

CHAPTER 52 WRITEUP

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52.1 Discussion:

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
On day 1, Joe is susceptible
On day 2, Joe is susceptible
On day 3, Joe is susceptible
On day 4, Joe is susceptible
On day 5, Joe is susceptible
On day 6, Joe is susceptible
On day 7, Joe is susceptible
On day 8, Joe is susceptible
On day 9, Joe is susceptible
On day 10, Joe is susceptible
On day 11, Joe is susceptible
On day 12, Joe is susceptible
On day 13, Joe is susceptible
On day 14, Joe is susceptible
On day 15, Joe is sick (5 days to go)
On day 16, Joe is sick (4 days to go)
On day 17, Joe is sick (3 days to go)
On day 18, Joe is sick (2 days to go)
On day 19, Joe is sick (1 days to go)
On day 20, Joe is recovered
```

This is the most base level output. One person is tracked each day to see their status and once they are sick after being given an input of a number of days they recover. For this case I went with the parameter of 5 days.

I chose to use the method of having a function that returns a boolean of if they are susceptible because it can be used for later sections of this project for seeing if the person is susceptible without having to determine from the status which is a private variable.

52.2 Discussion:

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
What size should the population be?
12
How long should the infection last?
5
Size of population: 12
In Step 1      #sick: 1 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ?
In Step 2      #sick: 1 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ?
In Step 3      #sick: 1 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ?
In Step 4      #sick: 1 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ?
In Step 5      #sick: 1 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ?
In Step 6      #sick: 0 : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? - ? ? ?
```

Now instead a population is modeled using Person objects. For this case I went with the same number of days needed to recover, 5, and this is continued for the rest of the writeup to make everything easier.

52.3 Discussion:

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 1

```
What size should the population be?
12
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.5
Size of population: 12
In Step 1, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ? ?
In Step 2, #sick: 3      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + ? ? ?
In Step 3, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + ? ? ?
In Step 4, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + ? ?
In Step 5, #sick: 6      : ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + + ? ?
In Step 6, #sick: 7      : ? ? ? + + + + - + + + ?
In Step 7, #sick: 6      : ? ? + + + + - - - + + ?
In Step 8, #sick: 7      : ? + + + + - - - - + + +
In Step 9, #sick: 6      : ? + + + + - - - - - + +
In Step 10, #sick: 5     : ? + + + - - - - - - + +
In Step 11, #sick: 3     : ? + + - - - - - - - - +
In Step 12, #sick: 3     : + + - - - - - - - - - +
In Step 13, #sick: 1     : + - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 14, #sick: 1     : + - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 15, #sick: 1     : + - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 16, #sick: 1     : + - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 17, #sick: 0     : - - - - - - - - - -
```

In this test case of 12 people and a probability of 0.5, all members of the population became infected relatively quickly.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 2

```
What size should the population be?
12
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.5
Size of population: 12
In Step 1, #sick: 1      : + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 2, #sick: 2      : + + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 3, #sick: 2      : + + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 4, #sick: 3      : + + + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 5, #sick: 4      : + + + + ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 6, #sick: 4      : - + + + + ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 7, #sick: 3      : - - + + + ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 8, #sick: 3      : - - + + + ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 9, #sick: 2      : - - - + + ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 10, #sick: 2     : - - - - + + ? ? ? ? ?
```

```

In Step 11, #sick: 2      : - - - - - + + ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 12, #sick: 2      : - - - - - + + ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 13, #sick: 2      : - - - - - + + ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 14, #sick: 2      : - - - - - + + ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 15, #sick: 1      : - - - - - - + ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 16, #sick: 0      : - - - - - - - ? ? ? ? ?

```

Interestingly, running it again with the exact same parameters yields a possibility in which only 7 members of the population become infected. This is because every interaction a random number is generated, and if that falls within the possibility, the disease spreads. The seed for these random numbers are also generated randomly each time, so from one run of the program to the next it could vary.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 3

```

What size should the population be?
3
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.1
Size of population: 3
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : + ? ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 1      : + ? ?
In Step 3,  #sick: 1      : + ? ?
In Step 4,  #sick: 1      : + ? ?
In Step 5,  #sick: 1      : + ? ?
In Step 6,  #sick: 0      : - ? ?

```

Obviously, this example uses a much smaller population and a small probability of transfer of infection, which is why only 1 person remained sick.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 4

```

What size should the population be?
3
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.9
Size of population: 3
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : ? ? +
In Step 2,  #sick: 2      : ? + +
In Step 3,  #sick: 3      : + + +
In Step 4,  #sick: 3      : + + +
In Step 5,  #sick: 3      : + + +
In Step 6,  #sick: 2      : + + -
In Step 7,  #sick: 1      : + - -
In Step 8,  #sick: 0      : - - -

```

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 5

What size should the population be?

100

How long should the infection last?

5

What is the probability of infection?($0 < p \leq 1$)

0.9

Size of population: 100

```
In Step 1, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 2, #sick: 3      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 3, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 4, #sick: 6      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 5, #sick: 7      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 6, #sick: 7      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 7, #sick: 7      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 8, #sick: 8      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 9, #sick: 8      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 10, #sick: 9      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 11, #sick: 10     : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 12, #sick: 10     : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 13, #sick: 9      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
```



```
In Step 78, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 79, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 80, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 81, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 82, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 83, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 84, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 85, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 86, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 87, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 88, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 89, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 90, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 91, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 92, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -  
- - - - -  
In Step 93, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + + + + + - - - - -
```

```

In Step 94, #sick: 5      : ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 95, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? ? + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 96, #sick: 4      : ? ? ? + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 97, #sick: 4      : ? ? + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 98, #sick: 4      : ? + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 99, #sick: 4      : + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 100, #sick: 4     : + + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 101, #sick: 3     : + + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 102, #sick: 2     : + + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 103, #sick: 1     : + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
In Step 104, #sick: 0     : - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

```

With a high enough probability usually every one can end up infected. However it is important to note that again because each interaction is still just a probability of infection, there is always a chance that that interaction won't result in infection and if that happens many times some members can be saved from infection.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 6

```

What size should the population be?
100
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(0<=p<=1)
0.6
Size of population: 100

```

```

In Step 1, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 2, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 3, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 4, #sick: 2      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 5, #sick: 2      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 6, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 7, #sick: 2      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 8, #sick: 2      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 9, #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 10, #sick: 1     : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 11, #sick: 1     : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 12, #sick: 0     : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

```

For example, because the population is so high, 100, and the probability is average, 0.6, many people, 31, left without ever getting sick in this test case. With large enough numbers even with higher probabilities, you're bound to get people who escape ever getting infected. Of course compared to real life populations, 100 is small, but diseases wouldn't only spread to just neighboring people.

