

# Regresion-COVID19ECUADOR

August 2, 2021

## 1 Actualización de datos de Covid-19 en la infección hasta el 2021

## 2 Covid-19 infección en Ecuador. Modelos matemáticos y predicciones

Una comparación de modelos, lineal, polinómico, logísticos y exponenciales aplicados a la infección por el virus Covid-19

Se realiza un análisis matemático simple del crecimiento de la infección en Python y dos modelos para comprender mejor la evolución de la infección.

Se crean modelos de series temporales del número total de personas infectadas hasta la fecha (es decir, las personas realmente infectadas más las personas que han sido infectadas). Estos modelos tienen parámetros, que se estimarán por ajuste de curva.

```
[1]: #Problema:
#Generar un modelo de regresión de los casos confirmados de COVID dentro del
    ↳ Ecuador el mismo que permitirá predecir el comportamiento y/o predicción de
    ↳ la pandemia

#Importación de librerías
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
from scipy.optimize import fsolve
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print('Importadas')
```

Importadas

```
[2]: #Carga de datos

#Variables
#dataset = pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
```

```
#print(dataset.head())

df=pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
print(df.shape)
df.sample(5)
```

(407, 59)

```
[2]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
209	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2020-09-26	133981	1506	
54	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2020-04-24	22719	11536	
146	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2020-07-25	80036	987	
26	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2020-03-27	1595	192	
113	ECU	South America	Ecuador	2020-06-22	50640	0	

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	...	\
209	1194.429	11273.0	37.0	27.000	...	
54	2038.429	576.0	16.0	22.143	...	
146	950.571	5507.0	39.0	32.143	...	
26	175.429	36.0	2.0	4.429	...	
113	474.000	4223.0	0.0	42.000	...	

	gdp_per_capita	extreme_poverty	cardiovasc_death_rate	\
209	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
54	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
146	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
26	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
113	10581.936	3.6	140.448	

	diabetes_prevalence	female_smokers	male_smokers	\
209	5.55	2	12.3	
54	5.55	2	12.3	
146	5.55	2	12.3	
26	5.55	2	12.3	
113	5.55	2	12.3	

	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	\
209	80.635	1.5	77.01	
54	80.635	1.5	77.01	
146	80.635	1.5	77.01	
26	80.635	1.5	77.01	
113	80.635	1.5	77.01	

	human_development_index
209	0.759
54	0.759
146	0.759

```
26          0.759
113         0.759
```

```
[5 rows x 59 columns]
```

```
[3]: df.describe().round(3)
```

```
[3]:
```

	total_cases	new_cases	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	\
count	407.000	407.000	402.000	394.000	394.000	
mean	137704.005	852.130	849.336	9215.898	43.891	
std	100545.657	967.507	468.354	5646.413	196.902	
min	6.000	-7953.000	-525.000	2.000	0.000	
25%	44440.000	353.000	562.572	4172.750	12.000	
50%	126419.000	765.000	869.143	11276.000	27.000	
75%	212012.000	1202.000	1123.750	14059.000	43.000	
max	346817.000	11536.000	2038.429	17293.000	3852.000	

	new_deaths_smoothed	total_cases_per_million	new_cases_per_million	\
count	402.000	407.000	407.000	
mean	42.604	7804.996	48.298	
std	75.717	5698.879	54.838	
min	0.000	0.340	-450.772	
25%	21.179	2518.837	20.008	
50%	31.143	7165.367	43.360	
75%	39.964	12016.736	68.128	
max	597.000	19657.418	653.855	

	new_cases_smoothed_per_million	total_deaths_per_million	...	\
count	402.000	394.000	...	
mean	48.140	522.353	...	
std	26.546	320.036	...	
min	-29.757	0.113	...	
25%	31.886	236.510	...	
50%	49.262	639.118	...	
75%	63.694	796.857	...	
max	115.537	980.159	...	

	gdp_per_capita	extreme_poverty	cardiovasc_death_rate	\
count	407.000	407.0	407.000	
mean	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
std	0.000	0.0	0.000	
min	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
25%	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
50%	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
75%	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
max	10581.936	3.6	140.448	

	diabetes_prevalence	female_smokers	male_smokers	\
count	407.00	407.0	407.0	
mean	5.55	2.0	12.3	
std	0.00	0.0	0.0	
min	5.55	2.0	12.3	
25%	5.55	2.0	12.3	
50%	5.55	2.0	12.3	
75%	5.55	2.0	12.3	
max	5.55	2.0	12.3	

	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	\
count	407.000	407.0	407.00	
mean	80.635	1.5	77.01	
std	0.000	0.0	0.00	
min	80.635	1.5	77.01	
25%	80.635	1.5	77.01	
50%	80.635	1.5	77.01	
75%	80.635	1.5	77.01	
max	80.635	1.5	77.01	

	human_development_index
count	407.000
mean	0.759
std	0.000
min	0.759
25%	0.759
50%	0.759
75%	0.759
max	0.759

[8 rows x 54 columns]

