

# Numerical Method and Simulations

## 0.1 Results

The results for the different test controls for the different strategies are below:

### 0.1.1 Isolation-only

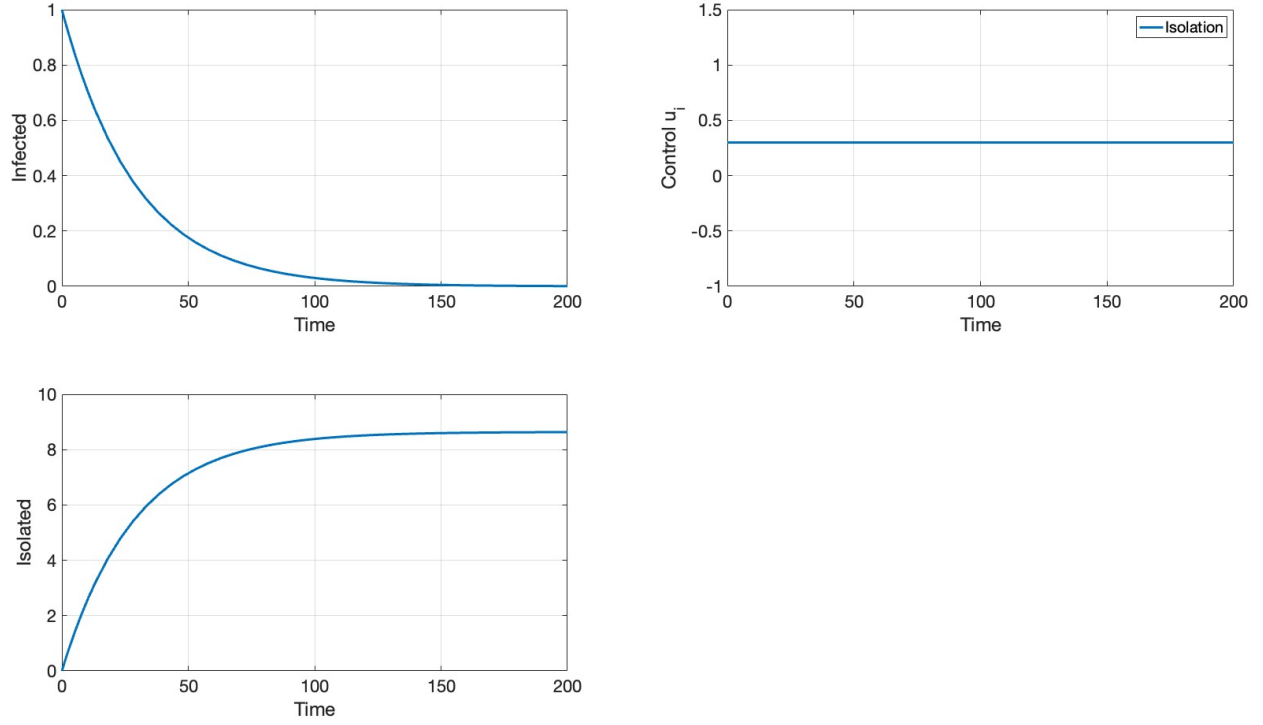


Figure 1: Dynamics of isolation-only model for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $t_0 = 0$