In order for a model like this to be effectively used, you would need to run many many test trials with the same parameters and average the results in order to find out what the typical outcome is for that population with the given probability of infection, which is done when getting data points to model functions at the end of this write up.

52.4 Discussion

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 1

```
What size should the population be?
12
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(0<=p<=1)
0.5
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(0<=v<=1)
0.6
Size of population: 12
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : v v v + v ? ? v v v ? ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 1      : v v v + v ? ? v v v ? ?
In Step 3,  #sick: 1      : v v v + v ? ? v v v ? ?
In Step 4,  #sick: 1      : v v v + v ? ? v v v ? ?
In Step 5,  #sick: 1      : v v v + v ? ? v v v ? ?
In Step 6,  #sick: 0      : v v v - v ? ? v v v ? ?
```

In this case the disease never spread because the people on both sides of patient zero were vaccinated.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 2

```
What size should the population be?
20
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(0<=p<=1)
0.5
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(0<=v<=1)
.3
Size of population: 20
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v ? ? + ? ? v ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 3      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v ? + + + ? v ?
In Step 3,  #sick: 4      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v + + + + ? v ?
In Step 4,  #sick: 5      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v + + + + + v ?
In Step 5,  #sick: 5      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v + + + + + v ?
In Step 6,  #sick: 4      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v + + - + + v ?
In Step 7,  #sick: 2      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v + - - - + v ?
In Step 8,  #sick: 1      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v - - - - + v ?
In Step 9,  #sick: 0      : ? v v ? ? ? ? v ? v ? ? v - - - - - v ?
```

The disease spread is clearly limited by the introduction of vaccinations. However, this is unrealistic as vaccines do not 100% prevent getting infected with a disease, it only lowers the chances and helps the body better fight off the disease once infected. While vaccinations do limit the spread of infectious diseases they do not to this extent.

52.5 Discussion

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 1

```
What size should the population be?
20
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(0<=p<=1)
0.2
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(0<=v<=1)
0
Size of population: 20
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 3      : ? ? ? + ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? + ?
In Step 3,  #sick: 6      : ? ? ? + ? ? ? ? + ? + ? + ? ? ? + ? + ?
In Step 4,  #sick: 15     : ? + + + + + + + + ? + ? + + ? + + + + ?
In Step 5,  #sick: 19     : + + + + + + + + + + + + + + ? + + + + +
In Step 6,  #sick: 19     : + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + - +
In Step 7,  #sick: 17     : + + + - + + + + + + + + + + + - + - +
In Step 8,  #sick: 14     : + + + - + + + + - + - + - + + - + - +
In Step 9,  #sick: 5      : + - - - - - - - - + - + - - + - - - - +
In Step 10, #sick: 1      : - - - - - - - - - - - - - - + - - - - -
In Step 11, #sick: 0      : - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
```

In this test, the number of people interacted with is a constant number of 6 people, and the number determining infection is random with every encounter but there is a 20% chance of infection with each interaction. For readability, there are only 20 people in this population. With zero vaccinations, it takes 11 days for everyone to get sick and recover.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 2

```
What size should the population be?
20
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(0<=p<=1)
0.2
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(0<=v<=1)
.25
Size of population: 20
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : ? ? ? + v ? v ? ? ? ? ? v v v ? ? ? ? ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 2      : ? ? ? + v ? v ? ? ? ? ? v v v ? ? ? + ?
In Step 3,  #sick: 4      : ? ? ? + v ? v ? + ? ? ? v v v ? ? ? + +
In Step 4,  #sick: 5      : ? ? + + v ? v ? + ? ? ? v v v ? ? ? + +
In Step 5,  #sick: 9      : ? + + + v ? v ? + ? + ? v v v ? + + + +
In Step 6,  #sick: 13     : + + + - v + v + + + + + v v v ? + + + +
In Step 7,  #sick: 12     : + + + - v + v + + + + + v v v ? + + - +
In Step 8,  #sick: 11     : + + + - v + v + - + + + v v v + + + - -
In Step 9,  #sick: 10     : + + - - v + v + - + + + v v v + + + - -
```

```

In Step 10, #sick: 6      : + - - - v + v + - + - + v v v + - - - -
In Step 11, #sick: 1      : - - - - v - v - - - - - v v v + - - - -
In Step 12, #sick: 1      : - - - - v - v - - - - - v v v + - - - -
In Step 13, #sick: 0      : - - - - v - v - - - - - v v v - - - - -

```

In this test, the population, amount of interactions, and probability of infection remains constant from the last test, however now 25% of the population is vaccinated. In this case it takes 13 days for the disease to run its course. The amount of days surprisingly increased with an increase in the percentage of those vaccinated.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 3

```

What size should the population be?
20
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.2
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(o<=v<=1)
.5
Size of population: 20
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : v v v ? ? ? v + ? v ? v v ? ? v v ? ? v
In Step 2,  #sick: 2      : v v v ? ? ? v + ? v ? v v ? ? v v ? + v
In Step 3,  #sick: 5      : v v v + ? + v + + v ? v v ? ? v v ? + v
In Step 4,  #sick: 8      : v v v + + + v + + v + v v ? ? v v + + v
In Step 5,  #sick: 10     : v v v + + + v + + v + v v + + v v + + v
In Step 6,  #sick: 9      : v v v + + + v - + v + v v + + v v + + v
In Step 7,  #sick: 8      : v v v + + + v - + v + v v + + v v + - v
In Step 8,  #sick: 5      : v v v - + - v - - v + v v + + v v + - v
In Step 9,  #sick: 2      : v v v - - - v - - v - v v + + v v - - v
In Step 10, #sick: 0      : v v v - - - v - - v - v v - - v v - - v

```

In this test case, everything again stays the same but the percent vaccinated is now 50%. The disease now only takes 10 days to run its course, meaning now the total days are beginning to decrease.

TEST SAMPLE OUTPUT 4

```

What size should the population be?
20
How long should the infection last?
5
What is the probability of infection?(o<=p<=1)
0.2
What is the percent of the population vaccinated?(o<=v<=1)
.75
Size of population: 20
In Step 1,  #sick: 1      : v v ? v v v v v v v v v ? v + v ? v v ?
In Step 2,  #sick: 2      : v v ? v v v v v v v v v ? v + v ? v v +
In Step 3,  #sick: 3      : v v ? v v v v v v v v v + v + v ? v v +
In Step 4,  #sick: 4      : v v + v v v v v v v v v + v + v ? v v +
In Step 5,  #sick: 4      : v v + v v v v v v v v v + v + v ? v v +

```

```

In Step 6,  #sick: 3      : v v + v v v v v v v v v + v - v ? v v +
In Step 7,  #sick: 2      : v v + v v v v v v v v v + v - v ? v v -
In Step 8,  #sick: 1      : v v + v v v v v v v v v - v - v ? v v -
In Step 9,  #sick: 0      : v v - v v v v v v v v v - v - v ? v v -

```

Now the percentage of vaccinations is raised to 75% and it takes 9 days to run its course, and 1 person who wasn't vaccinated escaped ever getting the disease. This is less but very similar to the 50% vaccinated test case.

