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Parameter fitting or Calibration.

Crucial step in modeling (machine learning). Theory  $\rightarrow$  practice.

Compartment models (linear) \_\_\_ to functions that are sums of exponentials

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t}$$
  
=  $f(t, c_1, c_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  (1)

Given training data  $\{t_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^N$ If there was only 1 exponential

$$x = c_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} \tag{2}$$

Linear:  $\ln x = -\lambda_1 t + \ln c_1$ 

- 1. Closest solution:  $A^T A \vec{y} = A^T \vec{b}$
- 2. Minimize the sum of squares of the errors (SSE)

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ -\lambda t_i + b - \ln x_i \right]^2$$

Could try

$$\min SSE = \min \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x(t_i) - x_i)^2$$
$$= F(c_1, \lambda_1, c_2, \lambda_2)$$

Alternate method:

## Exponential peeling

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} \qquad \lambda_x > 0$$
(3)

Assume  $|\lambda_2| > |\lambda_1|$ .

If  $t \gg 1$ :  $x(t) \approx c_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t}$  i.e.  $e^{-\lambda_2 t}$ ...

x(t) is asymptotic to  $c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}$ 

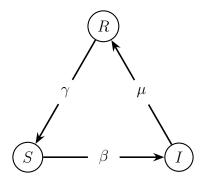


Figure 1: SIRS Model

Let S, I, R be fractions (already sealed) (i.e. S + I + R = 1)

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI + \gamma R$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \mu I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \mu I - \gamma R$$

$$\frac{dS}{d\tau} = -R_0 SI + c(1 - I - S)$$

$$= F(S, 1)$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\tau} = R_0 SI - I$$

$$= G(S, 1)$$

where  $\tau = \mu t$ ,  $R_0 = \frac{\beta}{\mu}$ ,  $c = \frac{\gamma}{\mu}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= dN - \beta \frac{I}{N} S - dS \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta \frac{I}{N} S - \mu I - dI \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \mu I - \gamma R - dR \end{aligned}$$

## Next COVID Model - SEIR

E = Exposed - latent infection period

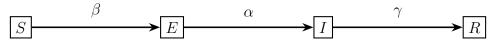


Figure 2: SEIR Model

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta IS, \qquad S(0) = S_0$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta IS - \alpha E, \qquad E(0) = E_0$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \alpha E - \gamma I, \qquad I(0) = I_0$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$

Conservation Law: S + E + I + R = 1