A Data-Driven Model for COVID-19 Propagation in Honduras

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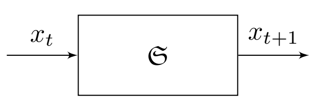
***Abstract*—In this document, an application of universal algebraic controllers (in the sense of [1]) to the computation of predictive models for COVID-19 propagation in Honduras, is presented.**

Some data-driven numerical predictive simulations for the COVID-19 propagation in Honduras, are outlined.

***Index Terms*—System identification, state transition matrix, structured matrices.**

I. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present some theoretical and computational techniques for constrained approximation of data-driven predictive models for the propagation of COVID-19 in Honduras during the first quarter of 2020. These models can be interpreted as discrete-time systems that can be *partially* described using the transition block diagram (I.1) as a *black-box device* $\mathfrak{S}$, that needs to be determined in such a way that it can be used to transform the *present state* x_t into the *next state* x_{t+1}, according to (I.2).



(I.1)

In this study each entry $x_{t,j}$ of the state vector x_t corresponds to the known/predicted number of infected people in Department j, where the index j coincides with the Department's identification number, for instance $x_{t,1}$ is the estimated number of infected people in Atlántida at stage t. We will approach the computation of the *state-transtion* maps corresponding to the device (I.1), applying the algebraic methods developed in [1] and [2] to compute the state-transition matrices that correspond to *matrix solvents* of difference equations of the form

$$\Sigma : \begin{cases} x_{t+1} = T_t x_t, & t \geq 1 \\ x_1 \in \Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{18n} \end{cases} \tag{I.2}$$

where $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{18n}$ is the set of *valid* propagation states for the system with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ fixed, and where the matrices $T_t \in \mathbb{R}^{18n \times 18n}$ are to be determined by the relations (I.2), and in addition need to satisfy the following structural constraints.

$$\begin{cases} T_t = \prod_{j=1}^{18n} \left(I + \hat{e}_j(\tau_{(t,j)} - \hat{e}_j)^\top\right) \\ K_j \circ \tau_{(t,j)}^\top = \tau_{t,j}, \;\; 1 \leq j \leq 18n \end{cases} \tag{I.3}$$

where $\circ$ denotes the Hadamard product, K_j is the *jth*-row of a connectivity matrix determined by the geographic configuration of Honduras territory under consideration, the matrices $\tau_{(t,j)} \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 1}$ are to be determined by (I.2) and I.3, and where $\hat{e}_{j,n}$ denotes the matrices in $\mathbb{C}^{n\times 1}$ representing the canonical basis of $\mathbb{C}^n$ (the j-column of the $n \times n$ identity matrix I), that are determined by the expression

$$\hat{e}_{j,n} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{1,j} & \delta_{2,j} & \cdots & \delta_{n-1,j} & \delta_{n,j} \end{bmatrix}^\top \tag{I.4}$$

for each $1 \leq j \leq n$, where $\delta_{k,j}$ is the Kronecker delta determined by the expression.

$$\delta_{k,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & k = j \\ 0, & k \neq j \end{cases} \tag{I.5}$$

II. Universal Algebraic Controllers for the Propagation Model

A. Connectivity Matrices

Based on the COVID-19 propagation behavior data available thus far. Let us consider the connectivity matrix $K \in \mathbb{R}^{18\times 18}$ determined by the expression.

$$K = I + adj(G) \tag{II.1}$$

Where $adj(G) = [a_{jk}]$ denotes the adjacency matrix of a graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$ determined by the rules.

$$a_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } [v_j, v_k] \in E_G, \;\; v_j, v_k \in V_G \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{II.2}$$

The graph G is determined by the geographical configuration of the Honduras territory, and belongs to the class represented by graphs like the ones in fig. 1.

