

Introduction to Modelling

5. Linear Discrete Dynamical Systems

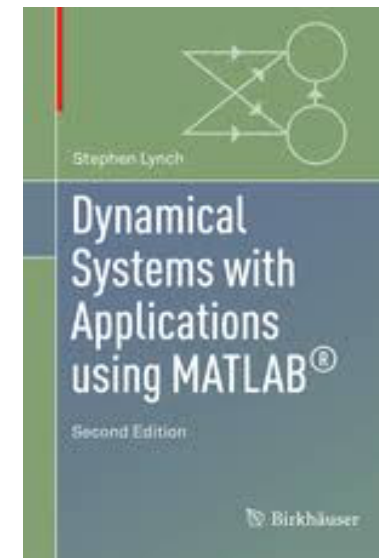
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<https://github.com/JimDuggan/CT248>

First Order Difference Equation

- A recurrence relation can be defined by a difference equation of the form
- The next value is a function of the previous value
- This is known as a first-order difference equation as the suffices differ by one
- Compound interest example

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$



$$x_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right) x_n$$

Find general solution, and balance after 5 years, with initial deposit = 10000

$$x_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right) x_n$$

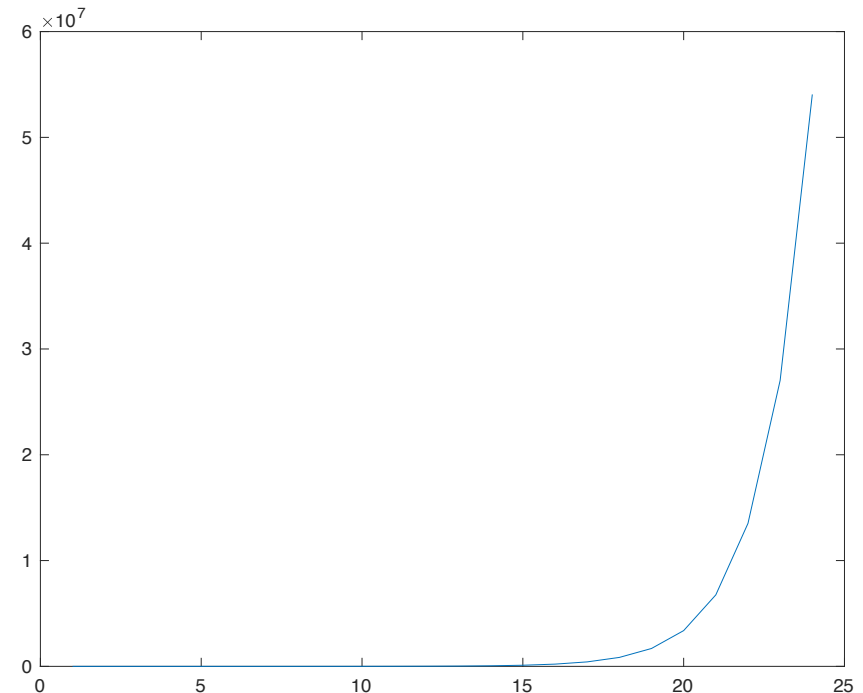
$$x_1 = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right) \times 10,000 = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right) \times x_0$$

$$x_2 = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right) \times x_1 = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^2 \times x_0$$

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^n \times x_0 \quad x_5 = \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^5 \times x_0 = 11,592.74$$

Application Area: Population Modeling

- Difference Equations
- General idea:
 - Population of interest (different age cohorts)
 - Rules for aging and fertility are specified
 - Matrix multiplication used to solve



Difference Equations & Leslie Matrices

- Suppose we want to model a population of (female) rabbits, in that given their current number, what might the population be in a few years time
- One approach is to divide the population (X_t) into a number of equal-length age classes, e.g young (X_1), middle-aged (X_2) and old-aged (X_3)
- The population level of these classes can be represented in a 3 x 1 column vector (a state vector)
- Key additional ideas are *survival factor* and *mean fertility*

$$X_t = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Survival Factor (P_i)