```
[4]: df.keys()
```

```
[4]: Index(['iso_code', 'continent', 'location', 'date', 'total_cases', 'new_cases',
          'new_cases_smoothed', 'total_deaths', 'new_deaths',
          'new_deaths_smoothed', 'total_cases_per_million',
          'new_cases_per_million', 'new_cases_smoothed_per_million',
          'total_deaths_per_million', 'new_deaths_per_million',
          'new_deaths_smoothed_per_million', 'reproduction_rate', 'icu_patients',
          'icu_patients_per_million', 'hosp_patients',
          'hosp_patients_per_million', 'weekly_icu_admissions',
          'weekly_icu_admissions_per_million', 'weekly_hosp_admissions',
          'weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million', 'new_tests', 'total_tests',
          'total_tests_per_thousand', 'new_tests_per_thousand',
          'new_tests_smoothed', 'new_tests_smoothed_per_thousand',
          'positive_rate', 'tests_per_case', 'tests_units', 'total_vaccinations',
```

```
'people_vaccinated', 'people_fully_vaccinated', 'new_vaccinations',
'new_vaccinations_smoothed', 'total_vaccinations_per_hundred',
'people_vaccinated_per_hundred', 'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred',
'new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million', 'stringency_index',
'population', 'population_density', 'median_age', 'aged_65_older',
'aged_70_older', 'gdp_per_capita', 'extreme_poverty',
'cardiovasc_death_rate', 'diabetes_prevalence', 'female_smokers',
'male_smokers', 'handwashing_facilities', 'hospital_beds_per_thousand',
'life_expectancy', 'human_development_index'],
dtype='object')
```

```
[5]: #Analizamos el tipo de dato que tiene el dataset en caso de que tengamos que
      ↪convertir algún valor
df.dtypes
```

```
[5]: iso_code          object
continent            object
location             object
date                object
total_cases          int64
new_cases            int64
new_cases_smoothed   float64
total_deaths          float64
new_deaths           float64
new_deaths_smoothed   float64
total_cases_per_million float64
new_cases_per_million float64
new_cases_smoothed_per_million float64
total_deaths_per_million float64
new_deaths_per_million float64
new_deaths_smoothed_per_million float64
reproduction_rate    float64
icu_patients          float64
icu_patients_per_million float64
hosp_patients         float64
hosp_patients_per_million float64
weekly_icu_admissions float64
weekly_icu_admissions_per_million float64
weekly_hosp_admissions float64
weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million float64
new_tests             float64
total_tests           float64
total_tests_per_thousand float64
new_tests_per_thousand float64
new_tests_smoothed    float64
new_tests_smoothed_per_thousand float64
positive_rate         float64
```

```

tests_per_case          float64
tests_units             object
total_vaccinations      float64
people_vaccinated       float64
people_fully_vaccinated float64
new_vaccinations        float64
new_vaccinations_smoothed float64
total_vaccinations_per_hundred float64
people_vaccinated_per_hundred float64
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred float64
new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million float64
stringency_index        float64
population              int64
population_density      float64
median_age              float64
aged_65_older          float64
aged_70_older          float64
gdp_per_capita          float64
extreme_poverty         float64
cardiovasc_death_rate   float64
diabetes_prevalence      float64
female_smokers           int64
male_smokers             float64
handwashing_facilities  float64
hospital_beds_per_thousand float64
life_expectancy         float64
human_development_index float64
dtype: object

```

```

[6]: # Expresar las fechas en numero de dias desde el 01 Enero del 2020
FMT = '%Y-%m-%d'
date = df['date']
df['date'] = date.map(lambda x : (datetime.strptime(x, FMT) - datetime.
    ↳strptime("2020-01-01", FMT)).days)

```

