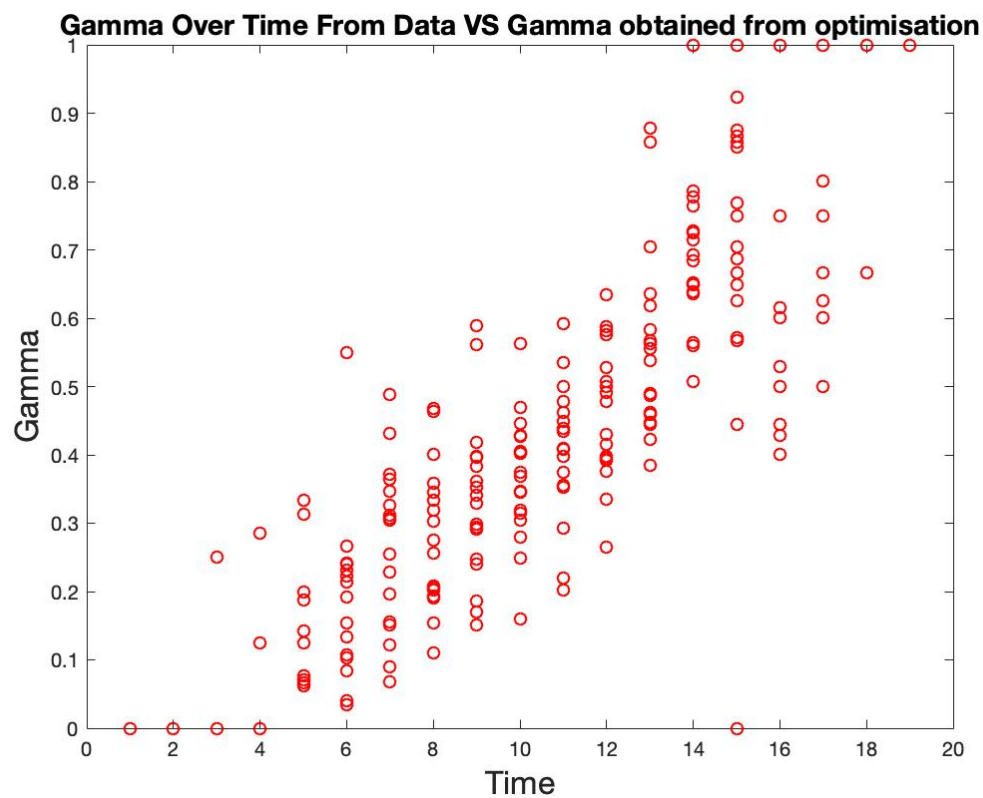
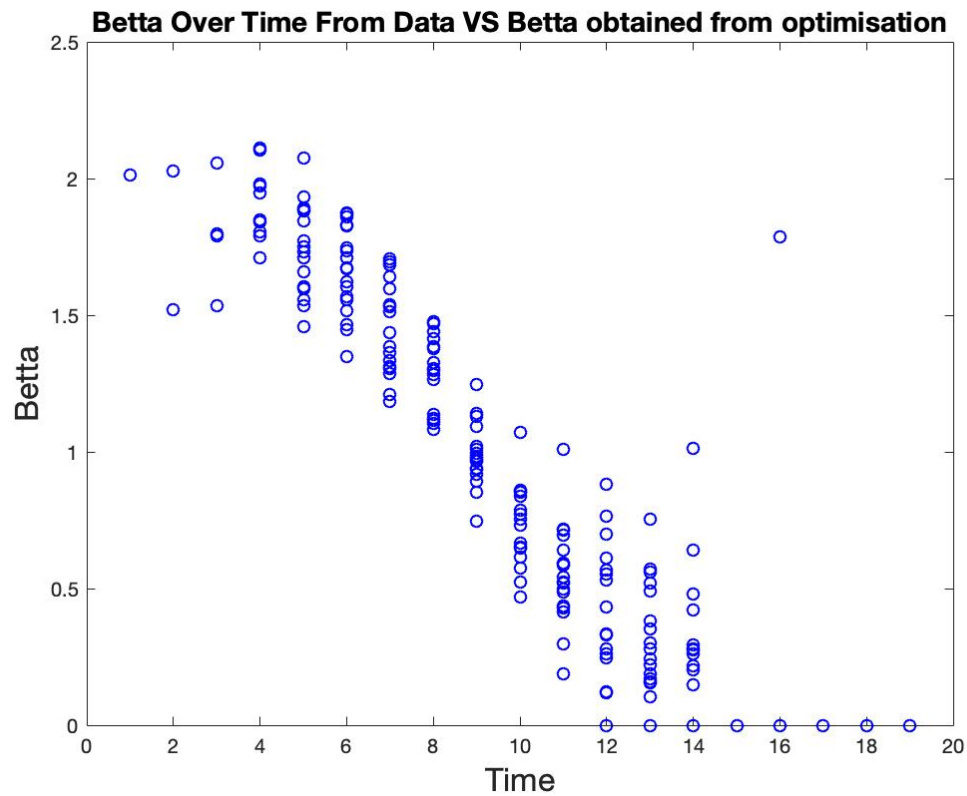
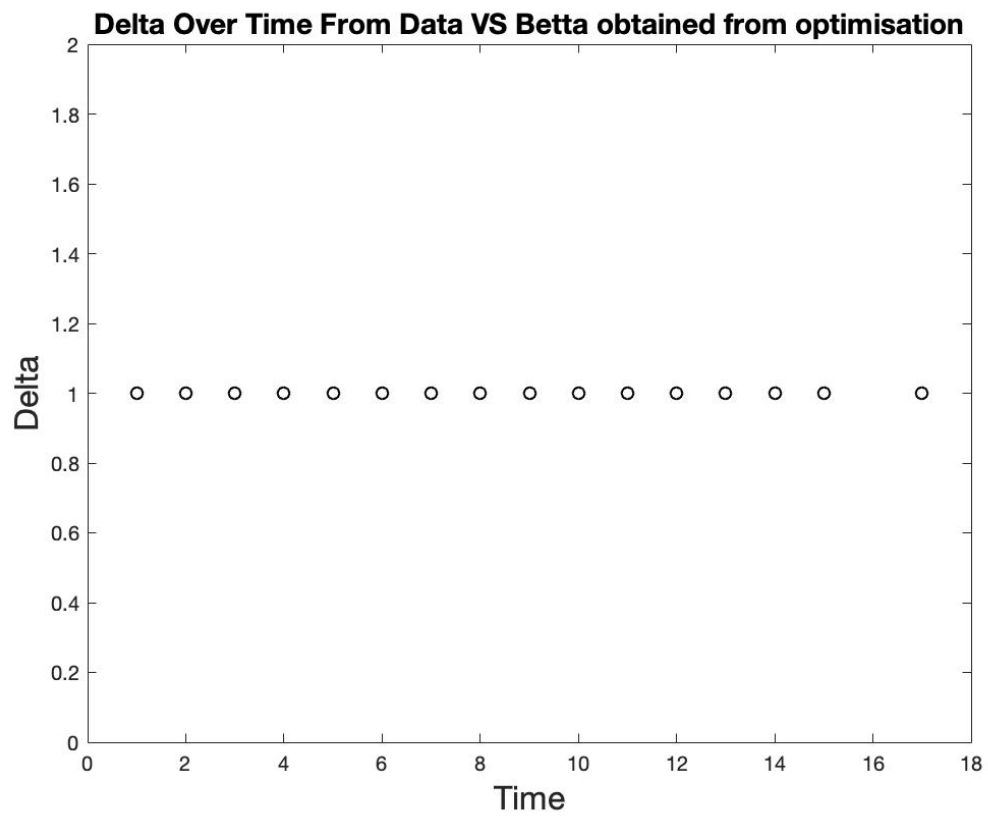


