

Good Looking Mathematics

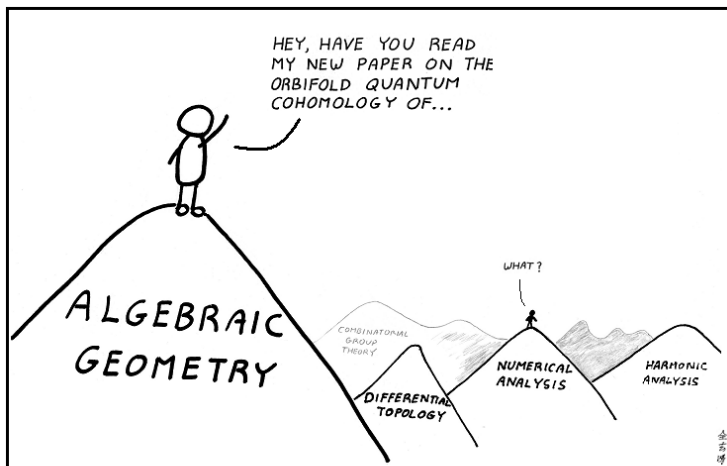
A Discussion of Mathematical Models

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The University of Iowa
Applied Mathematics and Computational Science
Computer Science, Computational Epidemiology Group

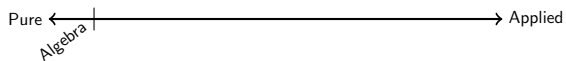
April 9, 2013

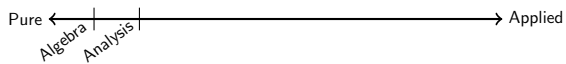
Abstruse Goose: 211

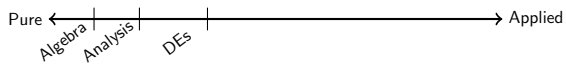


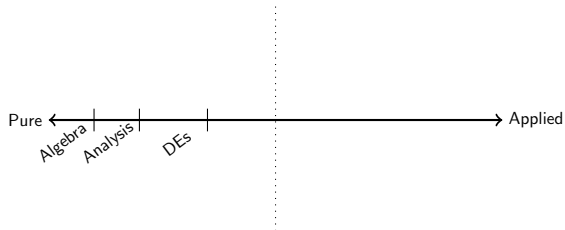
The Landscape of Modern Mathematics

Pure ←————→ Applied

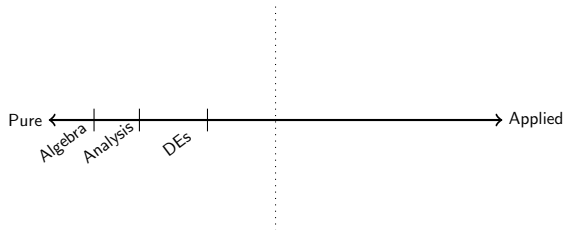






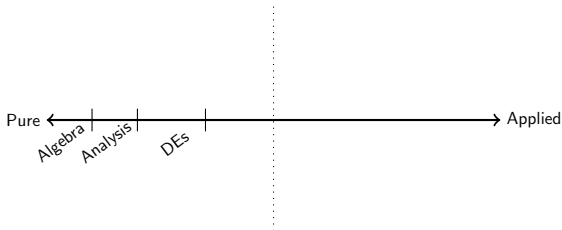


Mathematics (Mental pursuits)



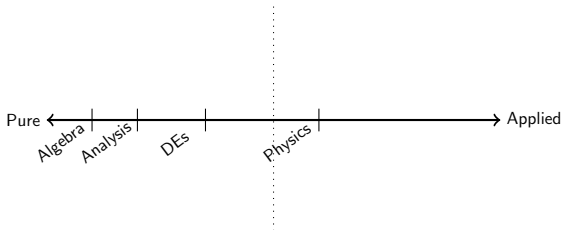
Mathematics
(Mental pursuits)

Physical Science
(Tangible per-suits)



