# **Noah Dcruz**

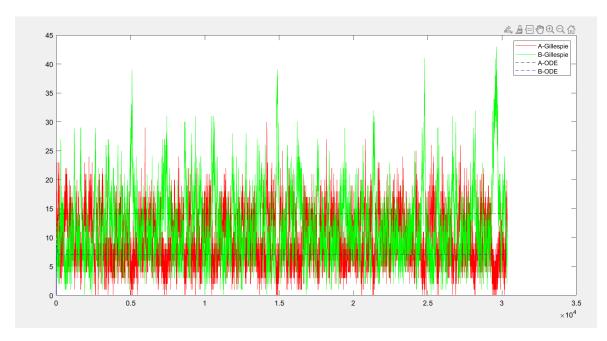
### 3/29/2023

## **MATH5131**

#### **HW 5**

```
2)
clear;
close;
%%First part a so Gillespie is done then ode is done later
% Parameters
k1 = 0.001;
k2 = 0.01;
k3 = 1.2;
k4 = 1;
NumA = 0;
NumB = 0;
t = 0;
reactions = 100000;
% Arrays
A = zeros(1, reactions);
B = zeros(1,reactions);
T = zeros(1, reactions);
% Gillespie
for i = 1:reactions
eq1 = k1 * (NumA) * (NumA-1);
eq2 = k2 * NumA * NumB;
eq3 = k3;
eq4 = k4;
eq0 = eq1 + eq2 + eq3 + eq4;
r = rand(1,2);
tau = log(1/r(1))/eq0;
t = t + tau;
T(i) = t;
if (0 < r(2)) \&\& (r(2) < eq1/eq0)
NumA = NumA-2;
NumB = NumB;
elseif (eq1/eq0 <= r(2)) \&\& (r(2) < (eq1+eq2)/eq0)
NumA = NumA - 1;
NumB = NumB - 1;
elseif ((eq1+eq2)/eq0 <= r(2)) && (r(2) < (eq1+eq2+eq3)/eq0)
NumB = NumB;
NumA = NumA + 1;
elseif ((eq1+eq2+eq3)/eq0 <= r(2)) && (r(2) < 1)
NumA = NumA;
NumB = NumB + 1;
end
```

```
A(i) = NumA;
B(i) = NumB;
end
% ODE parameters
k1 = 1e-3;
k2 = 1e-2;
k3 = 1.2;
k4 = 1;
tspan = [T(1) T(end)];
y0 = [0 \ 0];
[t,Y] = ode45(@(t,y) ode_fun(t,y,k1,k2,k3,k4), tspan, y0);
% Plot
figure(1)
plot(T,A,'-r'),hold on
plot(T,B,'-g')
plot(t,Y(:,1),'--k')
plot(t,Y(:,2),'--b')
hold off
legend('A-Gillespie','B-Gillespie','A-ODE','B-ODE')
% Function for ODEs
function dydt = ode_fun(t,y,k1,k2,k3,k4)
    dydt = zeros(2,1);
    dydt(1) = -k1*y(1)*y(1) - k2*y(1)*y(2) + k3;
    dydt(2) = -k2*y(1)*y(2) + k4;
end
```



b)

	da = -21/2 a2 - K2 ab + K3
	de
	db = -kab+ky
-	
-	da = 0, db = 0
-	
	0 = -2 K a 2 - K a b + K 3 0 = - K 2 a b + K 4  K a b = K 4
-	$K_1 = 0.001$ $K_1 = 1$ $ab = K_4$ $K_2$
	K2 20.01
	Kz = 1.2
	ab = 1 = 100
	2.01
	0=-2K, a2-100K, +K3
	0=-2(2.001) 22-100(2.01)+ 1.2
	0 = -0.00202-1+1.2
	$0 = -0.002a^2 + 0.2$
	0.00202 = 0.3
	a2 = 0.2 = 100
	9.002
	$a^2 = 100$
	a = ± 10
	b=±10
9	

# Code

```
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% Parameters
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k3 = 1.2;
k4 = 1 ;
NumA = 0;
NumB = 0;
t = 0;
reactions = 100000;
% Arrays
A = zeros(1,reactions);
B = zeros(1,reactions);
T = zeros(1,reactions);
% Gillespie
for i = 1:reactions
eq1 = k1 * (NumA) * (NumA-1);
eq2 = k2 * NumA * NumB;
eq3 = k3;
eq4 = k4;
eq0 = eq1 + eq2 + eq3 + eq4;
r = rand(1,2);
tau = log(1/r(1))/eq0;
t = t + tau;
T(i) = t;
if (0 < r(2)) && (r(2) < eq1/eq0)
NumA = NumA-2;
NumB = NumB;
elseif (eq1/eq0 <= r(2)) \&\& (r(2) < (eq1+eq2)/eq0)
NumA = NumA - 1;
NumB = NumB - 1;
elseif ((eq1+eq2)/eq0 <= r(2)) && (r(2) < (eq1+eq2+eq3)/eq0)
NumB = NumB;
NumA = NumA + 1;
elseif ((eq1+eq2+eq3)/eq0 <= r(2)) && (r(2) < 1)
NumA = NumA;
NumB = NumB + 1;
end
A(i) = NumA;
B(i) = NumB;
end
% ODE parameters
k1 = 1e-3;
k2 = 1e-2;
```

```
k3 = 1.2;
k4 = 1;
tspan = [T(1) T(end)];
y0 = [0 \ 0];
% ODE
[t,Y] = ode45(@(t,y) ode_fun(t,y,k1,k2,k3,k4), tspan, y0);
% Plot
figure(1)
plot(T,A,'-r'),hold on
plot(T,B,'-g')
plot(t,Y(:,1),'--k')
plot(t,Y(:,2),'--b')
hold off
legend('A-Gillespie','B-Gillespie','A-ODE','B-ODE')
% Function for ODEs
function dydt = ode_fun(t,y,k1,k2,k3,k4)
    dydt = zeros(2,1);
    dydt(1) = -k1*y(1)*y(1) - k2*y(1)*y(2) + k3;
    dydt(2) = -k2*y(1)*y(2) + k4;
end
```