Modeling Zombies and Infection

Ricky Marske and Steven Rosendahl

A Simple Model

• Population decay can be modeled by

$$y = a(1-r)^x$$

Population decay can be modeled by

$$y = a(1-r)^{x}$$

• a : Initial amount of population

Population decay can be modeled by

$$y = a(1-r)^{x}$$

- a : Initial amount of population
- r : Decay rate

Population decay can be modeled by

$$y = a(1 - r)^{x}$$

- a : Initial amount of population
- r : Decay rate
- x : The amount of time that has passed

 Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model
 - ullet Size of the population as $t o \infty$.

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model
 - Size of the population as $t \to \infty$.
 - ullet Let S_{∞} be final size of susceptible population

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model
 - Size of the population as $t \to \infty$.
 - Let S_{∞} be final size of susceptible population
 - ullet Let I_{∞} be final size of infected population

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model
 - Size of the population as $t \to \infty$.
 - Let S_{∞} be final size of susceptible population
 - Let I_{∞} be final size of infected population
 - Let R_{∞} be final size of removed population

- Population decay model is a good starting point, but is not strong enough to model zombie outbreak
- Final size population model
 - Size of the population as $t \to \infty$.
 - Let S_{∞} be final size of susceptible population
 - Let I_{∞} be final size of infected population
 - Let R_{∞} be final size of removed population
 - Left with the system

$$\begin{cases} S' = -\beta(t)SI \\ I' = \beta(t)SI - vI \\ R' = vI \end{cases}$$

Adding Complexity

• In the initial model, we assumed

- In the initial model, we assumed
 - 1. Non-Infected would have no response to infected

- In the initial model, we assumed
 - 1. Non-Infected would have no response to infected
 - 2. No one was immune

- In the initial model, we assumed
 - 1. Non-Infected would have no response to infected
 - 2. No one was immune
 - 3. No one could survive the virus or be cured

- In the initial model, we assumed
 - 1. Non-Infected would have no response to infected
 - 2. No one was immune
 - 3. No one could survive the virus or be cured

We will look at each one of these additional features individually

• The heat equation can be used to model the spread of zombies

- The heat equation can be used to model the spread of zombies
- Happens when humans randomly flee from zombies

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}(x,t) = D \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2}(x,t)$$
 (the partial differential equation)

- The heat equation can be used to model the spread of zombies
- Happens when humans randomly flee from zombies

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}(x,t) = D \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2}(x,t)$$
 (the partial differential equation)

$$Z(x,0) = \begin{cases} Z_0 & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (the initial condition)

- The heat equation can be used to model the spread of zombies
- Happens when humans randomly flee from zombies

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}(x,t) = D \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2}(x,t)$$
 (the partial differential equation)

$$Z(x,0) = \begin{cases} Z_0 & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (the initial condition)

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(0,t) = 0 = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(L,t)$$
 (zero-flux boundary condition)

7

- The heat equation can be used to model the spread of zombies
- Happens when humans randomly flee from zombies

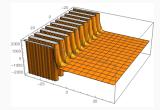
$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}(x,t) = D \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2}(x,t)$$
 (the partial differential equation)

$$Z(x,0) = \begin{cases} Z_0 & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (the initial condition)

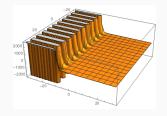
$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(0,t) = 0 = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}(L,t)$$
 (zero-flux boundary condition)

$$Z(x,t) = \frac{Z_0}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2Z_0}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) e^{\left(-\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 Dt\right)}$$

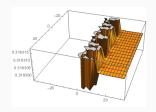
7



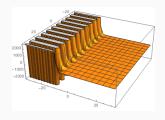
$$n = 1$$

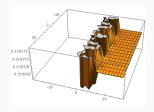


$$n = 1$$



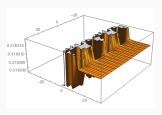
$$n = 100$$



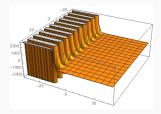


$$n = 1$$

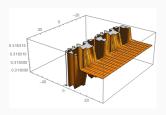




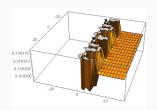
$$n = 500$$



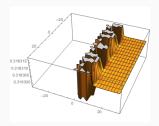
$$n = 1$$



$$n = 500$$



$$n = 100$$



$$n = 1000$$

• Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected
 - Prevalent in a zombie scenario

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected
 - Prevalent in a zombie scenario
 - Twitch.tv provides a real life example of this

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected
 - Prevalent in a zombie scenario
 - Twitch.tv provides a real life example of this
 - Popular users are like the groups of non-infected