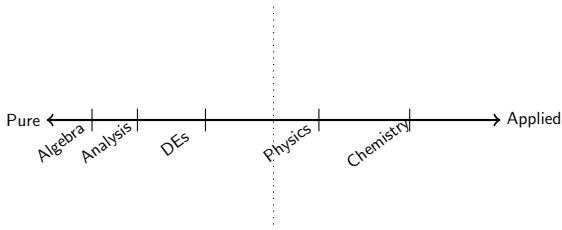
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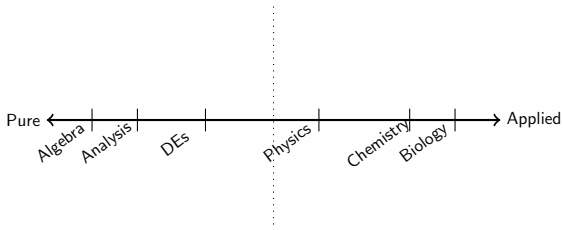
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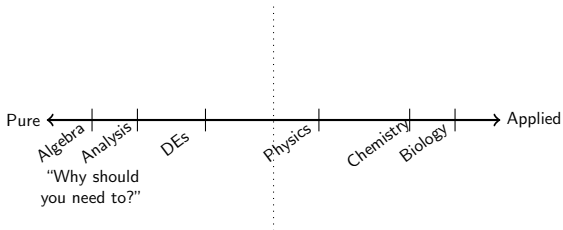
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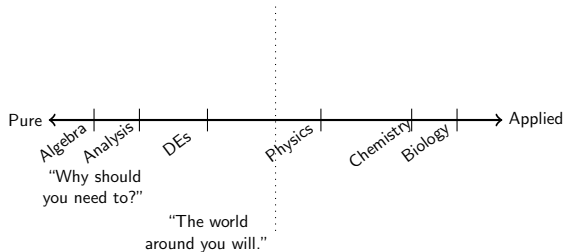
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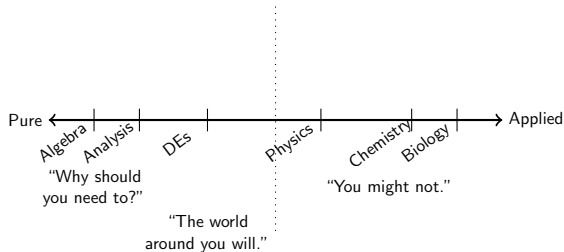
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(Mental pursuits)

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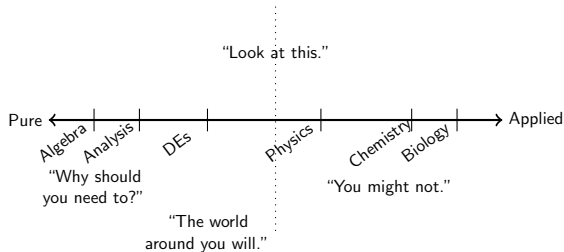


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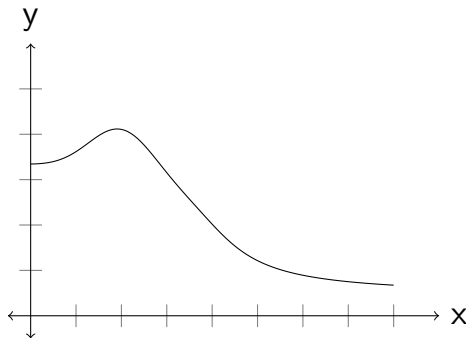
1 Motivation

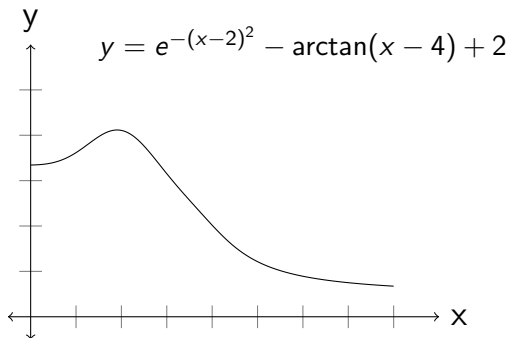
2 Mathematical Framework

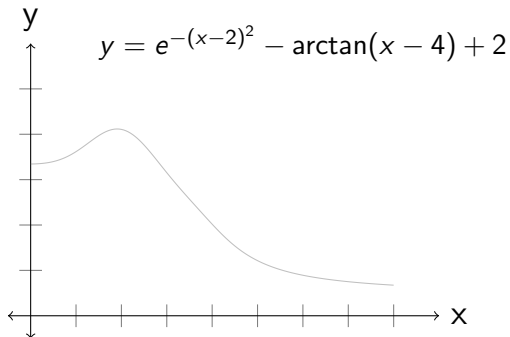
- Calc I: Derivatives
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- Calc III / Differential Equations: Vector Fields

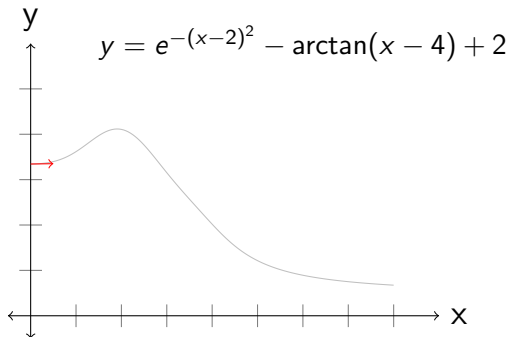
3 Models

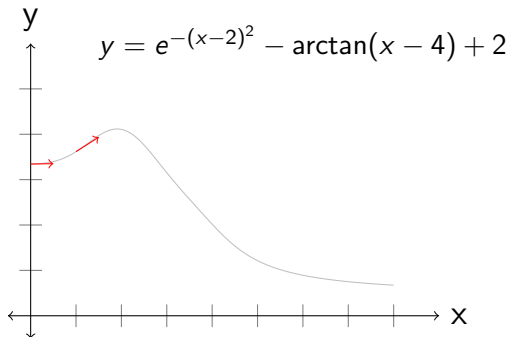
- FitzHugh-Nagumo
- Compartmental Epidemiology

