

# Комп'ютерне моделювання задач прикладної математики

Однорідні стохастичні системи.

Потенціальні системи

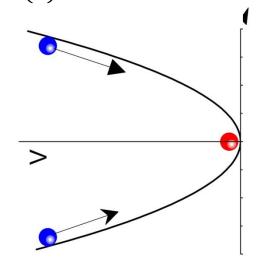
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x), \qquad f(x) = -\frac{dV}{dx}, \qquad x(0) = x_0$$

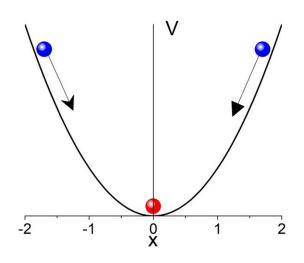
Стаціонарні стани

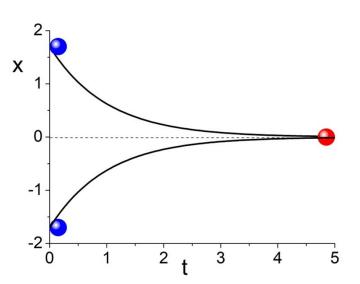
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = 0$$

Приклад:

$$V(x) = x^2$$

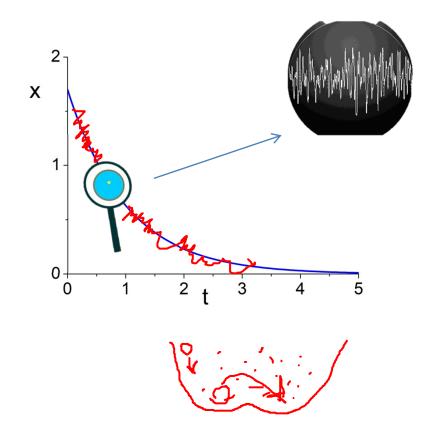


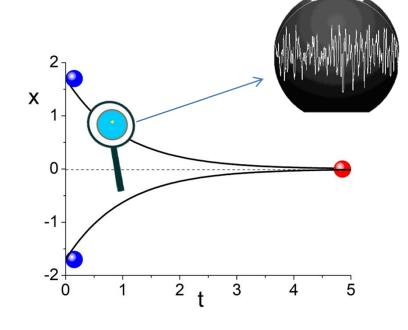


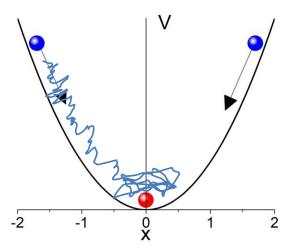


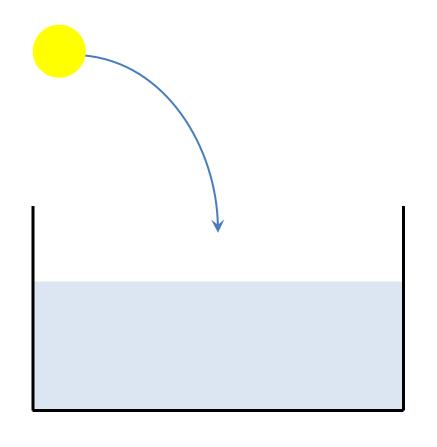
Однорідні системи

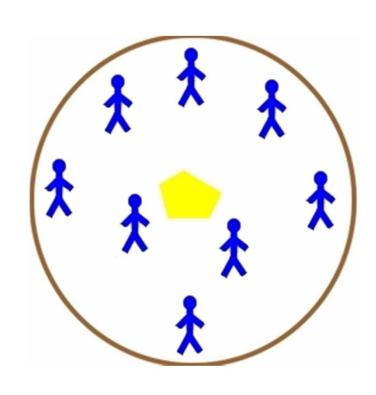
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$$

