## This function takes three inputs

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

```
function f = sliroutput_full(x,t)
% Here is a suggested framework for x. However, you are free to
% from this if you wish.
% set up transmission constants
k_{infections} = x(1);
k_{fatality} = x(2);
k_recover = x(3);
k_{lockdown} = x(4);
k_vac = .3;
% set up initial conditions
ic\_susc = x(5);
ic_lockdown = x(6);
ic_inf = x(7);
ic\_rec = x(8);
ic_fatality = x(9);
% Set up SIRD within-population transmission matrix
A = [1-(k_infections + k_lockdown + k_vac) 0.4 0 0 0;
    k_lockdown 0.6 0.5 0 0;
    k\_infections 0 1-(0.5+k\_fatality + k\_recover) 0 0;
    k_vac 0 k_recover 1 0;
    0 0 k_fatality 0 1];
% The next line creates a zero vector that will be used a few steps.
B = zeros(5,1);
% Set up the vector of initial conditions
x0 = [ic_susc, ic_lockdown, 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(5),zeros(5,1),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 sliroutput_full (line 11)
```

 $k_{infections} = x(1);$ 

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