

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang pemodelan matematis penyebaran COVID-19 melibatkan kelas asimtomatik dan simptomatis serta penyelesaian numerisnya dengan metode Runge-Kutta orde lima. *Coronavirus disease 2019* atau COVID-19 adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* atau SARS-CoV-2 yang menginfeksi saluran pernapasan manusia. Gejala umum COVID-19 adalah demam, batuk, dan kesulitan bernapas. Individu yang terinfeksi COVID-19 dengan gejala akan masuk ke dalam kelompok simptomatis sedangkan individu yang terinfeksi COVID-19 tanpa gejala akan masuk ke dalam kelompok asimtomatik. Model matematis yang dibangun berupa model *SEQIR*, yaitu kelompok *Susceptible (S)*, kelompok *Exposed (E)*, kelompok *Quarantined (Q)*, kelompok *Infected* yang terbagi menjadi kelompok *Infected Asymptomatic ( $I_a$ )*, dan kelompok *Infected Symptomatic ( $I_s$ )*, serta kelompok *Recovered (R)*. Model matematis tersebut disajikan dalam sistem persamaan diferensial biasa nonlinear orde satu dan penyelesaian numerisnya menggunakan metode Runge-Kutta orde lima karena memiliki ketelitian yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan orde yang lebih rendah. Pada skripsi ini, disajikan juga hasil dari penyelesaian model matematis untuk melihat keberadaan penyebaran COVID-19.

**Kata kunci:** *COVID-19, model matematis, metode Runge-Kutta orde lima.*

## ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the mathematical modeling of the spread of COVID-19 involving asymptomatic and symptomatic classes as well as numerical solutions using the fifth order Runge-Kutta method. *Coronavirus disease 2019* or COVID-19 is a disease caused by *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* or SARS-CoV-2 which infects the human respiratory tract. Common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, cough and difficulty breathing. Individuals infected with COVID-19 with symptoms will fall into the symptomatic group, while individuals infected with COVID-19 without symptoms will fall into the asymptomatic group. The mathematical model built is in the form of a *SEQIR* model, namely the *Susceptible* group ( $S$ ), the *Exposed* group ( $E$ ), the *Quarantined* group ( $Q$ ), the *Infected* group which is divided into the *Infected Asymptomatic* group ( $I_a$ ), and the *Infected Symptomatic* group ( $I_s$ ), and the *Recovered* group ( $R$ ). The mathematical model is presented in a system of first-order nonlinear ordinary differential equations and its numerical solution uses the fifth order Runge-Kutta method because it has higher accuracy than the lower orders. In this thesis, the results of the solution of the mathematical model to see the presence of the spread of COVID-19 are also presented.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, mathematical model, fifth order Runge-Kutta method.*