

(a)  $s+i=1$  because the entire population is divided into only two compartments: those who are susceptible and those who are infected. Together they make up 100% of the population.

(b)  $\frac{ds}{dt}$  is negative because the number of susceptible people in the population decreases as they become infected.

$\frac{di}{dt}$  is positive because the number of infectives increases as susceptible people become infected.

(c) The total rate of change is zero because the population remains constant in this model.

(d)  $\frac{di}{dt} = 0.6si$

since  $s+i=1$  then

$$\frac{di}{dt} = 0.6i(1-i)$$

(e)  $\frac{di}{dt} = 0.6i(1-i)$

$$\frac{1}{0.6i(1-i)} \frac{di}{dt} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{0.6i(1-i)} \frac{di}{dt} dt = \int 1 dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{0.6i(1-i)} di = \int 1 dt$$

$$\int \frac{5}{3i(1-i)} di = t$$

Partial fractions

$$\frac{5}{3i(1-i)} = \frac{A}{3i} + \frac{B}{1-i}$$

$$5 = A(1-i) + B3i$$

$$i=1, 5=3B, B=\frac{5}{3}$$

$$i=0, A=5$$

$$\int \frac{5}{3i(1-i)} di = t$$

$$\int \frac{5}{3i} + \frac{5}{3(1-i)} di = t$$

$$\frac{5}{3} \int \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{1-i} di = t$$

$$t = \frac{5}{3} \left[ \ln i + \frac{\ln|1-i|}{-1} + \ln A \right]$$

$$t = \frac{5}{3} \ln \left| \frac{Ai}{1-i} \right|$$

Initially  $t=0$ ,  $i=0.05$

$$0 = \frac{5}{3} \ln \left| \frac{A \cdot 0.05}{0.95} \right|$$

$$\frac{A}{19} = 1$$

$$A = 19$$

$$t = \frac{5}{3} \ln \left| \frac{19i}{1-i} \right|$$

$$\frac{3t}{5} = \ln \left| \frac{19i}{1-i} \right|$$

$$e^{\frac{3t}{5}} = \frac{19i}{1-i}$$

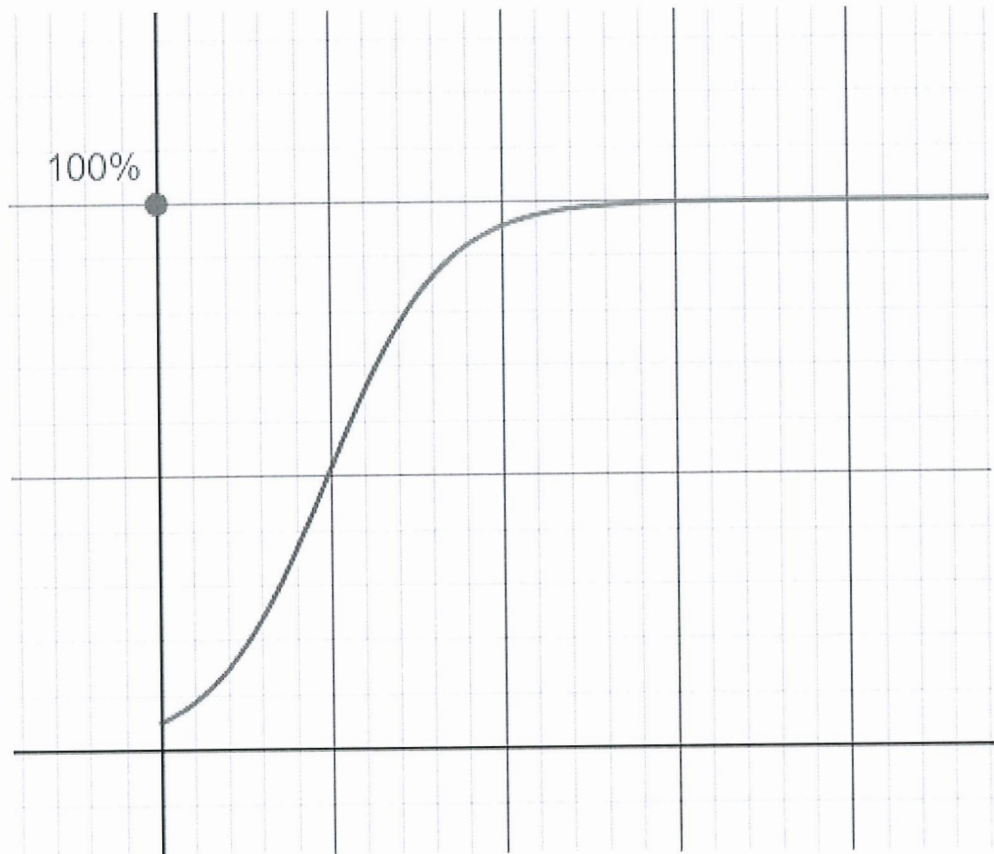
$$e^{\frac{3t}{5}} - i e^{\frac{3t}{5}} = 19i$$

$$e^{\frac{3t}{5}} = 19i + i e^{\frac{3t}{5}}$$

$$e^{\frac{3t}{5}} = i(19 + e^{\frac{3t}{5}})$$

$$i = \frac{e^{\frac{3t}{5}}}{19 + e^{\frac{3t}{5}}}$$

(f)



The graph shows that the infectives group increases from 5% of the population until 100% of the population is infected.