

> read "/Users/maxmekhanikov/Downloads/DMB.txt" :
First Written: Nov. 2021

This is DMB.txt, A Maple package to explore Dynamical models in Biology (both discrete and continuous) accompanying the class Dynamical Models in Biology, Rutgers University. Taught by Dr. Z. (Doron Zeilberger)

*The most current version is available on WWW at:
<http://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/tokhniot/DMB.txt> .
Please report all bugs to: DoronZeil at gmail dot com .*

*For general help, and a list of the MAIN functions,
type "Help()";. For specific help type "Help(procedure_name);"*

*For a list of the supporting functions type: Help1();
For help with any of them type: Help(ProcedureName);*

*For a list of the functions that give examples of Discrete-time dynamical systems (some famous),
type: HelpDDM());
For help with any of them type: Help(ProcedureName);*

*For a list of the functions continuous-time dynamical systems (some famous) type: HelpCDM());
For help with any of them type: Help(ProcedureName);*

(1)

> # Max Mekhanikov - Final Exam

> # Q1

> Help(Orbk)

Orbk(k,z,f,INI,K1,K2): Given a positive integer k, a letter (symbol), z, an expression f of z[1], ..., z[k] (representing a multi-variable function of the variables z[1],...,z[k] a vector INI representing the initial values [x[1],..., x[k]], and (in applications) positive integres K1 and K2, outputs the values of the sequence starting at n=K1 and ending at n=K2. of the sequence satisfying the difference equation

$$x[n]=f(x[n-1],x[n-2],\dots, x[n-k+1]):$$

This is a generalization to higher-order difference equation of procedure *Orb(f,x,x0,K1,K2)*. For example, try:

$$\text{Orbk}(1,z,5/2*z[1]*(1-z[1]),[0.5],1000,1010);$$

To get the Fibonacci sequence, type:

$$\text{Orbk}(2,z,z[1]+z[2],[1,1],1000,1010);$$

To get the part of the orbit between $n=1000$ and $n=1010$, of the 3rd order recurrence given in Eq. (4) of the Ladas-Amleh paper

<https://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/Bio21/AmlehLadas.pdf>

with initial conditions $x(0)=1, x(1)=3, x(2)=5$, Type:

$$\text{Orbk}(3,z,z[2]/(z[2]+z[3]),[1.,3.,5.],1000,1010);$$

To get the part of the orbit between $n=1000$ and $n=1010$, of the 3rd order recurrence given in Eq. (5) of the Ladas-Amleh paper

with initial conditions $x(0)=1, x(1)=3, x(2)=5$, Type:

$$\text{Orbk}(3,z,(z[1]+z[3])/z[2],[1.,3.,5.],1000,1010);$$

To get the part of the orbit between $n=1000$ and $n=1010$, of the 3rd order recurrence given in Eq. (6) of the Ladas-Amleh paper

with initial conditions $x(0)=1, x(1)=3, x(2)=5$, Type:

$$\text{Orbk}(3,z,(1+z[3])/z[1],[1.,3.,5.],1000,1010);$$

To get the part of the orbit between $n=1000$ and $n=1010$, of the 3rd order recurrence given in Eq. (7) of the Ladas-Amleh paper

with initial conditions $x(0)=1, x(1)=3, x(2)=5$, Type:

$$\text{Orbk}(3,z,(1+z[1])/(z[2]+z[3]),[1.,3.,5.],1000,1010); \quad (2)$$

$$> Q1 := \text{Orbk}(3, z, 2 \cdot z[1] - z[3], [1., 1., 2.], 999, 1000)$$

$$Q1 := [2.686380976 \times 10^{208}, 4.346655726 \times 10^{208}] \quad (3)$$

$$> \frac{Q1[2]}{Q1[1]}$$

$$1.618033989 \quad (4)$$

> # Q2

> Help(EquP)

EquP(F,x): Given a transformation F in the list of variables finds all the Equilibrium points of the continuous-time dynamical system $x'(t)=F(x(t))$

$$\text{EquP}([5/2*x*(1-x)], [x]);$$

$$\text{EquP}([y*(1-x-y), x*(3-2*x-y)], [x,y]); \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{EquP}\left(\left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot x\right) \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right], [x]\right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \{[0], [1], [2]\} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Help}(\text{SEquP}) \\ &\text{SEquP}(F,x): \text{ Given a transformation } F \text{ in the list of variables finds all the Stable Equilibrium points} \\ &\text{of the continuous-time dynamical system } x'(t)=F(x(t)) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{SEquP}([5/2*x*(1-x)], [x]); \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{SEquP}([y*(1-x-y), x*(3-2*x-y)], [x,y]); \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SEquP}\left(\left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot x\right) \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right], [x]\right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \{[1.]\} \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Orb}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2} \cdot x \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right], [x], [0.1], 100, 101\right)[1] \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad [0.4753049232] \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

