

Instructions for authors Journal Mathematical Modeling of Biological Systems

Instrucciones para autores Revista Modelamiento Matemático de Sistemas Biológicos

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Abstract—The Journal of *Mathematical Modeling of Biological Systems*, MMSB, is a publication of the MatBio-UTEM group, of the Department of Mathematics of the Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Santiago, Chile. Authors interested in submitting manuscripts can use the following template to prepare their papers. MMSB promotes access to knowledge in a democratic and non-profit manner, therefore the journal does not charge authors for publication or access charges to readers, nor does it restrict the free circulation of its articles, other than due reference to the source. MMSB seeks to value the scientific research produced in Latin America and the Caribbean by offering a showcase for the works of young researchers in the region, without prejudice that it is a publication available to researchers from all over the world and of all ages.

Keywords—Biomathematics, Mathematical Biology, Mathematical Ecology, Mathematical Epidemiology, Mathematical Biotechnology

Resumen— La Revista Modelamiento Matemático de Sistemas Biológicos, MMSB, es una publicación del grupo MatBio-UTEM, del Departamento de Matemática de la Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Santiago, Chile. Los autores interesados en presentar manuscrito puede usar la siguiente plantilla para preparar sus trabajos. MMSB promueve el acceso al conocimiento de manera democrática y sin fines de lucro, por lo tanto la revista no efectúa cobros por publicación a los autores ni cobros de acceso a los lectores, tampoco restringe la libre circulación de sus artículos, que no sea la debida referencia a la fuente. MMSB, busca valorizar la investigación científica producida en América Latina y el Caribe ofreciendo una vitrina para los trabajos de investigadores jóvenes de la región, sin perjuicio que es una publicación disponible a los investigadores de todos el mundo y de todas las edades.

Palabras clave— Biomatemática, Biología Matemática, Ecología Matemática, Epidemiología Matemática, Biotecnología Matemática

INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Mathematical Modeling of Biological Systems (MMSB) is an official publication of the Metropolitan Technological University of Santiago de Chile, which seeks to disseminate original works that increase the knowledge and understanding of biological systems through mathematical modeling as the main analysis tool.

The thematic areas include: Population Dynamics, Sustainability, Biodiversity, Epidemiology, Non-infectious Diseases, Biotechnology, Biomaterials, Neuroscience, Genetics, Genomics, Cell Biology, Physiology among other topics of biological origin that can be mathematically modeled.

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follow the instructions to facilitate the good composition and reading of their manuscript. Here you will find the correct use of sections, theorems, proofs, citations and bibliography

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THE ENVIRONMENTS

The format of the magazine allows the following environments; Definition, Theorem, Proposition, Lemma, Corollary, Example and Note. Each of them is numbered consecutively independently. Examples of the use of these environments are shown below.

Definition 1 (Ecological Niche) In ecology, a niche is a property that describes a species or population in an ecosystem The niche is an abstract but central concept in ecology. Although there are several definitions of niche, one of the most widely used definitions is the one that describes the niche as a multidimensional hypervolume that includes all the biotic and abiotic factors with which the organism is related.

Theorem 1 Let $f(t,x): \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, where Ω is a open set and f is a continual and local Lipschitz fuction with respect to x. Then, given $(t_0,x_0) \in \Omega$, we can find a closed interval $I_{\alpha} = [t_0 - \alpha, t_0 + \alpha] \subset \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 0$, where there is a unique solution of the following Cauchy problem:

$$\begin{cases} x' = f(t, x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

It is satisfying that pairs $(t,x(t)) \in \Omega, \forall t \in I_{\alpha}$.

Proposition 1 Let (x_n) a monotonic and bounded sequence, then it has a limit.

Corollary 1 *Let* $f:]a,b[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ *a Lipschitz fuction. Then the differential equation*

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

admits a unique solution. This result follows immediately from Theorem 1.

Lemma 1 For all pair of number $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ we have to

$$x^2 + y^2 > 2xy$$

Example 1 (The logistics case) A population, whose dynamics is growing logistically, can be modeled by the following differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right)$$

where r is the intrinsic growth rate of the species and K is the carrying capacity of the environment.

Remark 1 Exponential growth was proposed by Thomas Malthus in the book An Essay on the Principle of Population in 1798.

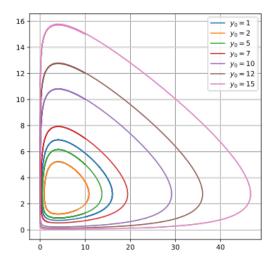


Figure 1: Phase-space graph for the problem of predator-prey for different initial conditions of the population of predators.

THE EQUATIONS:

As is the common usage is LATEX, it is possible to use both numbered and unnumbered formulas. Use numbering only in those formulas that you will cite later. To label an equation use the command \label. To quote an equation use the command \eqref , which automatically places the parentheses around the equation number.

The following commands display an equation numbered and labeled with the name ec: 1

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \tag{1}$$

The equation (1) it will be cited in the development of the text.

The following commands display an unnumbered equation

$$\label{eq:continuous} $$ \prod_{d^2f}{dx^2}+2\frac{df}{dx}+f=0 $$$$

those that produce the equation

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx^2} + 2\frac{df}{dx} + f = 0$$

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Figures should be included properly referenced using traditional LATEX commands, and should never be placed as individual elements within the text.

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\begin{figure}[!tb]
 \centering
 \includegraphics[<options>]{<file>}
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\end{figure}

and filling in the corresponding field in \caption{<>} (look Fig. 1). You can use files in pdf, jpg, png formats among others. Inside the field [<options>] you can adjust the size of the figure to a factor of 0.8 of the width of the column with the option [width=0.8\columnwidth].

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SECTIONS AND SUBSECTIONS

This format allows the use of three levels of sections, section, subsection and subsubsection, with the standard LATEX commands. Sections and subsections are not numbered.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS

Bibliographic citations, within the text, are shown in the format (*Author/s*, *year*) inside parentheses. The authors appear, separated with commas and incorporating the

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{TABLE 1:} TEMPERATURE EVOLUTION FOR THE FIRST FOUR \\ STATES BETWEEN THE YEARS 2010 - 2013 \\ \end{tabular}$

Regions studieds	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Region 1	28,3	28,7	29,1	28,9	29,0
Region 2	27,8	28,1	28,4	28,2	28,3
Region 3	28,5	28,7	29,3	29,0	29,1
Region 4	28,2	28,6	29,0	29,0	29,1

expression *et al.* when there are three or more authors. For example, for an author (?), twos authors (?) and three or more authors (?).

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX

If you must include some type of appendix to your work, such as algorithms or other information, use the command \appendix

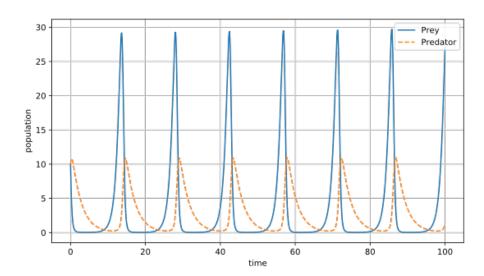


Figure 2: Population dynamics baboons and cheetahs using the Lotka-Volterra equations for the problem of predotor-prey.