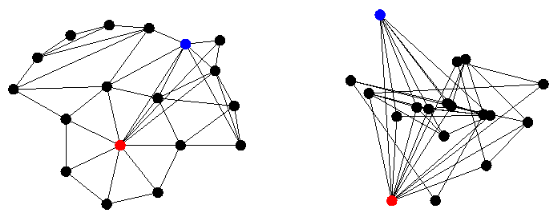


Figure 1. Homomorphic connectivity graphs corresponding to Honduras departments geographical confuguration. The red dot represents Francisco Morazán, the blue dot represents Cortés.

B. UAC Computation

Lemma II.1. *Let us consider two propagation states $x_t, x_{t+1} \in \Sigma$ and the connectivity matrix $K \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 18n}$ determined by* (II.1). *There is a matrix $T_t \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 18n}$ that satisfies* (I.2) *and* (I.3), *if and only if for each $1 \leq j \leq 18n$, there is $\tau_{(t,j)} \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 1}$ such that $\tau_{(t,j)}^\top x_t = x_{t+1,j}$ and $K_j \circ \tau_{(t,j)} = \tau_{(t,j)}$, with $x_{t+1} = [x_{t+1,j}]$.*

Proof. Let us consider the matrix.

$$E_{\tau_{(t,j)}} = I + \hat{e}_j(\tau_{(t,j)} - \hat{e}_j)^\top \tag{II.3}$$

Given $x = [x_j] \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 1}$, we will have that.

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\tau_{(t,j)}} x &= (I + \hat{e}_j(\tau_{(t,j)} - \hat{e}_j)^\top x \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_{(t,j)}^\top x, \;\; k = j \\ x_k, \;\; k \neq j \end{array} \right. \end{aligned} \tag{II.4}$$

Let us set $T_t = \prod_{j=1}^{18n} E_{\tau_{(t,j)}}$ by (I.3). By (II.3) and (II.4), we will have that the matrix $T_t \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 18n}$ that satisfies (I.2) and (I.3), if and only if for each $1 \leq j \leq 18n$, there is $\tau_{(t,j)} \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 1}$ such that $\tau_{(t,j)}^\top x_t = x_{t+1,j}$ and $K_j \circ \tau_{(t,j)} = \tau_{(t,j)}$. This completes the proof. ☐

III. Algorithm

We can combine lemma II.1 combined with the techniques developed in [1] and [2], in order to derive a prototypical data-driven approximation algorithm for the propagation model that is described by algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 Data-driven approximation algorithm

Data: Real number $\varepsilon > 0$, State data history: $\{x_t\}_{1\leq t\leq T}$, $T \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ Connectivity matrix: $K \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 18n}$

Result: Approximate matrix realizations: $\{T_t\}_{t=1}^{T-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 18n}$ of $\tilde{\Sigma}$

1) For each $1 \leq t \leq T-1$
   a) Compute $\tau_{(t,j)} \in \mathbb{R}^{18n\times 1}$ such that $K_j \circ \tau_{(t,j)}^\top = \tau_{(t,j)}^\top$ and $|x_{t+1,j} - \tau_{(t,j)}^\top x_t| \leq \varepsilon$ for each $1 \leq j \leq 18n$ and , with $x_t, x_{t+1} \in \Sigma$
   b) Set $T_t = \prod_{j=1}^{18n} E_{\tau_{(t,j)}}$, with $E_{\tau_{(t,j)}}$ defined by (II.3).

return $\{T_t\}_{t=1}^{T-1}$

IV. Numerical Experiments

We have created two spreadsheets named `COVID19History.xlsx` and `HNConnect.xlsx`, where we have collected the data corresponding to observed COVID-19 propagation history in Honduras thus far and to the geographical configuration of Honduran Departments, respectively.

