

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Afri, C. L. (2022). *Persamaan Diferensial Elementer*. PT. Cahaya Rahmat Rahmani, Deli Serdang.
- Alodokter (2022, 22 Juni), Virus Corona, 14 November 2022. <https://www.alodokter.com/virus-corona>.
- Annas, S., Pratama, M. I., Rifandi, M., Sanusi, W. dan Side, S. (2020). Stability Analysis and Numerical Simulation of SEIR Model for Pandemic COVID-19 Spread in Indonesia. *Chaos, Solutions, and Fractals*, 139, 1-7.
- Anton, H. dan Rorres, C. (2005). *Elementary Linear Algebra*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey.
- Boyce, W. E. dan DiPrima, R. C. (2008). *Elementary Differential Equation and Boundary Value Problems: Ninth Edition*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey.
- Chitnis, N., Hyman, J. M. dan Cushing, J. M. (2008). Determining Important Parameters in the Spread of Malaria Through the Sensitivity Analysis of a Mathematical Model. *Bulletin of Mathematical Biology*, 70, 1272-1296.
- Edward, C. H. dan Penney, D. E. (1999). *Elementary Differential Equation with Boundary Value Problem*. Prentice Hall College, New Jersey.
- Faisah, Toaha, S. dan Kasbawati. (2022). Analisis Kestabilan Model Matematika Penyebaran Penyakit HIV Dengan Klasifikasi Gejala Pada Penderita. *Proximal: Jurnal Penelitian Matematika dan Pendidikan Matematika*, 5(2), 106-118.
- Healthdirect (2023, April), Medications For Treating COVID-19, 19 April 2023. <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/amp/article/covid-19/medications>.
- Holme, P. dan Masuda, N. (2020). The Basic Reproduction Number as a Predictor for Epidemic Outbreaks in Temporal Networks. *Plos One*, 10(3), 1-13.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia (2021, 12 Agustus), Studi Terbaru: Vaksin COVID-19 Efektif Mencegah Perawatan dan Kematian, 24 Maret 2023. <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>.
- Lynch, S. (2017). *Dynamical Systems with Applications Using Mathematica*. Birkhäuser, Basel.

- Marino. S., Hogue. I. B., Ray. C. J. dan Kirschner. D. E. (2008). A Methodology for Performing Global Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis in Systems Biology. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 254, 178-196.
- Mathscareers (2021, 23 September), What Is Mathematical Modelling, 15 November 2022. <https://www.mathscareers.org.uk/>.
- Nisardi, M. R., Sulma., Hukmah., Suriani. dan Toaha, S. (2023). Mathematical Model of COVID-19 with Quarantine and Vaccination. *Jurnal Matematika, Statistika dan Komputasi*. 19(2), 266-285.
- Nuha, A. R., Achmad, N. dan Supu, N. (2021). Analisis Model Matematika Penyebaran Covid-19 Dengan Intervensi Vaksinasi Dan Pengobatan. *Jurnal Matematika Unand*, 10(3), 406-422.
- Olsder, G. J. dan Woude, J. W. (1998). *Mathematical Systems Theory Second Edition*. Delft University Press, Delft, Belanda.
- Perko, L. (2000). *Differential Equation and Dynamical Systems*. Springer, USA.
- Pormohammad, A., Ghorbani, S., Khatami, A., Farzi, R., Bradaran, B., Turner, D. L., Turner, R. J., Bahr, N. C. dan Idrovo, J. P. (2020). Comparison of Confirmed COVID-19 with SARS and MERS Cases-Clinical Characteristics, Laboratory Findings, Radiographic Signs and Outcomes: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Review in Medical Virology*. 30(4), 1-18.
- Resmawan., Yahya, L., Pakaya, R. S., Panigoro, H. S. dan Nuha, A. R. (2022). Analisis Dinamik Model Penyebaran COVID-19 dengan Vaksinasi. *Jambura J. Biomath*. 3(1), 22-38.
- Ross, S. L. (2004). *Differential Equation Third Edition*. Wiley India Ltd, Daryaganj, New Delhi.
- Sahin, A. R., Erdogan, A., Agaoglu, P. M., Dineri, Y., Cakirci, A. Y., Senel, M. E., Okyay, R. A. dan Tasdogan, A. M. (2019). Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak: A Review of The Current Literature. *EJMO*, 4(1), 1-7.
- Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 (2022, 14 November), Data Sebaran, 14 November 2022. <https://covid19.go.id/>.