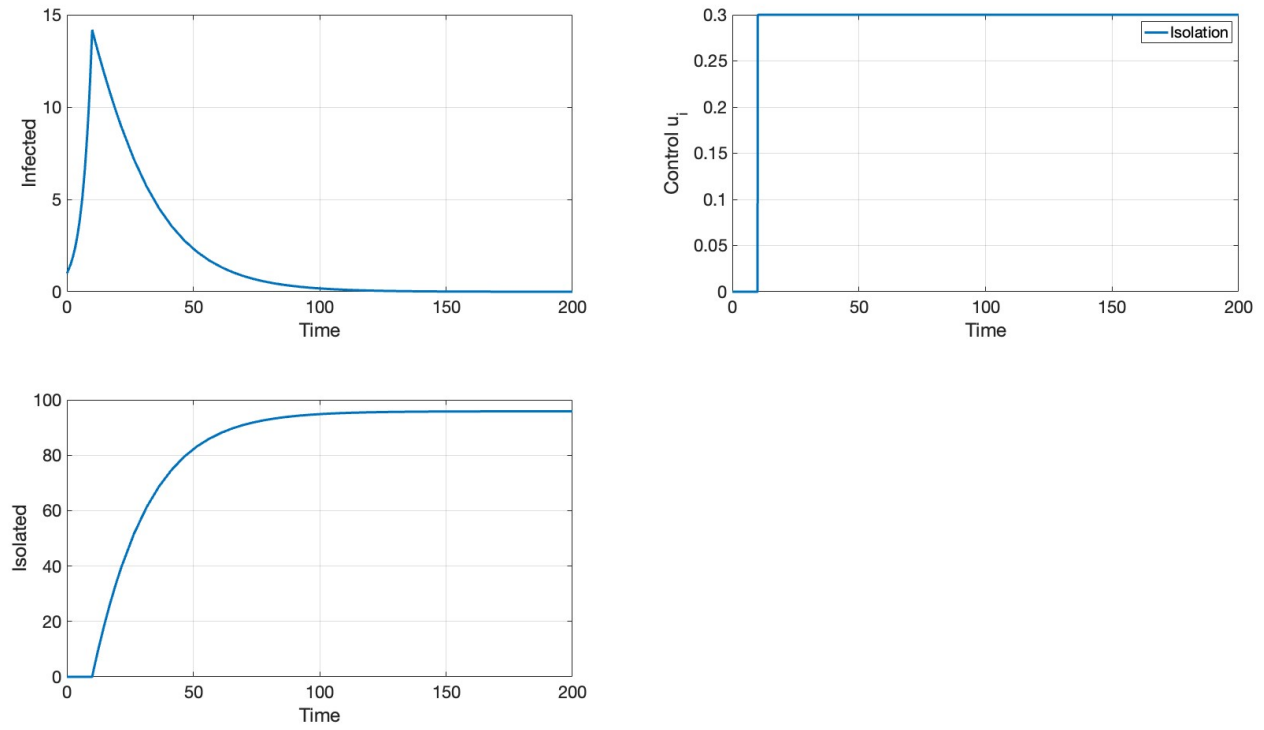


Figure 2: Dynamics of isolation-only model for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $t_0 = 10$

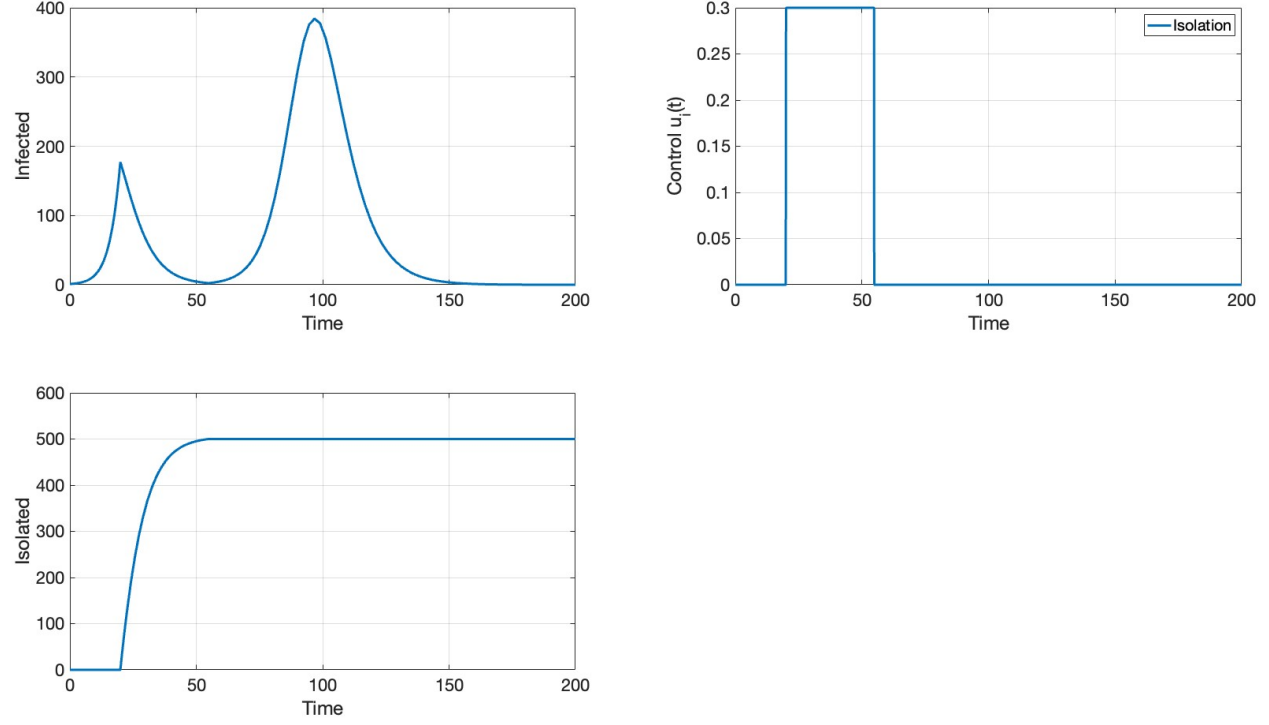


Figure 3: Dynamics of isolation-only model for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $t_0 = 20$

Isolation-only	
Timing (t)	Objective Function Value (J)
Start control at $t = 0$	15.3799
Start control at $t = 10$	192.5949
Start control at $t = 20$	3795.6885

These results from the isolation-only model indicate that the timing of isolation has a great impact on the peak of infection as long as we are working with limited resources. Delaying isolation results in higher or multiple peaks of infections.

