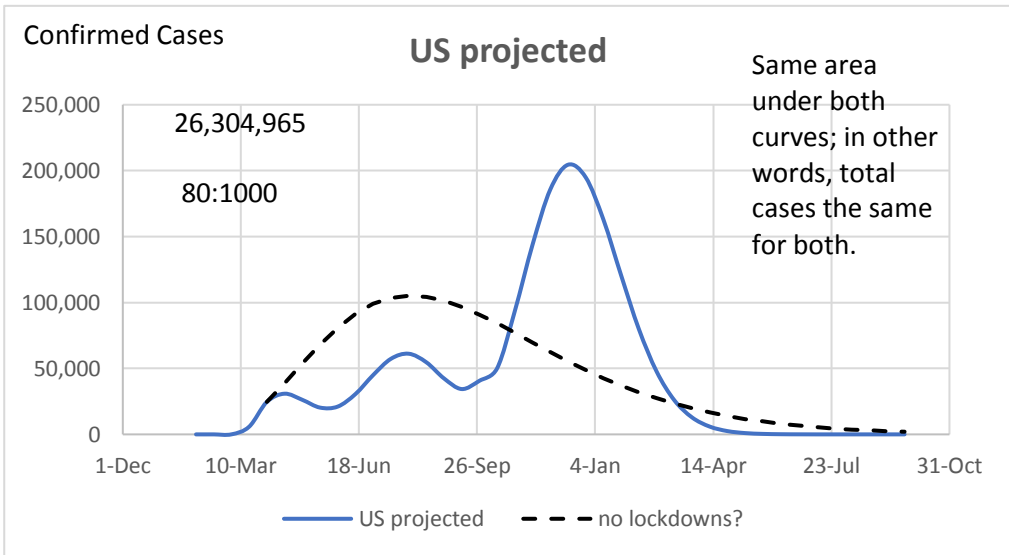
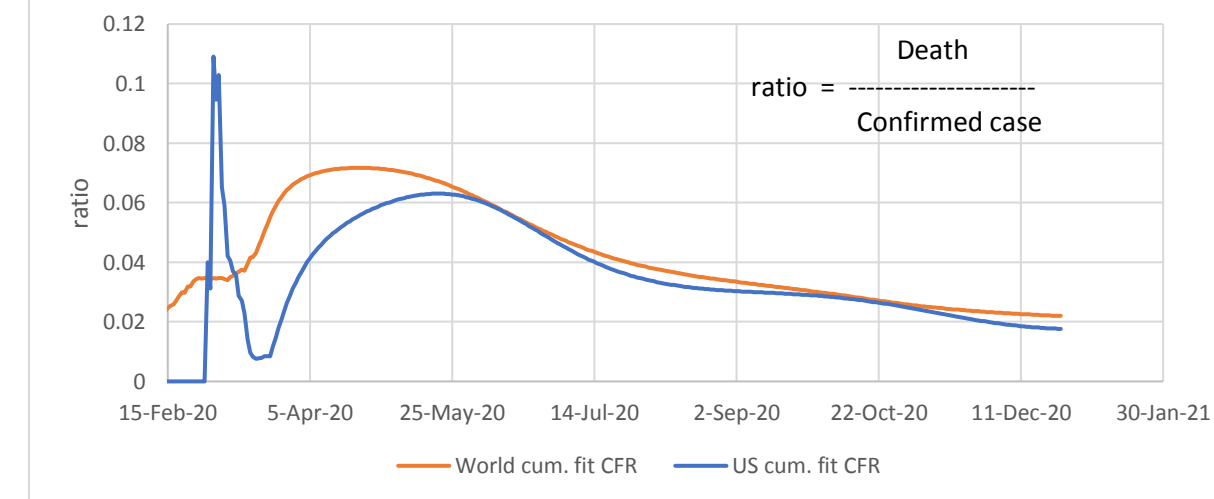
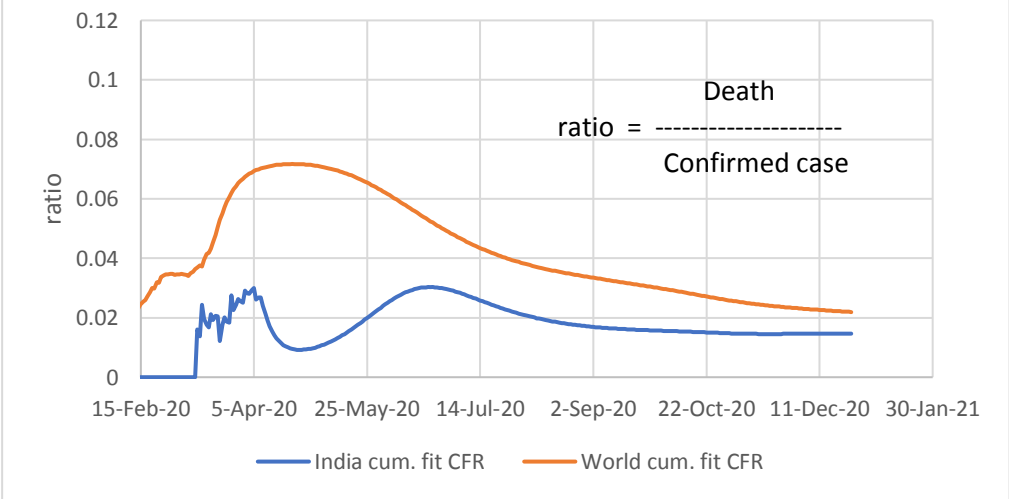