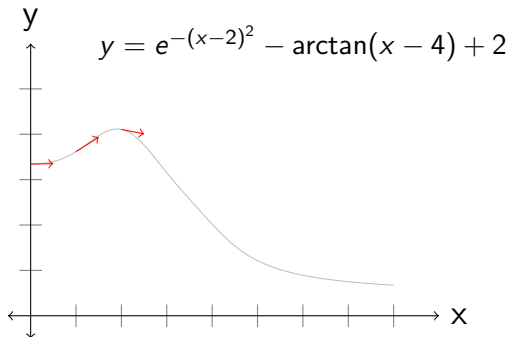


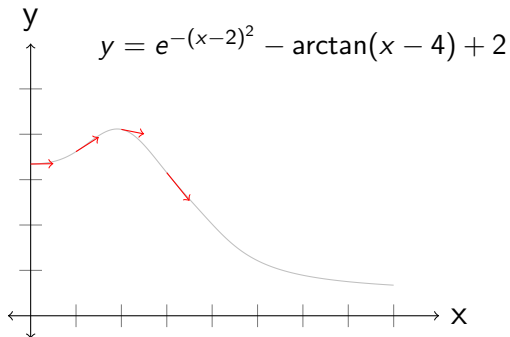


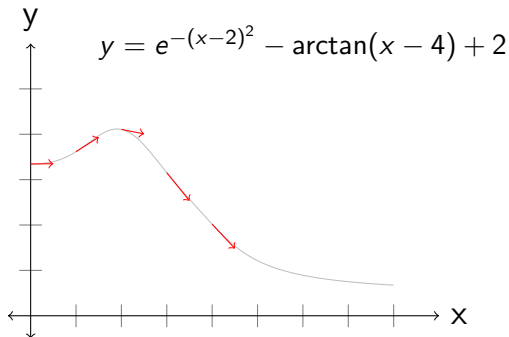


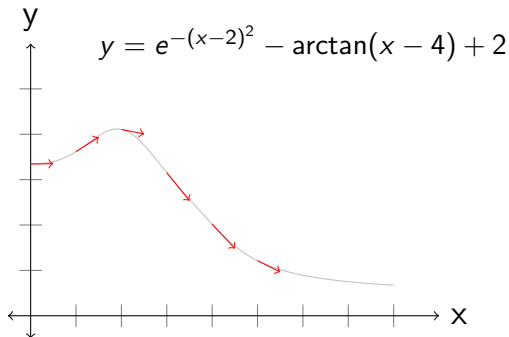


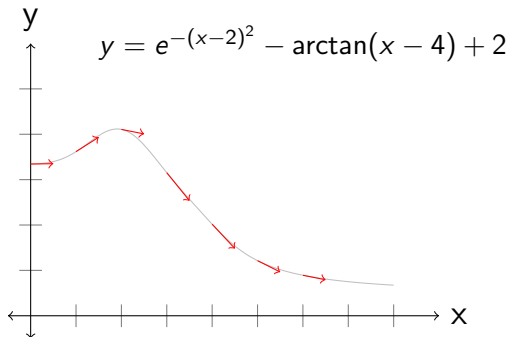


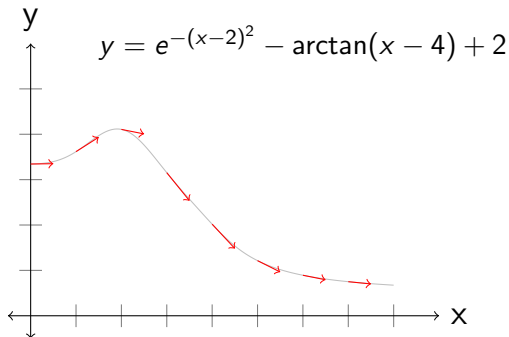


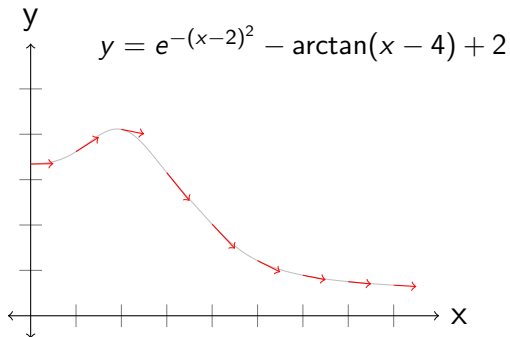


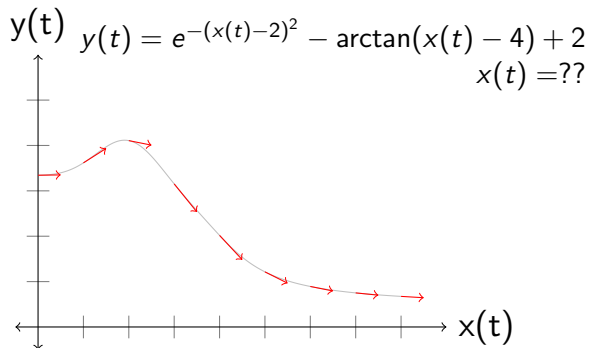


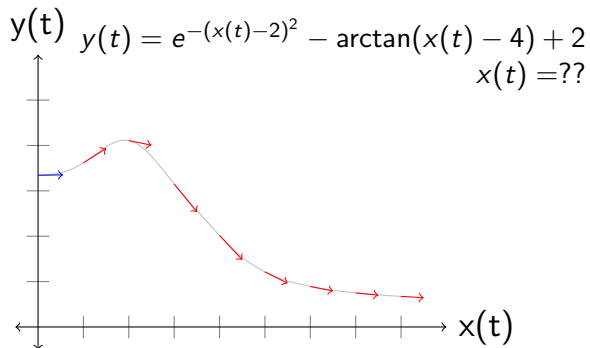






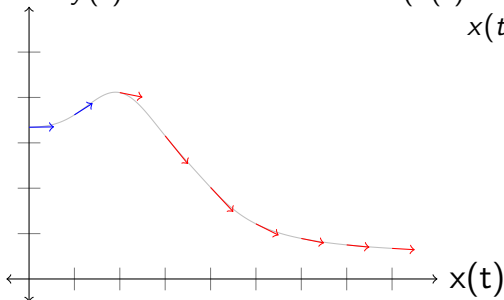




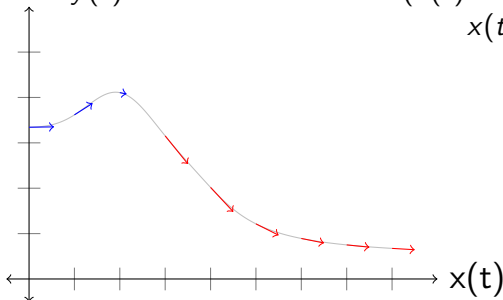


$$y(t) = e^{-(x(t)-2)^2} - \arctan(x(t) - 4) + 2$$

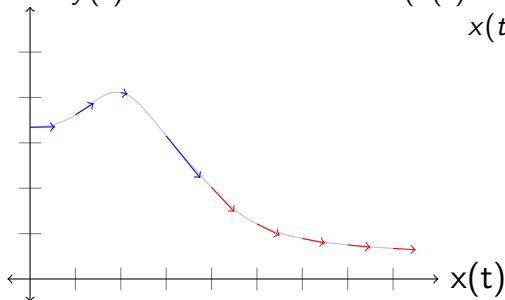
$$x(t) = ??$$



