Generalized Contagion

Complex Networks, Course 303A, Spring, 2009

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Outline

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model

- Homogeneous version
- Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

Generalized contagion model

Basic questions about contagion

- How many types of contagion are there?
- How can we categorize real-world contagions?
- Can we connect models of disease-like and social contagion?
- Focus: mean field models.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized contagion model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized contagion model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized contagion model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized contagion model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

The standard SIR model [10]

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  2. I = Infective/Infectious
  3. R = Recovered or Removed or Refractory
- $S(t) + I(t) + R(t) = 1$
- Presumes random interactions (mass-action principle)
- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Presumes random interactions (mass-action principle)
- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Presumes random interactions (mass-action principle)
- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

The standard SIR model [10]

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- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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- Interactions are independent (no memory)
- Discrete and continuous time versions

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Mathematical Epidemiology (recap)

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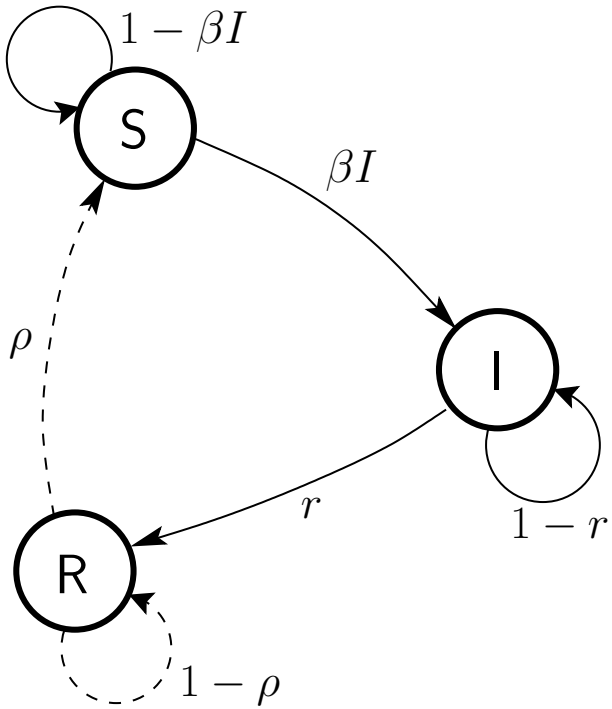
Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

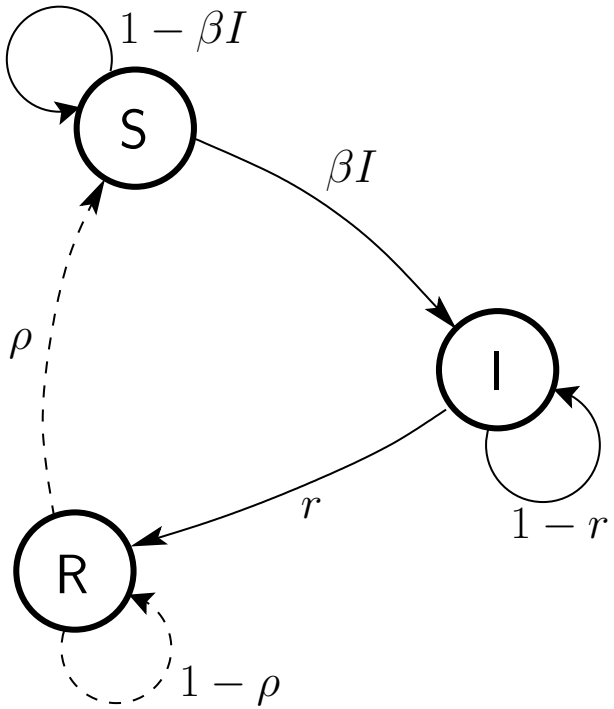
Discrete time automata example:



Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

Discrete time automata example:

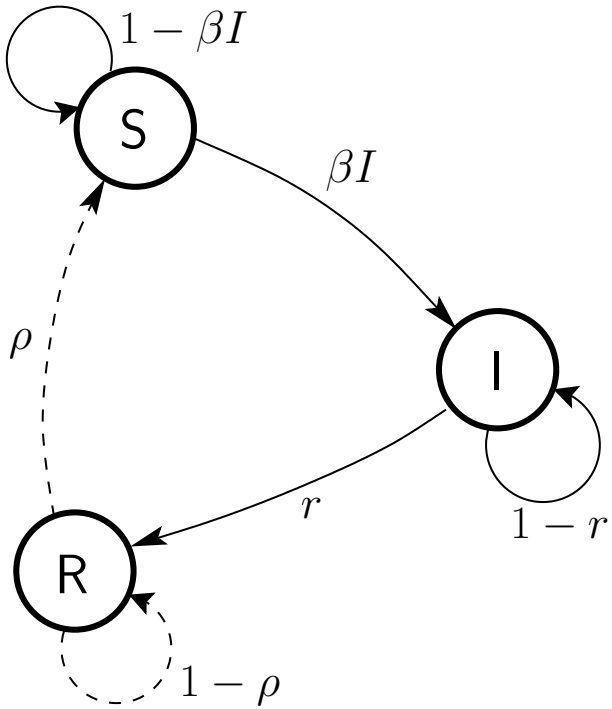


Transition Probabilities:

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

Discrete time automata example:



Transition Probabilities:

β for being infected given contact with infected

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

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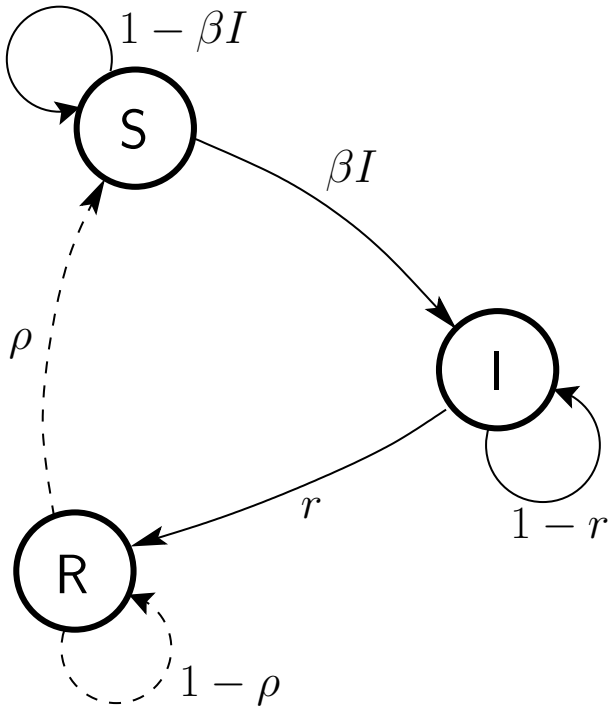

Transition Probabilities:

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r for recovery

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

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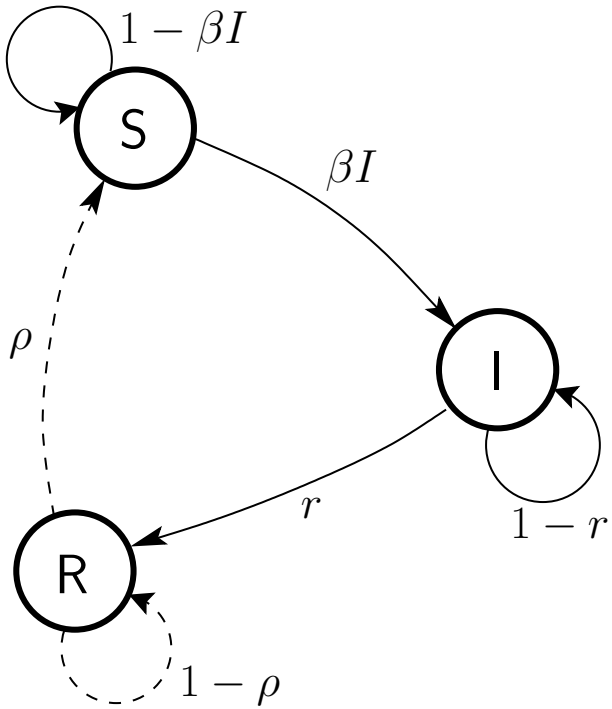

Transition Probabilities:

β for being infected given contact with infected
r for recovery
ρ for loss of immunity

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

Original models attributed to

- 1920's: Reed and Frost
- 1920's/1930's: Kermack and McKendrick [7, 9, 8]
- Coupled differential equations with a mass-action principle

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction Models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

Differential equations for continuous model

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}S = -\beta IS + \rho R$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}I = \beta IS - rI$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}R = rI - \rho R$$

β, r, and ρ are now rates.

Reproduction Number R_0:

- R_0 = expected number of infected individuals resulting from a single initial infective
- Epidemic threshold: If $R_0 > 1$, 'epidemic' occurs.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Reproduction Number R_0

Discrete version:

- Set up: One Infective in a randomly mixing population of Susceptibles
- At time $t = 0$, single infective random bumps into a Susceptible
- Probability of transmission = β
- At time $t = 1$, single Infective remains infected with probability $1 - r$
- At time $t = k$, single Infective remains infected with probability $(1 - r)^k$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Reproduction Number R_0

Discrete version:

- Expected number infected by original Infective:

$$R_0 = \beta + (1-r)\beta + (1-r)^2\beta + (1-r)^3\beta + \ldots$$

$$= \beta\left(1 + (1-r) + (1-r)^2 + (1-r)^3 + \ldots\right)$$

$$= \beta\frac{1}{1-(1-r)} = \beta/r$$

- Similar story for continuous model.