> # Q3

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{EquP}\left(\left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot x\right) \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) - x\right], [x]\right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left\{[0], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}\right]\right\} \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SEquP}\left(\left[\left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot x\right) \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) - x\right], [x]\right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \{[0.475304923]\} \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{evalf}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}\right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad 0.475304923 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Orb}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2} \cdot x \cdot (1-x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right], [x], [0.1], 1000, 1001\right)[1] \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad [0.4753049232] \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

> # Q4

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Orb}\left(\text{HW3}(u, v, w), [u, v, w], \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right], 1, 2\right)[1] \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right] \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Orb}\left(\text{HW3}(u, v, w), [u, v, w], \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right], 1000, 1001\right)[1] \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right] \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{HW3}(u, v, w) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left[u^2 + v u + \frac{1}{4} v^2, v u + 2 u w + \frac{1}{2} v^2 + v w, \frac{1}{4} v^2 + v w + w^2\right] \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

> # In both the 2nd and 1000th generations, 1/2 of the population has a genotype of Aa.

> # Q5

> $Mating_Prob := Matrix([[0.1, 0.1, 0.1], [0.2, 0.1, 0.1], [0.1, 0.1, 0.1]])$

$$Mating_Prob := \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

> $Orb\left(HW3g(u, v, w, Mating_Prob), [u, v, w], \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right], 1, 2\right)[1]$
 $[0.2750000001, 0.5000000001, 0.2250000000]$ (18)

> $Orb\left(HW3g(u, v, w, Mating_Prob), [u, v, w], \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right], 1000, 1001\right)[1]$
 $[0.5512669096, 0.3974661806, 0.05126690988]$ (19)

> # In the second generation, the probability of genotype Aa is 0.5 while in generation 1000 it decreases to 0.3974661806.

> # Q6

> $Orb\left(\left[\frac{(1+x+y)}{(2+x+3\cdot y)}, \frac{(1+x+3\cdot y)}{(3+x+2\cdot y)}\right], [x, y], [100, 1000], 1, 8\right)$
 $\left[\left[\frac{367}{1034}, \frac{3101}{2103}\right], \left[\frac{6152737}{14740107}, \frac{193317}{210895}\right], \left[\frac{7255709600299}{16063350995902}, \frac{12954736130137}{16322452596748}\right],\right.$ (20)

$$\left[\frac{98120122449978129656575487}{211184494485128591766229461}, \frac{502456840867618189395425035}{660601889284311460989102444}\right],$$

$$\left[\frac{103479436083638128688693884044804802770385245612016349}{220723124057929294750748256795496599737730294747954667},\right.$$

$$\left.\frac{174220165376453227319417261399830693897003995901320439}{231855718092997812866717563513649560015147218449936850}\right],$$

[

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[

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7622952819416189761319087040345487134402843791106417263617293197984700465798\
4059776816400605177010567642]]

> $evalf\left(\frac{3101}{2103}\right)$

1.474560152

(21)

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{193317}{210895}\right) = 0.9166504659 \quad (22)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{12954736130137}{16322452596748}\right) = 0.7936758311 \quad (23)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{502456840867618189395425035}{660601889284311460989102444}\right) = 0.7606046077 \quad (24)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{174220165376453227319417261399830693897003995901320439}{231855718092997812866717563513649560015147218449936850}\right) = 0.7514162981 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{19053147491655095668223988752509556716182604824322148115014099145038794395\backslash}{5266551813023163629808392467956039\backslash} / \frac{254428892597133189025129222739170378398641781511554652834162595730308540972\backslash}{162183805674202853353178280975126}\right) = 0.7488594278 \quad (26)$$

> # Here the values become too large to evaluate so we analyze the first 10 digits instead

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{2285648244}{3055066471}\right) = 0.7481500863 \quad (27)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{3291991065}{4401329392}\right) = 0.7479538048 \quad (28)$$

$$\text{evalf}\left(\frac{2276862175}{3044342102}\right) = 0.7478995785 \quad (29)$$

> # Based on the first several terms of the orbit, it becomes clear that the y coordinate approaches 0.74. During each iteration, the value decrements by a lower value than the difference prior. For example, from y(1) to y(2), the value changed by 1.474560152 - 0.9166504659 = 0.5579096861. This is a drastic difference when compared to y(8) to y(9) which changes only by 0.7479538048 - 0.7478995785 = 0.0000542263. Due to this decreasing step size with each iteration, I believe y would equal roughly 0.7465000000 in its long term behavior. Unfortunately, Maple is not able to calculate the orbit to that length because of how many digits are required, as shown above. If this was not the case, we could use Orb setting K1 = 1000 and K2 = 1010 for example, and get a better approximation.