SEIR Model Fitting

The behaviours of discrete $\beta(t), \gamma(t), \delta(t)$:





Optimisation Stages Discussion

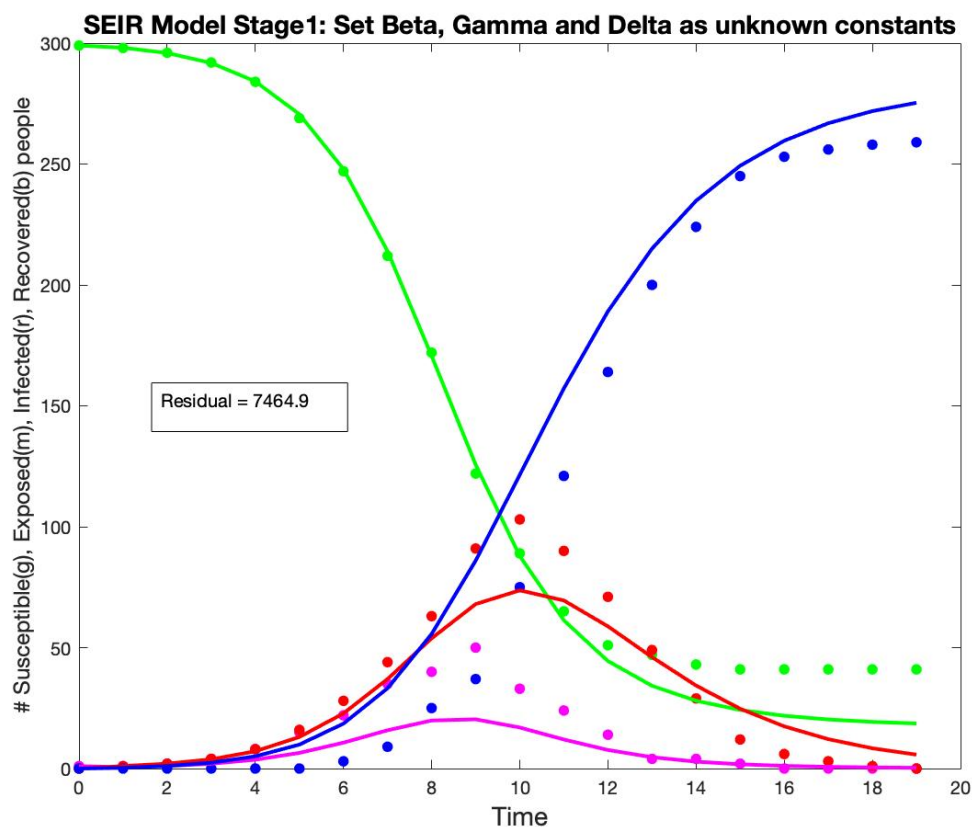
For the same set of data:

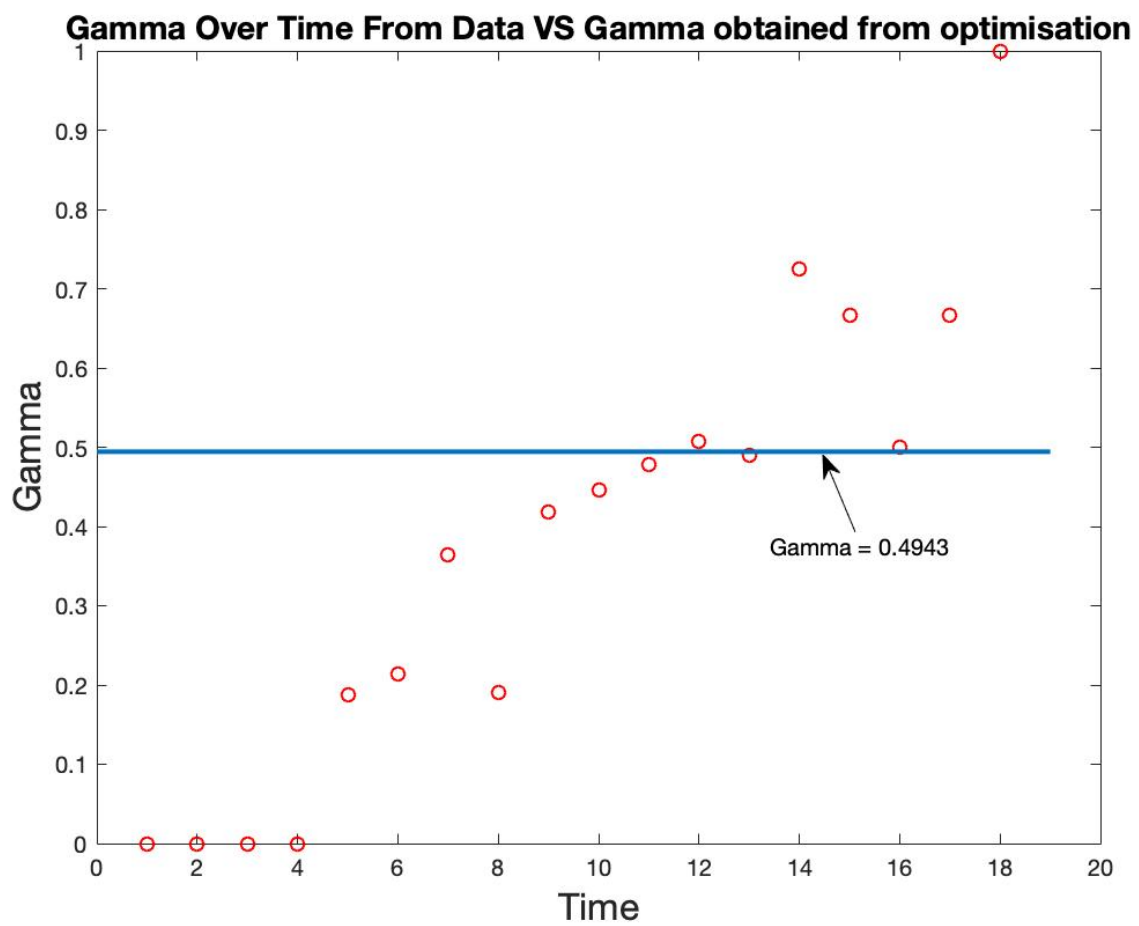
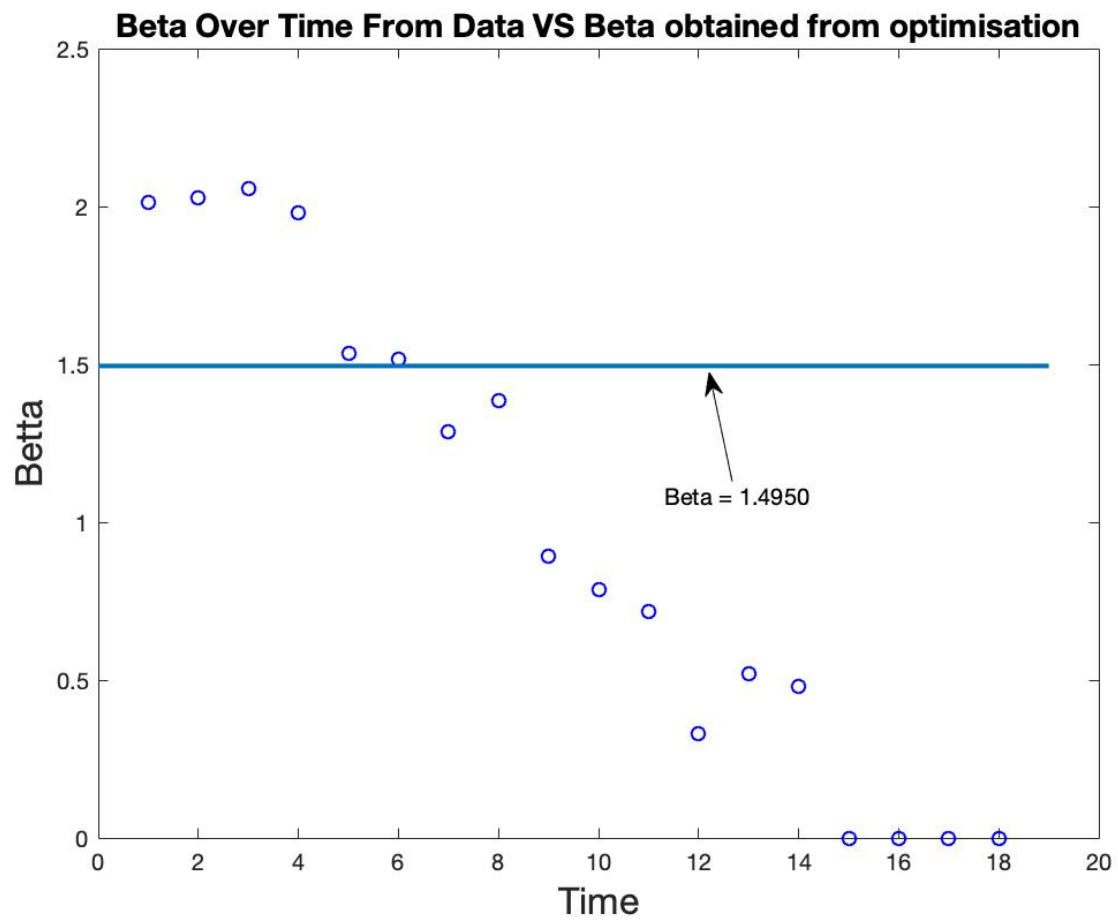
299	1	0
298	2	0
296	4	0
292	8	0
284	16	0
269	31	0
247	50	3
212	79	9
172	103	25
122	141	37
89	136	75
65	114	121
51	85	164
47	53	200
43	33	224
41	14	245
41	6	253
41	3	256
41	1	258
41	0	259