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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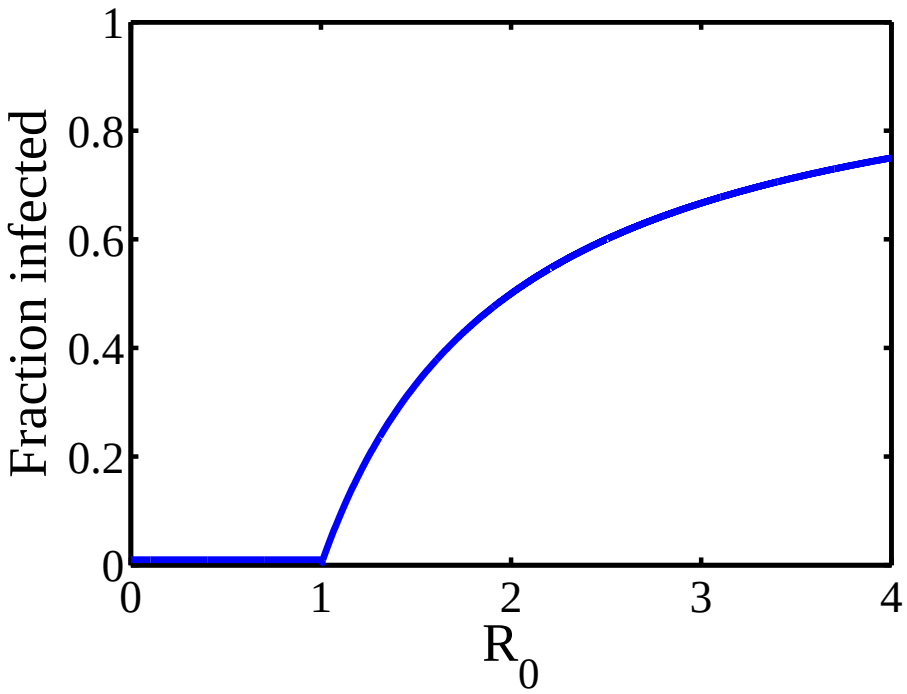
Independent Interaction models

Example of epidemic threshold:



Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

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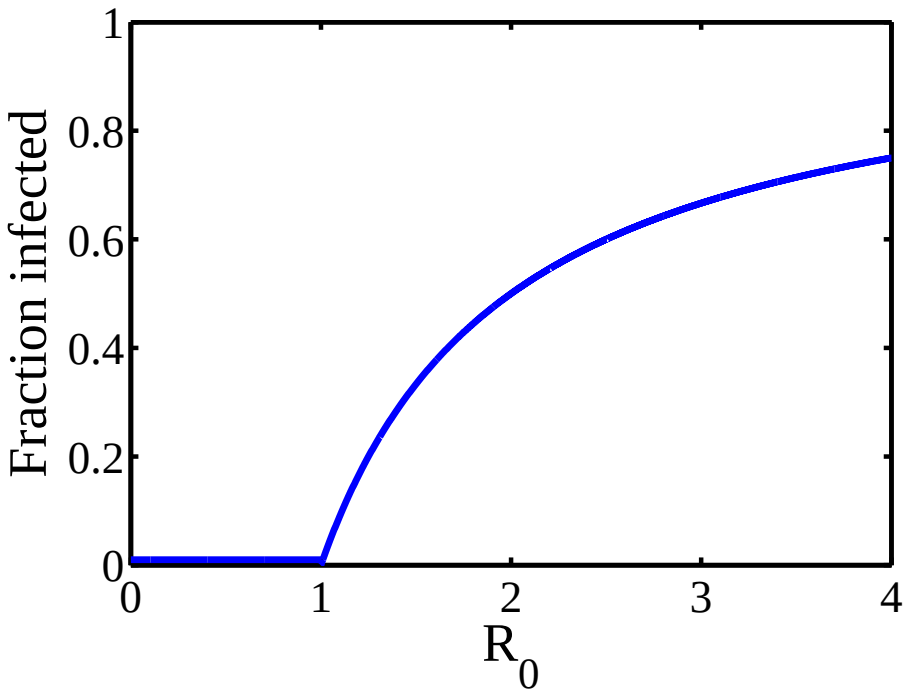

- Continuous phase transition.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Independent Interaction models

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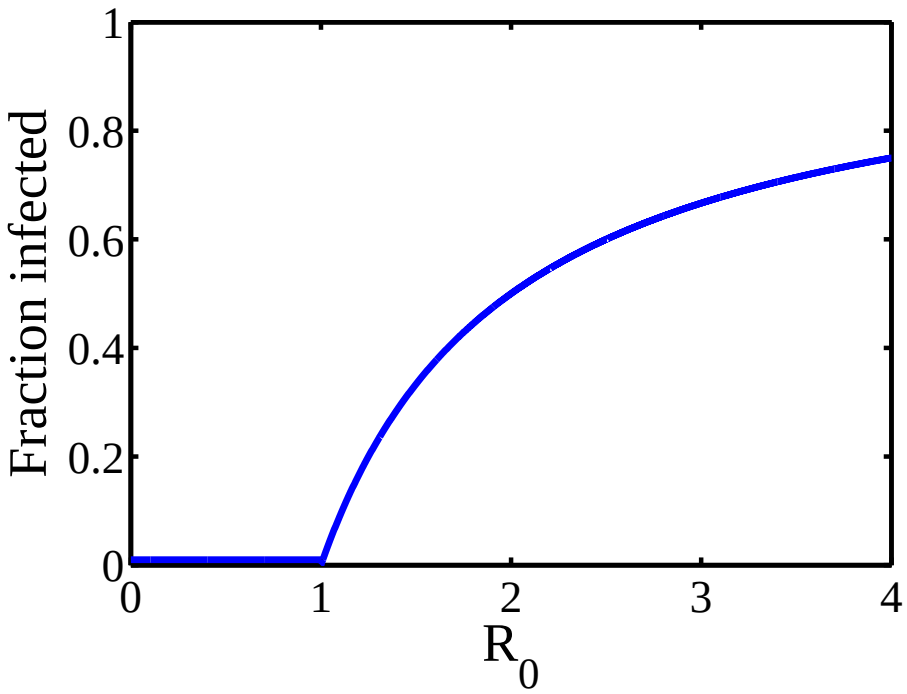

- Continuous phase transition.
- Fine idea from a simple model.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple disease spreading models

Valiant attempts to use SIR and co. elsewhere:

- Adoption of ideas/beliefs (Goffman & Newell, 1964) [6]
- Spread of rumors (Daley & Kendall, 1964, 1965) [2, 3]
- Diffusion of innovations (Bass, 1969) [1]
- Spread of fanatical behavior (Castillo-Chávez & Song, 2003)

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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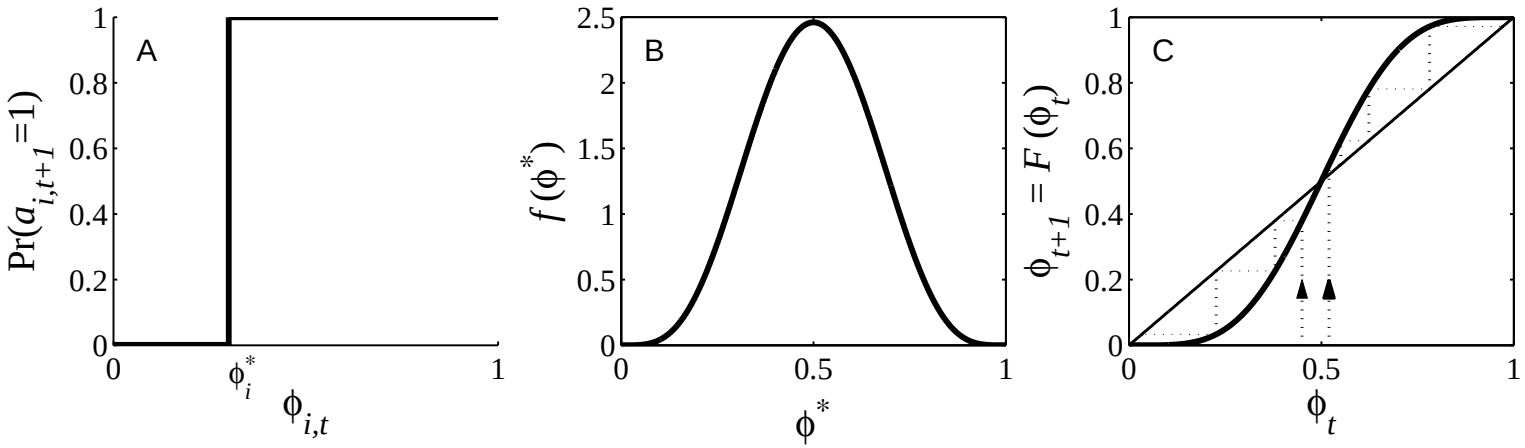
Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Granovetter's model (recap of recap)

- Action based on perceived behavior of others.



- Two states: S and I.
- Recovery now possible (SIS).
- ϕ = fraction of contacts 'on' (e.g., rioting).
- Discrete time, synchronous update.
- This is a Critical mass model.
- Interdependent interaction model.

Some (of many) issues

- Disease models assume independence of infectious events.
- Threshold models only involve proportions: $3/10 \equiv 30/100$.
- Threshold models ignore exact sequence of influences
- Threshold models assume immediate polling.
- Mean-field models neglect network structure
- Network effects only part of story: media, advertising, direct marketing.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized model

Basic ingredients:

- Incorporate memory of a contagious element [4, 5]
- Population of N individuals, each in state S, I, or R.
- Each individual randomly contacts another at each time step.
- ϕ_t = fraction infected at time t
  = probability of contact with infected individual
- With probability p, contact with infective leads to an exposure.
- If exposed, individual receives a dose of size d drawn from distribution f. Otherwise $d = 0$.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized model—ingredients

$\boxed{S \Rightarrow I}$

- Individuals 'remember' last T contacts:

$$D_{t,i} = \sum_{t'=t-T+1}^{t} d_i(t')$$

- Infection occurs if individual i's 'threshold' is exceeded:

$$D_{t,i} \geq d_i^*$$

- Threshold d_i^* drawn from arbitrary distribution g at $t = 0$.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized model—ingredients

$I \Rightarrow R$

When $D_{t,i} < d_i^*$,
individual i recovers to state R with probability r.

