

BIO3SS3: Population Ecology

UNIT 1: Introduction

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them
 - ▶ Check Avenue frequently for announcements and new information

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them
 - ▶ Check Avenue frequently for announcements and new information
- ▶ The professor is Jonathan Dushoff

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them
 - ▶ Check Avenue frequently for announcements and new information
- ▶ The professor is Jonathan Dushoff
 - ▶ Contact via forum on Avenue

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them
 - ▶ Check Avenue frequently for announcements and new information
- ▶ The professor is Jonathan Dushoff
 - ▶ Contact via forum on Avenue
 - ▶ or email

Communication

- ▶ Lecture notes for each section will be available the afternoon before you need them
 - ▶ Check Avenue frequently for announcements and new information
- ▶ The professor is Jonathan Dushoff
 - ▶ Contact via forum on Avenue
 - ▶ or email

Expectations of professor

- ▶ Start and end on time

Expectations of professor

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Focus on conceptual understanding

Expectations of professor

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Focus on conceptual understanding
- ▶ Make clear what terminology and facts must be learned

Expectations of professor

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Focus on conceptual understanding
- ▶ Make clear what terminology and facts must be learned
- ▶ Open to questions – in class (within reason); office hours; forum

Expectations of professor

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Focus on conceptual understanding
- ▶ Make clear what terminology and facts must be learned
- ▶ Open to questions – in class (within reason); office hours; forum

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions
- ▶ If you must talk at other times, be unobtrusive

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions
- ▶ If you must talk at other times, be unobtrusive
- ▶ Don't use the internet for non-class activities

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions
- ▶ If you must talk at other times, be unobtrusive
- ▶ Don't use the internet for non-class activities
- ▶ Attend the lecture, and the mandatory tutorials

Expectations of students

- ▶ Start and end on time
- ▶ Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions
- ▶ If you must talk at other times, be unobtrusive
- ▶ Don't use the internet for non-class activities
- ▶ Attend the lecture, and the mandatory tutorials

Texts

- The primary text for this course is the lecture notes

Texts

- ▶ The primary text for this course is the lecture notes
- ▶ Additional resources will be shared through Avenue

Texts

- ▶ The primary text for this course is the lecture notes
- ▶ Additional resources will be shared through Avenue

Structure of presentation

- Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ *

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ * This is an answer: it was omitted from the notes for discussion purposes, you should probably write it in

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ * This is an answer: it was omitted from the notes for discussion purposes, you should probably write it in
 - ▶ *This is a comment: I omitted from the notes because I thought it wasn't necessary for you to study. If you write it in, make a note to yourself that it's a comment.*

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ * This is an answer: it was omitted from the notes for discussion purposes, you should probably write it in
 - ▶ *This is a comment: I omitted from the notes because I thought it wasn't necessary for you to study. If you write it in, make a note to yourself that it's a comment.*
- ▶ Required terminology will be presented in **bold**

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ * This is an answer: it was omitted from the notes for discussion purposes, you should probably write it in
 - ▶ *This is a comment: I omitted from the notes because I thought it wasn't necessary for you to study. If you write it in, make a note to yourself that it's a comment.*
- ▶ Required terminology will be presented in **bold**
- ▶ General ideas and approaches presented in class may also be required; you should take notes on these in your own words

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
 - ▶ * This is an answer: it was omitted from the notes for discussion purposes, you should probably write it in
 - ▶ *This is a comment: I omitted from the notes because I thought it wasn't necessary for you to study. If you write it in, make a note to yourself that it's a comment.*
- ▶ Required terminology will be presented in **bold**
- ▶ General ideas and approaches presented in class may also be required; you should take notes on these in your own words

Taking notes

- You will do best if you take notes

Taking notes

- ▶ You will do best if you take notes
 - ▶ You should know by now what works for you

Taking notes

- ▶ You will do best if you take notes
 - ▶ You should know by now what works for you
 - ▶ Or else that you need to keep working on it

Taking notes

- ▶ You will do best if you take notes
 - ▶ You should know by now what works for you
 - ▶ Or else that you need to keep working on it
- ▶ If a new concept is making sense to you right now, write something that will help you remember

Taking notes

- ▶ You will do best if you take notes
 - ▶ You should know by now what works for you
 - ▶ Or else that you need to keep working on it
- ▶ If a new concept is making sense to you right now, write something that will help you remember
- ▶ If there's something specific I think you all need to write down, I will write it for you (or mark it as an answer)

Taking notes

- ▶ You will do best if you take notes
 - ▶ You should know by now what works for you
 - ▶ Or else that you need to keep working on it
- ▶ If a new concept is making sense to you right now, write something that will help you remember
- ▶ If there's something specific I think you all need to write down, I will write it for you (or mark it as an answer)

Polling

- ## ► Why are you taking this class?

Polling

- ▶ Why are you taking this class?

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math

Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math
- ▶ Lived in four countries

Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math
- ▶ Lived in four countries
- ▶ Studies evolution and spread of infectious diseases

Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math
- ▶ Lived in four countries
- ▶ Studies evolution and spread of infectious diseases
 - ▶ HIV, rabies, ebola, influenza, ...

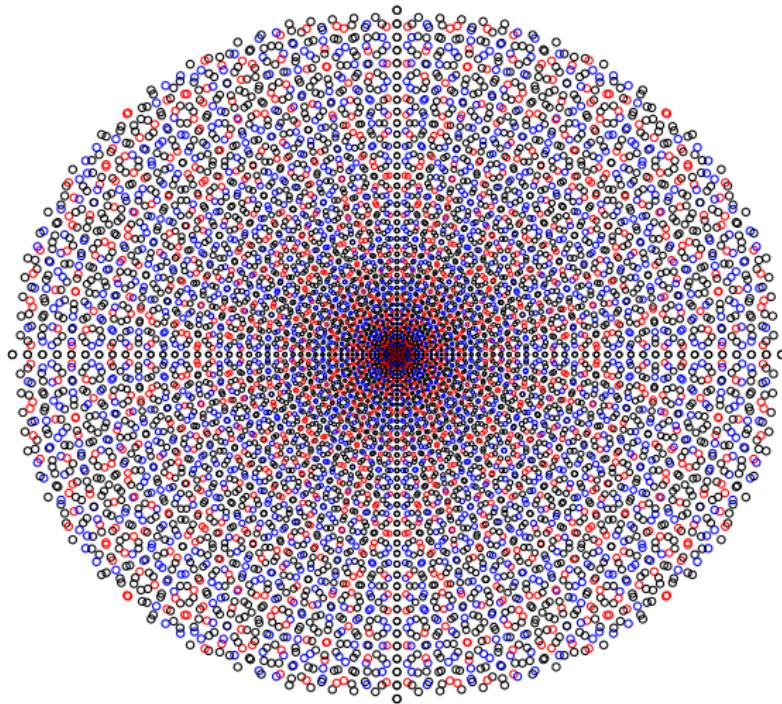
Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math
- ▶ Lived in four countries
- ▶ Studies evolution and spread of infectious diseases
 - ▶ HIV, rabies, ebola, influenza, ...
 - ▶ See notes for more info

Dushoff

- ▶ Loves math
- ▶ Lived in four countries
- ▶ Studies evolution and spread of infectious diseases
 - ▶ HIV, rabies, ebola, influenza, ...
 - ▶ See notes for more info

Pythagorean triples



Which country?



Which country?



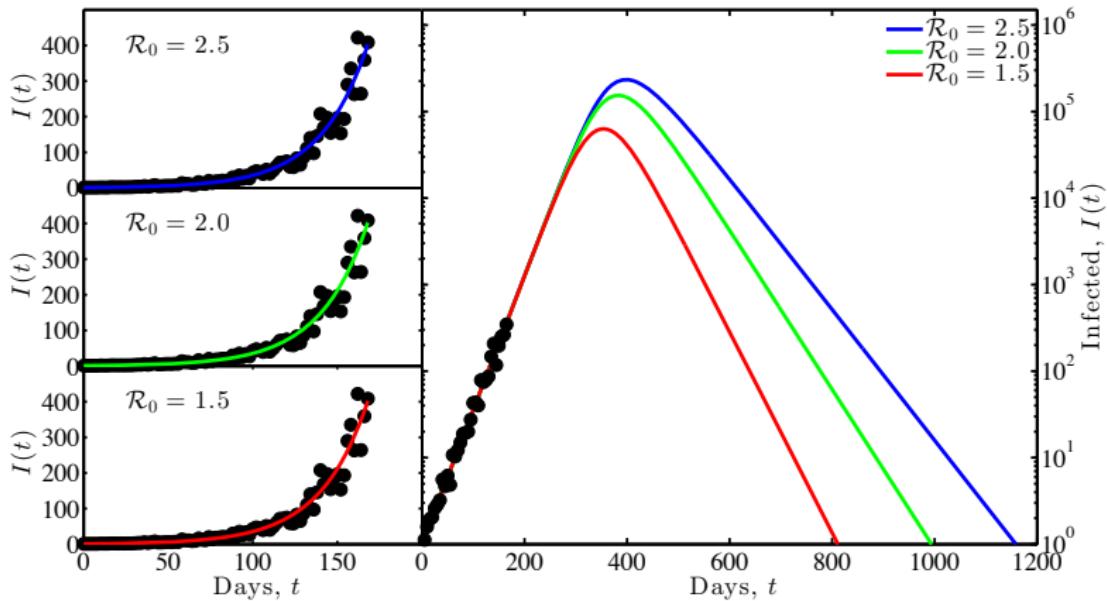
Which country?



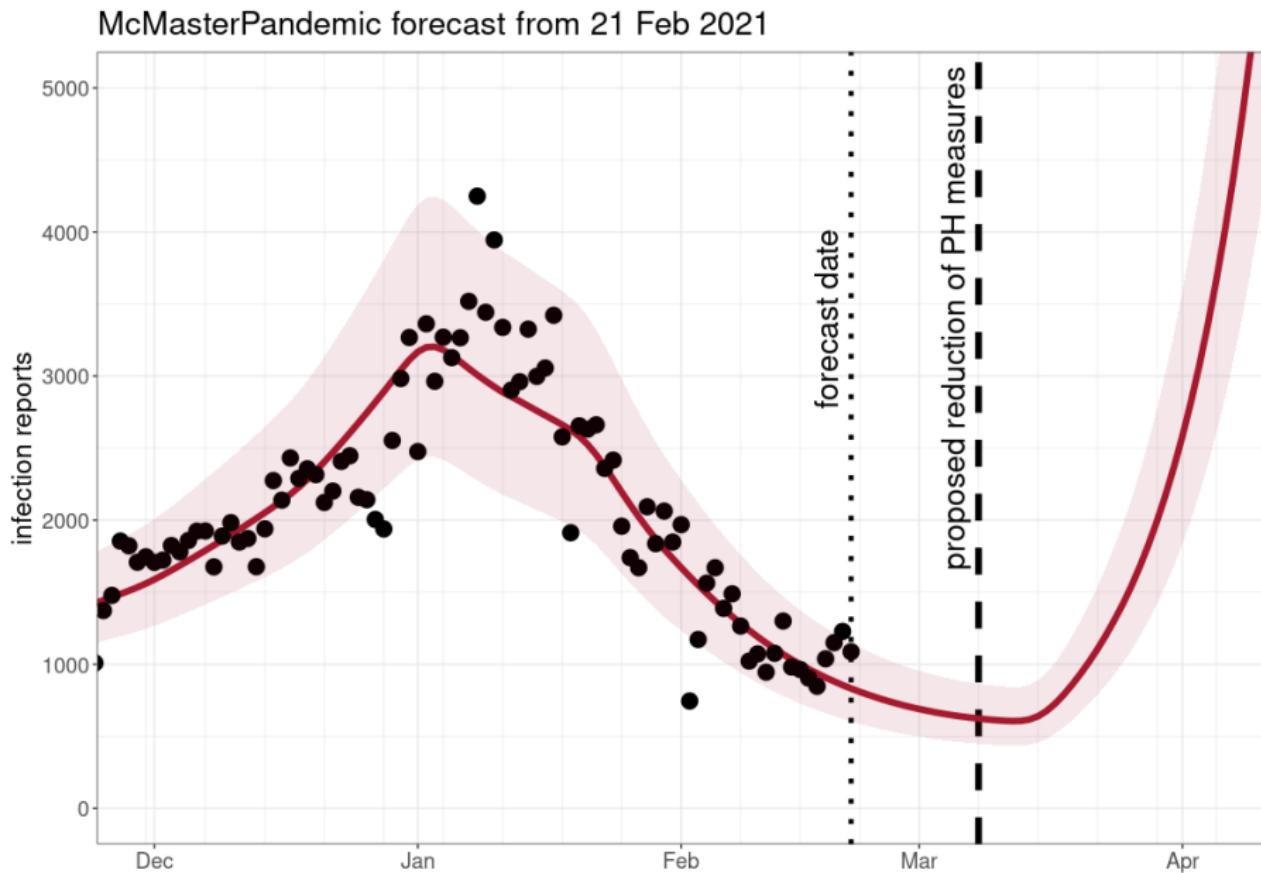
Which country?



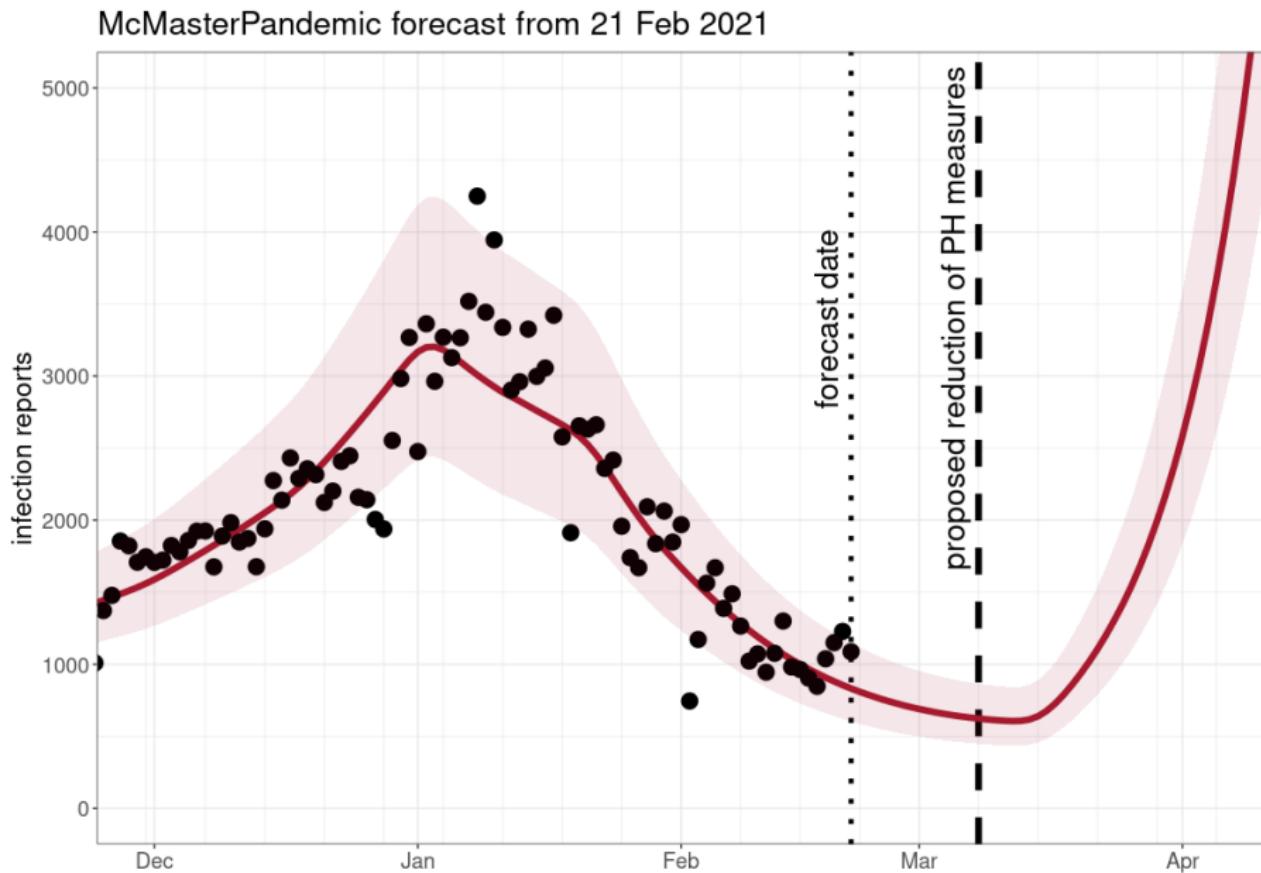
Disease research



Disease research

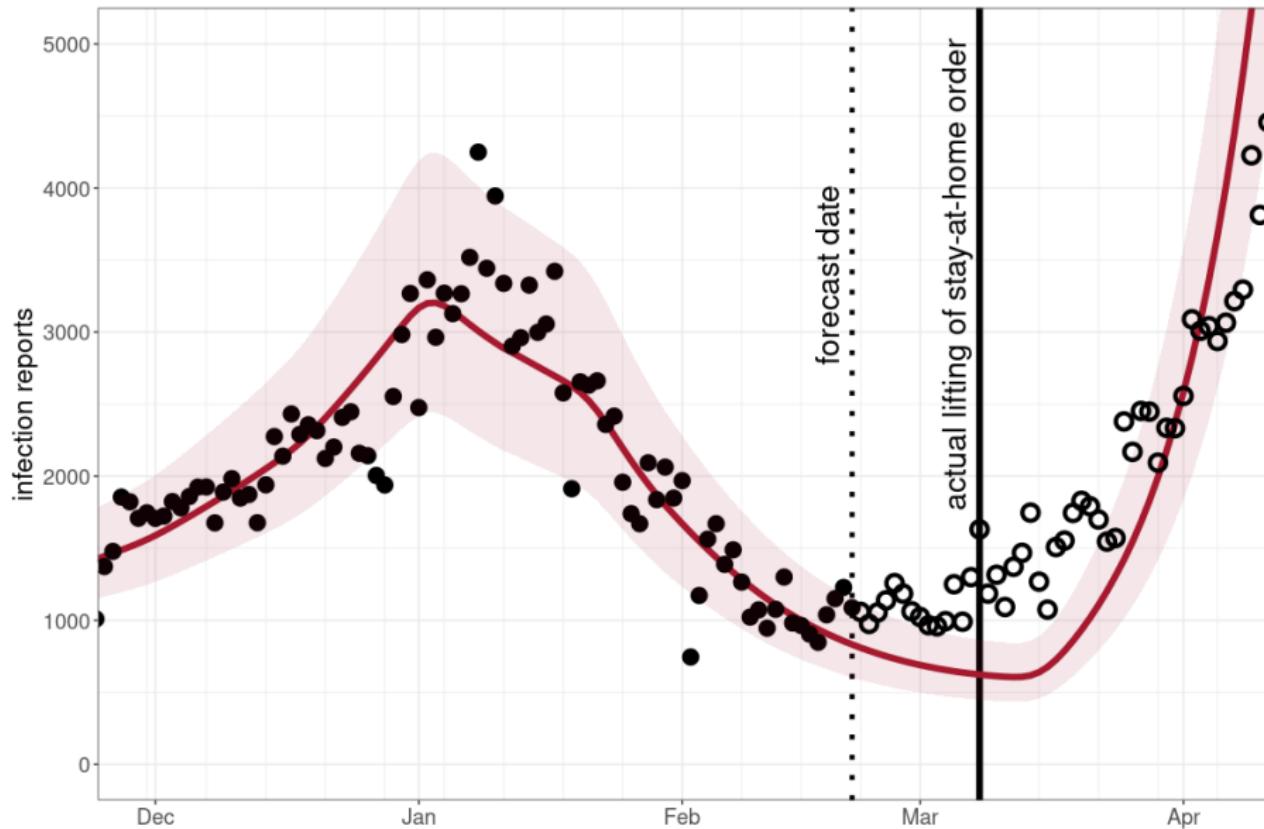


Disease research



Disease research

McMasterPandemic forecast from 21 Feb 2021



TAs



Students

- ▶ What year are you in?

Students

- ▶ What year are you in?
- ▶ What kind of career are you aiming for?

Students

- ▶ What year are you in?
- ▶ What kind of career are you aiming for?

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Learning goals

- ▶ Ecology and population ecology

Learning goals

- ▶ Ecology and population ecology
- ▶ Quantitative thinking

Learning goals

- ▶ Ecology and population ecology
- ▶ Quantitative thinking
- ▶ Dynamical modeling

Learning goals

- ▶ Ecology and population ecology
- ▶ Quantitative thinking
- ▶ Dynamical modeling

Ecology

► What is ecology?

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ *

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment
 - ▶ *

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment
 - ▶ * Studying ecology is not the same as protecting the environment

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment
 - ▶ * Studying ecology is not the same as protecting the environment
 - ▶ *

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment
 - ▶ * Studying ecology is not the same as protecting the environment
 - ▶ * But it can help if you want to protect the environment

Ecology

- ▶ What is ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment
 - ▶ * Studying ecology is not the same as protecting the environment
 - ▶ * But it can help if you want to protect the environment

Population ecology

- What is population ecology?

