

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] Z. Chen, L. Feng, H. A. Lay, K. Furati, and A. Khaliq, “SEIR model with unreported infected population and dynamic parameters for the spread of COVID-19,” *Math Comput Simul*, vol. 198, pp. 31–46, Aug. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.matcom.2022.02.025.
- [2] N. Fitriani Azzahra, Hariyanto, and Mardlijah, “Kontrol Optimal Penyebaran COVID-19 Model SEIR di Jakarta,” *Jurnal Sains dan Seni ITS*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 2337–3520, 2022.
- [3] E. A. D. Kurniawan, F. Fatmawati, and A. Dianpermatasari, “Model Matematika SEAR dengan Memperhatikan Faktor Migrasi Terinfeksi untuk Kasus COVID-19 di Indonesia,” *Limits: Journal of Mathematics and Its Applications*, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 142, Nov. 2021, doi: 10.12962/limits.v18i2.7774.
- [4] W. D. Gunardi, “Pemeriksaan Diagnosis Laboratorium COVID-19: Keterbatasan dan Tantangannya Saat Ini,” *Jurnal Kedokteran Meditek*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 173–182, 2021.
- [5] Widowati and Sutimin, *Buku Ajar Pemodelan Matematika*. 2007.
- [6] F. Brauer, “Mathematical epidemiology: Past, present, and future,” *Infectious Disease Modelling*, vol. 2, no. 2. KeAi Communications Co., pp. 113–127, May 01, 2017. doi: 10.1016/j.idm.2017.02.001.
- [7] W. N. Hammer, “Epidemic disease in england-the evidence of variability and the persistence of type,” *The Lancet*, pp. 733–739, 1906.
- [8] S. He, Y. Peng, and K. Sun, “SEIR modeling of the COVID-19 and its dynamics,” *Nonlinear Dyn*, vol. 101, no. 3, pp. 1667–1680, Aug. 2020, doi: 10.1007/s11071-020-05743-y.

- [9] S. Mwalili, M. Kimathi, V. Ojiambo, D. Gathungu, and R. Mbogo, “SEIR model for COVID-19 dynamics incorporating the environment and social distancing,” *BMC Res Notes*, vol. 13, no. 1, Jul. 2020, doi: 10.1186/s13104-020-05192-1.
- [10] Q. Sun, T. Miyoshi, and S. Richard, “Analysis of COVID-19 in Japan with extended SEIR model and ensemble Kalman filter,” *J Comput Appl Math*, vol. 419, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.cam.2022.114772.
- [11] F. R. S. Prakoeswa, “Dasamuka Covid-19,” *Medica Hospitalia*, vol. 7, no. 1A, pp. 231–240, Aug. 2020.
- [12] Masita, Darmawati, and Fardinah, “Pemodelan Matematika SEIqInqR pada Penyebaran Covid-19,” *JOMTA Journal of Mathematics: Theory and Applications*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2021.
- [13] N. A. Putri, A. E. Putra, and R. Mariko, “Hubungan Usia, Jenis Kelamin dan Gejala Dengan Kejadian COVID-19 di Sumatera Barat,” *Majalah Kedokteran Andalas*, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 104–111, 2021.
- [14] A. Aditia, “COVID-19 : EPIDEMIOLOGI, VIROLOGI, PENULARAN, GEJALA KLINIS, DIAGNOSA, TATALAKSANA, FAKTOR RISIKO DAN PENCEGAHAN,” *Jurnal Penelitian Perawat Profesional*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 653–660, 2021.
- [15] L. Amalia, F. Hiola, and J. Kesehatan Masyarakat, “Analysis of Clinical Symptoms and Immune Enhancement to Prevent COVID-19 Disease,” 2020.
- [16] Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, *Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Revisi Ke-5*. 2020.
- [17] R. Resmawan, L. Yahya, R. S. Pakaya, H. S. Panigoro, and A. R. Nuha, “Analisis Dinamik Model Penyebaran COVID-19 dengan Vaksinasi,” *Jambura Journal of Biomathematics (JJBM)*, vol. 3, no. 1, Jul. 2022, doi: 10.34312/jjbm.v3i1.13176.

- [18] A. Dipo, Z. N. Meksianis, and M. S. Brenda, “Optimal Control on COVID-19 Eradication Program in Indonesia under The Effect of Community Awareness,” *Mathematical Biosciences and Engineering*, vol. 17, no. 6, pp. 6355–6389, 2020.
- [19] G. van Empel, J. Mulyanto, and B. S. Wiratama, “Undertesting of COVID-19 in Indonesia: What has gone wrong?,” *J Glob Health*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 1–3, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.7189/jogh.10.020306.
- [20] Widowati, R. H. Sulisty, and Farikhin, *Kalkulus*. Semarang: UPT UNDIP Press, 2012.
- [21] C. C. Ross, *Differential Equations*. in Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2004. doi: 10.1007/978-1-4757-3949-7.
- [22] M. A. Zakariah and V. Afriani, *Analisis Statistik dengan SPSS untuk Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Yayasan Pondok Pesantren Al Mawaddah Warrahmah Kolaka, 2021.
- [23] M. I. Hasan, *Pokok-Pokok Materi Statistik I (Statistik Deskriptif)*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2002.
- [24] S. Harini and Turmudi, *Metode Statistika*. Malang: UIN-Malang Press, 2008.
- [25] W. Wibowo, S. Haryatmi, and I. Nyoman Budiantara, “Kajian Metode Estimasi Parameter dalam Regresi Semiparametrik Spline.”
- [26] L. Zhang *et al.*, “Optimal Parameterization of COVID-19 epidemic model,” *Atmospheric and Oceanic Science Letters*, vol. 14, 2021.
- [27] Y. Yulida and M. A. Karim, “Pemodelan Matematika Penyebaran COVID-19 di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan,” vol. 14, no. 10, pp. 3257–3264, May 2020.

- [28] A. A. Suryanto, A. Muqtadir, and S. Artikel, “PENERAPAN METODE MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR (MAE) DALAM ALGORITMA REGRESI LINEAR UNTUK PREDIKSI PRODUKSI PADI,” no. 1, p. 11, 2019.
- [29] A. N. Syahrudin and T. Kurniawan, “Input dan Output pada Bahasa Pemrograman Python (Studi Kasus: STMIK Sumedang),” *Jurnal Dasar Pemrograman Python STMIK*, pp. 1–7, Jun. 2018.
- [30] A. Stewart, “Python Programming Python Programming for Beginners,” 2016.
- [31] W. E. Boyce, R. C. DiPrima, and D. B. Meade, “Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems,” United States of America, 2017. [Online]. Available: www.wileyplus.com
- [32] H. L. Saputra, Sutimin, and Sutrisno, “Analisis Kestabilan Model Penyebaran Penyakit Tuberkulosis dengan Laju Infeksi Tersaturasi,” *Jurnal Matematika Thales*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 11–22, 2010.