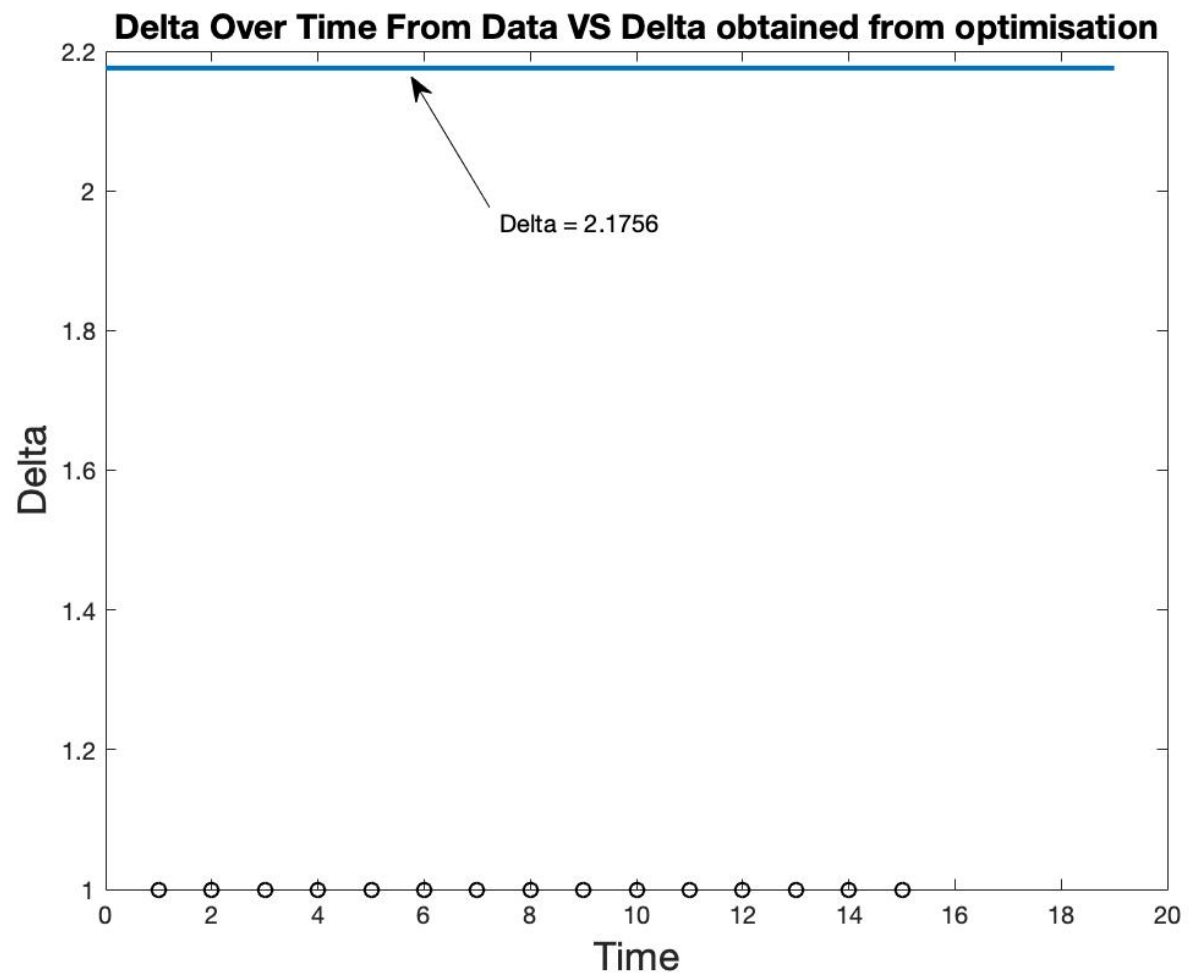
handshakes = 10;
infectious period = 5;
initial infected people = 1;
total # people = 300.

