Seventh Workshop Dynamical Systems Applied to Biology and Natural Sciences DSABNS 2016 Évora, Portugal, February 2-5, 2016

## OPTIMAL CONTROL FOR A DENGUE SCENARIO WITH TWO SEROTYPES: DIRECT VS INDIRECT METHODS

Helena Sofia Rodrigues<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Filipa Portugal Rocha<sup>3</sup>, M. Teresa T. Monteiro<sup>3</sup>, and Delfim F. M. Torres<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Business, Viana do Castelo Polytechnic Institute, Portugal
<sup>2</sup>CIDMA, Department of Mathematics, University of Aveiro, Portugal
<sup>3</sup>Algoritmi R&D Center, Department of Production and Systems, University of Minho, Portugal

sofiarodrigues@esce.ipvc.pt(\*corresponding author), filiparocha@meo.pt, tm@dps.uminho.pt, delfim@ua.pt

## ABSTRACT

Dengue is a mosquito-borne disease of growing global health importance. Although dengue is primarily a tropical disease, in countries with temperate climates the number of imported cases in recent years – resulting from increased air travel and the introduction of an exotic vector adapted to a cold climate – has significantly increased [1, 2]. It is known that prevention efforts focused on mosquito control have a limited success due to the resistance of insecticide, which lead us to a special concern to its application in strategic places and specific time. An optimal control problem for a dengue model with two serotypes is presented [3]. The problem is solved by direct and indirect methods and the corresponding results are compared.

## References

- [1] Rodrigues, H.S., Monteiro, M.T.T. and Torres, D.F.M. (2014), *Vaccination models and optimal control strategies to dengue*, Math. Biosci., 247, 1–12.
- [2] Denysiuk, R., Rodrigues, H.S., Monteiro, M.T.T., Costa, L., Espírito Santo, I. and Torres, D.F.M. (2015) *Multiobjective approach to optimal control for a dengue transmission model*, Stat. Optim. Inf. Comput., 3, 206–220.
- [3] Rocha, F.P., Rodrigues, H.S., Monteiro, M.T.T. and Torres, D.F.M. (in press) *Coexistence of two dengue virus serotypes and forecasting for Madeira Island*, Operations Research for Health Care, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.orhc.2015.07.003