- Subiono. (2010). *Matematika Sistem*. Institut Teknologi Surabaya, Surabaya.
- The Philadelphia Inquirer (2020, 18 Maret), Why The Coronavirus and Most Other Viruses Have No Cure, 19 April 2023. <https://www.inquirer.com>.
- Tuwum, D. (2020). Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Publicuho*, 3(2), 267-278.
- WHO (2022, 9 November), Weekly Epidemiological Update on COVID-19, 14 November 2022. <https://www.who.int>.
- Wintachai, P. dan Prathom, K. (2021). Stability Analysis of SEIR Model Related to Efficiency of Vaccines for Covid-19 Situation. *Heliyon*, 7(4), 1-7.
- WebMD (2022, 30 Desember), Coronavirus Incubation Period, 19 april 2023. <https://www.webmd.com>.
- Zhang, Z., Gul, R. dan Zeb, A. (2021). Global Sensitivity Analysis of COVID-19 Mathematical Model. *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, 60, 565-572.

## LAMPIRAN

**Lampiran 1. Program MATLAB Hubungan  $k$  dan  $\beta$  Terhadap  $R_0$  Serta Hubungan  $\theta$  dan  $\beta$  Terhadap  $R_0$  Pada Gambar 4.2 dan 4.3**

```

% hubungan k dengan beta
clear all
close all
clc
k=0;
BETA=[];
K=[];
for i=1:100
    beta=(2.105263158*(10^-
10)*(1.364428125*(10^12)*k+8.527675781*(10^9)))/(128*k+5);
    BETA(end+1)=beta;
    K(end+1)=k;
    k=k+0.01;
end
plot(K,BETA, '-r', 'linewidth', 3)
grid on
title('Hubungan Laju Vaksinasi dan Laju Infeksi Terhadap Angka
Reprduksi Dasar');
% ylim([2.168 2.17])
xlabel('Laju Vaksinasi');
ylabel('Laju Infeksi');
legend('R0=1')

%hubungan theta dengan beta

clear all
close all
clc
theta=0;
BETA=[];
THETA=[];
for i=1:100
    beta=1.149647960*theta+0.1761835498;
    BETA(end+1)=beta;
    THETA(end+1)=theta;
    theta=theta+0.01;
end
plot(THETA,BETA, '-b', 'linewidth', 3)
grid on
title('Hubungan Laju Vaksinasi dan Laju Infeksi Terhadap Angka
Reprduksi Dasar');
% ylim([2.168 2.17])
xlabel('Laju Treatment');
ylabel('Laju Infeksi');
legend('R0=1')

```

## Lampiran 2. Program MATLAB Simulasi Numerik Pada Dinamika Populasi $R_0 < 1$ Pada Gambar 4.4

```

clear all
close all
clc
% Parameter
t=0;
s=0.75;
v=0.05;
e=0.05;
i=0.05;
h=0.05;
r=0.05;
beta=0.2;
k=0.001;
mu=0.00625;
delta=0.001;
psi=0.0001;
gamma=0.146;
theta=0.2;
alpha=0.38;
eta=0.16;
xi=0.292;
st=0.05;
T=[t];
S=[s];
V=[v];
E=[e];
I=[i];
H=[h];
R=[r];

%%Skema Numerik
for p =1:50000

    k1s=st*(mu-(k+beta*i+mu)*s);
    k2s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k1s/2)+mu)*(s+k1s/2));
    k3s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k2s/2)+mu)*(s+k2s/2));
    k4s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k3s/2)+mu)*(s+k3s/2));

    k1v=st*((k*s)-(eta*beta*i+mu)*v);
    k2v=st*((k*(s+k1v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k1v/2)+mu)*(v+k1v/2));
    k3v=st*((k*(s+k2v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k2v/2)+mu)*(v+k2v/2));
    k4v=st*((k*(s+k3v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k3v/2)+mu)*(v+k3v/2));

    k1e=st*(beta*s*i+eta*beta*v*i-(alpha+mu)*e);
    k2e=st*(beta*(s+k1e/2)*(i+k1e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k1e/2)*(i+k1e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k1e/2));
    k3e=st*(beta*(s+k2e/2)*(i+k2e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k2e/2)*(i+k2e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k2e/2));
    k4e=st*(beta*(s+k3e/2)*(i+k3e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k3e/2)*(i+k3e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k3e/2));

    k1i=st*(alpha*e-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*i);

