

Question 1)

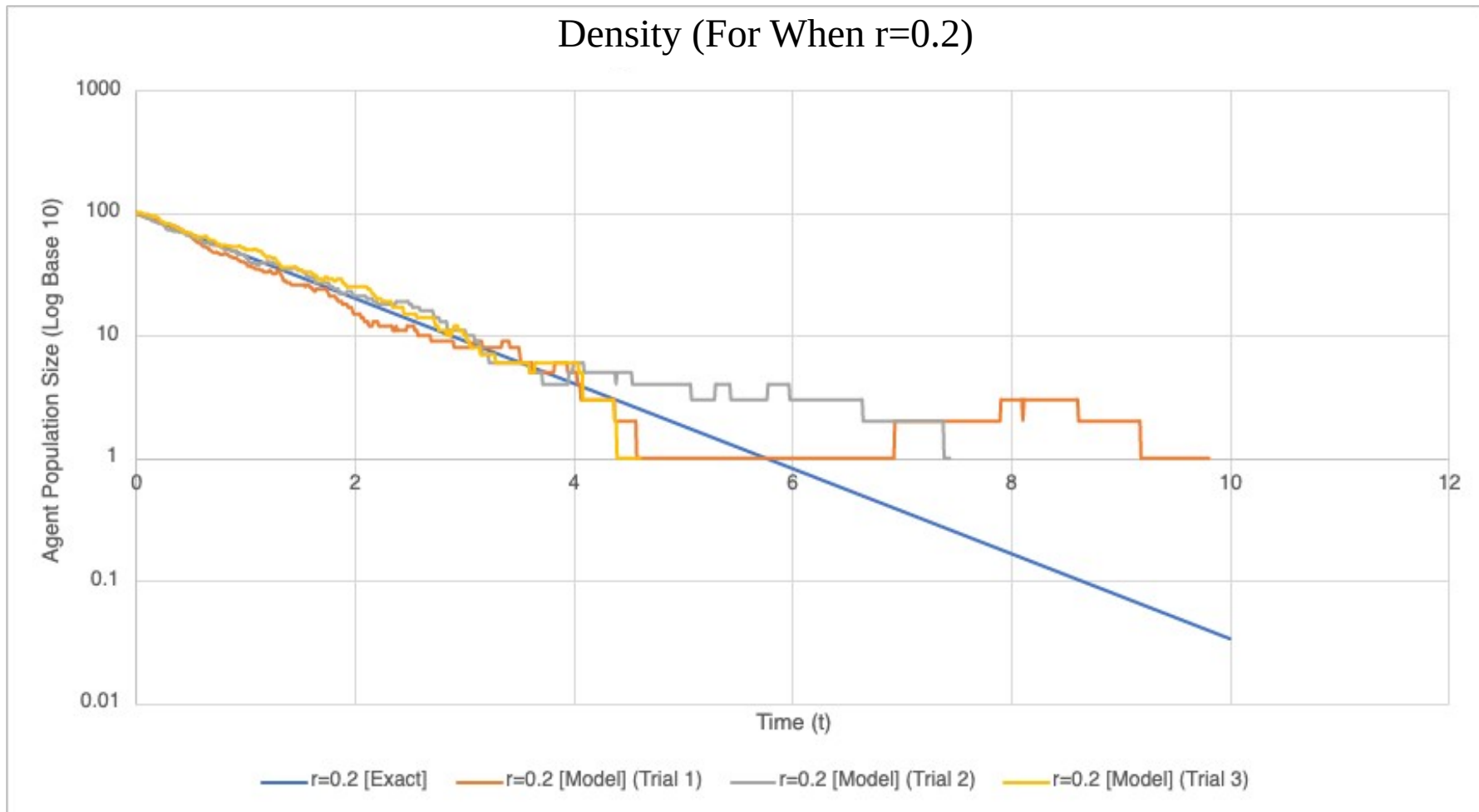


Figure 1: This graph represents the agent population for when $r=0.2$. In total, 3 trials are plotted on the graph in a logarithmic style.