Population ecology

- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer

Population ecology

- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ *

Population ecology

- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment at the population scale

Population ecology

- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment at the population scale
 - ▶ *

Population ecology

- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment at the population scale
 - ▶ * Larger spatial scale, longer temporal scale

Population ecology

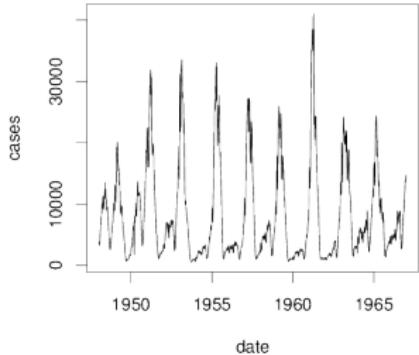
- ▶ What is population ecology?
- ▶ My answer
 - ▶ * The study of how organisms interact with each other and with the environment at the population scale
 - ▶ * Larger spatial scale, longer temporal scale

Dynamical modeling

- We use *dynamical models* to link from the individual level to the population level



Measles reports from England and Wales

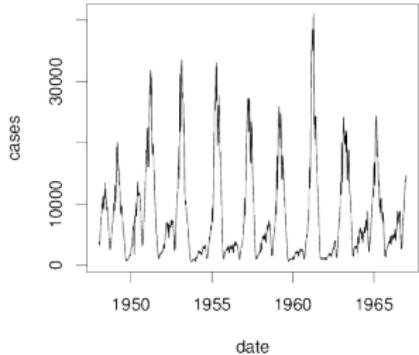


Dynamical modeling

- ▶ We use *dynamical models* to link from the individual level to the population level
- ▶ Investigates the links between local, short-term processes, and large-scale, long-term outcomes



Measles reports from England and Wales

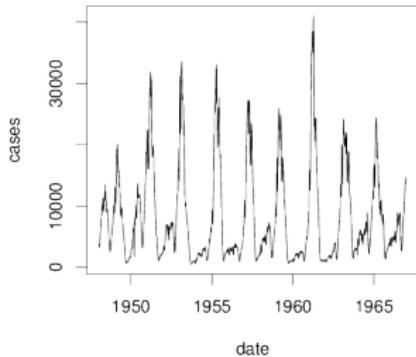


Dynamical modeling

- ▶ We use *dynamical models* to link from the individual level to the population level
- ▶ Investigates the links between local, short-term processes, and large-scale, long-term outcomes
- ▶ Allows us to explore what assumptions we're making, and how assumptions affect the link



Measles reports from England and Wales

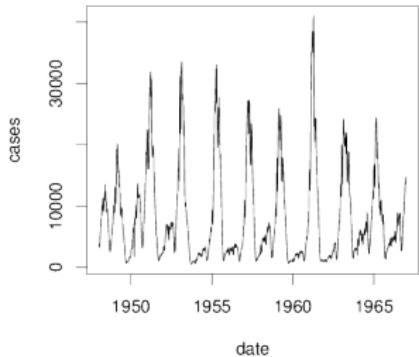


Dynamical modeling

- ▶ We use *dynamical models* to link from the individual level to the population level
- ▶ Investigates the links between local, short-term processes, and large-scale, long-term outcomes
- ▶ Allows us to explore what assumptions we're making, and how assumptions affect the link



Measles reports from England and Wales



Math

- Population ecology uses math

Math

- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes

Math

- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
 - ▶ Math will play a central role in the course

Math

- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
 - ▶ Math will play a central role in the course
- ▶ We will keep it *simple*

Math

- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
 - ▶ Math will play a central role in the course
- ▶ We will keep it *simple*
 - ▶ But we understand that simple does not always mean easy

Math

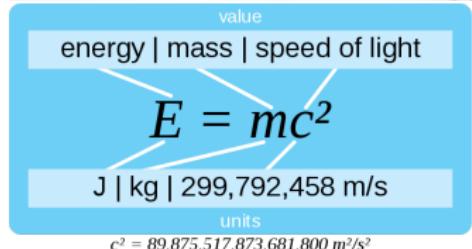
- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
 - ▶ Math will play a central role in the course
- ▶ We will keep it *simple*
 - ▶ But we understand that simple does not always mean easy
- ▶ Review the math supplement

Math

- ▶ Population ecology uses math
 - ▶ Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
 - ▶ Math will play a central role in the course
- ▶ We will keep it *simple*
 - ▶ But we understand that simple does not always mean easy
- ▶ Review the math supplement

Humans and abstract thought

- ▶ People are evolved to be concrete thinkers, not conceptual thinkers



Humans and abstract thought

- ▶ People are evolved to be concrete thinkers, not conceptual thinkers
- ▶ A goal of this course is to build conceptual thinking skills



$$E = mc^2$$

value

energy | mass | speed of light

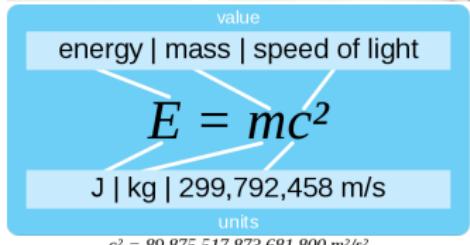
J | kg | 299,792,458 m/s

units

$c^2 = 89,875,517,873,681,800 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$

Humans and abstract thought

- ▶ People are evolved to be concrete thinkers, not conceptual thinkers
- ▶ A goal of this course is to build conceptual thinking skills



Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

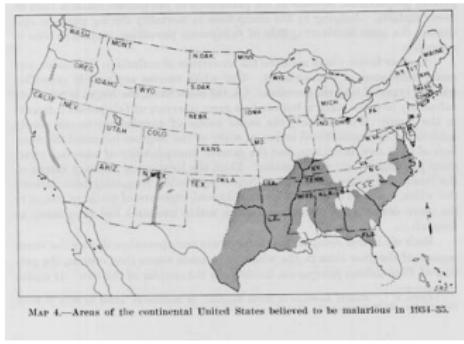
Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

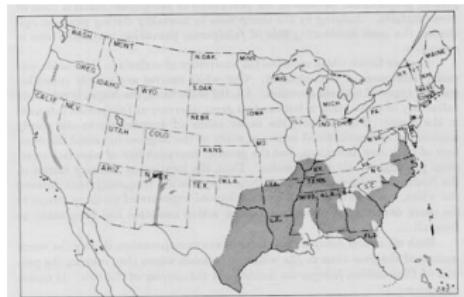
Malaria

- A nasty, mosquito-borne disease



Malaria

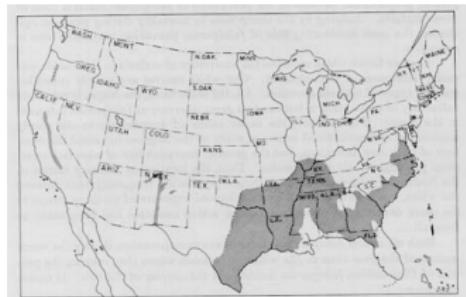
- ▶ A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- ▶ In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident



MAP 4.—Areas of the continental United States believed to be malarious in 1951-55.

Malaria

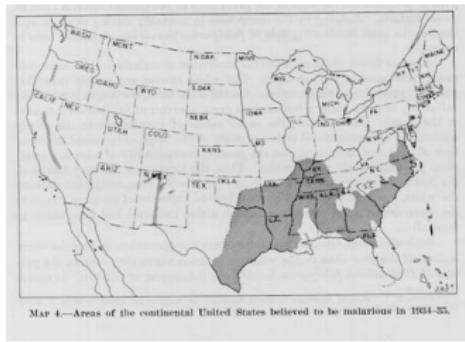
- ▶ A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- ▶ In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident
 - ▶ Mosquitoes are still present



Map 4.—Areas of the continental United States believed to be malarious in 1951-55.

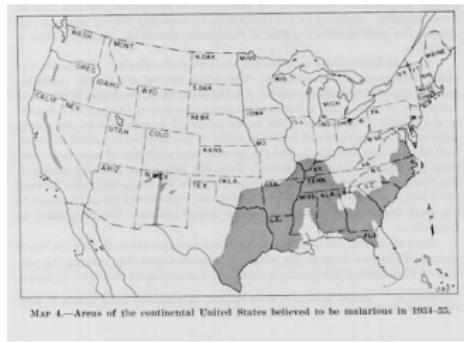
Malaria

- ▶ A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- ▶ In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident
 - ▶ Mosquitoes are still present
- ▶ In other places it persists at high levels despite concerted efforts at elimination



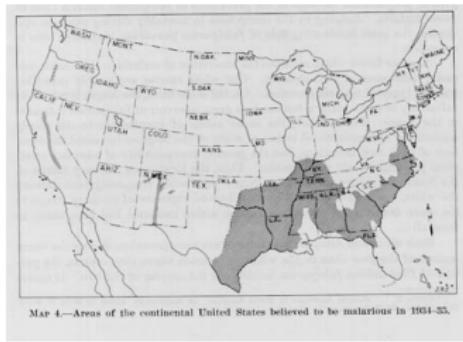
Malaria

- ▶ A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- ▶ In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident
 - ▶ Mosquitoes are still present
- ▶ In other places it persists at high levels despite concerted efforts at elimination
- ▶ *What factors determine when and where malaria spreads?*



Malaria

- ▶ A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- ▶ In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident
 - ▶ Mosquitoes are still present
- ▶ In other places it persists at high levels despite concerted efforts at elimination
- ▶ *What factors determine when and where malaria spreads?*



Red squirrels

- ▶ Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England



Red squirrels

- ▶ Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England
 - ▶ Loss of suitable habitat?



Red squirrels

- ▶ Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England
 - ▶ Loss of suitable habitat?
 - ▶ Competition from gray squirrels introduced from North America?



Red squirrels

- ▶ Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England
 - ▶ Loss of suitable habitat?
 - ▶ Competition from gray squirrels introduced from North America?
 - ▶ Diseases carried by gray squirrels?



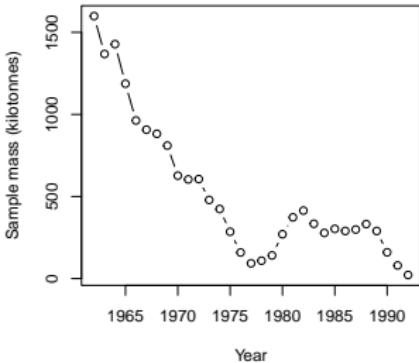
Red squirrels

- ▶ Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England
 - ▶ Loss of suitable habitat?
 - ▶ Competition from gray squirrels introduced from North America?
 - ▶ Diseases carried by gray squirrels?



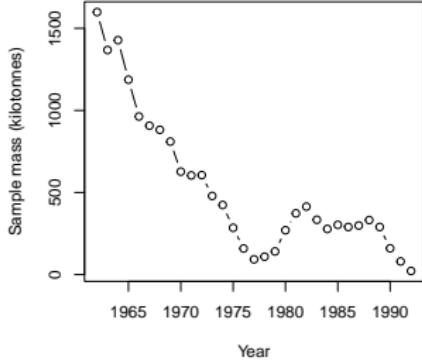
Cod fisheries

- ▶ Is the ocean too big for people to affect?



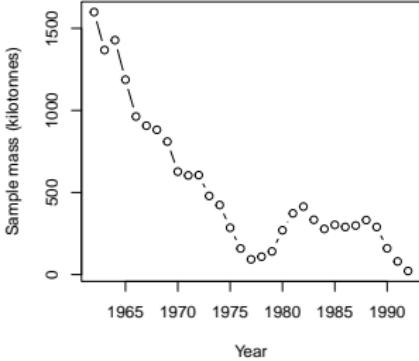
Cod fisheries

- ▶ Is the ocean too big for people to affect?
- ▶ What happened to the cod?



Cod fisheries

- ▶ Is the ocean too big for people to affect?
- ▶ What happened to the cod?



Populations

- What population of organisms interests you?

Populations

- ▶ What population of organisms interests you?

Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
 - ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ *



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ *



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
 - ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?



Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?



Dandelions

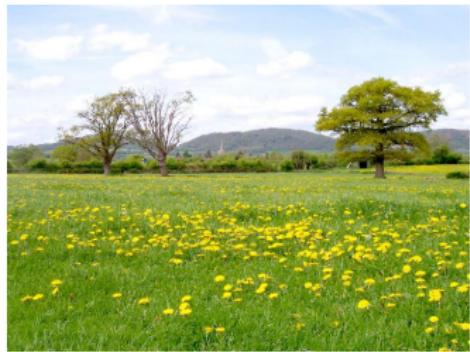
- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?

▶ *



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.

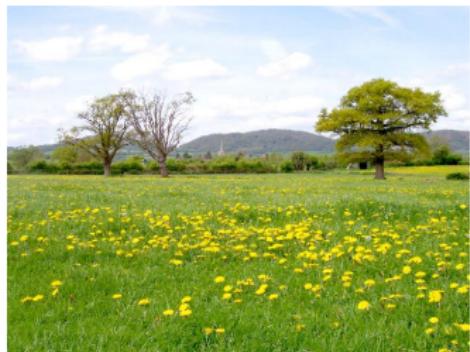
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ *



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.

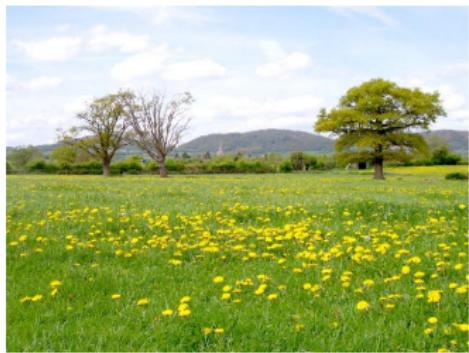
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?



Dandelions

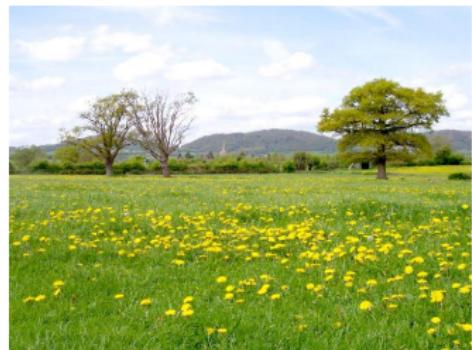
- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.

- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?
 - ▶ Dandelion spreadsheet



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?
 - ▶ Dandelion spreadsheet
- ▶ The spreadsheet is an implementation of a dynamical model!



Dandelions

- ▶ Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce the next year.
- ▶ How many dandelions after 3 years?
 - ▶ * 64?
 - ▶ * 125?
 - ▶ Dandelion spreadsheet
- ▶ The spreadsheet is an implementation of a dynamical model!



Dynamical models

- Make rules about how things change on a small scale

Dynamical models

- ▶ Make rules about how things change on a small scale
- ▶ Assumptions should be clear enough to allow you to calculate or simulate population-level results

Dynamical models

- ▶ Make rules about how things change on a small scale
- ▶ Assumptions should be clear enough to allow you to calculate or simulate population-level results
- ▶ Challenging and clarifying assumptions is a key advantage of models

Dynamical models

- ▶ Make rules about how things change on a small scale
- ▶ Assumptions should be clear enough to allow you to calculate or simulate population-level results
- ▶ Challenging and clarifying assumptions is a key advantage of models

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Gypsy moths

- ▶ A pest species that feeds on deciduous trees



Gypsy moths

- ▶ A pest species that feeds on deciduous trees
- ▶ Introduced to N. America from Europe 6000 years ago



Gypsy moths

- ▶ A pest species that feeds on deciduous trees
- ▶ Introduced to N. America from Europe 6000 years ago
- ▶ Capable of wide-scale defoliation

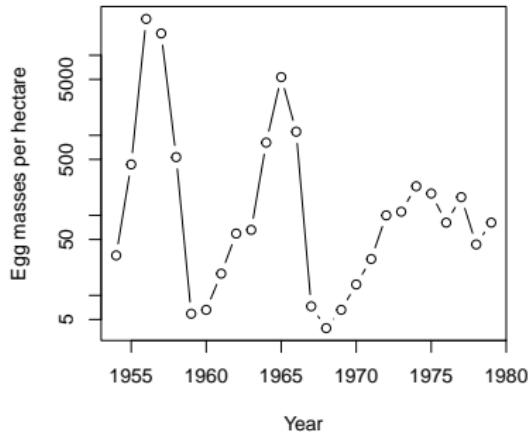
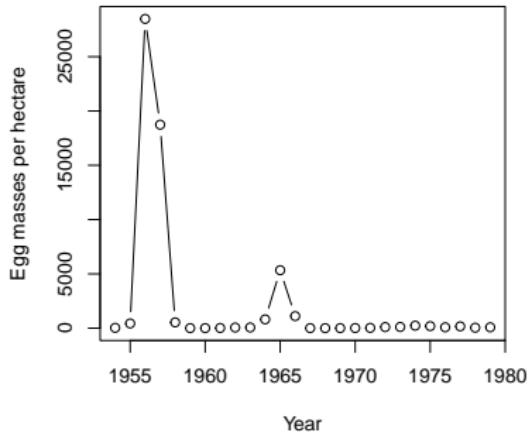


Gypsy moths

- ▶ A pest species that feeds on deciduous trees
- ▶ Introduced to N. America from Europe 6000 years ago
- ▶ Capable of wide-scale defoliation



Gypsy moth populations



Moth calculation

- Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ **50% of adults survive to reproduce**

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ *

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * We end up with 15 moths

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * We end up with 15 moths
 - ▶ *

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * We end up with 15 moths
 - ▶ * On average

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * We end up with 15 moths
 - ▶ * On average

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ *

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ *

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * If 5 are female, we end up with an average of 7.5 moths

Moth calculation

- ▶ Researchers studying a gypsy moth population make the following estimates:
 - ▶ The average reproductive female lays 600 eggs
 - ▶ * Assume half are female
 - ▶ 10% of eggs hatch into larvae
 - ▶ 10% of larvae mature into pupae
 - ▶ 50% of pupae mature into adults
 - ▶ 50% of adults survive to reproduce
 - ▶ All adults die after reproduction
- ▶ What happens if we start with 10 moths?
 - ▶ * If 5 are female, we end up with an average of 7.5 moths

Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.

Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.
- ▶ If we consider moths as individuals, we need a **stochastic** model

Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.
- ▶ If we consider moths as individuals, we need a **stochastic** model
- ▶ What do we mean by stochastic?

Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.
- ▶ If we consider moths as individuals, we need a **stochastic** model
- ▶ What do we mean by stochastic?
 - ▶ *

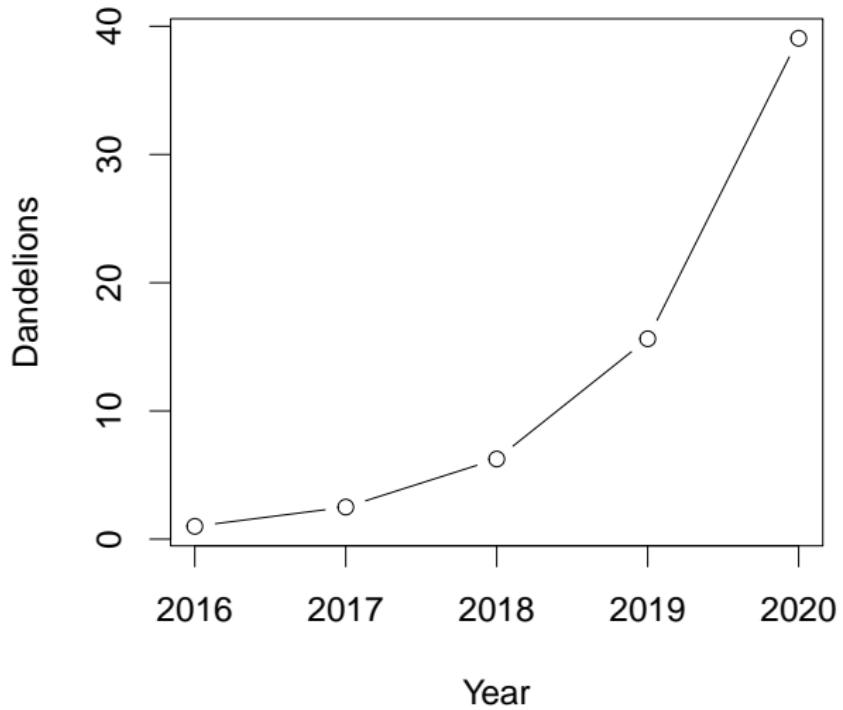
Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.
- ▶ If we consider moths as individuals, we need a **stochastic** model
- ▶ What do we mean by stochastic?
 - ▶ * The model has randomness, to reflect details that we can't measure in advance, or can't predict

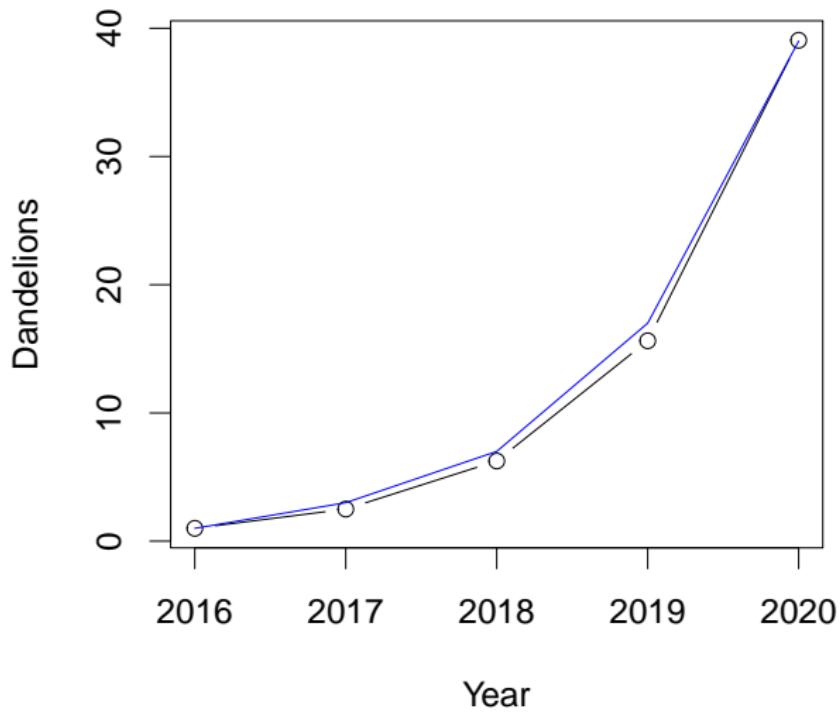
Stochastic version

- ▶ Obviously, we will not get *exactly* 7.5 moths.
- ▶ If we consider moths as individuals, we need a **stochastic** model
- ▶ What do we mean by stochastic?
 - ▶ * The model has randomness, to reflect details that we can't measure in advance, or can't predict