> # Q7

> *Help(SIRS)*

SIRS(s,i,beta,gamma,nu,N): The SIRS dynamical model with parameters beta,gamma, nu,N (see section 6.6 of Edelstein-Keshet), s is the number of Susceptibles, i is the number of infected, (the number of removed is given by N-s-i). N is the total population. Try:

$$SIRS(s,i,beta,gamma,nu,N); \quad (30)$$

> *SIRS(300, 300, 0.05, 0.5, 100, 1000)*
[-4300.00, -25500.00] (31)

> *SIRS(300, 300, 1.4, 0.5, 100, 1000)*
[-125800.0, 96000.0] (32)

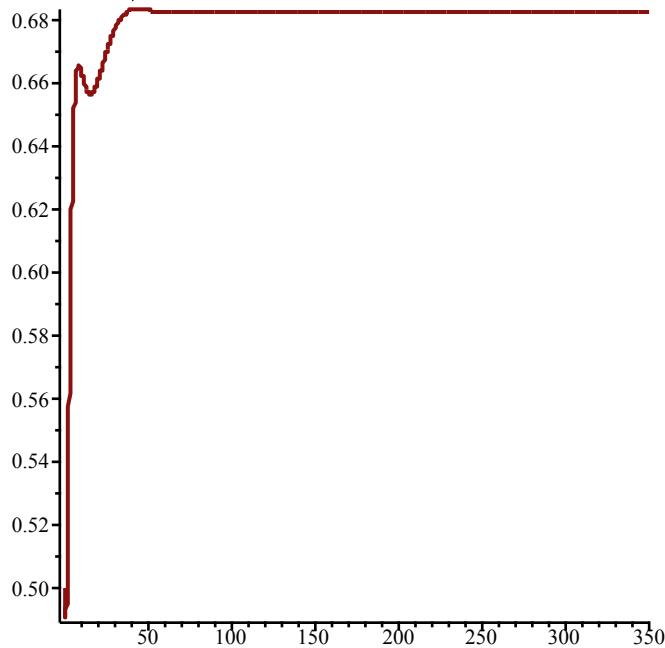
> *SIRS(300, 300, $\frac{1}{10}$, 0.5, 100, 1000)*
[-8800.0, -21000] (33)

> *SIRS(s, i, beta, gamma, nu, N)*
[$-\beta s i + \gamma (N - s - i), \beta s i - \nu i$] (34)

> # Q8

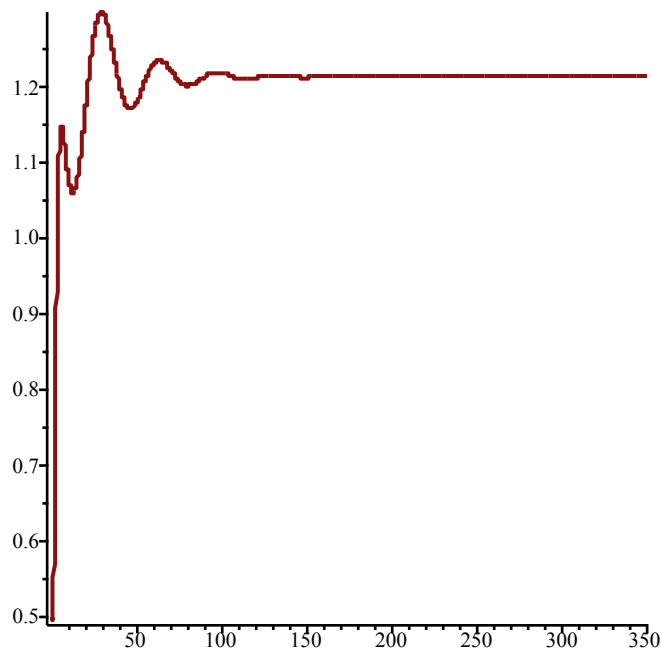
> *SEquP(GeneNet(0, 1, 0.2, 2, m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3), [m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3])*
{ [0.6823278038, 0.6823278038, 0.6823278038, 0.6823278038, 0.6823278038, 0.6823278038] } (35)

