# Univariate nonlinear discrete-time models

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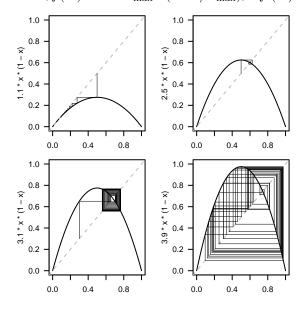
## Logistic model

Impose bounds on an otherwise ridiculous growth process. Begin with the geometric difference equation, N(t+1)-N(t)=RN(t). Set R equal to a decreasing linear function of N(t) with x-intercept,  $N_{\max}$ , and y-intercept  $R_{\max}$ . This yields the logistic difference equation,  $N(t+1)-N(t)=R_{\max}N(1-N(t)/N_{\max})$ ; can set  $N_{\max}=1$  (non-dimensionalization). Fixed points:  $N(t+1)-N(t)=0=RN*(1-N*/N_{\max})$  has two solutions, N\*=0 and N\*=K.

### Stability

The geometric recurrsion, N(t+1) = f(N(t)) = RN(t), is stable at the fixed point N\* = 0, whenever |R| < 1. For general scalar function, f, and fixed point N\*, this criterion becomes |f'(N\*)| < 1, where f'(N) is the first derivative of f with respect to N. Note that this is a true generalization because f'(N) = R for the geometric model.

The derivative of the function defining the logistic recurrsion,  $f(N) = N + R_{\text{max}}N(1-N/N_{\text{max}})$ , is f'(N) =



### Alternative parameterizations

An ecologist or other normal person might choose to parameterize the discrete logistic model as above. A mathematician would choose x(t+1) = Rx(1-x). The mathematician has chosen  $R = r/K \to K = 1 - 1/R$ . Mathematically equivalent parameterizations often have quite different meanings (or statistical properties), as well as cultural connotations. Get used to it.

#### More nonlinear models

Other 1-D discrete nonlinear models: Ricker model ( $N = rNe^{-bN}$ ); population genetics; approximations of continuous models. Epidemic models (SI) (equivalent to discrete logistic).

$$S(t+1) = m(N-S) - bSI + gI$$

$$= m(N-S) - bS(N-S) + g(N-S)$$

$$= m(1-S) - bS(1-S) + g(1-S)$$

$$= mI - bI(1-I) + gI$$

$$= (m+g-b)I + bI^{2}$$
(1)

$$N(t+1) = N + rN(1 - N/K)$$

$$= (1+r)N - (r/K)N^{2}$$

$$= (1+r)N - rN^{2}$$
(2)

Graphical approaches, continued: *Allee effects*. Bistability, multiple stable states.