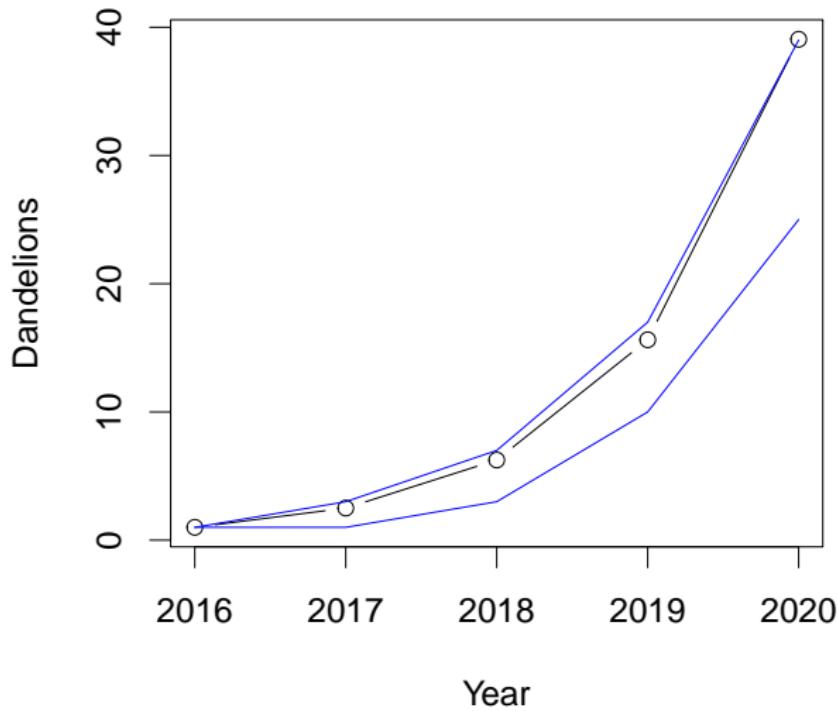
Stochastic model



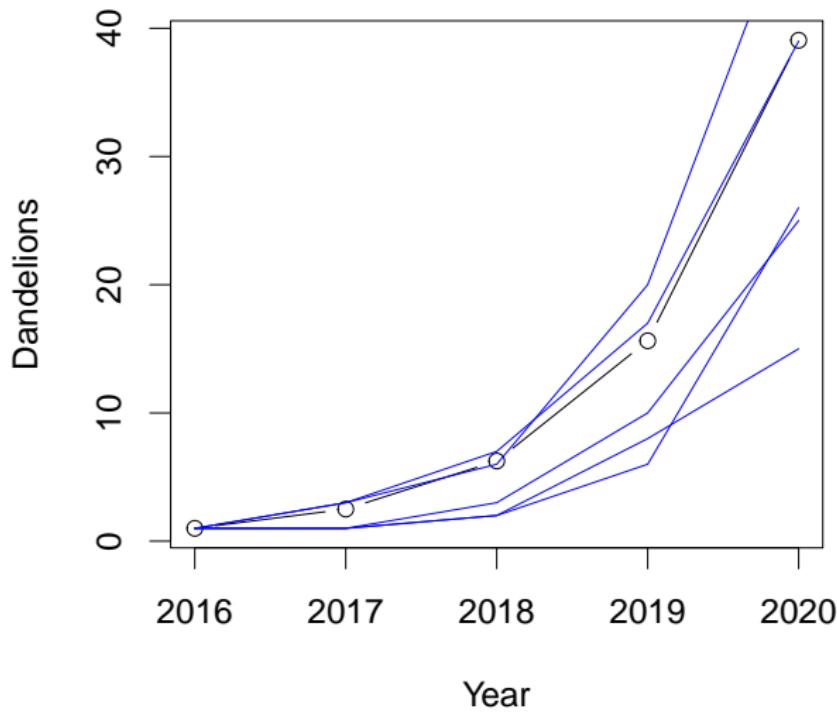
Stochastic model



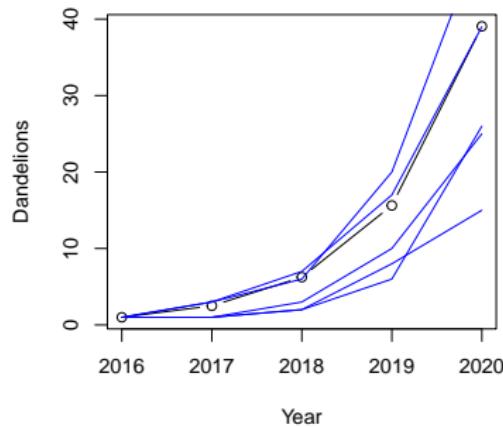
Stochastic model



Stochastic model

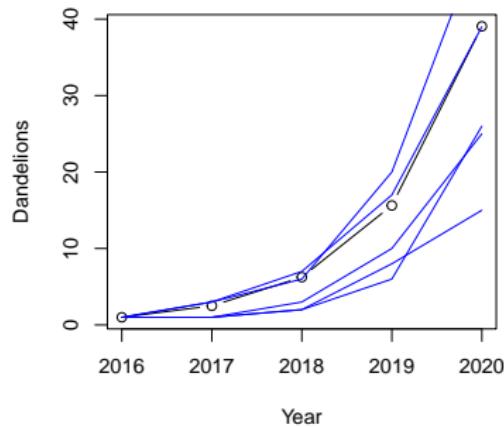


Stochastic model



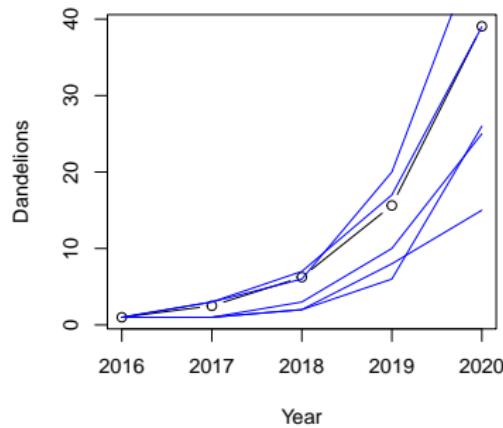
- ▶ A stochastic model has randomness in the model.

Stochastic model



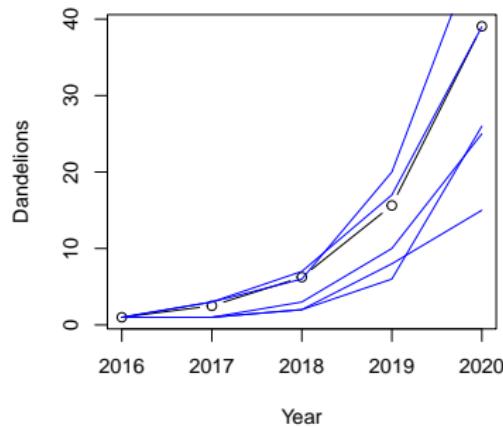
- ▶ A stochastic model has randomness in the model.
- ▶ If we run it again with the same parameters and starting conditions, we get a different answer

Stochastic model



- ▶ A stochastic model has randomness in the model.
- ▶ If we run it again with the same parameters and starting conditions, we get a different answer
- ▶ $N_0 = 1; \lambda = 2.5$

Stochastic model



- ▶ A stochastic model has randomness in the model.
- ▶ If we run it again with the same parameters and starting conditions, we get a different answer
- ▶ $N_0 = 1; \lambda = 2.5$

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.04/ hr

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of $0.04/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of $0.02/\text{hr}$

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of $0.04/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of $0.02/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They die at a rate of $0.01/\text{hr}$

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of $0.04/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of $0.02/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They die at a rate of $0.01/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Rates are **per capita** (i.e., per individual) and **instantaneous** (they describe what is happening at each moment of time)

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of $0.04/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of $0.02/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ They die at a rate of $0.01/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Rates are **per capita** (i.e., per individual) and **instantaneous** (they describe what is happening at each moment of time)
- ▶ We start with 10 bacteria/ml

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.04/ hr
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.02/ hr
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.01/ hr
- ▶ Rates are **per capita** (i.e., per individual) and **instantaneous** (they describe what is happening at each moment of time)
- ▶ We start with 10 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ How many do we have after 1 hr?

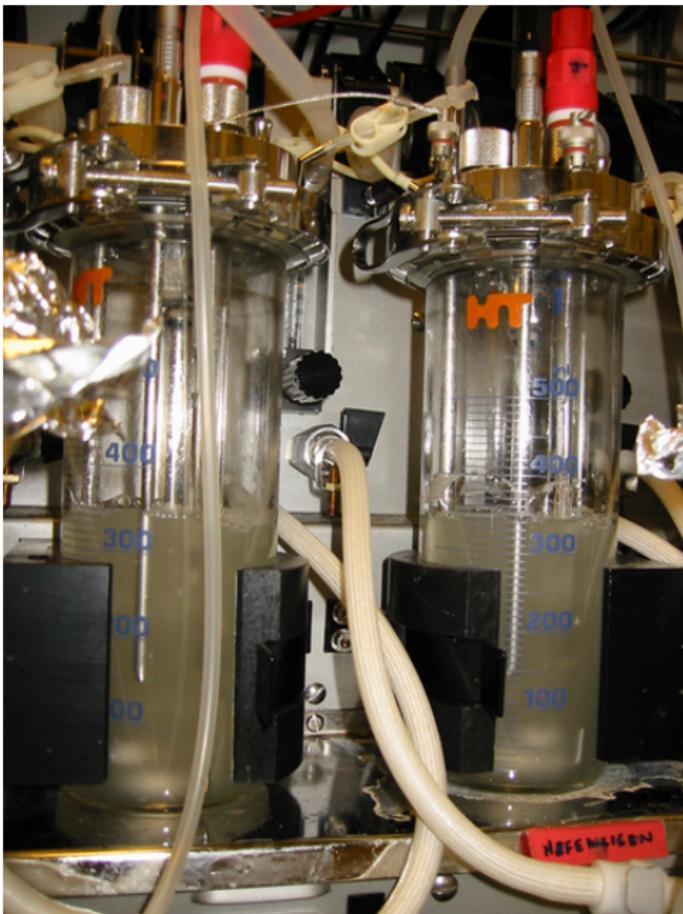
Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.04/ hr
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.02/ hr
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.01/ hr
- ▶ Rates are **per capita** (i.e., per individual) and **instantaneous** (they describe what is happening at each moment of time)
- ▶ We start with 10 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ How many do we have after 1 hr?
 - ▶ What about after 1 day?

Bacteria

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank, constantly dividing and dying:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.04/ hr
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.02/ hr
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.01/ hr
- ▶ Rates are **per capita** (i.e., per individual) and **instantaneous** (they describe what is happening at each moment of time)
- ▶ We start with 10 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ How many do we have after 1 hr?
 - ▶ What about after 1 day?

Bacteria in a tank



Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:

Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.96/day

Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.96/day
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.48/day

Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.96/day
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.48/day
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.24/day

Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.96/day
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.48/day
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.24/day
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after 1 day?

Bacteria, rescaled

- ▶ Imagine we have some bacteria growing in a big tank:
 - ▶ They divide (forming two bacteria from one) at a rate of 0.96/day
 - ▶ They wash out of the tank at a rate of 0.48/day
 - ▶ They die at a rate of 0.24/day
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after 1 day?

Units

- When we attach units to a quantity, the meaning is concrete

Units

- ▶ When we attach units to a quantity, the meaning is concrete
 - ▶ $0.24/\text{day}$ *must* mean exactly the same thing as $0.01/\text{hr}$

Units

- ▶ When we attach units to a quantity, the meaning is concrete
 - ▶ $0.24/\text{day}$ *must* mean exactly the same thing as $0.01/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ The two questions above *must* have the same answer

Units

- ▶ When we attach units to a quantity, the meaning is concrete
 - ▶ $0.24/\text{day}$ *must* mean exactly the same thing as $0.01/\text{hr}$
 - ▶ The two questions above *must* have the same answer

Bacteriostasis

- What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?
 - ▶ 1 wk?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?
 - ▶ 1 wk?

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

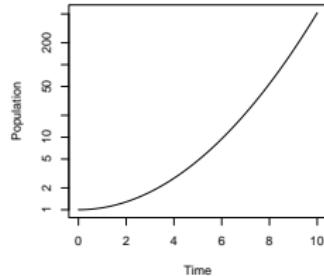
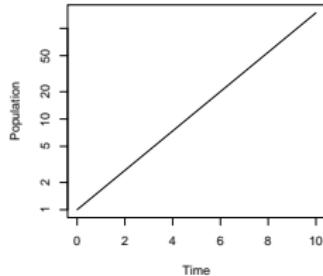
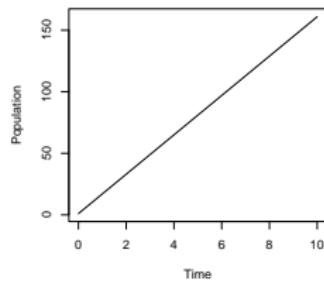
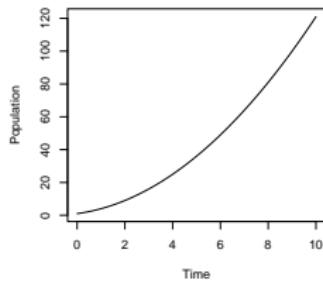
Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

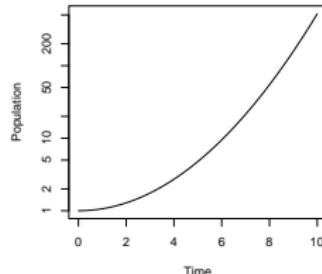
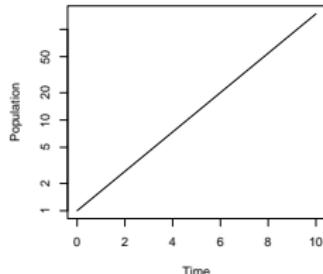
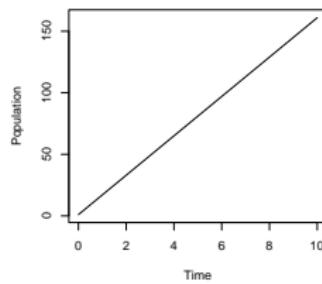
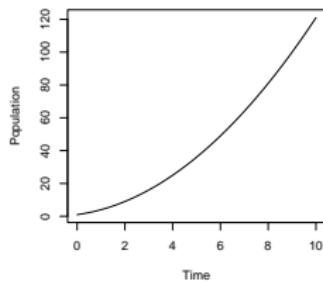
Exponential growth

► What is exponential growth?



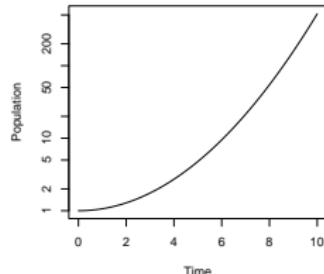
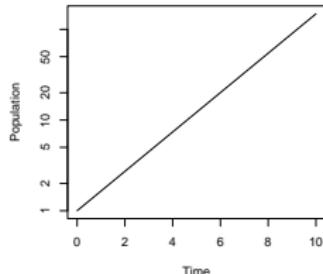
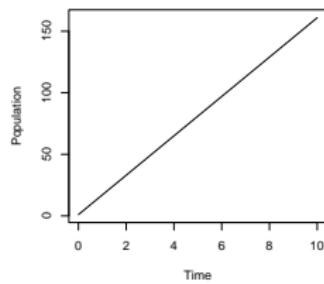
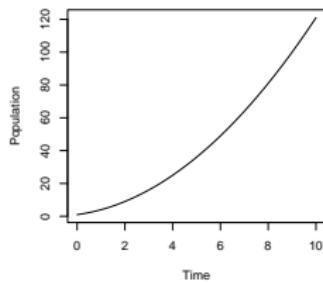
Exponential growth

- ▶ What is exponential growth?
- ▶ Which of these is an example?

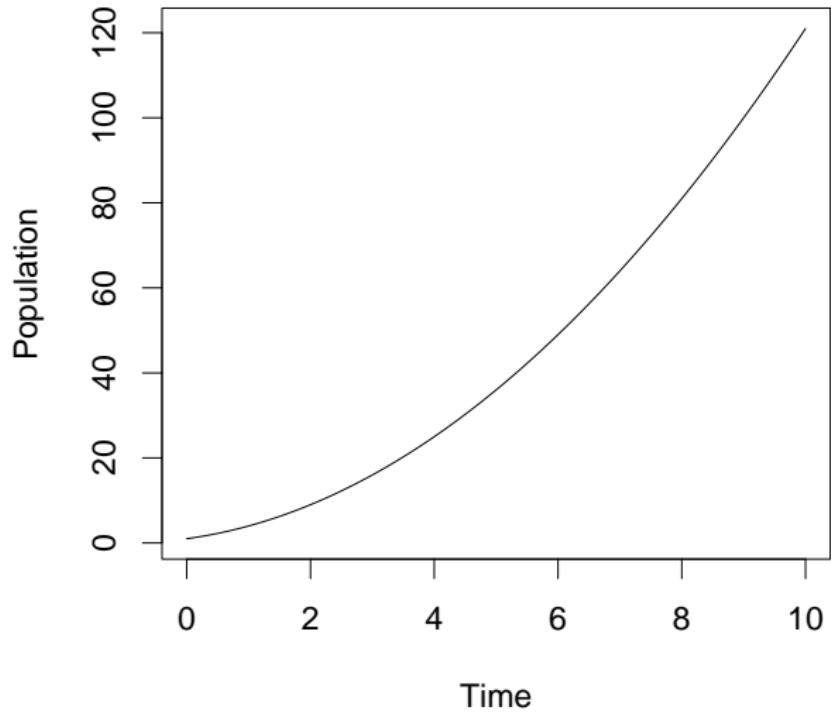


Exponential growth

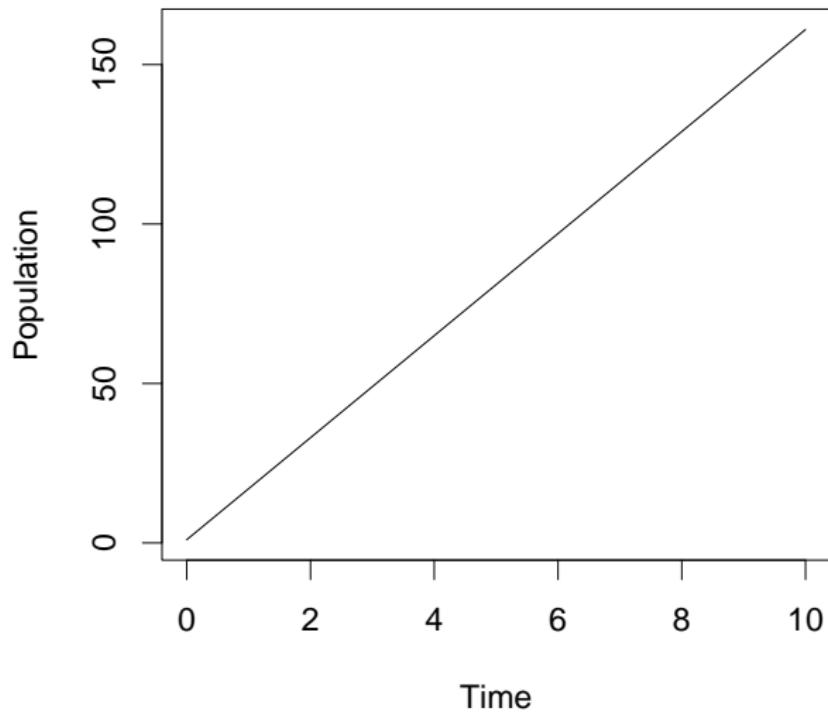
- ▶ What is exponential growth?
- ▶ Which of these is an example?



