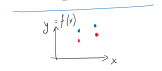


input  $\rightarrow$  Model  $\rightarrow$  output



Temperature

$$T = T(x, y, z, t)$$

↑  
dependent var

x, y, z, t  
independent var

$$x_{n+1} = r x_n (1 - x_n)$$

$$x_n \in [0, 1]$$

$$x_n \ll 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} = r x_n - r x_n^2$$

$$\approx r x_n$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + r x_n (1 - x_n)$$

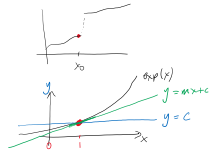
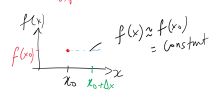
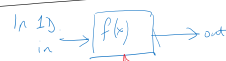
Fixed points

$$\text{when } x_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_n + r x_n (1 - x_n) = x_n$$

$$\Rightarrow r x_n (1 - x_n) = 0$$

$$\text{[assume } r > 0] \Rightarrow x_n = 0 \text{ or } x_n = 1$$



Want to find a function

$$y = y(t)$$

↑  
dependent var

t is the indep var

Form of an ODE

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{dy}{dt} = y' = \exp(t)$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dt} = y$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} = t + y^2$$

General form

$$F(t, y, y', y'') = 0$$

1st order problem can be written

$$y' = f(t, y)$$

Given. Find  $y(t)$

Taylor series provides an approx

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t f(t_n, y_n)$$

Forward Euler  
Explicit Euler.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(y) = t + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{t+C_1}$$

$$= e^t C_2$$

↑  
Constant of integration

$$\text{I.C. } 1 = y(0) = C_2 e^0$$

$$= C_2$$

$$\therefore y(t) = e^t$$