### 0.1.2 Travel Restrictions-only

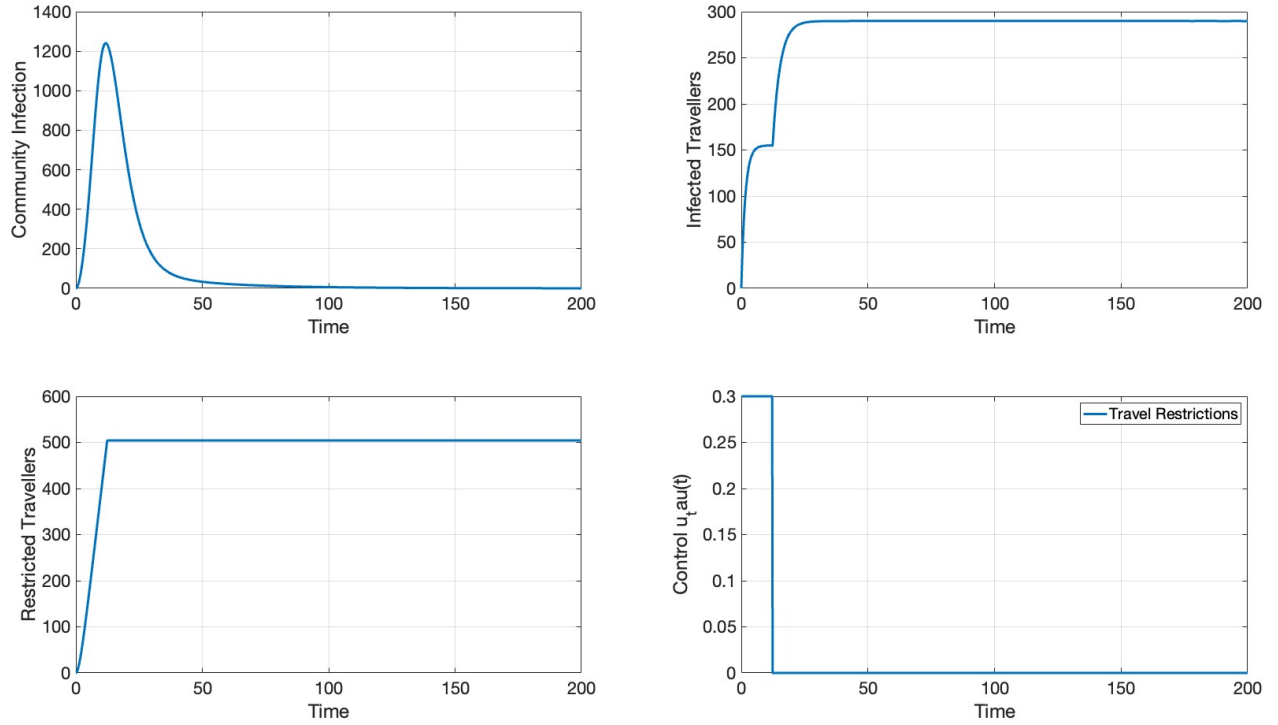


Figure 4: Dynamics of Travel Restrictions-only model when the control is initiated at the start of the epidemic for  $z_{max} = 500$

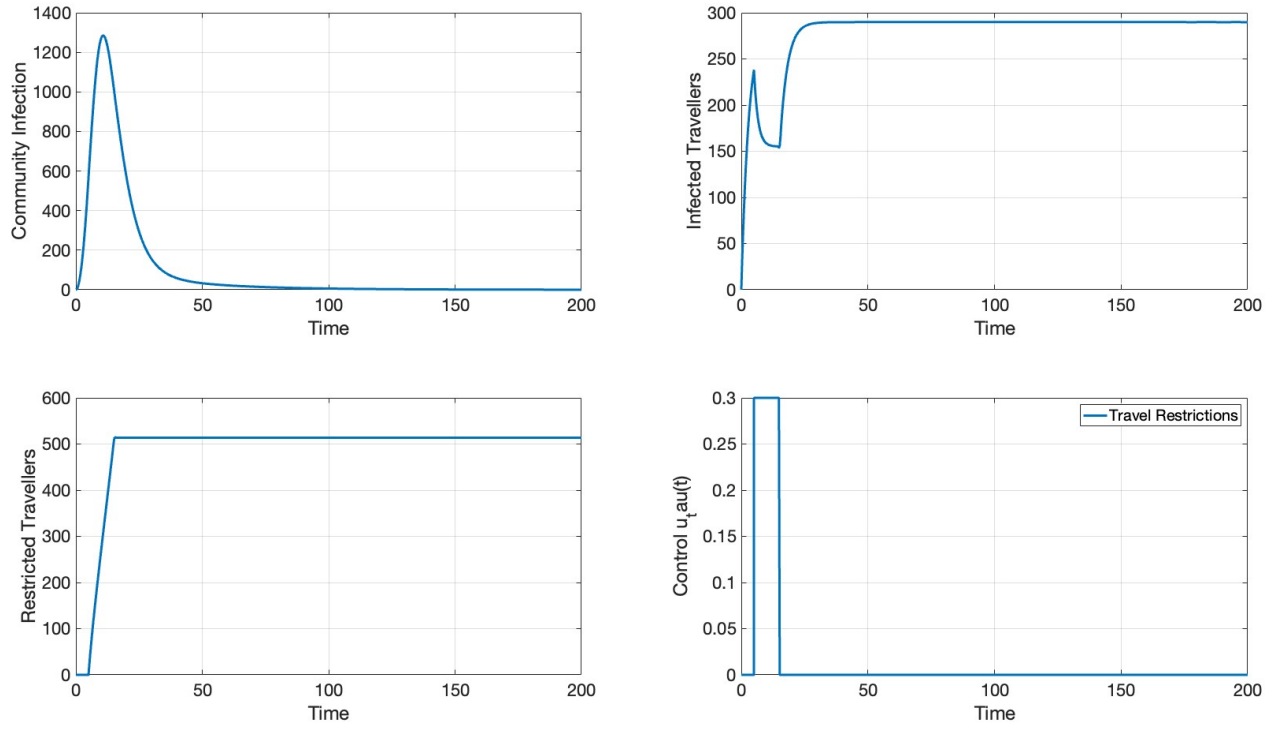


Figure 5: Dynamics of Travel Restrictions-only model when the control is initiated at time  $t = 5$  for  $z_{max} = 500$