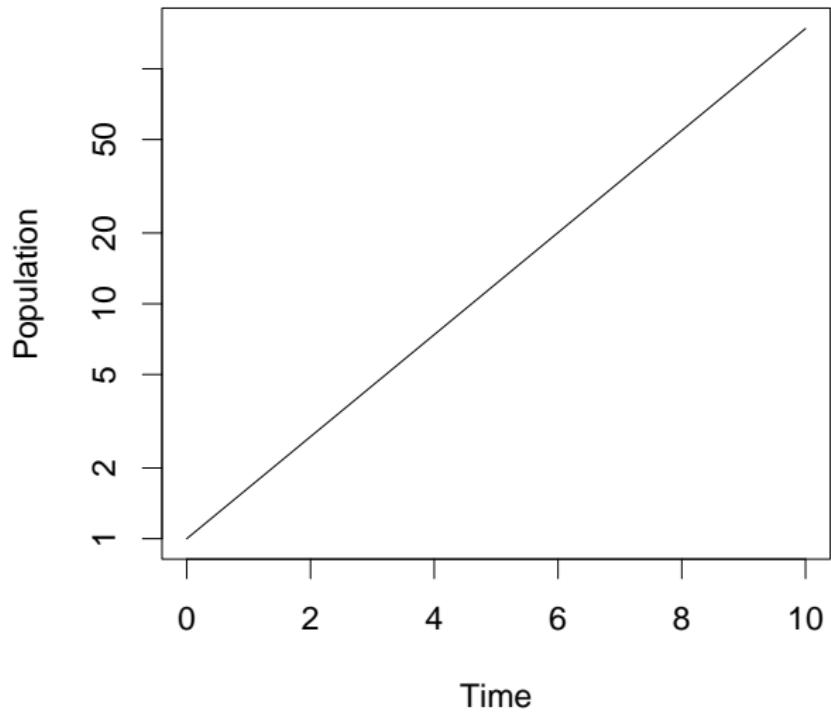
A



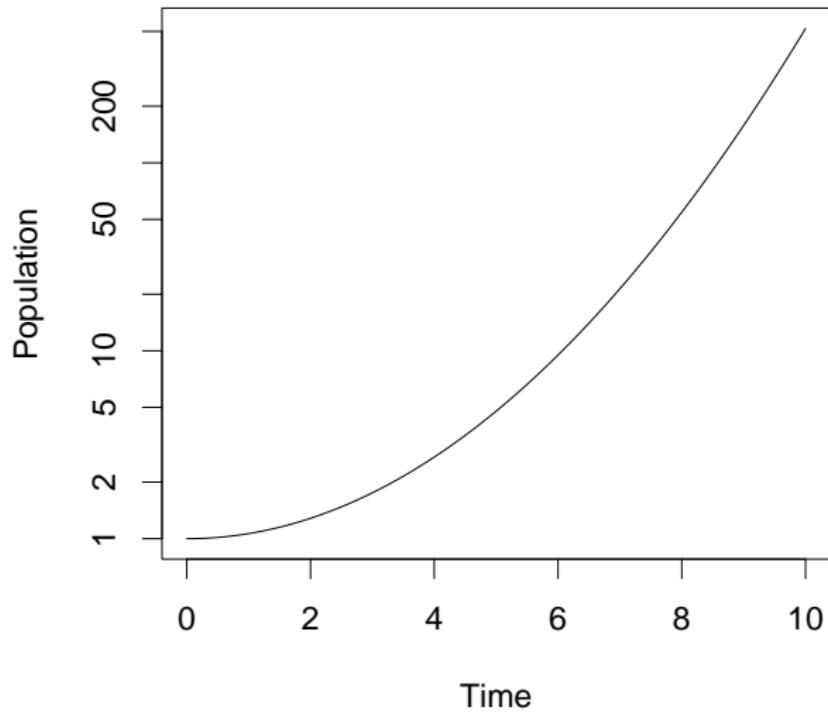
B



C

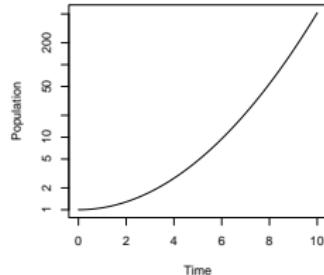
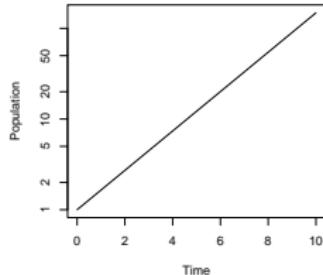
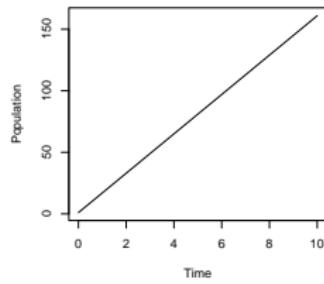
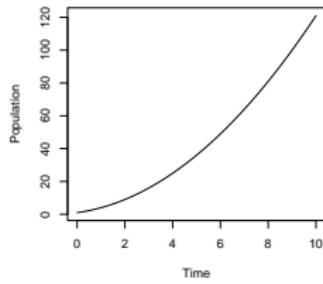


D



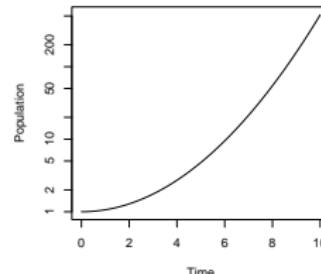
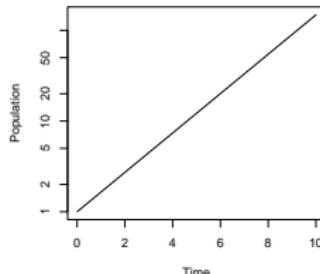
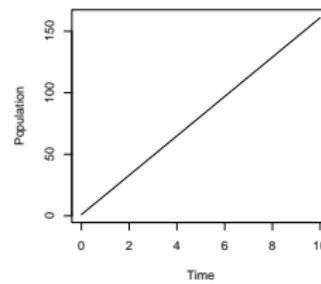
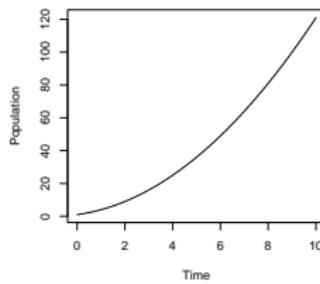
Exponential growth

► What is exponential growth?



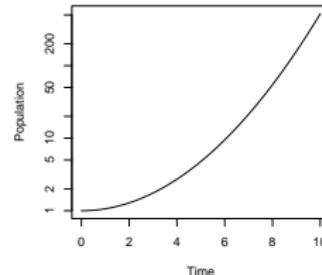
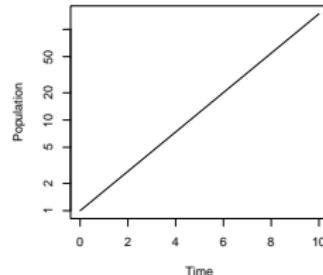
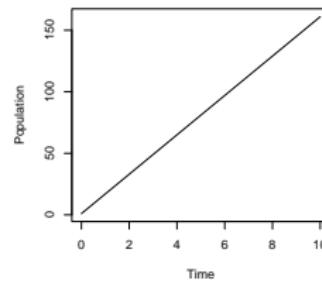
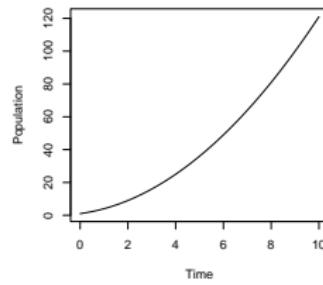
Exponential growth

- ▶ What is exponential growth?
- ▶ Which of these is an example?

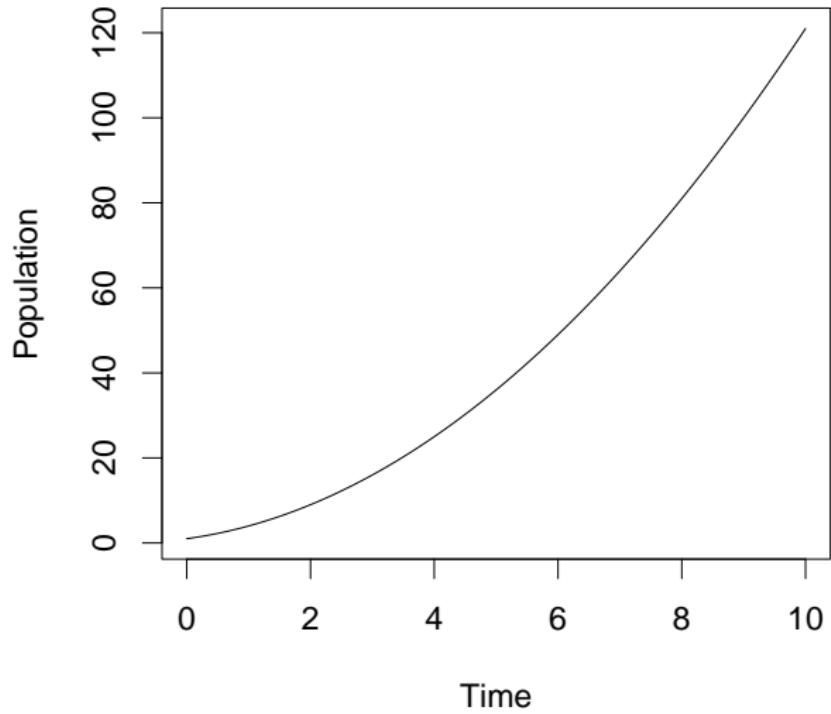


Exponential growth

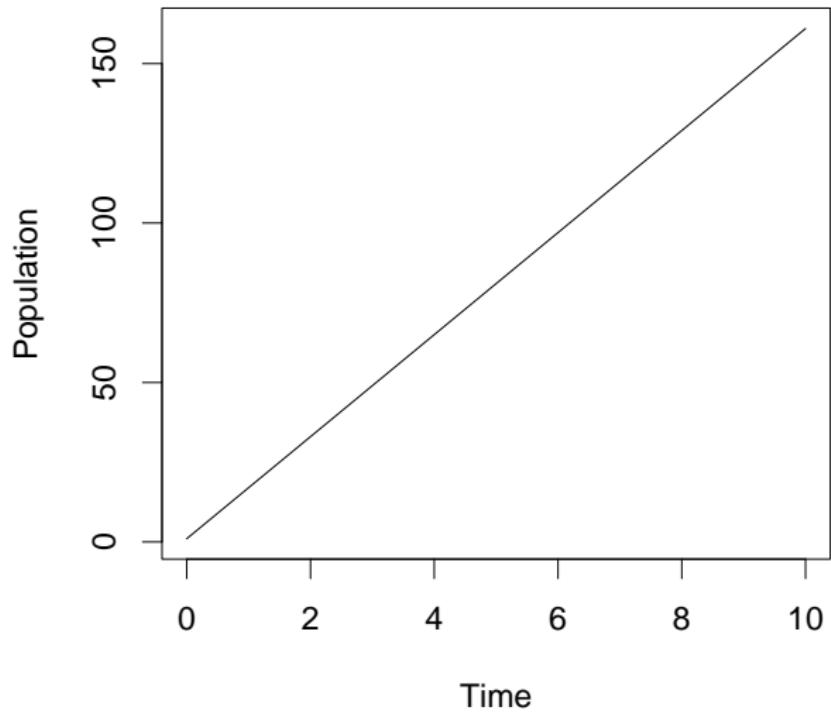
- ▶ What is exponential growth?
- ▶ Which of these is an example?



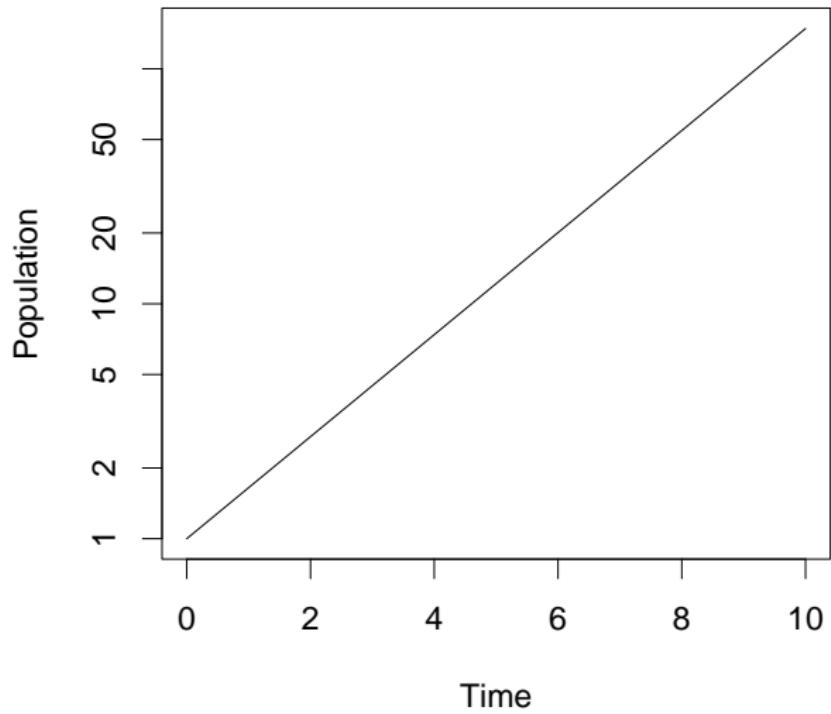
A



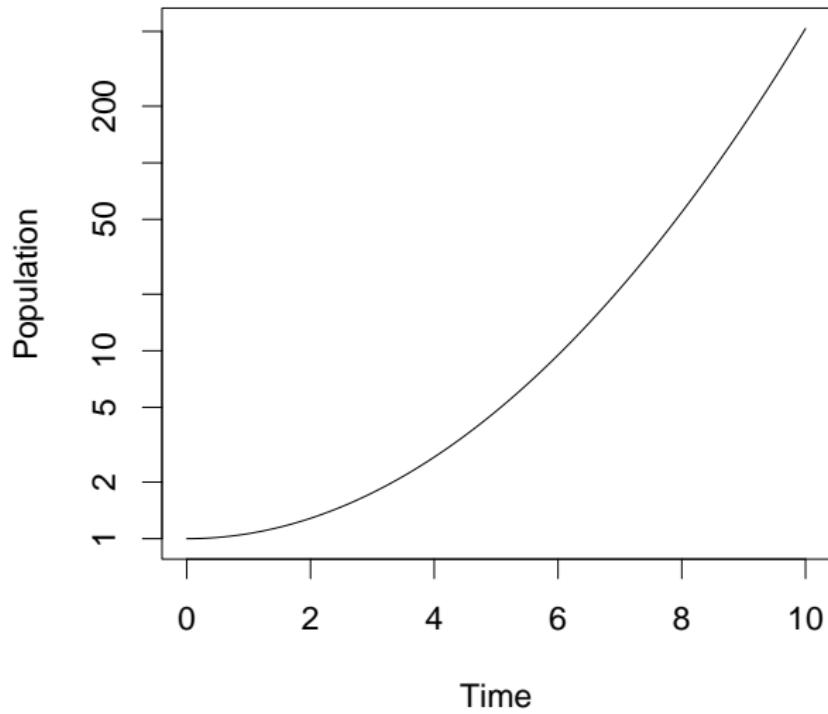
B



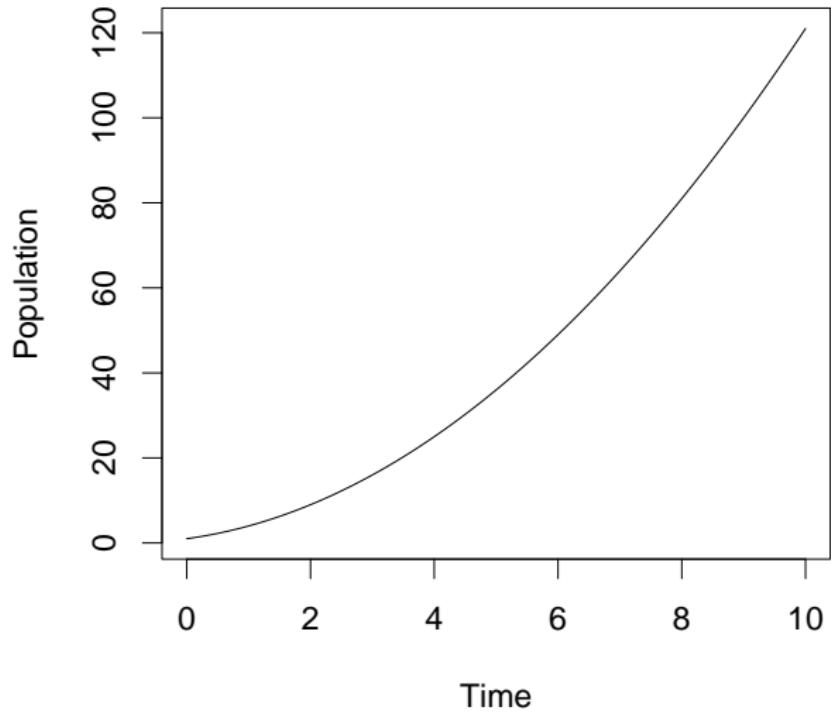
C



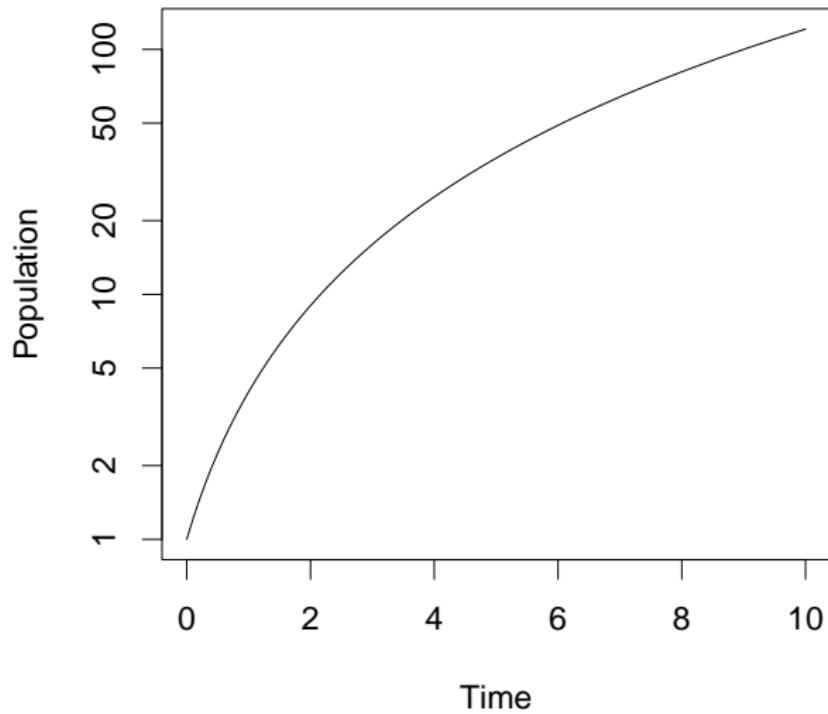
D



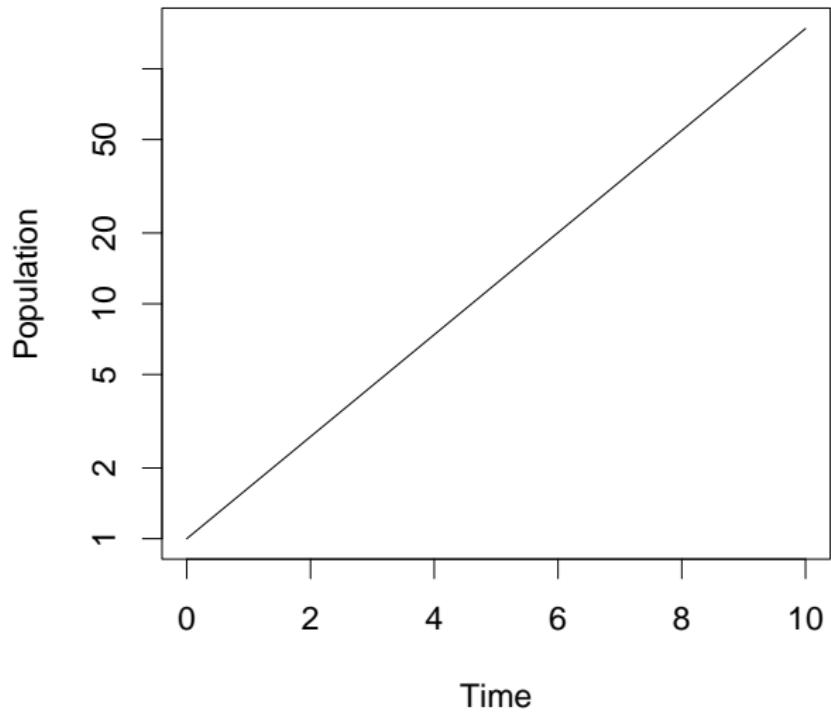
A



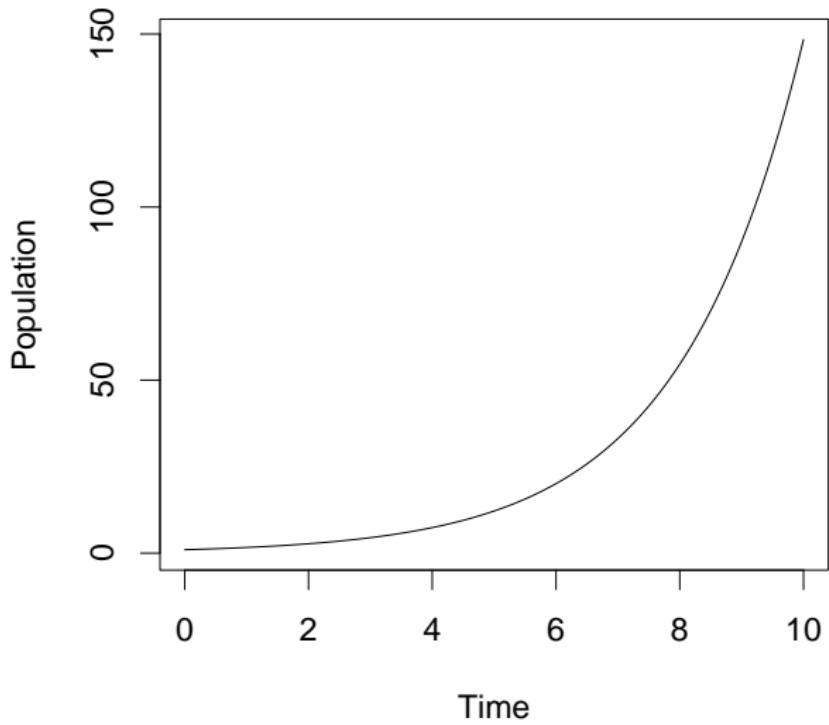
A on the log scale



C



C on the linear scale



Types of growth

- arithmetic/linear:

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ *

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ *

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ * *Total growth rate is constant*

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * Add a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * Add a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ *

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ * *Total growth rate is constant*
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply by a fixed amount in a given time interval*

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ * *Total growth rate is constant*
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply by a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ *

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add* a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply* by a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Per-capita growth is constant

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ * *Total growth rate is constant*
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply by a fixed amount in a given time interval*
 - ▶ * *Per-capita growth is constant*
 - ▶ *

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add* a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply* by a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Per-capita growth is constant
 - ▶ * Only C is exponential, mathematically speaking.

