

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Aldila, D. dkk., 2020. *A mathematical study on the spread of COVID-19 considering social distancing and rapid assessment: The case of Jakarta, Indonesia*. Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 139, 110042.
- Amalia, Lia dkk., 2020. *Analisis Gejala Klinis dan Peningkatan Kekebalan Tubuh untuk Mencegah Penyakit COVID-19*. Jambura Journal of Health Sciences and Research Vol. 2, No 2 (2020).
- BPS, 2022. *Perilaku Masyarakat Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan
- Bani, Alvioni dkk., 2021. *Stability Analysis of SCPUR Mathematical Model for The Spread of COVID-19*. J. Math. Comput. Sci. 11(2021) No. 4, 4082-4103. ISSN:1927-5307
- Boyce W.E. & DiPrima, R., 2012. *Elementary Differential Equations*. 10th Edition penyunt. United state: John Willey & sons.
- Braun, M., 1983. *Differential Equations and Their Applications*. Springer Verlag, New York.
- Hairunisa, Nany, Husnun Amalia, 2020. *Review: Penyakit Virus Corona Baru 2019 (COVID-19)*. Jurnal Biomedika dan Kesehatan Vol. 3 No. 2 Juni 2020
- Haq, Abiyyu Didar dkk., 2021. *Faktor-faktor Terkait Tingkat Keparahan Infeksi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Sebuah Kajian Literatur*. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa kedokteran Vol. 9.1 Maret-Juli 2021. DOI: 10.53366/jimki.v9i1.338.
- Joyner, Michael J dkk., 2020. *Safety Update: Covid-19 Convalescent Plasma in 20.000 Hospitalized Patients*. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 95(9): 1888-1897.
- Kemendes, 2020. *13,2 Persen Pasien COVID-19 Yang Memiliki Penyakit Hipertensi* [Online]. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Available at: <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/print/20101400002/13-2-persen-pasien-covid-19-yang-meninggal-memiliki-penyakit-hipertensi.html>.
- Kurniawan, E. Andry Dwi, Fatmawati, Dianpermatasari, Aprilia. 2021. *Model Matematika SEAR dengan Memperhatikan Faktor Migrasi Terinfeksi untuk Kasus COVID-19 di Indonesia*. Journal of Mathematics and Its Applications Vol. 18, No. 2, Nopember 2021, 142-153. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12962/limits.v18i2.7774>

- Lacy, dkk., 2020. COVID-19: *Postmortem Diagnostic and Biosafety Considerations*. The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology Volume 41 Issue 3-p 143-151. DOI: 10.1097/PAF.0000000000000567.
- Lenhart, S., & Workman, J. T., 2007. *Optimal Control Applied to Biological Models*. London: Taylor & Francis Group.
- Liu, Z dkk., 2020. *Predicting The Cumulative Number of Cases for The Covid-19 Epidemic in China from Early Data*. Mathematical Biosciences and Engineering 17(4), 3040-3051: DOI.10.3934/mbe.2020172.
- Murray, J., 2002. *Mathematical Biology I: AN Introduction. Third Edition*. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer.
- Musa, S.S. dkk., 2021. Mathematical Modelling of COVID-19 Epidemic with Effect of Awareness Programs. Infectious Disease Modelling. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.idm.2021.01.012>.
- Naidu, S. D., 2002. *Optimal Control System*. USA: CRC Press LLC.
- Nasruddin dan Haq, dkk., 2020. *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) dan masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah*. Clinical and Experimental Medicine. DOI 10.15408/sjsbs.v7i17.15569.
- Nisardi, Muhammad Rifki dkk., (2022). *Fractional Mathematical Model of COVID-19 with Quarantine*. Indonesian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Vol. 4, No. 1. DOI: 10.15408/inprime.v4i1.23719.
- Satyakti, Yayan, 2021. Predicting COVID-19 Unreported Case From Space. Jurnal Kajian Kebijakan Penerbangan dan Anariksa Vol. 2 No. 1. DOI: 10.30536/jkkpa.v2n1.5.
- Sumadikarya, I. K., 2003. *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)*. Meditek.
- Sun, Meng Yao dkk., 2020. *A Potentially Effective Treatment for COVID-19: A Sistematic Review and Meta-analysis of Convalescent Plasme Therapy in Treating Severe Infectous Disease*. International Journal of Infectious Diseases. DOI <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.06.107>.
- Sutaryo dkk., 2020. *Buku Praktis Penyakit Virus Corona 19 (Covid-19)*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press dan Anggota IKAP dan APPTI.
- Tang, B., Wang, X., Li, Q., Bragazzi, N. L., Tang, S., Xiao, Y., & Wu, J. (2020). Estimation of the transmission risk of the 2019-nCoV and its implication for public health interventions. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 9, 462. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9020462>
- Wiggins, S., 1990. *Introduction To Applied Nonlinear Dynamical Systems And Chaos*. Second Edition Penyunt. New York: Springer.

