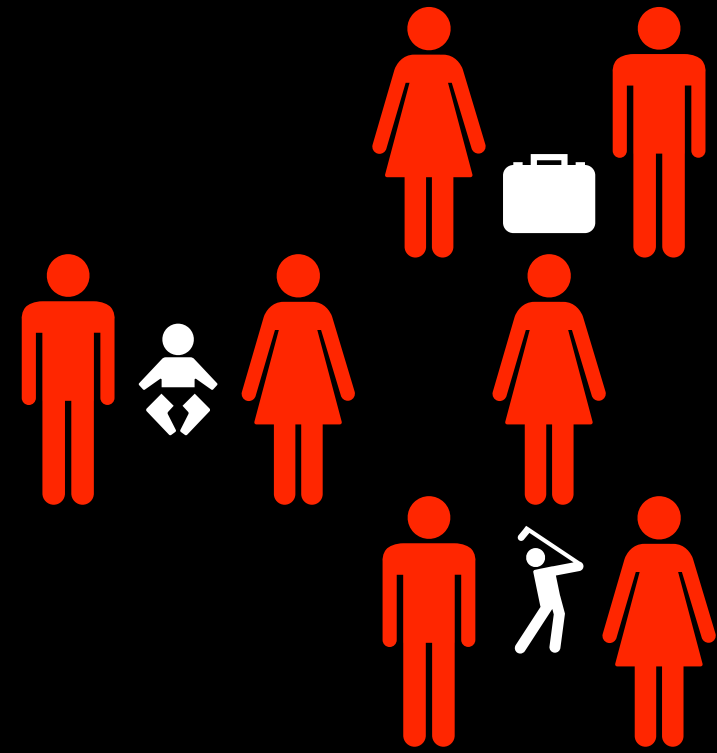


Learning the Future Spread of an Epidemic

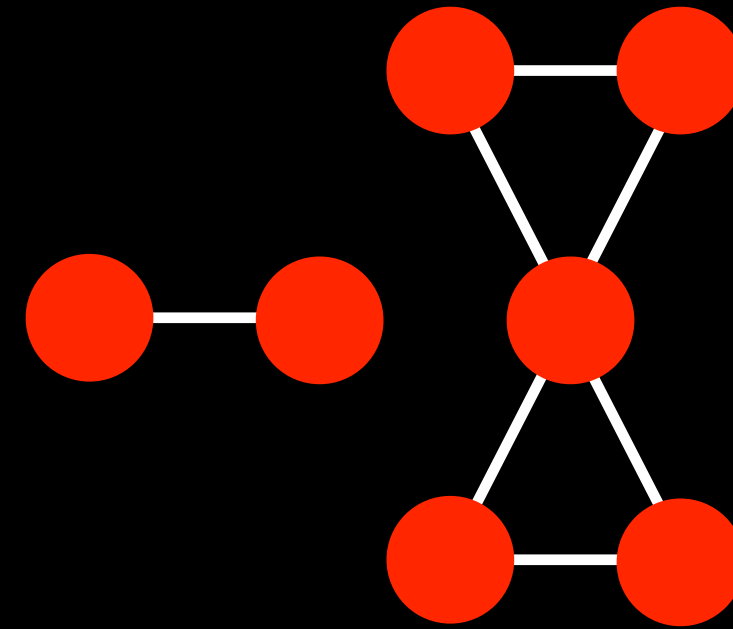
Supervised by Professor Simon Dobson

Simon Buchacher, 25 August 2021

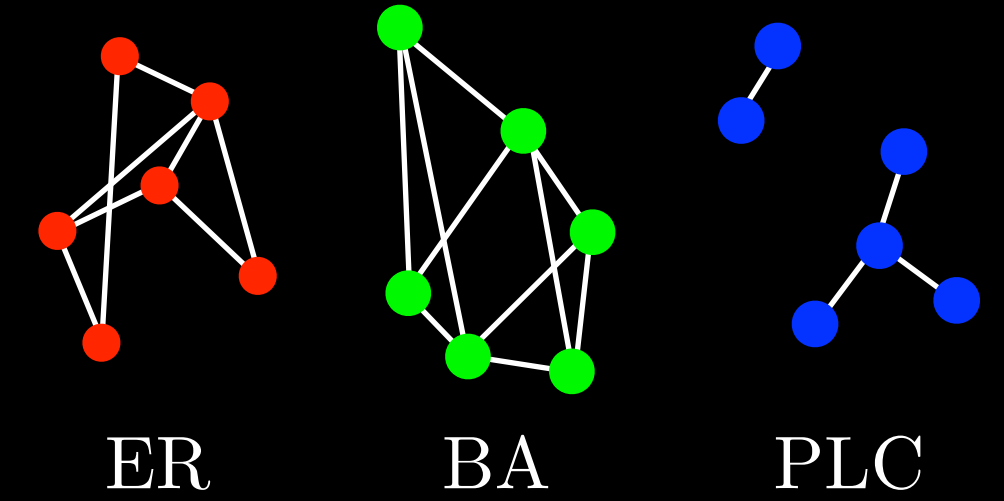
Simulation



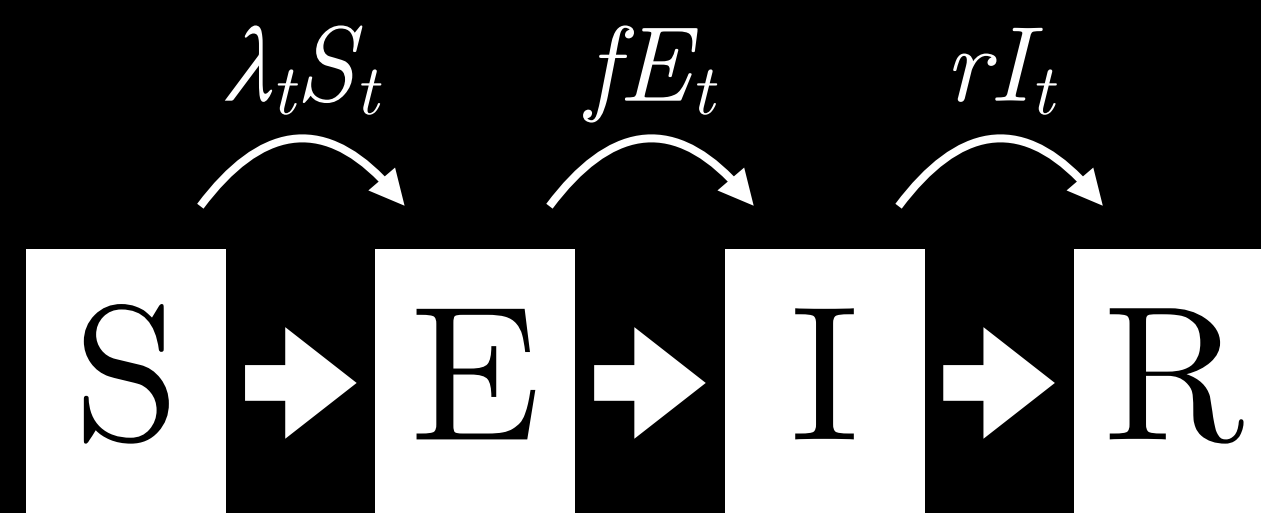
Population



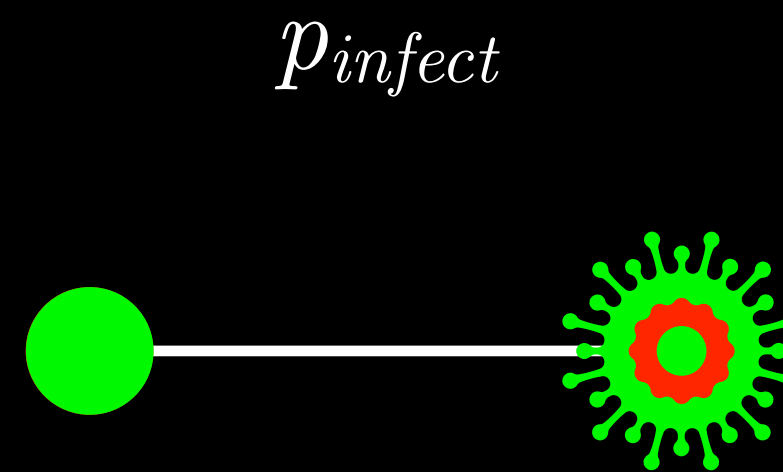
Human Contact Network



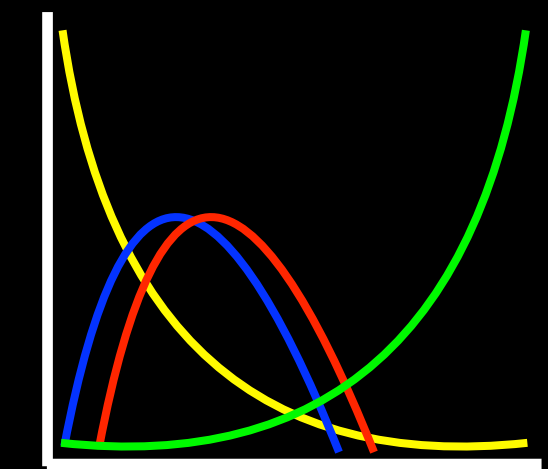
Network Types



Compartmental Model

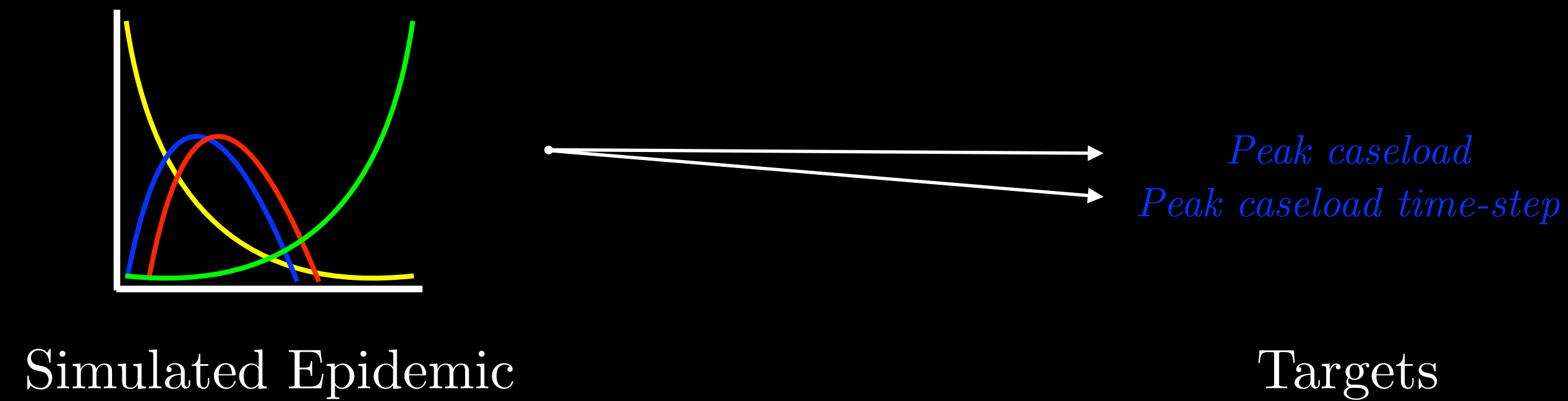
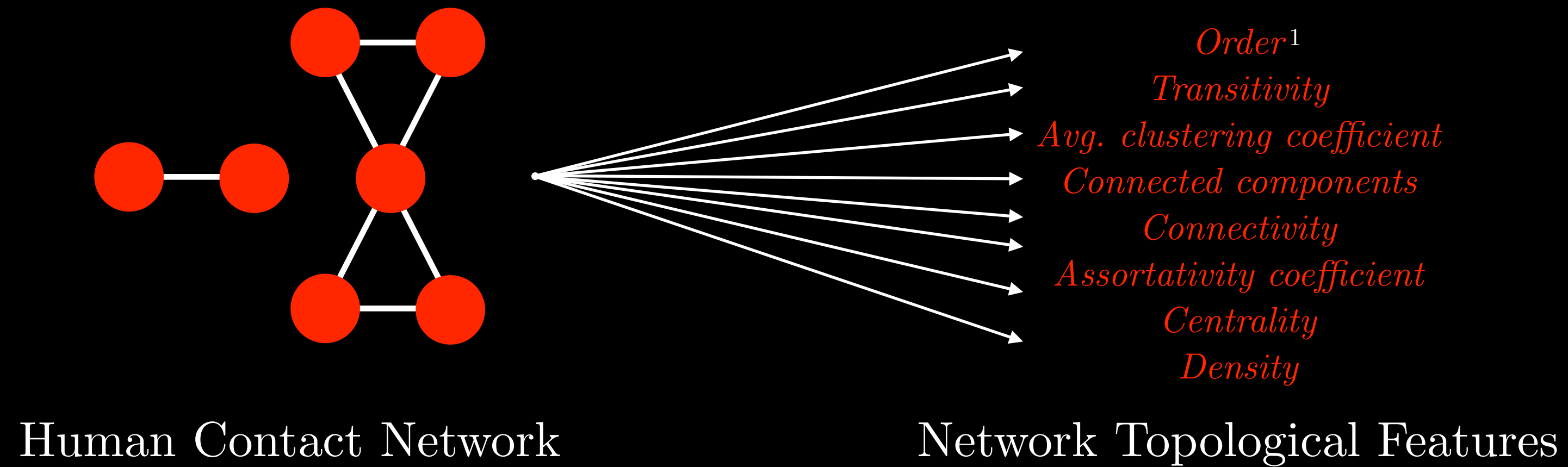


