Appendix: Explanation of Formula for Predicting Quarantine Failure Rates

Let L be a random variable denoting the incubation period, and $f(l)$ and $F(l)$ be its probability density function (p.d.f.) and cumulative distribution function. Let M be a random variable denoting the maximum incubation period in a sample of n infections. The p.d.f. of M is then given by $nf(m)F(m)^{n-1}$. In other words, the probability that, after n draws the maximum incubation period is m, is given by the product of the probability that one draw yields an incubation period of exactly m (i.e., $nf(m)\mathrm{d}m$) with the probability that the remaining $n-1$ draws all yield incubation periods no larger than m (i.e., $F(m)^{n-1}$). Now introduce a new random variable, $X = F(m)$ (lying in [0,1]), representing the probability that an infected host will have an incubation period no larger than m (where F is the same cumulative distribution function introduced above). The p.d.f. of X is $\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^{G(x)} nf(m)F(m)^{n-1}dm = nx^{n-1}$,

where $G(x)$ is defined to be the inverse

of $F(x)$. The quarantine failure rate is $1-X$, and therefore its p.d.f., $p(\phi)$, is

n-*n*

$p(\phi) = n(1-\phi)^{n-1}$. We then also have $\chi \equiv \int_0^{\pi} n(1-\phi)^{n-1}d\phi = 1-(1-\pi)^n$ and $\bar{\phi} \equiv \int_0^1 \phi n(1-\phi)^{n-1}d\phi = 1/(n+1)$.