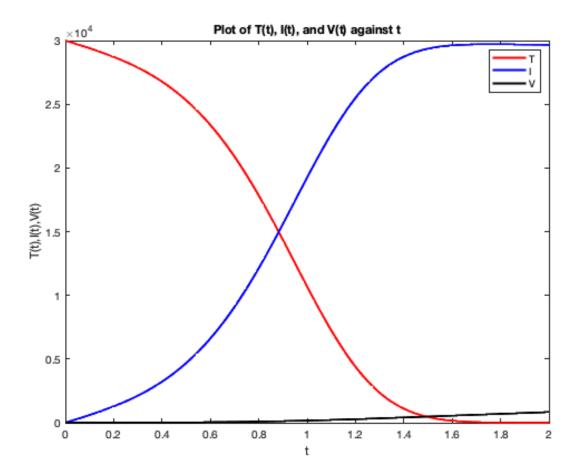
```
clc
clear all
close all
% We degine two functions, one that takes the ODE and one that implements %
% the numerical scheme. Some of the variables used in this code are:
% I : represents the infected cells
% V : represents the Influenza virus
% T : represents the epithelial cells of the respiratory tract.
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% In other to ensure the stability and accuracy of our numerical scheme,
% we need h to be small. From literature, it take between 1 to 4 days to
% fall sick after being infected by an influza
  (source: https://www.healthline.com/health/flu-incubation-period). Thus
% we take h=1/(24*4) where 24 refers to the number of hours in a day.
Sec.
T0=30000; I0=0; V0=10;
z0=[T0,I0,V0];
a=0;b=2;h=1/(24*4);
beta=0.02;delta=0.01;p=0.025;c=0.05;
[z,t]=Nscheme(a,b,h,z0);
T=z(:,1); I=z(:,2); V=z(:,3);
plot(t,T,'r',LineWidth=2), hold on
plot(t,I,'b',LineWidth=2)
plot(t,V,'k',LineWidth=2)
xlabel('t')
ylabel('T(t),I(t),V(t)')
legend('T','I','V')
title('Plot of T(t), I(t), and V(t) against t')
function [z,t]=Nscheme(a,b,h,z0)
t=a:h:b;
N=length(t);
z=zeros(N,length(z0));
z(1,:)=z0; % Initial values
a_21=1/2; a_32=1/2; a_31=0; a_41=0;a_42=0;a_43=1;
```

```
for i=1:N-1
   e1=z(i,:);
   e2=e1+h*a_21*f(t(i),e1);
   e3=e1+h*(a_31*f(t(i),e1)+a_32*f(t(i)+c2*h,e2));
   e4=e1+h*(a_41*f(t(i),e1)+a_42*f(t(i)+c2*h,e2)+a_43*f(t(i)+c3*h,e3));
   z(i
+1,:)=e1+h*(b1*f(t(i),e1)+b2*f(t(i)+c2*h,e2)+b3*f(t(i)+c3*h,e3)+b4*f(t(i)+c4*h,e4));
end
function M=f(t,z)
% Assigning the elements of the vector z to their respective quantities
T=z(1); I=z(2); V=z(3);
% Function parameters
beta=0.02;delta=0.01;p=0.025;c=0.05;
% Rewriting equation 1
dTdt=-beta*T*V;
dIdt=beta*T*V-delta*I;
dVdt=p*I-c*V;
% A 1 by 3 vector to store the derivatives
M=cat(1,dTdt,dIdt,dVdt)';
end
```

c2=1/2; c3=1/2; c4=1; b1=1/6; b4=1/6; b2=1/3; b3=1/3;



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