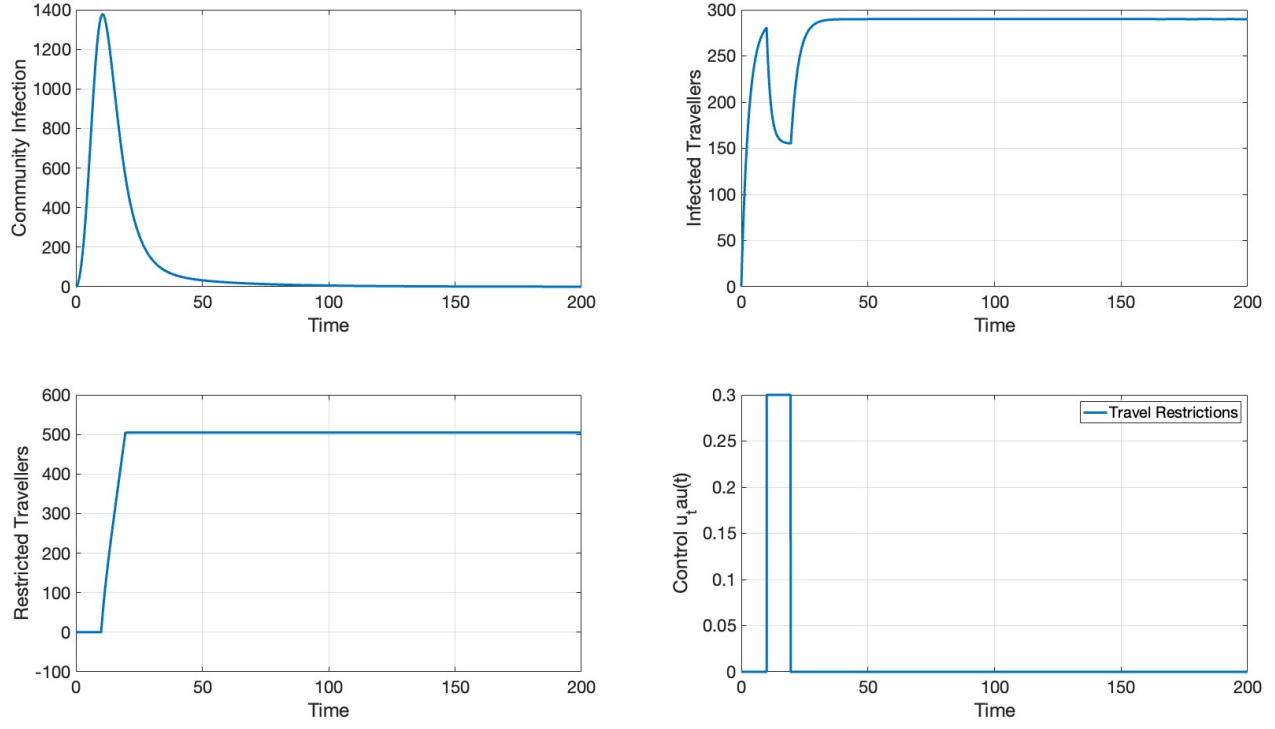


Figure 6: Dynamics of Travel Restrictions-only model when the control is initiated at time  $t = 10$  for  $z_{max} = 500$