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add* a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply* by a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Per-capita growth is constant
 - ▶ * Only C is exponential, mathematically speaking.
- ▶ other:

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add* a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply* by a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Per-capita growth is constant
 - ▶ * Only C is exponential, mathematically speaking.
- ▶ other:
 - ▶ Many possibilities, we may discuss some later

Types of growth

- ▶ arithmetic/linear:
 - ▶ * *Add* a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Total growth rate is constant
- ▶ geometric/exponential:
 - ▶ * *Multiply* by a fixed amount in a given time interval
 - ▶ * Per-capita growth is constant
 - ▶ * Only C is exponential, mathematically speaking.
- ▶ other:
 - ▶ Many possibilities, we may discuss some later

Exponential decline?

- What is exponential decline?

Exponential decline?

- ▶ What is exponential decline?
 - ▶ *

Exponential decline?

- ▶ What is exponential decline?
 - ▶ * Decline is proportional to size

Exponential decline?

- ▶ What is exponential decline?
 - ▶ * Decline is proportional to size
 - ▶ *

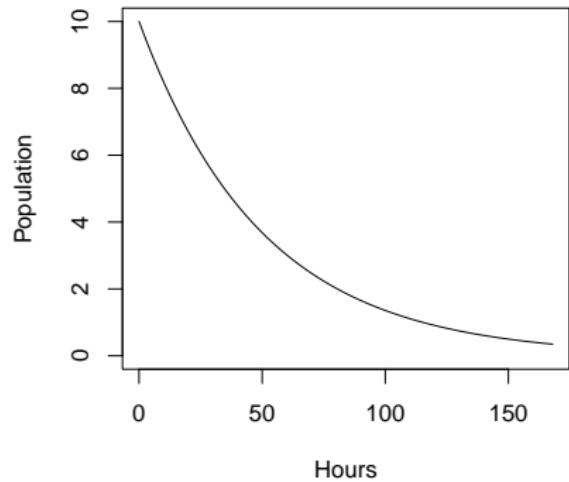
Exponential decline?

- ▶ What is exponential decline?
 - ▶ * Decline is proportional to size
 - ▶ * Declines more and more *slowly* (on linear scale)

Exponential decline?

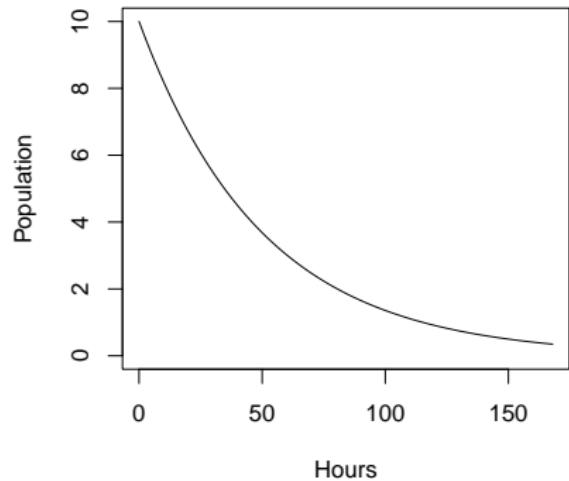
- ▶ What is exponential decline?
 - ▶ * Decline is proportional to size
 - ▶ * Declines more and more *slowly* (on linear scale)

Exponential decline



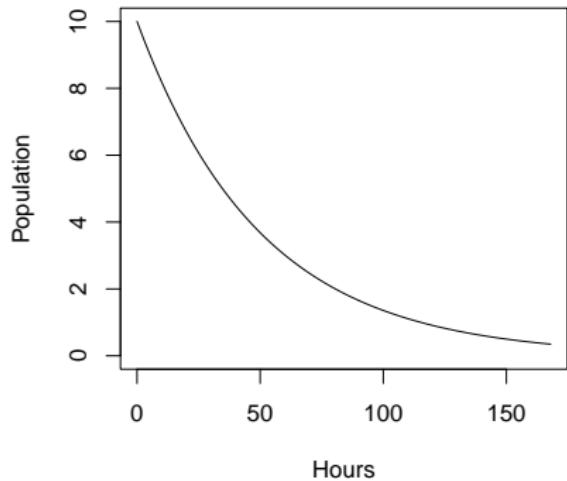
- Decline is proportional to size

Exponential decline



- ▶ Decline is proportional to size
- ▶ Declines more and more slowly (on linear scale)

Exponential decline



- ▶ Decline is proportional to size
- ▶ Declines more and more slowly (on linear scale)

Terminology

- Sometimes people distinguish

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth
- ▶ Based on:

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth
- ▶ Based on:
 - ▶ *

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth
- ▶ Based on:
 - ▶ * **discrete** vs. **continuous** time

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth
- ▶ Based on:
 - ▶ * **discrete** vs. **continuous** time
- ▶ We won't worry much about this.

Terminology

- ▶ Sometimes people distinguish
 - ▶ **arithmetic** from **linear** growth, or
 - ▶ **geometric** from **exponential** growth
- ▶ Based on:
 - ▶ * **discrete** vs. **continuous** time
- ▶ We won't worry much about this.

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Scales of comparison

- 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?

Scales of comparison

- ▶ 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?
 - ▶ *

Scales of comparison

- ▶ 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?
 - ▶ * If you said 100, you are thinking multiplicatively

Scales of comparison

- ▶ 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?
 - ▶ * If you said 100, you are thinking multiplicatively
 - ▶ *

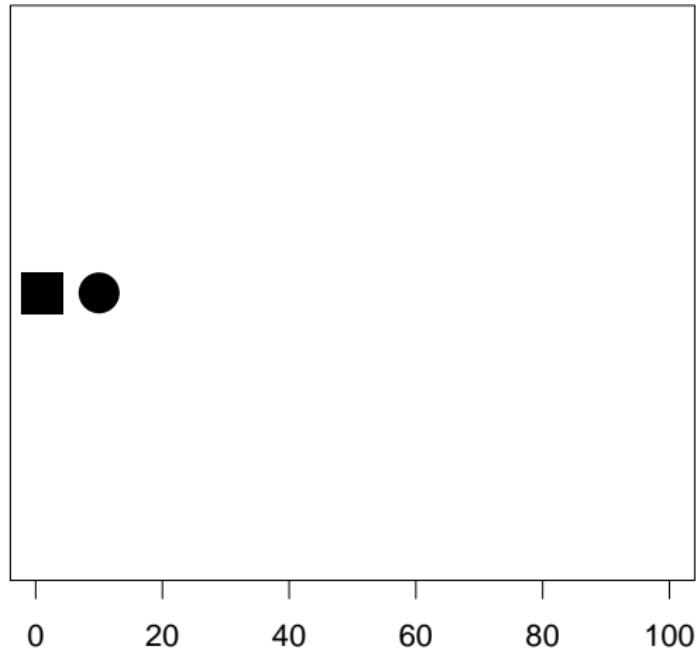
Scales of comparison

- ▶ 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?
 - ▶ * If you said 100, you are thinking multiplicatively
 - ▶ * If you said 19, you are thinking additively

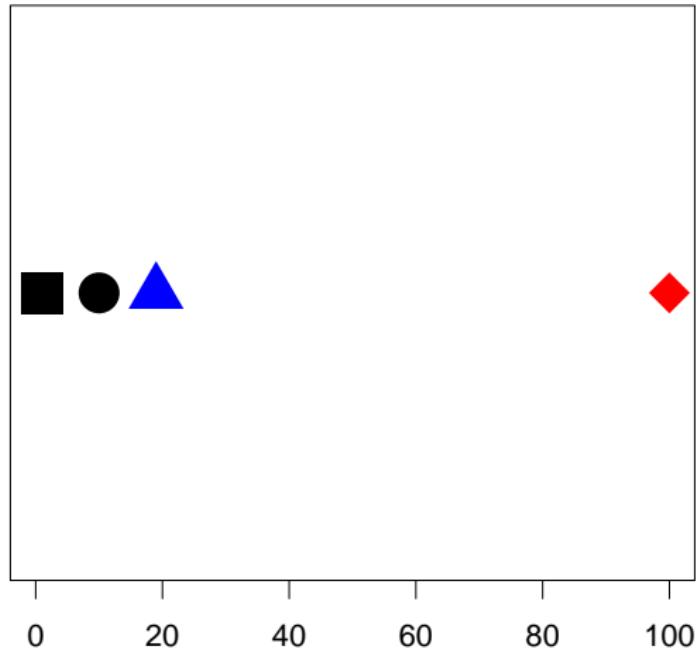
Scales of comparison

- ▶ 1 is to 10 as 10 is to what?
 - ▶ * If you said 100, you are thinking multiplicatively
 - ▶ * If you said 19, you are thinking additively

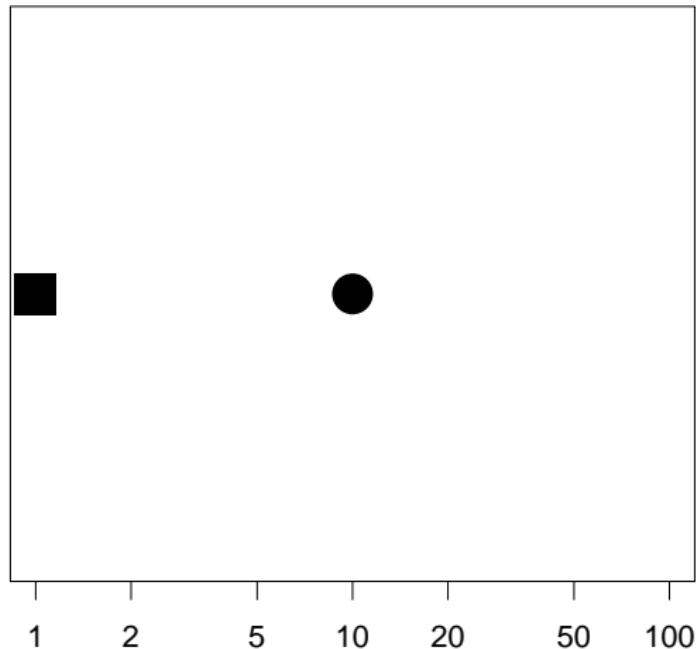
Scales of display



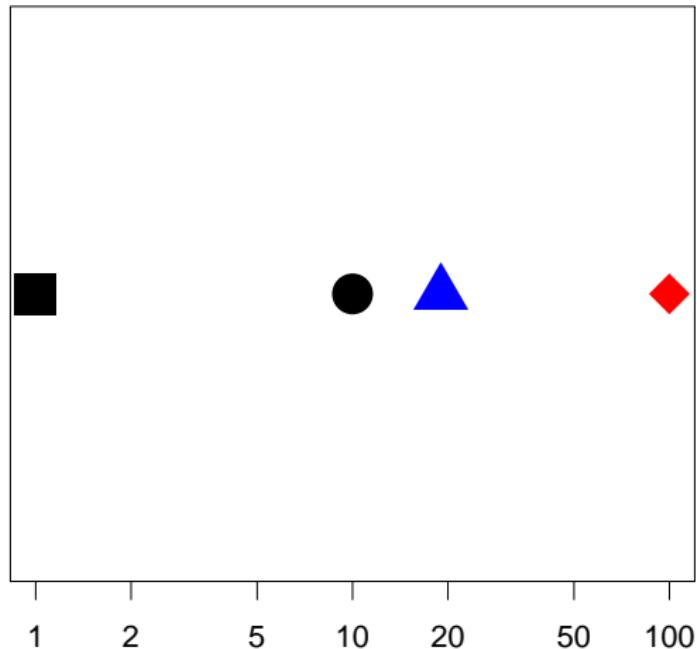
Scales of display



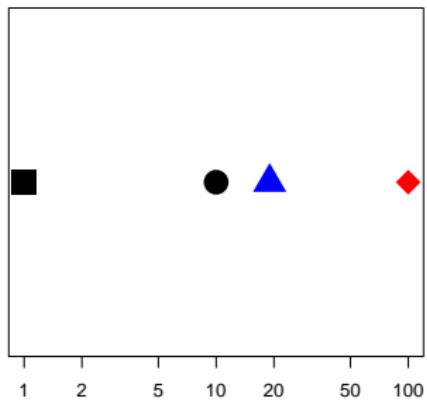
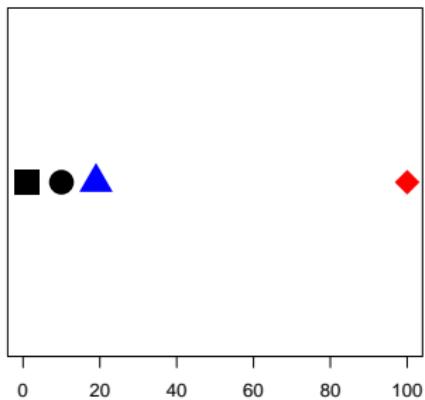
Scales of display



Scales of display



Scales of display



There is only one log scale; it doesn't matter which base you use!

Canadian provinces

- ▶ How many people know the Canadian provinces song?

Canadian provinces

- ▶ How many people know the Canadian provinces song?
- ▶ Which Canadian province is the most unusual in terms of area?

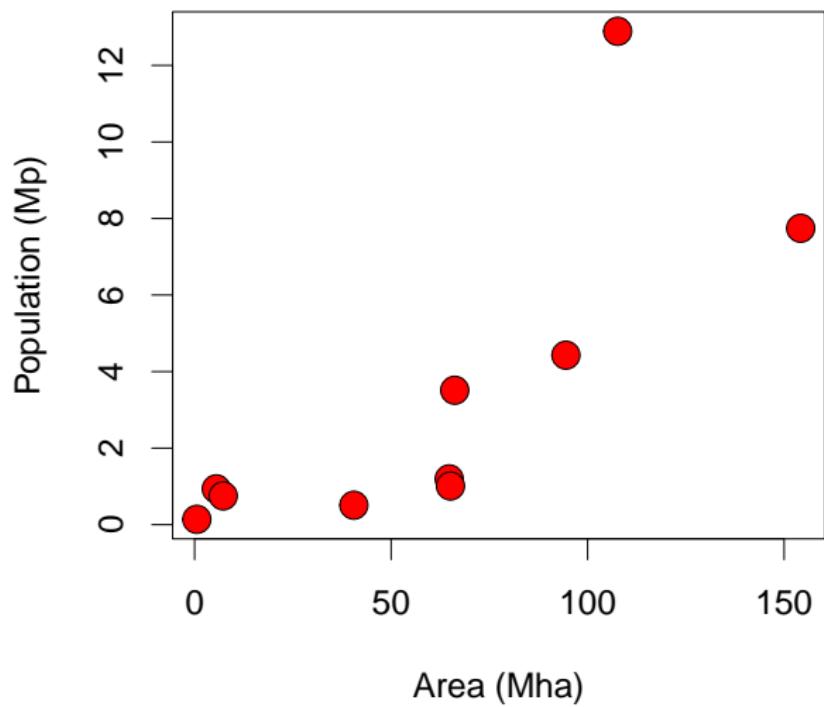
Canadian provinces

- ▶ How many people know the Canadian provinces song?
- ▶ Which Canadian province is the most unusual in terms of area?
- ▶ Which Canadian province is the most unusual in terms of population?

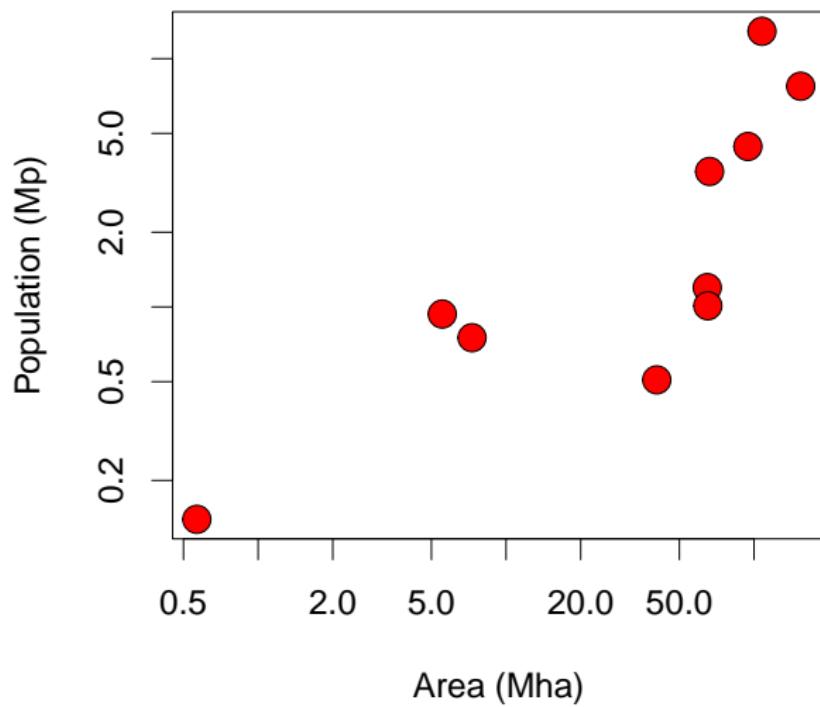
Canadian provinces

- ▶ How many people know the Canadian provinces song?
- ▶ Which Canadian province is the most unusual in terms of area?
- ▶ Which Canadian province is the most unusual in terms of population?

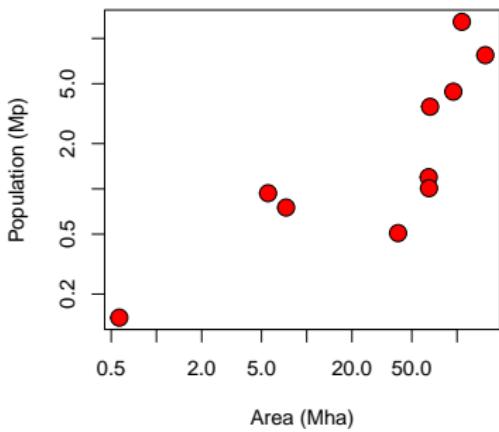
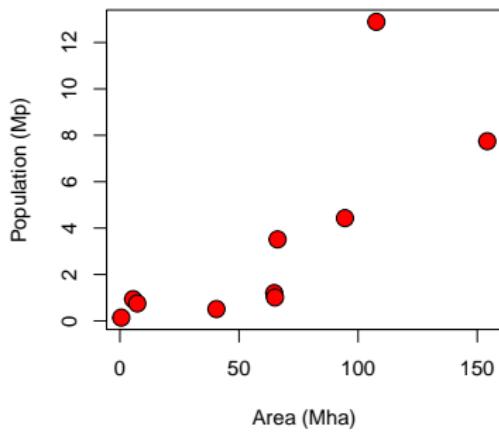
Canadian provinces



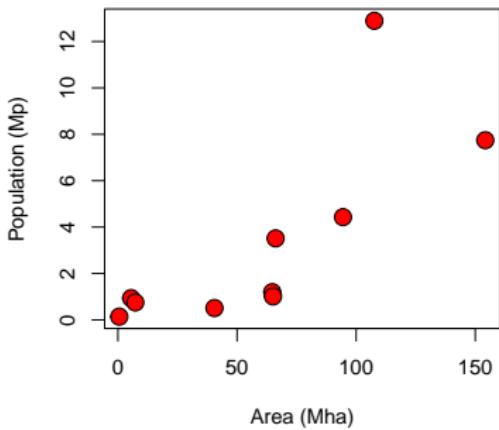
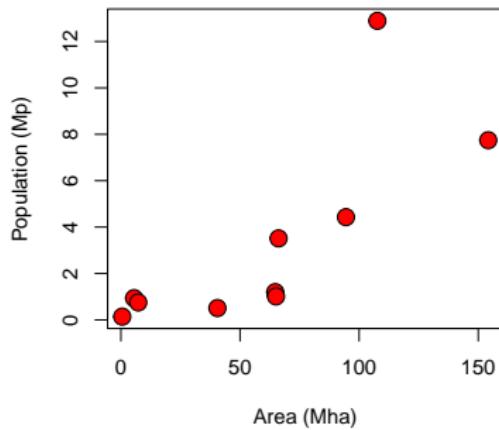
Canadian provinces



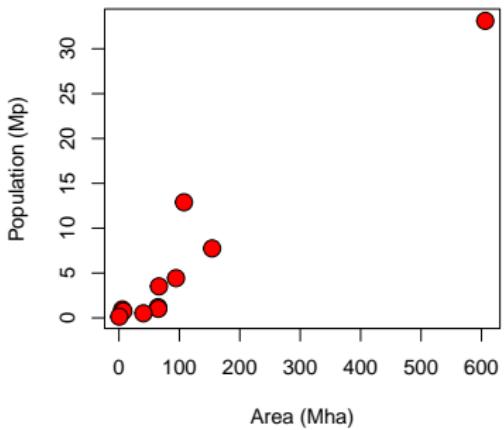
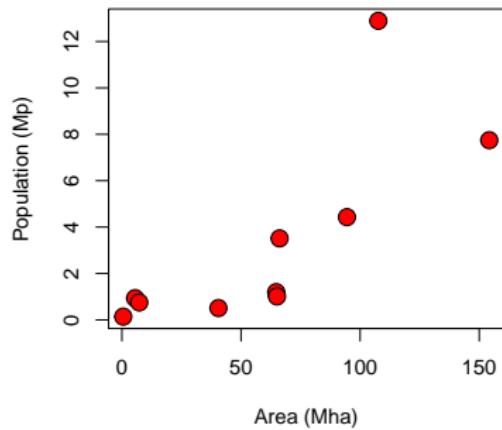
Canadian provinces



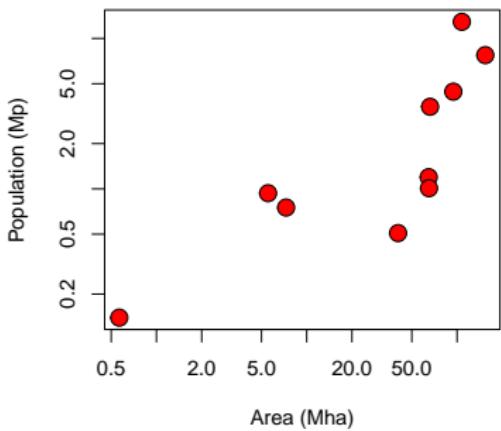
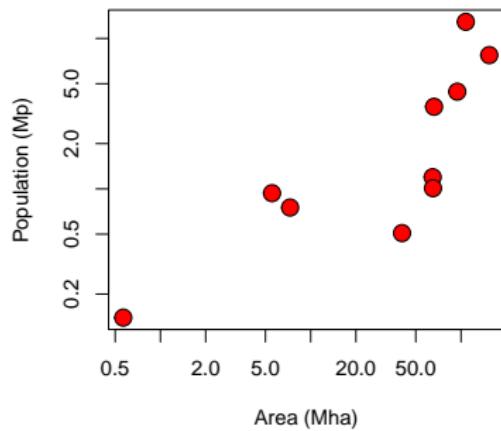
Canadian provinces plus Canada?



