数学模型

Logistic人口模型

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>>> 一、问题提出

短期:

人口数量或者种群数量是时间函数,指数增长

长期:

环境限制,种群的增长速度逐渐减缓

假设人口是一个关于时间的连续性函数 ,在t 时刻的人口数为p(t)

$$p(t+dt)-p(t)=\frac{dp}{dt}dt+o(dt)$$



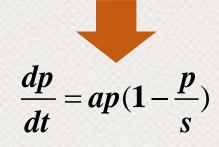
Pierre Francois Verhulst 1804-1849

>>> 二、问题分析

 $p(t+dt)-p(t)=ap(t)dt -\overline{ap^2(t)}dt$



$$\frac{dp}{dt} = ap - \bar{a}p^2 = ap(1 - \frac{p}{s}) \qquad s = \frac{a}{\bar{a}}$$



初始条件 $p(t_0) = p_0$

t 时刻的人口数为 p(t)

$$p(t+dt)-p(t)=\frac{dp}{dt}dt$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt}=0$$

数量不再改变

$$ap(1-\frac{p}{s})=0$$

人口达到最大值时其导数为零,S 代表最大人口数

>>> 二、问题分析

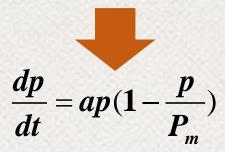
t 时刻的人口数为 p(t)

$$p(t+dt)-p(t)=ap(t)dt$$

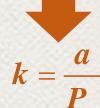


$$\frac{dp}{dt} = a(p(t))p(t)$$

$$a(p(t)) = a - kp(t) = a(1 - \frac{k}{a}p(t))$$



$$1 - \frac{k}{a} p_m(t) = 0$$



$$p(t+dt)-p(t)=\frac{dp}{dt}dt$$

数量不再改变

初始条件
$$p(t_0) = p_0$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = ap(1 - \frac{p}{s})$$

>>> 三、结果分析

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = ap(1 - \frac{p}{s})$$

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} s, p_0 = s \\ \frac{sp_0}{p_0 + (s - p_0)e^{-a(t - t_0)}}, p_0 \neq s \end{cases}$$

$$p < s \qquad \frac{dp}{dt} > 0$$

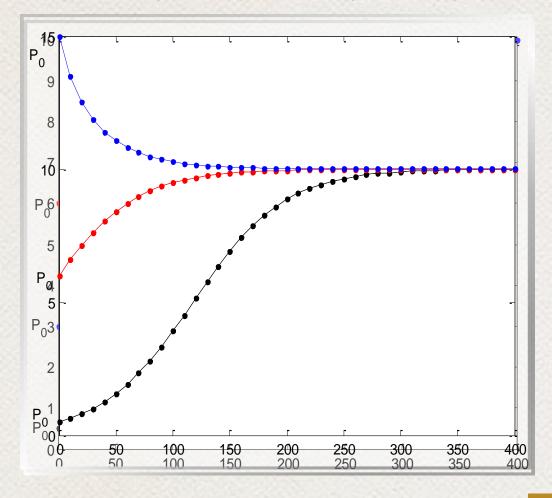
$$p = s$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = 0$$

单调递增

单调递减

当 $t \to \infty$,人口数量趋于s,称为饱和值。



>>> 三、结果分析

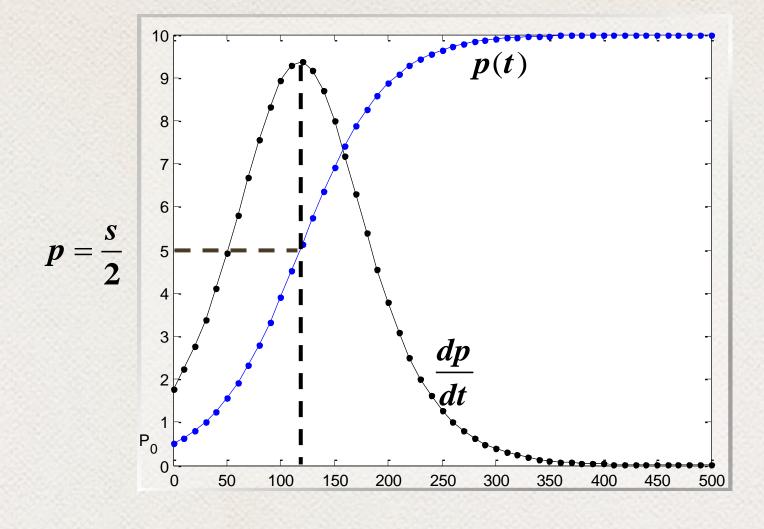
$$\frac{dp}{dt} = ap(1 - \frac{p}{s})$$



$$\frac{d^2p(t)}{dt^2} = \overline{a}(s-2p)\frac{dp}{dt}$$



$$\frac{d^2p(t)}{dt^2} = \begin{cases} >0, p < \frac{s}{2} \\ <0, \frac{s}{2} < p < s \end{cases}$$