```

[7]: df.head()

```

```

[7]:   iso_code    continent location  date  total_cases  new_cases  \
0      ECU  South America  Ecuador   60           6         6
1      ECU  South America  Ecuador   61           6         0
2      ECU  South America  Ecuador   62           7         1
3      ECU  South America  Ecuador   63          10         3
4      ECU  South America  Ecuador   64          13         3

      new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths  new_deaths_smoothed  ...  \
0                NaN           NaN           NaN                NaN  ...
1                NaN           NaN           NaN                NaN  ...

```

2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...

	gdp_per_capita	extreme_poverty	cardiovasc_death_rate	\
0	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
1	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
2	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
3	10581.936	3.6	140.448	
4	10581.936	3.6	140.448	

	diabetes_prevalence	female_smokers	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	\
0	5.55	2	12.3	80.635	
1	5.55	2	12.3	80.635	
2	5.55	2	12.3	80.635	
3	5.55	2	12.3	80.635	
4	5.55	2	12.3	80.635	

	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	human_development_index
0	1.5	77.01	0.759
1	1.5	77.01	0.759
2	1.5	77.01	0.759
3	1.5	77.01	0.759
4	1.5	77.01	0.759

[5 rows x 59 columns]

```
[8]: #Variables
totaldate = df['date'].values.reshape(-1,1)
totalcases = df['total_cases'].values.reshape(-1,1)
```

```
[11]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
#Entrenamiento
linear_regressor = LinearRegression()
linear_regressor.fit(totaldate, totalcases)
date_predicted = linear_regressor.predict(totaldate)
```

```
[12]: print('Pentiente:', linear_regressor.coef_)
print('Intersección:', linear_regressor.intercept_)
```

```
Pentiente: [[848.29342989]]
Intersección": [-85397.16714594]
```

```
[13]: #PRUEBA 1

m = linear_regressor.coef_[0][0]
c = linear_regressor.intercept_[0]
#Prediccion de x dias desde la fecha inicial del Dataset 2020-03-01
```

```

dias=700
label1 = m*dias-c
print("Numero de casos a los ",dias," de la fecha inicial del dataset, se_
↳obtiene una prediccion de : ",label1)

```

Numero de casos a los 700 de la fecha inicial del dataset, se obtiene una prediccion de : 679202.5680659452

[14]: #PRUEBA 2

```

m = linear_regressor.coef_[0][0]
c = linear_regressor.intercept_[0]
#Prediccion de x dias desde la fecha inicial del Dataset 2020-03-01
dias=750
label2 = m*dias-c
print("Numero de casos a los ",dias," de la fecha inicial del dataset, se_
↳obtiene una prediccion de : ",label2)

```

Numero de casos a los 750 de la fecha inicial del dataset, se obtiene una prediccion de : 721617.2395602312

[15]: #PRUEBA 3

```

m = linear_regressor.coef_[0][0]
c = linear_regressor.intercept_[0]
#Prediccion de x dias desde la fecha inicial del Dataset 2020-03-01
dias=800
label3 = m*dias-c
print("Numero de casos a los ",dias," de la fecha inicial del dataset, se_
↳obtiene una prediccion de : ",label3)

```

Numero de casos a los 800 de la fecha inicial del dataset, se obtiene una prediccion de : 764031.9110545174

[16]: #PRUEBA 4

```

m = linear_regressor.coef_[0][0]
c = linear_regressor.intercept_[0]
#Prediccion de x dias desde la fecha inicial del Dataset 2020-03-01
dias=900
label4 = m*dias-c
print("Numero de casos a los ",dias," de la fecha inicial del dataset, se_
↳obtiene una prediccion de : ",label4)

```

Numero de casos a los 900 de la fecha inicial del dataset, se obtiene una prediccion de : 848861.2540430896

[17]: #PRUEBA 5



```

m = linear_regressor.coef_[0][0]
c = linear_regressor.intercept_[0]
#Prediccion de x dias desde la fecha inicial del Dataset 2020-03-01
dias=968
label5 = m*dias-c
print("Numero de casos a los ",dias," de la fecha inicial del dataset, se_
↳obtiene una prediccion de : ",label5)

```

Numero de casos a los 968 de la fecha inicial del dataset, se obtiene una prediccion de : 906545.2072753186