- The proportion of the i^{th} class that survive to the $(i + 1)^{\text{th}}$ class (i.e. the proportion that “graduate”).
- $Y \rightarrow M = 1/3$; $M \rightarrow O = 1/2$

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	0	0
Middle	1/3	0	0
Old	0	1/2	0

Mean Fertility (F)

- The mean number of newborn individuals expected to be produced during one time interval by each member of the i^{th} class at the beginning of the interval
- $M \rightarrow Y = 9, O \rightarrow Y = 12$

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	9	12
Middle	0	0	0
Old	0	0	0

Leslie Matrix:

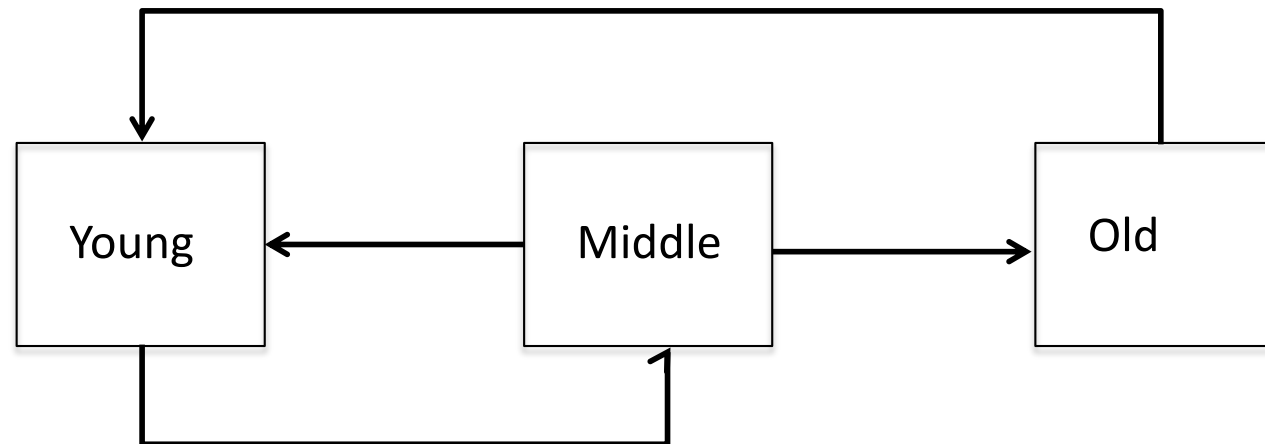
Combining Survival and Fertility

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	F_2	F_3
Middle	P_2	0	0
Old	0	P_2	0

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	9	12
Middle	1/3	0	0
Old	0	1/2	0

Visualise Leslie Matrix

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	9	12
Middle	1/3	0	0
Old	0	1/2	0



$$X_{t+1} = L X_t, \text{ Matrix multiplication}$$

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	F_2	F_3
Middle	P_2	0	0
Old	0	P_2	0

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} (t + 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F_2 & F_3 \\ P_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} (t)$$

$$X_1 (t + 1) = F_2 X_2 (t) + F_3 X_3 (t)$$

$$X_2 (t + 1) = P_1 X_1 (t)$$

$$X_3 (t + 1) = P_2 X_2 (t)$$

Code

```
L = [0 9 12; 1/3 0 0; 0 1/2 0];
```

```
X = [0 0 1]';
```

```
for t = 1:24
```

```
    X = L * X;
```

```
    disp([t X' sum(X)]);
```

```
end
```

```
1 12 0 0 12
```

```
2 0 4 0 4
```

```
3 36 0 2 38
```

```
4 24 12 0 36
```

```
5 108 8 6 122
```

```
22 11184720 1864164 466020 13514904
```

```
23 22369716 3728240 932082 27030038
```

```
24 44739144 7456572 1864120 54059836
```