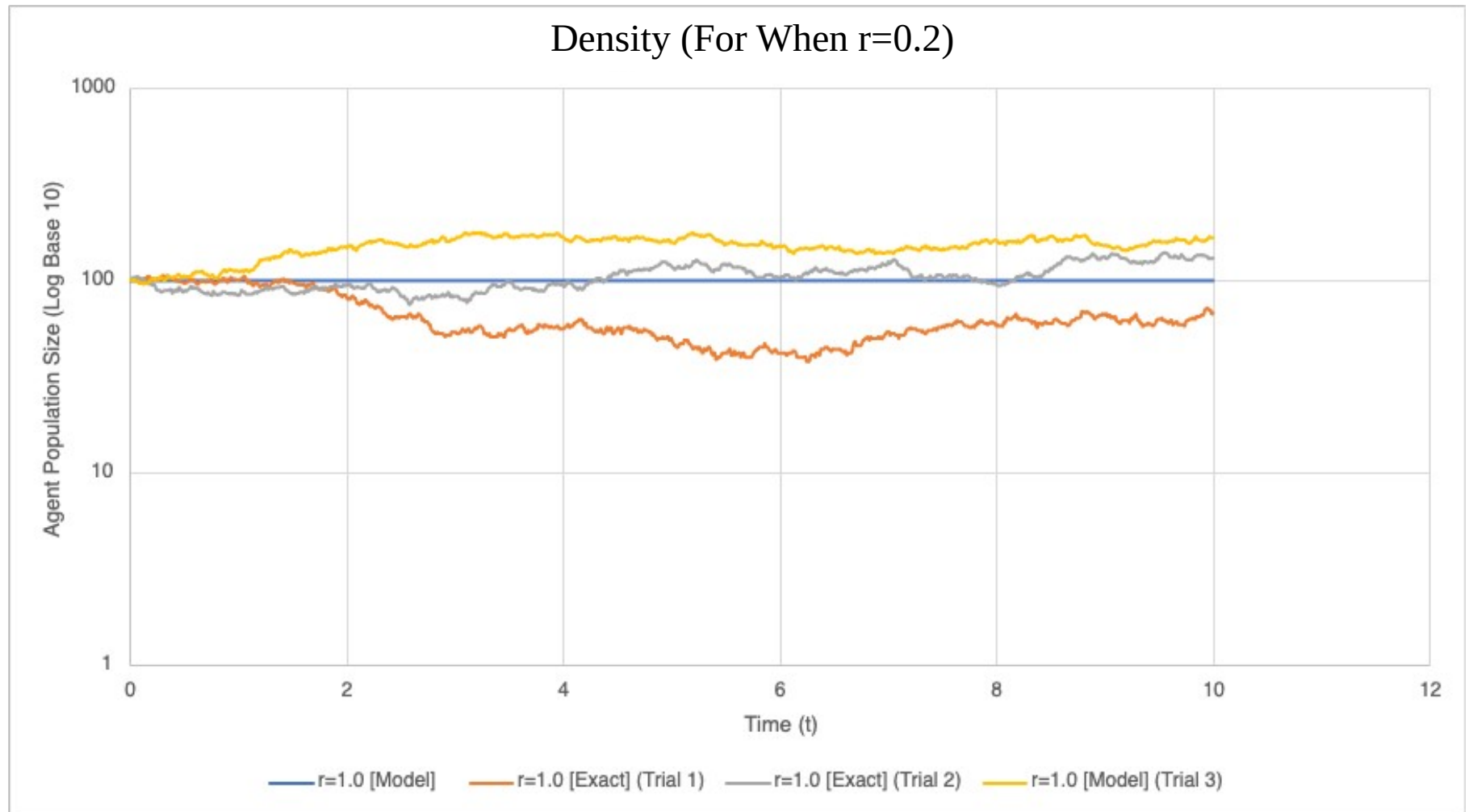


Figure 2: This graph represents the agent population for when $r=1.0$. In total, 3 trials are plotted on the graph in a logarithmic style.