The general idea is that there is a rise in the total days as the percentage of people vaccinated increases, until it reaches a peak and decreases. In order to demonstrate this, I ran a main method for loop which ran from 0% vaccinated to .99% vaccinated increasing 0.01% each time, and running that test case with those given parameters 10 times in order to get a data set. I then plotted this data on a scatter plot. I will just post the graphs in this writeup as the tables are 1000 cells each and would take many pages by themselves. The raw data used is located in the file "excelsheet with data.xlsx" and can be looked at there for proof of the data used in these models.

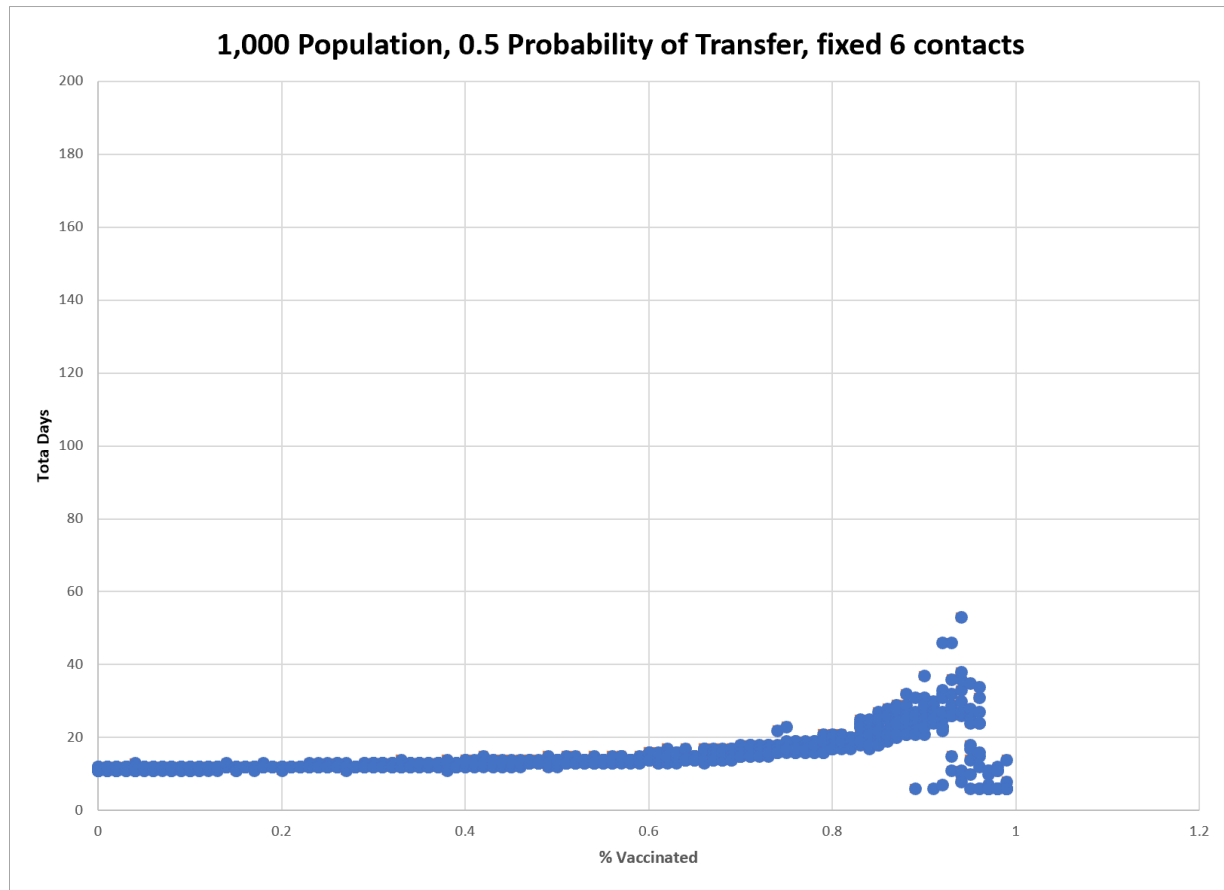


Figure 1.1 A scatter plot of data using a fixed population of 1000, probability of transfer at 0.5 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01

As shown in *Figure 1.1*, the plotted data has a function comparing the total days the virus takes vs. the % vaccinated which appears exponential until it reaches a peak where it then dives off. The y intercept, meaning how long the virus takes to infect everyone, is around 11. The peak occurs around 94% vaccinated. The y axis goes from 0 to 200 in order to compare to the next two models.