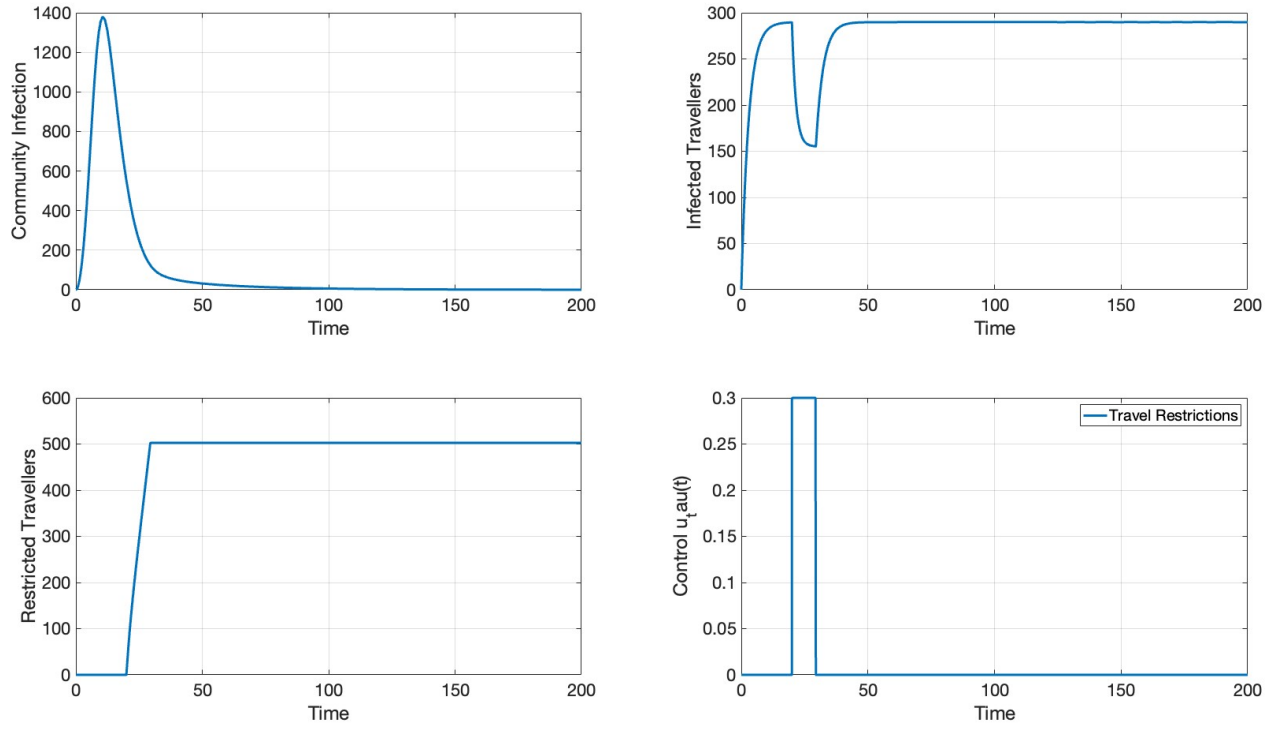


Figure 7: Dynamics of Travel Restrictions-only model when the control is initiated at time  $t = 20$  for  $z_{max} = 500$



<b>Travel Restrictions-only</b>	
Timing (t)	Objective Function Value (J)
Start control at $t = 0$	5046.8924
Start control at $t = 5$	5021.2436
Start control at $t = 8$	4986.0178
Start control at $t = 10$	4968.6757
Start control at $t = 15$	5036.5653
Start control at $t = 20$	5077.5662

When travel restriction is implemented initially, we observe a lower peak of infection but at a higher cost. The lowest value of the objective function is observed when travel restriction is enforced just before or after the peak of infection.

### 0.1.3 Mixed Model

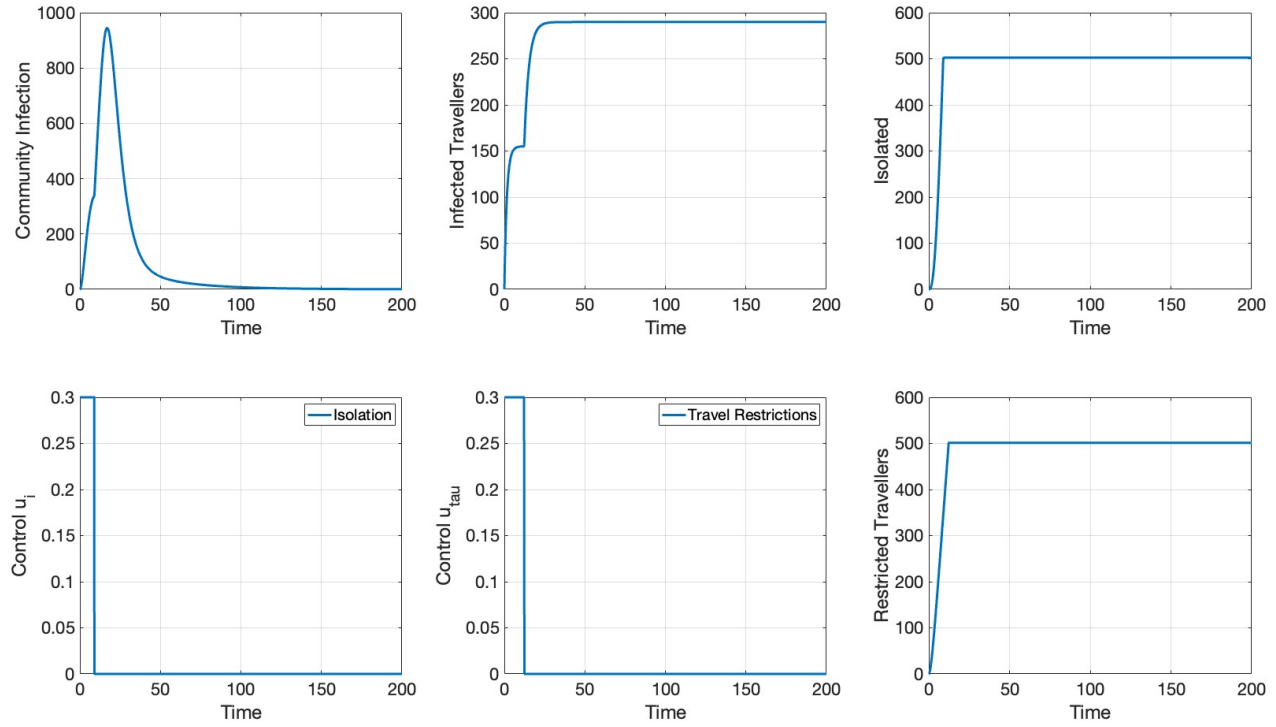


Figure 8: Dynamics of mixed model when the controls are initiated at the start of the epidemic for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$  (both immediately until all available resources used up)

