

Optimisation Stages Discussion

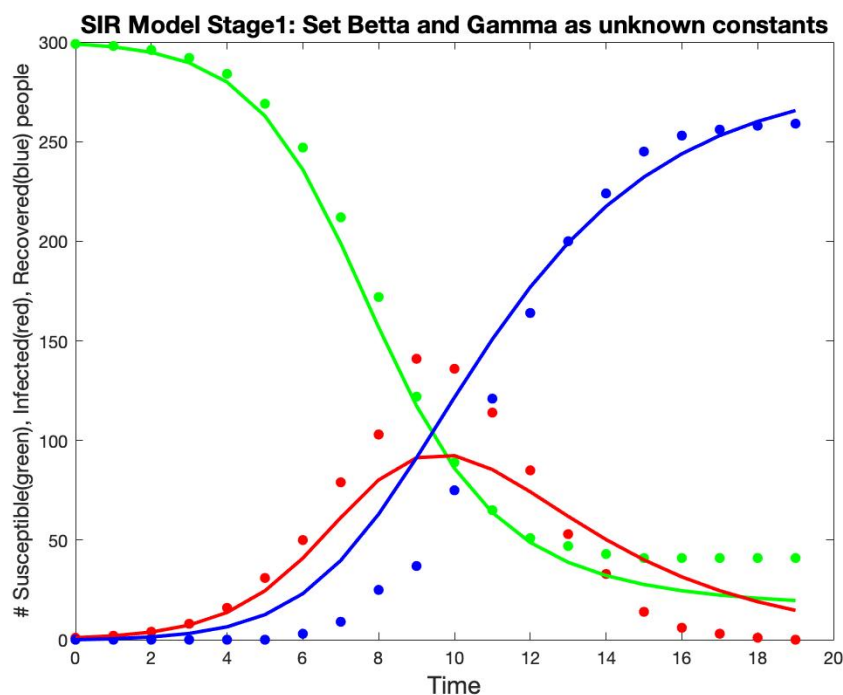
For the same set of data:

299	1	0
298	2	0
296	4	0
292	8	0
284	16	0
269	31	0
247	50	3
212	79	9
172	103	25
122	141	37
89	136	75
65	114	121
51	85	164
47	53	200
43	33	224
41	14	245
41	6	253
41	3	256
41	1	258
41	0	259

handshakes = 10;
infectious period = 5;
initial # infected people = 1;
total # people = 300.

Stage 1:

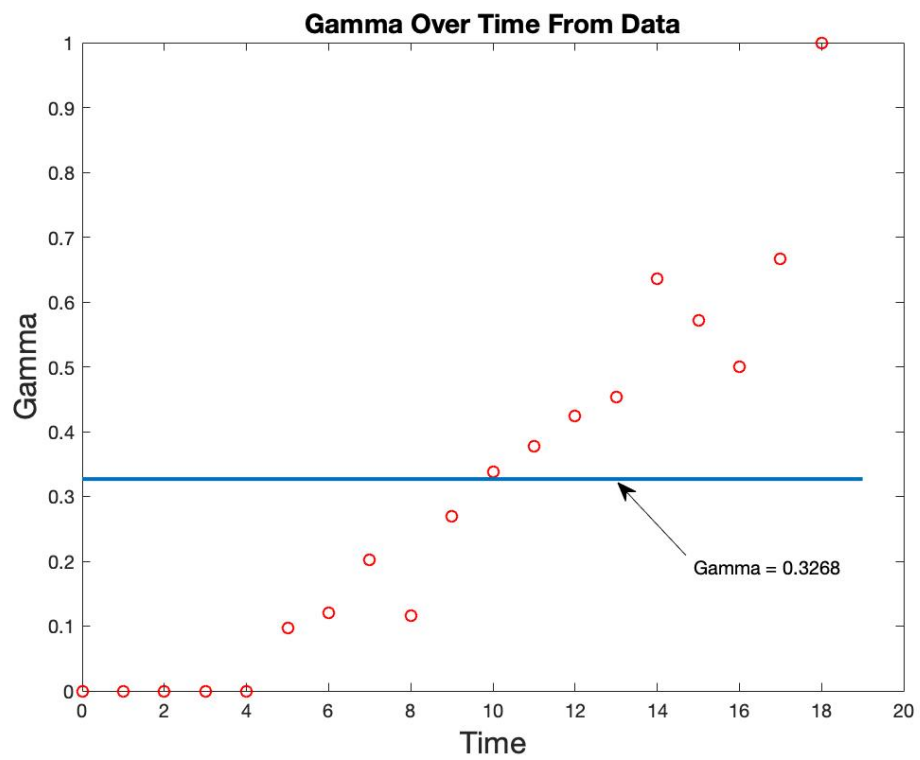
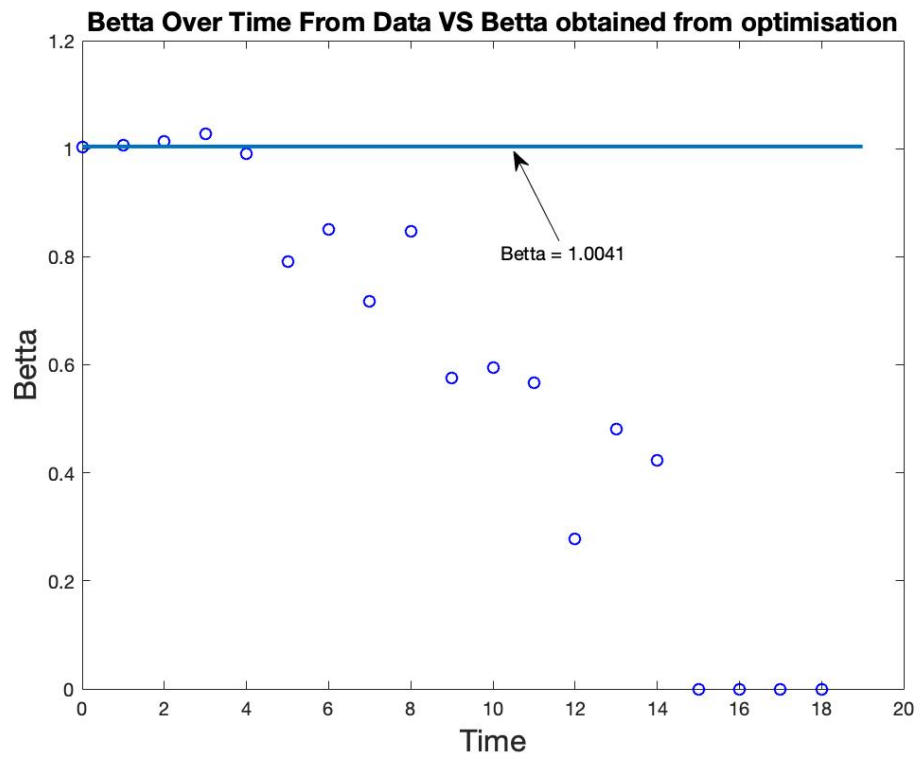
Treat β and γ as unknown parameters and solve for them to minimise the residuals.