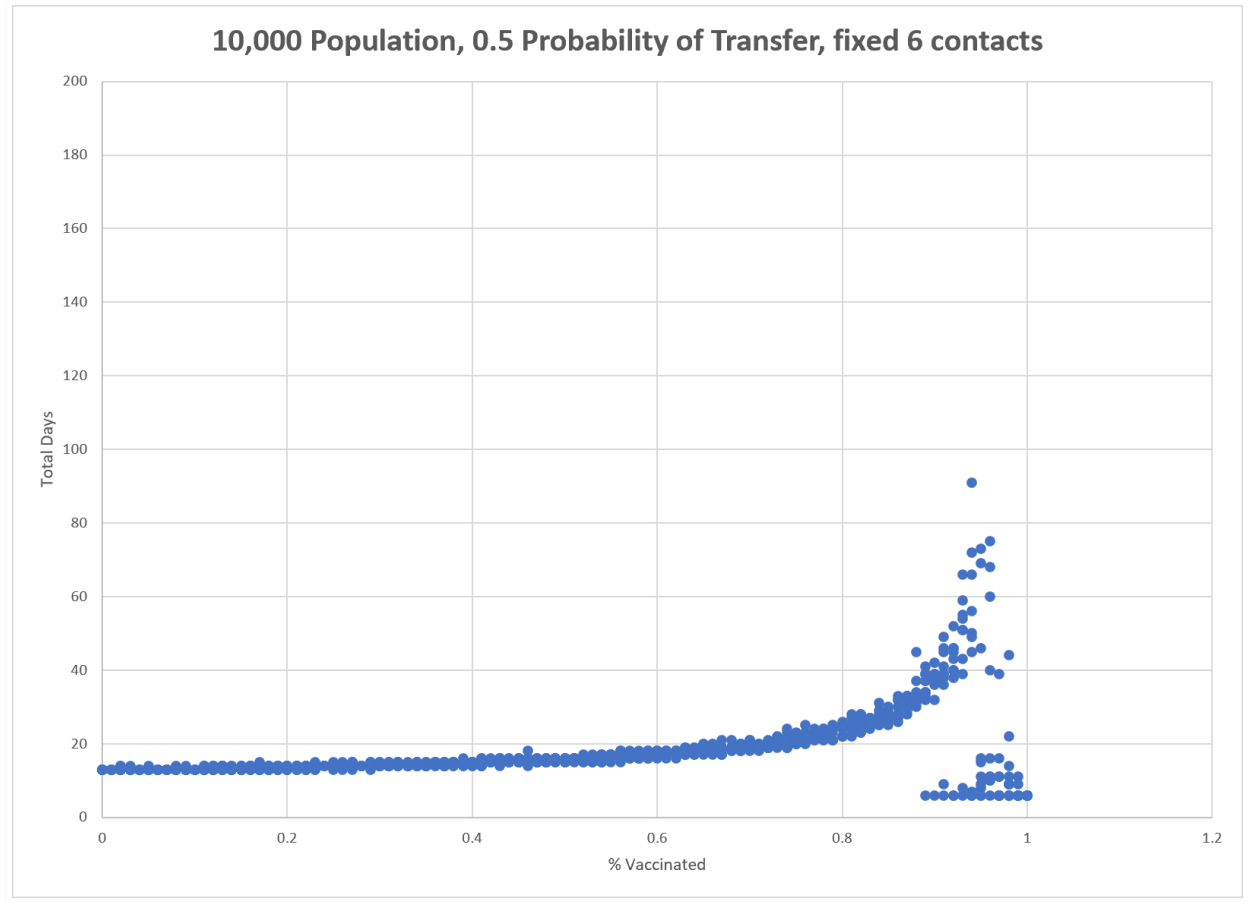


Figure 1.2 A scatter plot of data using a fixed population of 10000, probability of transfer at 0.5 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01 (Done in Excel)

As shown in *Figure 1.2*, the plotted data has a function comparing the total days the virus takes vs. the % vaccinated which again appears exponential until it reaches a peak where it then dives off. The y intercept is around 13. The peak occurs around 95% vaccinated. As compared to *Figure 1.1*, the y intercept and peak end up much higher on the y axis, which makes sense as there are more people so it takes longer for the virus to finish taking its course.

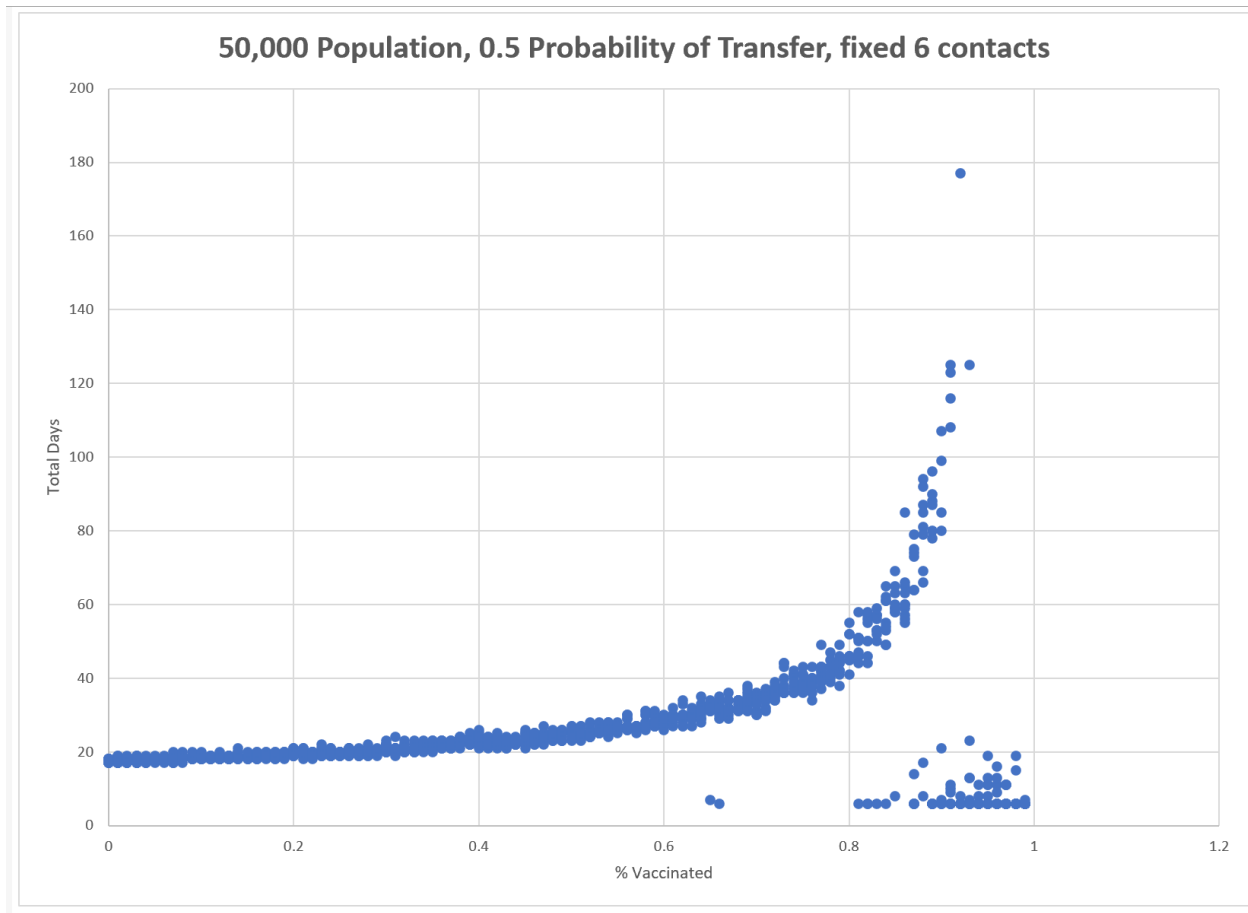


Figure 1.3 A scatter plot of data using a fixed population of 50000, probability of transfer at 0.5 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01 (Done in Excel)

As shown in *Figure 1.3*, the plotted data has a function comparing the total days the virus takes vs. the % vaccinated which again appears exponential until it reaches a peak where it then dives off. The y intercept is around 18. The peak occurs around 93% vaccinated. As compared to *Figure 1.1* and *Figure 1.2*, the y intercept is higher and peak is incredibly higher.