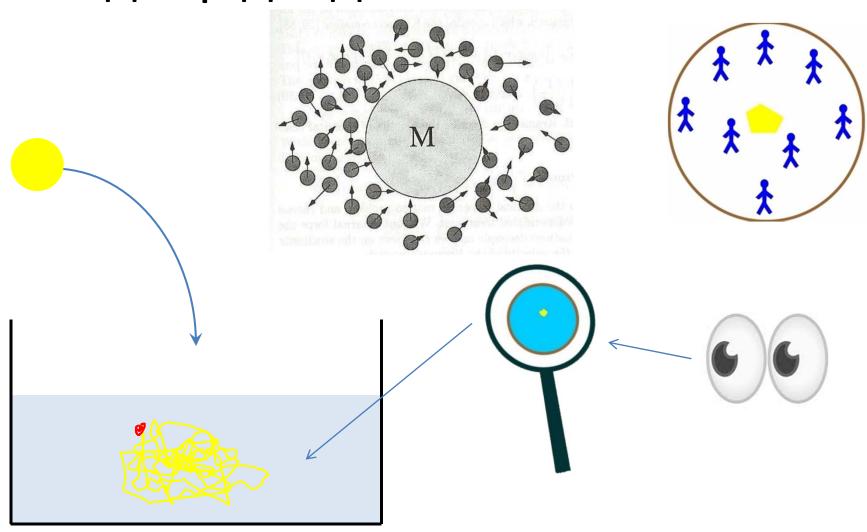


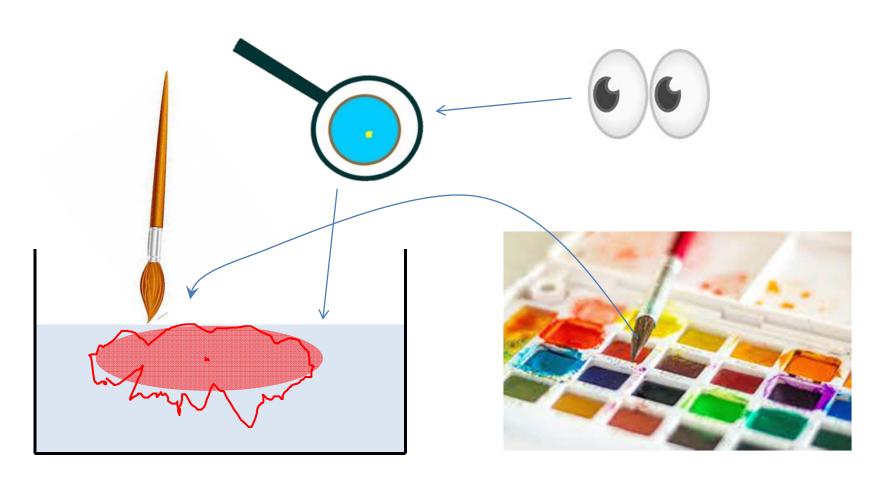


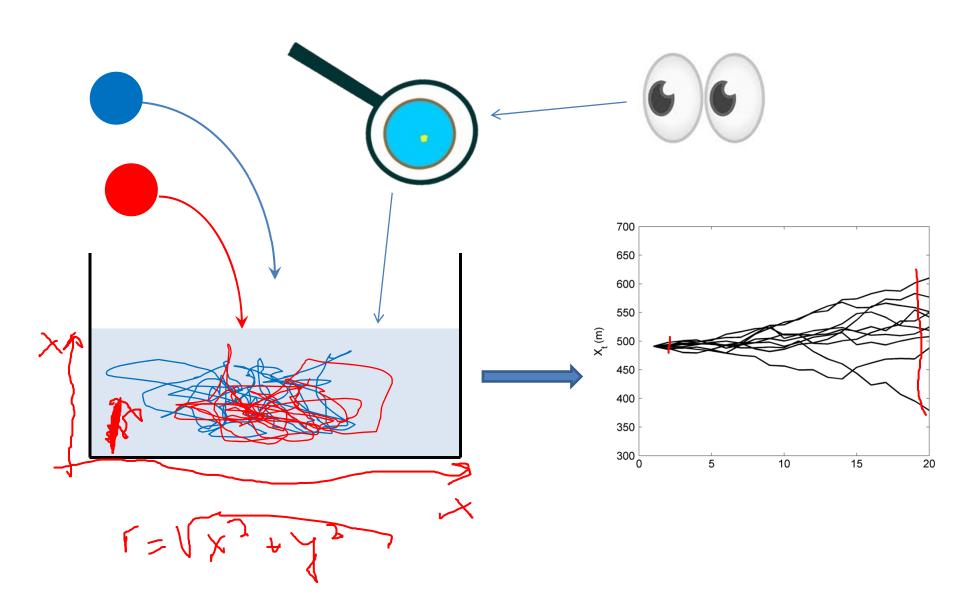




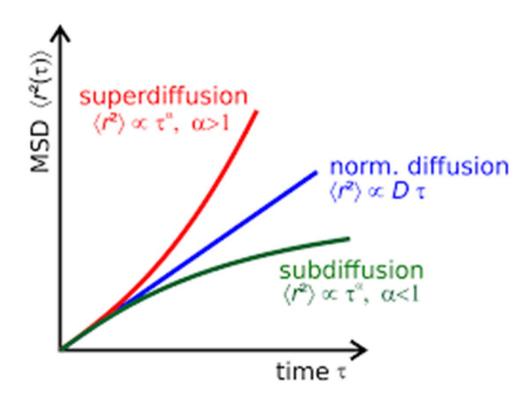


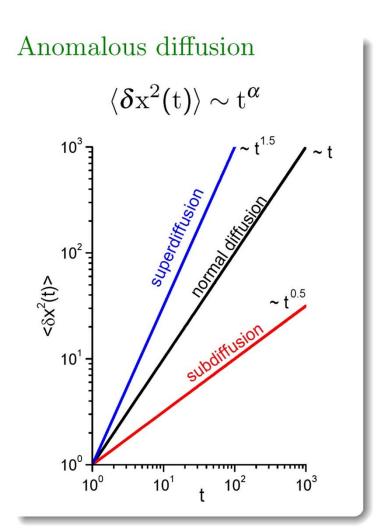






Дисперсія (MSD) 
$$\langle (\delta x)^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$





### Рівняння Ланжевена

#### Langevin approach

#### Normal diffusion case

The original Langevin equation<sup>a</sup> describing Brownian motion

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + f(x) + \xi(t).$$

Term  $\xi(t)$  is a Gaussian white noise with

$$\langle \xi_{i}(t) \xi_{j}(t') \rangle = 2 \gamma k_{B} T \delta(t - t')$$

according to fluctuation-dissipation relation<sup>b</sup>.



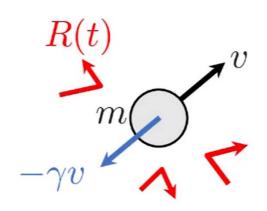
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>P.Langevin. "On the Theory of Brownian Motion". C.R.Acad.Sci. (Paris) 146, 530 (1908)