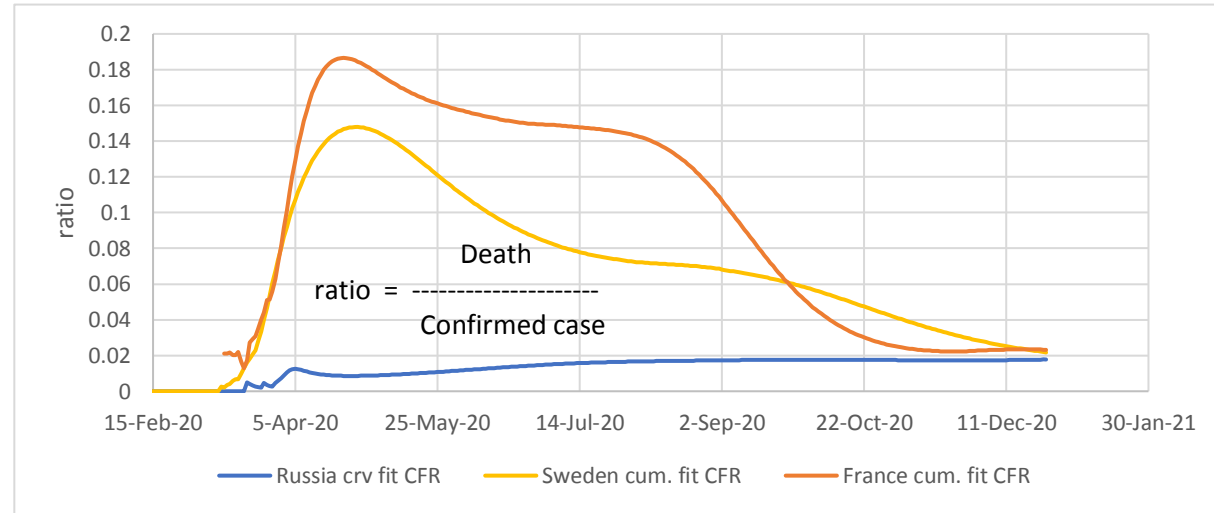
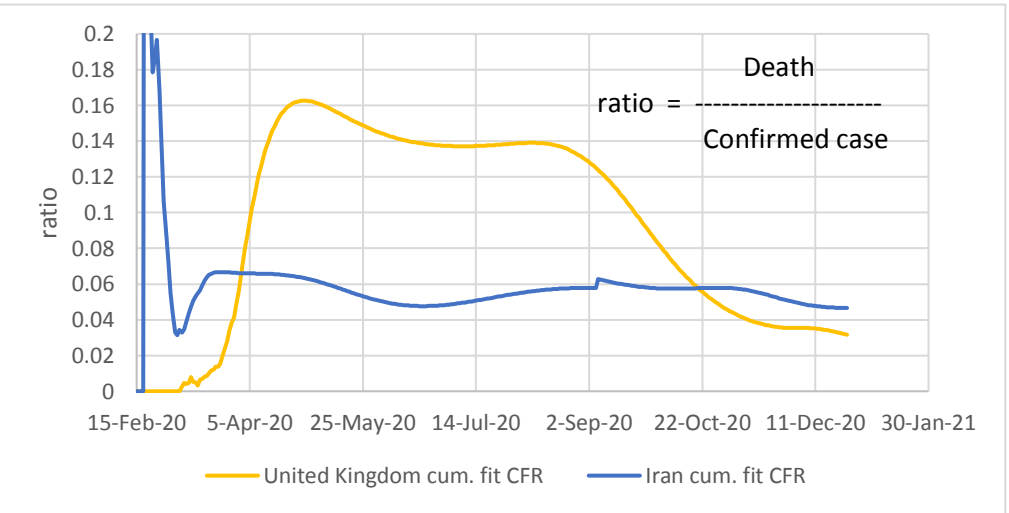