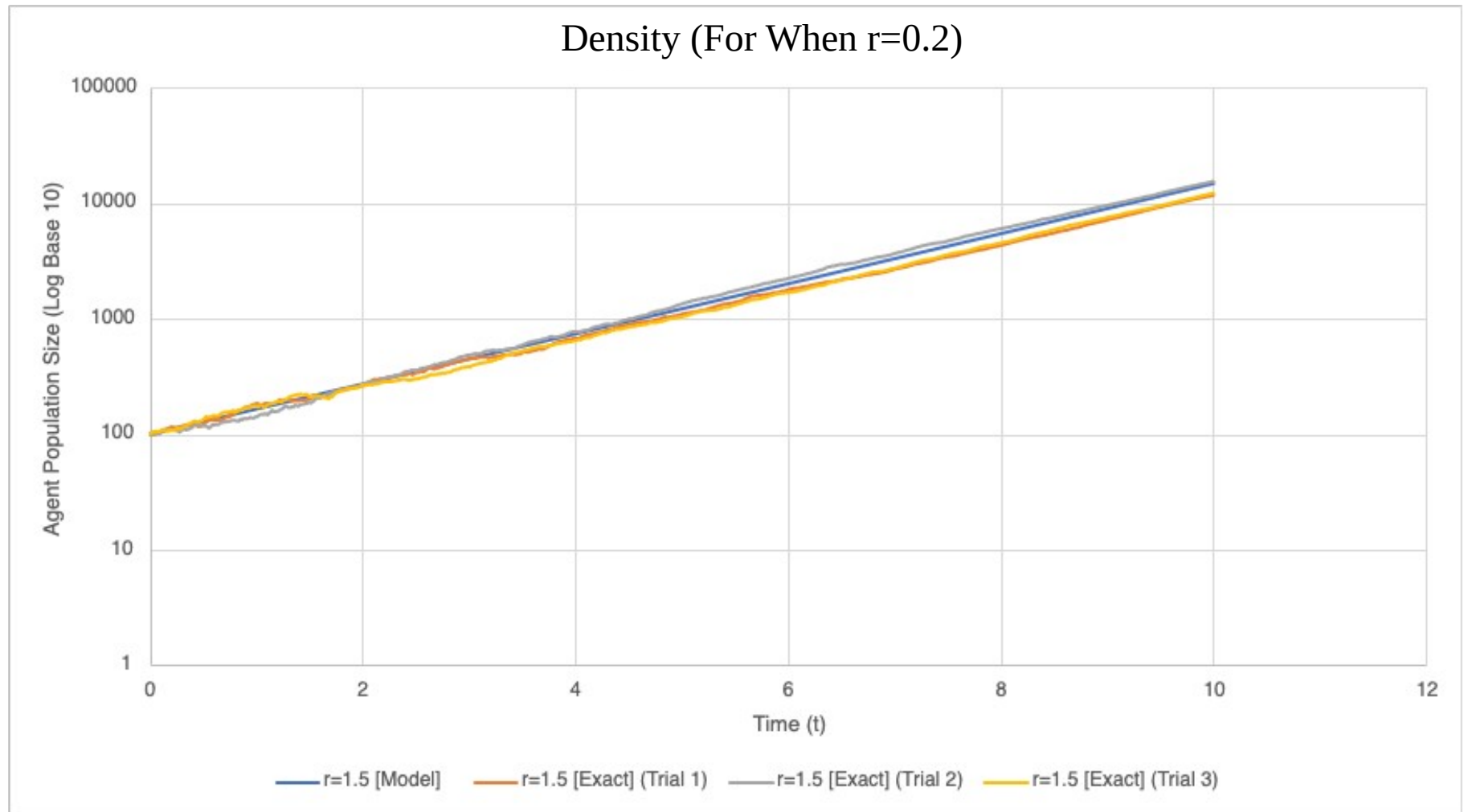


Figure 3: This graph represents the agent population for when $r=1.5$. In total, 3 trials are plotted on the graph in a logarithmic style.

Comment on these results and explain why the three runs for each value of r are slightly different.

