

9 Feb 2021

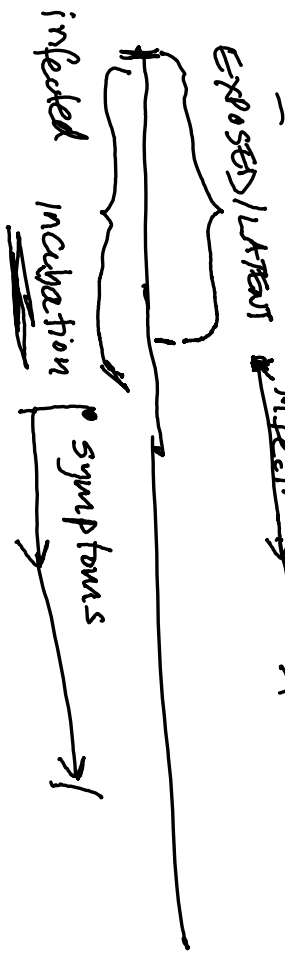
run linear regression
in exponential phase to get

r (exp growth rate).

$r = \beta - \gamma$ [SIR model!]

usually get γ from direct observation

$\frac{1}{\gamma}$ is infectious period \approx symptomatic period



r (estimated from log reg)

γ (directly observed)

look at data

estimating R_0 from data

S E I R



$$\beta = r + \gamma$$

$$R_0 = \frac{r + \gamma}{\gamma} = 1 + \frac{r}{\gamma}$$

4 Feb 2021

Levins:

more realism?

(don't want to assume SIR)

$r \rightarrow R_0$ without assuming SIR

Fuller-Lotka equation.

$$I(t) = \int_0^t \underbrace{I(t-\tau)}_{\text{rate of inf}} \underbrace{K(\tau)}_{\text{new people}} d\tau$$

Shows +?
eq 1

inf for time τ

$$I(0)e^{rt} = \int_0^t I(0)e^{r(t-\tau)} \cdot K(\tau) d\tau$$

$$1 = \int_0^t e^{-r\tau} K(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} K(\tau) = R_0$$

Euler-Lotka eqn

$$1 = \int_0^t e^{-rt} K(t) dt$$

$$1 = \int_0^t e^{-rt} R_0 g(z) dz$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} g(z) dz = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{R_0} = \int_0^t e^{-rt} g(z) dz$$

generation interval distribution

SIR: $g(z) = \gamma e^{-\gamma z}$

moment-generating functions

LAPLACE transformation

substitute $g(z) = \gamma e^{-\gamma z} \Rightarrow R_0 = 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}$

Gamma - DISTRIBUTION:

$$P(x) = \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma(a)}{S^a}}_{\text{normalization constant}} \underbrace{x^{a-1} e^{-x/S}}_{\text{exponential}}$$



normalization constant

$a = 1 \rightarrow$ exponential

$a > 1$ unimodal

$a \rightarrow \infty$ Normal (smaller σ)

$a < 1$ heavily tailed

$$R_0 = (1 + a \frac{\bar{G}}{S})^{1/a}$$

\uparrow mean
 \downarrow inf period