

$$\boxed{f = \frac{\rho_0}{J}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M := \rho J$$

$$\dot{M} = 0 \Leftrightarrow M \int_{T_0} = \text{const.}$$

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$$(fJ) = (\rho_0 + \nabla \cdot (\rho u)) J \underset{m \neq 0}{=} \rho \Leftrightarrow \rho_0 + \nabla \cdot (\rho u) = \rho$$

How about  $\dot{M} \neq 0$  ? e.g. Mass-action ?

$$\rho_0 + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{u}) = \sum \vec{r}$$

Kinematics:  $f = f_0 + \sum \vec{R}$

$$M_{\underline{m(t)}} = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, t) dx \stackrel{\text{c.v.t.}}{=} \int_{\underline{\Omega}} \rho(x(\underline{x}, t), t) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \underline{x}} \right) d\underline{x}$$

if  $\underline{x} = x(\underline{x}, t)$   $\rho(x, t), T_{(x,t)}$

$$m|_{t=0}$$

$$\int_{\Omega_{\bar{x}}} \rho(\bar{x}, 0) dx$$

$\rho_0(\bar{x})$

$f = \frac{\rho_0}{J}$

$$f = f_0 + \sum \vec{R}$$

$$m(t) = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, t) dx = \int_{\Omega} \rho_0(\bar{x}) + \sum \vec{R}(t, \bar{R}) d\bar{x}$$

$$\int_{\Omega_{\bar{x}}} (\rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho u)) J d\bar{x}$$

$$\int_{\Omega_{\bar{x}}} \sum \vec{f} d\bar{x}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho u) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \sum \vec{f} dx$$

$$\rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho u) = \sum \vec{f}, \quad \vec{f} = \vec{f}(\vec{\rho})$$

$$\text{e.g.: } \vec{J} = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ R \\ E \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_B = \vec{u}_R = \vec{u}_E = 0. \quad (\text{ODE})$$

$$B = rB(1 - \frac{B}{K}) \quad ? \quad \vec{r} = \vec{u}_M(p) \quad \text{f} \quad \vec{u} = \vec{u}_M(p)$$

$$= rB - \frac{r}{K} B^2$$

For  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\beta \xrightarrow[k_+]{k_-} \geq \beta$$

$$u = \vec{u}_M(p^n)$$

$$\dot{\vec{p}} = (k_+ \beta - k_- \beta^2)$$

$$r^{n+1} = r^{n+1} (\vec{p}^n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$R^{n+1} = R^n + \alpha t ( \vec{r}^n ) \quad \checkmark$$

$$J^{n+1} = \bar{J} + \alpha t (D \cdot u) \bar{J} - u \cdot \bar{R} \bar{J} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{p}^{n+1} = \vec{p}_0 + \frac{\alpha t R^{n+1}}{J^{n+1}}$$

$$f_t = \delta p + k^x p - k^y p^2$$

$$\dot{x}_t = \frac{x^{m1} - x^s}{\tau_t} \approx u$$

$$R_t = \frac{R^{m1} - R^s}{\tau_t} \approx r_{NN}$$

$$R(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0.$$



Wei =  $p_t = \delta p + p - p^2$

$$p|_{t \rightarrow \infty} = p_0$$