

OPTIMAL VACCINATION STRATEGIES AND RATIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN SEASONAL EPIDEMICS

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ABSTRACT

We consider a fixed size population divided in three different classes: **S**usceptible, **I**nfectious and **R**ecovered. In particular, we consider a classical SIR dynamics: $(S + I \xrightarrow{\beta} 2I, I \xrightarrow{\gamma} R, R \xrightarrow{\alpha} S)$ where the infectious term $\beta(t)$ is a periodic function. We include in the model a periodic *vaccination function* $p(t)$, such that the transition $S \xrightarrow{p} R$ is also allowed.

We show the existence of an optimal vaccination p_{opt} , in the sense that it can be approximated by vaccination functions able to prevent outbreaks and all these other functions will necessarily imply the existence of a vaccination effort at least equal to the vaccination effort of p_{opt} . For some examples, we are able to show explicitly p_{opt} as a function of β .

Finally, we introduce a population of rational individuals and we will show how the *voluntary vaccination* affects the dynamics. In particular, we consider that each individual is *rational*, i.e., each individual decides freely, according to the available information, if he or she is willing or not to be vaccinated. To this end, we will couple a system of differential equation with principles from game theory. We prove the existence of a Nash-equilibrium vaccination function p_{Nash} (i.e., when all individuals in the population are rational) and, for some simple examples, we show explicit formulas for p_{Nash} .

References

- [1] Doutor, Rodrigues, Soares, Chalub (2015) *Optimal Vaccination Strategies and Rational Behavior in Seasonal Epidemics*, submitted.