Plotting Results

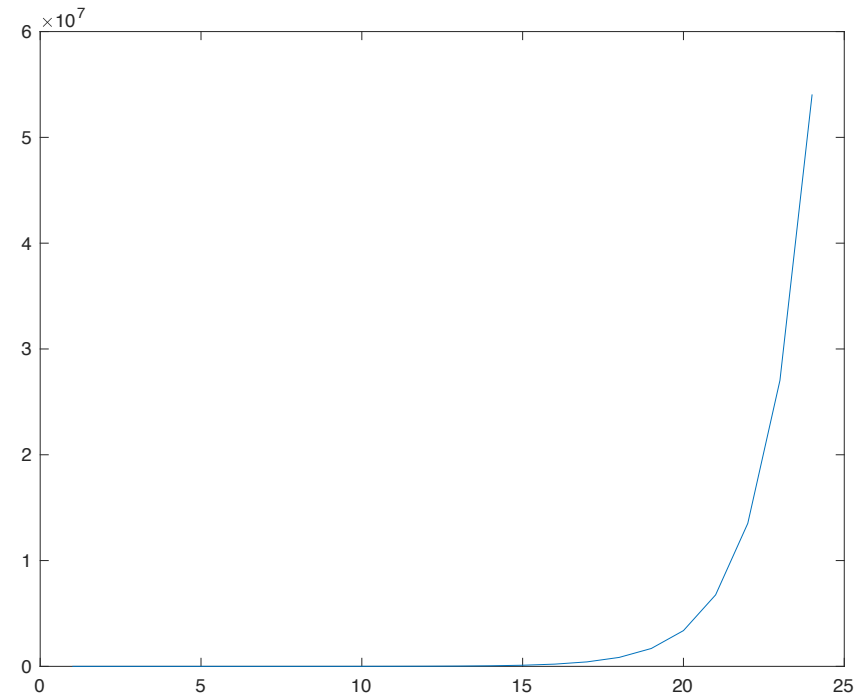
```
L = [0 9 12; 1/3 0 0; 0 1/2 0];
```

```
X = [0 0 1]';
```

```
res=zeros(24,2);
```

```
for t = 1:24  
    X = L * X;  
    disp([t X' sum(X)]);  
    res(t,:) = [t sum(X)];  
end
```

```
plot(res(:,1),res(:,2))
```



Challenge 5.1

Consider a species of bird that can be split into three age groupings: 0-1, 1-2 and 2-3. The population is observed once a year.

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given the Leslie matrix (L) and the initial population distribution of females, calculate the number of females in each group after (10), (20) and (30) years.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1000 \\ 2000 \\ 3000 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recap $X_{t+1} = L X_t$

From/ To	Young	Middle	Old
Young	0	F_2	F_3
Middle	P_2	0	0
Old	0	P_2	0

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} (t + 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F_2 & F_3 \\ P_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} (t)$$

Non-loop solution

$$X_1 = L X_0$$

$$X_2 = L X_1 = L^2 X_0$$

$$X_k = L X_{k-1} = L^k X_0$$

Given the initial age distribution and the Leslie matrix L , it is possible to determine the female age distribution at any later time interval.

Implementation

```
y = input ('Please enter the year: ');  
  
L = [0 9 12; 1/3 0 0; 0 1/2 0];  
  
X0 = [0 0 1]';  
  
X = L^y * X0;  
  
disp(['The prediction for year ' num2str(y) '  
is...']);  
disp(X);
```

```
>> LeslieEx2  
Please enter the year: 10  
The prediction for year 10 is...  
2688  
468  
108
```

```
>> LeslieEx2  
Please enter the year: 11  
The prediction for year 11 is...  
5508  
896  
234
```


Challenge 5.2

- Consider a human population that is divided into three ages classes: 0-15, 15-30 and 30-45
- Given the Leslie Matrix shown
 - Visualise the state transitions
 - Given the initial population, compute the number of females in each groupings after
 - 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 20 years
 - Estimate the steady-state growth rate of the population

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 10000 \\ 15000 \\ 8000 \end{pmatrix}$$