Stage 1:

Treat β , γ and δ as unknown parameters and solve for them to minimise the residual.

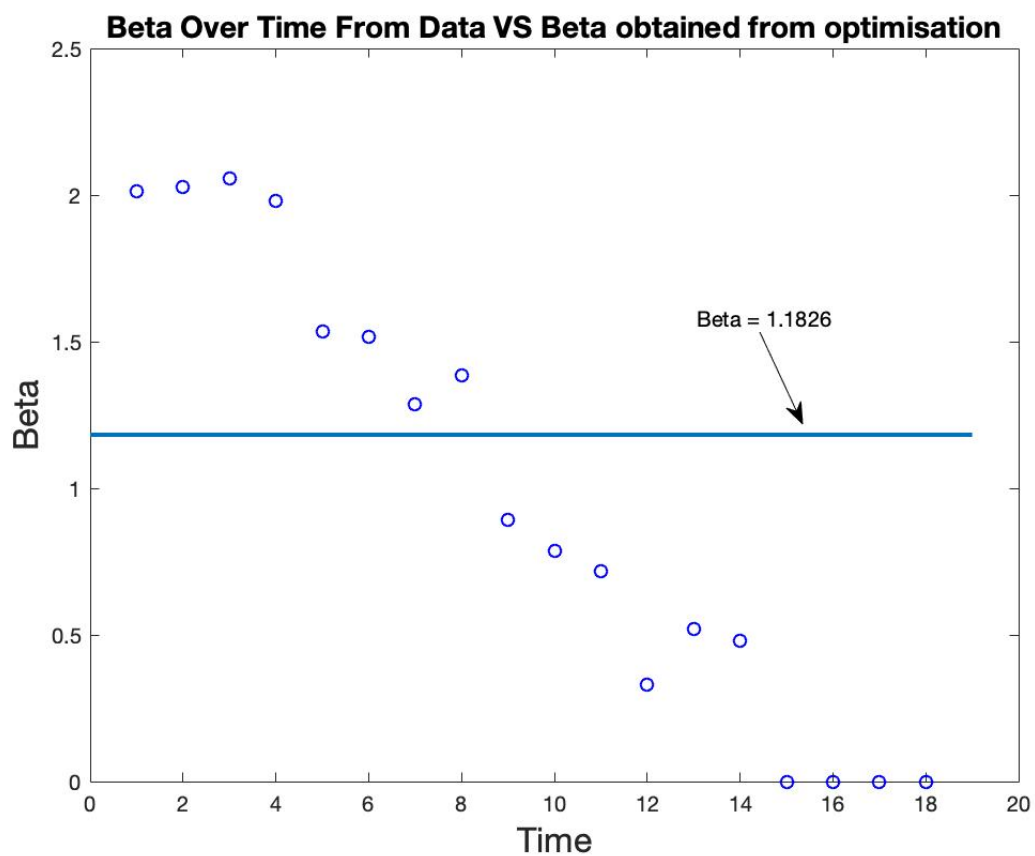
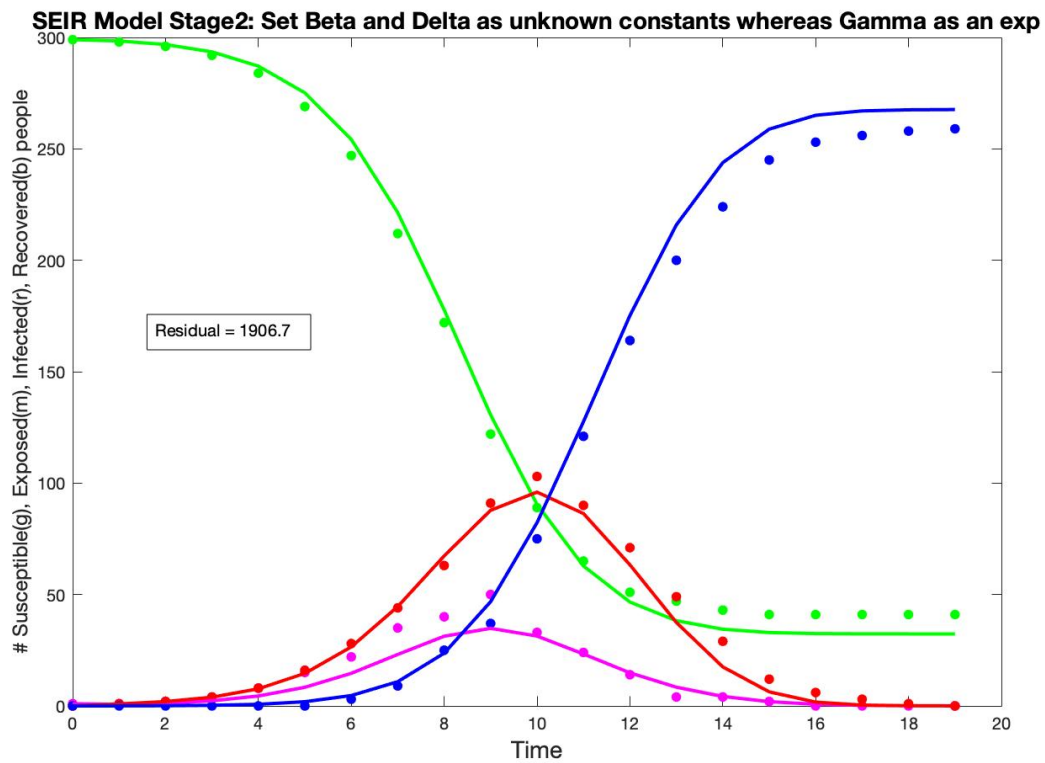