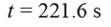
### Рівняння Ланжевена

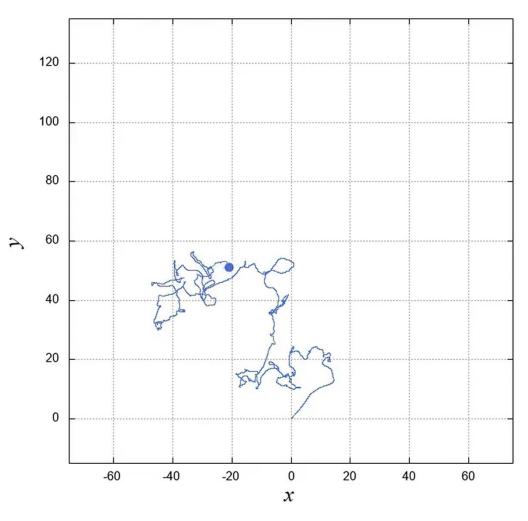
#### Langevin equation

$$mrac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\gamma v + R(t)$$

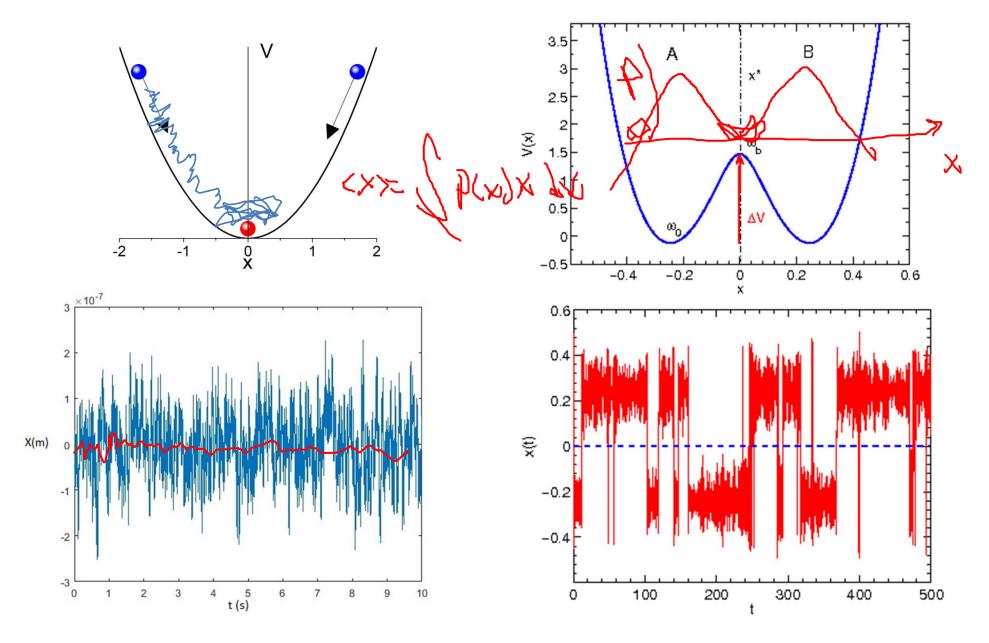
Friction Random force force white Gaussian noise



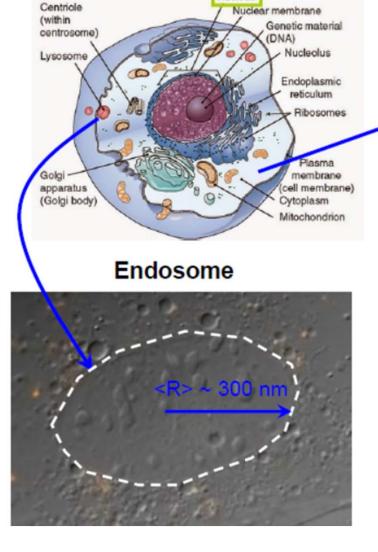




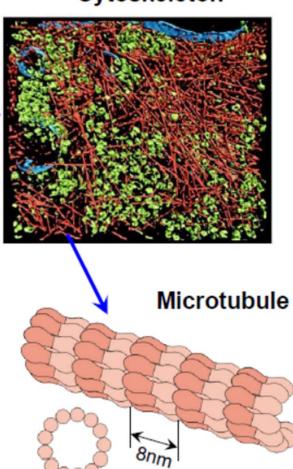
### Рівняння Ланжевена



#### **Living Cell**

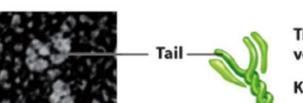


#### Cytoskeleton



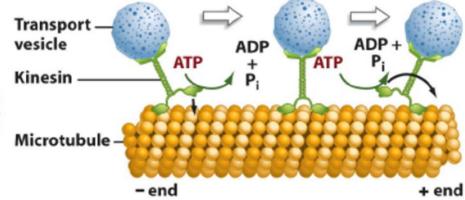
Construction of Microtubules from α & β Tubulins

#### Structure of kinesin



Stalk

Kinesin "walks" along a microtubule track.

