UNIT 2: Linear population models

1 Constructing models

1.1 Dynamical models

Tools to link scales

- Models are what we use to link:
  - Individual-level to population-level processes
  - Short time scales to long time scales
- In both directions

Assumptions

- Models are always simplifications of reality
  - "The map is not the territory"
  - "All models are wrong, but some are useful"
- Models are useful for:
  - linking assumptions to outcomes
  - identifying where assumptions are broken

Dynamical models

- **Dynamical models** describe rules for how a system changes at each point in time
- We will see what these assumptions about how the system *changes* lead to conclusions about what the system *does* over longer time periods

States and state variables

- Our dynamic models imagine that a system has a **state** at any given time, described by one or more **state variables**
- These are the things that follow our rules and change
- Examples:
  - Dandelions: state is population size, described by one state variable (the number of individuals)
  - Bacteria: state is population density, described by one state variable (the number of individuals per ml)
  - Pine trees: state is amount of wood, described by one state variable (tons per hectare)
- Limiting the number of state variables is key to simple models

Parameters

- **Parameters** are the quantities that describe how the rules for our system work
- Examples:
  - Birth rate, death rate, fecundity, survival probability
- Typically *remain constant* while we are simulating a particular scenario
- *Vary* when we compare different scenarios

How do populations change?

- I survey a population in 2009, and again in 2013. I get a different answer the second time.
- Poll: What are some reasons why this answer might change?
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Censusing and intermediate variables

- Often, our population models will imagine that the population is **censused** (counted) at particular periods of time
- Calculations of what happens between census times may be part of how we make our population model, without showing up in the main model itself
  - For example, our moth and dandelion examples

Linear population models

- We will focus mostly on births and deaths
- Births and deaths are done by individuals
  - We model the rate of each individual (per capita rates)
  - Total rate is the per capita rate multiplied by population size
- If per capita rates are constant, we say that our population *models* are **linear**
  - Linear models do not usually correspond to linear growth!
  - VPOLL What behaviour do we expect from a linear model?
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    *

1.2 Examples

Moth example

- Poll: State variable
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- Parameters
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- Census time
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Bacteria

- State variables
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- Poll: Parameters
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- Census time
  -

Dandelions

- State variables
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  - Poll: Are there intermediate variables?
    *
- Parameters
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- Census time
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1.3 A simple discrete-time model

Assumptions

- If we have N individuals after T time steps, what determines how many individuals we have after $T+1$ time steps?
  - A fixed proportion p of the population (on average) survives to be counted at time step $T+1$
  - Each individual creates (on average) f new individuals that will be counted at time step $T+1$
- How many individuals do we expect in the next time step?
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- Diagram
- Individuals are **independent**: what I do does not depend on how many other individuals are around
- The population is censused at regular time intervals Δt
  - Usually $\Delta t = 1\,\mathrm{yr}$
- All individuals are the same at the time of census
- Population changes deterministically

Definitions

- p is the **survival probability**
- f is the **fecundity**
- $\lambda \equiv p + f$ is the **finite rate of increase**
  - ... associated with the time step Δt
  - (Δt has units of time)

Model

- Dynamics:
  - $N_{T+1} = \lambda N_T$
  - $t_{T+1} = t_T + \Delta t$
- Solution:
  - $N_T = N_0 \lambda^T$
  - $t_T = T \Delta t$
- Poll: How does N behave in this model?
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Interpretation

- Assumptions are simplifications based on reality
- We can understand why populations change exponentially sometimes
- We can look for *reasons* when they don't

Examples

- Moths
  - $p = 0$, so $\lambda = f$.
    * Moths are **semelparous** (reproduce once); they have an **annual** population
- Dandelions
  - If $p > 0$, then the dandelions are **iteroparous**; they are a **perennial** population

1.4 A simple continuous-time model

Assumptions

- If we have N individuals at time t, how does the population change?
  - Individuals are giving birth at per-capita rate b
  - Individuals are dying at per-capita rate d
- How we describe the population dynamics?
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- Individuals are **independent**: what I do does not depend on how many other individuals are around
- The population can be censused at any time
- Population size changes continuously
- All individuals are the same all the time

Definitions

- b is the **birth rate**
- d is the **death rate**
- $r \equiv b - d$ is the **instantaneous rate of increase**.
- These quantities have true units:
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    *