The three runs for each value of " r " are slightly different due to a variety of factors. The most profound factor that leads to the variation in each trial run is due to the random-float function. This function generates a random value from 0 to " x ", where " x " is the upper bounds of the random number, inclusive. Even though results for this function are evenly/normally distributed, the intermediate output can extremely vary. For example, the trial runs for the log scale for when $r=1.0$ is not a straight line. Even though the exact lines are close to the model, there is lots of variation; some trials are above the model line and some trials are below the model line. This can be explained due to the nature of the random-float function. Simply put, this function is not true random - rather, it is pseudo-random. Hence, even when the " r " value is 1.0, the agent population can dip below 100 or exceed 100. The random-float function may generate multiple values that cause multiple agents (i.e. Cells) to die in succession. Likewise, the random-float function can generate values which causes multiple agents (i.e. Cells) to hatch in succession (i.e. One after another). Furthermore, the random-float function generates different values each time it is executed. Hence, each trial will have a different line/curve. Nonetheless, the end result is still the same for each value of " r ". If " r " is equal to 0, then the trials eventually converge or reach the model line. If " r " is less than 1.0, then the agent population dies out (eventually). If " r " is greater than 1.0, then the agent population increases in the upward direction.

Question 2)

Dr. Higgs went over this in lecture. I will be referring to his notes for the answer to this question. I give full credit to Dr. Higgs.

"Show that equation 2 is the same as equation 1"

i) Start with equation 1 and expand it:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left(1 - \frac{N}{N_{\max}} \right) - vN$$

$$= rN - \left[\left(rN \right) \left(\frac{N}{N_{\max}} \right) \right] - vN$$

$$= rN - \left(\frac{rN^2}{N_{\max}} \right) - vN$$

(eventually it will evaluate to...)

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = (r-v)N - \frac{rN^2}{N_{\max}}$$

ii) Expand equation 2:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = RN \left(1 - \frac{N}{K} \right)$$

$$= RN - \left(RN \right) \left(\frac{N}{K} \right)$$

$$= RN - \frac{RN^2}{K}$$

iii) Use the following equations to sub in values for ~~equation 2~~ equation 2:

$$R = r-v \quad \text{a)}$$

$$\frac{R}{K} = \frac{r}{N_{\max}} \quad \text{b)}$$

We will call this
our left hand side
(LHS)

(We will call this our
Right hand
(RHS) side)

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = RN - \frac{RN^2}{K}$$

$$\text{a)} \quad R = r-v$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = (r-v)N - \frac{RN^2}{K}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \frac{R}{K} = \frac{r}{N_{\max}}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = (r-v)N - \frac{rN^2}{N_{\max}}$$

$$\text{iv)} \therefore \underline{\underline{\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}}}$$

"Prove that it satisfies the differential equation for any value of C "

i) Before this question can be answered, we need to use the

following relation / rule:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dt} - u \frac{dv}{dt}}{v^2}$$

ii) Equation 2:

$$RN \left(1 - \frac{N}{K} \right)$$

$$= \frac{RK e^{Rt}}{(C + e^{Rt})} \left(1 - \frac{e^{Rt}}{C + e^{Rt}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{RK \cdot e^{Rt}}{(C + e^{Rt})^2}$$

(we will call this our LHS)

iii) Equation 3:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{1}{(C + e^{Rt})^2} \left((C + e^{Rt}) K e^{Rt} - K e^{Rt} \cdot R e^{Rt} \right)$$

(eventually evaluates to)

$$= \frac{RK \cdot e^{Rt}}{(C + e^{Rt})^2}$$

(we will call this our RHS)

$$\text{iv) } \therefore \underline{\underline{\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}}}$$

Question 3)

Note: The simulation was automatically terminated after 1000 ticks, similar to the *exp-growth* simulation. This was done to prevent an infinite simulation, which would cause the graph to extend far into the right side of the x-axis without presenting meaningful data; since populations are capped to the size of the lattice.