- World Health Organization (WHO), 2020. *Novel Coronavirus 2019*. [internet]Available from:<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019> [Diakses 13 September 2021].
- Yanti, Etri dkk., 2020. *Pneumonia Covid-19, Diagnosis dan Penatalaksanaan di Indonesia*. Journal Abdimas Saintika 2(1):2715-4424: Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia Jakarta.
- Zuin, M. dkk., 2021. *Viral Load Difference between Symptomatic and Asymptomatic COVID-19 Patients: Sistematic Review and Meta-Analysis*. National library of Medicine, 13(3), 645-653;

LAMPIRAN 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 c = & -\left((\mu + (-g+1)\omega + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \mathcal{N} \left(-\mu^2 + (-\omega - \delta - \sigma + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta) \mu + (-\delta - \sigma + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta) \omega + \delta_2 \beta (\rho-1)(u_1-1) \right) (-\mu - \omega + (u_2-1)\alpha_2) \mu (\mu + \gamma') \right) / \left(\left(\mu^4 + ((-g+2)\omega + (-u_2+1)\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon + \delta + \sigma + \gamma') \mu^3 + (-u_2-1)((-g+1)\omega + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon + \delta + \sigma + \gamma') \alpha_2 + (-g+1)\omega^2 + ((-g+2)\gamma' + (\alpha_1 - \delta - \sigma)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta + 2\sigma)\omega + (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) \mu^2 + \left(-(u_2-1)(-\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega + (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon - \delta_3) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) \alpha_2 - (\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega^2 + \left(((\alpha_1 - \delta)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) \omega + (-\alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \gamma' \mu + \left((-g-1)(\delta_3 - \delta)\omega + (\delta_1 + \delta_3 - \delta)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) (u_2-1)\alpha_2 + (-\delta(g-1)\omega - \alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \omega \gamma' (\delta_2 + \mu + \omega) \beta (u_1-1)(\rho-1) \right) \\
 p = & -\left((-\mu - \omega + (u_2-1)\alpha_2) \delta_1 \mu \mathcal{N} \left(-\mu^2 + (-\omega - \delta - \sigma + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta) \mu + (-\delta - \sigma + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta) \omega + \delta_2 \beta (\rho-1)(u_1-1) \right) (\mu + \gamma') \right) / \left(\left(\mu^4 + ((-g+2)\omega + (-u_2+1)\alpha_2 + q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon + \delta + \sigma + \gamma') \mu^3 + (-u_2-1)((-g+1)\omega + q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon + \delta + \sigma + \gamma') \alpha_2 + (-g+1)\omega^2 + ((-g+2)\gamma' + (\alpha_1 - \delta - \sigma)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta + 2\sigma)\omega + (q\alpha_1 + \delta + \varepsilon) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon) \right) \mu^2 + \left(-(u_2-1)(-\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega + (q\alpha_1 + \delta + \varepsilon - \delta_3) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon) \right) \alpha_2 - (\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega^2 + \left(((\alpha_1 - \delta)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon) \right) \omega + (-\alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \gamma' \mu + \left((u_2-1)(-g-1)(\delta_3 - \delta)\omega + (\delta_1 + \delta_3 - \delta)(q\alpha_1 + \varepsilon) \right) \alpha_2 + (-\delta(g-1)\omega - \alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \omega \gamma' (u_1-1)(\rho-1)(\delta_2 + \mu + \omega) \beta \right) \\