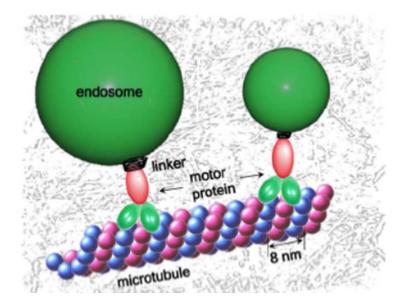


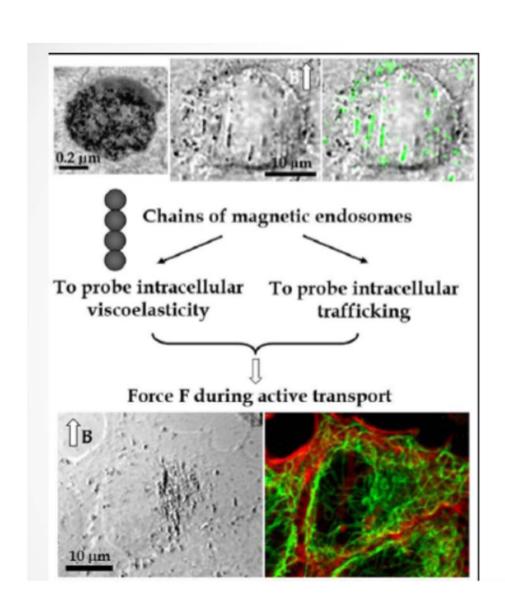
Head —

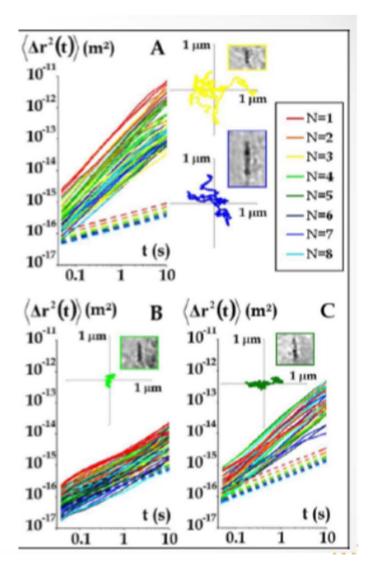
Amount of energy released from hydrolysis of ATP

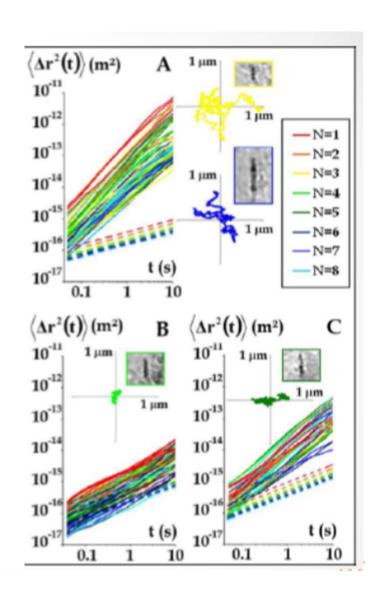
$$ATP + H_2O \rightarrow ADP + Pi$$

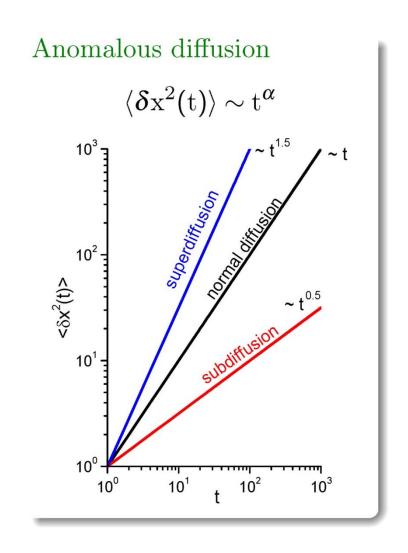
$$\Delta G = -30.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$











# Дякую за увагу