$R \Rightarrow S$

Once in state R, individuals become susceptible again with probability ρ.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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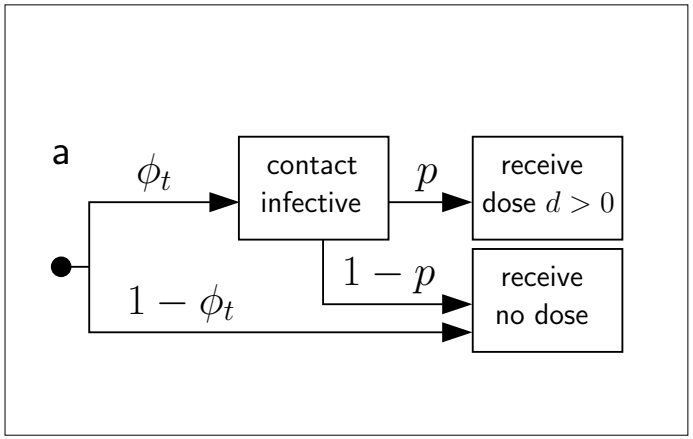
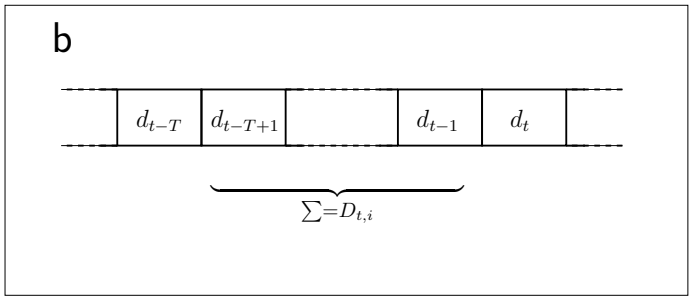
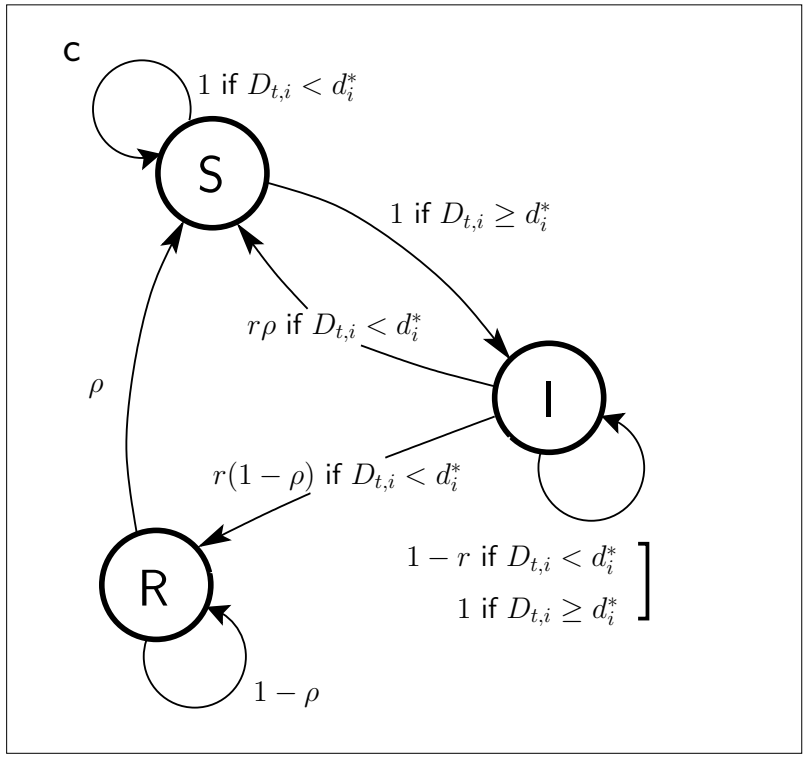
Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

A visual explanation







Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

Study SIS-type contagion first:

- Recovered individuals are immediately susceptible again:

$$r = \rho = 1.$$

- Look for steady-state behavior as a function of exposure probability p.
- Denote fixed points by ϕ^*.

Homogeneous version:

- All individuals have threshold d^*
- All dose sizes are equal: $d = 1$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized mean-field model

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Outline

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model
- Homogeneous version
- Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T = 1$:

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- $T = 1$ means individuals forget past interactions.
- $d^* = 1$ means one positive interaction will infect an individual.
- Evolution of infection level:

$$\phi_{t+1} = \underbrace{p\phi_t}_{a} + \underbrace{\phi_t(1 - p\phi_t)}_{b}\underbrace{(1 - r)}_{c}.$$

a: Fraction infected between t and $t + 1$, independent of past state or recovery.

b: Probability of being infected and not being reinfected.

c: Probability of not recovering.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T = 1$:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Generalized Contagion

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T = 1$:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T = 1$:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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- Set $\phi_t = \phi^*$:

$$\phi^* = p\phi^* + (1 - p\phi^*)\phi^*(1 - r)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = p + (1 - p\phi^*)(1 - r), \quad \phi^* \neq 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi^* = \frac{1 - r/p}{1 - r} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^* = 0.$$

- Critical point at $p = p_c = r$.
- Spreading takes off if $p/r > 1$
- Find continuous phase transition as for SIR model.
- Goodness: Matches $R_o = \beta/\gamma > 1$ condition.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

- $r = 1$ means recovery is immediate.
- $T > 1$ means individuals remember at least 2 interactions.
- $d^* = 1$ means only one positive interaction in past T interactions will infect individual.
- Effect of individual interactions is independent from effect of others.
- Call ϕ^* the steady state level of infection.
- Pr(infected) = 1 - Pr(uninfected):

$$\phi^* = 1 - (1 - p\phi^*)^T.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Simple homogeneous examples

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

- Closed form expression for ϕ^*:

$$\phi^* = 1 - (1 - p\phi^*)^T.$$

- Look for critical infection probability p_c.
- As $\phi^* \to 0$, we see

$$\phi^* \simeq pT\phi^* \quad \Rightarrow p_c = 1/T.$$

- Again find continuous phase transition...
- Note: we can solve for p but not ϕ^*:

$$p = (\phi^*)^{-1}[1 - (1 - \phi^*)^{1/T}].$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T > 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Start with $r = 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$ case we have just examined:

$$\phi^* = 1 - (1 - p\phi^*)^T.$$

- For $r < 1$, add to right hand side fraction who:
  1. Did not receive any infections in last T time steps,
  2. And did not recover from a previous infection.
- Define corresponding dose histories. Example:

$$H_1 = \{\ldots, d_{t-T-2}, d_{t-T-1}, 1, \underbrace{0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0}_{T\ 0\text{'s}}\},$$

- With history H_1, probability of being infected (not recovering in one time step) is $1 - r$.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Generalized Contagion

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model

Homogeneous version

Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Generalized Contagion

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model

Homogeneous version

Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

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- In general, relevant dose histories are:

$$H_{m+1} = \{\ldots, d_{t-T-m-1}, 1, \underbrace{0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0}_{m\ 0\text{'s}}, \underbrace{0, 0, \ldots, 0, 0}_{T\ 0\text{'s}}\}.$$

- Overall probabilities for dose histories occurring:

$$P(H_1) = p\phi^*(1 - p\phi^*)^T(1 - r),$$

$$P(H_{m+1}) = \underbrace{p\phi^*}_{a}\underbrace{(1 - p\phi^*)^{T+m}}_{b}\underbrace{(1 - r)^{m+1}}_{c}.$$

a: Pr(infection $T + m + 1$ time steps ago)
b: Pr(no doses received in $T + m$ time steps since)
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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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c: Pr(no recovery in m chances)

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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c: Pr(no recovery in m chances)

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Pr(recovery) = Pr(seeing no doses for at least T time steps and recovering)

$$= r \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P(H_{T+m}) = r \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p\phi^*(1-p\phi^*)^{T+m}(1-r)^m$$

$$= r \frac{p\phi^*(1-p\phi^*)^T}{1-(1-p\phi^*)(1-r)}.$$

- Fixed point equation:

$$\phi^* = 1 - \frac{r(1-p\phi^*)^T}{1-(1-p\phi^*)(1-r)}.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Fixed point equation (again):

$$\phi^* = 1 - \frac{r(1 - p\phi^*)^T}{1 - (1 - p\phi^*)(1 - r)}.$$

- Find critical exposure probability by examining above as $\phi^* \to 0$.
- $$\Rightarrow \quad p_c = \frac{1}{T + 1/r - 1} = \frac{1}{T + \tau}.$$

  where τ = mean recovery time for simple relaxation process.
- Decreasing r keeps individuals infected for longer and decreases p_c.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

Fixed points for $r \leq 1$, $d^* = 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, one hit models:

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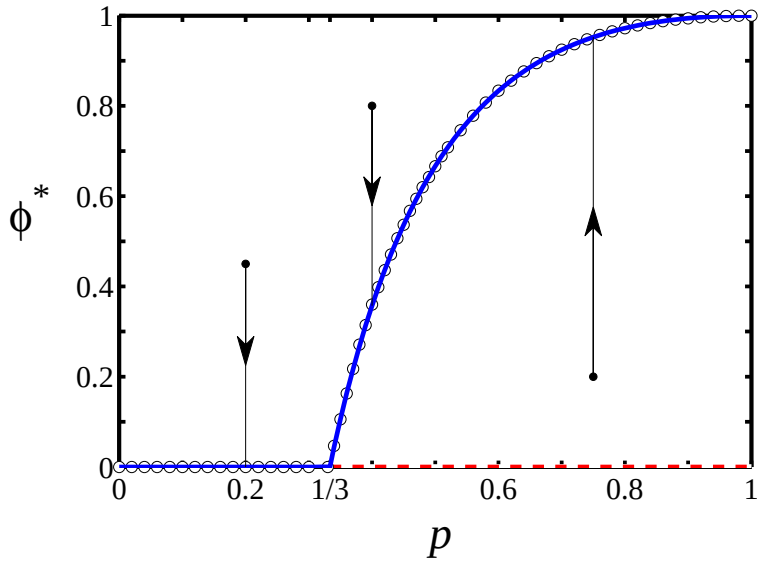
Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Epidemic threshold:

Fixed points for $d^* = 1$, $r \leq 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- $\phi^* = 1 - \frac{r(1-p\phi^*)^T}{1-(1-p\phi^*)(1-r)}$
- $\phi^* = 0$
- $p_c = 1/(T+\tau)$



- Example details: $T = 2$ & $r = 1/2 \Rightarrow p_c = 1/3$.
- Blue = stable, red = unstable, fixed points.
- $\tau = 1/r - 1$ = characteristic recovery time = 1.
- $T + \tau \simeq$ average memory in system = 3.
- Phase transition can be seen as a transcritical bifurcation.[11]

Epidemic threshold:

Fixed points for $d^* = 1$, $r \leq 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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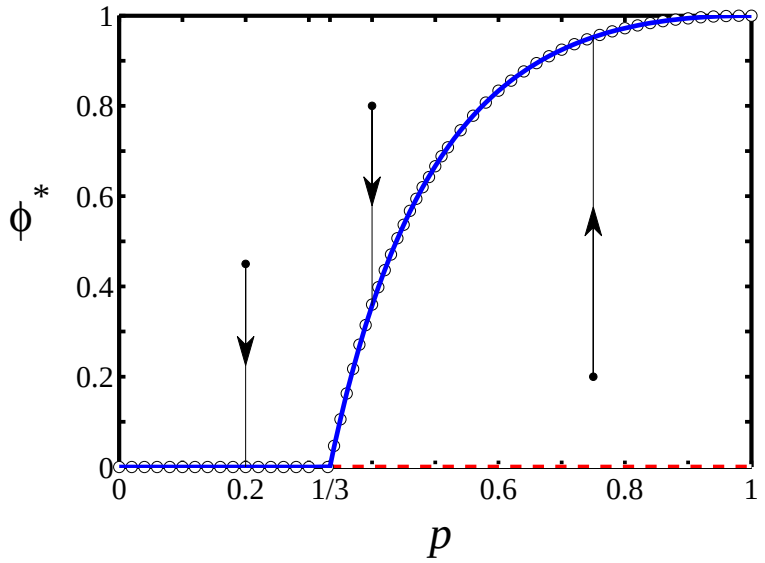

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Homogeneous, multi-hit models:

- All right: $d^* = 1$ models correspond to simple disease spreading models.
- What if we allow $d^* \geq 2$?
- Again first consider SIS with immediate recovery ($r = 1$)
- Also continue to assume unit dose sizes ($f(d) = \delta(d-1)$).
- To be infected, must have at least d^* exposures in last T time steps.
- Fixed point equation:

$$\phi^* = \sum_{i=d^*}^{T} \binom{T}{i} (p\phi^*)^i (1 - p\phi^*)^{T-i}.$$

- As always, $\phi^* = 0$ works too.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, multi-hit models:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, multi-hit models:

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Homogeneous, multi-hit models:

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Exactly solvable for small T.
- e.g., for $d^* = 2$, $T = 3$:
  - Fixed point equation: $\phi^* = 3p^2\phi^{*2}(1 - p\phi^*) + p^3\phi^{*3}$
  - See new structure: see a saddle node bifurcation [11] appear as p increases.
  - $(p_b, \phi^*) = (8/9, 27/32)$.
- See behavior akin to output of Granovetter's threshold model.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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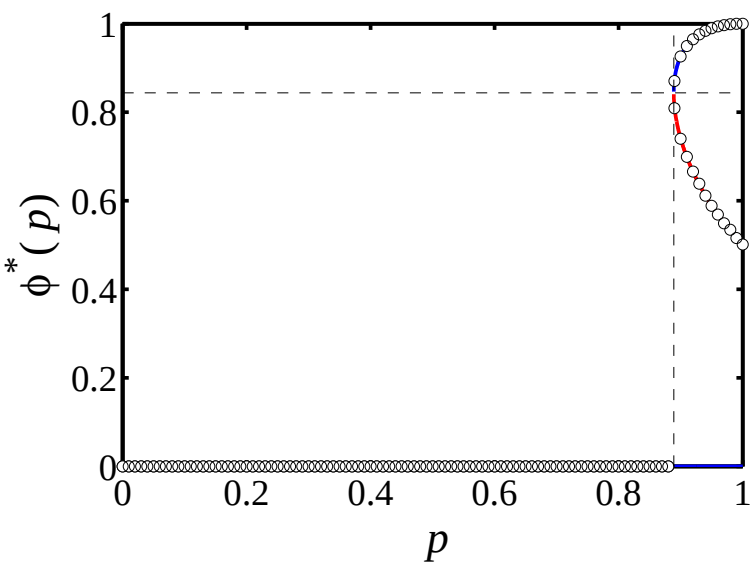

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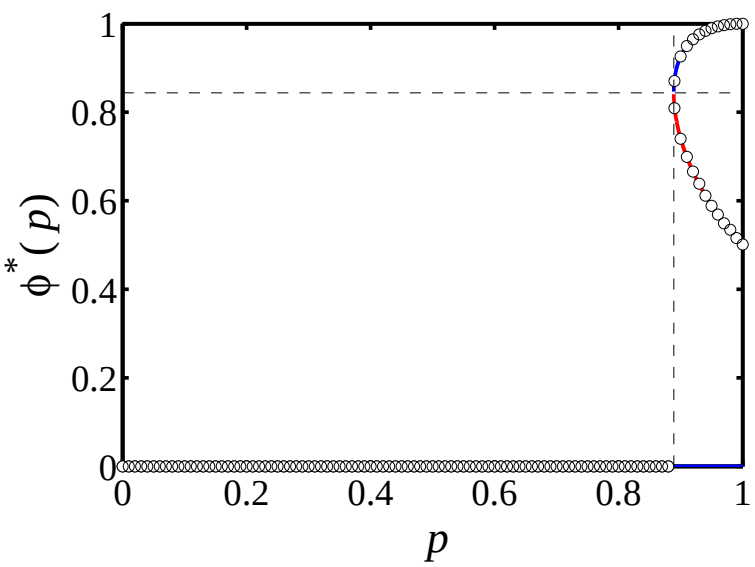

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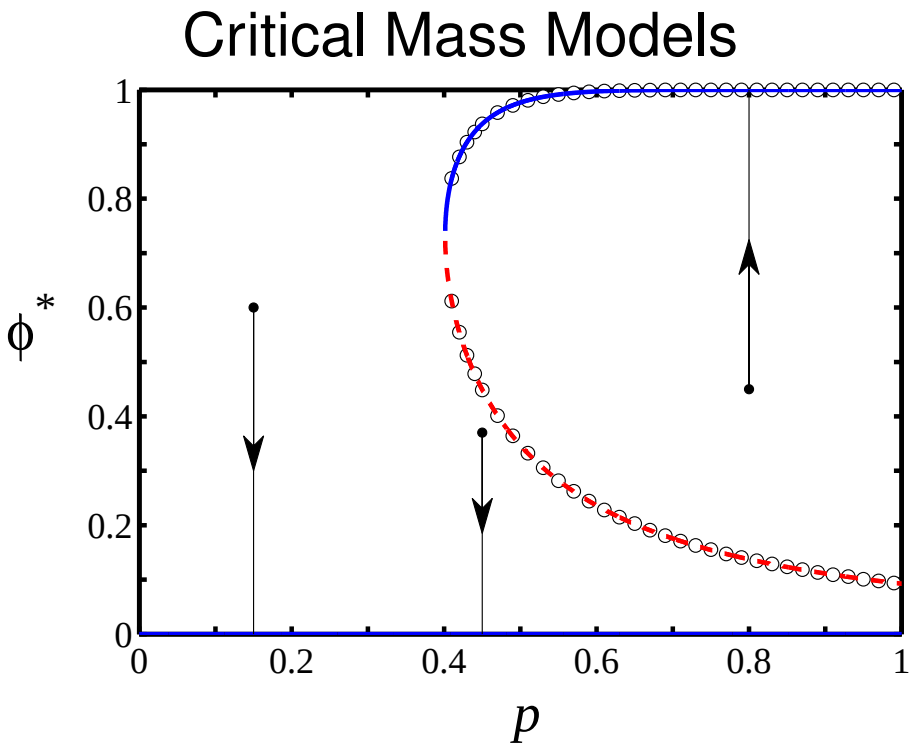
Homogeneous, multi-hit models:

- Another example:

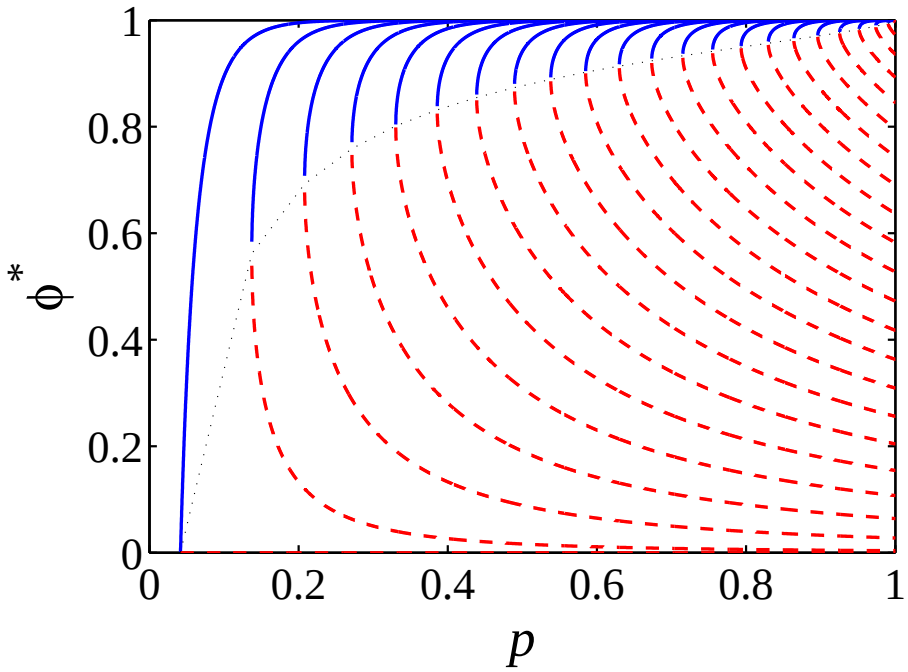


- $r = 1$, $d^* = 3$, $T = 12$ Saddle-node bifurcation.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- $T = 24$, $d^* = 1, 2, \ldots 23$.



- $d^* = 1 \rightarrow d^* > 1$: jump between continuous phase transition and pure critical mass model.
- Unstable curve for $d^* = 2$ does not hit $\phi^* = 0$.
- See either simple phase transition or saddle-node bifurcation, nothing in between.