> *TimeSeries(GeneNet(0, 1, 0.2, 2, m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3), [m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3], [0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.4, 0.5], .1, 350, 6);*



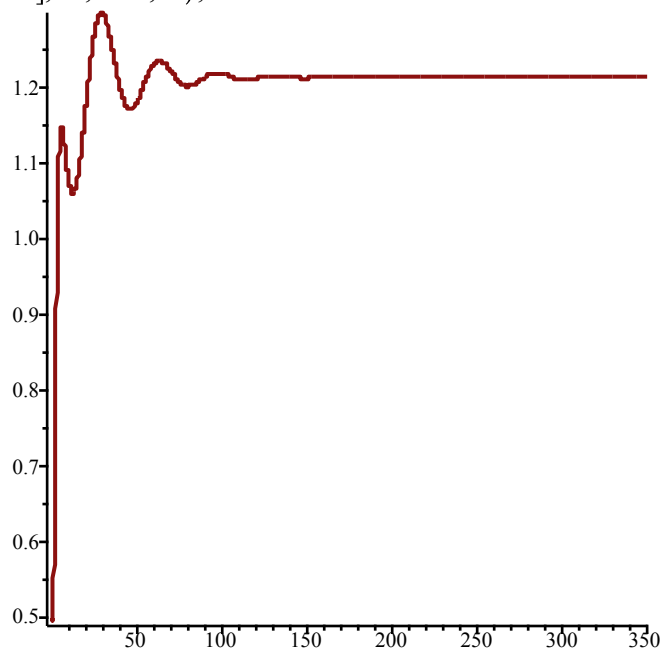
> *SEquP(GeneNet(0, 3, 0.2, 2, m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3), [m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3])*
{ [1.213411663, 1.213411663, 1.213411663, 1.213411663, 1.213411663, 1.213411663] } (36)

> *TimeSeries(GeneNet(0, 3, 0.2, 2, m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3), [m1, m2, m3, p1, p2, p3], [0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.4, 0.5], .1, 350, 6);*

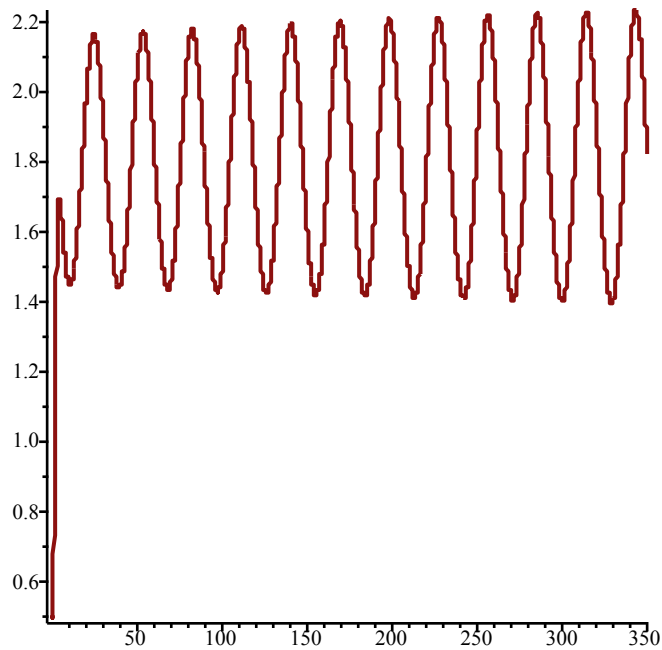


> # The horizontal axis still exists, however now at a height of 1.213411663 now when $a = 3$.

> *TimeSeries*(GeneNet(0, 3, 0.2, 2, $m1$, $m2$, $m3$, $p1$, $p2$, $p3$), [$m1$, $m2$, $m3$, $p1$, $p2$, $p3$], [0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.4, 0.5], .1, 350, 6);



> *TimeSeries*(GeneNet(0, 7.3, 0.2, 2, $m1$, $m2$, $m3$, $p1$, $p2$, $p3$), [$m1$, $m2$, $m3$, $p1$, $p2$, $p3$], [0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.4, 0.5], .1, 350, 6);



> *SEquP*(*GeneNet*(0, 7.3, 0.2, 2, *m1*, *m2*, *m3*, *p1*, *p2*, *p3*), [*m1*, *m2*, *m3*, *p1*, *p2*, *p3*])
 { [1.768534008, 1.768534008, 1.768534008, 1.768534008, 1.768534008, 1.768534008] } (37)

> *SEquP*(*GeneNet*(0, 7.4, 0.2, 2, *m1*, *m2*, *m3*, *p1*, *p2*, *p3*), [*m1*, *m2*, *m3*, *p1*, *p2*, *p3*])
 ∅ (38)

> # At the value of $a = 7.3$, there is still a stable equilibrium as shown by the *SEquP* function. However, at $a = 7.4$, only 0.1 greater, the system changes behavior and a stable equilibrium no longer exists.

