

**Q1. To plot a graph  $x(t)$  vs  $y(t)$ , time Vs  $x(t), y(t)$  in Lotka volterra model.**

**Script:**

```
function ddt = locta(t,x)
x0 = x(1)
y0 = x(2)
ddt = zeros(2,1)
a = 1.0
b = 1.0
d = 1.0
g = 1.0
ddt(1) = a*x0-b*x0*y0
ddt(2) = d*x0*y0-g*y0
```

**Command window:**

```
initial = [1; 2];
tspan = [0 100];
[t n] = ode45(@locta,tspan,initial);
For 'time' Vs 'x(t),y(t)':
plot(t,n),xlabel('time'),ylabel('x(t),y(t)'),legend('x(t)','y(t));
```

**For 'x(t)' Vs 'y(t)':**

```
plot(n(:,1),n(:,2)),xlabel('x(t)'),ylabel('y(t));
```

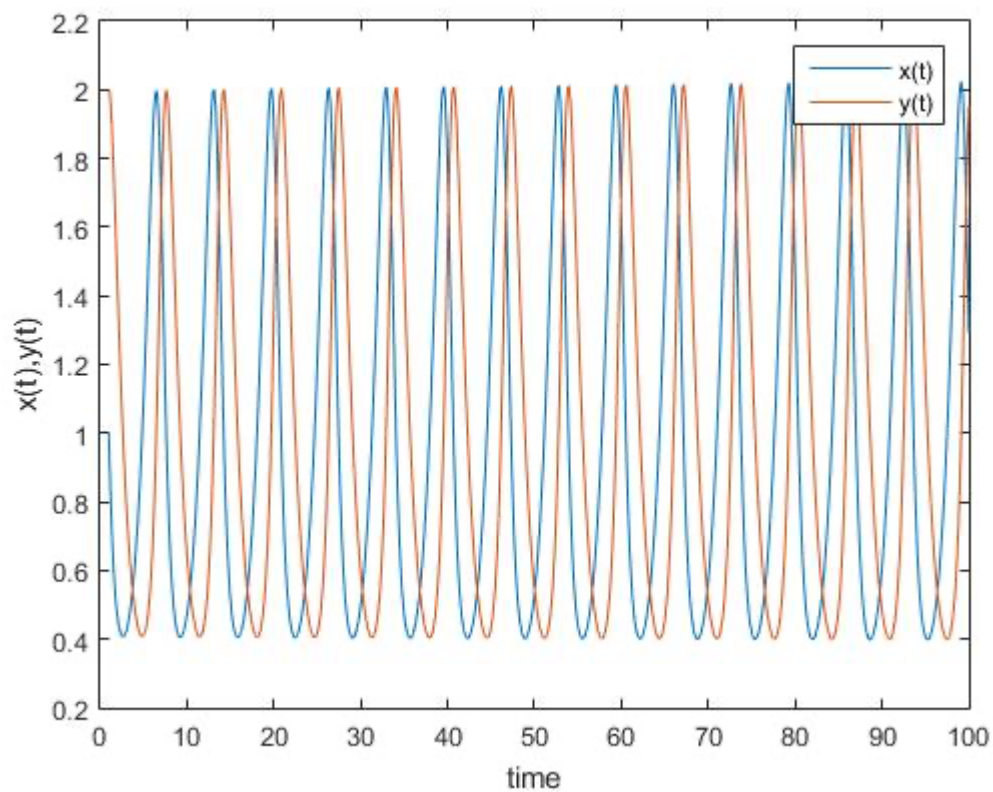
**For 't' Vs 'x(t)':**

```
plot(t,n(:,1)),xlabel('t'),ylabel('x(t));
```

