

Math 322

January 26, 2022

Announcements

- ▶ Math colloquium/job talk

Announcements

- ▶ Math colloquium/job talk
- ▶ \LaTeX workshop: this Thursday, 7–8 p.m.

“The workshop quickly introduces what \LaTeX is, why one might want to use it, and how to start \TeX ing. The main part of the workshop is a demo of using essential \TeX commands in Overleaf. We will provide a starting template and encourage students to construct their own documents while following along.”

Announcements

- ▶ Math colloquium/job talk
- ▶ \LaTeX workshop: this Thursday, 7–8 p.m.

“The workshop quickly introduces what \LaTeX is, why one might want to use it, and how to start \TeX ing. The main part of the workshop is a demo of using essential \TeX commands in Overleaf. We will provide a starting template and encourage students to construct their own documents while following along.”

- ▶ Practice problems.

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$P(t)$ = size of population at time t ,

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$P(t)$ = size of population at time t ,

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K} \right).$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$P(t)$ = size of population at time t ,

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K} \right).$$

where $r > 0$ is the *growth rate* and $K > 0$ is the *carrying capacity*.

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$P(t)$ = size of population at time t ,

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K} \right).$$

where $r > 0$ is the *growth rate* and $K > 0$ is the *carrying capacity*.

► Behavior when $0 < P(t) \ll K$?

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$P(t)$ = size of population at time t ,

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K} \right).$$

where $r > 0$ is the *growth rate* and $K > 0$ is the *carrying capacity*.

- ▶ Behavior when $0 < P(t) \ll K$?
- ▶ Behavior as $P(t) \rightarrow K$?

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right)$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right)$$

Solution:

$$P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K} \right)$$

Solution:

$$P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

What happens as $t \rightarrow \infty$?

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40,$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40, \quad P(5) = 104,$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40, P(5) = 104, K = 4000$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40, P(5) = 104, K = 4000$$

$$P(t) = \frac{4000P(0)}{P(0) + (4000 - P(0))e^{-rt}} = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-rt}}$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40, P(5) = 104, K = 4000$$

$$P(t) = \frac{4000P(0)}{P(0) + (4000 - P(0))e^{-rt}} = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-rt}} = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-0.194 t}}$$

Separable equations: logistic growth model

$$P'(t) = rP(t) \left(1 - \frac{P(t)}{K}\right), \quad P(t) = \frac{P(0)K}{P(0) + (K - P(0))e^{-rt}}$$

Example. A state game commission releases 40 elk into a game refuge. After 5 years, the elk population is 104. The commission believes that the refuge can support no more than 4000 elk. Use a logistic model to predict the elk population in 15 years.

$$P(0) = 40, P(5) = 104, K = 4000$$

$$P(t) = \frac{4000P(0)}{P(0) + (4000 - P(0))e^{-rt}} = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-rt}} = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-0.194t}}$$

$$P(15) = \frac{4000}{1 + 99e^{-0.194 \cdot 15}} \approx 626.$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Trick: substitute $v = y/t$ to get separable equation:

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Trick: substitute $v = y/t$ to get separable equation:

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Trick: substitute $v = y/t$ to get separable equation:

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right) \Rightarrow v + tv' = F(v)$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right)$$

Trick: substitute $v = y/t$ to get separable equation:

$$y' = F\left(\frac{y}{t}\right) \Rightarrow v + tv' = F(v) \Rightarrow \frac{v'}{F(v) - v} = \frac{1}{t}$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

Example.

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2yt}{t^2}$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

Example.

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2yt}{t^2}$$

Solution:

$$y = \frac{at^2}{1 - at}.$$

Separable—homogeneity trick

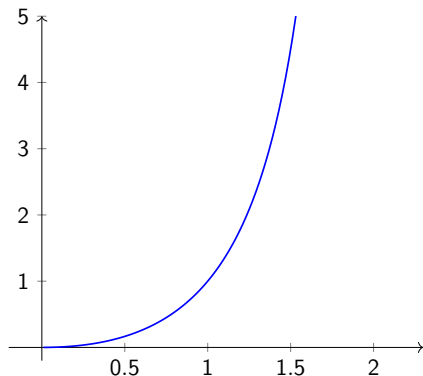
$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2yt}{t^2}$$

The solution when $y(1) = 1$ is $y = \frac{t^2}{2-t}$:

Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2yt}{t^2}$$

The solution when $y(1) = 1$ is $y = \frac{t^2}{2-t}$:



Separable—homogeneity trick

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + 2yt}{t^2}$$

Sage code:

```
sage: t = var('t')
sage: y = function('y')(t)
sage: desolve(diff(y,t)-(y^2+2*y*t)/t^2,y)
-(t^2 + t*y(t))/y(t) &= _C
sage: desolve(diff(y,t)-(y^2+2*y*t)/t^2,y,ics=[1,1])
-(t^2 + t*y(t))/y(t) &= -2
```