

CS 419 Homework 2

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2.1

The logistic growth model is defined as the following:

$$X' = rX(1 - \frac{X}{K}) \quad (1)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = rX(1 - \frac{X}{K}) \quad (2)$$

We can rewrite this equation by seperating the r and X.

$$r dt = \frac{dX}{X(1 - X/K)} \quad (3)$$

Before we can integrate, we need to fix the right side of the equation. We take the dX out, and use A and B as constants.

$$\frac{A}{P} + \frac{B}{(1 - X/K)} \quad (4)$$

With a common denominator, this turns into

$$A(1 - X/K) + BX = A + X(B - A/K) = 1 \quad (5)$$

This means that

$$B = \frac{A}{K}, \text{ and } A = 1 \quad (6)$$

Now we can substitute A and B back in:

$$\frac{1}{X} + \frac{1/K}{(1 - X/K)} \quad (7)$$

This simplifies back to

$$r dt = \frac{dX}{X} + \frac{dX/K}{(1 - X/K)} \quad (8)$$

Now we integrate both sides:

$$\int r dt = \int \frac{dX}{X} + \int \frac{dX/K}{(1 - X/K)} \quad (9)$$

$$rt + c = \ln(X) + \int \frac{dX/K}{(1 - X/K)} \quad (10)$$

If we use $u = 1 - X/K$ and $du = -1/K dX$ for integration with substitution, it turns out to be

$$\int \frac{-du}{u} = -\ln(u) = -\ln(1 - X/K) \quad (11)$$

Which can be rewritten as

$$rt + c = \ln(X) - \ln(1 - X/K) = \ln\left(\frac{X}{1 - X/K}\right) \quad (12)$$

Now to eliminate the \ln , we can take both sides to the e . We use C to represent the constant.

$$Ce^{rt} = \frac{X}{1 - X/K} \quad (13)$$

Now we can solve for X

$$\left(1 - \frac{X}{K}\right)Ce^{rt} = X \quad (14)$$

$$Ce^{rt} = X\left(1 + \frac{Ce^{rt}}{K}\right) \quad (15)$$

$$X = \frac{Ce^{rt}}{1 + \frac{Ce^{rt}}{K}} \quad (16)$$

2.3

```
function xchange = logistic(t, tau)
```

```
    r = 1;
    k = 1000;
    x = calcx(r, t, k);
    xtau = calcx(r, (t-tau), k);
    h = 1;
```

```
    xchange = r*x*(1-x/k)-(h*xtau);
```

```
function x=calcx(r, t, x)
```

```
    x = (exp(r*t) / (1+(exp(r*t)/k)));
```

If we run this script with the following code we can see our results

```
tspan = [0 20]
x0 = 1
[t,x] = ode45('logistic', tspan, tau)
plot(t, x, xlabel('Time'), ylabel('Population Density'))
```

After running this model with various values of τ , we see as the value of τ gets larger, the carrying capacity of the population becomes lower and lower.