>>> 四、差分方程

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$

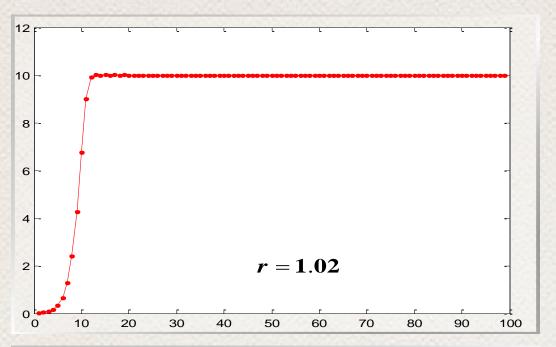
$$\Delta t = 1$$

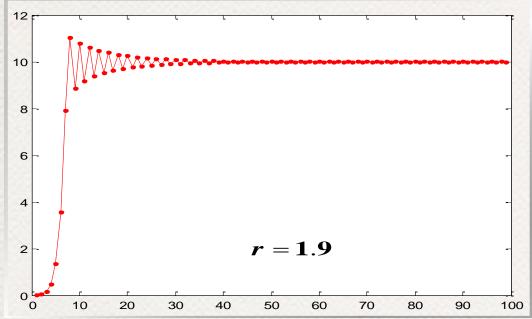
$$\Delta N = N_{t+\Delta t} - N_{t}$$

$$\frac{N_{t+\Delta t} - N_{t}}{\Delta t} = rN_{t}(1 - \frac{N_{t}}{K})$$



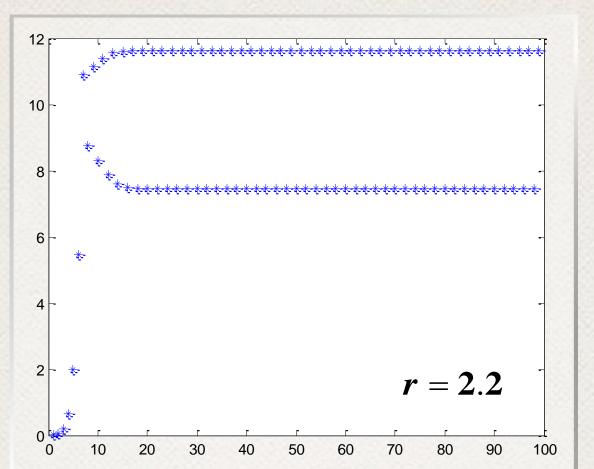
$$N_{t+\Delta t} = N_t + \Delta t (rN_t (1 - \frac{N_t}{K}))$$



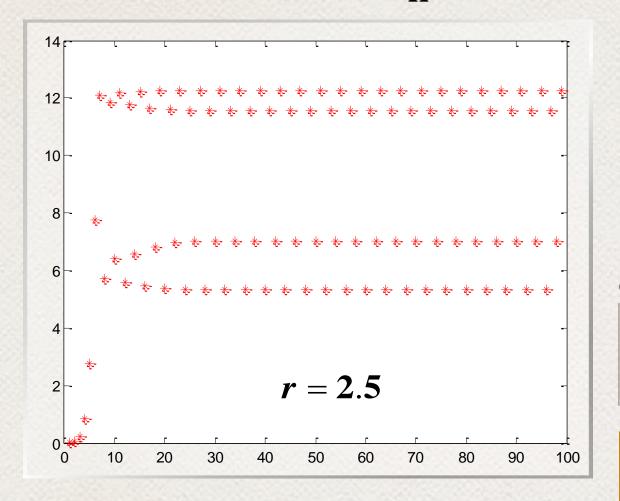


>>> 三、差分方程

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN(1 - \frac{N}{K})$$

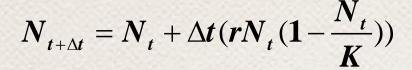


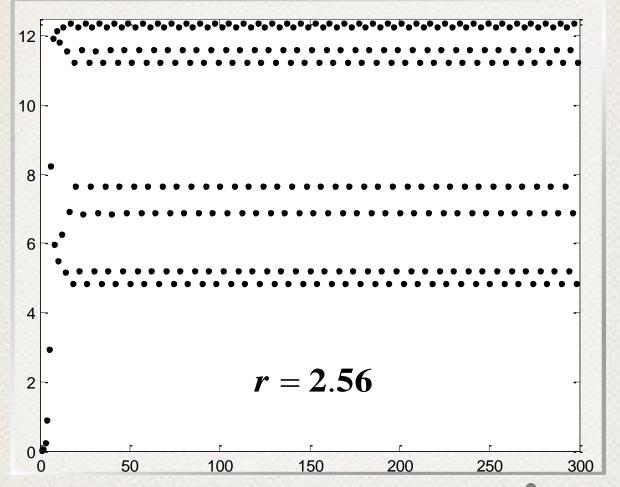
$$N_{t+\Delta t} = N_t + \Delta t (rN_t (1 - \frac{N_t}{K}))$$

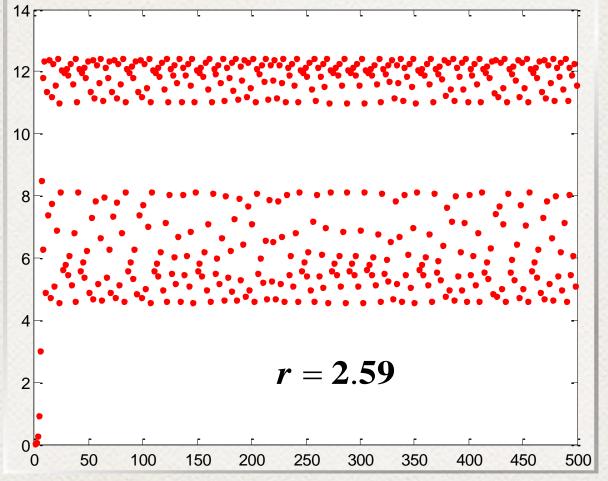


>>> 三、差分方程

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN(1 - \frac{N}{K})$$







>>> 四、混沌系统