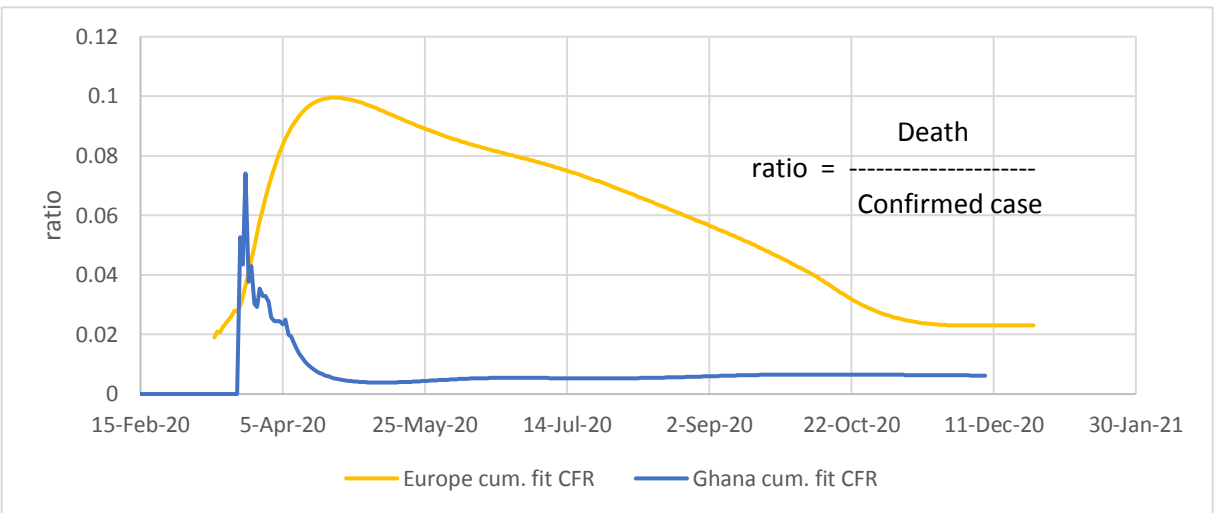
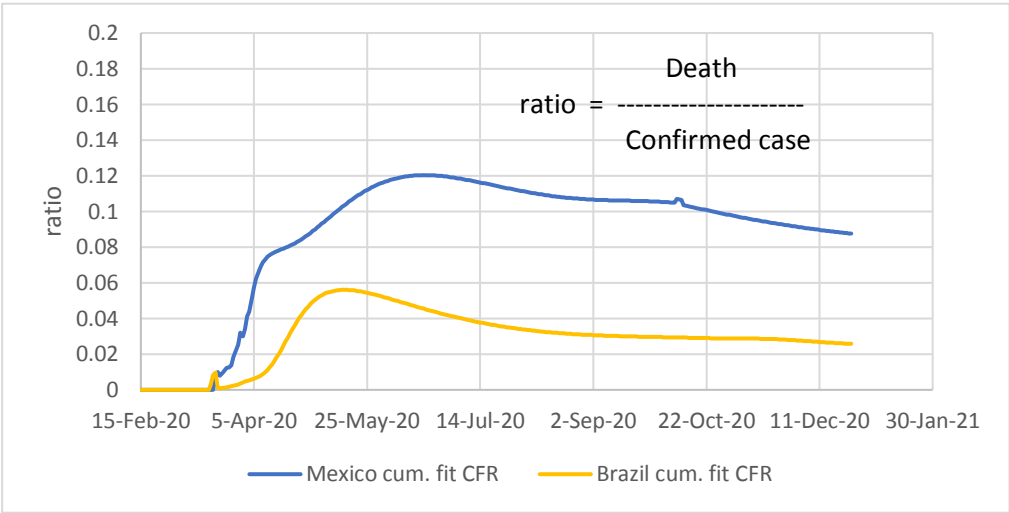
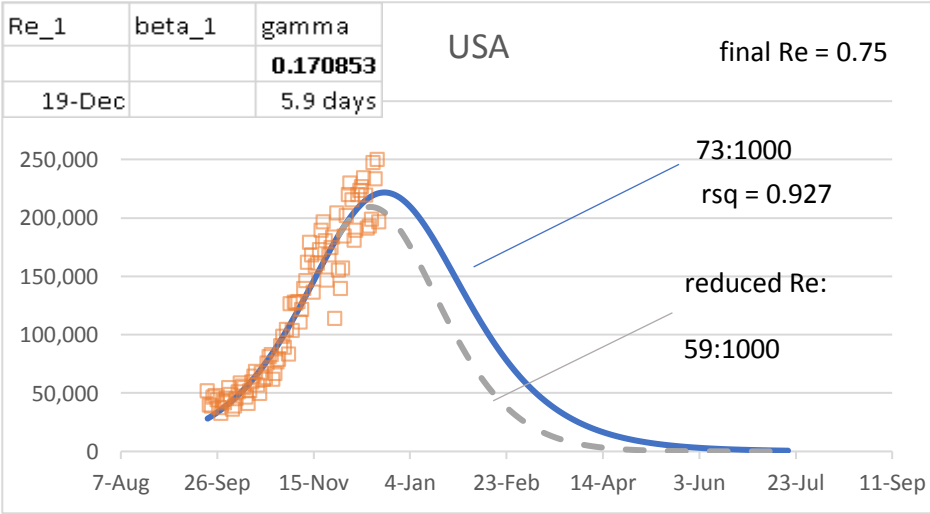


