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**Mathematical modeling, optimal control and
complex network of epidemic models:
case study of COVID-19 in Portugal**

Cristiana J. Silva
(Researcher, cjoasilva@ua.pt)

Departamento de Matemática, Universidade de Aveiro
Centro de Investigação e Desenvolvimento em Matemática e Aplicações
(CIDMA), Universidade de Aveiro

Abstract In this talk, we propose a SAIRP mathematical model, for the transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2, given by a system of ordinary differential equations, which is fitted to the number of active infected individuals with COVID-19 in Portugal. We apply optimal control theory to the SAIRP model, to maximize the number of people returning to “normal life” and minimizing the number of active infected individuals with minimal economical costs while warranting a low level of hospitalizations.

After we generalize the SAIRP model, considering piecewise constant parameters, and construct a complex network of dynamical systems, in order to take into account the mobilities of individuals, which are known to play a decisive role in the dynamics of the epidemic. We prove the existence of pseudo-periodic solutions of the epidemic model and analyze its relation with multiple epidemic waves in COVID-19 pandemic. The model with piecewise constant parameters is calibrated in order to fit with the real data of the COVID-19 active infected individuals in six regions of Portugal mainland, namely Norte, Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo, Algarve and Pinhal Litoral. Through numerical simulations, we explore the effect

of the topology of the network on the dynamics of the epidemics (disposal of connections and coupling strength) and identify which type of topology minimizes the level of infection of the epidemic.

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Keywords: COVID-19, SAIRP model, optimal control, epidemic waves, piecewise constant parameters, pseudo-periodic solutions, complex network, Portugal case study

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