```

[18]: #Grafica 1

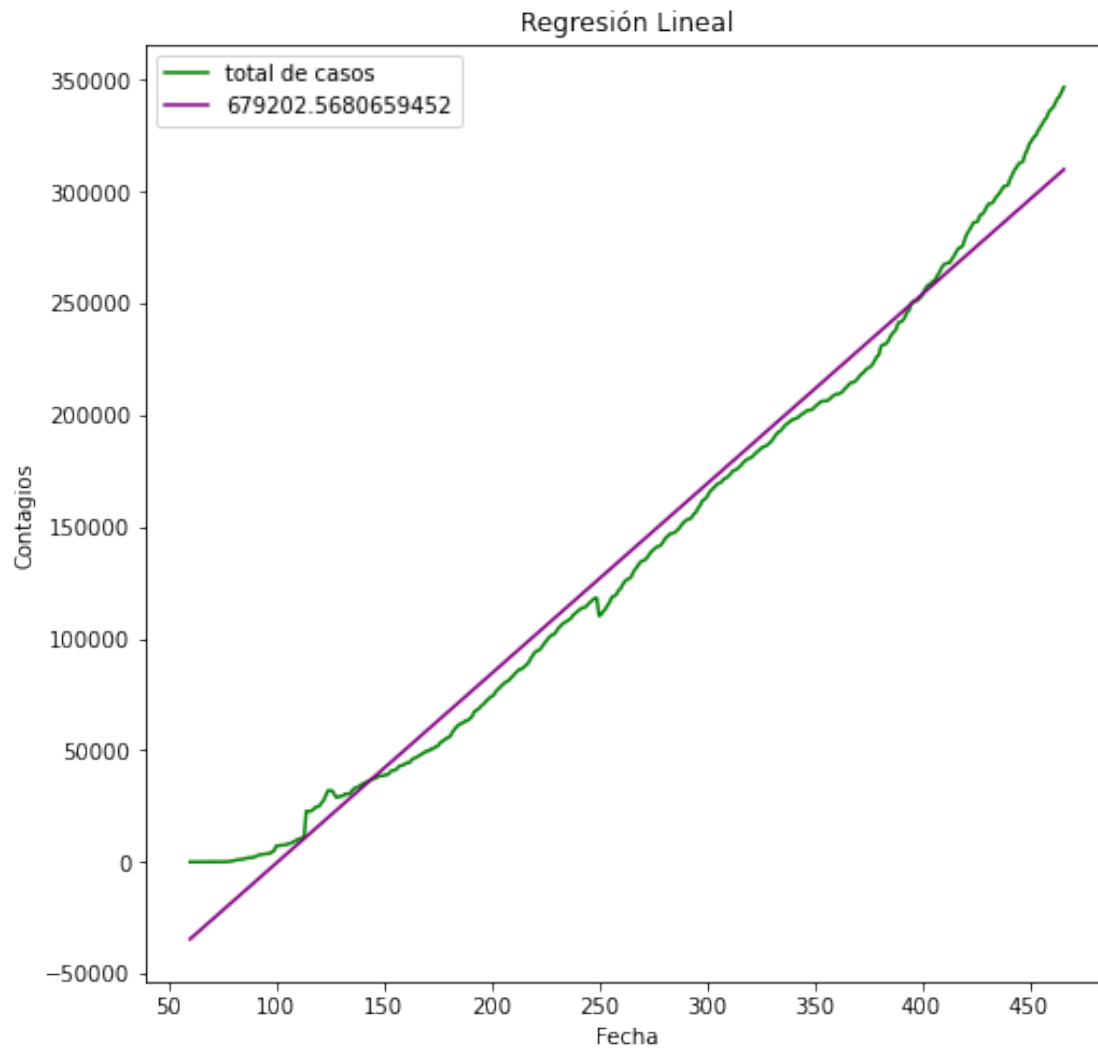
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('Regresión Lineal')
plt.plot(df['date'],df['total_cases'], label='total de casos', color='green',)
plt.plot(totaldate, date_predicted, color='purple', label=label1)
plt.xlabel('Fecha')
plt.ylabel('Contagios')
plt.legend()

```