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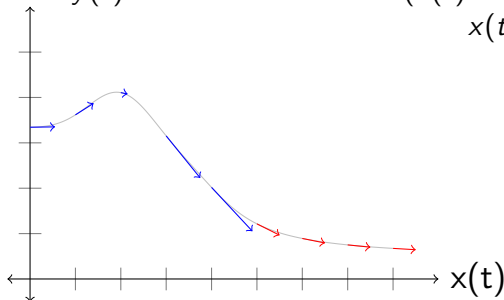


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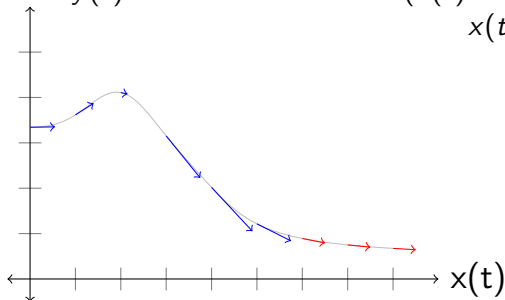
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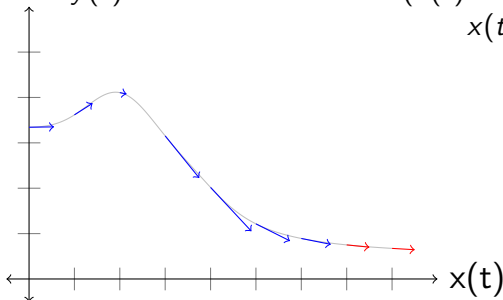
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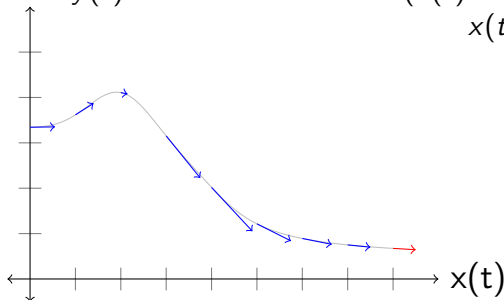
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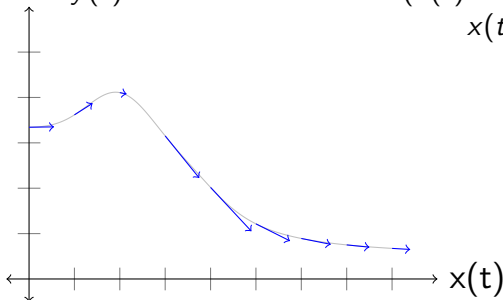
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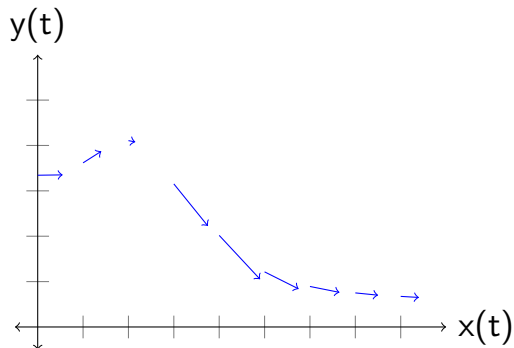
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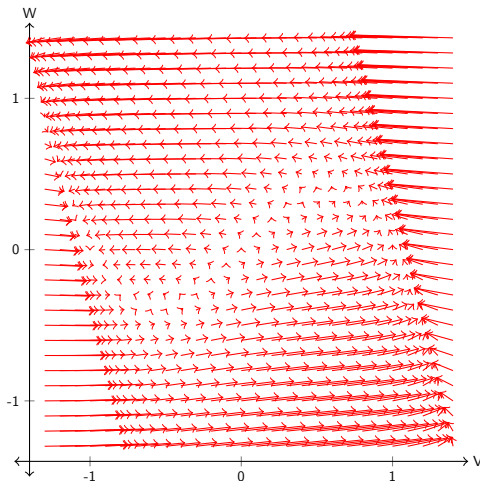