> # Q9

> *Help*(*ChemoStat*)

ChemoStat(*N*, *C*, *a1*, *a2*): The Chemostat continuous-time dynamical system with *N*=Bacterial population density, and *C*=nutrient Concentration in growth chamber (see Table 4.1 of Edelstein-Keshet, p. 122)

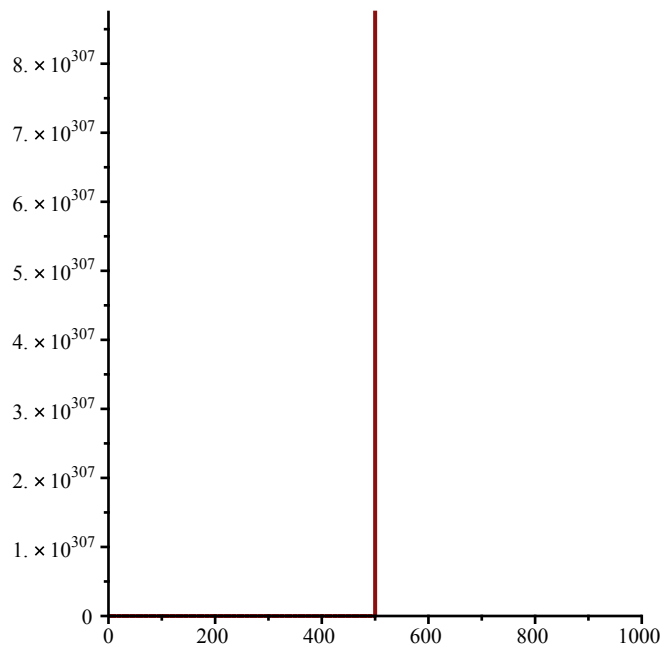
with parameters *a1*, *a2*, Equations (19a), (19b) in Edelstein-Keshet p. 127 (section 4.5, where they are called α_1 , α_2). *a1* and *a2* can be symbolic or numeric. Try:

ChemoStat(*N*, *C*, *a1*, *a2*);
ChemoStat(*N*, *C*, 2, 3); (39)

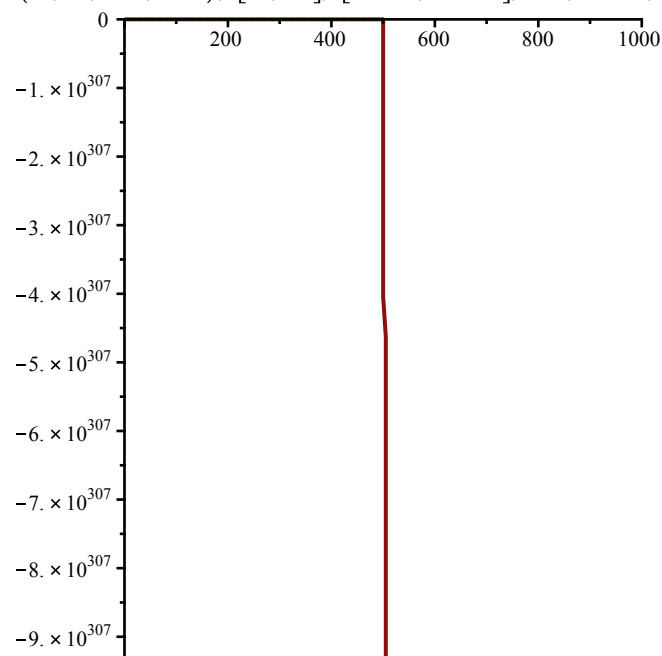
> *ChemoStat*(*N*, *C*, *a1*, *a2*);

$$\left[\frac{a_1 C N}{C + 1} - N, -\frac{C N}{C + 1} - C + a_2 \right] \quad (40)$$

> *TimeSeries*(*ChemoStat*(*N*, *C*, 2.5, 2.7), [*N*, *C*], [1000, 1000], 0.1, 1000, 1)



> `TimeSeries(ChemoStat(N, C, 2.5, 2.7), [N, C], [1000, 1000], 0.1, 1000, 2)`



> # After a very long time, the population of bacteria explodes to a very large number and the bacteria consume all of the nutrients, causing it to run out at the same time the bacteria population explodes.