We have written a GNU Octave program named `COVID19.m` that implements algorithm 1 based on the data in `COVID19History.xlsx` and `HNConnect.xlsx`. The GNU Octave code of `COVID19.m` is presented above.

```
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##
## [K,T,x0,x]=COVID19(m,n,tol)
##
## Example:
## [K,T01,x0,x1]=COVID19(0,1,eps);
## [K,T12,x1,x2]=COVID19(1,2,eps);
## [K,T23,x2,x3]=COVID19(2,3,eps);
## [K,T03,x0,x3]=COVID19(0,3,eps);
## norm(x3-T03*x0)+norm((T23*T12*T01-T03)*x0)

## Author: fredy <fredy@HPCLAB>
## Created: 2020-03-17

function [K,T,x0,x]=COVID19(m,n,tol)
m=m+1;
n=n+1;
pkg load io;
COVIDHist=xlsread ('COVID19History.xlsx');
HNConnect=xlsread ('HNConnect.xlsx');
A=HNConnect (1:18,1:18);
[M,N]=size(A);
```

```
E=eye(M,N);
K=A+E;
r=.5;
z1=(r*exp(2*pi*i*(0:6)/7)).';
z2=(2.0*r*exp(20*pi*i*(0:8)/(9*21))).';
z3=2.4*r*exp((pi+.1)*i/4);
xy=zeros(M,2);
xy([15 18 4 12 17 2 7],:)=[real(z1),imag(z1)];
xy([9 3 1 6 16 5 14 13 10],:)=[real(z2),imag(z2)];
xy(11,:)=[real(z3),imag(z3)];
subplot(211);
gplot (A,xy,'k-');
hold on;
plot(xy(:,1),xy(:,2),'k.','markersize',20,...
xy(8,1),xy(8,2),'r.','markersize',20,...
xy(6,1),xy(6,2),'b.','markersize',20);
hold off;
axis off;
axis square;
subplot(212);
XY=randn(M,2);
gplot (A,XY,'k-');
hold on;
plot(XY(:,1),XY(:,2),'k.','markersize',...
20,XY(8,1),XY(8,2),'r.','markersize',...
20,XY(6,1),XY(6,2),'b.','markersize',20);
hold off;
axis off;
axis square;
x0=COVIDHist (1:18,m);
f0=find(abs(x0)<=tol);
x=COVIDHist (1:18,n);
f1=find(abs(x)<=tol);
f2=find(abs(x)>tol);
x0(f0)=0;
x(f1)=0;
T=E;
for k=f2
T0=E;
T0(k,:)=K(k,:).*(x(k)/x0);
T=T0*T;
end
T0=ones(M,1);
y0=T*x0;
T0(f2)=x(f2)./y0(f2);
T=diag(T0)*T;
K=A+E;
end
```

One can run program `COVID19.m` using the following command lines in GNU Octave.

```
>> [K,T01,x0,x1]=COVID19(0,1,eps);
>> [K,T12,x1,x2]=COVID19(1,2,eps);
>> [K,T23,x2,x3]=COVID19(2,3,eps);
>> [K,T03,x0,x3]=COVID19(0,3,eps);
>> norm(x3-T03*x0)+norm((T23*T12*T01-T03)*x0)
ans =    2.6970e-15
```

The spreadsheet data files together with a copy of the program `COVID19.m` are available at [3].

V. Conclusion and Future Directions

The results in §II can be used to derive predictive numerical simulation algorithms like algorithm 1.

Once more COVID-19 behavior data becomes available, we plan to extend algorithm 1 to describe other aspects of the COVID-19 propagation in Honduras. An extension of the ideas presented in this document to more complex geographical configuration graphs will be the subject of future communications.

Acknowledgment

The structure preserving matrix computations needed to implement algorithm 1, were performed with the technology of universal algebraic controllers developed in the Scientific Computing Innovation Center (**CICC-UNAH**) of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

References

[1] F. Vides, “Universal algebraic controllers and system identification,” *Submitted*, 2020.

[2] ——, “On uniform connectivity of algebraic matrix sets,” *Banach J. Math. Anal.*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 918–943, 2019.

[3] F. Vides. (2020) Gnu octave function and spreadsheets for the predictive simulation of covid-19 propagation. Https://fredyvides.github.io/projects.html.