## This function takes three inputs

x - a set of parameters t - the number of time-steps you wish to simulate

```
function f = siroutput_full(x,t)
% Here is a suggested framework for x. However, you are free to
 deviate
% from this if you wish.
% set up transmission constants
k_{infections} = x(1);
k_{fatality} = x(2);
k_recover = x(3);
% set up initial conditions
ic\_susc = x(4);
ic_inf = x(5);
ic\_rec = x(6);
ic_fatality = x(7);
% Set up SIRD within-population transmission matrix
%A = [1-k_infections k_infections-k_fatality 0 0; k_infections 1-
k_infections-k_recover 0 0; 0 k_recover 1 0; 0 k_fatality 0 1];
A = [1-k_infections 0 0 0; k_infections 1-(k_infections+k_fatality) 0
 0; 0 k_recover 1 0; 0 k_fatality 0 1];
% The next line creates a zero vector that will be used a few steps.
B = zeros(4,1);
% Set up the vector of initial conditions
x0 = [ic_susc, ic_inf, ic_rec, ic_fatality];
% Here is a compact way to simulate a linear dynamical system.
% Type 'help ss' and 'help lsim' to learn about how these functions
work!!
sys\_sir\_base = ss(A,B,eye(4),zeros(4,1),1)
y = lsim(sys\_sir\_base, zeros(t,1), linspace(0,t-1,t),x0);
% return the output of the simulation
f = y;
end
Not enough input arguments.
Error in siroutput_full (line 11)
k_{infections} = x(1);
```