```

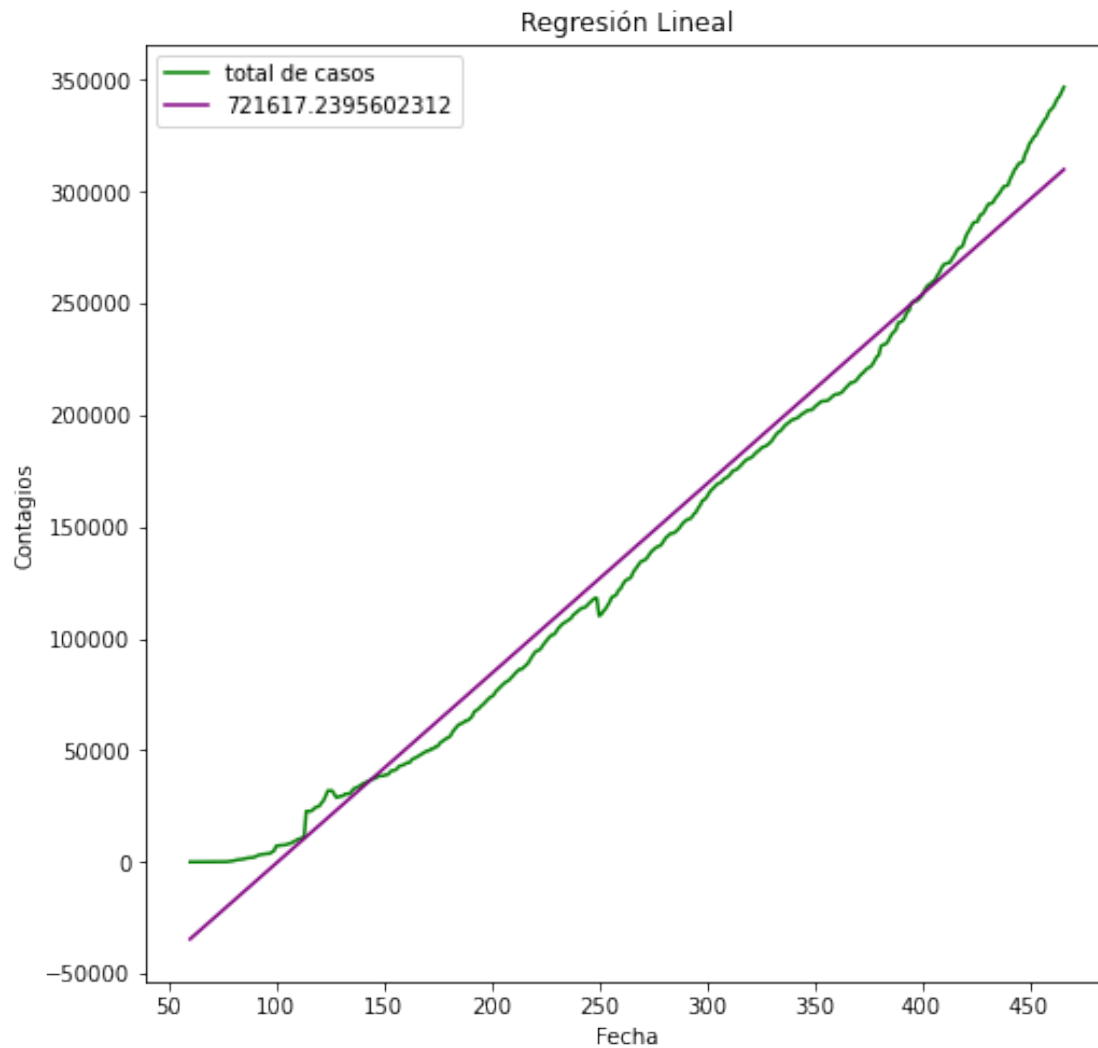
[18]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15a0c4fd700>

```



