

Additional Points on the Threshold Theorem of Epidemiology

$$x = (x_0 + y_0) - y + \frac{B}{A} \ln(y/y_0) \quad [x \equiv x(y)]$$

i.) x has a turn (a maximum) when $y = B/A$.

ii.) When $y \rightarrow 0$, (i.e. $y \ll B/A$), $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

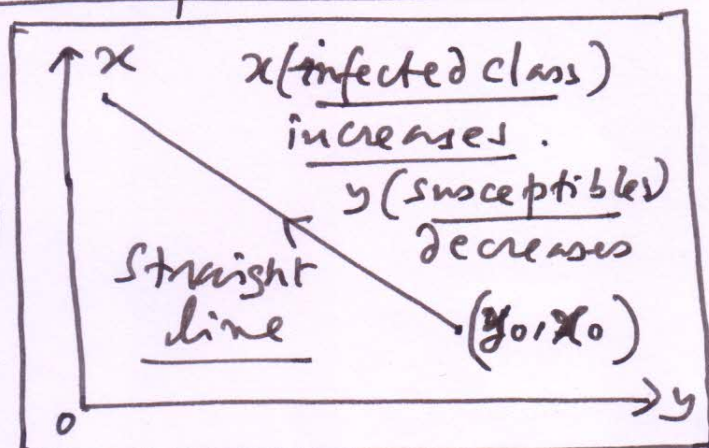
i.e. $x \sim \frac{B}{A} \ln(y/y_0)$. The logarithmic part dominates.

iii.) When $y \rightarrow \infty$ (i.e. $y \gg B/A$), then $x \sim -y$. The linear part dominates.

iv.) For $B = 0$,

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 0 \quad (\text{No recovered individual})$$

$$\text{and } x = (x_0 + y_0) - y$$



In this case, starting at $t=0$, all susceptibles become infected. No one recovers and no one is removed.

A Correction: $y_0 - y_\infty \approx 2y_0 \left(\frac{y_0}{p} - 1 \right)$

Now $y_0 = p + \epsilon \Rightarrow \left[\frac{y_0}{p} - 1 = \frac{\epsilon}{p} \right]$ where $\epsilon \ll p$.

Hence, $y_0 - y_\infty \approx 2y_0 \epsilon / p \approx 2(p + \epsilon) \epsilon / p$.

$\Rightarrow y_0 - y_\infty \approx \frac{2p\epsilon}{p} + \frac{2\epsilon^2}{p} \approx 2\epsilon$ (neglecting ϵ^2)

$\Rightarrow y_0 - y_\infty \approx 2\epsilon \approx 2(y_0 - p)$ when y_0 is slightly greater than p