- \frac{R0(\alpha + 1)(R0 + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)(R0 - 1)} + \frac{R0(\alpha + 1)(R0 - \alpha)}{(R0 + \alpha)^2}$$

Simplify:

> B2a:=collect(B2,[y2,z1]);

$$B2a := (-2R0 + 2)y2 + (-2R0 - 2\alpha)z1 + \frac{R0(\alpha + 1)(R0 - \alpha)}{(R0 + \alpha)^2} \quad (55)$$

$$+ \frac{4R0^2(\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2(R0 - 1)} - \frac{R0(\alpha + 1)(R0 + 1)}{(R0 + \alpha)(R0 - 1)}$$

> B2b:=op(1,B2a)+op(2,B2a)+simplify(op(3,B2a)+op(4,B2a)+op(5,B2a));

$$B2b := (-2R0 + 2)y2 + (-2R0 - 2\alpha)z1 + \frac{2R0^2(\alpha + 1)^2}{(R0 + \alpha)^2(R0 - 1)} \quad (56)$$

Show that B2=B2b:

> simplify(B2-B2b);

$$0 \quad (57)$$

> Cb1;

$$(R0-1) \left(z1 - \frac{R0^2 (\alpha+1)^2}{(R0+\alpha)^3 (R0-1)} + \frac{(R0-1) y2}{R0+\alpha} \right) - (R0+\alpha) \left(\frac{R0^2 (\alpha+1)^2}{(R0+\alpha)^4} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2 (R0-1) z1}{R0+\alpha} + \frac{(R0-1)^2 y2}{(R0+\alpha)^2} \right) + \frac{(R0+1) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^2} \\ - \frac{2 (R0-\alpha) (R0-1) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^3} \quad (58)$$

Simplify:

> Cb1a:=collect(Cb1,[y2,z1]);

$$Cb1a := (-R0+1) z1 - \frac{2 R0^2 (\alpha+1)^2}{(R0+\alpha)^3} + \frac{(R0+1) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^2} \\ - \frac{2 (R0-\alpha) (R0-1) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^3} \quad (59)$$

> Cb1b:=op(1,Cb1a) + simplify(Cb1a-op(1,Cb1a));

$$Cb1b := (-R0+1) z1 - \frac{R0 (\alpha+1) (R0^2 - R0 - \alpha R0 + \alpha)}{(R0+\alpha)^3} \quad (60)$$

Show Cb1=Cb1b:

> simplify(Cb1-Cb1b);

$$0 \quad (61)$$

Solve Cb1b for z1:

> z1:=solve(Cb1b,z1);

$$z1 := - \frac{(R0-\alpha) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^3} \quad (62)$$

> y2:=solve(B2b,y2);

$$y2 := \frac{(R0^2 + \alpha) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0+\alpha)^2 (R0-1)^2} \quad (63)$$

> x3:=solve(A3a,x3);

$$x3 := - \frac{(R0+1) R0 (\alpha+1)}{(R0-1)^3} \quad (64)$$

Summarize:

> x1; x2; x3; y1; y2; z1;

$$\frac{R0-1}{R0+\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{RO(\alpha+1)}{(RO+\alpha)(RO-1)} \\
& - \frac{(RO+1)RO(\alpha+1)}{(RO-1)^3} \\
& \frac{RO(\alpha+1)}{(RO+\alpha)^2} \\
& \frac{(RO^2+\alpha)RO(\alpha+1)}{(RO+\alpha)^2(RO-1)^2} \\
& - \frac{(RO-\alpha)RO(\alpha+1)}{(RO+\alpha)^3}
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

Analysis of the results in Bhowmick et al. (2016), Section 4, with s=1.