Model

- Dynamics:
  - $\dfrac{dN}{dt} = rN$
- Solution:
  - $N(t) = N_0 \exp(rt)$
- Behaviour
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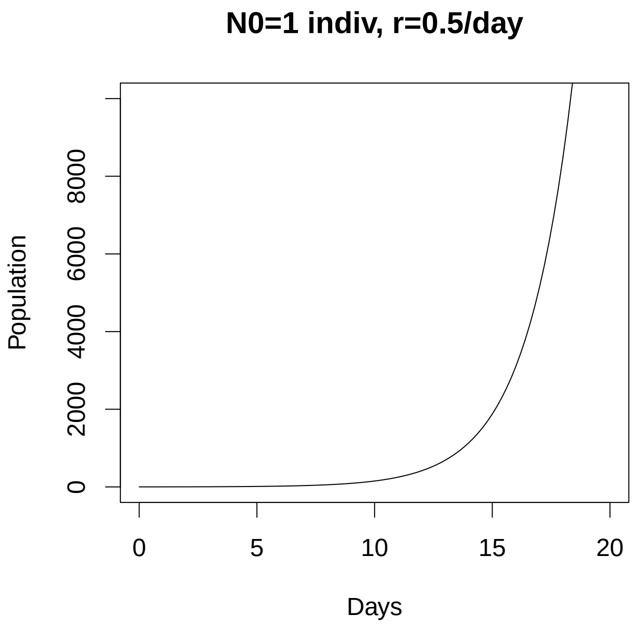
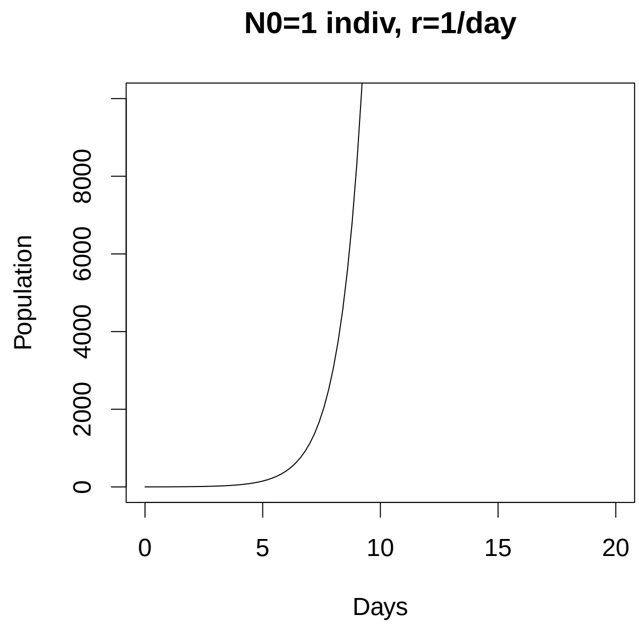
Bacteria

- Conceptually, this is just as simple as the dandelions or the moths
  - In fact, simpler
- On the computer, it's a little more complicated to simulate





Summary

- We can construct simple, conceptual models and make them into dynamic models
- If we assume that *individuals* behave independently, then
  - we expect *populations* to grow (or decline) exponentially

2 Units and scaling

Units are our friends

- Keep track of units at all times
- Use units to confirm that your answers make sense
  - Or to find quick ways of getting the answer
- What is $3\,\mathrm{day} \cdot 4\,\mathrm{espressoes}/\,\mathrm{day}$?
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- What is $1\,\mathrm{hr} \cdot 0.2\,\mathrm{cm}/\,\mathrm{day}$?
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Manipulating units