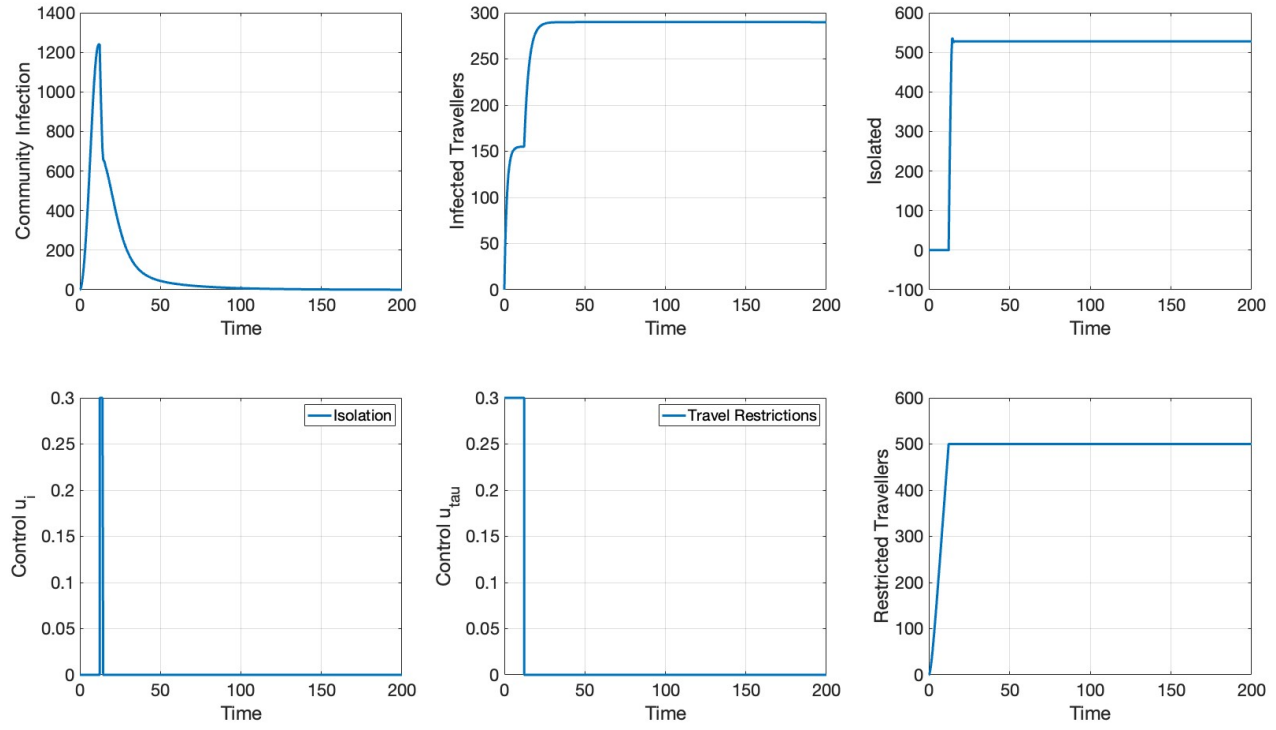


Figure 9: Travel-restrictions first starting at  $t = 0$  until all resources used up, then isolation only for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$

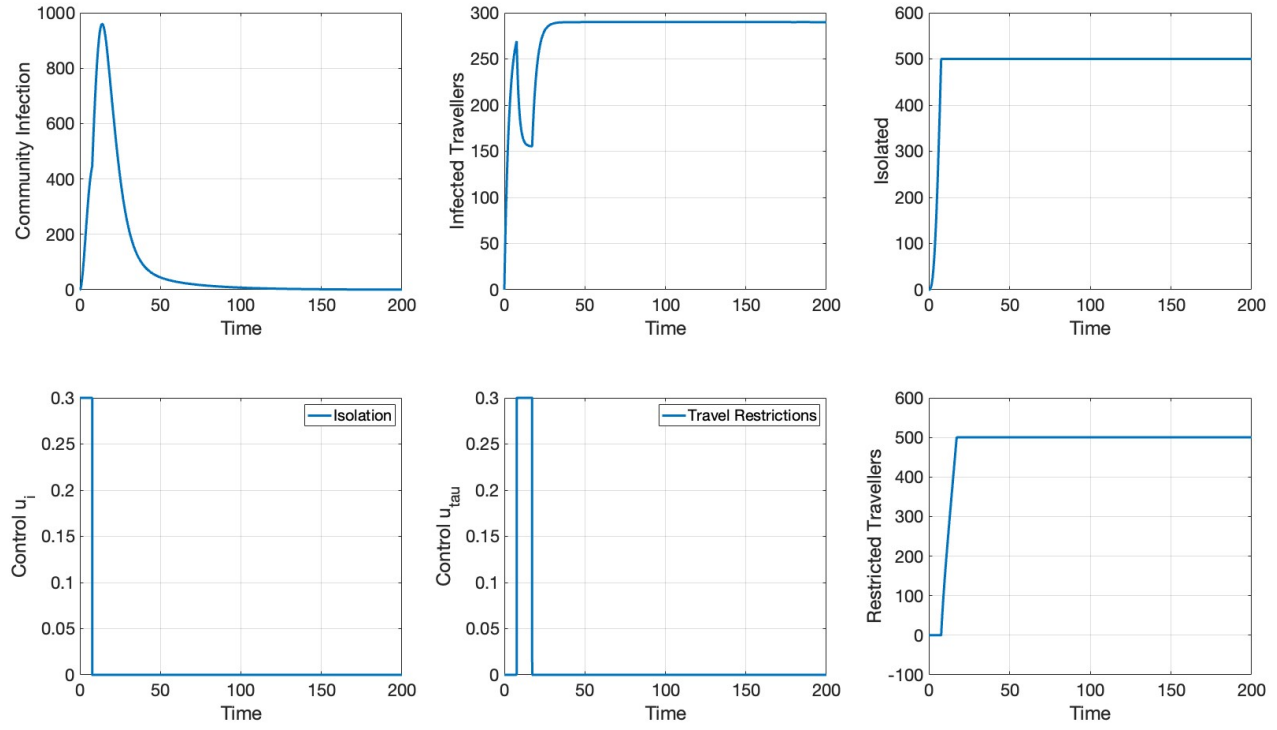


Figure 10: Isolation-only first starting at  $t = 0$  until all resources used up, then travel-restrictions only; for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$