Generalized Contagion

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model

Homogeneous version

Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

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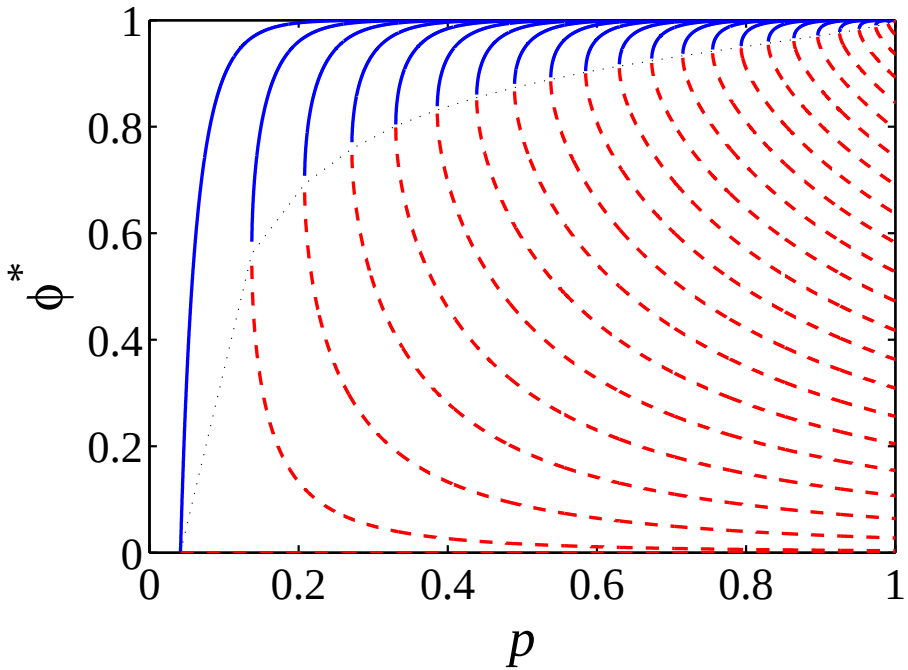

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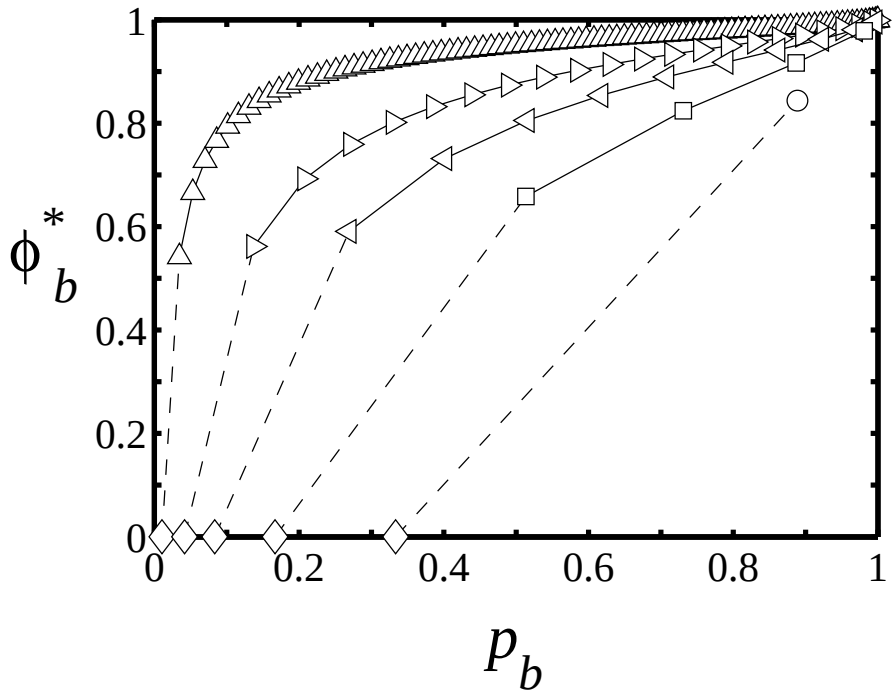
Fixed points for $r = 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Bifurcation points for example fixed T, varying d^*:



- $T = 96$ ($\triangle$).
- $T = 24$ ($\triangleright$),
- $T = 12$ ($\triangleleft$),
- $T = 6$ ($\square$),
- $T = 3$ ($\bigcirc$),

Fun with amazon's recommender system (⊞).

[amaznode.fladdict.net]

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- For $r < 1$, need to determine probability of recovering as a function of time since dose load last dropped below threshold.
- Partially summed random walks:

$$D_i(t) = \sum_{t'=t-T+1}^{t} d_i(t')$$

- Example for $T = 24$, $d^* = 14$:

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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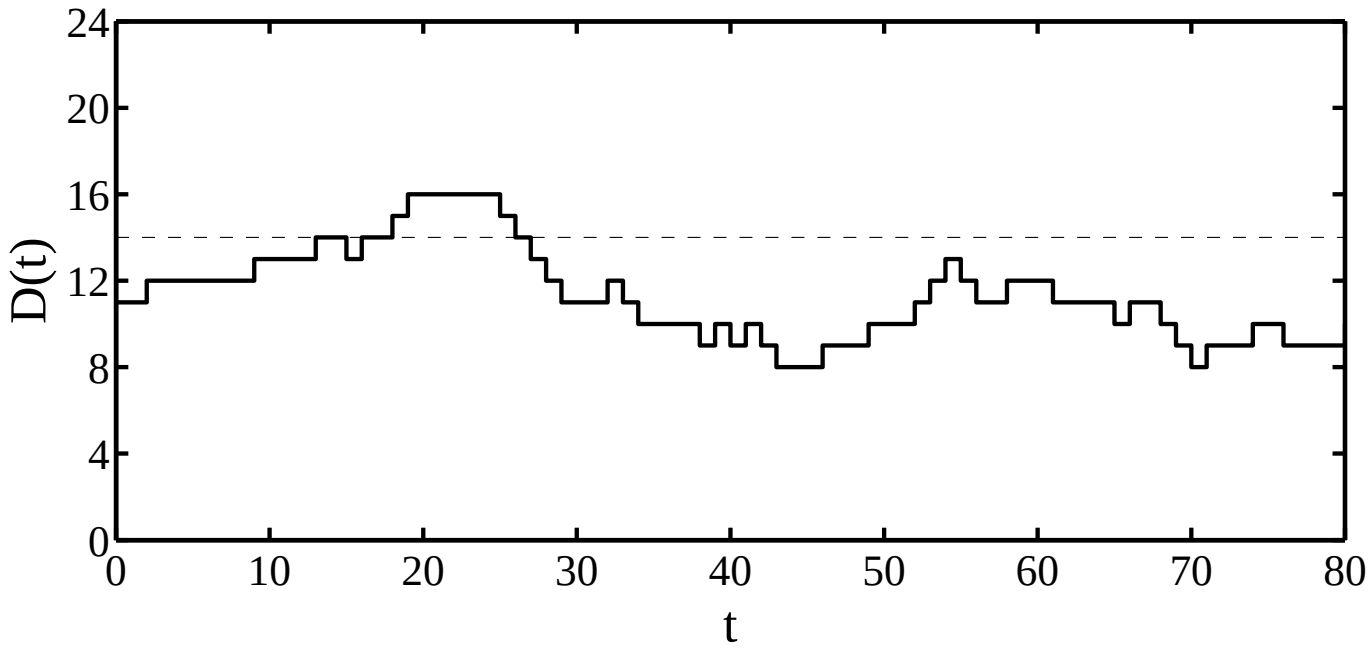

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Define γ_m as fraction of individuals for whom $D(t)$ last equaled, and his since been below, their threshold m time steps ago,
- Fraction of individuals below threshold but not recovered:

$$\Gamma(p, \phi^*; r) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1-r)^m \gamma_m(p, \phi^*).$$

- Fixed point equation:

$$\phi^* = \Gamma(p, \phi^*; r) + \sum_{i=d^*}^{T} \binom{T}{i} (p\phi^*)^i (1 - p\phi^*)^{T-i}.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

Example: $T = 3$, $d^* = 2$

- Want to examine how dose load can drop below threshold of $d^* = 2$:

$$D_n = 2 \Rightarrow D_{n+1} = 1$$

- Two subsequences do this:
  $\{d_{n-2}, d_{n-1}, d_n, d_{n+1}\} = \{1, 1, 0, 0\}$
  and $\{d_{n-2}, d_{n-1}, d_n, d_{n+1}, d_{n+2}\} = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0\}$.
- Note: second sequence includes an extra 0 since this is necessary to stay below $d^* = 2$.
- To stay below threshold, observe acceptable following sequences may be composed of any combination of two subsequences:

$$a = \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \{1, 0, 0\}.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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- Determine number of sequences of length m that keep dose load below $d^* = 2$.
- N_a = number of $a = \{0\}$ subsequences.
- N_b = number of $b = \{1, 0, 0\}$ subsequences.

$$m = N_a \cdot 1 + N_b \cdot 3$$

Possible values for N_b:

$$0, 1, 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{m}{3} \right\rfloor.$$

where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ means floor.

- Corresponding possible values for N_a:

$$m, m-3, m-6, \ldots, m-3\left\lfloor \frac{m}{3} \right\rfloor.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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- How many ways to arrange N_a a's and N_b b's?
- Think of overall sequence in terms of subsequences:

$$\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_{N_a+N_b}\}$$

- $N_a + N_b$ slots for subsequences.
- Choose positions of either a's or b's:

$$\binom{N_a + N_b}{N_a} = \binom{N_a + N_b}{N_b}.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- How many ways to arrange N_a a's and N_b b's?
- Think of overall sequence in terms of subsequences:

$$\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_{N_a+N_b}\}$$

- $N_a + N_b$ slots for subsequences.
- Choose positions of either a's or b's:

$$\binom{N_a + N_b}{N_a} = \binom{N_a + N_b}{N_b}.$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Total number of allowable sequences of length m:

$$\sum_{N_b=0}^{\lfloor m/3 \rfloor} \binom{N_b + N_a}{N_b} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor m/3 \rfloor} \binom{m-2k}{k}$$

  where $k = N_b$ and we have used $m = N_a + 3N_b$.