```
[19]: #Grafica 2
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('Regresión Lineal')
plt.plot(df['date'],df['total_cases'], label='total de casos', color='green',)
plt.plot(totaldate, date_predicted, color='purple', label=label2)
plt.xlabel('Fecha')
plt.ylabel('Contagios')
plt.legend()
```

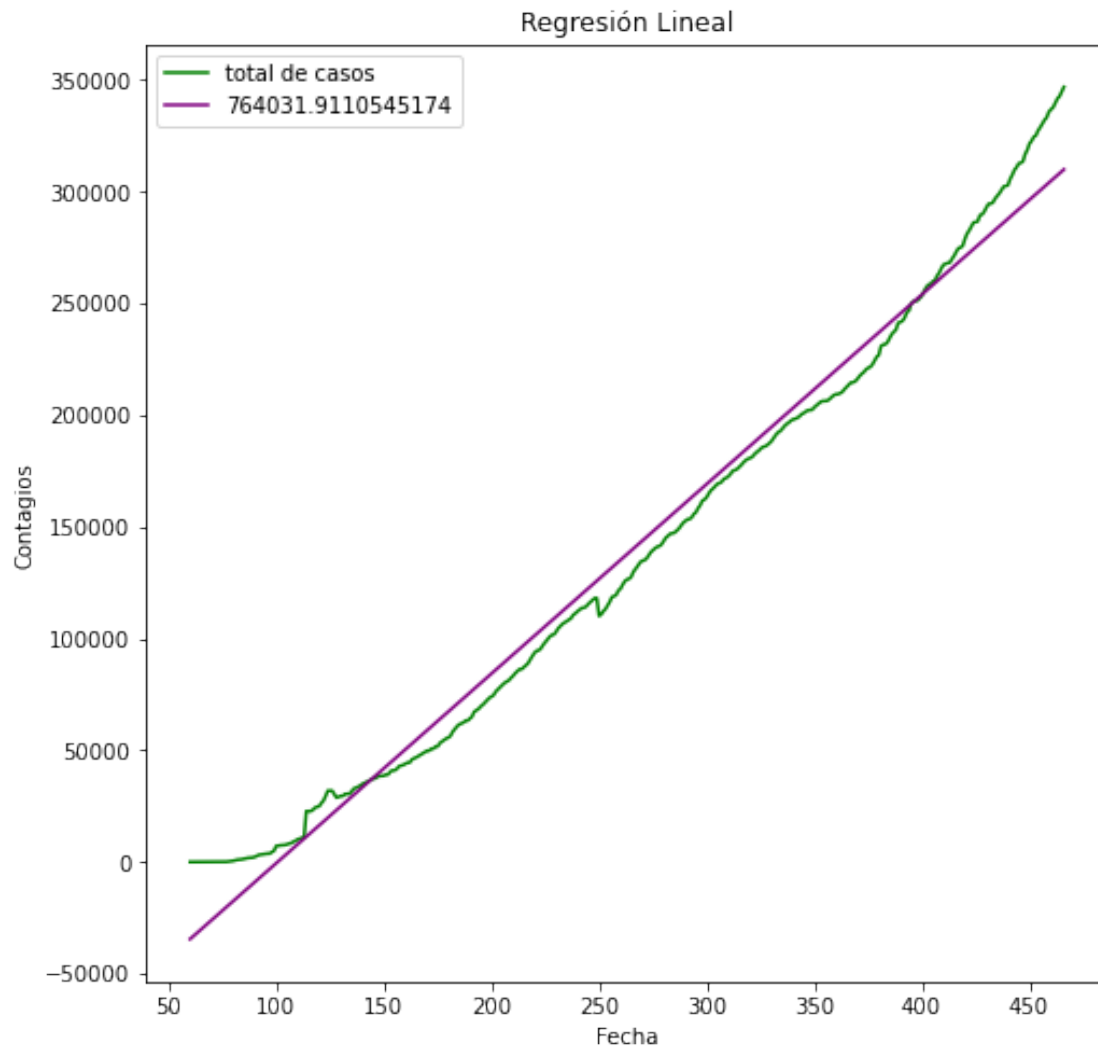
[19]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15a0ce62e80>



[20]: *#Grafica 3*

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('Regresión Lineal')
plt.plot(df['date'],df['total_cases'], label='total de casos', color='green',)
plt.plot(totaldate, date_predicted, color='purple', label=label3)
plt.xlabel('Fecha')
plt.ylabel('Contagios')
plt.legend()
```