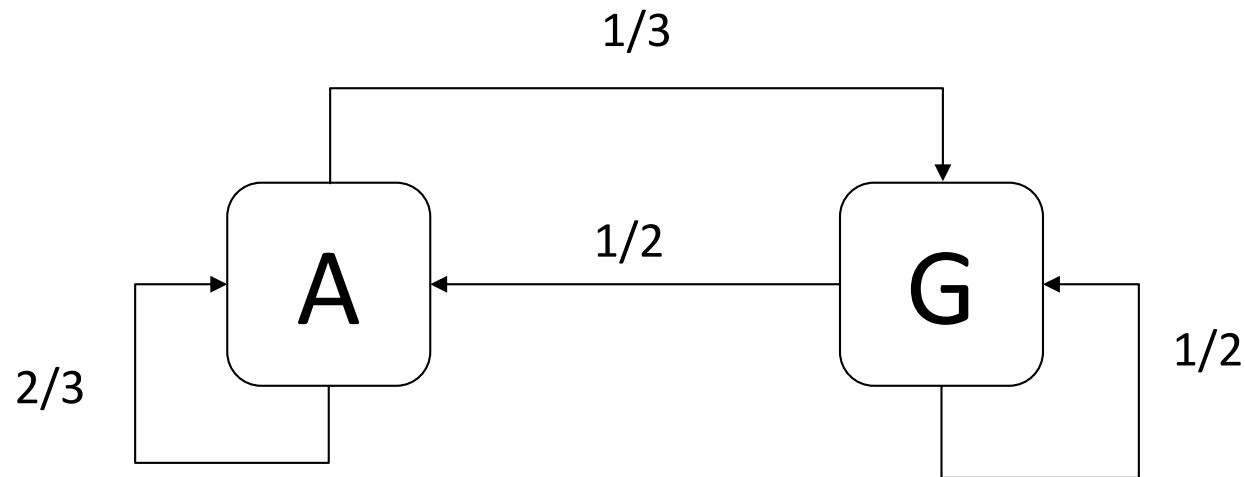
Apple IOS v Android

- Assume there are 50 users for each product ($N = 100$)
- Assume that after each time cycle:
 - $1/3$ of IOS Users switch to Android, and the rest stay
 - $1/2$ of Android users switch to Apple IOS, and the rest stay
- Formulate:
 - The state transitions
 - Code to simulate 10 time cycles
 - Find the steady state values
- Represent the customers numbers as proportions of market share
- Discuss the limitations of the model

See http://www.math.harvard.edu/~knill/teaching/math19b_2011/handouts/lecture27.pdf

Overall Equation and Transitions

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ G \end{pmatrix}_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ G \end{pmatrix}_t$$



MATLAB Code

```
C = [50 50]';
```

```
A = [2/3 1/2; 1/3 1/2];
```

```
N = 10;
```

```
out = zeros(N+1,3);
```

```
out(:,1) = 0:N;
```

```
out(1,2:3) = C;
```

```
for i = 2:N+1
```

```
    C = A * C;
```

```
    out(i,2:3) = C';
```

```
end
```

```
plot(out(:,1),out(:,2),out(:,1),out(:,3));
```