- $P(a) = (1 - p\phi^*)$ and $P(b) = p\phi^*(1 - p\phi^*)^2$
- Total probability of allowable sequences of length m:

$$\chi_m(p, \phi^*) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor m/3 \rfloor} \binom{m-2k}{k} (1 - p\phi^*)^{m-k} (p\phi^*)^k.$$

- Notation: Write a randomly chosen sequence of a's and b's of length m as $D_m^{a,b}$.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

- Nearly there... must account for details of sequence endings.
- Three endings $\Rightarrow$ Six possible sequences:

$$D_1 = \{1, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-1}\}$$

$$D_2 = \{1, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-2}, 1\}$$

$$D_3 = \{1, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-3}, 1, 0\}$$

$$D_4 = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-2}\}$$

$$D_5 = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-3}, 1\}$$

$$D_6 = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, D^{a,b}_{m-4}, 1, 0\}$$

$$P_1 = (p\phi)^2(1-p\phi)^2\chi_{m-1}(p,\phi)$$

$$P_2 = (p\phi)^3(1-p\phi)^2\chi_{m-2}(p,\phi)$$

$$P_3 = (p\phi)^3(1-p\phi)^3\chi_{m-3}(p,\phi)$$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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$$D_3 = \{1, 1, 0, 0, D_{m-3}^{a,b}, 1, 0\}$$

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$$D_5 = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, D_{m-3}^{a,b}, 1\}$$

$$D_6 = \{1, 0, 1, 0, 0, D_{m-4}^{a,b}, 1, 0\}$$

$$P_1 = (p\phi)^2(1 - p\phi)^2\chi_{m-1}(p, \phi)$$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* = 2$, and $T = 3$

F.P. Eq: $\phi^* = \Gamma(p, \phi^*; r) + \sum_{i=d^*}^{T} \binom{T}{i} (p\phi^*)^i (1 - p\phi^*)^{T-i}.$

where $\Gamma(p, \phi^*; r) =$

$$(1 - r)(p\phi)^2(1 - p\phi)^2 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}(1 - r)^m(p\phi)^2(1 - p\phi)^2 \times$$

$$\left[\chi_{m-1} + \chi_{m-2} + 2p\phi(1 - p\phi)\chi_{m-3} + p\phi(1 - p\phi)^2\chi_{m-4}\right]$$

and

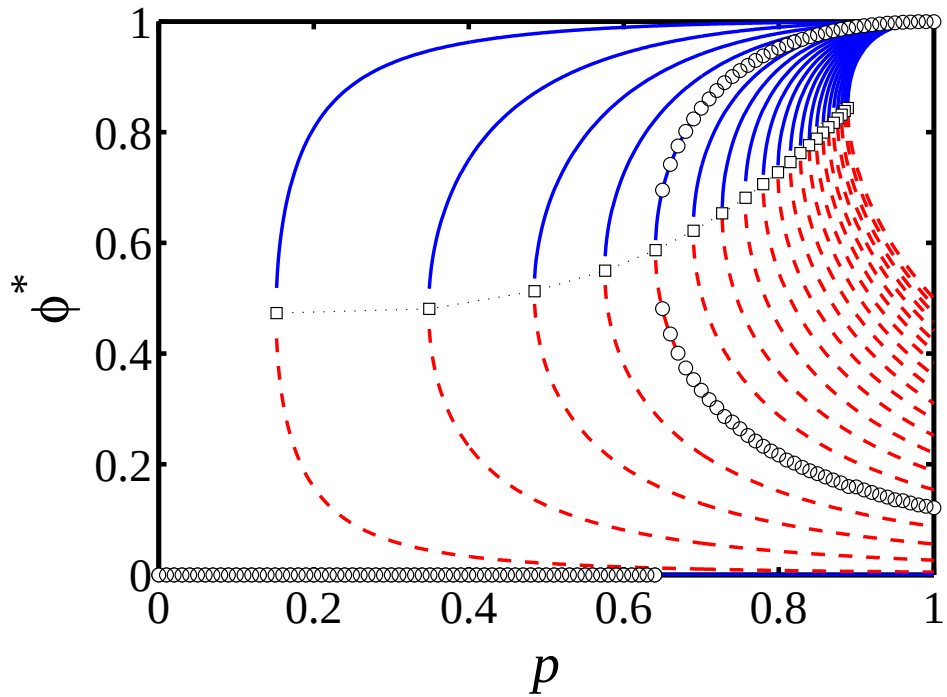
$$\chi_m(p, \phi^*) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor m/3 \rfloor} \binom{m - 2k}{k} (1 - p\phi^*)^{m-k}(p\phi^*)^k.$$

Note: $(1 - r)(p\phi)^2(1 - p\phi)^2$ accounts for $\{1, 0, 1, 0\}$ sequence.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

$T = 3$, $d^* = 2$

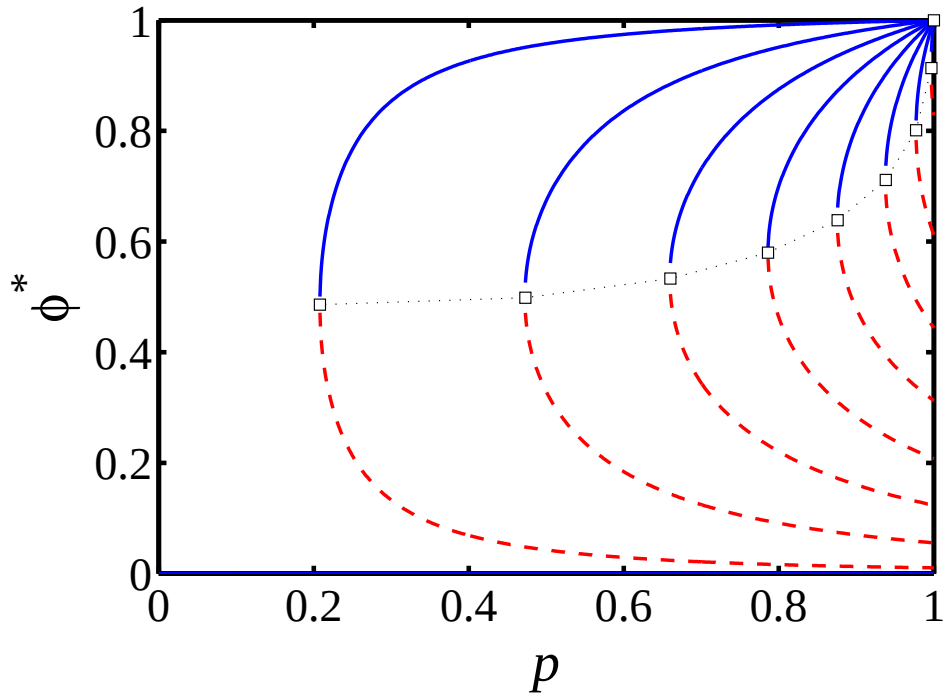


- $r = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, \ldots, 1.00$.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

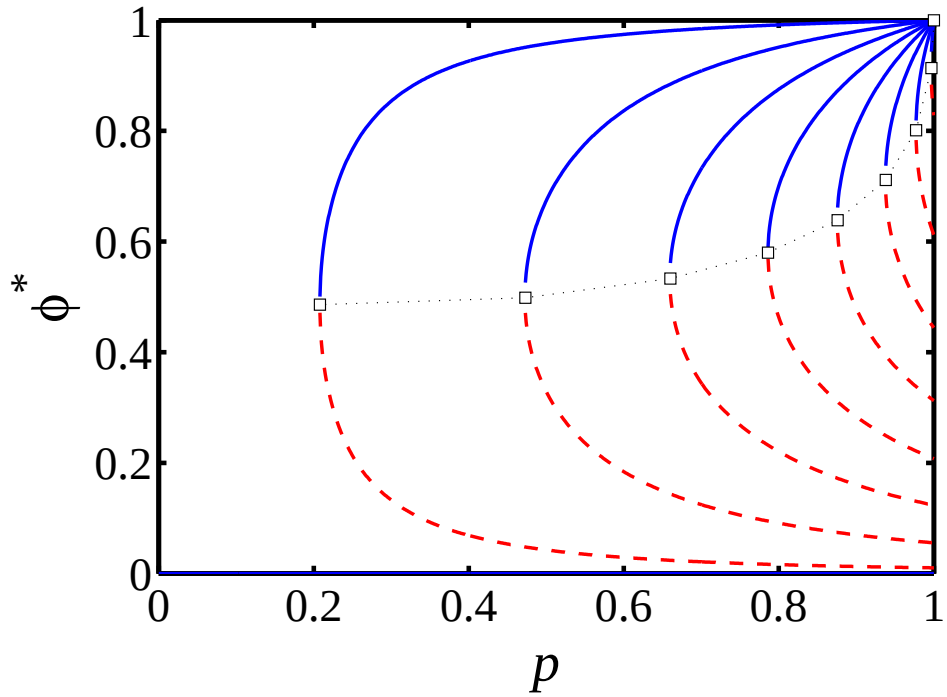
$T = 2$, $d^* = 2$



- $r = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, \ldots, 0.3820 \pm 0.0001$.
- No spreading for $r \gtrsim 0.382$.

Fixed points for $r < 1$, $d^* > 1$, and $T \geq 1$

$T = 2$, $d^* = 2$



- $r = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, \ldots, 0.3820 \pm 0.0001$.
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What we have now:

- Two kinds of contagion processes:
  1. Continuous phase transition: SIR-like.
  2. Saddle-node bifurcation: threshold model-like.
- $d^* = 1$: spreading from small seeds possible.
- $d^* > 1$: critical mass model.
- Are other behaviors possible?

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Outline

Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model
- Homogeneous version
- Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References

Generalized model

- Now allow for dose distributions (f) and threshold distributions (g) with width.
- Key quantities:

$$P_k = \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}d^* \, g(d^*) P\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} d_j \geq d^*\right) \text{ where } 1 \leq k \leq T.$$

- P_k = Probability that the threshold of a randomly selected individual will be exceeded by k doses.
- e.g.,
  P_1 = Probability that one dose will exceed the threshold of a random individual
  = Fraction of most vulnerable individuals.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Generalized model—heterogeneity, $r = 1$

- Fixed point equation:

$$\phi^* = \sum_{k=1}^{T} \binom{T}{k} (p\phi^*)^k (1 - p\phi^*)^{T-k} \underline{P_k}$$

- Expand around $\phi^* = 0$ to find when spread from single seed is possible:

$$pP_1 T \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \Rightarrow p_c = 1/(TP_1)$$

- Very good:
  1. $P_1 T$ is the expected number of vulnerables the initial infected individual meets before recovering.
  2. $pP_1 T$ is $\therefore$ the expected number of successful infections (equivalent to R_0).
- Observe: p_c may exceed 1 meaning no spreading from a small seed.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

- Next: Determine slope of fixed point curve at critical point p_c.
- Expand fixed point equation around $(p, \phi^*) = (p_c, 0)$.
- Find slope depends on $(P_1 - P_2/2)$ [5] (see appendix).
- Behavior near fixed point depends on whether this slope is
  1. positive: $P_1 > P_2/2$ (continuous phase transition)
  2. negative: $P_1 < P_2/2$ (discontinuous phase transition)
- Now find three basic universal classes of contagion models...