 v = & \left((\delta_3 \mu - \delta_3(g-1)\omega + \alpha_1 \delta_3 q + \varepsilon(\delta_1 + \delta_3)) \left(-\mu^2 + (-\omega + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \mu + (((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \omega + \delta_2 \beta (\rho-1)(u_1-1) \right) (\mu + \gamma') \mu \mathcal{N} \right) / \left((\delta_2 + \mu + \omega) \left(\mu^4 + ((-g+2)\omega + \gamma' + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon + (-u_2+1)\alpha_2 + \delta + \sigma) \mu^3 + ((-g+1)\omega^2 + (g-1)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + (-g+2)\gamma' + (\alpha_1 - \delta - \sigma)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta + 2\sigma)\omega - (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \gamma' + \sigma + \varepsilon)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) \mu^2 + \left(-(\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega^2 + ((\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + ((\alpha_1 - \delta)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)) \omega - (u_2-1)((\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon - \delta_3) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)) \alpha_2 + (-\alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \gamma' \mu + \left(-\delta(g-1)\omega^2 + (-g-1)(\delta_3 - \delta)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 - \alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon \right) \omega + \alpha_2(\delta_1 + \delta_3 - \delta)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)(u_2-1) \gamma' \right) (\rho-1)\beta(u_1-1) \right) \\
 u = & -\left((-\mu - \omega + (u_2-1)\alpha_2) (\mu + (-g+1)\omega + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \left(-\mu^2 + (-\omega + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \mu + (((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \omega + \delta_2 \beta (\rho-1)(u_1-1) \right) \delta_2 (\mu + \gamma') \mu \mathcal{N} \right) / \left((\delta_2 + \mu + \omega) \left(\mu^4 + ((-g+2)\omega + \gamma' + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon + (-u_2+1)\alpha_2 + \delta + \sigma) \mu^3 + ((-g+1)\omega^2 + (g-1)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + (-g+2)\gamma' + (\alpha_1 - \delta - \sigma)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta + 2\sigma)\omega - (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \gamma' + \sigma + \varepsilon)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + (\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) \mu^2 + \left(-(\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega^2 + ((\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 + ((\alpha_1 - \delta)q + \varepsilon + 2\delta) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)) \omega - (u_2-1)((\alpha_1 q + \delta + \varepsilon - \delta_3) \gamma' + (\delta + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)) \alpha_2 + (-\alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon) \gamma' \mu + \left(-\delta(g-1)\omega^2 + (-g-1)(\delta_3 - \delta)(u_2-1)\alpha_2 - \alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon \right) \omega + \alpha_2(\delta_1 + \delta_3 - \delta)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)(u_2-1) \gamma' \right) (\mu + \omega) (\rho-1)\beta(u_1-1) \right) \\
 r = & -\left(\left(-\mu^2 + (-\omega + ((\rho-1)u_1 - \rho + 1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \mu + ((\rho-1)(u_1-1)\beta - \delta - \sigma) \omega + \delta_2 \beta (\rho-1)(u_1-1) \right) \left(((\delta_3 + \sigma)\mu - (g-1)(\delta_3 + \sigma) \omega + (\delta_1 + \delta_3 + \sigma)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)) (u_2-1)\alpha_2 - (\mu\sigma - \sigma(g-1)\omega + (\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)\sigma + \alpha_1 \delta_1 q) (\mu + \omega) \right) \mu \mathcal{N} \right) / \left(\beta(\rho-1)(u_1-1) \left(\left(-\mu^3 + ((g-1)\omega - \alpha_1 q - \varepsilon - \delta - \sigma - \gamma') \mu^2 + ((\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega + (-\alpha_1 q - \varepsilon)\sigma - \alpha_1(\delta + \gamma')q + \gamma' \delta_3 + (-\delta - \gamma')\varepsilon - \delta \gamma') \mu + \gamma' \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - (g-1)(\delta_3 - \delta)\omega + (\delta_1 + \delta_3 - \delta)(\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon) \right) (u_2-1)\alpha_2 + \left(\mu^3 + ((-g+1)\omega + \alpha_1 q + \varepsilon + \delta + \sigma + \gamma') \mu^2 + (-\delta + \sigma + \gamma')(g-1)\omega + (\alpha_1 q + \varepsilon)\sigma + \alpha_1(\delta + \gamma')q + (\delta + \gamma')\varepsilon + \delta \gamma' \right) \mu + \gamma' \left(-\delta(g-1)\omega - \alpha_1(\delta_1 - \delta)q + \delta \varepsilon \right) (\mu + \omega) \right) (\delta_2 + \mu + \omega) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN 2