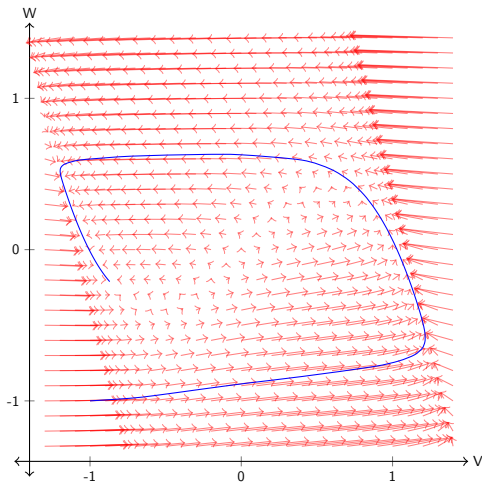
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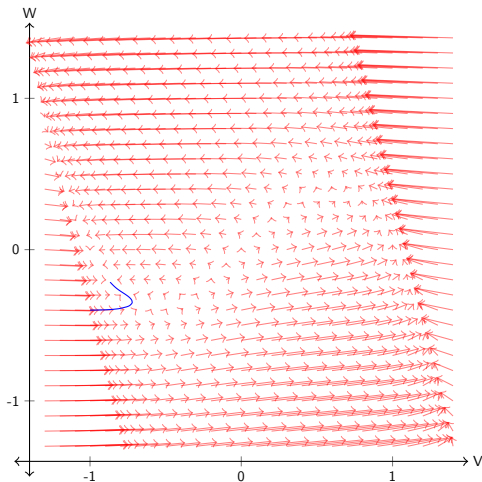
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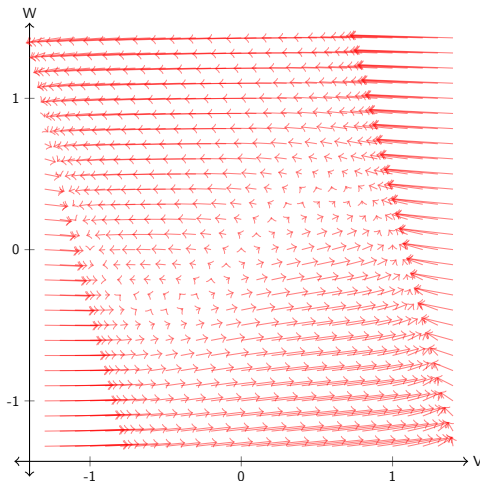