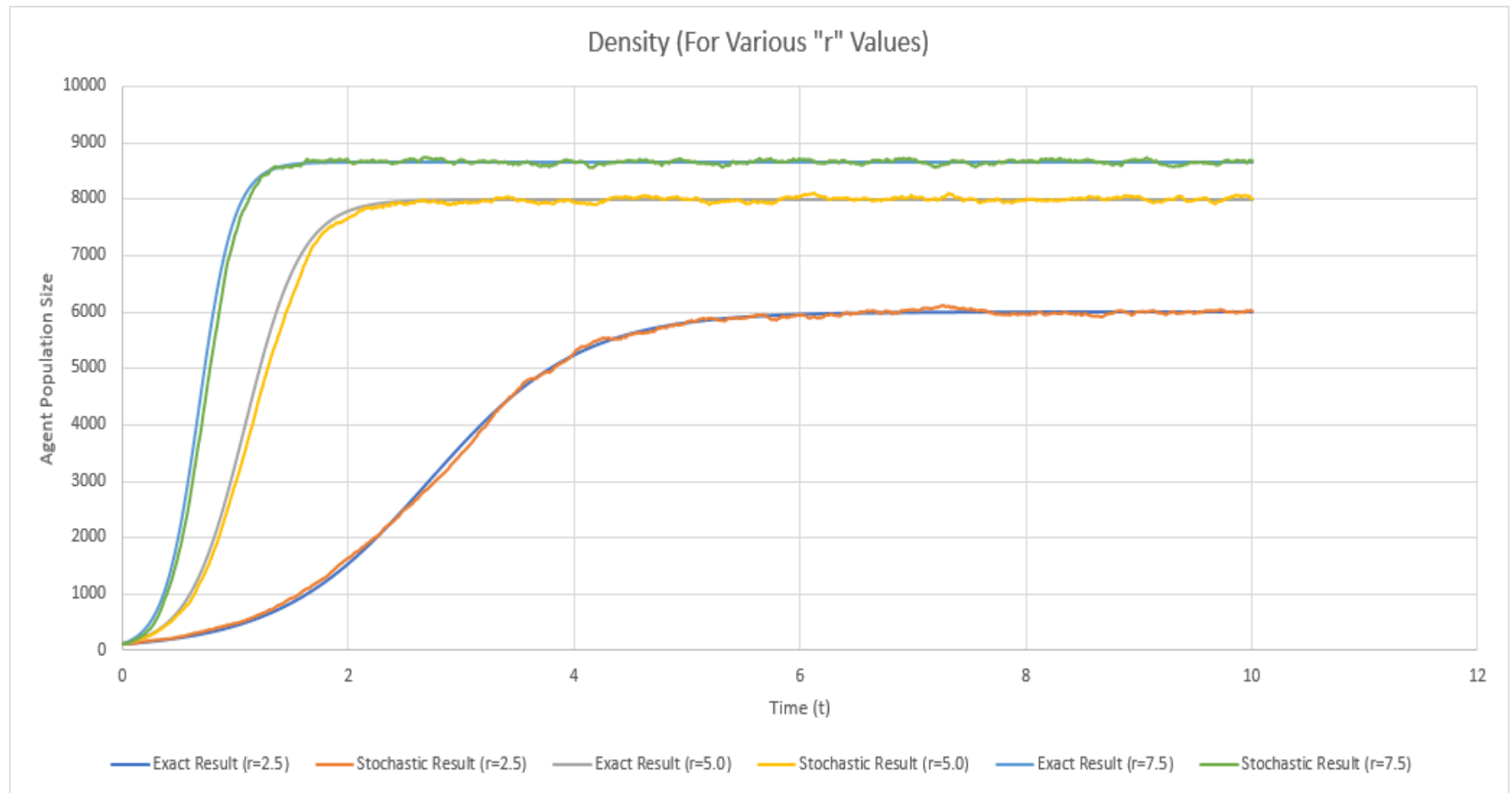


Figure 4: This graph represents the agent population for when $r=2.5$, 5.0 , and 7.5 . The stochastic result and exact result are plotted on this graph; please refer to the legend for more information. In total, there are 6 lines/curves.

Question 4)

There is a difference because in the spatial model, the turtles are restricted to hatching/sprouting near the parent (i.e. Neighbor). This limitation puts a severe cap on how many children a turtle/agent can have. On the other hand, in the logistic model, a turtle can have a child on any place on the lattice. This causes the population to explode because there is no limiting factor, other than the size of the lattice, which is the carrying capacity.

Question 5)

Question 6)