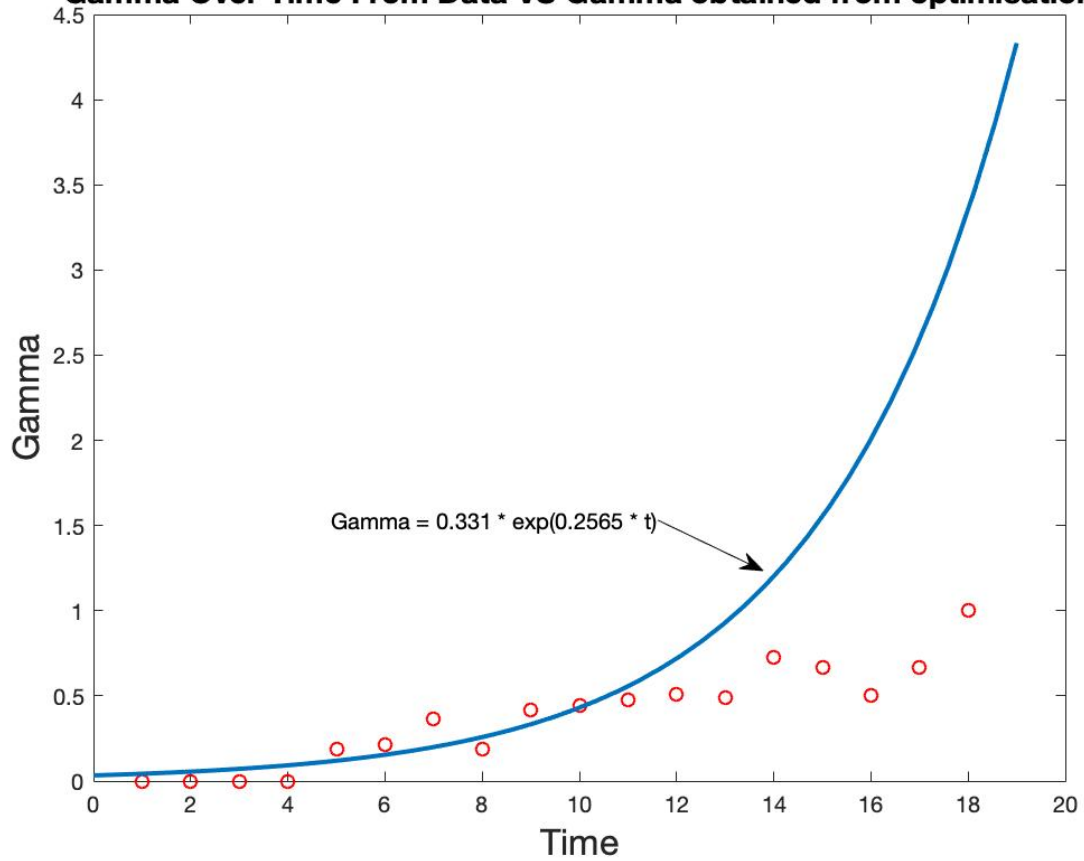


Stage 2:

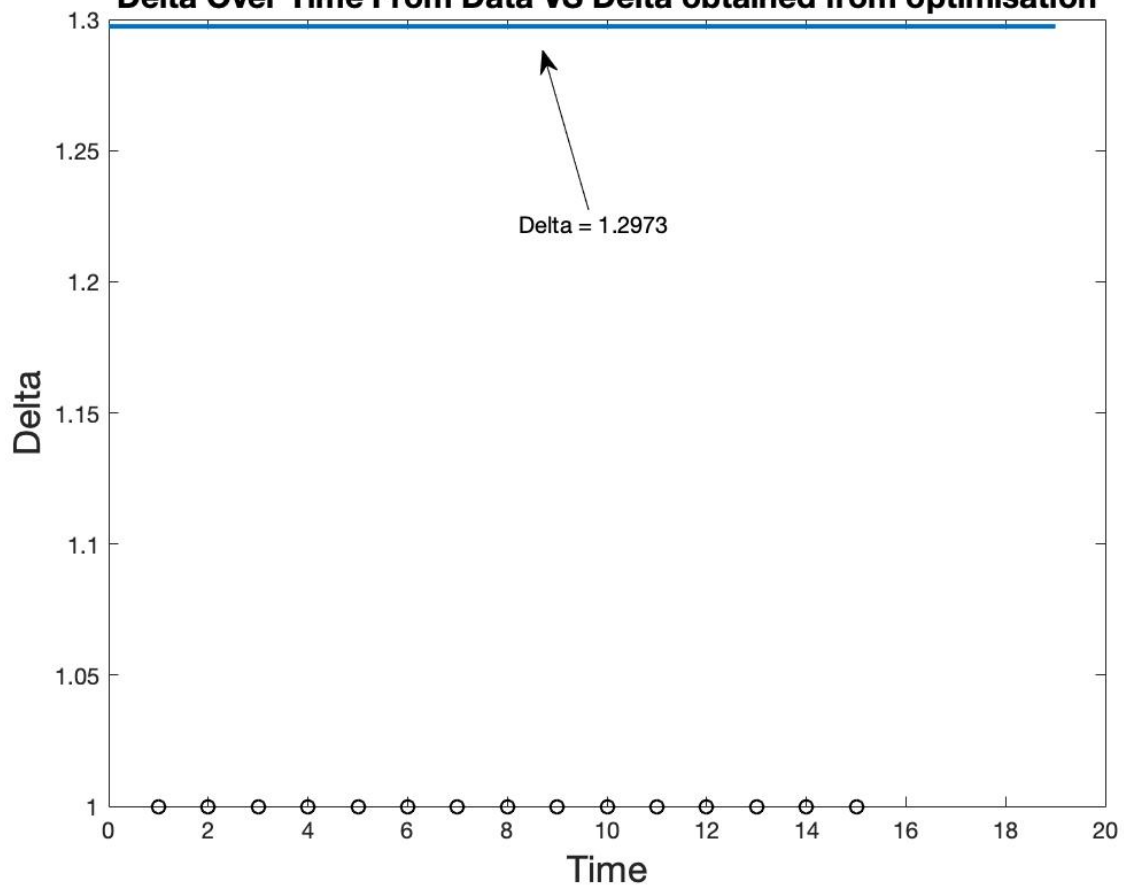
Treat β and δ as unknown parameters, and $\gamma = Ae^{Bt}$ and solve for β, δ, A, B to minimise the residual.



Gamma Over Time From Data VS Gamma obtained from optimisation



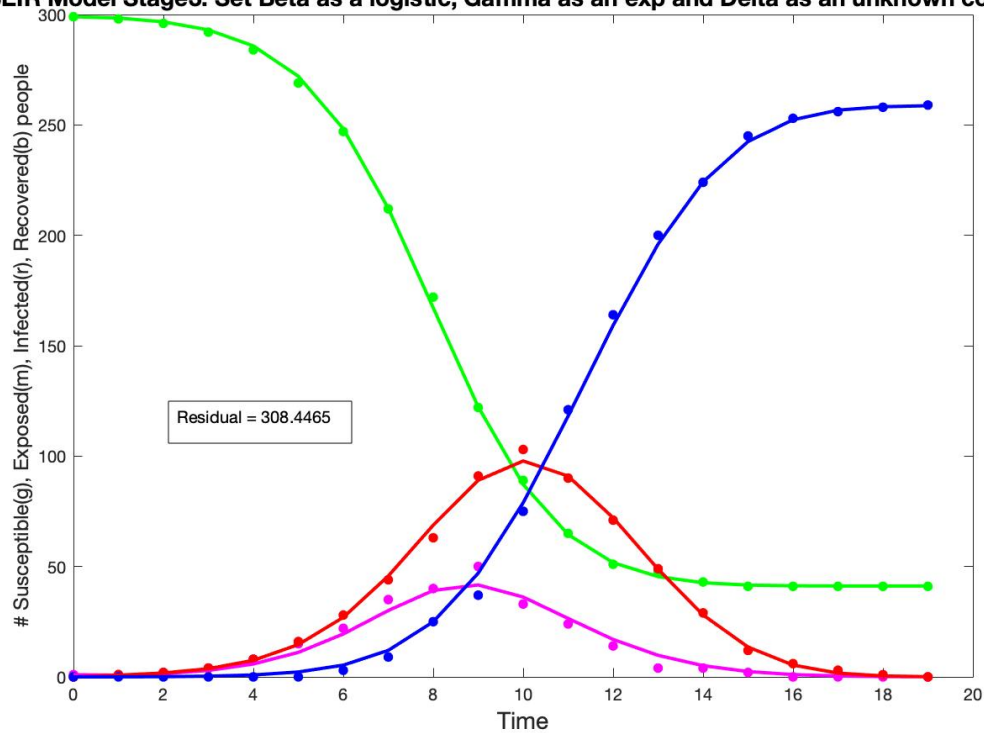
Delta Over Time From Data VS Delta obtained from optimisation