```

```

k2i=st*(alpha*(e+k1i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k1i/2));
k3i=st*(alpha*(e+k2i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k2i/2));
k4i=st*(alpha*(e+k3i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k3i/2));

k1h=st*(theta*i-(psi+xi+mu)*h);
k2h=st*(theta*(i+k1h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k1h/2));
k3h=st*(theta*(i+k2h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k2h/2));
k4h=st*(theta*(i+k3h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k3h/2));

k1r=st*(gamma*i+xi*h-mu*r);
k2r=st*(gamma*(i+k1r/2)+xi*(h+k1r/2)-mu*(r+k1r/2));
k3r=st*(gamma*(i+k2r/2)+xi*(h+k1r/2)-mu*(r+k2r/2));
k4r=st*(gamma*(i+k3r/2)+xi*(h+k3r/2)-mu*(r+k3r/2));

s=s+(k1s+2*k2s+2*k3s+k4s)/6;
v=v+(k1v+2*k2v+2*k3v+k4v)/6;
e=e+(k1e+2*k2e+2*k3e+k4e)/6;
i=i+(k1i+2*k2i+2*k3i+k4i)/6;
h=h+(k1h+2*k2h+2*k3h+k4h)/6;
r=r+(k1r+2*k2r+2*k3r+k4r)/6;
t=t+st;
T(end+1)=t;
S(end+1)=s;
V(end+1)=v;
E(end+1)=e;
I(end+1)=i;
H(end+1)=h;
R(end+1)=r;

end
%plotting

plot(T,S,'-g','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('s(t)');
legend('s(t)')
xlim([0 1500])
axes('position',[.65 .175 .25 .25])
box on
plot(T,S,'-g','linewidth',3);
grid on
xlim([0 50])
ylim([0.7 0.75])

plot(T,V,'-c','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('v(t)');
legend('v(t)')
xlim([0 1500])

plot(T,E,'-y','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('e(t)');
legend('e(t)')
xlim([0 1500])

```

```

axes('position',[.65 .175 .25 .25])
box on
plot(T,E,'-y','linewidth',3);
grid on
xlim([0 50])
ylim([0 0.05])

plot(T,I,'-r','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('i(t)');
legend('i(t)')
xlim([0 1500])
axes('position',[.65 .175 .25 .25])
box on
plot(T,I,'-r','linewidth',3);
grid on
xlim([0 50])
ylim([0 0.05])

plot(T,H,'-m','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('h(t)');
legend('h(t)')
xlim([0 1500])
axes('position',[.65 .175 .25 .25])
box on
plot(T,H,'-m','linewidth',3);
grid on
xlim([0 50])
ylim([0 0.05])

plot(T,R,'-b','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('r(t)');
legend('r(t)')
xlim([0 1500])
axes('position',[.65 .175 .25 .25])
box on
plot(T,R,'-b','linewidth',3);
grid on
xlim([0 100])
ylim([0.05 0.25])