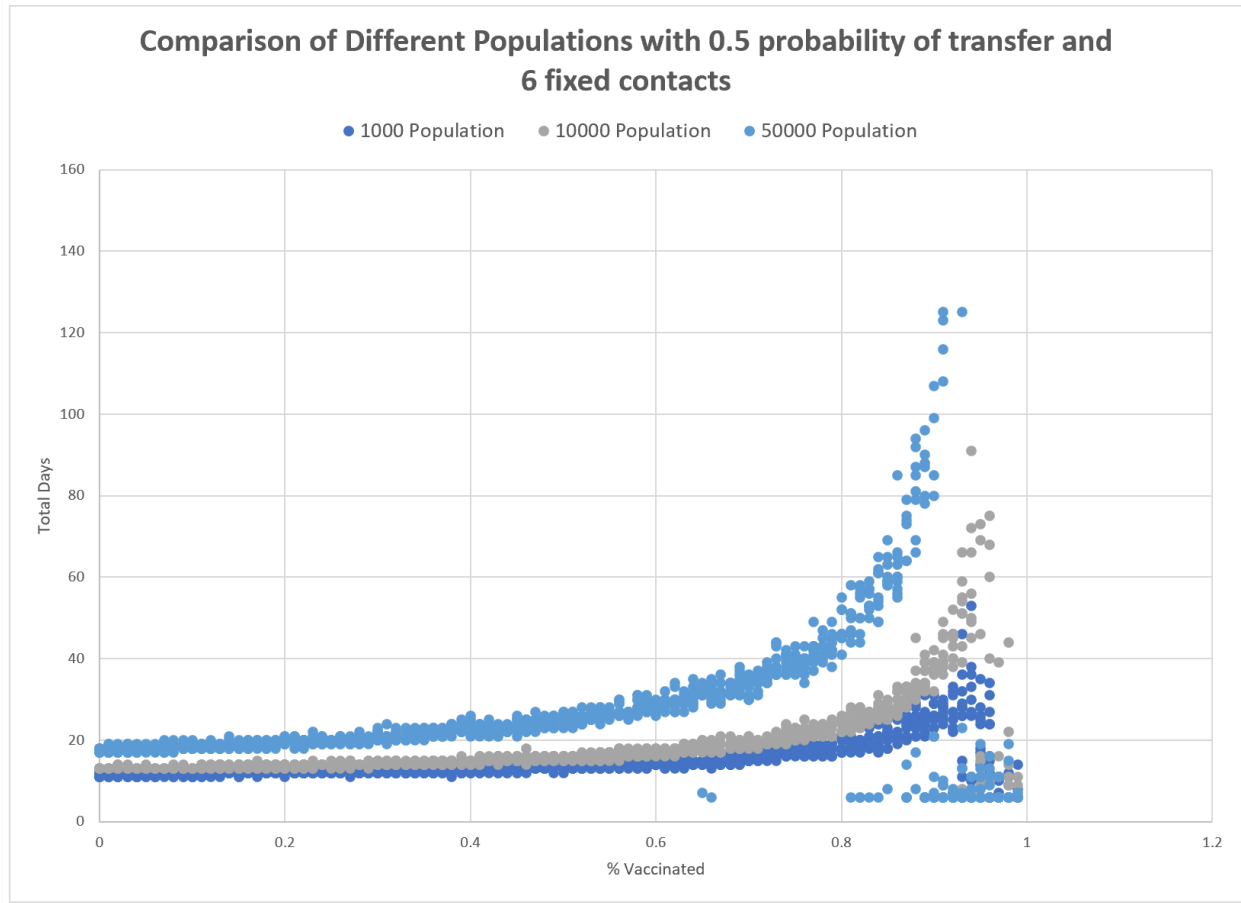


Figure 1.4 A scatter plot of data using probability of transfer at 0.5 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01, showing 1,000 population, 10,000 population, and 50,000 population overlaid to show the comparison (Done in Excel)

As seen in *Figure 1.4*, for a general function comparing the total number of days to the % vaccinated with a fixed population, probability of transfer, and number of contacts, we know that the peak's height depends on the size of the population. Larger population correlates to higher peak and higher y intercept. Logically, the larger the population the longer it will take for the disease to spread throughout it completely. They all peak around the same % vaccinated, close to 94%, so it can be assumed that part of the function is based upon the probability of transfer, as in these test cases they are all the same.

Now to compare how this function changes with regard to the probability of transfer.

