

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)}, -\infty < x < \infty$$

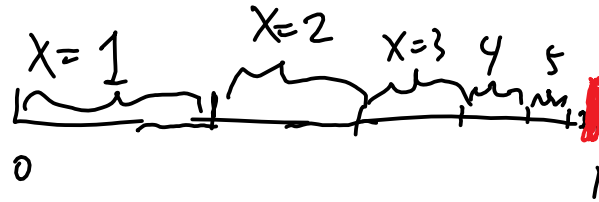
Geometric:

$$P(X=k) = (1-p)^{k-1} p$$

$$\text{CDF } F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx$$

Q = quad(@myfun,0,2);

$$Q = \int_0^2 \text{myfun } dx$$



Wednesday, September 24, 2014 1:00 PM

$$\checkmark \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = -\beta(t)S(t)I(t) - dQ(t)/dt$$

$$\checkmark \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = \gamma I(t)$$

$$\checkmark \frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = \mu S(t)J(t)$$

$$\beta(t) = \beta_0 [1 - I(t)/N]^n$$

$$N = S(t) + I(t) + R(t) + Q(t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow I(t) = N - [S + R + Q]$$

$$J(t) = I(t) + R(t)$$