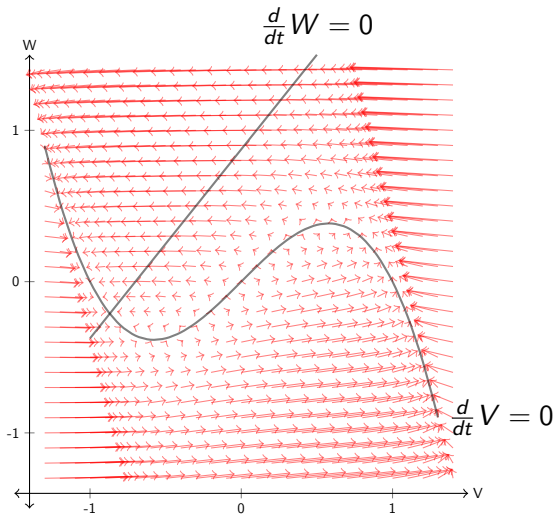


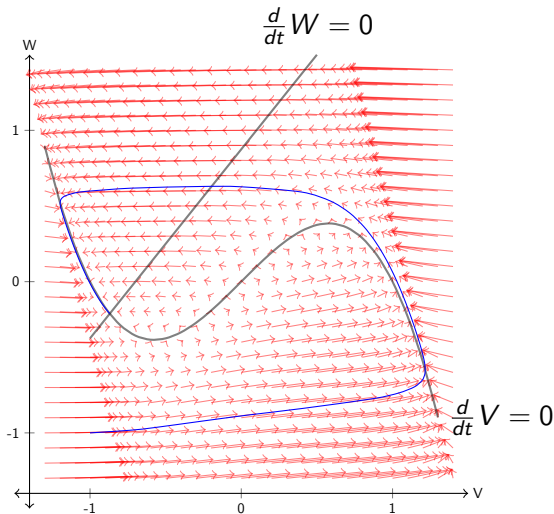


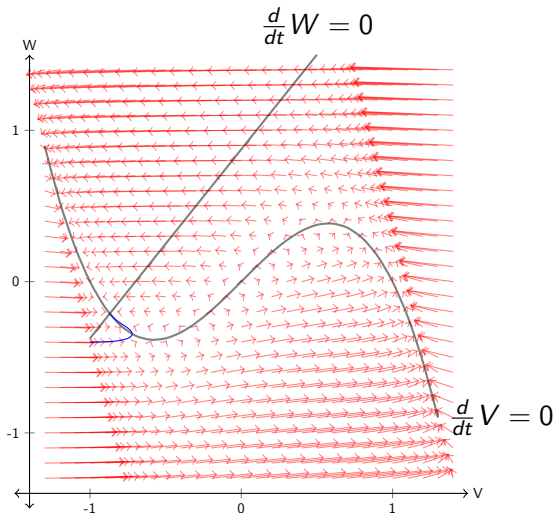


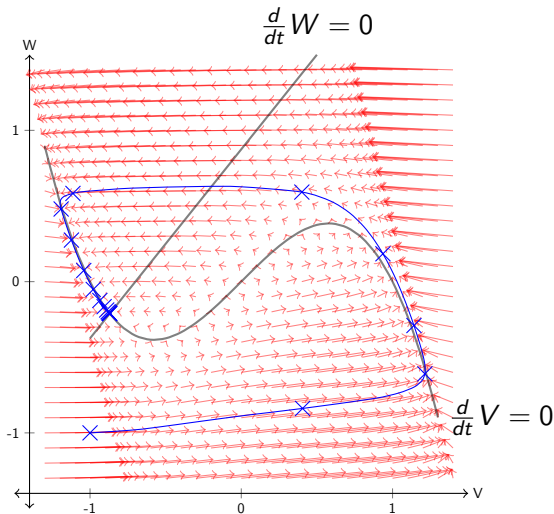








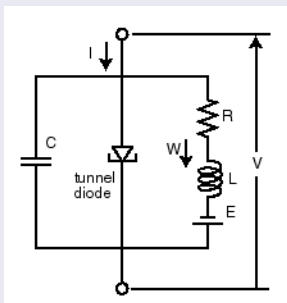






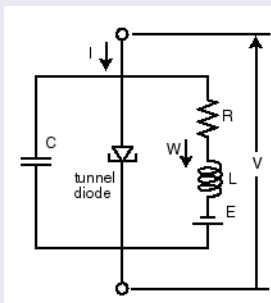
A Tale of Two Models

The Nagumo Tunnel-Diode Nerve Model



A Tale of Two Models

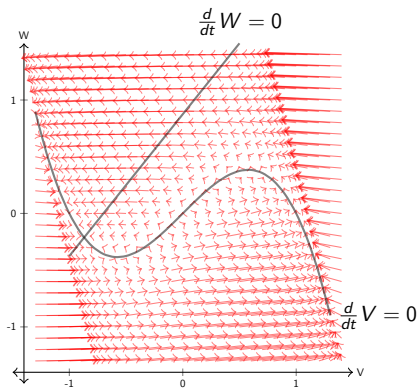
The Nagumo Tunnel-Diode Nerve Model



The FitzHugh Equations

$$\frac{d}{dt}V = V - V^3 - W - I$$

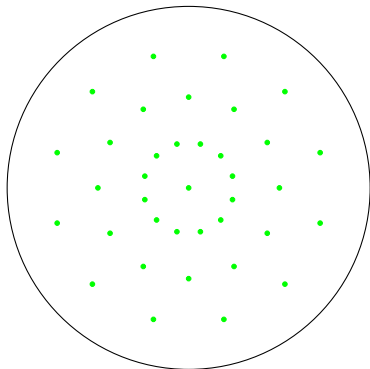
$$\frac{d}{dt}W = 0.08(V + 0.7 - 0.8W)$$



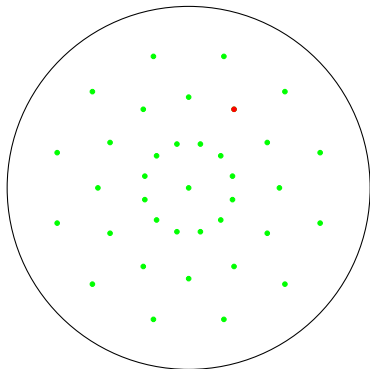
The FitzHugh Equations

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} V &= V - V^3 - W - I \\ \frac{d}{dt} W &= .08(V + .7 - .8W)\end{aligned}$$