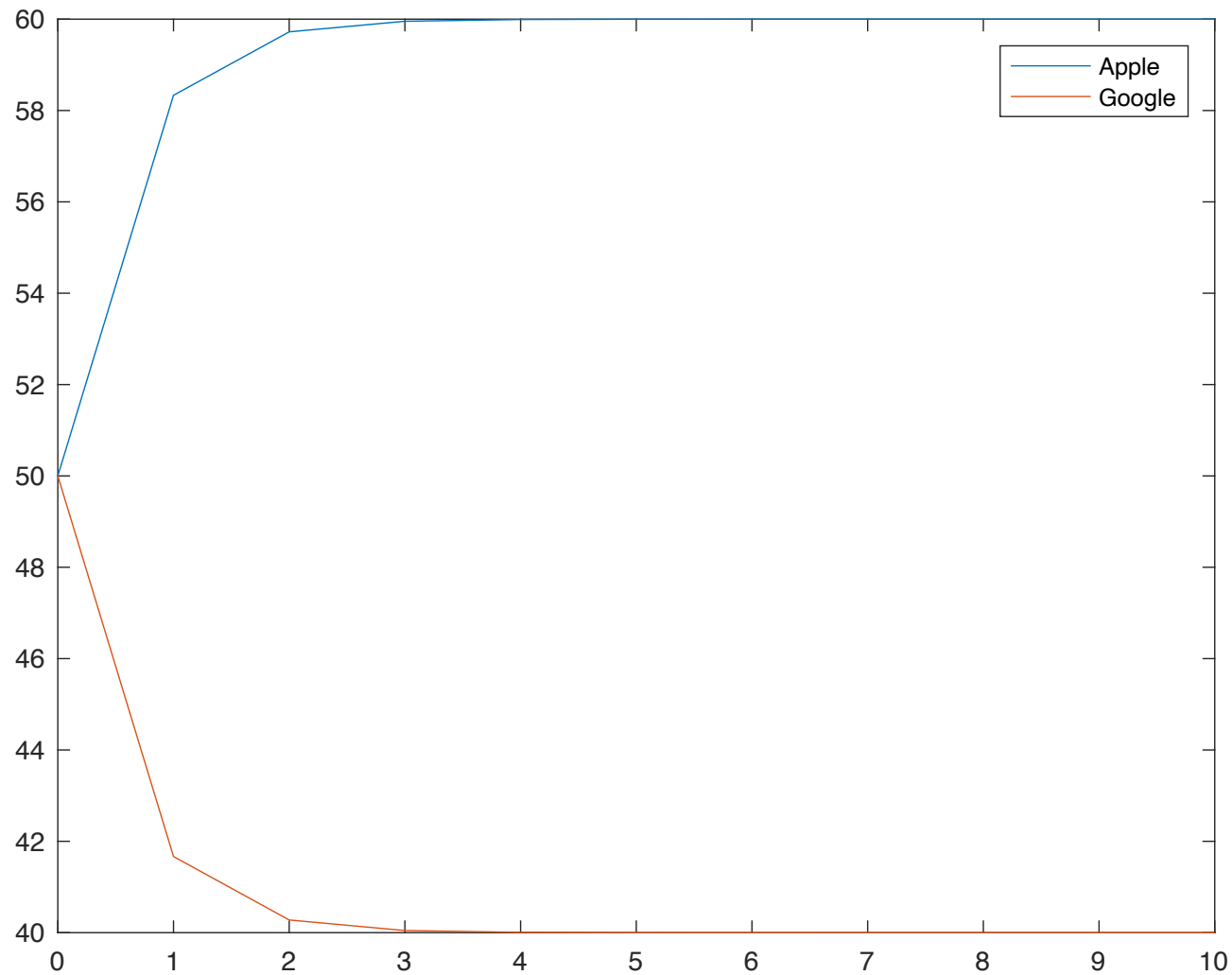
```
legend('Apple','Google')
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ G \end{pmatrix}_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ G \end{pmatrix}_t$$

out =

0	50.0000	50.0000
1.0000	58.3333	41.6667
2.0000	59.7222	40.2778
3.0000	59.9537	40.0463
4.0000	59.9923	40.0077
5.0000	59.9987	40.0013
6.0000	59.9998	40.0002
7.0000	60.0000	40.0000
8.0000	60.0000	40.0000
9.0000	60.0000	40.0000
10.0000	60.0000	40.0000

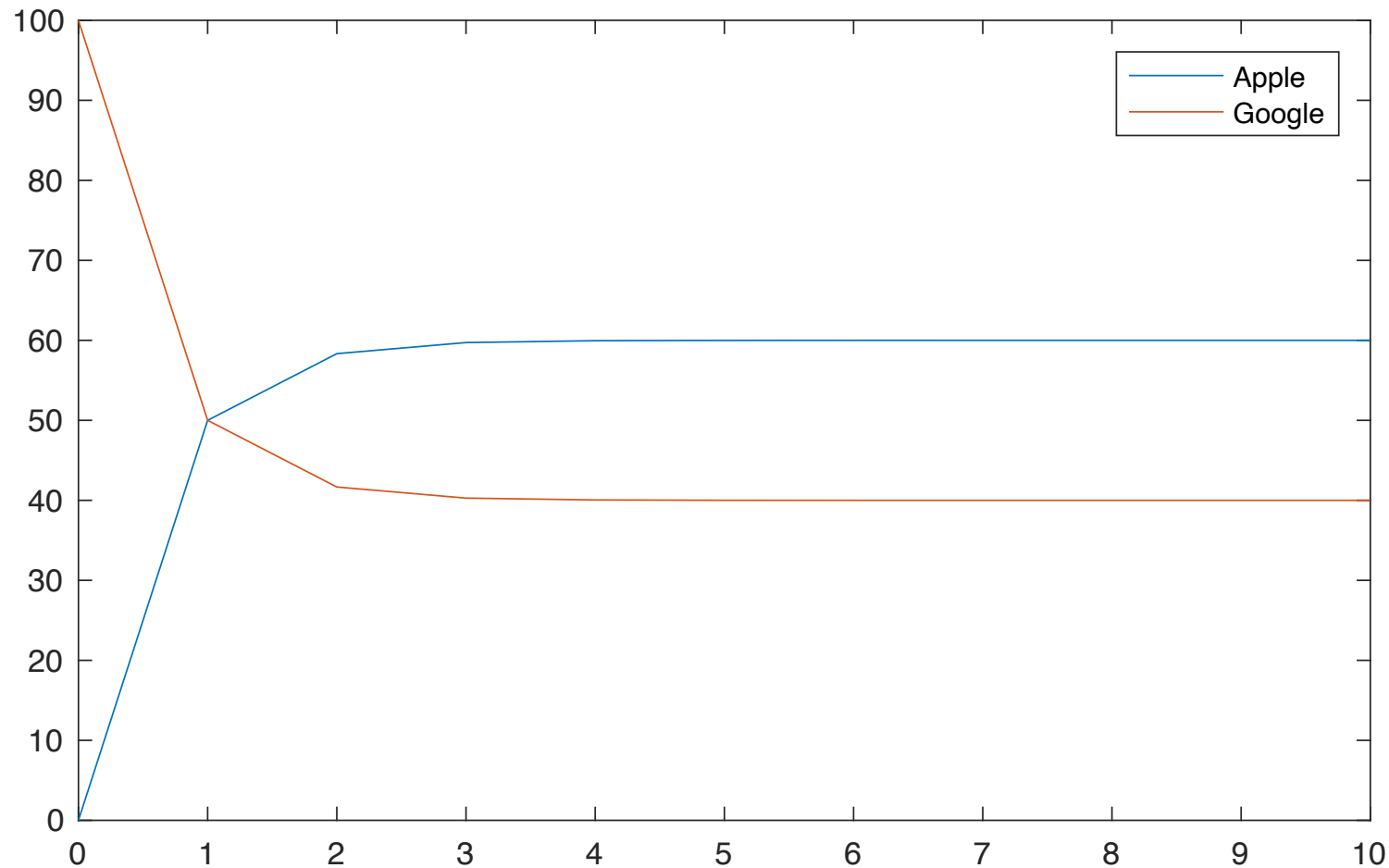
Output



Further scenario

- If everyone stayed at Google (change transition matrix), and 100 started at Apple (initial condition), use the difference equation model to explore what the final steady state would be.