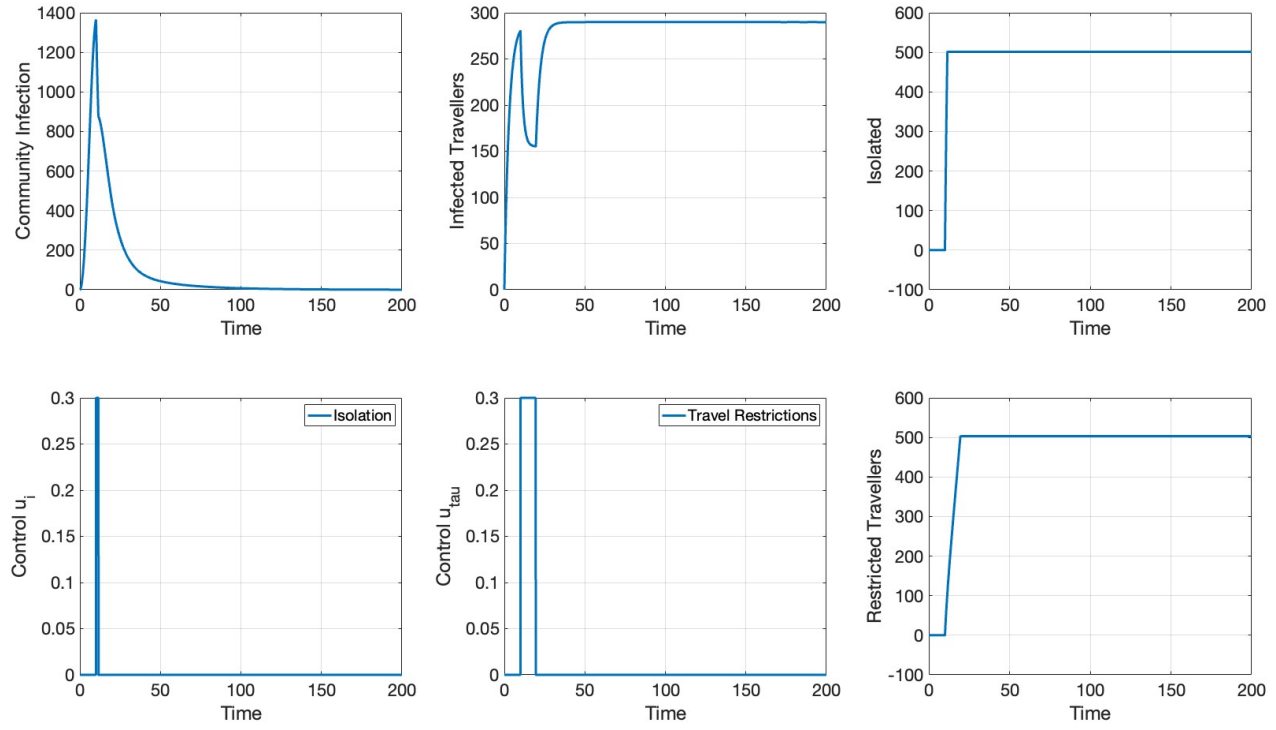


Figure 11: Wait 10 days with no controls, and then do both controls until each resource is all used up for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$