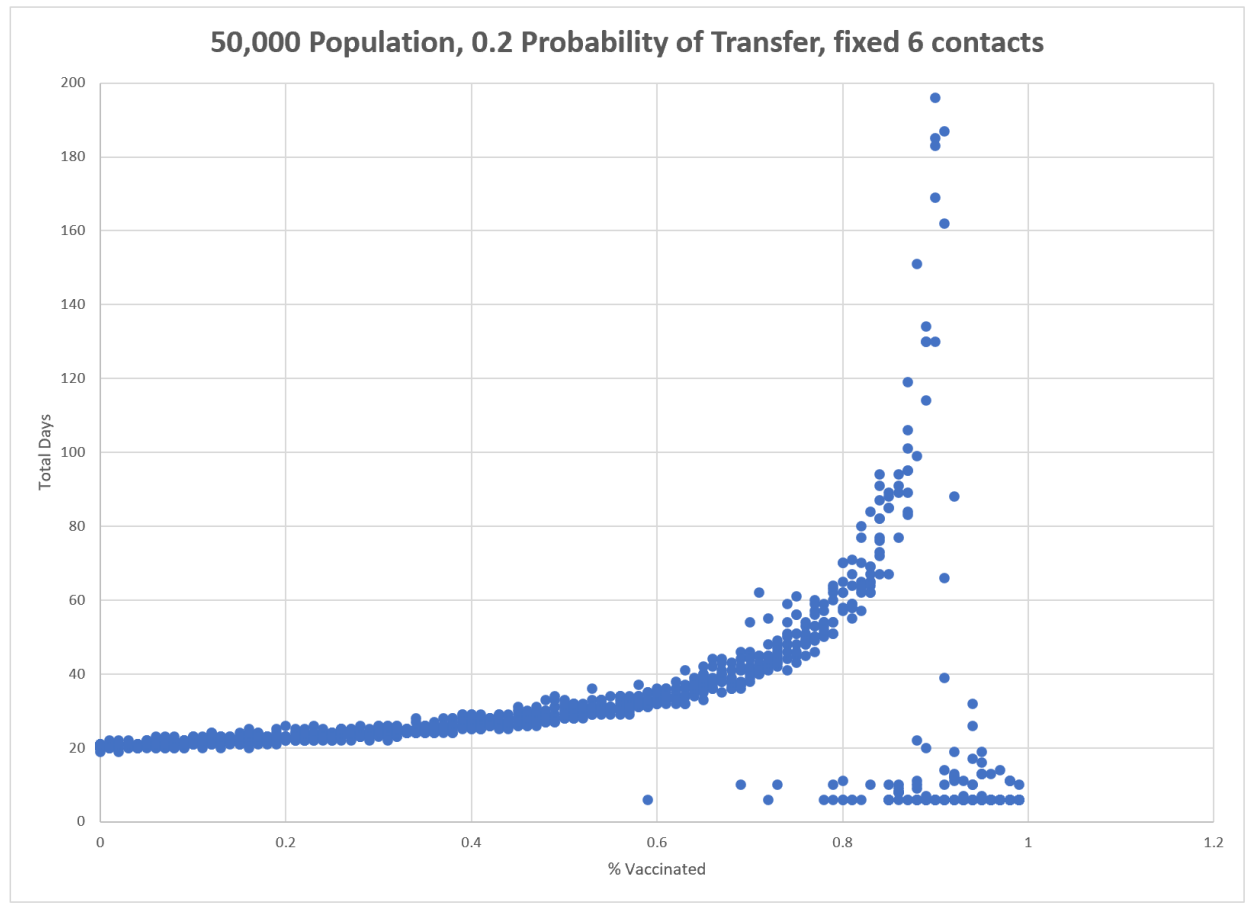


Figure 1.5 A scatter plot of data using a fixed population of 50000, probability of transfer at 0.2 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01 (Done in Excel)

As shown in *Figure 1.5*, the plotted data has a function comparing the total days the virus takes vs. the % vaccinated which again appears exponential until it reaches a peak where it then dives off. The y intercept is around 20. The peak occurs around 89% vaccinated. As compared to *Figure 1.3*, the y intercept is higher and peak is further to the left on the x axis. A lower probability of transfer means it will take longer for the virus to spread, so this increased y intercept makes sense. As for the shift in the peak, this can be accounted for the lower probability of transfer as well. Less % of the population needs to be vaccinated if a virus has a lower degree of infectiousness.

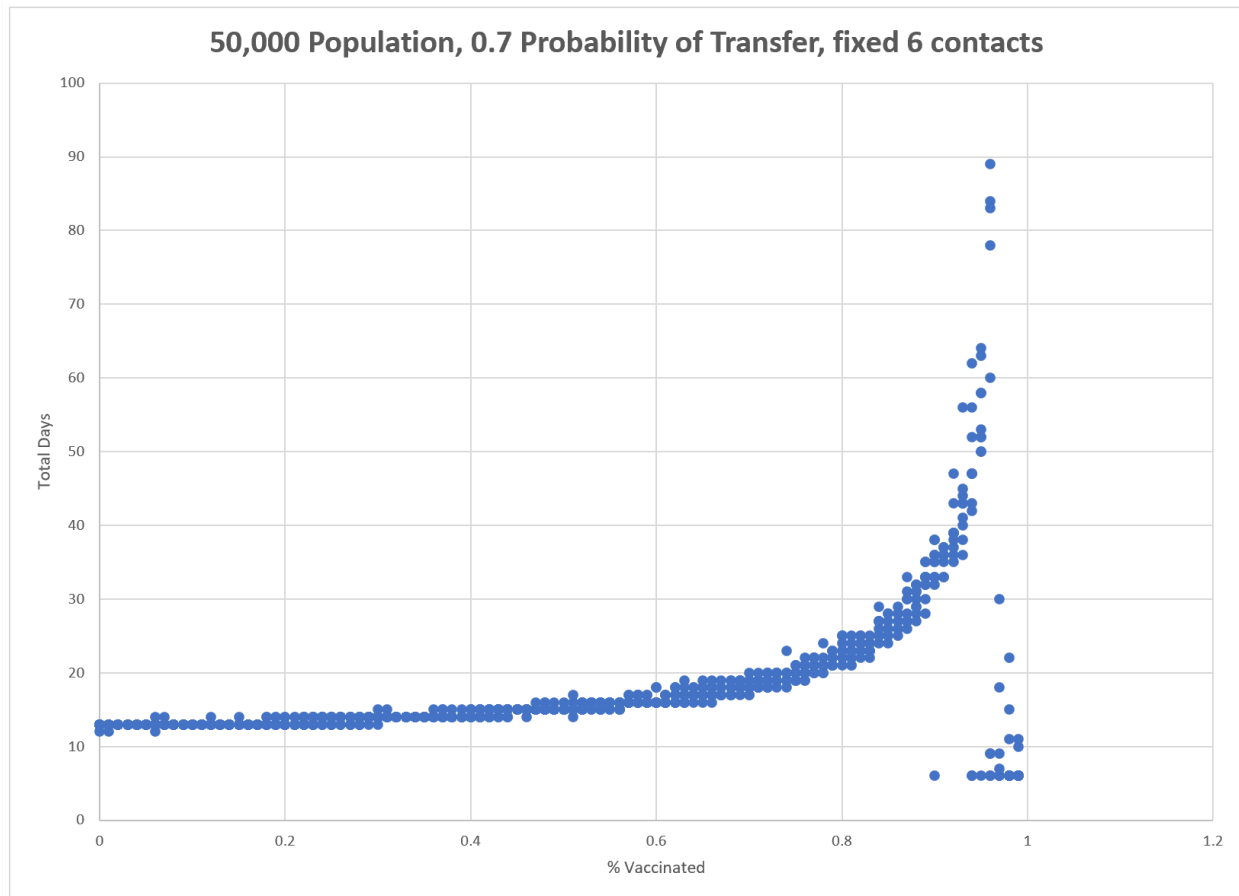


Figure 1.6 A scatter plot of data using a fixed population of 50000, probability of transfer at 0.7 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01 (Done in Excel)

As shown in *Figure 1.6*, the plotted data has a function comparing the total days the virus takes vs. the % vaccinated which again appears exponential until it reaches a peak where it then dives off. The y intercept is around 13. The peak occurs around 96% vaccinated. As compared to *Figure 1.3 and 1.5*, the y intercept is lower and peak is further to the right on the x axis. A higher probability of transfer means it will take less time for the virus to spread, so this decreased y intercept makes sense. A greater % of the population needs to be vaccinated if a virus has a higher degree of infectiousness, which accounts for the rightward shift of the peak.