When $A = 0$ and $G = 100$ (Initially)



Challenge 5.3

- Extend the model to Windows phones
- Draw the new state transition diagram
- Implement the algorithm to simulate the new marketplace

Migration Scenario

✓ Incl. Footnotes

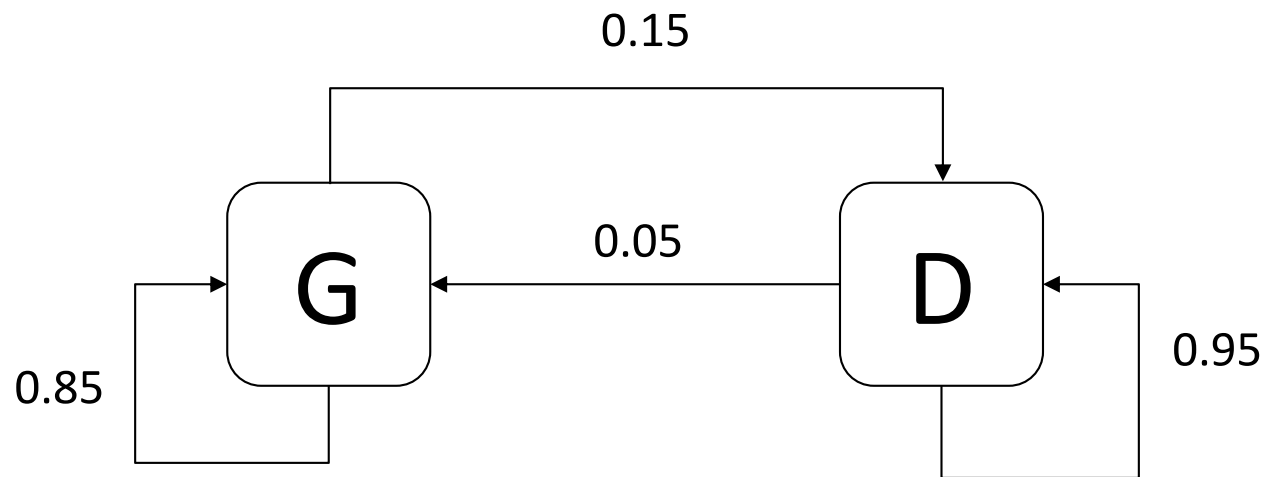
Population 2016 (Number) by Sex, Province County or City and Census Year

	2016
Both sexes	
Dublin	1,345,402
Cork County	416,574
Limerick County	136,856
Galway County	179,048

- Build a population migration model for Dublin and Galway
- Show the state transitions
- Use the model to estimate the population of each city in 20 years (starting from 2016 official numbers)
- Assume that 95% of people in Dublin stay in Dublin, and 85% of people in Galway stay in Galway
- The remainder migrate to the other city.

Overall Equation and Transitions

$$\begin{pmatrix} G \\ D \end{pmatrix}_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 \\ 0.15 & 0.95 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G \\ D \end{pmatrix}_t$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} G \\ D \end{pmatrix}_{t+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 \\ 0.15 & 0.95 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G \\ D \end{pmatrix}_t$$

