R Shiny App for Interactive Simulation

Applied Calculus for Public Health and Epidemiology

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Overview

- Problem 1: Limits and Continuity (conceptual, no code)
- Problem 2: Derivatives Exponential Growth
- Problem 2.2: Logistic Vaccination Uptake
- Problem 3: Transcendental Functions Dose Response
- Problem 4: Integration Cumulative Incidence
- Problem 5: Techniques of Integration (scenario building)
- Problem 6: Differential Equations Screening Uptake
- Problem 7: Multivariable Calculus Prevalence Surface
- Problem 8: Optimization Resource Allocation
- Problem 9: Extrema of Multivariate Functions

Step 1: Shiny Framework

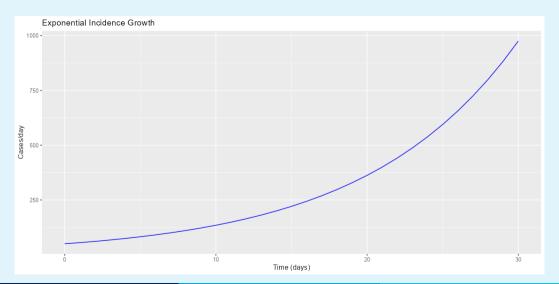
We begin with the Shiny app structure:

```
library(shiny)
      library(ggplot2)
      ui <- fluidPage(
      titlePanel("Applied Calculus for Public Health Epidemiology"),
      sidebarLayout(
6
      sidebarPanel(...),
      mainPanel(...)
      server <- function(input, output) {</pre>
        output$plot <- renderPlot({ ... })</pre>
        output$text <- renderPrint({ ... })</pre>
      shinyApp(ui, server)
```

Step 2: Exponential Growth (Problem 2)

```
t <- 0:input$tmax
k <- log(2)/input$doubling
I <- input$IO * exp(k*t)
df <- data.frame(t,I)
ggplot(df, aes(t,I)) +
geom_line(color="blue") +
labs(title="Exponential Incidence Growth")</pre>
```

Exponential Growth (Problem 2)

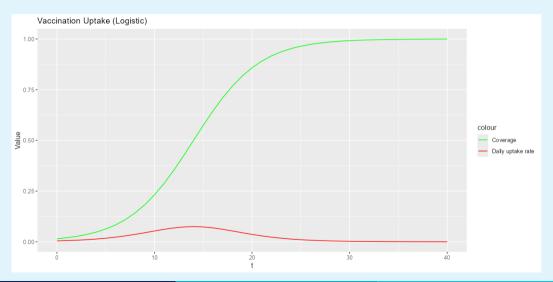


Step 3: Logistic Vaccination Uptake (Problem 2.2)

```
t <- 0:input$tmax_log
V <- 1/(1+exp(-input$k*(t-input$t0)))
Vprime <- (input$k*exp(-input$k*(t-input$t0))) /
((1+exp(-input$k*(t-input$t0)))^2)

ggplot(data.frame(t,V,Vprime), aes(t)) +
geom_line(aes(y=V, color="Coverage")) +
geom_line(aes(y=Vprime, color="Daily uptake rate"))</pre>
```

Coverage and Daily uptake rate (Problem 2.2)



Step 4: Dose-Response (Problem 3)

```
dose <- 1:input$dosemax
risk <- 1 - exp(-input$beta*dose)

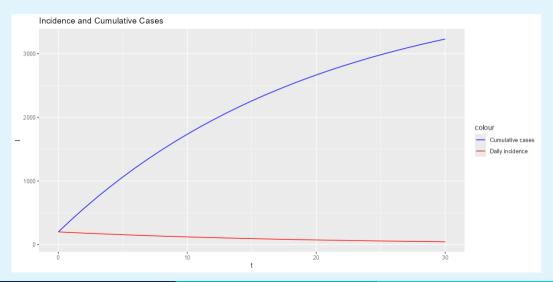
ggplot(data.frame(dose,risk), aes(dose,risk)) +
geom_line(color="blue") +
labs(title="Dose-Response: Infection Risk")</pre>
```

Step 5: Cumulative Incidence (Problem 4)

```
t <- 0:input$tmax_cum
I <- input$IO_cum * exp(-input$decay*t)
C <- cumsum(I)

df <- data.frame(t,I,C)
ggplot(df, aes(t)) +
geom_line(aes(y=I, color="Daily incidence")) +
geom_line(aes(y=C, color="Cumulative cases"))</pre>
```

Daily incidence and Cumulative cases (Problem 4)



Step 6: Screening Uptake ODE (Problem 6)

```
t <- 0:input$tmax_screen
ystar <- input$kappa/(input$kappa+input$mu)
y <- ystar + (input$y0 - ystar) *
exp(-(input$kappa+input$mu)*t)

ggplot(data.frame(t,y), aes(t,y)) +
geom_line(color="blue") +
labs(title="Screening Uptake Dynamics")</pre>
```

Step 7: Resource Allocation (Problem 8)

```
1  x <- 0:input$B
2  y <- input$B - x
3  Tval <- input$a1*sqrt(x) + input$a2*sqrt(y)
4  df <- data.frame(x,y,Tval)
5
6  ggplot(df, aes(x,Tval)) +
7  geom_line(color="purple") +
8  labs(title="Total Tests vs Staff Allocation")</pre>
```

Step 8: Multivariable Surface (Problem 7)

```
x <- seq(-5,5,0.2); y <- seq(-5,5,0.2)
grid <- expand.grid(x=x, y=y)
grid$z <- input$alpha*grid$x^2 +
input$beta2*grid$y^2 +
input$gamma*grid$x*grid$y

ggplot(grid, aes(x,y,z=z)) +
geom_contour_filled() +
labs(title="Prevalence Surface")</pre>
```

Step 9: Extrema Classification (Problem 9)

```
H <- matrix(c(2*input$a, input$c,
input$c, 2*input$b), 2, 2)
eig <- eigen(H)$values

if (all(eig > 0)) result <- "Local minimum"
else if (all(eig < 0)) result <- "Local maximum"
else result <- "Saddle point"</pre>
```

Conclusion

- Each calculus concept is mapped to a public health scenario.
- Shiny enables interactive exploration by adjusting parameters.
- Problems 7 and 9 introduce multivariate thinking:
 - Surfaces (visualizing prevalence).
 - Hessians for extrema classification.

Thank You !!!

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