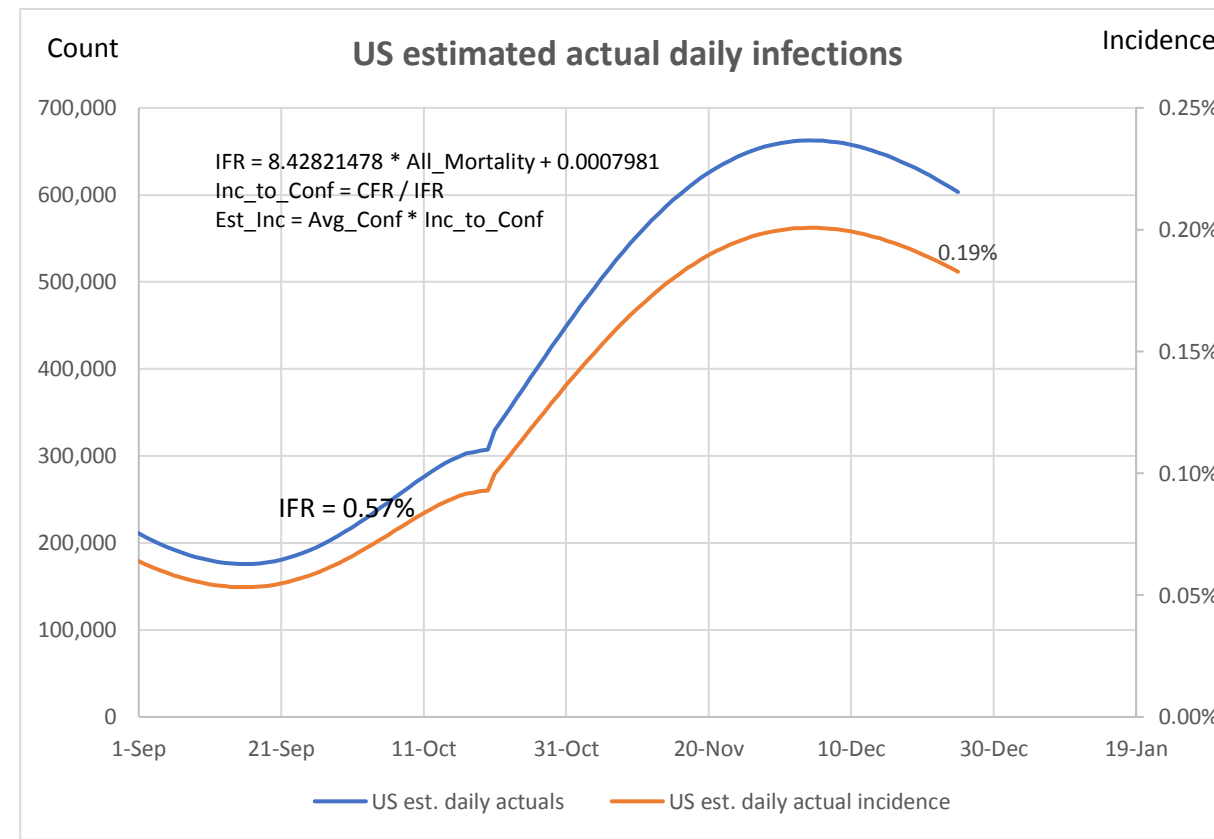
Experimental page : ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)



