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Library Imports

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

За

Logistic Growth Differential Equation: $rac{dP}{dt} = rP\left(1 - rac{P}{K}
ight)$

Where:

P(t) is the population at time t.

r is the growth rate.

K is the carrying capacity of the environment.

Exact Solution for Logistic Growth: $P(t) = rac{KP_0e^{rt}}{K + P_0(e^{rt} - 1)}$

Where:

 P_0 is the initial population.

Alt text

https://www.khanacademy.org/science/ap-biology/ecology-ap/population-ecology-ap/a/exponential-logistic-growth

```
In []: def logistic_growth(t, P, r, K):
    """
    Computes the logistic growth value.
    t: time
    P: current population
    r: growth rate
    K: carrying capacity
    """
    return r * P * (1 - P / K)

def exact_solution(t, P0, r, K):
    """
    Computes the exact solution for logistic growth.
    t: time
    P0: initial population
    r: growth rate
    K: carrying capacity
    """
    return (K * P0 * np.exp(r * t)) / (K + P0 * (np.exp(r * t) - 1))

def predictor_corrector(y0, t0, h, N, r, K):
    """
```

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```
y0: initial value
            t0: initial time
            h: step size
            N: number of steps
            r: growth rate
            K: carrying capacity
            # Initialize lists to store time and population values
            t = [t0]
            P = [y0]
            # Bootstrap using 4th order Runge-Kutta for the first step
            for i in range(1):
                k1 = h * logistic growth(t[-1], P[-1], r, K)
                k2 = h * logistic_growth(t[-1] + 0.5 * h, P[-1] + 0.5 * k1, r, K)
                k3 = h * logistic_growth(t[-1] + 0.5 * h, P[-1] + 0.5 * k2, r, K)
                k4 = h * logistic_growth(t[-1] + h, P[-1] + k3, r, K)
                P.append(P[-1] + (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4) / 6)
                t.append(t[-1] + h)
            # Iterate using the Predictor-Corrector method
            for i in range(1, N):
                # Predictor
                P_{predict} = P[-1] + h * (1.5 * logistic_growth(t[-1], P[-1], r, K) - 0.5 *
                t_predict = t[-1] + h
                # Corrector
                P_{correct} = P[-1] + h/2 * (logistic_growth(t[-1], P[-1], r, K) + logistic_g
                P.append(P correct)
                t.append(t_predict)
            return t, P
        # Parameters
        t0 = 0.0 # Initial time
        P0 = 10.0 # Initial population
        h = 0.1 # Step size
        N = 100 # Number of steps
        r = 1 # Growth rate --> not even bunnies are this good. This is more like yeast:)
        K = 1000 # Carrying capacity
        t_vals, P_vals = predictor_corrector(P0, t0, h, N, r, K)
In [ ]: # Visualization
        plt.plot(t vals, P vals, label="Predictor-Corrector")
        plt.plot(t_vals, [exact_solution(t, P0, r, K) for t in t_vals], '--', label="Exact
        plt.xlabel('Time (t)')
        plt.ylabel('Population (P)')
        plt.legend()
        plt.title("Logistic Growth")
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.show()
```

Uses the Predictor-Corrector method to approximate the solution of the logistic

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