

FALL 2025

MEETING #3

Computational Modeling in Engineering and the Sciences

Agenda

- Discussion of Baigent Lotka-Volterra Dynamics and Runge-Kutta
- Introduction to multidimensional ODEs
- Demo: SEIR and Lotka-Volterra

Assignment: (Lightly) read Jah - Multiple Object Space Surveillance. Review Newton's and Kepler's laws. We'll discuss next week.





Discussion of Baigent - Lotka-Volterra Dynamics





- ordinary differential equation: a differential equation with only one independent variable
- Introducing the IVP:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(u, t)$$

$$u(t_0) = u_0$$

$$u(t) = ?$$



- system of ordinary differential equations: a set of differential equations with only one independent variable
- Introducing the IVP:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = f(\mathbf{u}, t)$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t_0) = \mathbf{u}_0$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = ?$$



- linear system of ordinary differential equations: writable as a matrix equation
- Exact solution
- Linearization in a small region to understand behavior

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t_0) = \mathbf{u}_0$$
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = ?$$



• stiff ordinary differential equations: difficult to solve without a tiny step size

$$egin{aligned} & A \stackrel{0.04}{\longrightarrow} B \ & B + B \stackrel{3 \cdot 10^7}{\longrightarrow} C + B \ & B + C \stackrel{1 \cdot 10^4}{\longrightarrow} A + C \ & \dot{x} = -0.04x + 10^4 y \cdot z \ & \dot{y} = 0.04x - 10^4 y \cdot z - 3 \cdot 10^7 y^2 \ & \dot{z} = 3 \cdot 10^7 y^2 \end{aligned}$$



Demo: SEIR and Lotka-Volterra

- Get in groups. Complete the my_integrators.py module, and use it to solve the SEIR and Lotka-Volterra systems of ODE's.
- Bonus tasks:
 - Compare against the exact solution for Lotka-Volterra, which is defined implicitly.
 - Generate phase plots.
 - Try using implicit or high-order solvers, e.g. from scipy.