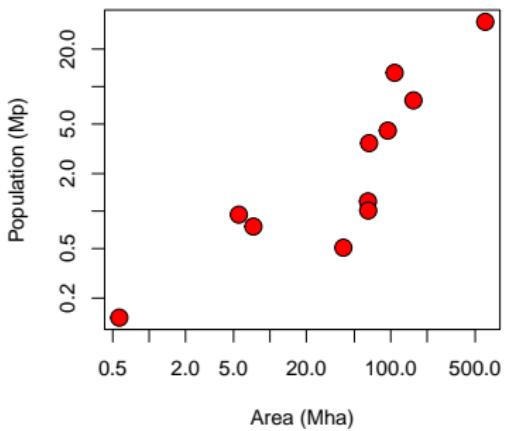
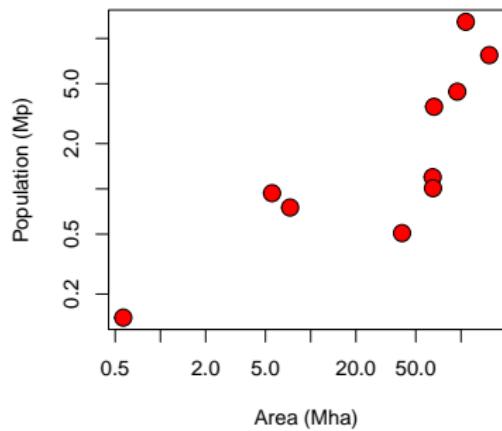
Canadian provinces plus Canada



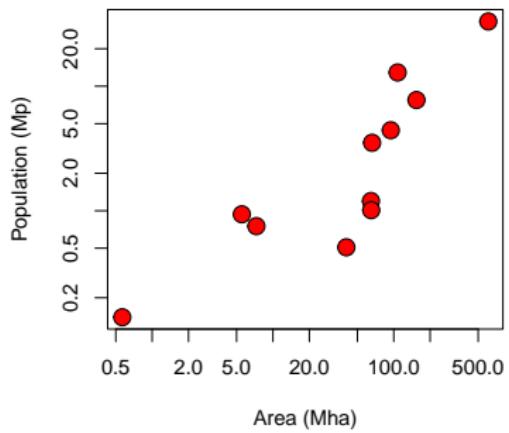
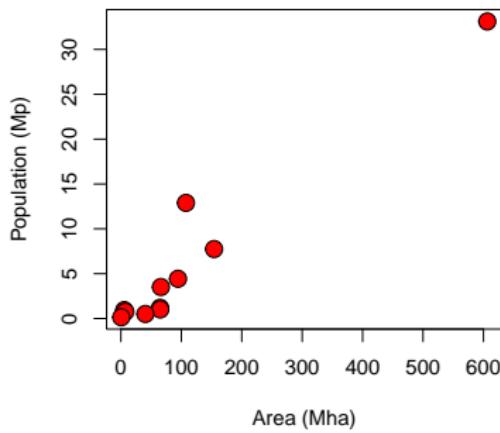
Canadian provinces plus Canada?



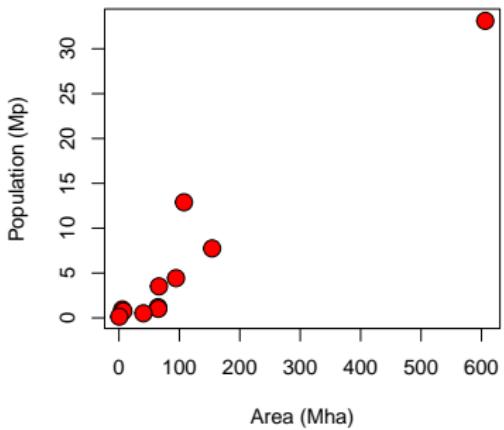
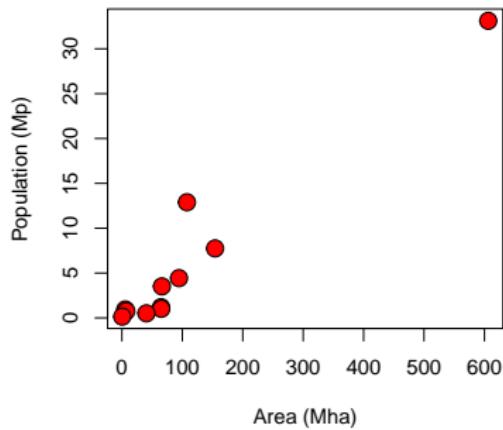
Canadian provinces plus Canada



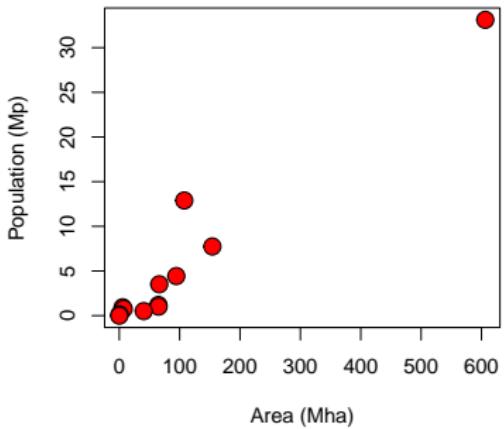
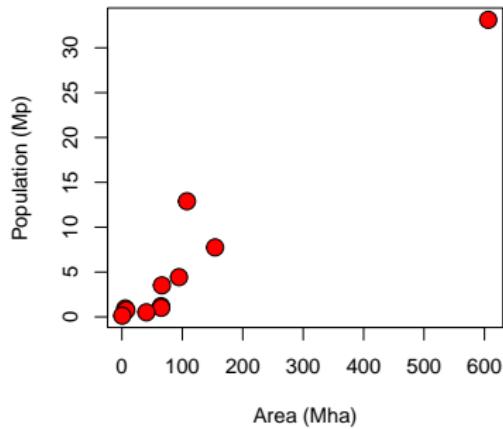
Canadian provinces plus Canada



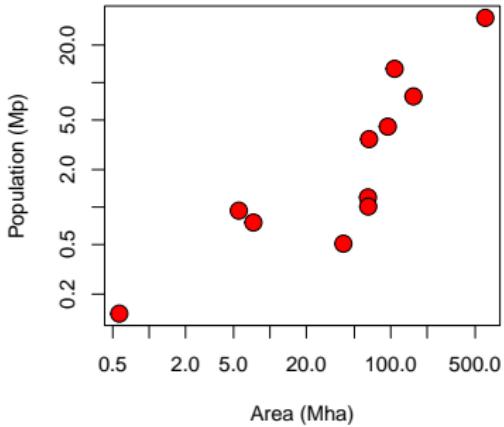
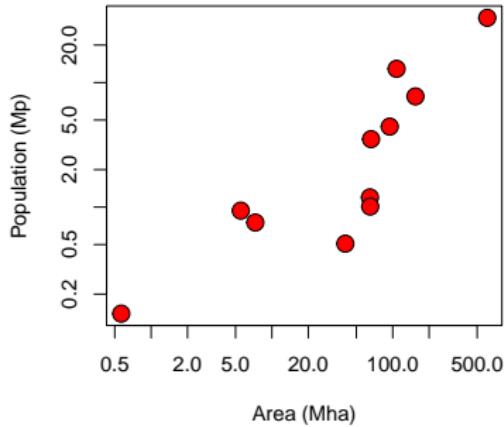
Canada plus this classroom



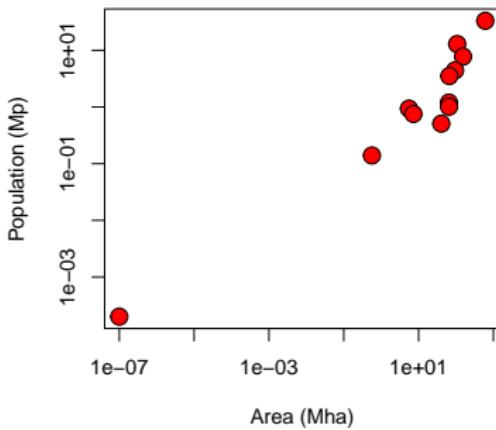
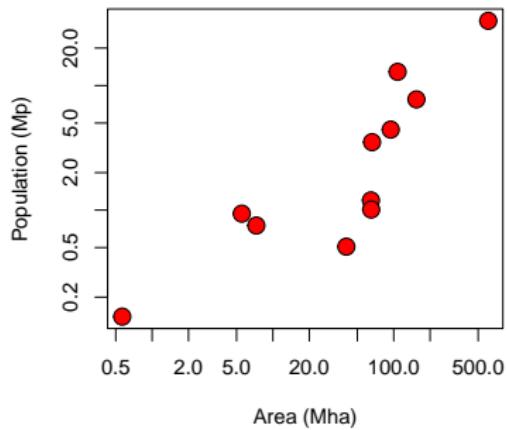
Canada plus this classroom



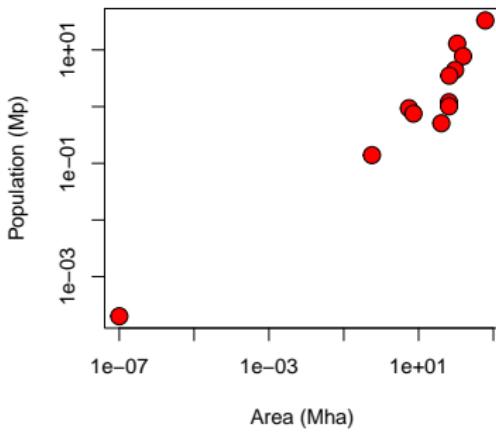
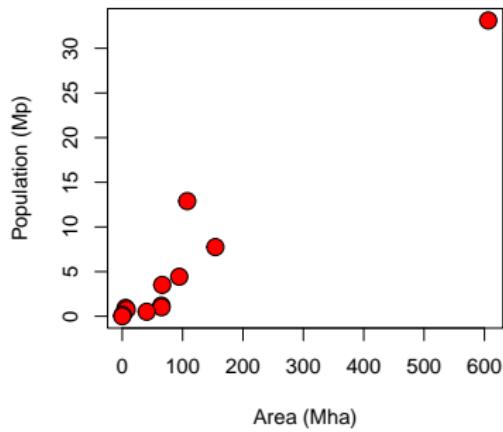
Canada plus this classroom?



Canada plus this classroom



Canada plus this classroom



Predation comparison



Predation comparison

- ▶ A 300 lb lion is attacking a 600 lb buffalo!



Predation comparison

- ▶ A 300 lb lion is attacking a 600 lb buffalo!
- ▶ This is analogous to a 15 lb red fox attacking: a beaver, an elk



Predation comparison

- ▶ A 300 lb lion is attacking a 600 lb buffalo!
- ▶ This is analogous to a 15 lb red fox attacking: a beaver, an elk
 - ▶ A 30 lb beaver (twice as heavy)?



Predation comparison

- ▶ A 300 lb lion is attacking a 600 lb buffalo!

- ▶ This is analogous to a 15 lb red fox attacking: a beaver, an elk
 - ▶ A 30 lb beaver (twice as heavy)?
 - ▶ A 315 lb elk (300 lbs heavier)?



Predation comparison

- ▶ A 300 lb lion is attacking a 600 lb buffalo!

- ▶ This is analogous to a 15 lb red fox attacking: a beaver, an elk
 - ▶ A 30 lb beaver (twice as heavy)?
 - ▶ A 315 lb elk (300 lbs heavier)?



Different scales

- The log scale and linear scale provide different ways of looking at the same data

Different scales

- ▶ The log scale and linear scale provide different ways of looking at the same data
- ▶ Equally valid

Different scales

- ▶ The log scale and linear scale provide different ways of looking at the same data
- ▶ Equally valid
- ▶ What are some advantages of each?

Different scales

- ▶ The log scale and linear scale provide different ways of looking at the same data
- ▶ Equally valid
- ▶ What are some advantages of each?

Advantages of arithmetic view



*

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ *

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography
- ▶ *

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography
- ▶ * When zeroes (or negative numbers) can occur

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography
- ▶ * When zeroes (or negative numbers) can occur
- ▶ *

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography
- ▶ * When zeroes (or negative numbers) can occur
- ▶ * When we are interested in adding things up

Advantages of arithmetic view

- ▶ * When there is no natural zero (or the natural zero is irrelevant)
 - ▶ * Often the case for time or geography
- ▶ * When zeroes (or negative numbers) can occur
- ▶ * When we are interested in adding things up

Advantages of geometric view



*

Advantages of geometric view

- ▶ * When comparing physical quantities, or quantities with natural units

Advantages of geometric view

- ▶ * When comparing physical quantities, or quantities with natural units
- ▶ *

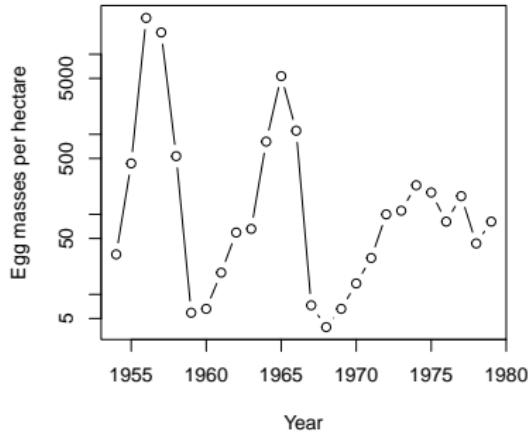
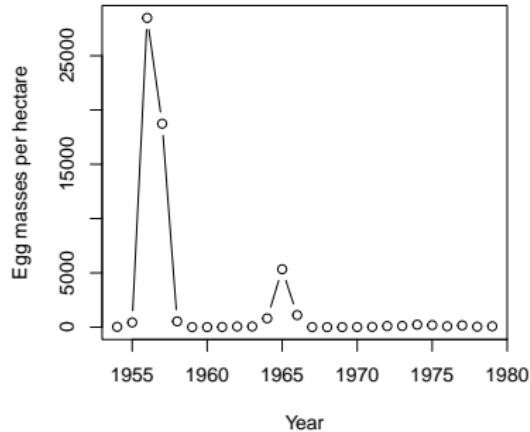
Advantages of geometric view

- ▶ * When comparing physical quantities, or quantities with natural units
- ▶ * When comparing proportionally

Advantages of geometric view

- ▶ * When comparing physical quantities, or quantities with natural units
- ▶ * When comparing proportionally

Gypsy-moth example



Scales in population biology

- The linear scale looks at differences at the population scale

Scales in population biology

- ▶ The linear scale looks at differences at the population scale
- ▶ The log scale looks at differences at the individual scale (per capita)

Scales in population biology

- ▶ The linear scale looks at differences at the population scale
- ▶ The log scale looks at differences at the individual scale (per capita)

Outline

Course overview

Course structure

People

Course content

Learning goals

Examples

Example populations

Dandelions

Gypsy moths

Bacteria

Exponential growth

Log and linear scales

Time scales

Speeding in Taiwan

- A life experience



Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ A life experience
- ▶ Some clarifications



Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ A life experience
- ▶ Some clarifications
 - ▶ I was reading the sign wrong



Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ A life experience
- ▶ Some clarifications
 - ▶ I was reading the sign wrong
 - ▶ I didn't actually know how to say speed



Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ A life experience
- ▶ Some clarifications
 - ▶ I was reading the sign wrong
 - ▶ I didn't actually know how to say speed
 - ▶ The whole thing never happened



Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ A life experience
- ▶ Some clarifications
 - ▶ I was reading the sign wrong
 - ▶ I didn't actually know how to say speed
 - ▶ The whole thing never happened



Speeding in Taiwan

► Moral:

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
 - ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?
 - ▶ *

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?
 - ▶ * No. I am always an hour away!

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?
 - ▶ * No. I am always an hour away!
 - ▶ *

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?
 - ▶ * No. I am always an hour away!
 - ▶ * But I do get extremely close (in terms of distance)

Speeding in Taiwan

- ▶ Moral:
 - ▶ Units (km is *not* a speed)
 - ▶ Exponential decay
- ▶ Imagine now that I follow the signs exactly and unrealistically.
- ▶ Do I ever arrive in the (ideal) town of Speed?
 - ▶ * No. I am always an hour away!
 - ▶ * But I do get extremely close (in terms of distance)

Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).

Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ *

Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ * Units are [time]

Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ * Units are [time]
- ▶ Exponential change is when the characteristic time stays constant:

Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ * Units are [time]
- ▶ Exponential change is when the characteristic time stays constant:
 - ▶ I'm always 1 hour away from the town of Speed

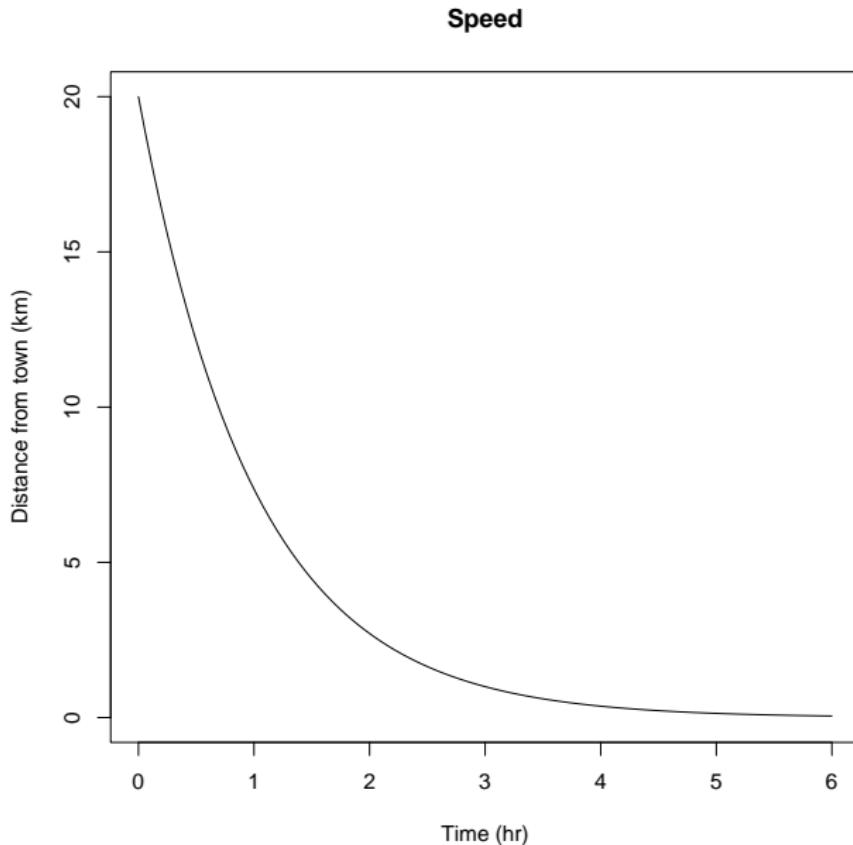
Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ * Units are [time]
- ▶ Exponential change is when the characteristic time stays constant:
 - ▶ I'm always 1 hour away from the town of Speed
 - ▶ So I'm approaching it exponentially

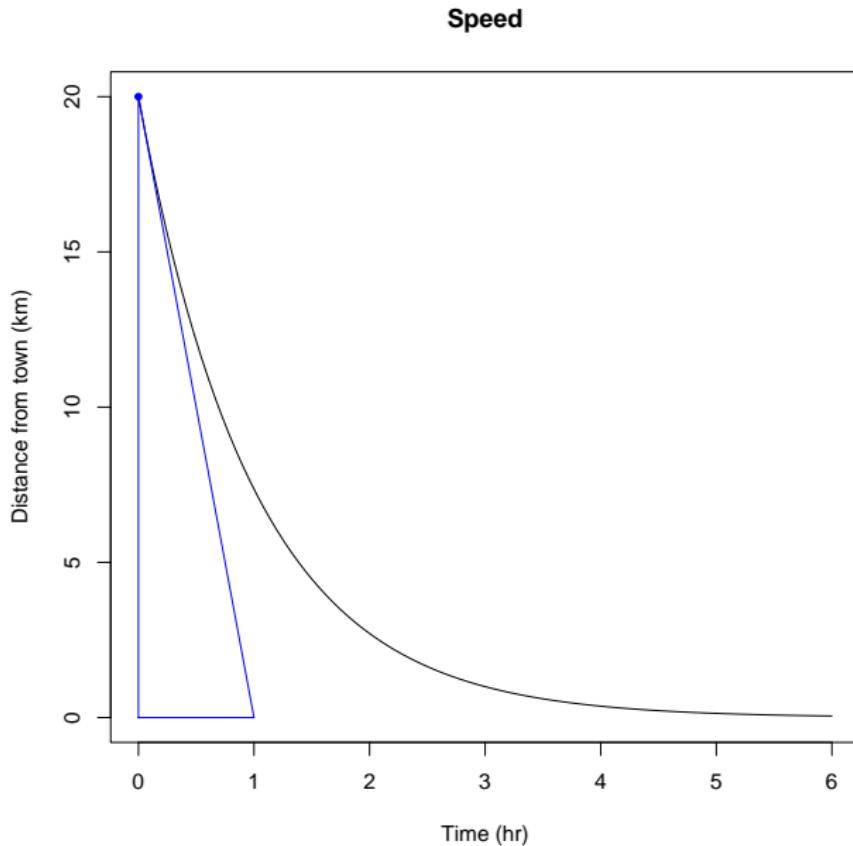
Characteristic times

- ▶ Characteristic time is the *ratio* between the thing that is changing (units [widgets]) and the rate of change ([widgets/time]).
 - ▶ * Units are [time]
- ▶ Exponential change is when the characteristic time stays constant:
 - ▶ I'm always 1 hour away from the town of Speed
 - ▶ So I'm approaching it exponentially

