

(r07945001)*

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Abstract

Introduction

SEIR COVID-19

COVID-19 , , , ,

COVID-19 overfitting , , (), , Black box learning

2020

[Chang et al.](#)

Model Dynamics

$$N_{S_{c_i} \rightarrow E_{c_i}}^{(t)} \text{Binom}(S_{c_1}^{(t)}, \lambda_{c_1}^{(t)}) \quad (1)$$

$$N_{E_{c_i} \rightarrow I_{c_i}}^{(t)} \text{Binom}(E_{c_i}^{(t)}, 1/\delta_E) \quad (2)$$

$$N_{I_{c_1} \rightarrow R_{c_i}}^{(t)} \text{Binom}(I_{c_i}^{(t)}, 1/\delta_i) \quad (3)$$

[1, 2] [Chang et al.](#)

*;. :Disclaimer: 10/20 (p.94-98) , COVID-19

Discussion

Conclusion

References

- [1] Serina Chang, Emma Pierson, Pang Wei Koh, Jaline Gerardin, Beth Redbird, David Grusky, and Jure Leskovec. Mobility network models of covid-19 explain inequities and inform reopening. *Nature*, pages 1–6, 2020.
- [2] Ignazio Ciufolini and Antonio Paolozzi. Mathematical prediction of the time evolution of the covid-19 pandemic in italy by a gauss error function and monte carlo simulations. *The European Physical Journal Plus*, 135(4):355, 2020.