- We can multiply quantities with different units by keeping track of the units
- We *cannot* add quantities with different units (unless they can be converted to the same units)
- Poll: How many seconds are there in a day?
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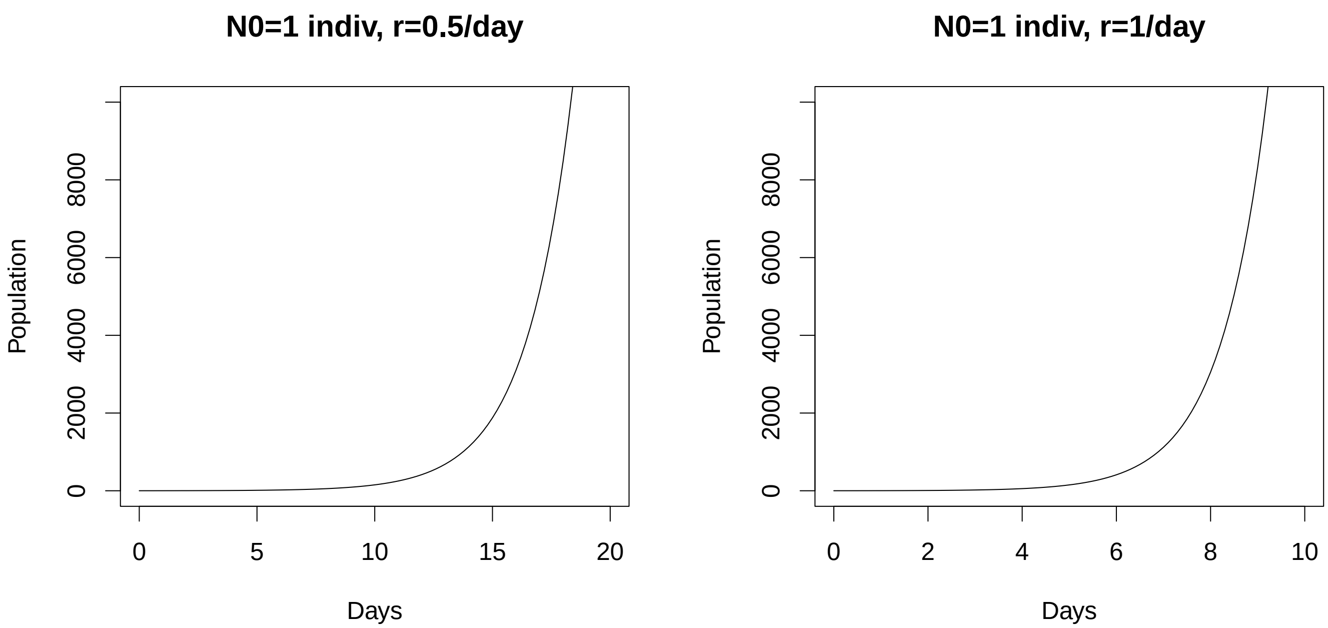
- http://www.alysion.org/dimensional/fun.htm

Scaling

- Quantities with units set scales, which can be changed
  - If I multiply all the quantities with units of time in my model by 10, I should get an answer that looks the same, but with a different time scale
  - If a multiply all the quantities with units of dandelions in my model by 10, I should get an answer that looks the same, but with a different number of dandelions

Scaling time in bacteria



Thinking about units

- Poll: What is $10^{3\,\mathrm{day}}$?
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- What is $10^{72\,\mathrm{hr}}$?
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- What is $3\,\mathrm{day} \cdot 3\,\mathrm{day}$?
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Unit-ed quantities

- Quantities with units *scale*
  - If you change everything with the same units by the same factor, you should not change the behaviour of your system
- We typically make sense of quantities with units by comparing them to other quantities with the same units, e.g.:
  - birth rate vs. death rate
  - characteristic time of exponential growth vs. observation time

Unitless quantities

- Quantities in exponents must be unitless
- Quantities with variable exponents (quantities that can be multiplied by themselves over and over) must be unitless
- Quantities that determine *how* a system behaves must have a unitless form
  - Otherwise, they could be scaled
  - Zero works as a unitless quantity:
    - $0\mathrm{km} = 0\mathrm{cm}$
- What unitless quantities have we already talked about?
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Moths

- 600 egg/ rF
- ·0.1 larva/ egg
- ·0.1 pupa/ larva
- ·0.5 A/ pupa
- ·0.5 rA/ A
- Poll: What's the product?
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Closing the loop

- Once we close the loop, it doesn't matter where we start:
  - Reproductive adults to reproductive adults
  - Larvae to larvae
  - Pupae to pupae is common in real studies
    *
    *
- If we don't close the loop, we can't correctly move from step to step

Calculating λ

- $\lambda \equiv p + f$ is the **finite rate of increase**
- If $N_{T+1} = \lambda N_T$, what are the units of λ?
  -
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- Therefore p and f must be unitless
  - example, rA/rA; seed/seed
  - to do it right, we close the loop

3 Key parameters

3.1 Discrete-time model

- $N_{T+1} = \lambda N_T$
- $\lambda \equiv p + f$

Calculating fecundity

- Fecundity f in our model must be unitless
- Multiply:
  - Probability of surviving from census to reproduction
  - Expected number of offspring when reproducing (maternity)
  - Probability of offspring surviving to census
- Need to end where we started
- Diagram

Calculating survival

- Survival p must be unitless
- Multiply:
  - Probability of surviving from census to reproduction
  - Probability of surviving the reproduction period
  - Probability of surviving until the next census

Finite rate of increase

- Population increases when $\lambda > 1$
- So λ must be unitless
- But it is *associated with* the time step Δt
  - Potentially confusing. It is often better to use $\mathcal{R}$ or r (see below).