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

Example configuration:

- Dose sizes are lognormally distributed with mean 1 and variance 0.433.
- Memory span: $T = 10$.
- Thresholds are uniformly set at
  1. $d_* = 0.5$
  2. $d_* = 1.6$
  3. $d_* = 3$
- Spread of dose sizes matters, details are not important.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Heterogeneous case

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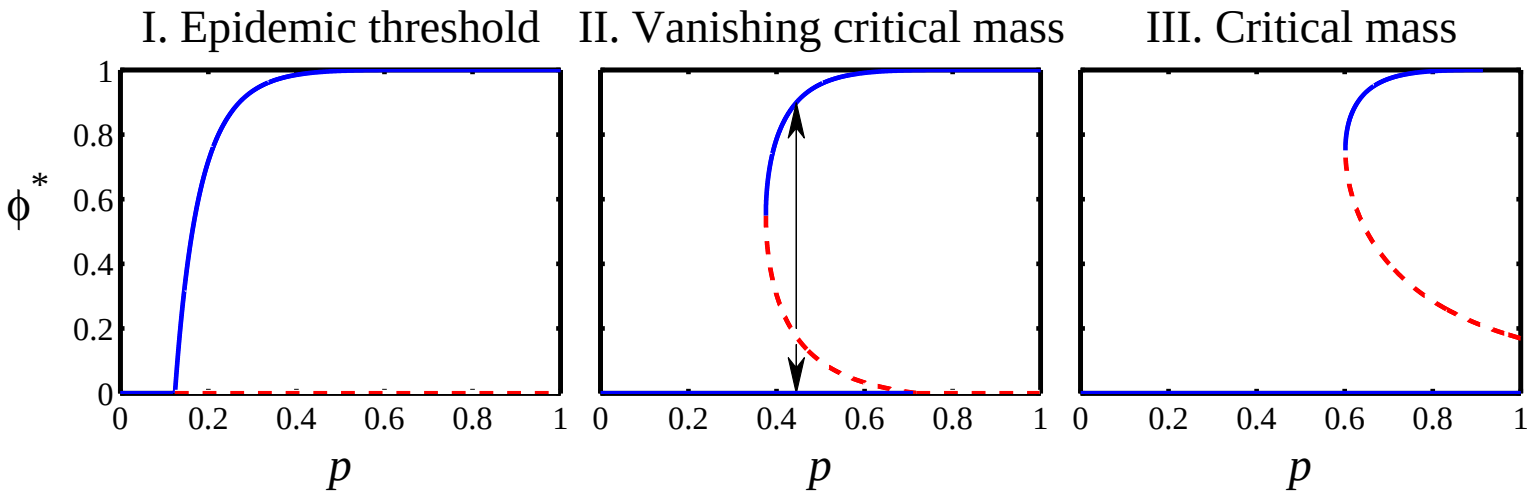
Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Three universal classes



- Epidemic threshold: $P_1 > P_2/2,\ p_c = 1/(TP_1) < 1$
- Vanishing critical mass: $P_1 < P_2/2,\ p_c = 1/(TP_1) < 1$
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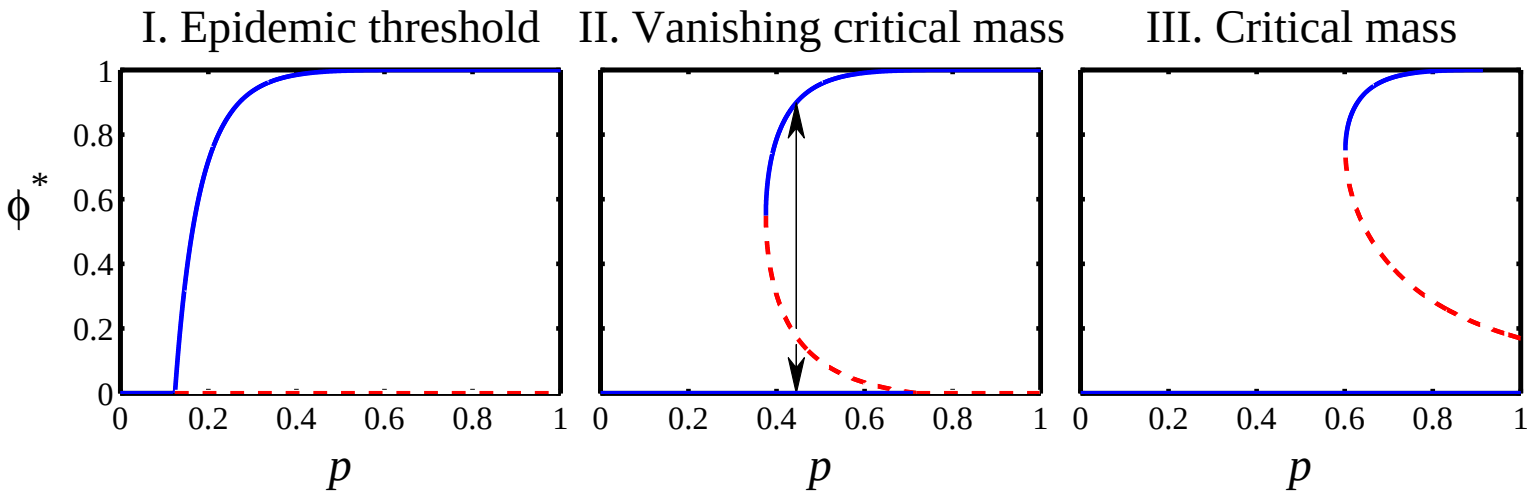
Three universal classes



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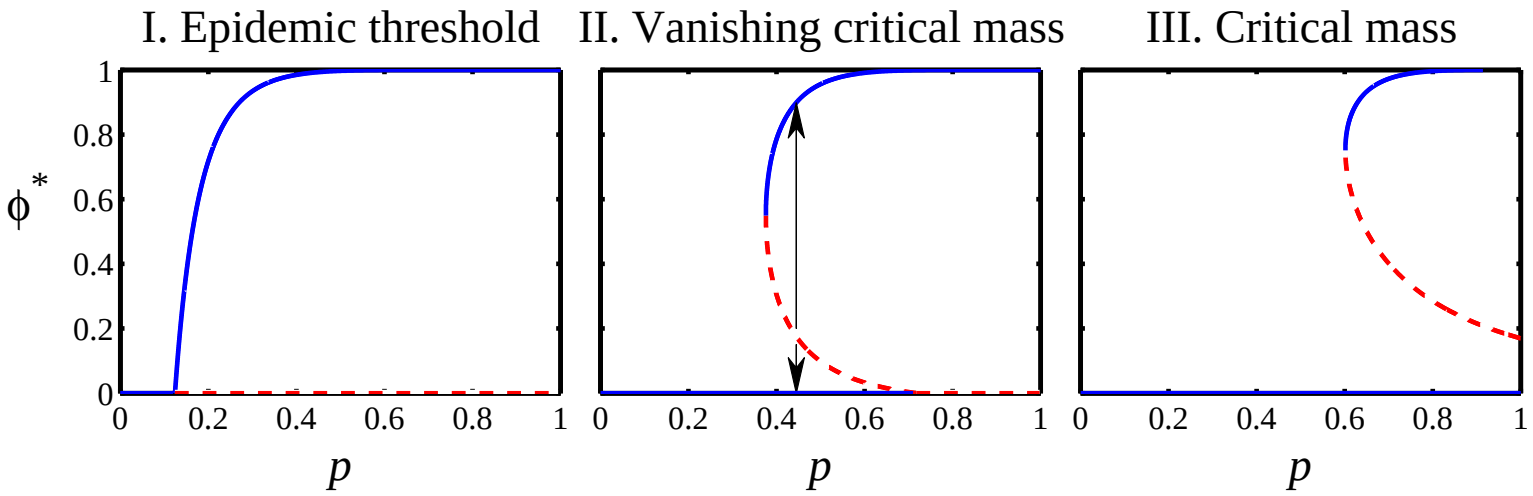

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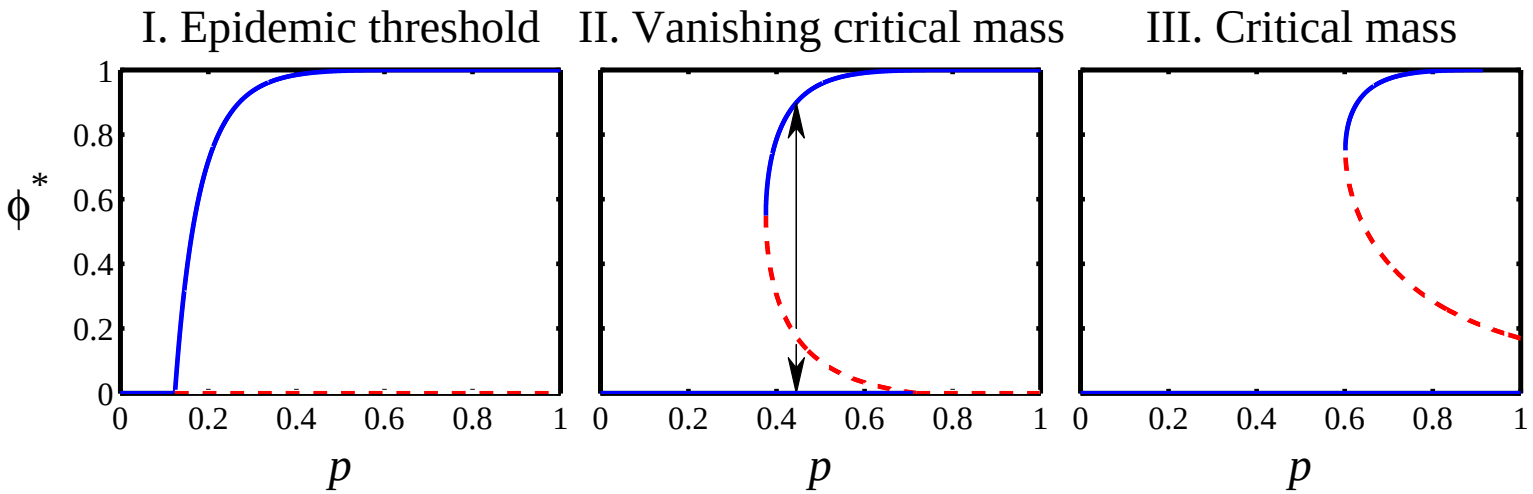

