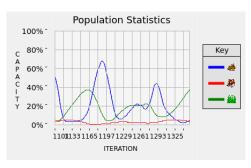
Coding Assignment 3

Andrew Sivaprakasam

05/05/2021

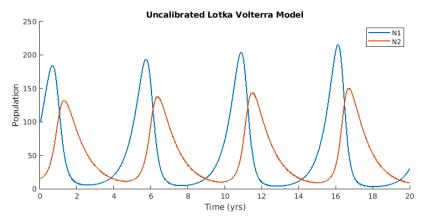
Part 1: Questions from Biology Corner

- ① Over time, the grass becomes healthier/greener as rabbit population declines, since less rabbits are there to eat it. Rabbits get more populous with more abundant green grass. Wolves don't survive because the wolf population is so highly dependent on the rabbit population density that when the rabbit population decreases, the large number of wolves cannot survive/mate.
- In order to get a stable run for 1000+ iterations, the parameters need to be modified s.t. the wolves clear out just the right amount of rabbits as the grass gets eaten up. I did this by setting Rabbit repo age to 5, the wolf repo age to 15 and wolf repo food level to 140.
- **3** For the above to work, forest size needed to be set at **huge**.



Part 2: Simulate LV Model

The initial, uncalibrated simulation of my model is shown below:



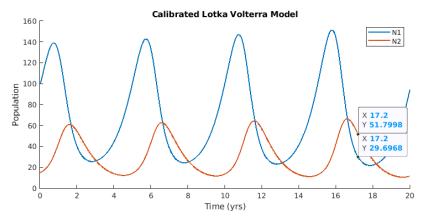
Part 2: Cost Function Used

I decided to use the sum of the sum of square errors:

$$Error = \sum_{j=1}^{k=2} \sum_{i=1}^{length(N_j)} (N_j - Obs_j)^2$$

Part 2: Calibrate LV Model

The calibrated simulation of my model is shown below:

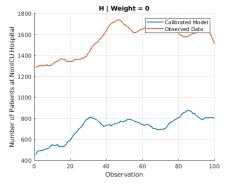


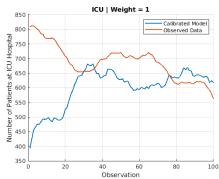
Note: the datatips match the observed data.

I used MSE this time as my cost function, trying to minimize error using fmincon:

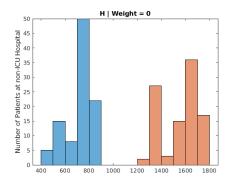
$$Error = \alpha MSE_H + (1 - \alpha)MSE_{ICU}$$

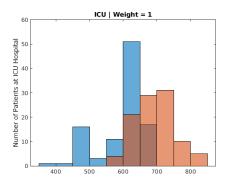
My calibration accuracy depends on the alpha value, as this weights the cost function either towards a better calibration for H or ICU. Here alpha = 0, so the calibration is weighted entirely towards ICU:





This data can also be visualized using histograms.





Additionally, alpha can be varied to adjust our callibration. Note how ICU calibration is worse than two slides prior...

