

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = -\beta(t) \cdot S(t) \cdot \left[\frac{I(t) + l(t) \cdot J(t)}{N(t)} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \beta(t) \cdot S(t) \cdot \left[\frac{I(t) + l(t) \cdot J(t)}{N(t)} \right] - \kappa \cdot E(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dI(t)}{dt} = \kappa \cdot E(t) - [\alpha + \gamma] \cdot I(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dJ(t)}{dt} = \alpha \cdot I(t) - \gamma_r \cdot J(t) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = \gamma \cdot [1 - f] \cdot I(t) + \gamma_r \cdot [1 - f] \cdot J(t) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dD(t)}{dt} = \gamma \cdot f \cdot I(t) + \gamma_r \cdot f \cdot J(t) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{dC(t)}{dt} = \beta(t) \cdot S(t) \cdot \left[\frac{I(t) + l(t) \cdot J(t)}{N(t)} \right] \quad (7)$$

$S(t)$ = susceptible individuals.

$E(t)$ = exposed individuals.

$I(t)$ = Infectious and symptomatic individuals.

$J(t)$ = hospitalized individuals.

$R(t)$ = individuals removed from isolation after recovery.

$D(t)$ = individuals removed from isolation after disease-induced death.

$C(t)$ = cumulative second cases.

R_0 = basic reproduction number.

$\beta(t)$ = transmission rate. Determine β according to a given value of R_0 as follows:

$$\beta = \frac{R_0 \cdot [\alpha + \gamma] \cdot \gamma_r}{\alpha \cdot l + \gamma_r} \quad (8)$$

$l(t)$ = effectiveness of isolation strategy ($l = 1$ denotes no isolation, $l = 0$ denotes perfect isolation).

$N(t)$ = population size.

κ = latency period.

α = average time from onset of symptoms to hospitalization.

γ = average infectious period.

γ_r = average time individuals stay in the hospital.

f = case fatality ratio.