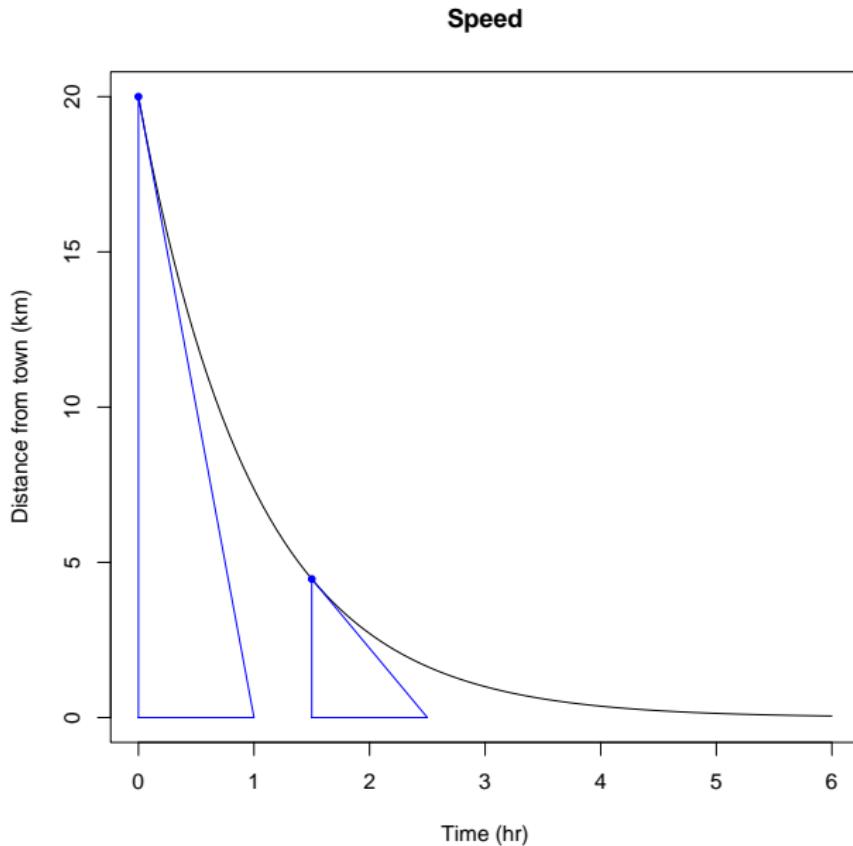
Characteristic times



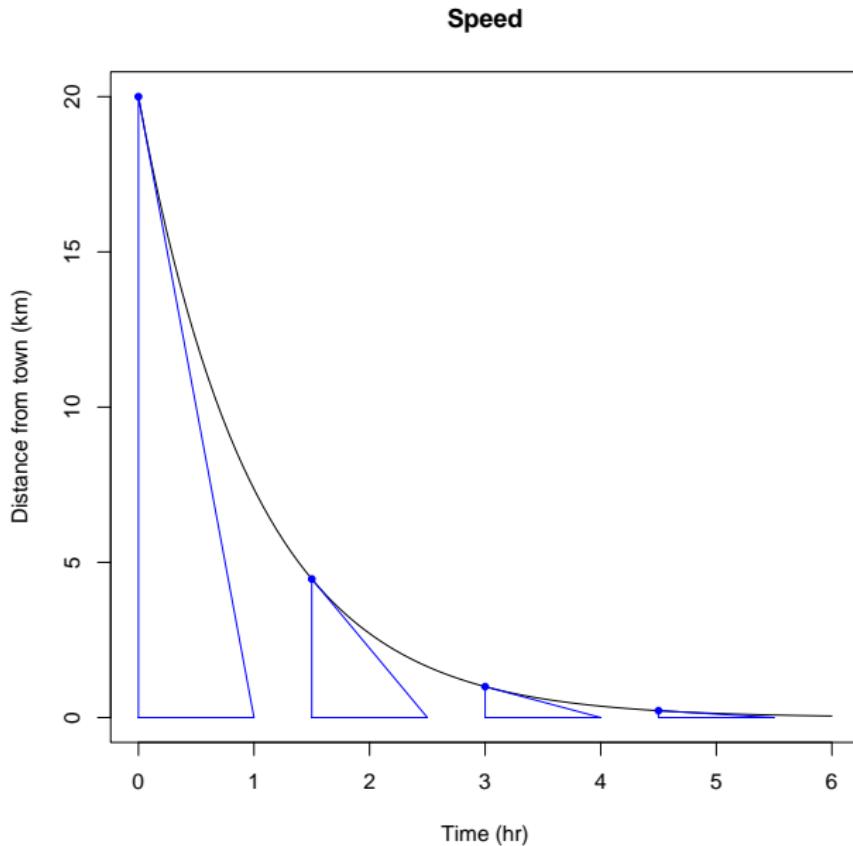
Characteristic times



Characteristic times



Characteristic times



Bacterostasis

- What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?
 - ▶ 1 wk?

Bacterostasis

- ▶ What if we add an agent to the tank that makes the birth and death rates nearly zero?
- ▶ Now the bacteria are merely washing out at the rate of 0.02/hr
- ▶ If we start with 10 bacteria/ml, how many do we have after:
 - ▶ 1 hr?
 - ▶ 1 wk?

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ *

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ *

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:
 - ▶ *

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:
 - ▶ * After one hour, 9.802 bacteria/ml

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:
 - ▶ * After one hour, 9.802 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ *

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:
 - ▶ * After one hour, 9.802 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ * After one week, 0.347 bacteria/ml

Bacteriostasis answers

- ▶ Bacteria wash out at the rate of 0.02/hr
 - ▶ * This is the **rate of exponential decline**
 - ▶ * $N = N_0 \exp(-rt)$
- ▶ Start with 10 bacteria/ml:
 - ▶ * After one hour, 9.802 bacteria/ml
 - ▶ * After one week, 0.347 bacteria/ml

Bacteriostasis analysis

- Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$

Bacteriostasis analysis

- ▶ Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Characteristic time is $T_c = 1/r = 50\text{ hr}$

Bacteriostasis analysis

- ▶ Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Characteristic time is $T_c = 1/r = 50\text{ hr}$
- ▶ It is useful to think about time scales in exponential change by *comparing* elapsed time to characteristic time

Bacteriostasis analysis

- ▶ Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Characteristic time is $T_c = 1/r = 50\text{ hr}$
- ▶ It is useful to think about time scales in exponential change by *comparing* elapsed time to characteristic time
 - ▶ 1 hour is short (almost linear decline)

Bacteriostasis analysis

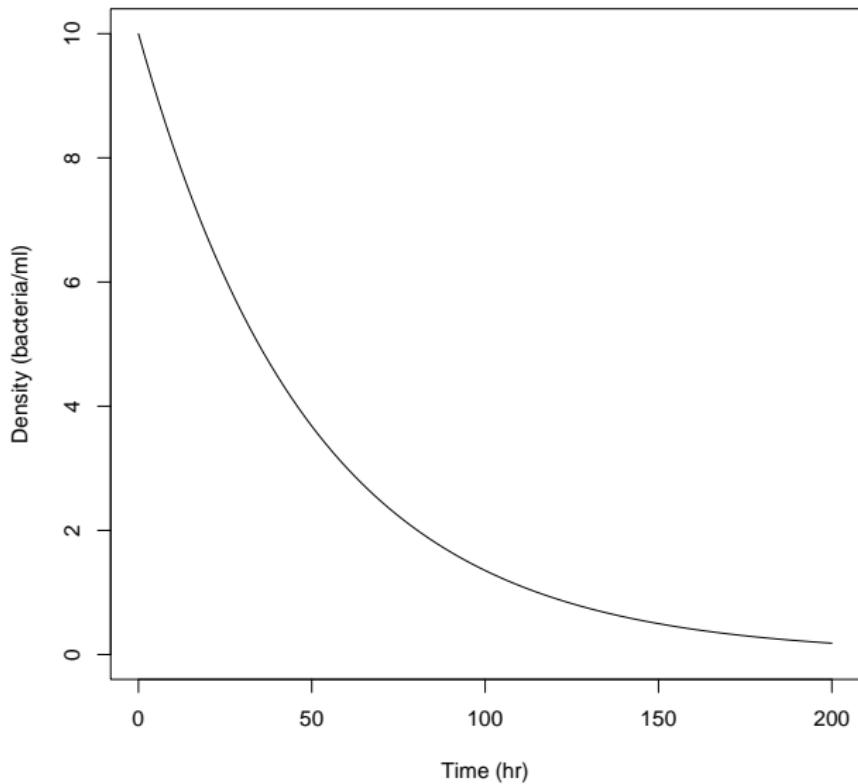
- ▶ Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Characteristic time is $T_c = 1/r = 50\text{ hr}$
- ▶ It is useful to think about time scales in exponential change by *comparing* elapsed time to characteristic time
 - ▶ 1 hour is short (almost linear decline)
 - ▶ 1 week is long (many exponential changes)

Bacteriostasis analysis

- ▶ Rate of exponential decline is $r = 0.02/\text{hr}$
- ▶ Characteristic time is $T_c = 1/r = 50\text{ hr}$
- ▶ It is useful to think about time scales in exponential change by *comparing* elapsed time to characteristic time
 - ▶ 1 hour is short (almost linear decline)
 - ▶ 1 week is long (many exponential changes)

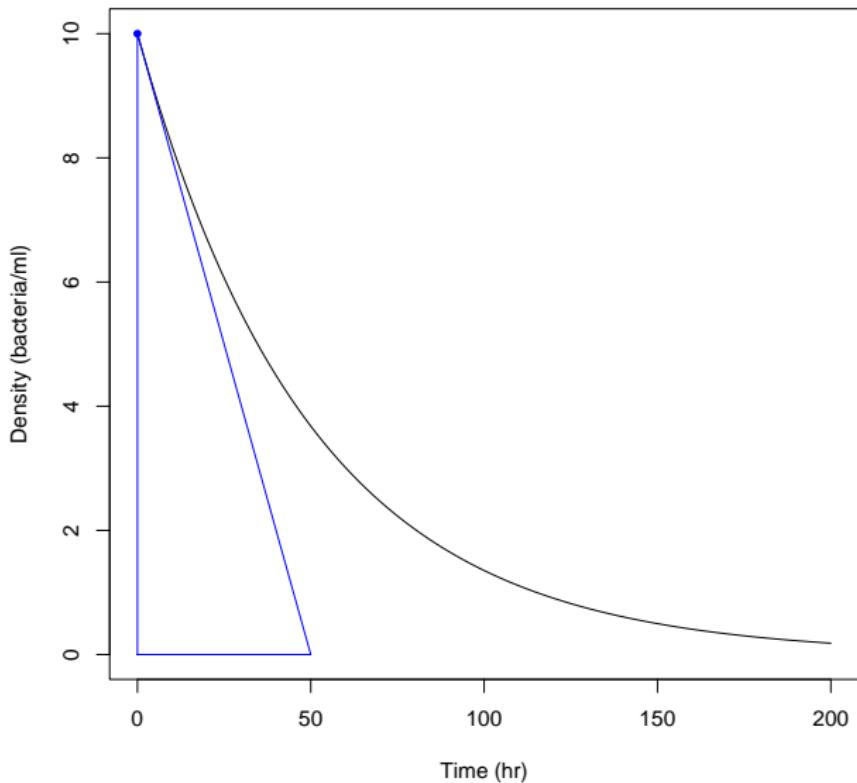
Characteristic times

Bacteriostasis



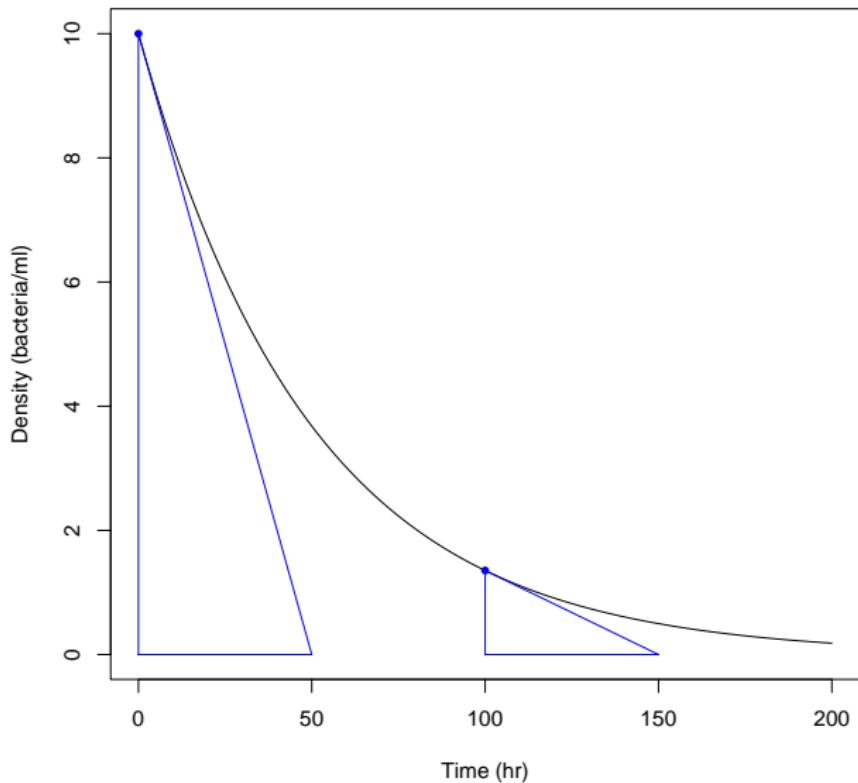
Characteristic times

Bacteriostasis



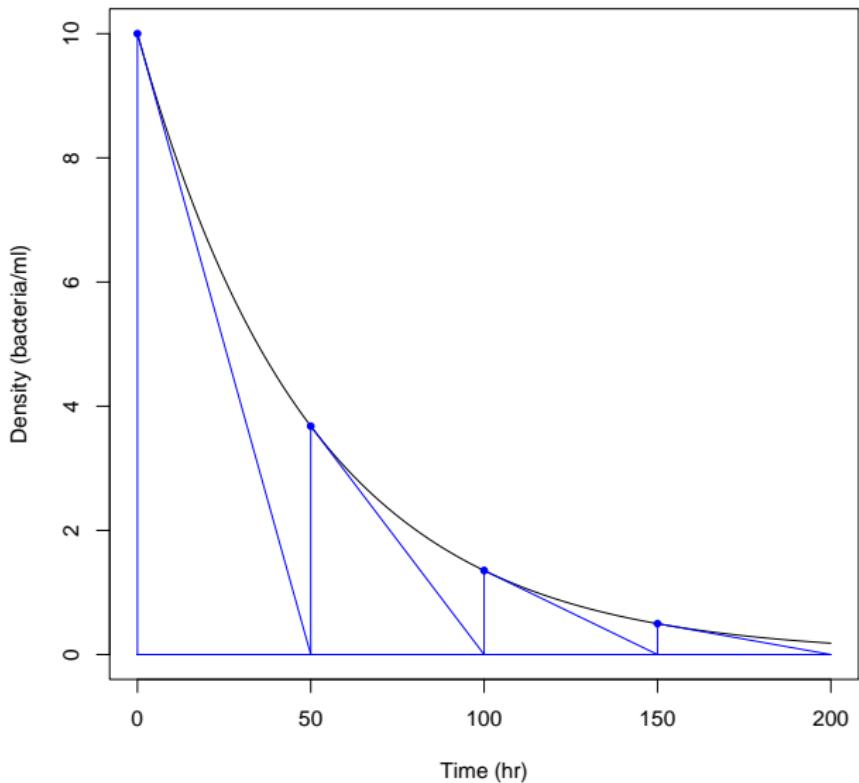
Characteristic times

Bacteriostasis



Characteristic times

Bacteriostasis



Euler's e

- The reason mathematicians like e is that it makes this link between instantaneous change and long-term behaviour

Euler's e

- ▶ The reason mathematicians like e is that it makes this link between instantaneous change and long-term behaviour
- ▶ If I drive for an hour, how much closer do I get to the ideal town of Speed?

Euler's e

- ▶ The reason mathematicians like e is that it makes this link between instantaneous change and long-term behaviour
- ▶ If I drive for an hour, how much closer do I get to the ideal town of Speed?

▶ *

Euler's e

- ▶ The reason mathematicians like e is that it makes this link between instantaneous change and long-term behaviour
- ▶ If I drive for an hour, how much closer do I get to the ideal town of Speed?
 - ▶ * e times closer

Euler's e

- ▶ The reason mathematicians like e is that it makes this link between instantaneous change and long-term behaviour
- ▶ If I drive for an hour, how much closer do I get to the ideal town of Speed?
 - ▶ * e times closer

Euler's e

- ▶ e or $1/e$ is the approximate answer to a lot of questions like this one

Euler's e

- ▶ e or $1/e$ is the approximate answer to a lot of questions like this one
 - ▶ If I compound 1%/year interest for 100 years, how much does my money grow?

Euler's e

- ▶ e or $1/e$ is the approximate answer to a lot of questions like this one
 - ▶ If I compound 1%/year interest for 100 years, how much does my money grow?
 - ▶ If two people go deal out two decks of cards simultaneously, what is the probability they will never match cards?

Euler's e

- ▶ e or $1/e$ is the approximate answer to a lot of questions like this one
 - ▶ If I compound 1%/year interest for 100 years, how much does my money grow?
 - ▶ If two people go deal out two decks of cards simultaneously, what is the probability they will never match cards?
 - ▶ If everyone picks up a backpack at random after a test, what's the probability nobody gets the right backpack?

Euler's e

- ▶ e or $1/e$ is the approximate answer to a lot of questions like this one
 - ▶ If I compound 1%/year interest for 100 years, how much does my money grow?
 - ▶ If two people go deal out two decks of cards simultaneously, what is the probability they will never match cards?
 - ▶ If everyone picks up a backpack at random after a test, what's the probability nobody gets the right backpack?