`> restart;`

The function H is defined by

`> H:=(alpha+1)*R0/(R0-1)^2;`

$$H := \frac{(\alpha+1)RO}{(RO-1)^2} \tag{66}$$

The one-term asymptotic approximation of the mean is denoted by m1:

`> m1:=(R0-1)*N/(R0+alpha);`

$$m1 := \frac{(RO-1)N}{RO+\alpha} \tag{67}$$

The mean m and the variance V are given in (24) and (25) as follows:

`> m:=m1/(1+H/N);`

`V:=m^2*H/N;`

$$\begin{aligned}
m & := \frac{(RO-1)N}{(RO+\alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha+1)RO}{(RO-1)^2 N} \right)} \\
V & := \frac{N(\alpha+1)RO}{(RO+\alpha)^2 \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha+1)RO}{(RO-1)^2 N} \right)^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{68}$$

I derive asymptotic approximations of m and V. I include three terms in the asymptotic approximation of m, and two terms in the asymptotic approximation of V:

`> ma:=convert(asympt(m,N,2),polynom);`

$$ma := \frac{(RO-1)N}{RO+\alpha} - \frac{(\alpha+1)RO}{(RO-1)(RO+\alpha)} + \frac{(\alpha+1)^2 RO^2}{(RO-1)^3 (RO+\alpha) N} \tag{69}$$

`> Va:=convert(asympt(V,N,2),polynom);`

$$Va := \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O N}{(R O + \alpha)^2} - \frac{2 (\alpha + 1)^2 R O^2}{(R O + \alpha)^2 (R O - 1)^2} \quad (70)$$

To find an expression for the third cumulant, I introduce the four quantities A, B, C, DD:

> **A:=a-b*m;**
B:=c/m-2*d;
C:=a/m - 2*b;
DD:=-d/m;

$$A := a - \frac{b (R O - 1) N}{(R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}$$

$$B := \frac{c (R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}{(R O - 1) N} - 2 d$$

$$C := \frac{a (R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}{(R O - 1) N} - 2 b$$

$$DD := - \frac{d (R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}{(R O - 1) N} \quad (71)$$

After reparametrization I get:

> **a:=R0-1; b:=(R0+alpha)/N; c:=R0+1; d:=(R0-alpha)/N;**
 $a := R O - 1$
 $b := \frac{R O + \alpha}{N}$
 $c := R O + 1$
 $d := \frac{R O - \alpha}{N}$ (72)

> **A; B; C; DD;**

$$R O - 1 - \frac{R O - 1}{1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N}}$$

$$\frac{(R O + 1) (R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}{(R O - 1) N} - \frac{2 (R O - \alpha)}{N}$$

$$\frac{(R O + \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha + 1) R O}{(R O - 1)^2 N} \right)}{N} - \frac{2 (R O + \alpha)}{N}$$

$$-\frac{(R0-\alpha)(R0+\alpha)\left(1+\frac{(\alpha+1)R0}{(R0-1)^2N}\right)}{N^2(R0-1)} \quad (73)$$

One-term asymptotic approximations of these quantities are:

> **Aa:=simplify(convert(asympt(A,N,2),polynom));**

$$Aa:=\frac{(\alpha+1)R0}{N(R0-1)} \quad (74)$$

> **Ba:=simplify(convert(asympt(B,N,2),polynom));**

$$Ba:= -\frac{R0^2-3R0\alpha-3R0+\alpha}{N(R0-1)} \quad (75)$$

> **Ca:=simplify(convert(asympt(C,N,2),polynom));**

$$Ca:= -\frac{R0+\alpha}{N} \quad (76)$$

> **DDa:=simplify(convert(asympt(DD,N,3),polynom));**

$$DDa:= -\frac{R0^2-\alpha^2}{(R0-1)N^2} \quad (77)$$

> **simplify((Aa+Ba)/Ca);**

$$\frac{-4R0\alpha-4R0+R0^2+\alpha}{(R0+\alpha)(R0-1)} \quad (78)$$

> **mu3:=- (Aa+Ba)/(Ca+DDa)*Va;**

$$\mu3:= -\frac{1}{\frac{R0+\alpha}{N}-\frac{R0^2-\alpha^2}{(R0-1)N^2}}\left(\left(\frac{(\alpha+1)R0}{N(R0-1)}-\frac{R0^2-3R0\alpha-3R0+\alpha}{N(R0-1)}\right)\left(\frac{(\alpha+1)R0N}{(R0+\alpha)^2}-\frac{2(\alpha+1)^2R0^2}{(R0+\alpha)^2(R0-1)^2}\right)\right) \quad (79)$$

> **mu3a:=simplify(convert(asympt(mu3,N,2),polynom));**

$$\mu3a:= -\frac{NR0(\alpha+1)(-4R0\alpha-4R0+R0^2+\alpha)}{(R0+\alpha)^3(R0-1)} \quad (80)$$