Residual = 11446

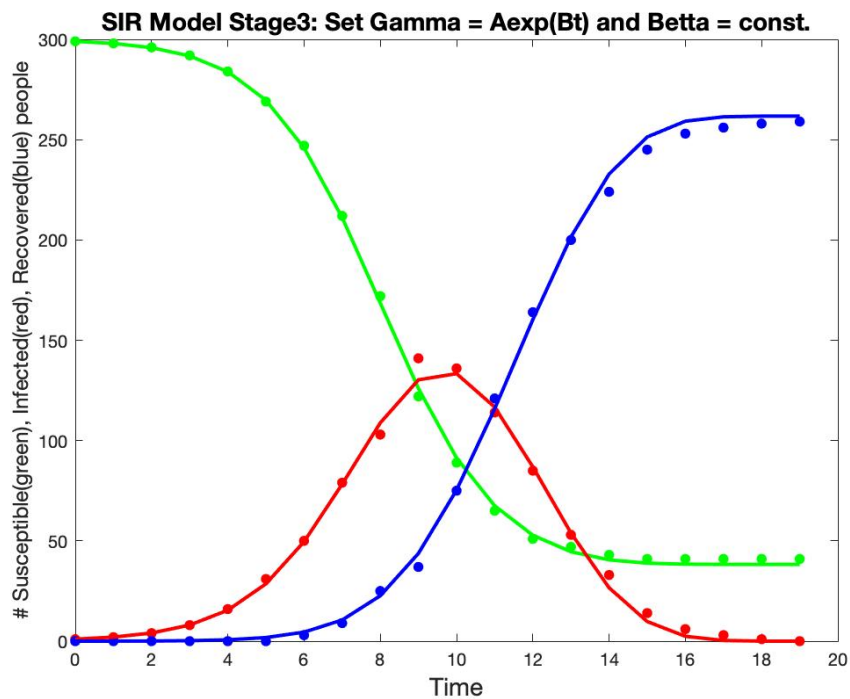
$\beta = 1.0041$

$\gamma = 0.3267$



Stage 2:

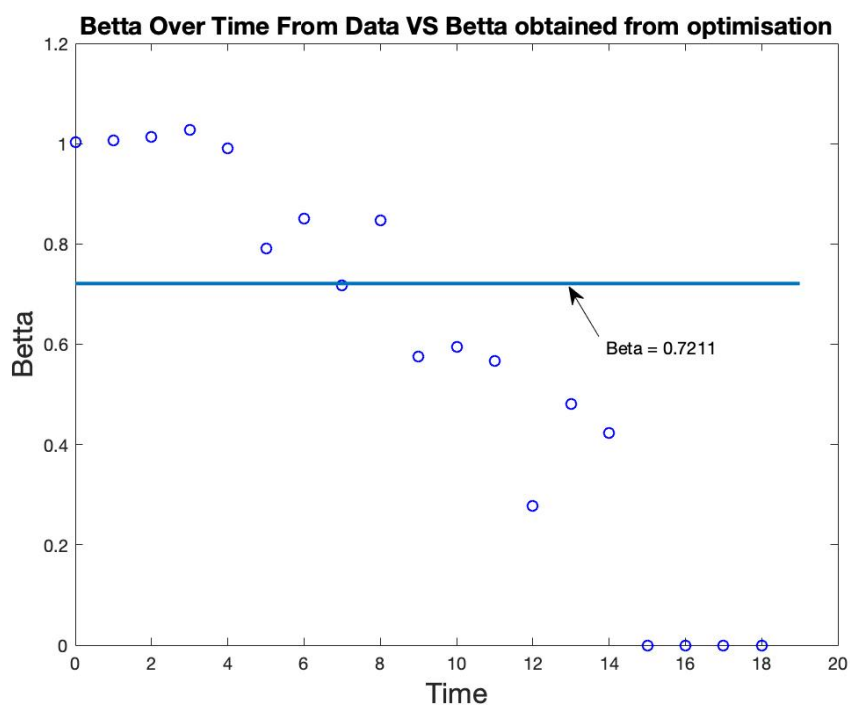
Set $\gamma = Ae^{Bt}$, where A and B are unknowns, and $\beta = \text{const}$. Solve for β , A and B to minimise the residuals.