Reproductive number

- The reproductive number $\mathcal{R}$ measures the average number of offspring produced by a single individual over the course of its lifetime
- Poll: The population will increase when $\mathcal{R}\ldots$:
  -
- Poll: What are the units of $\mathcal{R}$?
  -

Lifespan

- In this model world, how long do individuals live, on average?
- If p is the proportion of individuals that survive, then the proportion that die is:
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- How many time steps do you expect to survive, on average?
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    - *
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Calculating $\mathcal{R}$

- $\mathcal{R}$ is fecundity multiplied by lifespan
- $\mathcal{R} = f/\mu = f/(1-p)$
- Why do we multiply by time *steps* instead of lifetime?
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Comparison

Lifetime reproduction

- $\mathcal{R} = f/\mu = f/(1-p)$
- Unitless
- Population behaviour depends on the **comparison** $\mathcal{R} : 1$
  - Equivalent to $f : \mu$

Reproduction over one time step

- $\lambda = f + p = f + (1-\mu)$
- Unitless
- Population behaviour depends on the comparison $\lambda : 1$
  - Equivalent to $f : \mu$

Is the population increasing?

- What does λ tell us about whether the population is increasing?
  -
- What does $\mathcal{R}$ tell us about whether the population is increasing?
  -
- Therefore, these two criteria must be the same!
  -

3.2 Continuous-time model

Calculating birth rate

- The birth rate b in the continuous-time model is new individuals per individual per unit time
  - An instaneous rate
  - Units of [1/time] – implies what assumption?
    - *
    - *
    - *

Calculating death rate

- The death rate d in the continuous-time model is deaths per individual per unit time
  - An instaneous rate
  - Units of [1/time]
- Is there a concern with these units?
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Instaneous rate of increase

- Population increases when $r = b - d > 0$
- r is not unitless, units are:
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- VPOLL So how can $r = 0$ be a criterion?
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Calculating $\mathcal{R}$

- The mean lifespan is $L = 1/d$
  - Equivalent to the characteristic time for the death process
- $\mathcal{R}$ is the average number of births expected over that time frame:
  - $\mathcal{R} = bL = b/d$

Comparison

Lifetime reproduction

- $\mathcal{R} = bL = b/d$
- Unitless
- Population behaviour depends on the comparison $\mathcal{R} : 1$
  - Equivalent to $b : d$

Instantaneous change

- $r = b - d$
- Units [1/t] (a rate)
- Population behaviour depends on the comparison $r : 0$
  - Equivalent to $b : d$

Is the population increasing?

- What does r tell us about whether the population is increasing?
  -
- What does $\mathcal{R}$ tell us about whether the population is increasing?
  -
- Therefore, these two criteria must be the same!
  -

3.3 Links

- After one time step in a discrete-time model
  - $N_0 \to N_0\lambda$
  - $t \to t + \Delta t$
- In a continuous model
  - $N_0 \to N_0 \exp(r\Delta t)$ in the same time period
- To link them, we set:
  - $\lambda = \exp(r\Delta t)$
- In the other direction:
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Characteristic time

- We can now find characteristic times of exponential change:
  - $T_c = 1/r$ for exponential growth when $r > 0$
  - $T_c = -1/r$ for exponential decline when $r < 0$
- Rule of thumb: population changes by a factor of 20 after 3 characteristic times
  - $\exp(3) = 20.1$

4 Growth and regulation

Example: Human population growth

- In the last 50,000 years, the population of **modern humans** has increased from about 1000 to about 7 billion
- What value of r does this correspond to? If we use a time step of 20-year generations, what value of λ does it correspond to?
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Long-term growth rate

- What is the long-term average exponential growth rate (using either r or λ) of:
  - A successful population?
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    -
  - An unsuccessful population?
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Summary

- We can make simple model worlds where populations are composed of individuals that reproduce and die independently
  - Discrete or continuous time
- We can do structured closed-loop calculations and predict how these populations will change
- If individuals are independent, we expect populations to change exponentially through time
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