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected
 - Prevalent in a zombie scenario
 - Twitch.tv provides a real life example of this
 - Popular users are like the groups of non-infected
 - We can analyze what happens when these large groups of non-infected are suddenly hit with the zombie virus

- Humans will have a natural response to virus outbreak
 - One reaction may be to form groups away from the infected
 - Prevalent in a zombie scenario
 - Twitch.tv provides a real life example of this
 - Popular users are like the groups of non-infected
 - We can analyze what happens when these large groups of non-infected are suddenly hit with the zombie virus
- This behavior can be modeled using NetLogo

NetLogo Zombie Model

• Four different scenarios

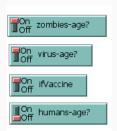
- Four different scenarios
 - 1. Zombies age and die

- Four different scenarios
 - 1. Zombies age and die
 - 2. Virus dying out in carriers

- Four different scenarios
 - 1. Zombies age and die
 - 2. Virus dying out in carriers
 - 3. Vaccination combating virus

- Four different scenarios
 - 1. Zombies age and die
 - 2. Virus dying out in carriers
 - 3. Vaccination combating virus
 - 4. Humans dying from old age

- Four different scenarios
 - 1. Zombies age and die
 - 2. Virus dying out in carriers
 - 3. Vaccination combating virus
 - 4. Humans dying from old age





• We created a program to "infect" twitch users

- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users

- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected

- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected
 - 3. Look through all the infected users

- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected
 - 3. Look through all the infected users
 - If the user is streaming, then infect all their viewers in their chat

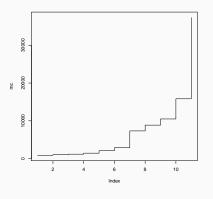
- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected
 - 3. Look through all the infected users
 - If the user is streaming, then infect all their viewers in their chat
 - 4. Repeat indefinitely

- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected
 - 3. Look through all the infected users
 - If the user is streaming, then infect all their viewers in their chat
 - 4. Repeat indefinitely
- We expect to see bursts of infected after lulls of no infected

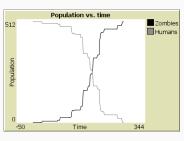
- We created a program to "infect" twitch users
 - 1. Start with initial user/users
 - 2. Mark all users in that chat as infected
 - 3. Look through all the infected users
 - If the user is streaming, then infect all their viewers in their chat
 - 4. Repeat indefinitely
- We expect to see bursts of infected after lulls of no infected
- This can be modeled by

$$y = 3122.33 + 0.580e^{x}$$

Data From Twitch



Data From NetLogo



• The time at which a cure is introduced affects the model

- The time at which a cure is introduced affects the model
- Can be represented by a wave equation:

$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

- The time at which a cure is introduced affects the model
- Can be represented by a wave equation:

$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

• To show the offset, we have

$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = \zeta$$

- The time at which a cure is introduced affects the model
- Can be represented by a wave equation:

$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

• To show the offset, we have

$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = \zeta$$

ullet ζ represents the time offset

- The time at which a cure is introduced affects the model
- Can be represented by a wave equation:

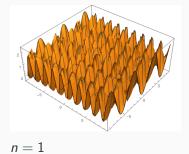
$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

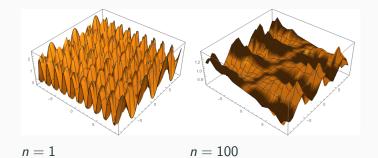
• To show the offset, we have

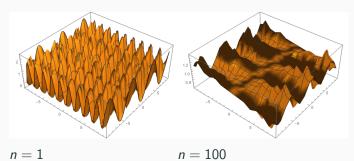
$$u_{tt} - k^2 u_{xx} = \zeta$$

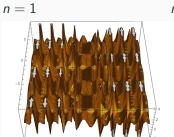
- ullet ζ represents the time offset
- This yields the solution

$$u(x,t) = \zeta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (k_1 \sin t + k_2 \cos t) \sin n\pi x$$

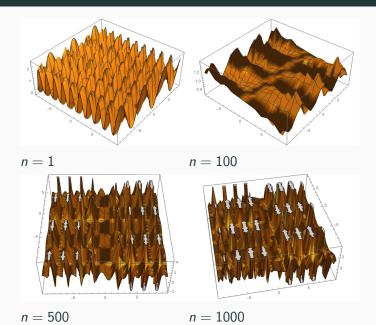








n = 500



$$u(x,t) = \zeta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (k_1 \sin t + k_2 \cos t) \sin n\pi x$$

 \bullet There is a saddle regardless of ζ

$$u(x,t) = \zeta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (k_1 \sin t + k_2 \cos t) \sin n\pi x$$

- ullet There is a saddle regardless of ζ
- The system will move towards the saddle no matter what

References