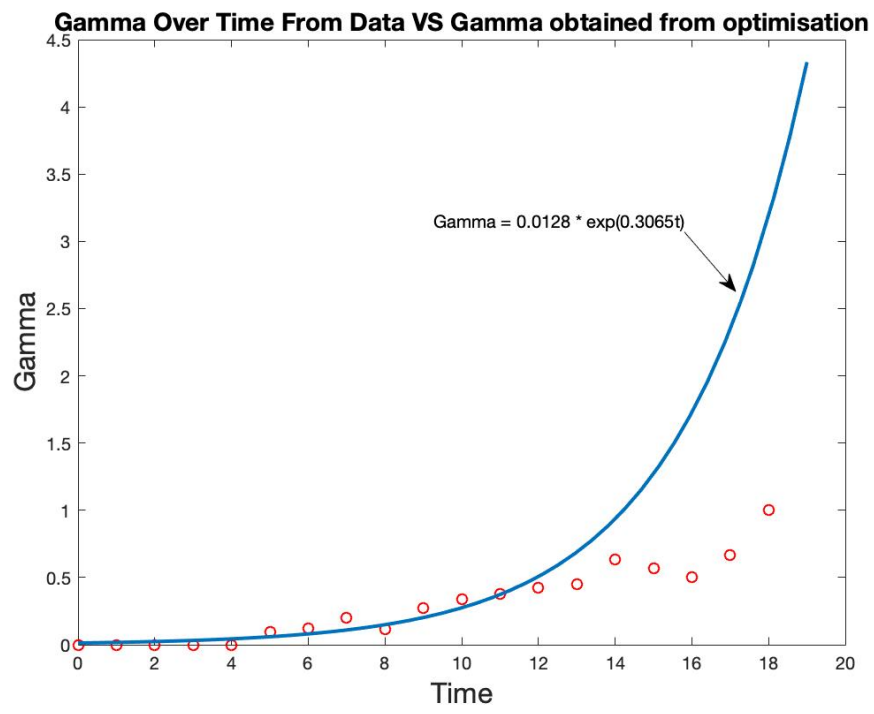


Residual = 344.6369

$$\beta = 0.7211$$

$$\gamma = 0.0128e^{0.3065t}$$

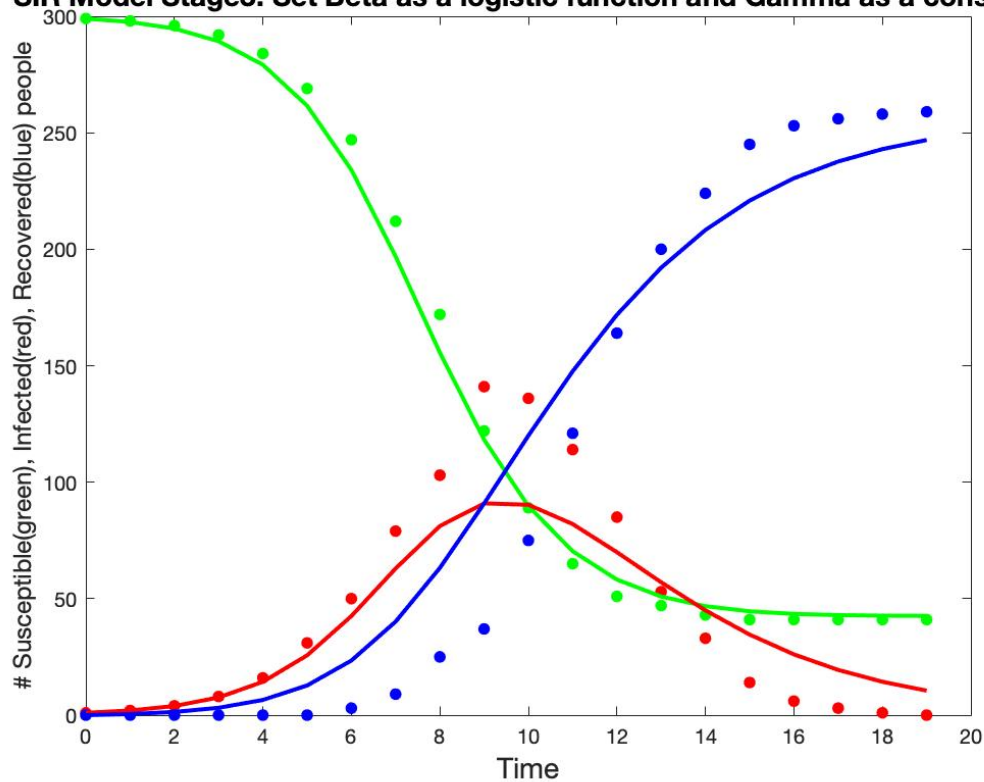




Stage 3:

Set $\beta = \frac{L}{1 + e^{k(t-t_0)}}$ and $\gamma = \text{const}$. Solve for L, k, t_0 , and γ to minimise the residuals.

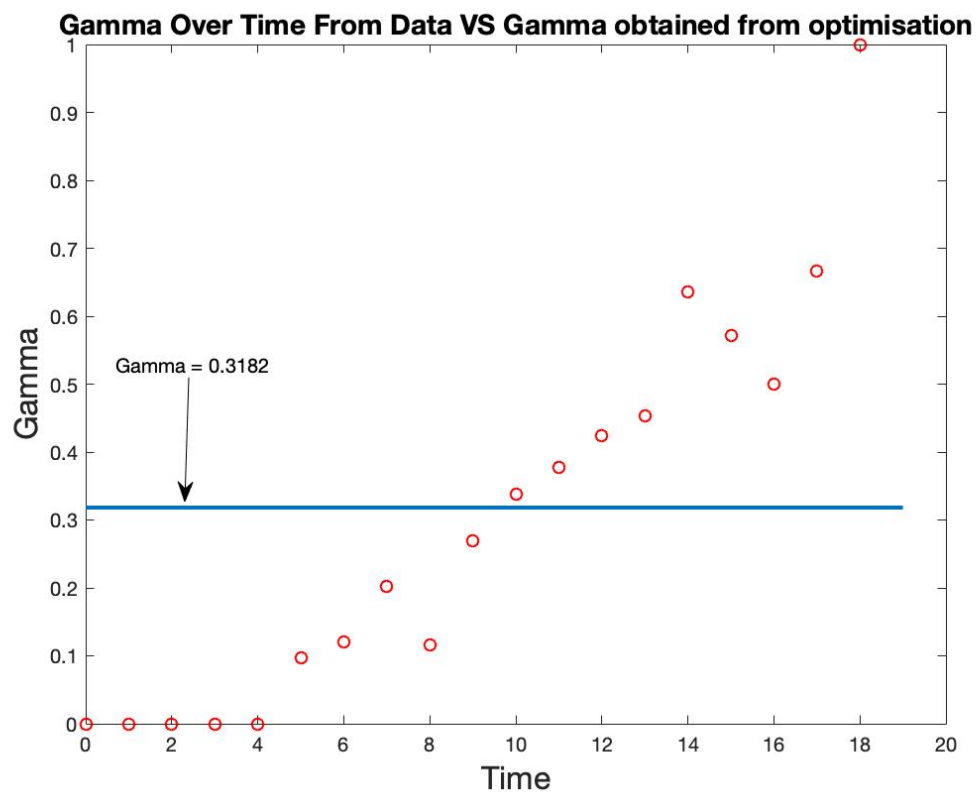
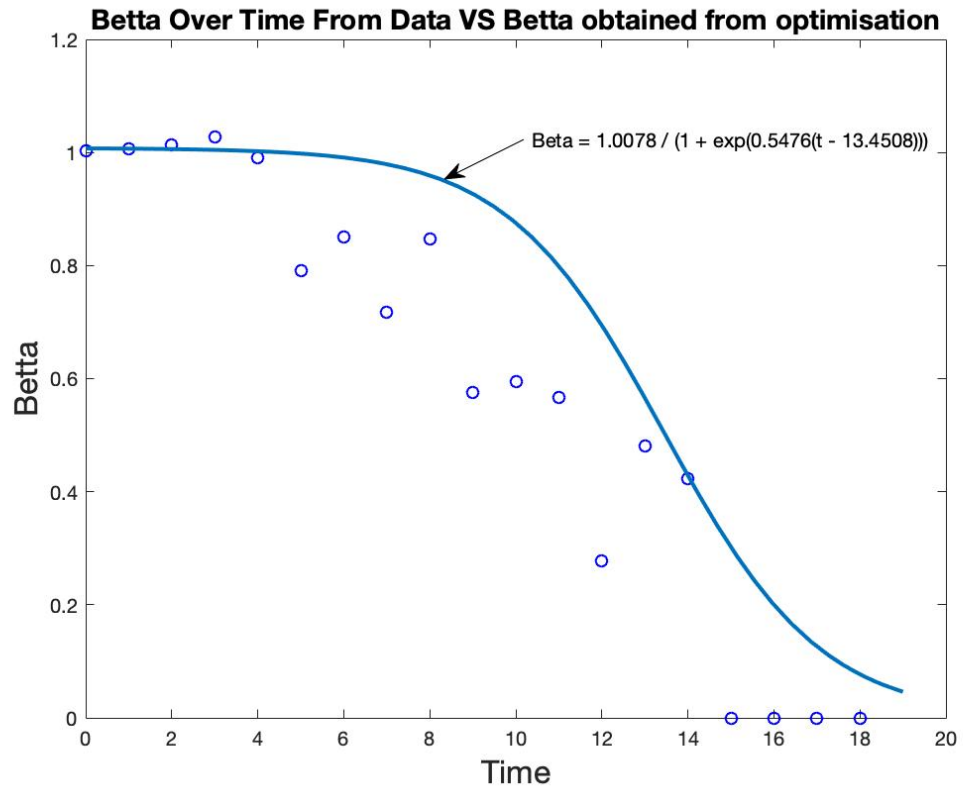
SIR Model Stage3: Set Beta as a logistic function and Gamma as a constant