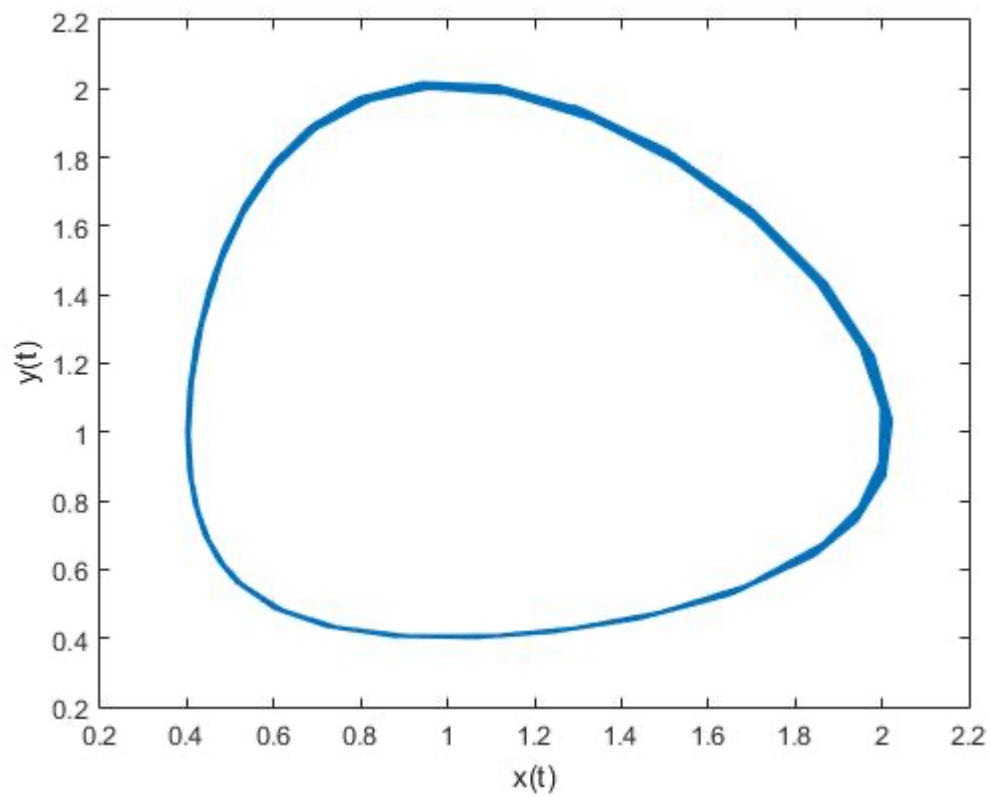
**For 't' Vs 'y(t)':**

```
plot(t,n(:,2)),xlabel('t'),ylabel('y(t));
```

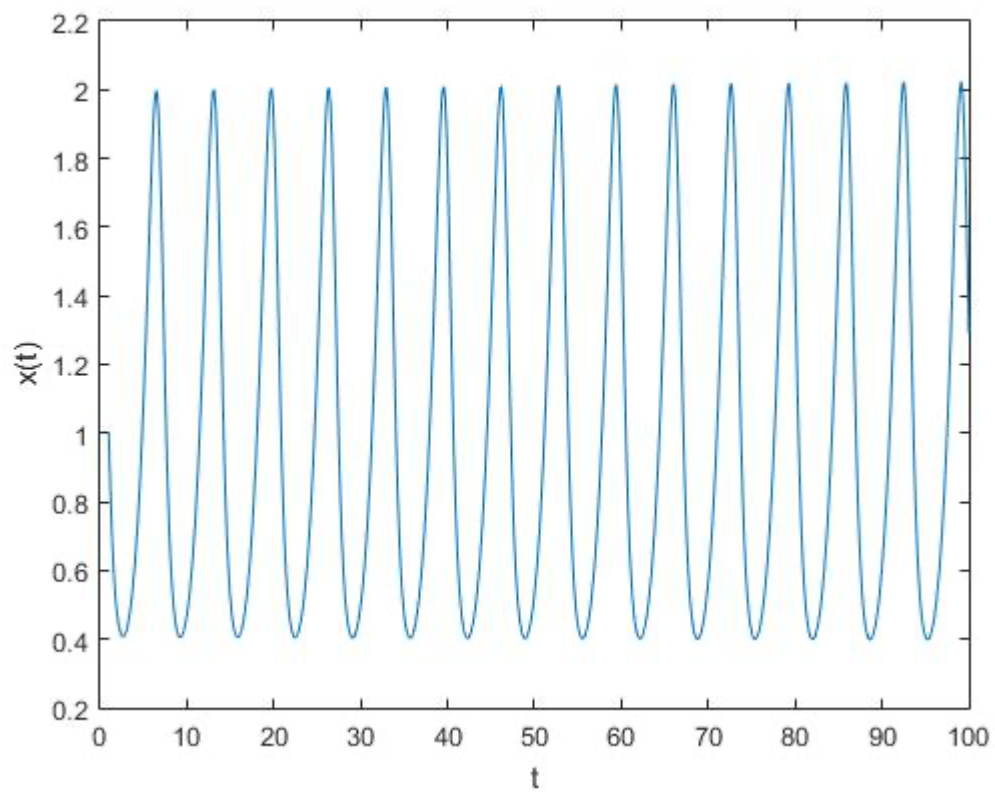
For ‘time’ Vs ‘x(t),y(t)’:



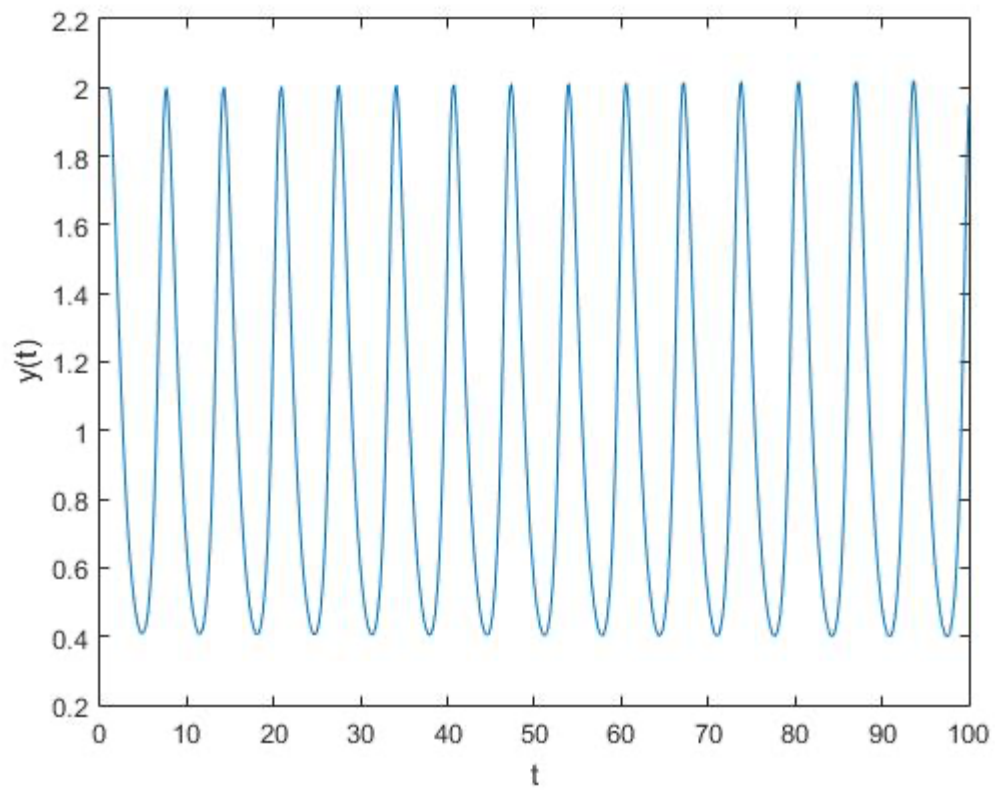
For ‘x(t)’ Vs ‘y(t)’:



**For 't' Vs 'x(t)':**



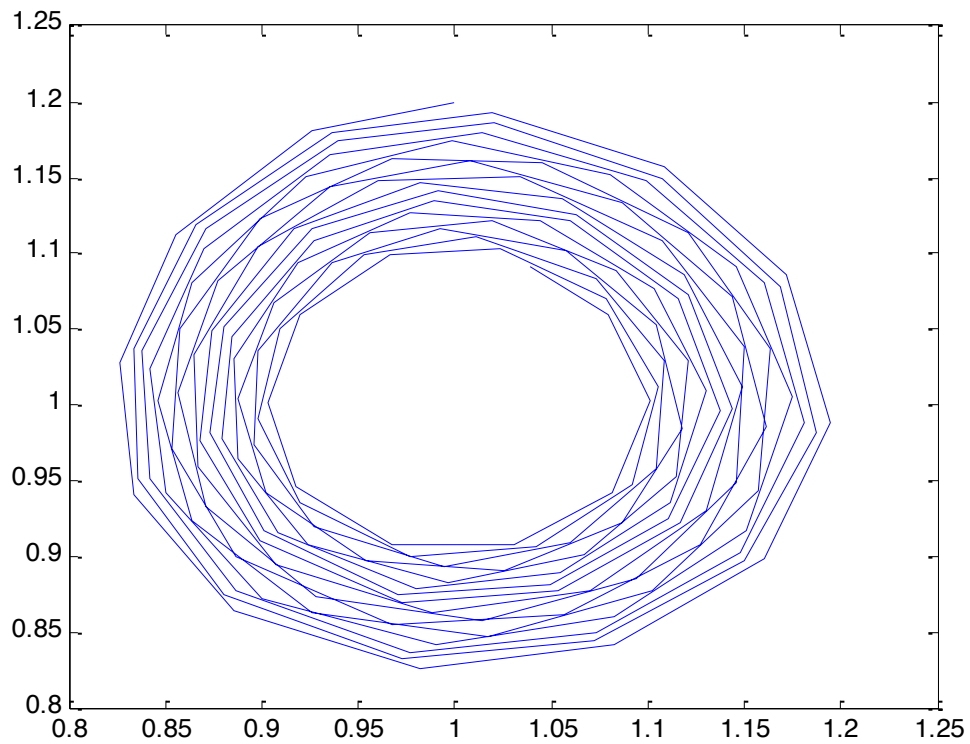
**For 't' Vs 'y(t)':**



Or

```
function drdt=f3(t,r)
alpha=1.0
beta=1.0
gama=1.0
delta=1.0
drdt(1,1)=(alpha*r(1))-(beta*r(1)*r(2))
drdt(2,1)=(gama*r(1)*r(2))-(delta*r(2))

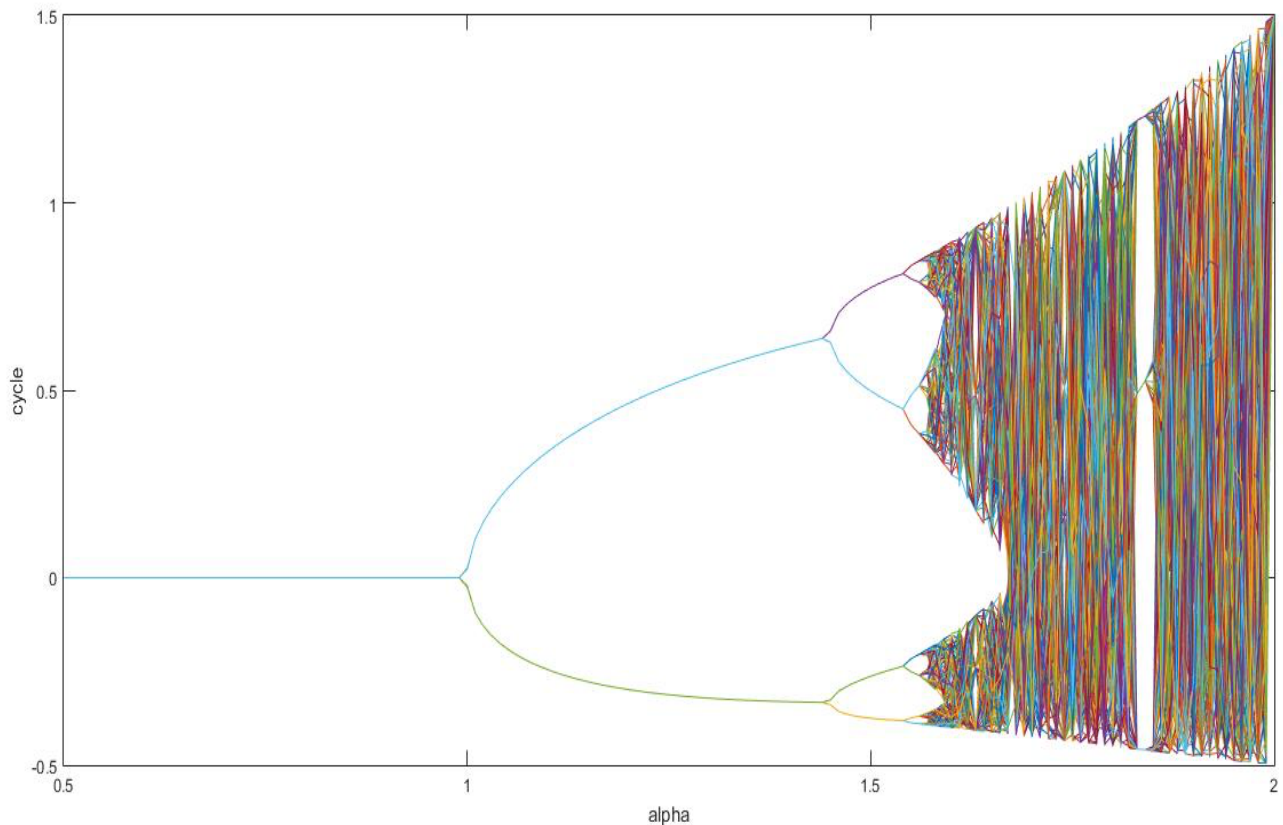
condition:
[t1,r1]=ode23(@jacobian,[0 100],[1;1.2])
```



## Q2. Bifurcation diagram for logistic map.

### Script:

```
solutionInterval = 1:1000;  
rRange = 0.5:0.01:4;  
x = 0.5* ones (1, length ( rRange ));  
index = 1;  
for r = rRange ;  
    for n = solutionInterval ;  
        x(n+1, index ) = -r*x(n, index)*(1-x(n, index));  
    end  
    index = index + 1;  
end  
cutOff = 800;  
x = x( cutOff :end ,:);  
figure  
plot (rRange ,x),xlabel('alpha'),ylabel('cycle')
```



### 3. RandomWalker

```
function xvec=randomwalk_1d(p,N)
step=1
N=100
xvec(1)=0;
for step=2:1:N
    r=rand(1,1);
    if(r<p)
        xvec(step)=xvec(step-1)-1;
    else
        xvec(step)=xvec(step-1)+1;
    end
end
coditation x1=(0.5,100)
```

