

## 1.1 Logistic Model for Population Growth

Define  $p(t) > 0$  as the population of a particular species with respect to time  $t$ .

Define  $b$  as the birth rate. We assume  $b = b_0$  is constant

Define  $d$  as the death rate. We assume  $d$  is **not** a constant:

$$d(t) = d_0 + d_1 p(t)$$

where  $d_0, d_1 > 0$  are both constants.

Define our model as

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = (b - d)p \tag{1.1}$$

$$= (b_0 - d_0)p - d_1 p^2 \tag{1.2}$$

Define  $r = (b_0 - d_0) > 0$  as the growth rate.

Lastly, define  $k$  as the carrying capacity of the system:

$$k = \frac{b_0 - d_0}{d_1}$$

From this, we have the following DE:

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = rp \left(1 - \frac{p}{k}\right)$$

### 1.1.1 Qualitative analysis

We first observe two things:

1.  $\frac{dp}{dt} > 0 \implies 0 < p < k$
2.  $\frac{dp}{dt} < 0 \implies p > k$

We also see that the equilibrium solution occurs when  $\frac{dp}{dt} = 0 \implies p = k$ .

Now let's solve our DE.

### 1.1.2 Solving our DE

It's a separable DE.

$$\int \frac{dp}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{p \left(1 - \frac{p}{k}\right)} dt = \int r dt \tag{1.3}$$

$$\int \frac{k}{p(k - p)} dp = \int r dt \tag{1.4}$$

### Aside

We integrate the left-hand side by partial fractions:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{k}{p(k-p)} &= \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{k-p} = \frac{Ak - Ap + Bp}{p(k-p)} \\ &= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{k-p}\end{aligned}$$

Back to integrating:

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp + \int \frac{1}{k-p} dp = rt + c \quad (1.5)$$

$$\ln |p| - \ln |k-p| = rt + c \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left| \frac{p}{p-k} \right| = e^{rt+c} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\frac{p}{p-k} = c_2 e^{rt} \quad (\text{Let } c_2 = \pm e^c) \quad (1.8)$$

$$p = (p-k)c_2 e^{rt} \quad (1.9)$$

$$p = -\frac{kc_2 e^{rt}}{1 - c_2 e^{rt}} \quad (1.10)$$

$$p = \frac{kc_2 e^{rt}}{c_2 e^{rt} - 1} \quad (1.11)$$