Residual = 9115

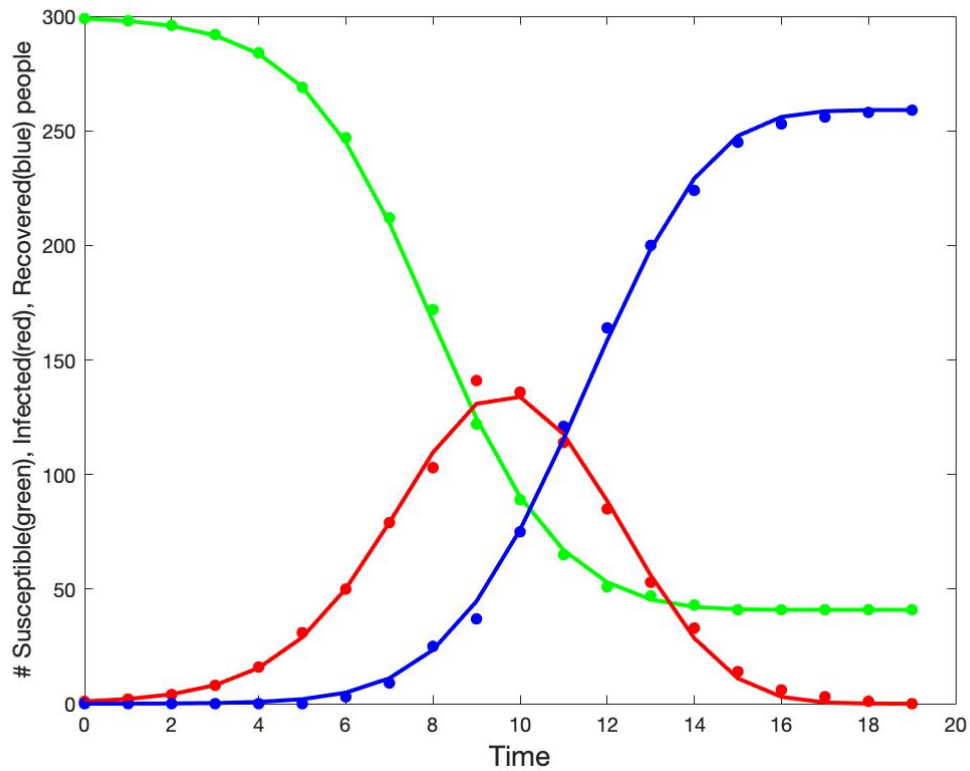
$$\beta = \frac{1.0078}{1 + e^{0.5476(t-13.4508)}}$$