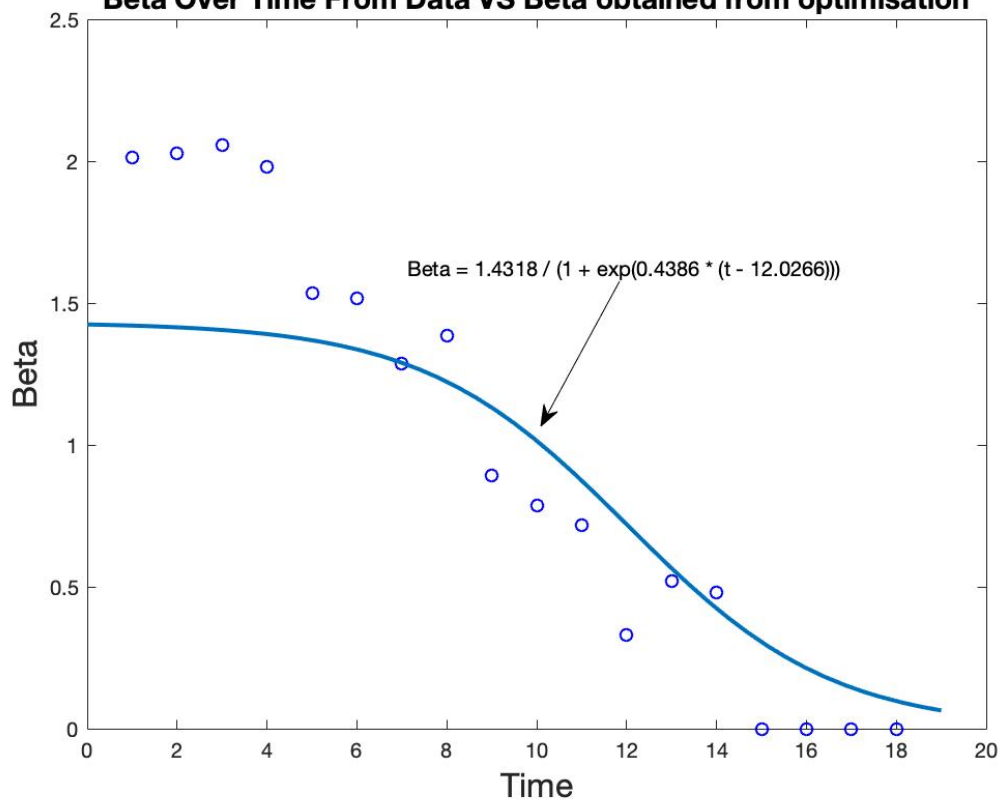
Stage 3:

Treat δ as an unknown parameter, $\beta = \frac{L}{1 + e^{k(t-t_0)}}$, and $\gamma = Ae^{Bt}$. Solve for L, k, t_0, A, B, δ to minimise the residual.

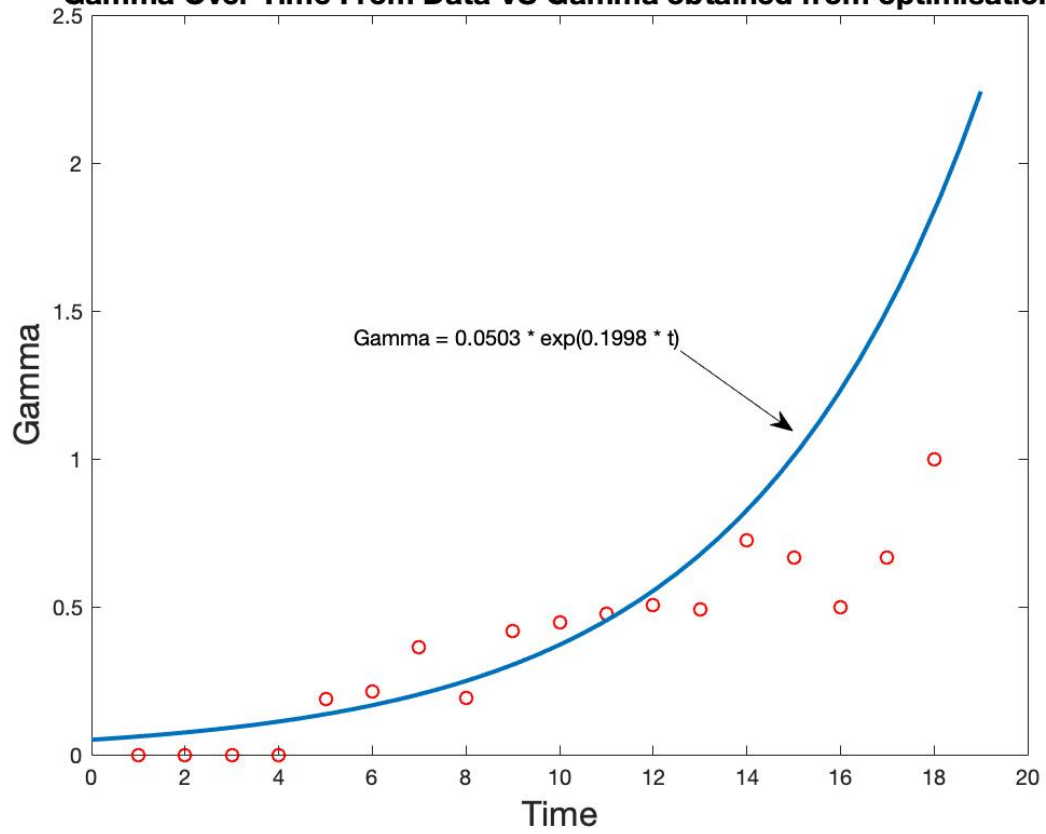
SEIR Model Stage3: Set Beta as a logistic, Gamma as an exp and Delta as an unknown constant



Beta Over Time From Data VS Beta obtained from optimisation



Gamma Over Time From Data VS Gamma obtained from optimisation



Delta Over Time From Data VS Delta obtained from optimisation