```

> restart :
> with(linalg) : with(plots) : with(DEtools) :
> with(plots) : with(linalg) : with(VectorCalculus) :
> #mu:=0.0107; gamma:=0.01; sigma:=0.17; q:=0.96; alpha_1:=0.1164; alpha_2:=0.40; omega:=0.025; epsilon:=0.169055; rho:=0.7; beta:=0.99; u1:=0; u2:=0; delta_1:=0.1259; delta_2:=0.04; delta_3:=0.13206; N:=1500000;

> P1 := mu * N + gamma * r - mu * s - (1 - rho) * (1 - u1) * beta * s * (c + u) / N
P1 := 16050.0000 + 0.01 * r - 0.0107 * s - 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s * (c + u)

> P2 := (1 - rho) * (1 - u1) * beta * s * (c + u) / N - (sigma + mu + 0.29796) * c
P2 := 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s * (c + u) - 0.47866 * c

> P3 := delta_1 * c - (epsilon + q * alpha_1 + (1 - q) * omega + mu) * p
P3 := 0.1259 * c - 0.292499 * p

> P4 := delta_3 * c + epsilon * p - ((1 - u2) * alpha_2 + omega + mu) * v
P4 := 0.13206 * c + 0.169055 * p - 0.4357 * v

> P5 := delta_2 * c - (omega + mu) * u
P5 := 0.04 * c - 0.0357 * u

> P6 := q * alpha_1 * p + (1 - u2) * alpha_2 * v + sigma * c - (mu + gamma) * r
P6 := 0.111744 * p + 0.40 * v + 0.17 * c - 0.0207 * r

> fixpoint := solve({P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6}, {s, c, p, v, u, r});
fixpoint := {c = 0., p = 0., r = 0., s = 1.500000 * 10^6, u = 0., v = 0.}, {c = 13634.56854, p = 5868.711273, r = 267514.9244, s = 1.140077259 * 10^6, u = 15276.82749, v = 6409.722527}

> fix1 := fixpoint[1];
fix1 := {c = 0., p = 0., r = 0., s = 1.500000 * 10^6, u = 0., v = 0.}

> jb := Jacobian([P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6], [s, c, p, v, u, r]);
jb :=
| -0.0107 - 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * c - 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * u      -1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s      0      0      -1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s      0.01 |
| 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * c + 1.980000000 * 10^-7 * u      1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s - 0.47866      0      0      1.980000000 * 10^-7 * s      0 |
| 0      0      0.1259      -0.292499      0      0      0      0 |
| 0      0      0.13206      0.169055      -0.4357      0      0      0 |
| 0      0      0.04      0      0      0      -0.0357      0 |
| 0      0      0.17      0.111744      0.40      0      0      -0.0207 |

> jac1 := subs(fix1, evalm(jb)); eigenvalues(jac1);
jac1 :=
| -0.0107 -0.2970000000      0      0      -0.2970000000      0.01 |
| 0.      -0.1816600000      0      0      0.2970000000      0 |
| 0      0.1259      -0.292499      0      0      0 |
| 0      0.13206      0.169055      -0.4357      0      0 |
| 0      0.04      0      0      -0.0357      0 |
| 0      0.17      0.111744      0.40      0      -0.0207 |
-0.0107000000000000, -0.0207000000000000, -0.435700000000000, -0.292499000000000, 0.0224919497453628, -0.239851949745363

> fix2 := fixpoint[2];
fix2 := {c = 13634.56854, p = 5868.711273, r = 267514.9244, s = 1.140077259 * 10^6, u = 15276.82749, v = 6409.722527}

> jac2 := subs(fix2, evalm(jb)); eigenvalues(jac2);
jac2 :=
| -0.01642445641 -0.2257352973      0      0      -0.2257352973      0.01 |
| 0.005724456414 -0.2529247027      0      0      0.2257352973      0 |
| 0      0.1259      -0.292499      0      0      0 |
| 0      0.13206      0.169055      -0.4357      0      0 |
| 0      0.04      0      0      -0.0357      0 |
| 0      0.17      0.111744      0.40      0      -0.0207 |
-0.280498088858082, -0.296648461526965, -0.0142394395454546 + 0.0113864024868994 I, -0.0142394395454546 - 0.0113864024868994 I, -0.0126361209787324, -0.435686608655310