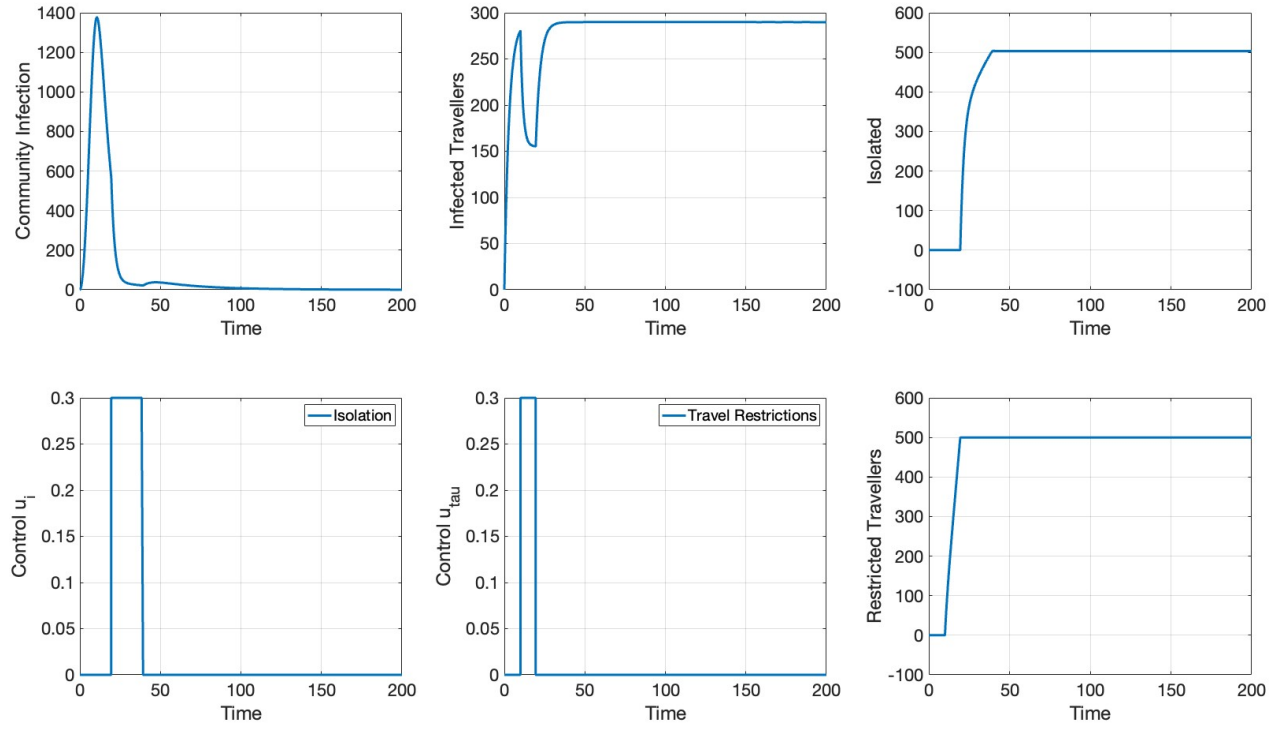


Figure 12: Wait 10 days; then do travel-restrictions first until all used up; then isolation-only for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$

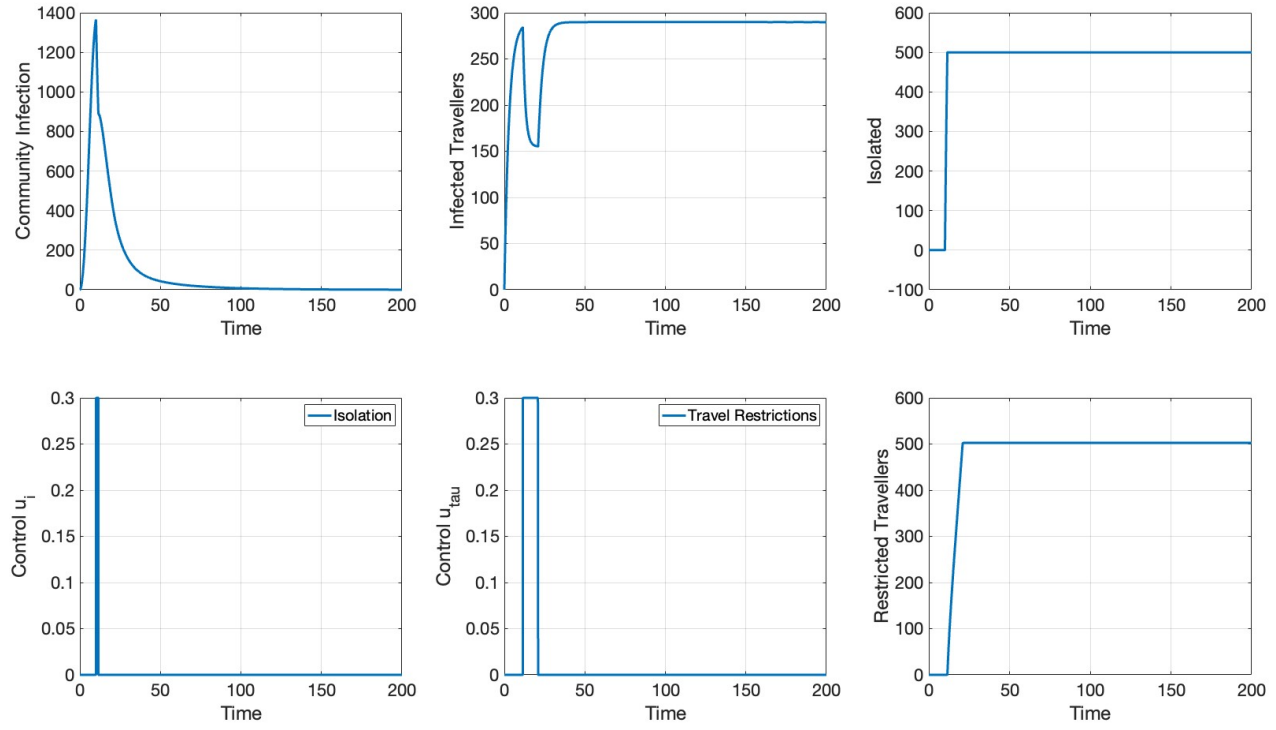


Figure 13: Wait 10 days; then do isolation first until all used up; then travel restrictions-  
only for  $w_{max} = 500$ ,  $z_{max} = 500$

<b>Mixed Policy</b>	
Timing (t)	Objective Function Value (J)
Start control at $t = 0$	5078.7862
Travel restrictions first, then isolation	5026.8161
Isolation first, then Travel restrictions	5044.1513
Start both controls at $t = 10$	4958.4881
Start Travel restrictions at $t = 10$ , then Isolation	4961.6379
Start Isolation at $t = 10$ then Travel restrictions	4953.8546

The mixed model results also indicate that if we can start both controls at the initial time, we can minimize the infection peak but at a higher cost. Again, we observe that isolation is most effective compared to travel restrictions.