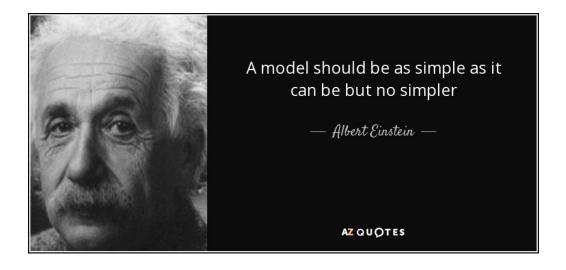
Intro to Programming Part 4: modeling and simulations

Keisuke Ishihara

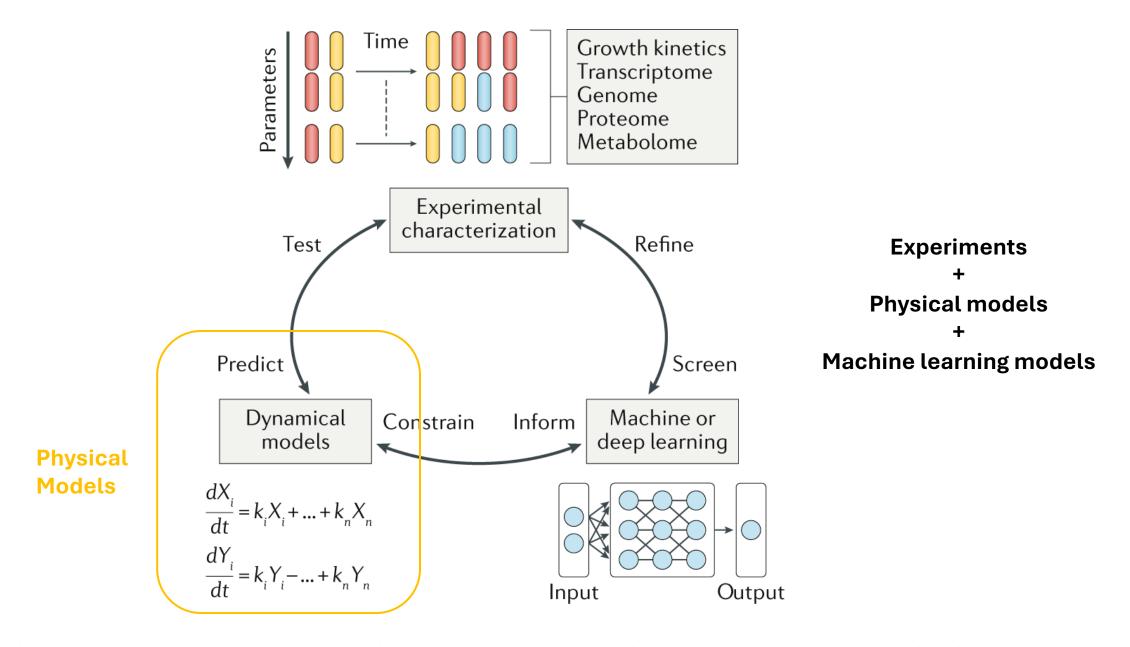
What is a model?

"Our simplified yet useful representation of reality."

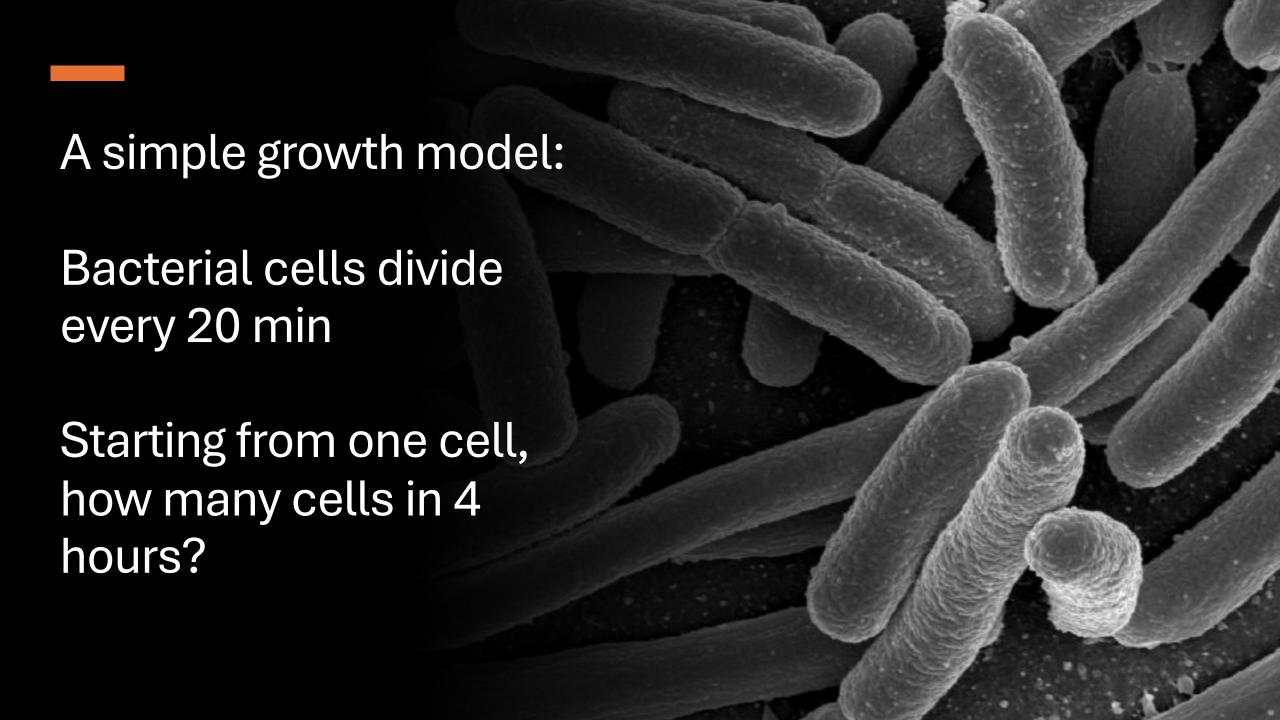
- Predict the future.
- Predict different outcomes.