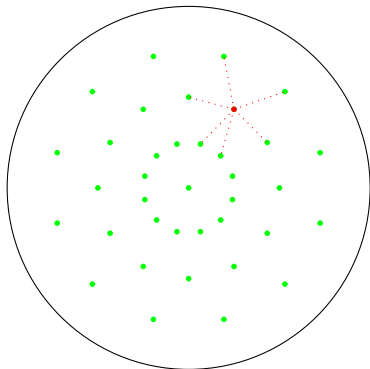
The Spread of Infection: The Idea



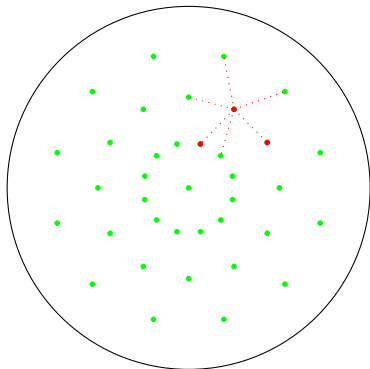
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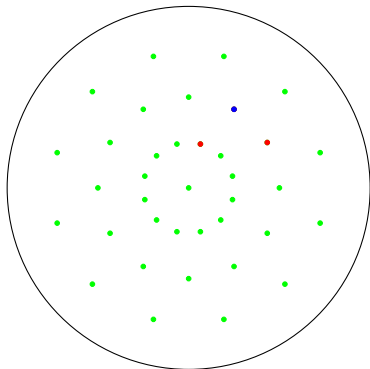
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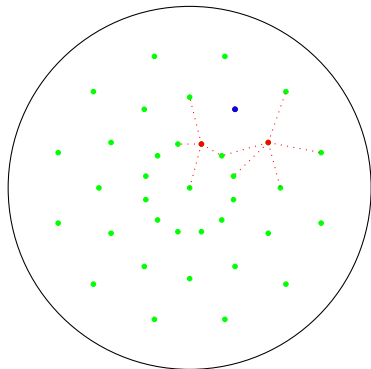
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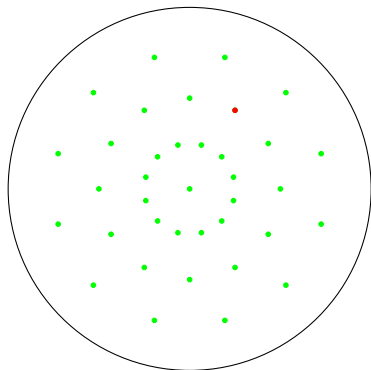
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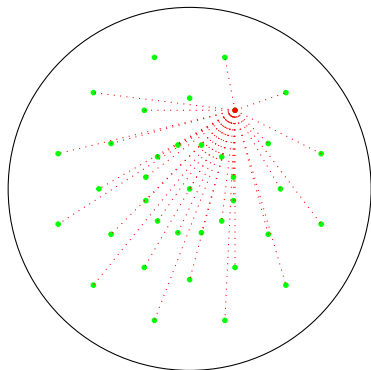
The Spread of Infection: The Idea



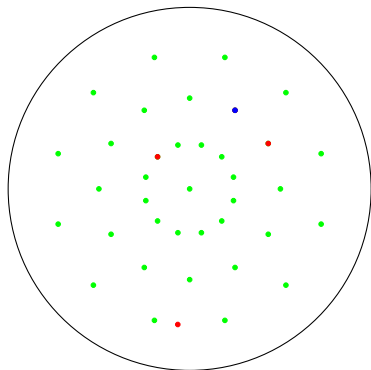
The Spread of Infection: The Model



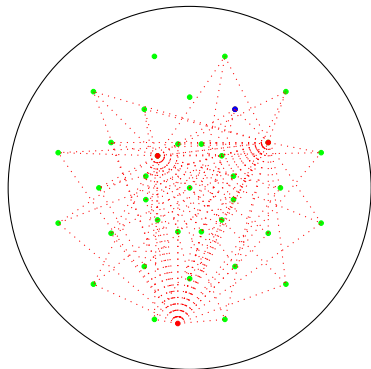
The Spread of Infection: The Model



The Spread of Infection: The Model



The Spread of Infection: The Model



Compartmental Epidemiology Model

Compartmental Epidemiology Model

Susceptible

Compartmental Epidemiology Model



Compartmental Epidemiology Model

S

Infected

Compartmental Epidemiology Model

S

I

Compartmental Epidemiology Model

S

I

Removed

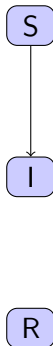
Compartmental Epidemiology Model

S

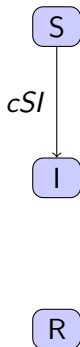
I

R

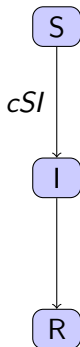
Compartmental Epidemiology Model



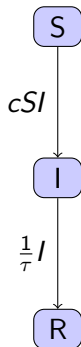
Compartmental Epidemiology Model



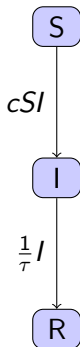
Compartmental Epidemiology Model



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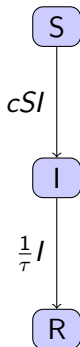
The SIR Model

$$\frac{d}{dt}S =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}I =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}R =$$