```

### Lampiran 3. Program MATLAB Simulasi Numerik Pada Dinamika Populasi $R_0 > 1$ Pada Gambar 4.5

```

clear all
close all
clc
% Parameter
t=0;
s=0.55;
v=0.05;
e=0.004;
i=0.004;
h=0.002;
r=0.39;
beta=0.6;
k=0.001;
mu=0.00625;
delta=0.001;
psi=0.0001;
gamma=0.146;
theta=0.2;
alpha=0.38;
eta=0.16;
xi=0.292;
st=0.05;
T=[t];
S=[s];
V=[v];
E=[e];
I=[i];
H=[h];
R=[r];

%%Skema Numerik
for p =1:50000

    k1s=st*(mu-(k+beta*i+mu)*s);
    k2s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k1s/2)+mu)*(s+k1s/2));
    k3s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k2s/2)+mu)*(s+k2s/2));
    k4s=st*(mu-(k+beta*(i+k3s/2)+mu)*(s+k3s/2));

    k1v=st*((k*s)-(eta*beta*i+mu)*v);
    k2v=st*((k*(s+k1v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k1v/2)+mu)*(v+k1v/2));
    k3v=st*((k*(s+k2v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k2v/2)+mu)*(v+k2v/2));
    k4v=st*((k*(s+k3v/2))-(eta*beta*(i+k3v/2)+mu)*(v+k3v/2));

    k1e=st*(beta*s*i+eta*beta*v*i-(alpha+mu)*e);
    k2e=st*(beta*(s+k1e/2)*(i+k1e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k1e/2)*(i+k1e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k1e/2));
    k3e=st*(beta*(s+k2e/2)*(i+k2e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k2e/2)*(i+k2e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k2e/2));
    k4e=st*(beta*(s+k3e/2)*(i+k3e/2)+eta*beta*(v+k3e/2)*(i+k3e/2)-
(alpha+mu)*(e+k3e/2));

```



```

k1i=st*(alpha*e-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*i);
k2i=st*(alpha*(e+k1i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k1i/2));
k3i=st*(alpha*(e+k2i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k2i/2));
k4i=st*(alpha*(e+k3i/2)-(gamma+theta+delta+mu)*(i+k3i/2));

k1h=st*(theta*i-(psi+xi+mu)*h);
k2h=st*(theta*(i+k1h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k1h/2));
k3h=st*(theta*(i+k2h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k2h/2));
k4h=st*(theta*(i+k3h/2)-(psi+xi+mu)*(h+k3h/2));

k1r=st*(gamma*i+xi*h-mu*r);
k2r=st*(gamma*(i+k1r/2)+xi*(h+k1r/2)-mu*(r+k1r/2));
k3r=st*(gamma*(i+k2r/2)+xi*(h+k1r/2)-mu*(r+k2r/2));
k4r=st*(gamma*(i+k3r/2)+xi*(h+k3r/2)-mu*(r+k3r/2));

s=s+(k1s+2*k2s+2*k3s+k4s)/6;
v=v+(k1v+2*k2v+2*k3v+k4v)/6;
e=e+(k1e+2*k2e+2*k3e+k4e)/6;
i=i+(k1i+2*k2i+2*k3i+k4i)/6;
h=h+(k1h+2*k2h+2*k3h+k4h)/6;
r=r+(k1r+2*k2r+2*k3r+k4r)/6;
t=t+st;
T(end+1)=t;
S(end+1)=s;
V(end+1)=v;
E(end+1)=e;
I(end+1)=i;
H(end+1)=h;
R(end+1)=r;
end
%plotting

plot(T,S,'-g','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('s(t)');
legend('s(t)');
xlim([0 2000])

plot(T,V,'-c','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('v(t)');
legend('v(t)');
xlim([0 2000])

plot(T,E,'-y','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('e(t)');
legend('e(t)');
xlim([0 2000])

plot(T,I,'-r','linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('i(t)');
legend('i(t)');

```

```
xlim([0 2000])

plot(T,H, '-m', 'linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('h(t)');
legend('h(t)')
xlim([0 2000])

plot(T,R, '-b', 'linewidth',3);
grid on;
xlabel('Hari');ylabel('r(t)');
legend('r(t)')
xlim([0 2000])
```