## **Scientific Computing Sheet 5**

**Brandon Tang** 

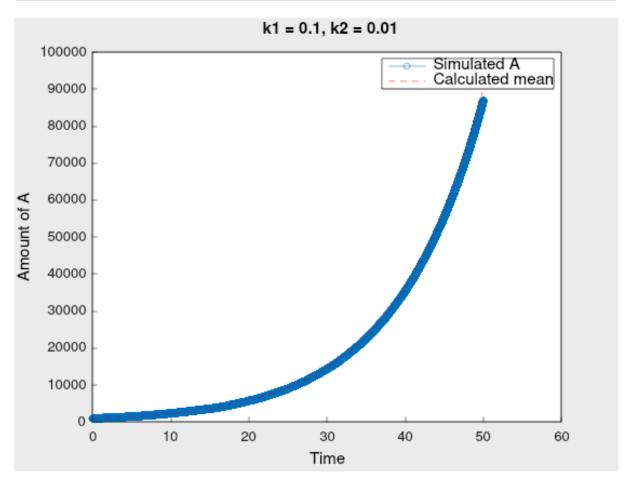
1.

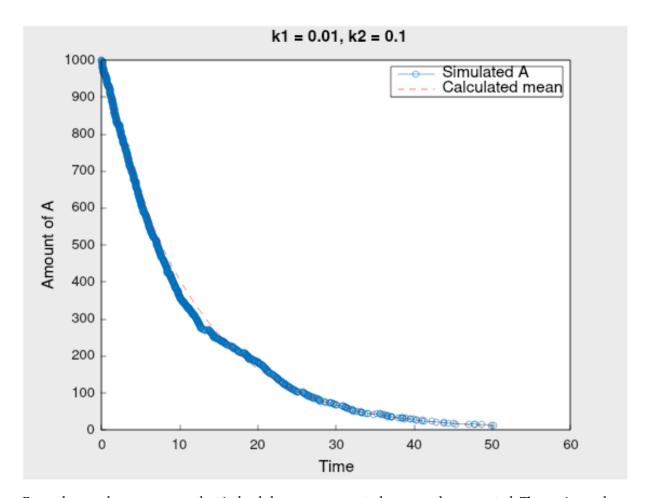
```
// gillespie.h
  #pragma once
4 #include <functional>
5 #include <random>
6 #include <vector>
  struct Reaction {
       std::function<double(std::vector<double>, double)> propensity;
       // probability of reaction happening in [t, t+dt] = propensity(reactants,
10
   volume) * dt
       std::vector<int> changes; // changes in reactants
11
12 };
   std::pair<std::vector<double>, std::vector<std::vector<double>>> glllespie(double)
14 t_final, std::vector<double> reactants, std::vector<Reaction> reactions, double
   volume = 1.0);
```

```
#include <functional>
#include <random>
3 #include <vector>
4 #include <iostream>
6 #include "gillespie.h"
7 #include <cassert>
9 static constexpr double eps = 1e-12;
   std::pair<std::vector<double>, std::vector<std::vector<double>>> glllespie(double)
t final, std::vector<double> reactants, std::vector<Reaction> reactions, double
   volume) {
       std::random_device rd; // obtain a random number from hardware
       std::mt19937 gen(rd());
       std::uniform_real_distribution<> dis(0.0, 1.0);
       int nReactions = reactions.size();
       int nSpecies = reactants.size();
16
17
       std::vector<std::vector<double>> trajectory;
18
       std::vector<double> times;
19
       trajectory.push back(reactants);
20
       times.push_back(0);
       double t = 0;
23
       while (t < t_final) {</pre>
           double r\overline{1} = dis(gen);
24
           double r2 = dis(gen);
25
26
           std::vector<double> cumulativePropensities(nReactions+1, 0);
           for (int i = 0; i < nReactions; i++) {</pre>
28
                    cumulativePropensities[i+1] = reactions[i].propensity(reactants,
   volume);
               cumulativePropensities[i+1] += cumulativePropensities[i];
30
31
32
           double a0 = cumulativePropensities[nReactions];
           if (a0 < eps) {
34
               // No more reactions possible
35
               break;
```

```
}
           double tau = (1.0 / a0) * log(1.0 / r1); // time to next reaction
38
            // we binary search for the index (idx) of the last reaction such that
   such that tau * a0 >= cumulativePropensities[idx]
                      int idx = std::upper_bound(cumulativePropensities.begin(),
40
   cumulativePropensities.end(), r2 * a0) - 1 - cumulativePropensities.begin();
41
           assert(idx \geq 0 \&\& idx < nReactions):
42
43
           for (int i = 0; i < nSpecies; i++) {
44
                reactants[i] += reactions[idx].changes[i];
45
46
           t += tau:
           trajectory.push back(reactants);
47
           times.push back(t);
48
49
       }
       return {times, trajectory};
52 }
```

```
int main() {
       using namespace matplot;
2
3
4
       double A0 = 1000;
5
       double k1 = 0.1;
6
       Reaction dup = {
                 [=](std::vector<double> reactants, double volume) { return k1 *
   reactants[0]; },
8
           {1}};
9
       double k2 = 0.01;
10
       Reaction decay = {
                 [=](std::vector<double> reactants, double volume) { return k2 *
   reactants[0]; },
13
           {-1}};
14
       std::vector<Reaction> reactions = {decay, dup};
16
       std::vector<double> reactants = {A0};
17
       auto [times, trajectory] = glllespie(50, reactants, reactions, 1.0);
18
       double nTimePoints = trajectory.size();
       std::vector<double> a_amt(nTimePoints);
19
20
       for (int i = 0; i < nTimePoints; i++) {</pre>
           a_amt[i] = trajectory[i][0];
       }
24
       auto compMean = [=](double t) {
           return A0 * exp((k1 - k2) * t);
26
       };
27
       std::vector<double> meanVal(nTimePoints);
28
29
       for (int i = 0; i < nTimePoints; i++) {</pre>
30
           meanVal[i] = compMean(times[i]);
31
       }
       title("k1 = 0.1, k2 = 0.01");
       xlabel("Time");
34
35
       ylabel("Amount of A");
36
       plot(times, a_amt, "-o");
       hold(on);
38
       plot(times, meanVal, "--r");
40
       ::matplot::legend({"Simulated A", "Calculated mean"});
```





From the graphs, we can see that indeed the mean seems to be correctly computed. The variance does seem to decrease to 0 when  $k_1 < k_2$  as  $t \to \infty$ .