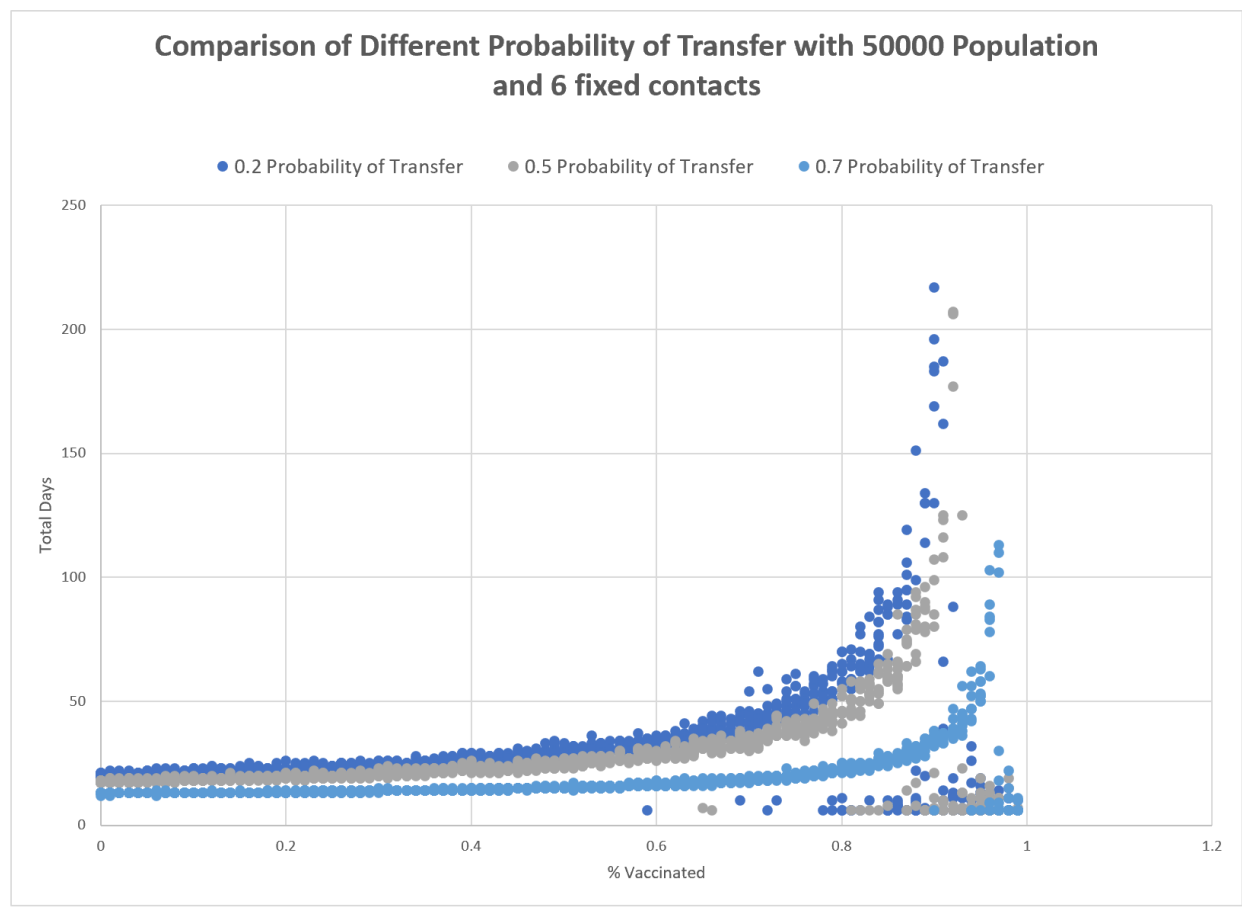


Figure 1.7 A scatter plot of data using population of 50,000 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated by 0.01, showing 0.2 probability of transfer, 0.5 probability of transfer, and 0.7 probability of transfer overlaid to show the comparison (Done in Excel)

As seen in *Figure 1.7*, by comparing all three of these, it can be concluded that a higher probability of transfer means a higher % vaccinated for the peak and a lower y intercept, meaning less days for the virus to run if no one was vaccinated and everyone got infected.

Now the overall shape of this function must be accounted for. Why does it appear to follow an exponential base function before reaching a peak and dropping very quickly? I can infer that this is because at lower % vaccinations, an increase in the % vaccination just means the virus takes longer to spread, as more people with the vaccine means less possibilities for infection. This rises until it reaches a peak, which I will interpret as the percent needed to reach “herd immunity”. That is, once the population reaches a certain threshold of people with the vaccine, it becomes harder for the virus to spread at all as so many people are vaccinated, that some people escape getting sick at all. This is why there is such a steep drop off.

Now the concept of herd immunity will be analyzed.