>

Q10

> $M := \text{Matrix} \left(\left[\left[\left[0.2, 0.1, 0.1, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2} \right], \left[0.1, 0.2, 0.1, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2} \right], \left[0.1, 0.1, 0.2, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2} \right], \left[0.1, 0.1, 0.1, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.3}{4}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2}, \frac{0.1}{2} \right] \right] \right)$

Max Mekharikov - Final

1. $x(0) = 1$, $x(1) = 1$, $x(2) = 2$

$$x(n) = 2x(n-1) - x(n-3)$$

$$\frac{x(1000)}{x(999)} = 1.618$$

2.

a. $x'(t) = \frac{5}{2}x(t) * (1 - x(t)) * \left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{2}\right)$

$$F(x) = \frac{5}{2}x * (1-x) * \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$x=0$, $x=1$, $x=2$ are

equilibrium solutions.

b.

$$F'(x) = \frac{-5(1-\frac{x}{2})x}{2} - \frac{5(1-x)x}{4} + \frac{5(1-x)(1-\frac{x}{2})}{2}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{15x^2 - 30x + 10}{4}$$

$$F'(0) = \frac{15(0) - 30(0) + 10}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$F'(x) < 0$ not met $\rightarrow 0$ is unstable

$$F'(1) = \frac{15 - 30 + 10}{4} = \frac{-5}{4} < 0$$

1 is a stable eq. solution

$$F'(2) = \frac{15(4) - 30(2) + 10}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

2 is unstable as well, $F'(2) > 0$

c.

(in Maple)

$$x(0) = 0.1, \quad x(100) = 0.4753$$

3. a.

$$x(n) = \frac{5}{2} x(n-1) * (1 - x(n-1)) * \left(1 - \frac{x(n-1)}{2}\right)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{5}{2} x * (1 - x) * \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = x$$

$$5x(1-x)\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) = 2x$$

$$\frac{5x^3}{2} - \frac{15x^2}{2} + 3x = 0$$

$$x$$

$$2.5x^2 - 7.5x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}, \quad x = 0$$

confirmed
w/ Maple

Equil. solutions: $x = 0$, $x = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}$, $x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}$

b. Stable equil. solutions: $|F'(x)| < 1$

$$F'(0) = \frac{15(0) - 30(0) + 10}{4} = \frac{10}{4} > 1$$

↳ not stable

$$F'\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}\right) \approx 7.468 > 1 \rightarrow \text{not stable}$$

$$F'\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}\right) \approx -0.218, \quad | -0.218 | < 1$$

↳ $x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{105}}{10}$ is a stable equil. solution

c. $x(0) = 0.01, x(1000) = 0.4753049232$

↳ w/ Maple

4. HW3(u, v, w) =

$$\left[u^2 + vu + \frac{1}{4}v^2, vu + 2uw + \frac{1}{2}v^2, \frac{1}{4}v^2 + vw + w^2 \right]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3}, v = \frac{1}{3}, w = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 AA Aa aa

Both 2nd and 1000th gen. have
 1/2 population w/ Aa genotype.

5. AA Aa aa Female

Male

AA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aa	0.2	0.1	0.1
aa	0.1	0.1	0.1

7.

$$a. \quad \bar{S} = \frac{V}{\beta} = \frac{100}{0.05} = 2000$$

$$\bar{I} = \gamma \frac{N - \bar{S}}{V + \gamma} = 0.5 \frac{1000 - 2000}{100 + 0.5}$$

$$= -4.975$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{V \bar{I}}{\gamma} = \frac{100(-4.975)}{0.5} = -995$$

↳ @ $\beta = 0.05$, 995 will be removed in the long run

$$b. \quad \bar{S} = \frac{100}{1.4} = 71.43$$

$$\bar{I} = 0.5 \frac{1000 - 71.43}{100 + 1.4} = 4.578$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{100(4.578)}{0.5} = 916$$

→ @ $\beta = 1.4$, 916 will be removed in the long run

c.

$$\frac{N\beta}{V} > 1$$

$$\frac{1000\beta}{100} > 1$$

$$10\beta > 1$$

$\beta > 1/10$ there will be
a non-zero amount of
infected people.