```

```

> T1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} s(t) = \mu \cdot N + \gamma l \cdot r(t) - \mu \cdot s(t) - \frac{(1 - \rho) \cdot (1 - u_1) \cdot \beta \cdot s(t) \cdot (c(t) + u(t))}{N}$ 
      T1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} s(t) = 16050.0000 + 0.01 r(t) - 0.0107 s(t) - 1.980000000 \times 10^{-7} s(t) (c(t) + u(t))$ 

> T2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} c(t) = \frac{(1 - \rho) \cdot (1 - u_1) \cdot \beta \cdot s(t) \cdot (c(t) + u(t))}{N} - (\sigma + \mu + 0.3669) \cdot c(t)$ 
      T2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} c(t) = 1.980000000 \times 10^{-7} s(t) (c(t) + u(t)) - 0.5476 c(t)$ 

> T3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} p(t) = \delta_1 \cdot c(t) - (\varepsilon + q \cdot \alpha_1 + (1 - q) \cdot \omega + \mu) \cdot p(t)$ 
      T3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} p(t) = 0.1259 c(t) - 0.292499 p(t)$ 

> T4 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} v(t) = \delta_3 \cdot c(t) + \varepsilon \cdot p(t) - ((1 - u_2) \cdot \alpha_2 + \omega + \mu) \cdot v(t)$ 
      T4 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} v(t) = 0.13206 c(t) + 0.169055 p(t) - 0.4357 v(t)$ 

> T5 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \delta_2 \cdot c(t) - (\omega + \mu) \cdot u(t)$ 
      T5 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} u(t) = 0.04 c(t) - 0.0357 u(t)$ 

> T6 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} r(t) = q \cdot \alpha_1 \cdot p(t) + (1 - u_2) \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot v(t) + \sigma \cdot c(t) - (\mu + \gamma l) \cdot r(t)$ 
      T6 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} r(t) = 0.111744 p(t) + 0.40 v(t) + 0.17 c(t) - 0.0207 r(t)$ 

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, s(t)], stepsize=0.001);

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, c(t)], stepsize=0.001);

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, p(t)], stepsize=0.001);

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, v(t)], stepsize=0.001);

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, u(t)], stepsize=0.001);

> #DEplot([T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6], [s(t), c(t), p(t), v(t), u(t), r(t)], t=0..300, [[s(0)=750000, c(0)=100000, p(0)=62200, v(0)=3273, u(0)=130952, r(0)=64350]], linecolor=[black], arrows=medium,
      scene=[t, r(t)], stepsize=0.001);

