Stochastic Differential Equations

Introduction

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Outline

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The Problem

Southern German water routes have had several drastic population changes concerning gammarids[2].

Much of this is due to canal construction.

Native Species:

Gammarus pulex (Gp)

Invasive Species:

Dikerogammarus villosus (Dv)
Dikerogammarus haemobaphes (Dh)
Dikerogammarus bispinosus (Db)
Echinogammarus berilloni (Eb)

Killer Shrimp

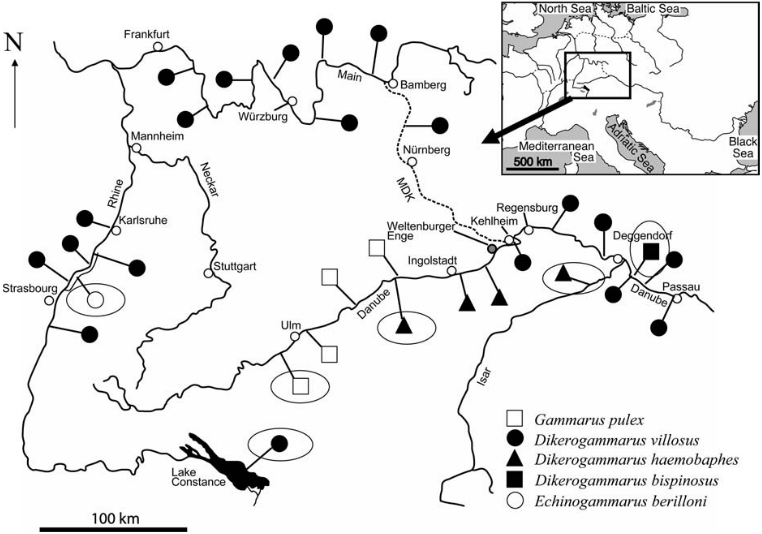
URL?

Killer Shrimp

URL?

Killer Shrimp

URL?



(Kinzler, 2008)

Time Line

The time to prominence.

Years	Species
$<$1976	*Gp* native
1976-1994	*Dh* invades
1992-1995	*Dv* invades, *Dh* declines
$>$1995	All but *Dv* coexist separate from *Dv*

Terminology

Intraguild Predation

Mutual Predation
Mutual Interference

Intraspecific Predation

Cannibalism

[3]

Kinzler, 2008 Study

Isolated pairs of specimens in a controlled environment

- One freshly moulted (prey)
- One predator
- Total of 279 experiments
- Grouped by age, sex, and species

Results

- Found *Dv* to be clear strongest predator
- Found *Dh* to have highest cannibalism rate

Basic Goals

Determine long term population trends!

Does Dv totally dominate in the end?

Which species survive?

Is there an equilibrium?

Outline

Markov Process

(**Markov Process**) is a stochastic process with the following properties:

1. The number of possible outcomes or states is finite
2. The outcome at any stage depends only on the outcome of the previous stage.
3. The probabilities are constant over time.

Brownian Motion

Definition

(**Brownian Motion**) is a stochastic process that models random continuous motion. The stochastic process $B = \{B(t), t \geq 0\}$ is standard Brownian Motion if the following holds:

1. B has independent increments.
2. For $0 \leq s < t$,

$$B(t) - B(s) \sim N(0, t - s).$$

3. The paths of B are continuous with probability 1.
4. $B(0) = 0$

Random Walk
Random Walk [1]

Scaling a Brownian Motion

If $x(t)$ is a Brownian Motion then $\dfrac{x(\lambda t)}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$ is a Brownian motion.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P\left(a \leq \frac{x(\lambda t)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} - \frac{x(\lambda s)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \leq b\right) \\
&= P\left(a\sqrt{\lambda} \leq x(\lambda t) - x(\lambda s) \leq b\sqrt{\lambda}\right), \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\lambda t - \lambda s)}} \int_{a\sqrt{\lambda}}^{b\sqrt{\lambda}} e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}(\lambda t - \lambda s)} dx, \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(t-s)}} \int_a^b e^{\frac{-u^2}{t-s}} du.
\end{aligned}
$$

Riemann-Stieltjes

(**Riemann-Stieltjes Integral**):

$$\int_a^b f(g)dg = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(g(t_i)) \cdot (g(t_{i+1})) - g(t_i))$$

The main motivation for the Riemann-Stieltjes Integral comes from the concept of Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of a random variable.

Weiner Integral

Weiner Integral

$$\int_a^b f(t)dW(t)$$

$$1[t_{i+1}, t_i](t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t_{i+1} \leq t < t_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Itô's Formula

Itô's Formula is used in Itô Calculus to find the differential of a time-dependent function of a stochastic process.

Differential Form

$$\partial x_t = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial B^2}\right)\right) \cdot dt + \frac{\partial x}{\partial B} \cdot dB$$

Integral Form

$$F(t, B(t)) - F(a, B(a)) = \int_a^t \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial B^2} ds + \int_a^t \frac{\partial F}{\partial B} dB$$

Itô's Formula

Let $F = tB^2$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = B^2$$
$$\frac{dF}{dB} = 2t + B$$
$$\frac{d^2F}{dB^2} = 2t$$

$$tB^2(t) - aB^2(a) = \int_a^t B^s ds + \int_a^t 2sBdB + \int_a^t \frac{1}{2} 2sds$$
$$= \int_a^b B^2 + sds + \int_a^t 2sBdB$$

OR

$$tB^2(t) - aB^2(a) = \int_a^t B^s ds + \int_a^t 2sBdBt + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

Outline

Overview

The governing Equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{a} &= L_1 a + N_1(a, g), \\ \dot{g} &= L_2 g + N_2(a, g).\end{aligned}$$

Calculating Stochastic Integrals

As an example consider the integral

$$Z_t = \int_0^t B(s)dB(s)$$

This integral can be calculated as

$$\int_0^t B(s)dB(s) = \frac{1}{2}(B^2(t) - B^2(0)) - \frac{1}{2}$$

The "Usual Scaling"

$$
\begin{aligned}
x &\rightarrow \bar{X}\xi, \\
t &\rightarrow \bar{T}s.
\end{aligned}
$$

Outline

Shrimp Model

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx^2\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - \alpha xy - \frac{x^2\gamma_\circ}{x + D},$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \rho y^2\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right) - \beta xy - \frac{y^2\delta_\circ}{x + R}.$$

Outline

Nondimensionalization

The initial model is:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx^2\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - \alpha xy,$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \rho y^2\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right) - \beta xy.$$

Let

$$x \to A\hat{x}(s)$$
$$y \to B\hat{y}(s)$$
$$t \to \tau \cdot s$$

When you substitute and group terms the system becomes nondimensionalized.

After making the following substitutions:

$$A = K,$$
$$B = L,$$
$$\tau = \frac{1}{\rho}.$$

The nondimensionalized system is:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx(1-x) - \alpha xy,$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(1-y) - \beta xy.$$

Heun's Method

- Heun's method is a numerical procedure for approximating ordinary differential equations with a given initial value.
- First you calculate the intermediate value $\tilde{y}_{i+1}$ and then the final approximation y_{i+1} at the next generation point.

$$\tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta t \ f(t_i, y_i)$$
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left[f(y_i, t_i) + f(\tilde{y}_{i+1}, t_{i+1})\right]$$

Acknowledgments

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