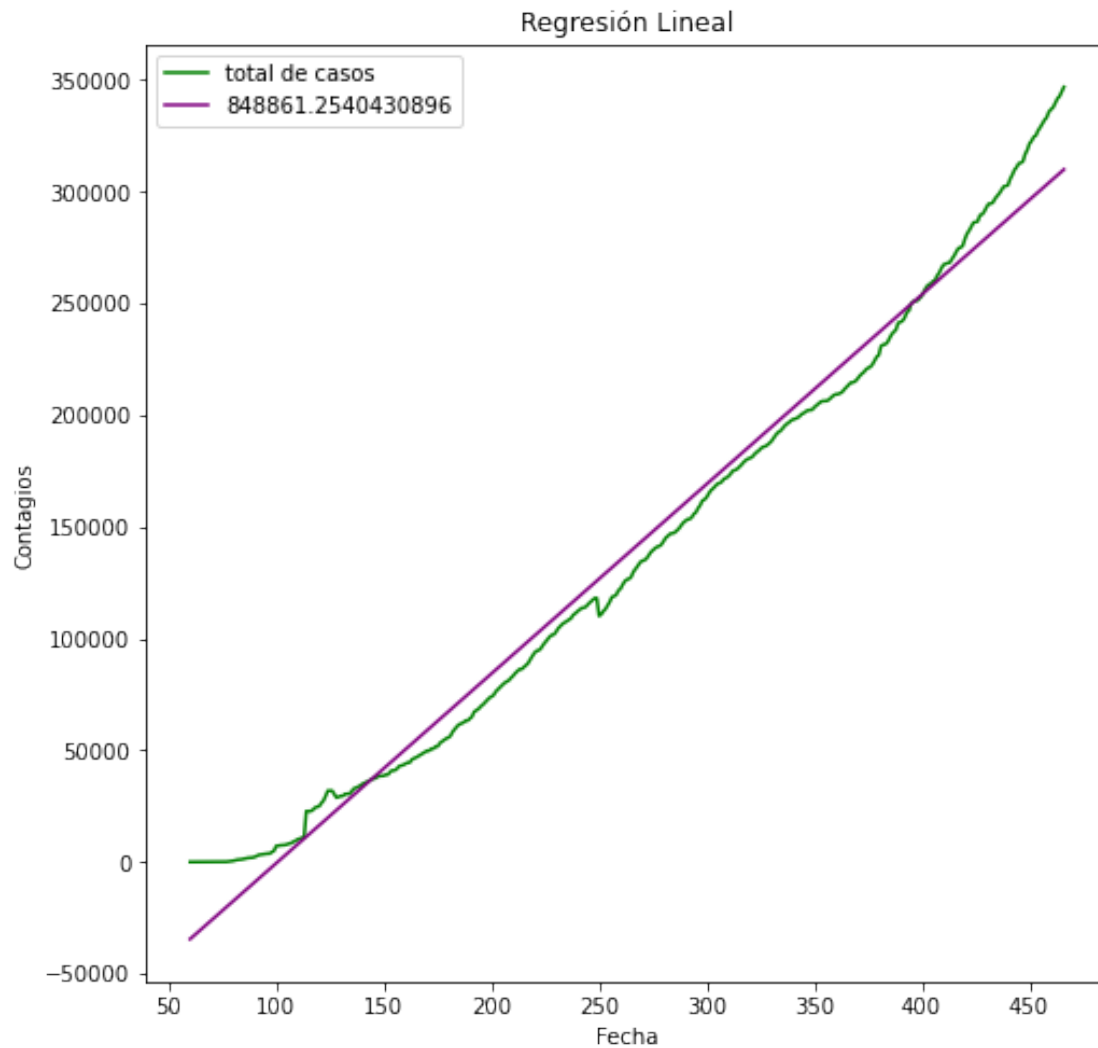
[20]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15a0d03b670>



[21]: *#Grafica 4*

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('Regresión Lineal')
plt.plot(df['date'],df['total_cases'], label='total de casos', color='green',)
plt.plot(totaldate, date_predicted, color='purple', label=label4)
plt.xlabel('Fecha')
plt.ylabel('Contagios')
plt.legend()
```

[21]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15a0cefea90>



[23]: *#Grafica 5*

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.title('Regresión Lineal')
plt.plot(df['date'],df['total_cases'], label='total de casos', color='green',)
plt.plot(totaldate, date_predicted, color='purple', label=label5)
plt.xlabel('Fecha')
plt.ylabel('Contagios')
plt.legend()
```

[23]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x15a0cf77250>

