

I. Introduction to Modeling:

Let's think back to basic models we've seen, & how to extend them.

- Falling object (physics): $x'' = -9.8$

$$x(t) = -4.9t^2 + Ct + D.$$

- Exponential growth (Biology; Malthus, 1798): $m' = rm$

$$m(t) = Ce^{rt}$$

- Exponential growth (finance): $P' = rP$ r = interest rate, e.g., 0.05

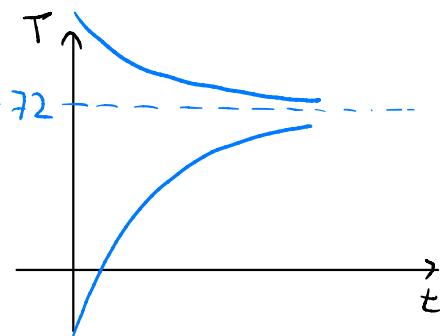
$$P(t) = Ce^{rt}$$

- Exponential decay (chemistry): $m' = -km$

$$m(t) = Ce^{-kt}$$

- Decay to value (Newton's law of cooling): $T' = k(A - T)$

$$T(t) = A + Ce^{-kt}$$



Now, let's modify some of these:

- Falling object w/ air resistance: $F = ma = mv' = -mg + R(v)$

Air resistance force approx. proport. to velocity, in opposite direction

$$R(v) = -rv$$

$$\text{So } mv' = -mg - rv \Rightarrow v' = -g - \frac{r}{m}v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{m} \left(-\frac{mg}{r} - v_0 \right)$$

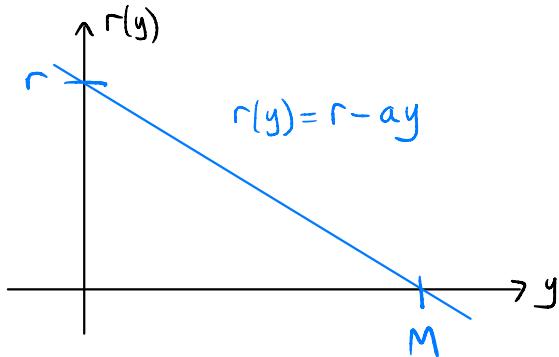
$$v(t) = -\frac{mg}{r} + Ce^{\frac{-rt}{m}} \quad \text{"decay to a value"}$$

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- Logistic model for population growth (Verhulst, 1838)

Expon. growth: $y' = r y$ growth rate r constant

Realistically, growth rate decrease with y



$$r = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} r(y) \quad \text{"intrinsic growth rate"}$$

M = carrying capacity $= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$

$$a = r/M$$

$$\text{Now, } y' = r(y)y = \left(r - \frac{r}{M}y\right)y \Rightarrow y' = ry(1 - \frac{y}{M})$$

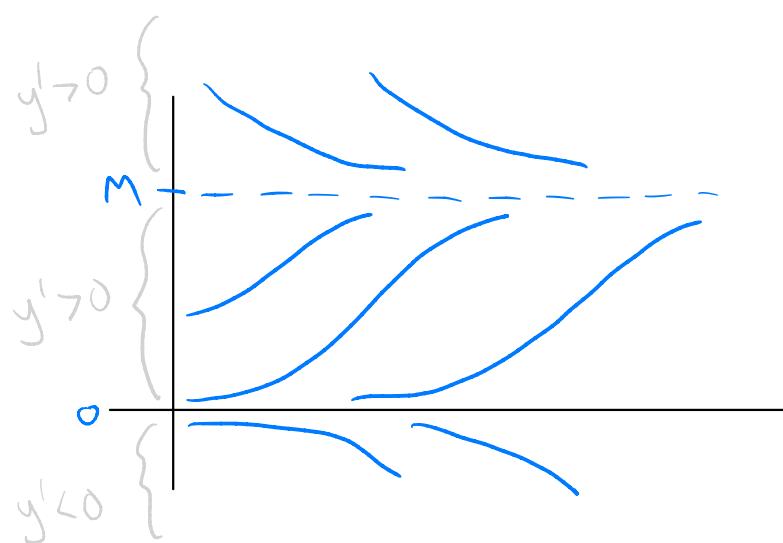
To solve: separate variables: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{r}{M}y(1-y)$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y(1-y)} = \int \frac{r}{M} dt \Rightarrow \dots \boxed{y(t) = \frac{M}{1 + Ce^{-rt}}}$$

Steady-states: $y' = 0 \Rightarrow y=0, M$

$$\text{Init pop: } y(0) = \frac{M}{1+C}$$

$$\text{limiting pop: } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = M$$



$$y' = r y \left(1 - \frac{y}{M}\right)$$

$$y > M \quad - = + -$$

$$0 < y < M \quad + = + +$$

$$y < 0 \quad - = - +$$

Threshold equation: Let's now add an "extinction threshold" T

Want steady-states $y(t) = 0, M, T$

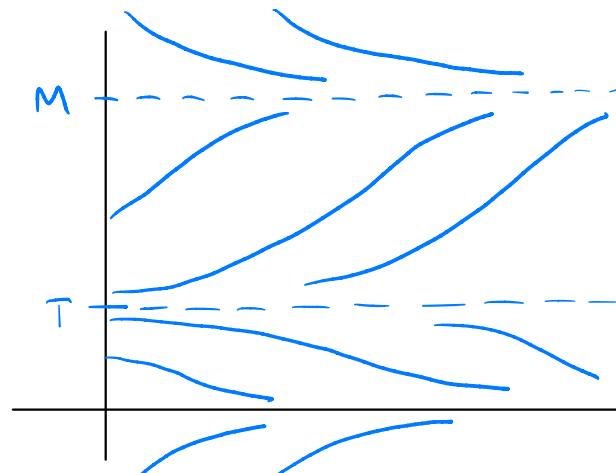
$$y' = -r y \left(1 - \frac{y}{M}\right) \left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)$$

$$y > M \quad - = - \quad + \quad - \quad - \quad -$$

$$T < y < M \quad + = - \quad + \quad + \quad -$$

$$0 < y < T \quad - = - \quad + \quad - \quad -$$

$$y < 0 \quad + = - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad -$$



This actually modeled the now extinct passenger pigeon quite well.