Demonstration of SIR model where R_e is linearly reduced to 0.75 at the end of the sequence:



Reducing the R_e while keeping gamma constant is the same as reducing contact rate. Contact rate is reduced through isolation, lockdowns, and vaccinations. This case about 14:1000 benefit (19%).



False Positives Demonstration

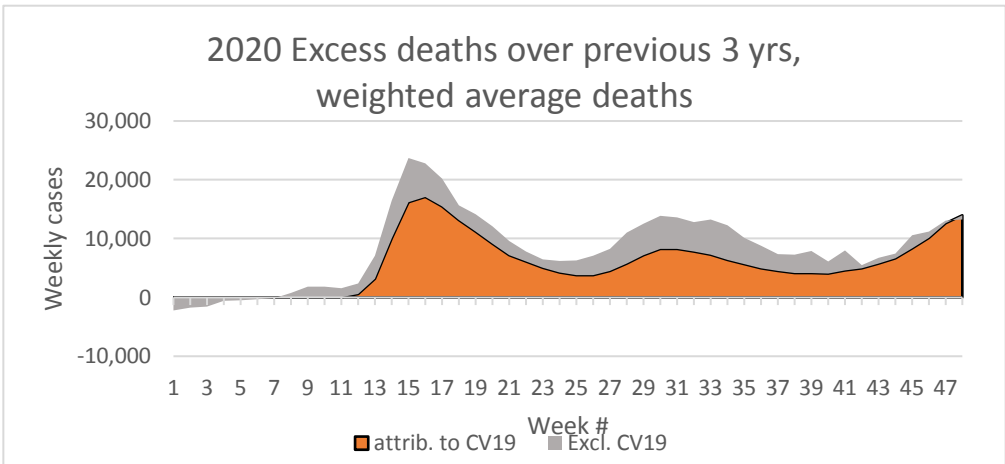
Use 0.19% from US est. incidence above as estimated daily incidence
Prevalence estimated as avg. infected period of 2 weeks X incidence
99% accuracy of test 0.19% X 14 = 2.660%

	Positive	Negative	
test pos	2.633%	0.973%	3.61%
test neg	0.027%	96.367%	96.39%
	2.660%	97.340%	100.00%

False pos. is a bit over 1/4 of total positives!

TRUE +	2.633%/3.61%	73.0%
FALSE +	0.973%/3.61%	27.0%
Total	-----	100.00%

Counter-act this tendency by increasing test sensitivity. However this may increase false negatives, the recipients of which may be positive, think they're negative, and go spread it around some more.



Here are some demonstrations of SIR model, using R_e , gamma, and beta

USA Excess Deaths (from CDC data):

	All Cause	All Cause, excl. CV19	CV19
3 yr average before 2020	856:100,000	856:100,000	-
2020	988:100,000	894:100,000	-
Diff.	132:100,000	39:100,000	93:100,000
Diff.	+15.4%	+4.5%	+10.9%

3 yr average weighted
859:100,000

29% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

$\gamma = 0.171$ $K = 0.318$ $\gamma = 0.286$
 $R_o = \exp(K/\gamma) = 6.421$ 221,571,317
 $R > [1 - 1/R_o]/N$ $R > 278,610,004$ \leq Herd immunity