```
C = [179048 1345402]';
```

```
A = [0.85 0.05; 0.15 0.95];
```

```
N = 20;
```

```
out = zeros(N+1,3);
```

```
out(:,1) = 0:N;
```

```
out(1,2:3) = C;
```

```
for i = 2:N+1
```

```
    C = A * C;
```

```
    out(i,2:3) = C';
```

```
end
```

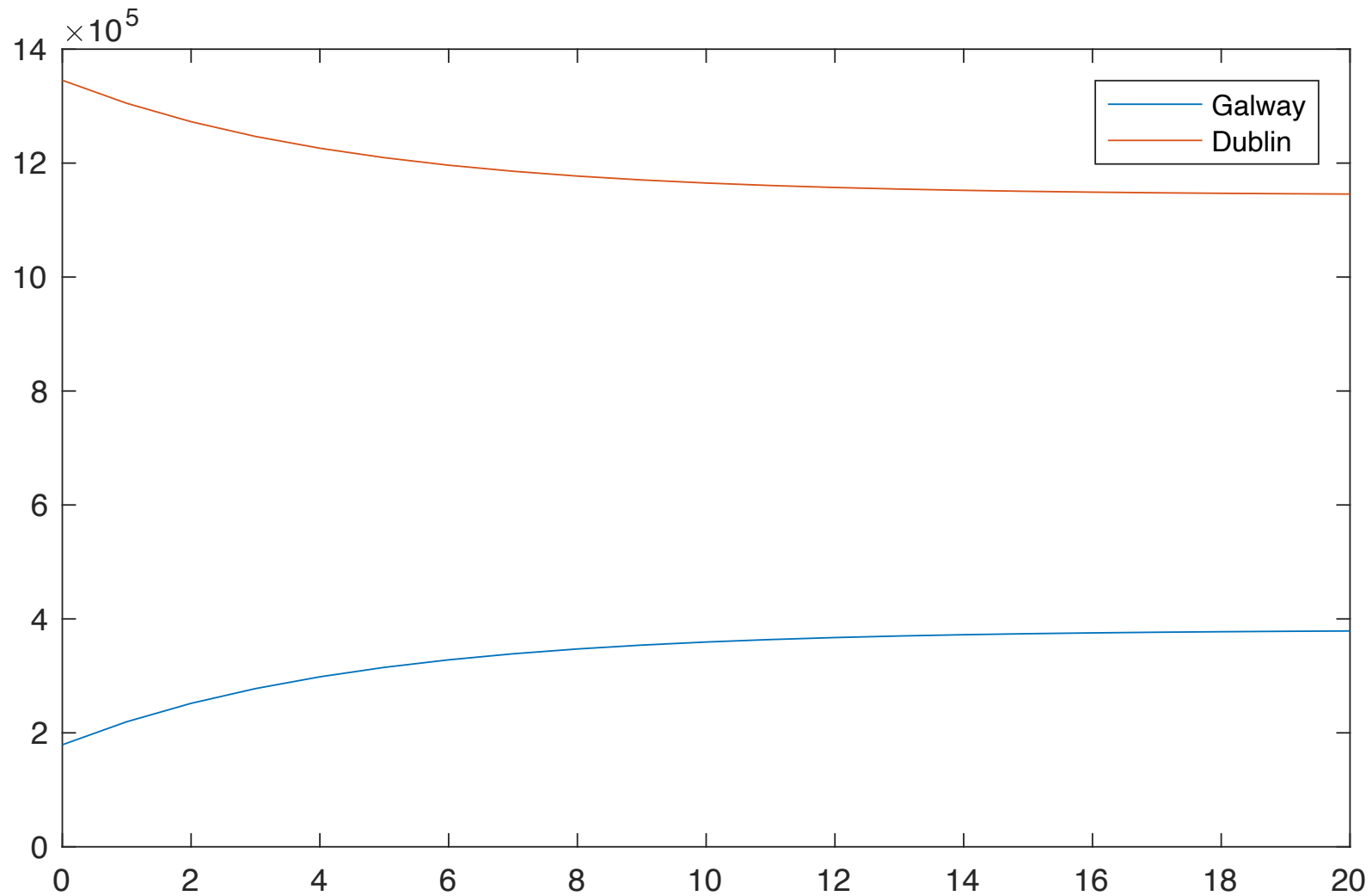
```
plot(out(:,1),out(:,2),out(:,1),out(:,3));
```

```
legend('Galway','Dublin')
```

```
>> out
```

0	179048.00	1345402.00
1.00	219460.90	1304989.10
2.00	251791.22	1272658.78
3.00	277655.48	1246794.52
4.00	298346.88	1226103.12
5.00	314900.00	1209550.00
6.00	328142.50	1196307.50
7.00	338736.50	1185713.50
8.00	347211.70	1177238.30
9.00	353991.86	1170458.14
10.00	359415.99	1165034.01
11.00	363755.29	1160694.71
12.00	367226.73	1157223.27
13.00	370003.89	1154446.11
14.00	372225.61	1152224.39
15.00	374002.99	1150447.01
16.00	375424.89	1149025.11
17.00	376562.41	1147887.59
18.00	377472.43	1146977.57
19.00	378200.44	1146249.56
20.00	378782.85	1145667.15

Output



Challenge 5.4

- Modify the transition matrix so that for each cycle the matrix values are drawn randomly from a uniform $[0,1]$ distribution, and ensure that the columns still sum to 1.
- How might this change the model output?