```

LAMPIRAN 3

```
function dx=syam_statel(t, x, u, ti) %ti adalah inputan %t,x,u
adalah variabel
global N alpha1 alpha2 beta gamma sigma epsilon delta delta1
delta2 delta3 miu omega q rho
delta=delta1+delta2+delta3;
x1=x(1);
x2=x(2);
x3=x(3);
x4=x(4);
x5=x(5);
x6=x(6);
u1=u(1,:);
u1=interp1(ti,u1',t);
u2=u(2,:);
u2=interp1(ti,u2',t);
dx=zeros(6,1);

dx(1)=miu.*N+gamma.*x6-miu.*x1-beta.*x1.*(x2+x5).*(1-rho).*(1-
u1)./N;
dx(2)=beta.*x1.*(x2+x5).*(1-rho).*(1-u1)./N-(sigma+miu+delta).*x2;
dx(3)=delta1.*x2-(epsilon+q.*alpha1+(1-q).*omega+miu).*x3;
dx(4)=delta3.*x2+epsilon.*x3-((1-u2).*alpha2+omega+miu).*x4;
dx(5)=delta2.*x2-(omega+miu).*x5;
dx(6)=q.*alpha1.*x3+(1-u2).*alpha2.*x4+sigma.*x2-(miu+gamma).*x6;
end
```

```
function dp=dwi_costatel(t, p, x, u, ti)
global a1 a2 a3 a4 N alpha1 alpha2 beta gamma sigma epsilon delta
delta1 delta2 delta3 miu omega q rho
x = interp1(ti,x',t);

x1 = x(1);
x2 = x(2);
x3 = x(3);
x4 = x(4);
x5 = x(5);
x6 = x(6);
u1 = u(1,:);
u2 = u(2,:);

u1 = interp1(ti,u1',t);
u2 = interp1(ti,u2',t);

p1=p(1,:);
p2=p(2,:);
p3=p(3,:);
p4=p(4,:);
p5=p(5,:);
p6=p(6,:);
dp=zeros(6,1);
dp(1)=(p1-p2).*beta.*(x2+x5).*(1-rho).*(1-u1)./N+ miu.*p1;
```

```

dp(2)=-a3+p1.*(1-rho).*(1-u1).*beta.*x1./N-p2.*((1-rho).*(1-
u1).*beta.*x1./N-sigma-miu-delta)-p3.*delta1-p4.*delta3-
p5.*delta2-p6.*sigma;
dp(3)=p3.*(epsilon+q.*(alpha1-omega)+miu+omega)-p4.*epsilon-
p6.*q.*alpha1;
dp(4)=p4.*((1-u2).*alpha2+omega+miu)-p6.*(1-u2).*alpha2;
dp(4)=p4.*(u2+alpha2+(1-u2).*omega+miu)-p6.*(u2+alpha2);
dp(5)=(p1-p2).*beta.*x1.*(1-rho).*(1-u1)./N+p5.*(omega+miu);
dp(6)=-gamma.*p1+(miu+gamma).*p6;
end

```

```

function u = dwi_kontrol1(x,p)
global a1 a2 beta alpha2 N rho omega

```

```

p1 = p(1,:);
p2 = p(2,:);
p3 = p(3,:);
p4 = p(4,:);
p5 = p(5,:);
p6 = p(6,:);

```

```

x1 = x(1,:);
x2 = x(2,:);
x3 = x(3,:);
x4 = x(4,:);
x5 = x(5,:);
x6 = x(6,:);

```

```

%fungsi kontrol:
u1=(p2-p1).*(1-rho).*(x2+x5).*beta.*x1./a1;
u2=((p6-p4).*x4.*alpha2)./2.*a2;
u=[u1;u2];
end

```

```

function J=dwi_objektif1(x,u,ti)

```

```

global a1 a2 a3 a4
x2=x(2,:);
x3=x(3,:);
x4=x(4,:);
x5=x(5,:);
x6=x(6,:);
u1=u(1,:);
u2=u(2,:);

```

```

obj=(a1./2).*(u1.^2)+(a2./2).*(u2.^2)+a3.*x2;
J=trapz(ti,obj);

```

```

function s=dwi_f_simplebounds(s,Lb,Ub)

```

```

% untuk batas bawah
ns_tmp=s;
I=ns_tmp<Lb;
ns_tmp(I)=Lb(I);

```

```

% untuk batas atas
J=ns_tmp>Ub;
ns_tmp(J)=Ub(J);

% Update u
s=ns_tmp;

clear all;
clc;
clf;
global a1 a2 a3 a4 N alpha1 alpha2 beta gamma sigma epsilon delta
delta1 delta2 delta3 miu omega q rho

% Nilai parameter model
gamma=0.01;
beta = 0.99;
sigma =0.17;
miu=0.0712;
q=0.96;
delta1=0.1259;
delta2=0.04;
delta3=0.13206;
delta=delta1+delta2+delta3;
omega=0.025;
alpha1=0.11624;
alpha2=0.4;
epsilon = 0.169055;
rho=0.3;

a1=95; a2=5; a3=1;
N=1500000;
% DATA KOTA MAKASSAR
x10=750000;
x20=100000;
x30=62200;
x40=3273;
x50=130952;
x60=64350;

x0=[x10;x20;x30;x40;x50;x60];
%Nilai akhir Costate (syarat transversalitas)
nx=6;
lambdaT=zeros(nx,1);
%Interval waktu
Ntime=10000;
tf=100;
ti=linspace(0,tf,Ntime);
%Batas kontrol
M1=0;
M2=1;
nv=2; %banyaknya kontrol

Lb=M1.*ones(nv,Ntime);