Network Case



Simulated Epidemic

Dataset



¹To be exact, order — or, the number of nodes in the network — is not extracted from the network but is a parameter passed to its generator.

Dataset



University of
St Andrews

Machine Learning

8802	0.008	1	0.208	TRUE	0.002	9.010	0.008	3444	599
6334	0.011	1	0.491	TRUE	-0.004	1.689	0.011	2839	596
9020	0.003	1	0.393	TRUE	-0.003	2.999	0.003	4333	646
5535	0.015	1	0.394	TRUE	0.003	2.649	0.014	2052	545
...

Dataset

8802	0.008	1	0.208	TRUE	0.002	9.010	0.008	3444	599
6334	0.011	1	0.491	TRUE	-0.004	1.689	0.011	2839	596
9020	0.003	1	0.393	TRUE	-0.003	2.999	0.003	4333	646
5535	0.015	1	0.394	TRUE	0.003	2.649	0.014	2052	545
...

Input and Output

$$Y = f(X, \theta) + \epsilon$$

General Prediction Equation

$$J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\underbrace{h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})}_{\text{green}}) - \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{blue}})^2$$

$\epsilon = Y - f(X, \theta)$

Cost Function Optimisation

Test MSE	R^2
4921.13	-0.04

Model Evaluation



Feature Importance