Exponential growth

- We can think about exponential growth the same way as exponential decline:

Exponential growth

- ▶ We can think about exponential growth the same way as exponential decline:
 - ▶ Things are always changing at a rate that would take a fixed amount of time to get (back) to zero

Exponential growth

- ▶ We can think about exponential growth the same way as exponential decline:
 - ▶ Things are always changing at a rate that would take a fixed amount of time to get (back) to zero
 - ▶ This is the characteristic time

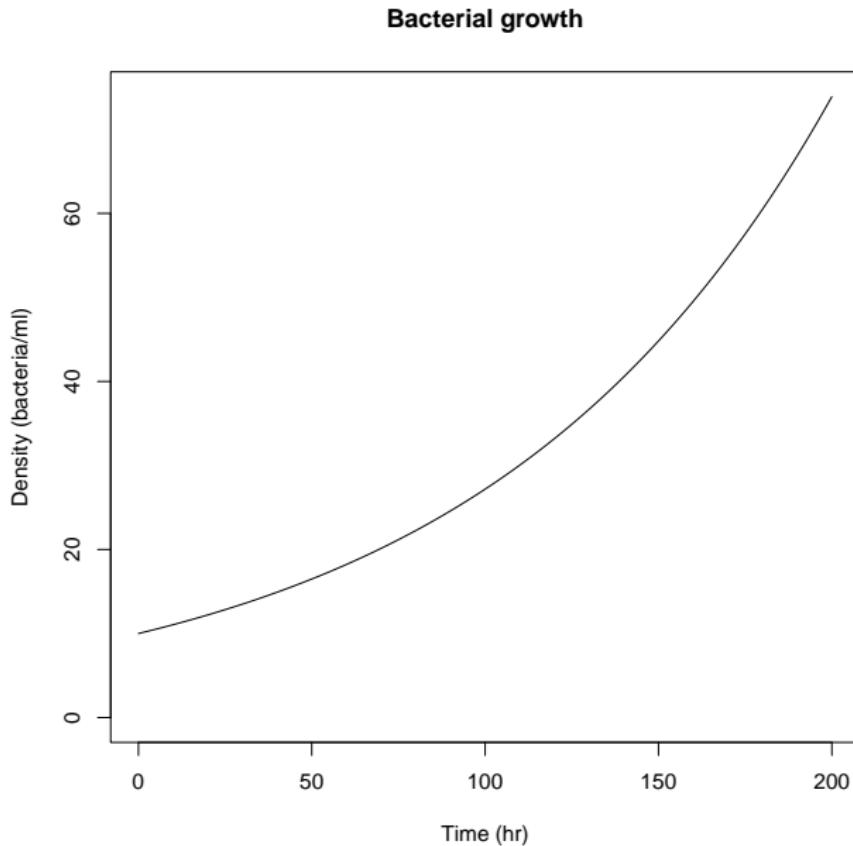
Exponential growth

- ▶ We can think about exponential growth the same way as exponential decline:
 - ▶ Things are always changing at a rate that would take a fixed amount of time to get (back) to zero
 - ▶ This is the characteristic time
 - ▶ Exponential growth follows $N = N_0 \exp(rt) = N_0 \exp(t/T_c)$

Exponential growth

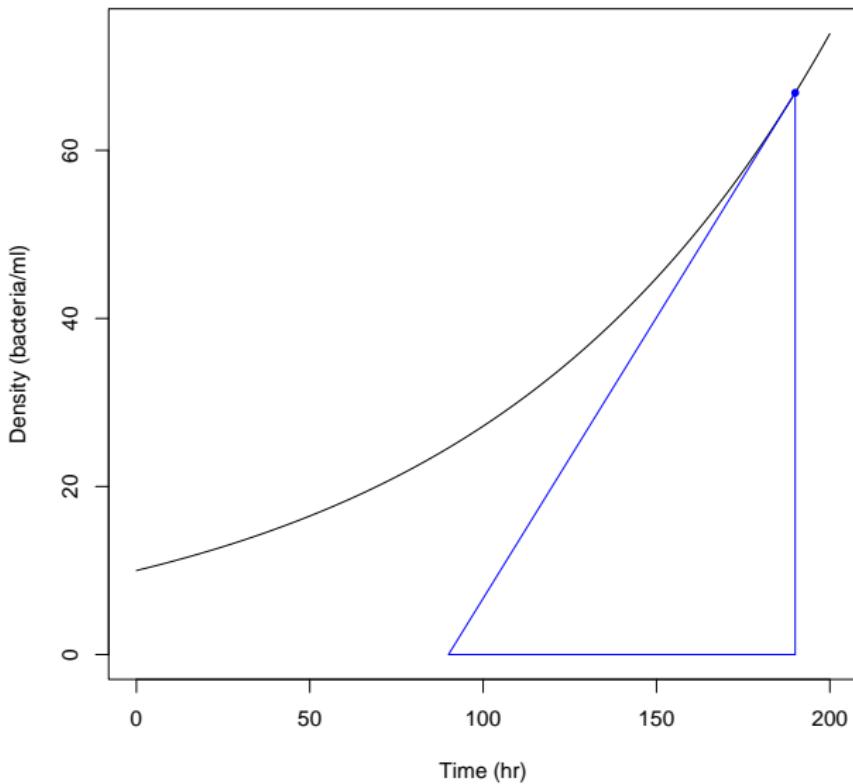
- ▶ We can think about exponential growth the same way as exponential decline:
 - ▶ Things are always changing at a rate that would take a fixed amount of time to get (back) to zero
 - ▶ This is the characteristic time
 - ▶ Exponential growth follows $N = N_0 \exp(rt) = N_0 \exp(t/T_c)$

Characteristic times



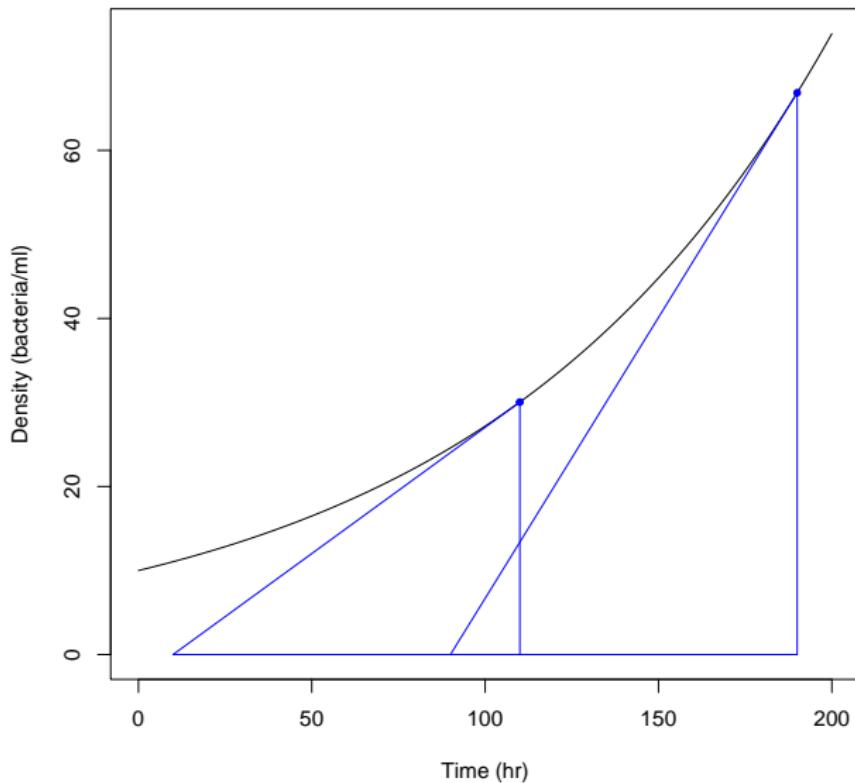
Characteristic times

Bacterial growth



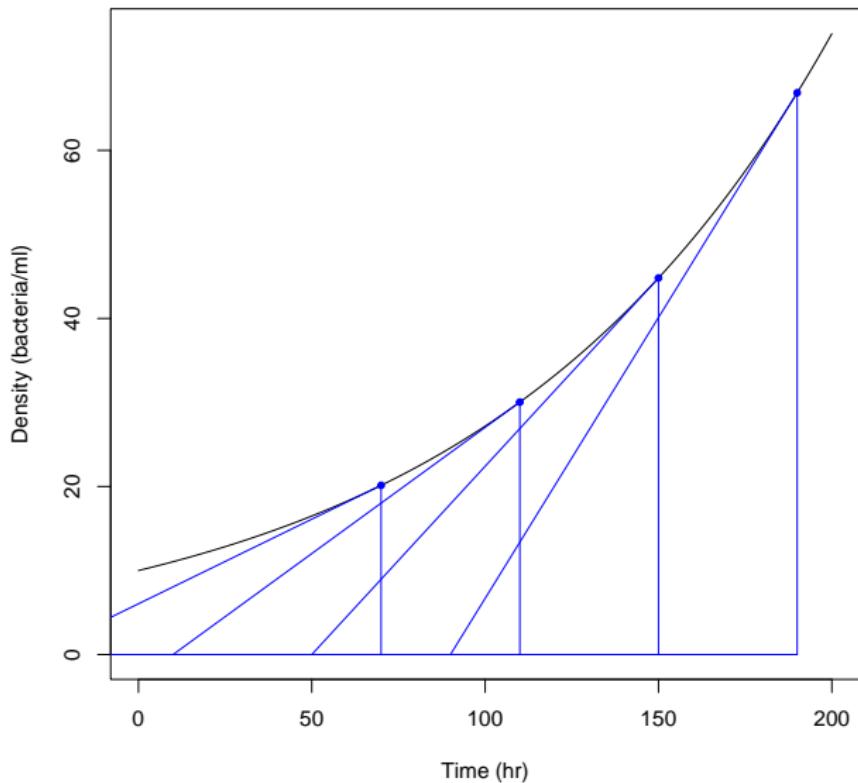
Characteristic times

Bacterial growth



Characteristic times

Bacterial growth



Half life and doubling time

- The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e

Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.

Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.
- ▶ Half life (or doubling time) is how long to change (down or up) by a factor of 2

Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.
- ▶ Half life (or doubling time) is how long to change (down or up) by a factor of 2
 - ▶ If it takes T_c time to change by a factor of e

Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.
- ▶ Half life (or doubling time) is how long to change (down or up) by a factor of 2
 - ▶ If it takes T_c time to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ It takes $\log_e(2)T_c \approx 0.69T_c$ to change by a factor of 2

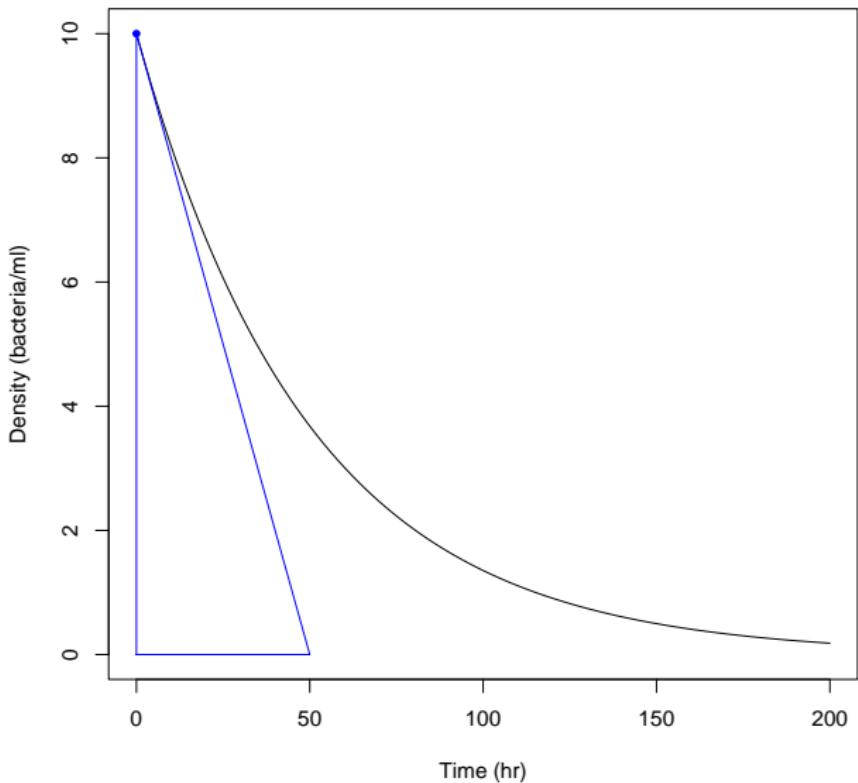
Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.
- ▶ Half life (or doubling time) is how long to change (down or up) by a factor of 2
 - ▶ If it takes T_c time to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ It takes $\log_e(2)T_c \approx 0.69T_c$ to change by a factor of 2
- ▶ You should be able to do this calculation

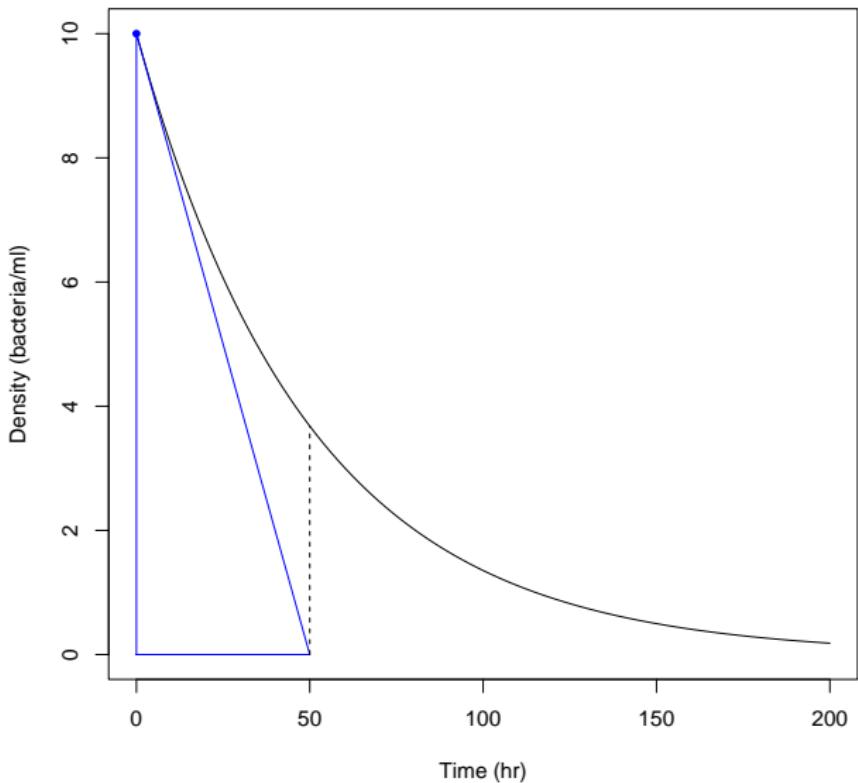
Half life and doubling time

- ▶ The characteristic time is how long it takes to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ Direct link to rate of instantaneous change.
- ▶ Half life (or doubling time) is how long to change (down or up) by a factor of 2
 - ▶ If it takes T_c time to change by a factor of e
 - ▶ It takes $\log_e(2)T_c \approx 0.69T_c$ to change by a factor of 2
- ▶ You should be able to do this calculation

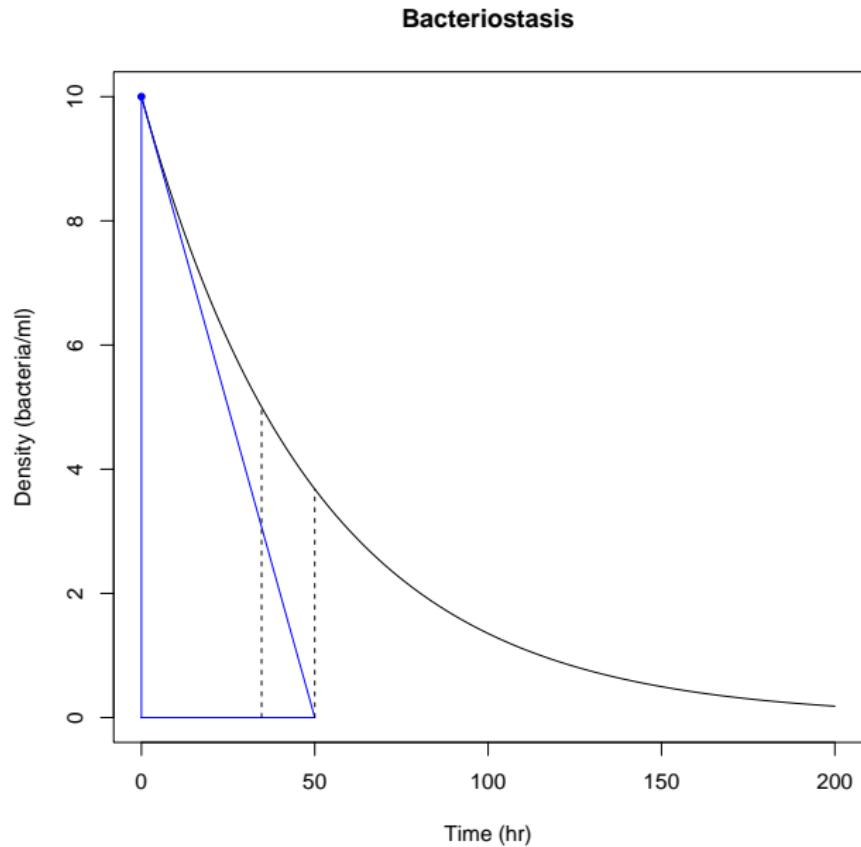
Bacteriostasis



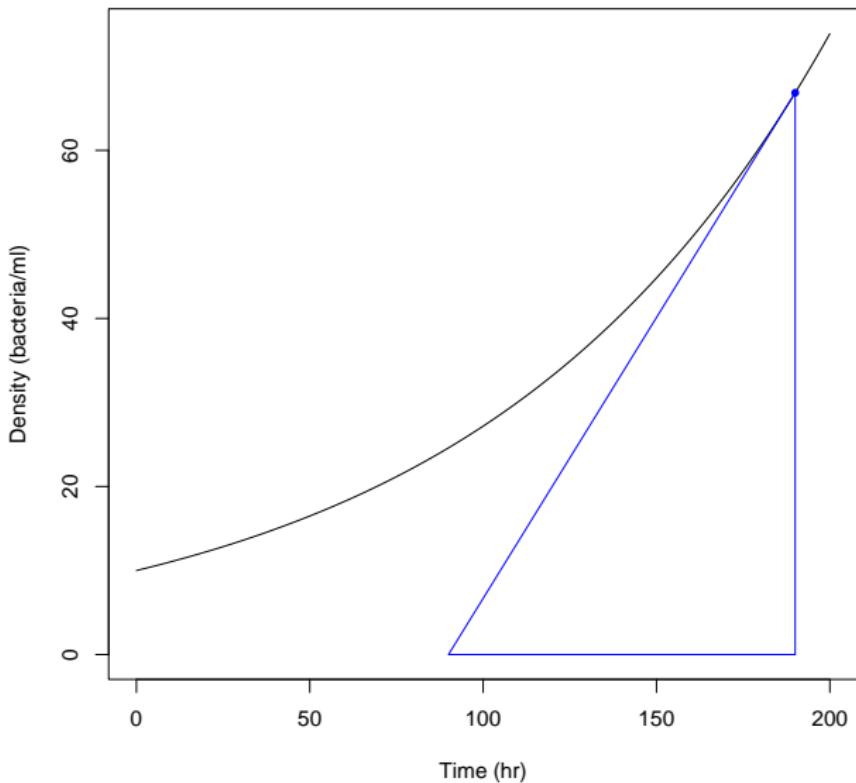
Bacteriostasis



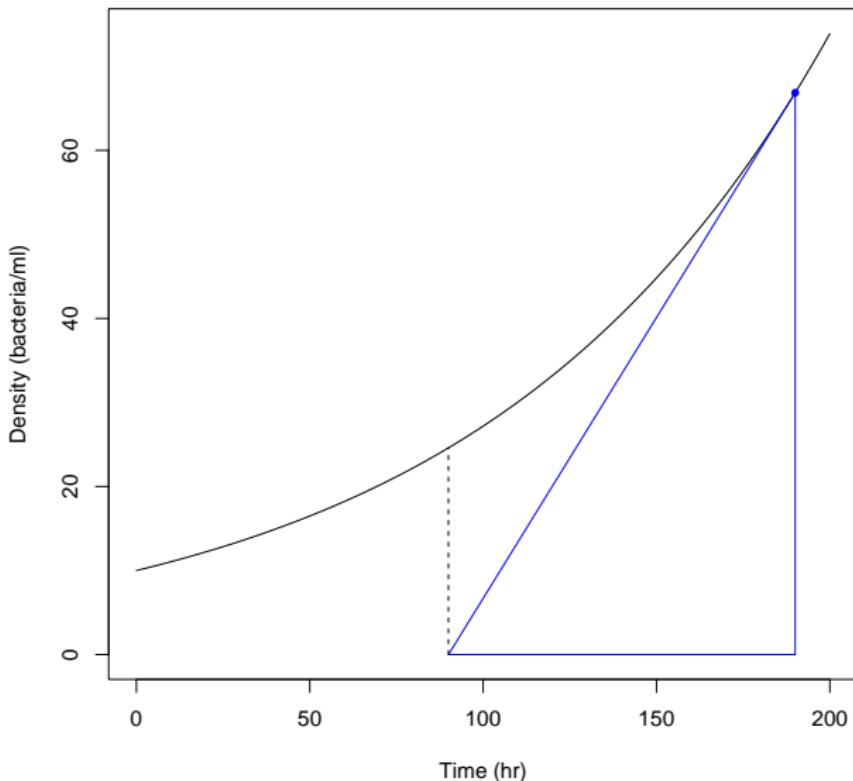
Characteristic time and half life



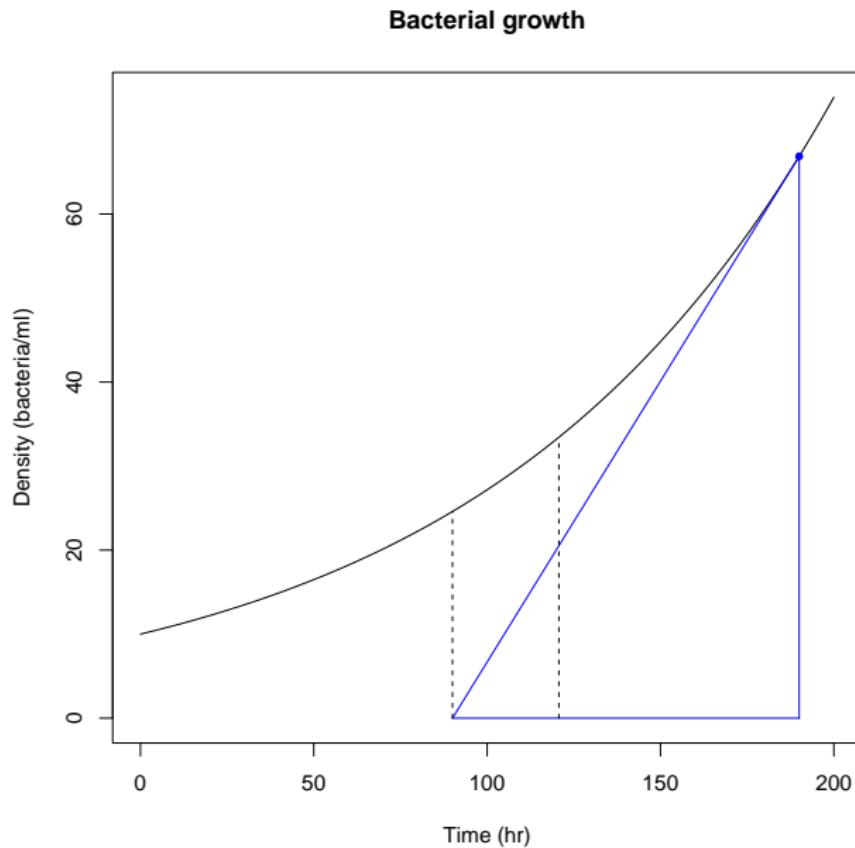
Bacterial growth



Bacterial growth



Characteristic time and doubling time



Summary

- Exponential growth is a specific thing

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining
 - ▶ * Population behaves in proportion to number of individuals

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining
 - ▶ * Population behaves in proportion to number of individuals
- ▶ Units can help us think clearly

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
- ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining
 - ▶ * Population behaves in proportion to number of individuals
- ▶ Units can help us think clearly
 - ▶ or notice our mistakes

Summary

- ▶ Exponential growth is a specific thing
 - ▶ At least in math and science
 - ▶ Often tied to a specific mechanism
 - ▶ * Individuals growing or declining
 - ▶ * Population behaves in proportion to number of individuals
 - ▶ Units can help us think clearly
 - ▶ or notice our mistakes