```

```

Ub=M2.*ones(nv,Ntime);
%Parameter Sweep
test=-1;
deltaa=0.001;
k=0;
c=0.5;
%tebakan awal untuk fungsi kontrol u1, u2 dan u3
u=0*ones(nv,Ntime);
%solving sistem tanpa kontrol (u1=0 u2=0 u3=0)
options = odeset('AbsTol',1e-3,'RelTol',1e-3);
xc=ode45(@(t,x) dwi_statel(t, x, u, ti),[0 tf],x0,options);
xc=deval(xc,ti);
%Awal Metode Sweep
x=zeros(nx,Ntime);
p=zeros(nx,Ntime);
while(test<0)
    k=k+1;
    oldx=x;
    oldp=p;
    oldu=u;
    %Forward Runge Kutta
    x=deval(ode45(@(t,x) dwi_statel(t, x, u, ti), [0 tf], x0),ti);
    %Backward Runge Kutta %yg digunakan nilai akhir lambdaT=0
    p=deval(ode45(@(t,p) dwi_costatel(t, p, x, u, ti),[tf
0],lambdaT),ti);
    %menghitung nilai u dari syarat optimal sistem
    u1=dwi_kontroll(x,p); %menggunakan u dH/du=0
    %membuat u berada dalam interval yang diharapkan
    u1=dwi_f_simplebounds(u1,Lb,Ub);
    %mengupdate nilai u dalam metode sweep menggunakan kombinasi
konveks
    % u=0.5*(u1+oldu); %uji Konvergensi u yang pertama
    u=u1.*(1-c.^k)+oldu.*c.^k;
    % u=0.5*(u1+oldu);
    %menghitung nilai error
    temp1=deltaa*sum(abs(u))-sum(abs(oldu-u));
    temp2=deltaa*sum(abs(x))-sum(abs(oldx-x));
    temp3=deltaa*sum(abs(p))-sum(abs(oldp-p));
    test=min(temp1,min(temp2,temp3)); %Buku Lenhart Hal:55
    %menghitung nilai fungsi tujuan menggunakan u akhir

    J(k)=dwi_objektif1(x,u,ti);
    disp(['it:',num2str(k),'Test:',num2str(test)])
end
figure (1)
% subplot (221)
plot(ti,xc(1,:), 'r-',ti, x(1,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('S(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
axis('tight')
grid on

figure (2)
% subplot (222)
plot(ti,xc(2,:), 'r-',ti, x(2,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)

```

```

xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('C(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
axis('tight')
grid on
% title('Solusi Optimasi Menggunakan Metode Sweep')

figure (3)
% subplot (223)
plot(ti,xc(3,:), 'r-', ti, x(3,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('P(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
% title('Solusi Optimasi Menggunakan Metode Sweep')
axis('tight')
grid on

figure(4)

% subplot (221)
plot(ti,xc(4,:), 'r-', ti, x(4,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('V(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
% title('Solusi Optimasi Menggunakan Metode Sweep')
axis('tight')
grid on

figure (5)
% subplot (222)
plot(ti,xc(5,:), 'r-', ti, x(5,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('U(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
% title('Solusi Optimasi Menggunakan Metode Sweep')
axis ('tight')
grid on

figure (6)
% subplot (223)
plot(ti,xc(6,:), 'r-', ti, x(6,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('R(t)')
legend('Without Control', 'With Control')
% title('Solusi Optimasi Menggunakan Metode Sweep')
axis ('tight')
grid on

figure (8)
subplot(131)
plot(ti,u(1,:), 'r-', ti,u(2,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
legend('Control Function of u_1', 'Control Function of u_2')
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('Control Function of u_1(t), u_2(t)')
title('Control Function')

```

```
axis('tight')
grid on
subplot(132)
plot(ti,u(1,:), 'r-', 'LineWidth',2)
legend('Control Function of u_1')
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('Control Function of u_1(t)')
title('Control Function')
axis('tight')
grid on
subplot(133)
plot(ti,u(2,:), 'b-', 'LineWidth',2)
legend('Control Function of u_2')
xlabel('Time (Day) ')
ylabel('Control Function of u_2(t)')
title('Control Function')
axis('tight')
grid on
```