## Discrete two-dimensional model of infection

## 1 Problem formulation

Consider S(t, x, y), I(t, x, y) represent the suceptible, infectious populations as functions of time t, and position in space (x, y). The evolution of these populations follows the model

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -\beta S \left( I + \alpha \nabla^2 I \right) + \delta \nabla^2 S \\ &\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \beta S \left( I + \alpha \nabla^2 I \right) - \gamma I \\ &S, I \colon \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

The above continuous model can be reduced to a discrete representation by:

- 1. Finite difference approximation on regular grids
- 2. Graph approximation on irregular grids

## 1.1 Regular grid

Consider  $x_i = ih$ ,  $y_j = jh$  to be positions in a Cartesiantwo-dimensional grid, with h the step size. Also introduce  $t^n = nk$  to represent a sequence of discrete moments in time, with k the time step. Let  $S_{ij}^n$  denote the value of  $S(t^n, x_i, y_i)$ . The time derivative can be approximated as

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t}(t^n, x_i, y_j) \cong \frac{S_{ij}^{n+1} - S_{ij}^n}{k}$$

The spatial derivatives in the  $\nabla^2$  operator can similarly be approximated

$$\nabla^2 S(t^n, x_i, y_j) = \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}(t^n, x_i, y_j) + \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2}(t^n, x_i, y_j) \cong \frac{1}{h^2}(S_{i+1,j}^n + S_{i-1,j}^n + S_{i,j+1}^n + S_{i,j-1}^n - S_{ij}^n).$$

From above approximations the discrete evolution laws that correspond to the SIR model are

$$\frac{S_{ij}^{n+1} - S_{ij}^n}{k} = -\beta S_{ij}^n \left[ I_{ij}^n + \frac{\alpha}{h^2} (I_{i+1,j}^n + I_{i-1,j}^n + I_{i,j+1}^n + I_{i,j-1}^n - I_{ij}^n) \right] + \frac{\delta}{h^2} (S_{i+1,j}^n + S_{i-1,j}^n + S_{i,j+1}^n + S_{i,j-1}^n - S_{ij}^n)$$

$$\frac{I_{ij}^{n+1} - I_{ij}^{n}}{k} = \beta S_{ij}^{n} \left[ I_{ij}^{n} + \frac{\alpha}{h^{2}} (I_{i+1,j}^{n} + I_{i-1,j}^{n} + I_{i,j+1}^{n} + I_{i,j-1}^{n} - I_{ij}^{n}) \right] - \frac{\gamma}{h^{2}} I_{ij}^{n}$$

The discrete update rules are

$$S_{ij}^{n+1}\!=\!S_{ij}^{n}-aS_{ij}^{n}I_{ij}^{n}-bS_{ij}^{n}\,\nabla_{h}^{2}I_{ij}\!+\!c\nabla_{h}^{2}S_{ij}$$

$$I_{ij}^{n+1}\!=\!I_{ij}^{n}+aS_{ij}^{n}I_{ij}^{n}+bS_{ij}^{n}\,\nabla_{h}^{2}I_{ij}\!-\!dI_{ij}$$

with notation

$$\nabla_h^2 S_{ij} = \frac{1}{h^2} (S_{i+1,j}^n + S_{i-1,j}^n + S_{i,j+1}^n + S_{i,j-1}^n - S_{ij}^n)$$