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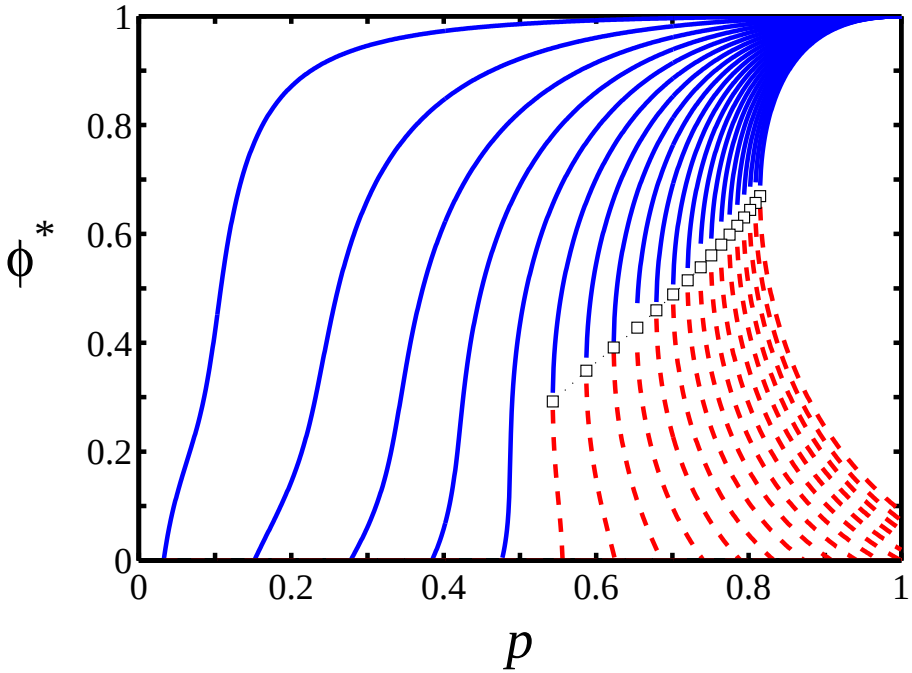
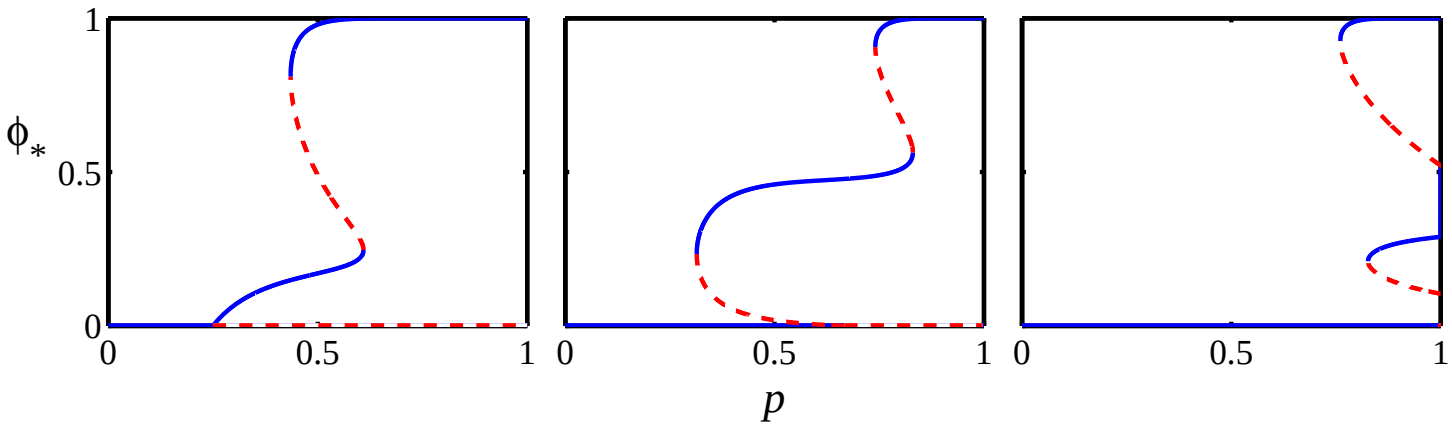
Heterogeneous case

Now allow $r < 1$:



- II-III transition generalizes: $p_c = 1/[P_1(T + \tau)]$ where $\tau = 1/r - 1 =$ expected recovery time
- I-II transition less pleasant analytically.

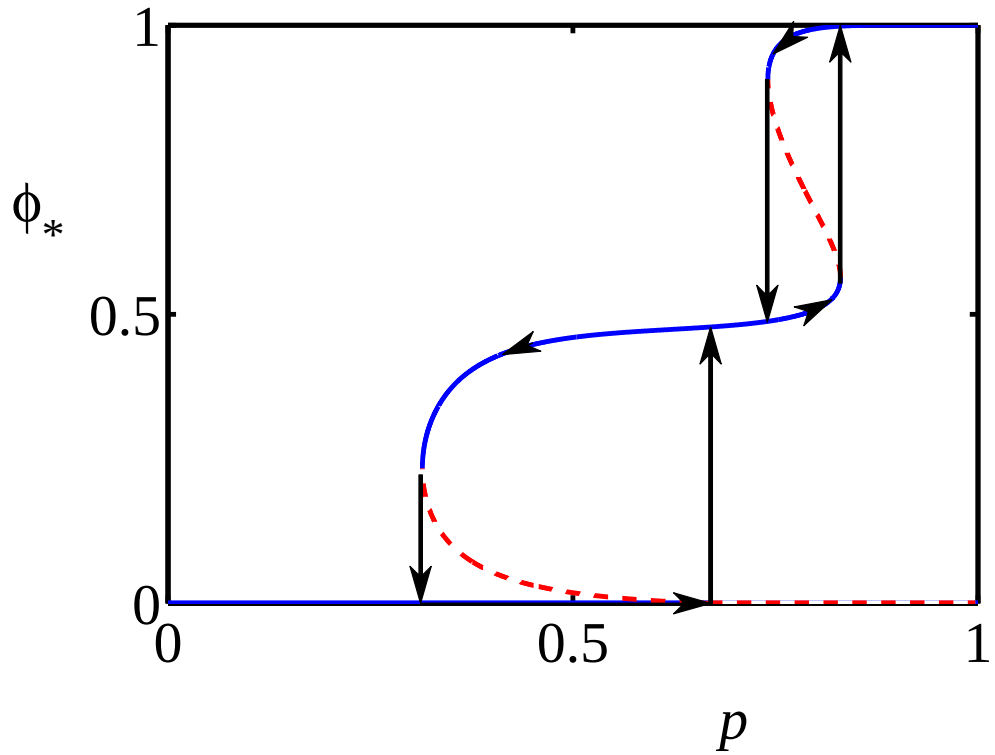
More complicated models



- Due to heterogeneity in individual thresholds.
- Three classes based on behavior for small seeds.
- Same model classification holds: I, II, and III.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Hysteresis in vanishing critical mass models



Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

- Memory is a natural ingredient.
- Three universal classes of contagion processes:
  1. I. Epidemic Threshold
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- Dramatic changes in behavior possible.
- To change kind of model: 'adjust' memory, recovery, fraction of vulnerable individuals (T, r, ρ, P_1, and/or P_2).
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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

- Memory is a natural ingredient.
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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

- Single seed infects others if $pP_1(T+\tau) \geq 1$.
- Key quantity: $p_c = 1/[P_1(T+\tau)]$
- If $p_c < 1 \Rightarrow$ contagion can spread from single seed.
- Depends only on:
  1. System Memory $(T+\tau)$.
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- Details unimportant: Many threshold and dose distributions give same P_k.
- Another example of a model where vulnerable/gullible population may be more important than a small group of super-spreaders or influentials.

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Discussion

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

Details for Class I-II transition:

$$\phi^* = \sum_{k=1}^{T} \binom{T}{k} P_k (p\phi^*)^k (1 - p\phi^*)^{T-k},$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{T} \binom{T}{k} P_k (p\phi^*)^k \sum_{j=0}^{T-k} \binom{T-k}{j} (-p\phi^*)^j,$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{T} \sum_{j=0}^{T-k} \binom{T}{k} \binom{T-k}{j} P_k (-1)^j (p\phi^*)^{k+j},$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \binom{T}{k} \binom{T-k}{m-k} P_k (-1)^{m-k} (p\phi^*)^m,$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{T} C_m (p\phi^*)^m$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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$$C_m = (-1)^m \binom{T}{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} P_k,$$

since

$$\begin{aligned}
\binom{T}{k}\binom{T-k}{m-k} &= \frac{T!}{k!(T-k)!}\frac{(T-k)!}{(m-k)!(T-m)!} \\
&= \frac{T!}{m!(T-m)!}\frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \\
&= \binom{T}{m}\binom{m}{k}.
\end{aligned}$$

Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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$$\phi^* \simeq C_1 p \phi^* + C_2 p_c^2 \phi^{*2}.$$

where $C_1 = TP_1 (= 1/p_c)$ and $C_2 = \binom{T}{2}(-2P_1 + P_2)$.

- Using $p_c = 1/(TP_1)$:

$$\phi^* \simeq \frac{C_1}{C_2 p_c^2}(p - p_c) = \frac{T^2 P_1^3}{(T-1)(P_1 - P_2/2)}(p - p_c).$$

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

References I

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Introduction
Independent Interaction models
Interdependent interaction models
Generalized Model
Homogeneous version
Heterogeneous version
Appendix
References

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References IV

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Introduction

Independent Interaction models

Interdependent interaction models

Generalized Model

Homogeneous version

Heterogeneous version

Appendix

References