In order to find data to plot to find the percentage of vaccination that is needed for at least 95% probability non-vaccinated people won't get sick as a function of the contagiousness of the disease, I needed to adjust the main method code. Here is the code:

```
int main(){
    int size, days;
    double prob, percent_vac;
    cout << "What size should the population be?" << endl;
    cin >> size;
    cout << "How long should the infection last?" << endl;
    cin >> days;

    cout << "Size of population: " << size << endl;
    srand((unsigned) time(0));
    for(double p=0; p<=0.99; p=p+0.01){
        for(double m=0; m<=1; m=m+0.01){
            int survived =0;
            for(int i=0; i<100; i++){
                Population pop = Population(size);
                pop.set_days_sick(days);
                pop.set_probability_of_transfer(p);
                pop.set_percent_vaccination(m);
                int step = 1;
                for ( ; ; step++) {
                    if(step!=1)
                        pop.Population::update();
                    if (pop.Population::is_stable())
                        break;
                }
                if(pop.count_healthy()!=0)
                    survived++;
            }
            if(survived>=95){
                cout << m<< " space " <<p<< " space " <<survived << endl;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```


Essentially what it does is it loops over every possible combination of probability of transfer $0 \leq p \leq 1$ and % vaccinated $0 \leq v \leq 1$ in increments of 0.1, and breaks the loop once it gets $\geq 95\%$ probability that a non vaccinated person won't get sick for that given probability of transfer. This way I can plot the function, and it should be any % vaccination greater than or equal to that function will generally result in herd immunity.

I ran this with a population of 10,000 and a fixed amount of contacts at 6.

As there's significantly less data points than the other model as only the minimum values were outputted, Here is a data table:

Probability of Transfer	%Vaccinated	Probability of Herd Immunity	Probability of Transfer	%Vaccinated	Probability of Herd Immunity
0	0	100	0.5	0.55	96
0.01	0	100	0.51	0.54	96
0.02	0	100	0.52	0.58	95
0.03	0	100	0.53	0.58	98
0.04	0	100	0.54	0.58	97
0.05	0	100	0.55	0.6	98
0.06	0	100	0.56	0.61	99
0.07	0	100	0.57	0.61	95
0.08	0	100	0.58	0.62	96
0.09	0	100	0.59	0.63	96
0.1	0	100	0.6	0.64	97
0.11	0	100	0.61	0.65	97
0.12	0	100	0.62	0.66	98
0.13	0	100	0.63	0.66	98
0.14	0	100	0.64	0.66	97
0.15	0	100	0.65	0.67	97
0.16	0	100	0.66	0.68	98
0.17	0	100	0.67	0.68	96
0.18	0	100	0.68	0.69	98
0.19	0	100	0.69	0.69	95
0.21	0	100	0.7	0.69	95
0.21	0	100	0.71	0.7	97
0.22	0	100	0.72	0.7	96

0.23	0	100	0.73	0.71	99
0.24	0	95	0.74	0.72	98
0.25	0	97	0.75	0.71	95
0.26	0.05	96	0.76	0.71	95
0.27	0.1	97	0.77	0.73	98
0.28	0.12	96	0.78	0.73	97
0.29	0.16	97	0.79	0.74	98
0.3	0.19	97	0.8	0.75	100
0.31	0.23	96	0.81	0.74	97
0.32	0.24	95	0.82	0.75	99
0.33	0.28	98	0.83	0.76	99
0.34	0.29	96	0.84	0.75	95
0.35	0.33	99	0.85	0.76	98
0.36	0.36	96	0.86	0.77	100
0.37	0.34	96	0.87	0.75	95
0.38	0.38	97	0.88	0.77	98
0.39	0.4	95	0.89	0.78	100
0.4	0.41	96	0.9	0.77	97
0.41	0.42	96	0.91	0.77	95
0.42	0.44	96	0.92	0.78	96
0.43	0.46	96	0.93	0.77	95
0.44	0.49	97	0.94	0.78	95
0.45	0.48	97	0.95	0.79	99
0.46	0.49	96	0.96	0.79	97
0.47	0.52	96	0.97	0.8	99
0.48	0.54	99	0.98	0.79	96
0.49	0.54	97			

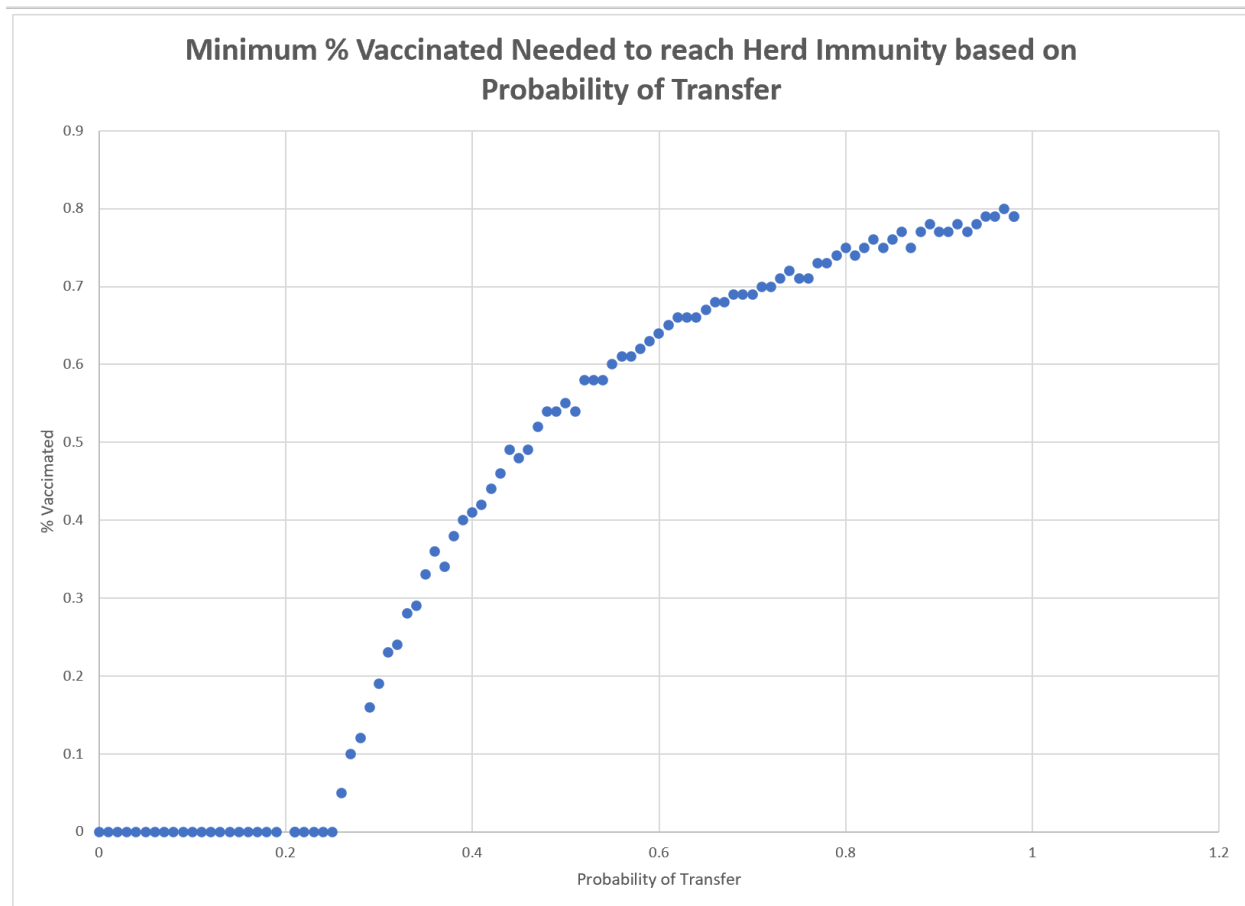


Figure 2.1 A scatter plot of data using population of 10,000 and contacts at 6, incrementing % vaccinated and probability of transfer by 0.01, showing the first data points for the given probability of transfer that reach $\geq 95\%$ probability of achieving herd immunity (Done in Excel)

As shown in *Figure 2.1*, the percentage of vaccination that is needed for at least 95% probability non-vaccinated people won't get sick as a function of the probability of transfer has a logarithmic relation. A higher probability of transfer means a higher % vaccinated needed for herd immunity, but the higher the probability of transfer is, the less the increase of % vaccinated is needed. This makes sense as once you reach a certain % vaccinated it becomes harder for the virus to travel among the population. Something important to note about this function is that this is only the minimum or threshold needed, and should be treated as the % vaccinated to achieve herd immunity per each probability of transfer is \geq this model.

Overall, while this model has some limitations, it is able to generally display the movement of an infectious disease at the basic level, enough to produce functions to see how the virus behaves given changes in certain parameters.