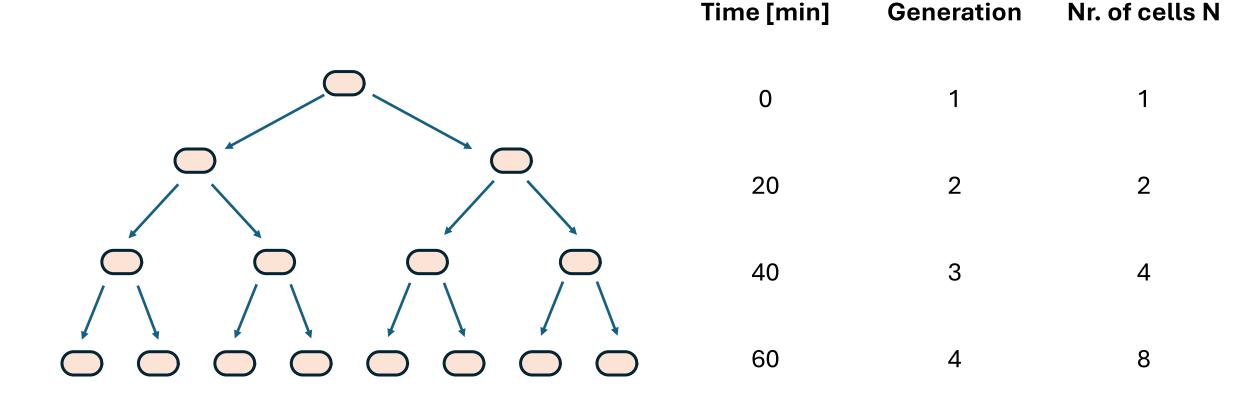
"Modeling": To build, analyze, test, and critique models (of biology).



Lopatkin, A.J., Collins, J.J. Predictive biology: modelling, understanding and harnessing microbial complexity. *Nat Rev Microbiol* **18**, 507–520 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-020-0372-5



Doubling every 20 minutes is a "chain reaction"



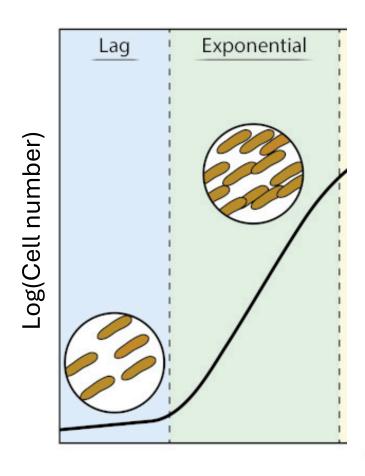
Cell number in next generation = 20

C: current cell number

Predicting the number of cells vs. time

- 1. using Google Spreadsheets
- 2. using Python and for loops

Bacterial division leads to exponential growth



Until resources are consumed...

Bonus Q: How can you model resource consumption?

Time

Mathematical ecology:

Modeling the population dynamics of rabbits and foxes

- 1. Rabbits multiply.
- 2. Fox feed on rabbits.





Modeling the Rabbit-Fox interactions

Rabbit pop. in = R

Current

 g_1 : Growth rate of rabbits

 g_2 : Growth rate of foxes

Modeling the Rabbit-Fox interactions

Rabbit pop. in next generation

$$= R + g_1R - d_1RF$$

Rabbit growth

Rabbit death

$$= F + g_2RF - d_2F$$

Fox growth

Fox death

 g_1 : Growth rate of rabbits

 g_2 : Growth rate of foxes

 d_1 : Death rate of rabbits

 d_2 : Death rate of foxes

Predicting the population dynamics of rabbits and foxes

- 1. using Google Spreadsheets
- 2. using Python and for loops

Modeling oscillations in the field and in our bodies