Compartmental Epidemiology Model



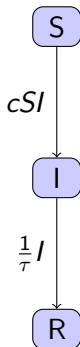
The SIR Model

$$\frac{d}{dt}S = -cSI$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}I = cSI$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}R =$$

Compartmental Epidemiology Model



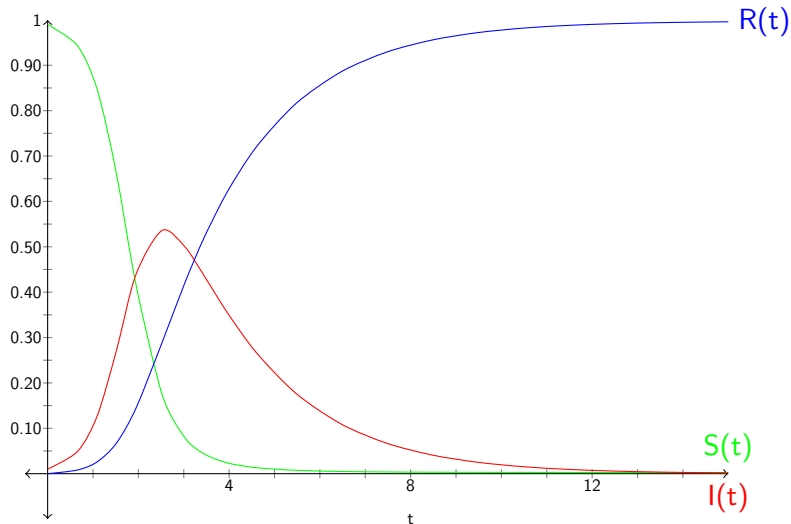
The SIR Model

$$\frac{d}{dt}S = -cSI$$

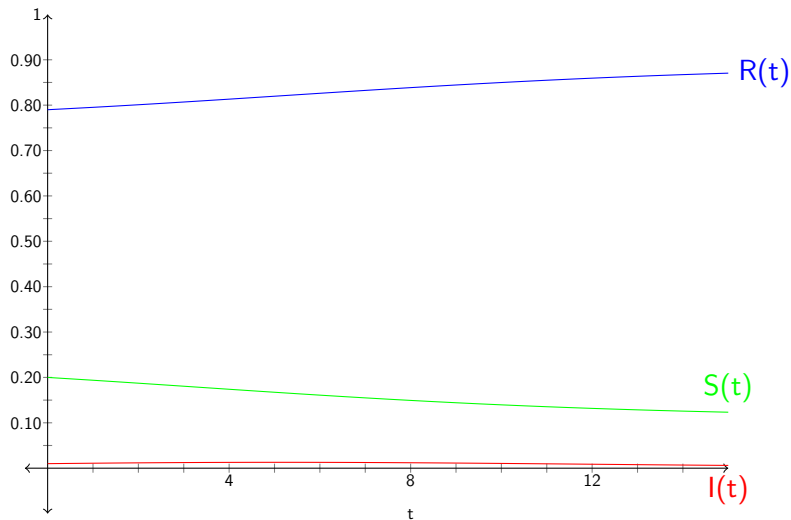
$$\frac{d}{dt}I = cSI - \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}R = \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

An SIR Example: A Pandemic Outbreak



An SIR Example: Herd Immunity



The SIR Model

$$\frac{d}{dt}S = -cSI$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}I = cSI - \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}R = \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

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After Some Math Magic:

The Basic Reproductive
Number is given $R_0 = c\tau$.

The SIR Model

$$\frac{d}{dt}S = -cSI$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}I = cSI - \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}R = \frac{1}{\tau}I$$

After Some Math Magic:

The Basic Reproductive Number is given $R_0 = c\tau$.

If $R_0 < \frac{1}{S(0)}$, then $\frac{d}{dt}I(0) < 0$, so we avoid a pandemic.

If $R_0 > \frac{1}{S(0)}$, then $\frac{d}{dt}I(0) > 0$, so we have a bad time.

Pros and Cons of Compartmental Models

Pros:

- Easily adapted to many different situations.

Cons:

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- Computationally inexpensive.

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- Easily adapted to many different situations.
- Computationally inexpensive.
- Mathematical framework provides strong analysis.

Cons:

- The *Mass Action* mixing assumptions.
- Probabilities assumed to be exponential.
- Focus on the whole, not the individual

Images used:

- Landscape: <http://abstrusegoose.com/211>
- Airplane:
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/34/DieCastModelsWIKI1.jpg/220px-DieCastModelsWIKI1.jpg>
- Nagumo Circuit:
http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/FitzHugh-Nagumo_model
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- Fast Depolarization: http://www.scholarpedia.org/w/images/3/30/FitzHugh_accommodation.gif

YOU!

Thanks for having me!
Thanks for coming!