$$\gamma = 0.3182$$



Stage 4:

Set $\beta = \frac{L}{1 + e^{k(t-t_0)}}$ and $\gamma = Ae^{Bt}$. Solve for L, k, t_0, A , and B to minimise the residuals.

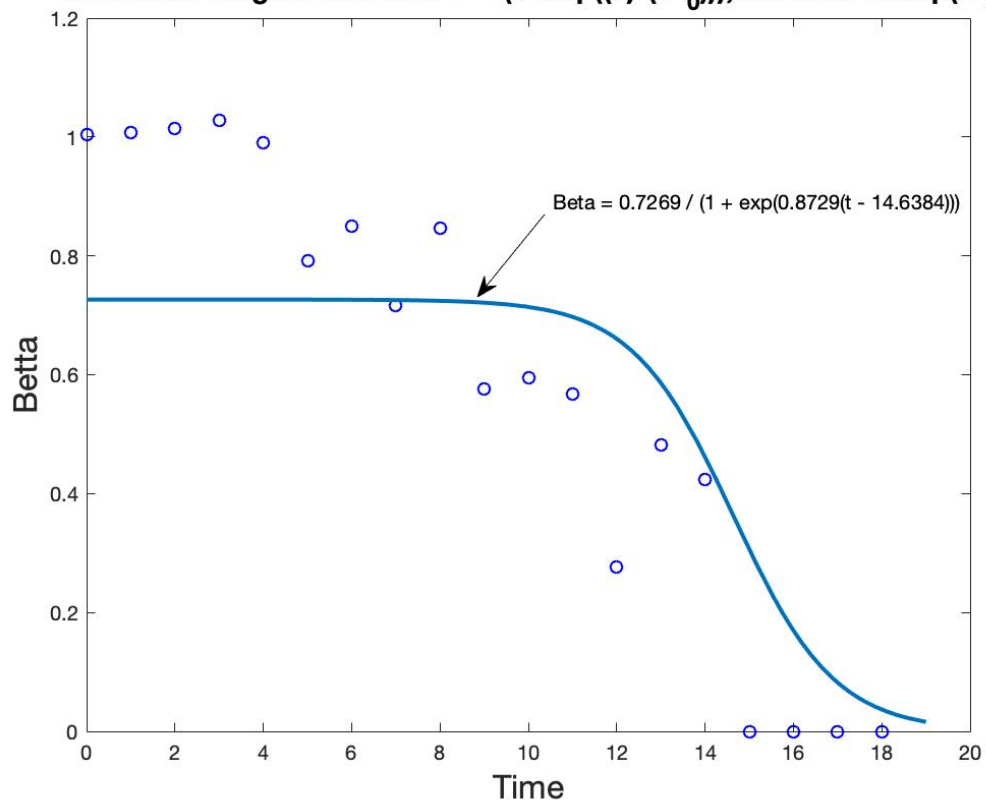


Residual = 287.8341

$$\beta = \frac{0.7265}{1 + e^{0.8729(t-14.6384)}}$$

$$\gamma = 0.0145e^{0.2920t}$$

SIR Model Stage4: Set $\text{Beta} = L/(1+\exp((k)*(t-t_0)))$, $\text{Gamma} = A\exp(Bt)$



Gamma Over Time From Data VS Gamma obtained from optimisation

