

CSE 397 Introduction to Computational Oncology

Homework 3 Part 2 - Model Calibration

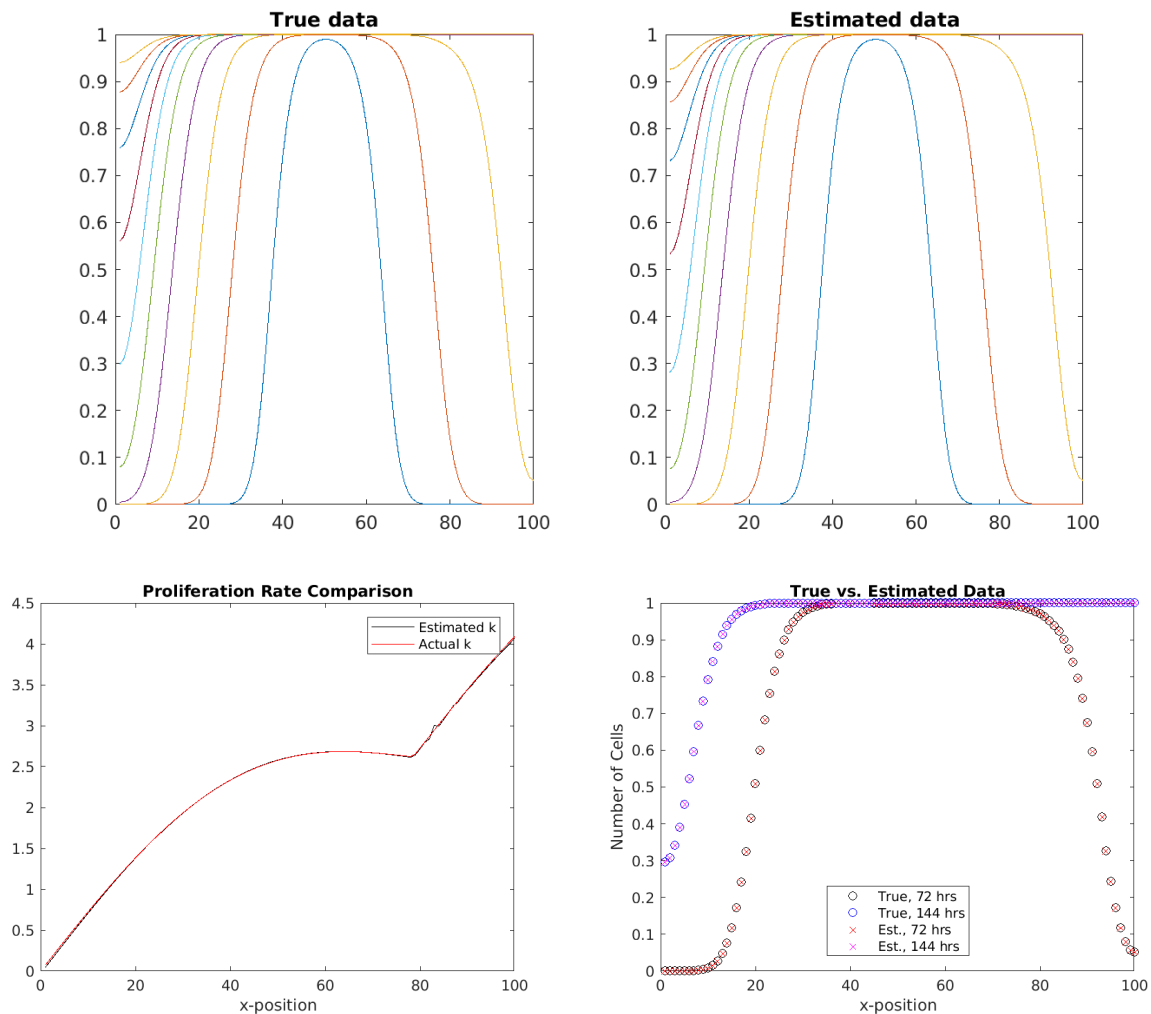
Xoab Perez

Part a: 1D optimization

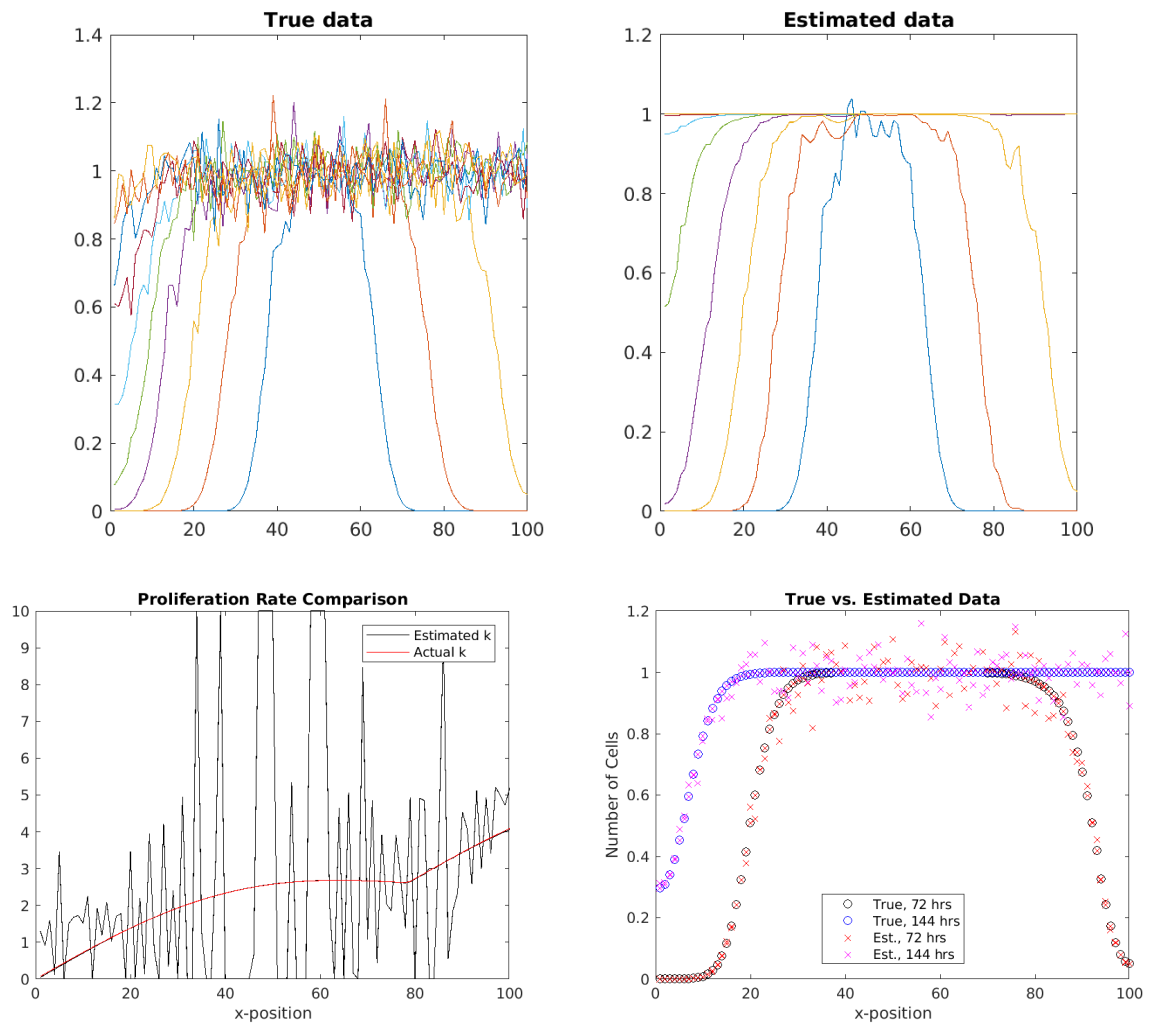
Please see attached Matlab code for details on the calculation of the following quantities, which include plots of estimated vs. actual tumor growth and estimated vs. actual proliferation rates and diffusion constants.

It can be seen that the algorithm works very well when there isn't any noise, does a bad but not terrible job when some noise is present, and is horrendous when the noise is significant. If we can assume k is continuous in real life, there could be some way to constrain the estimates with the algorithm with a different regularization term.

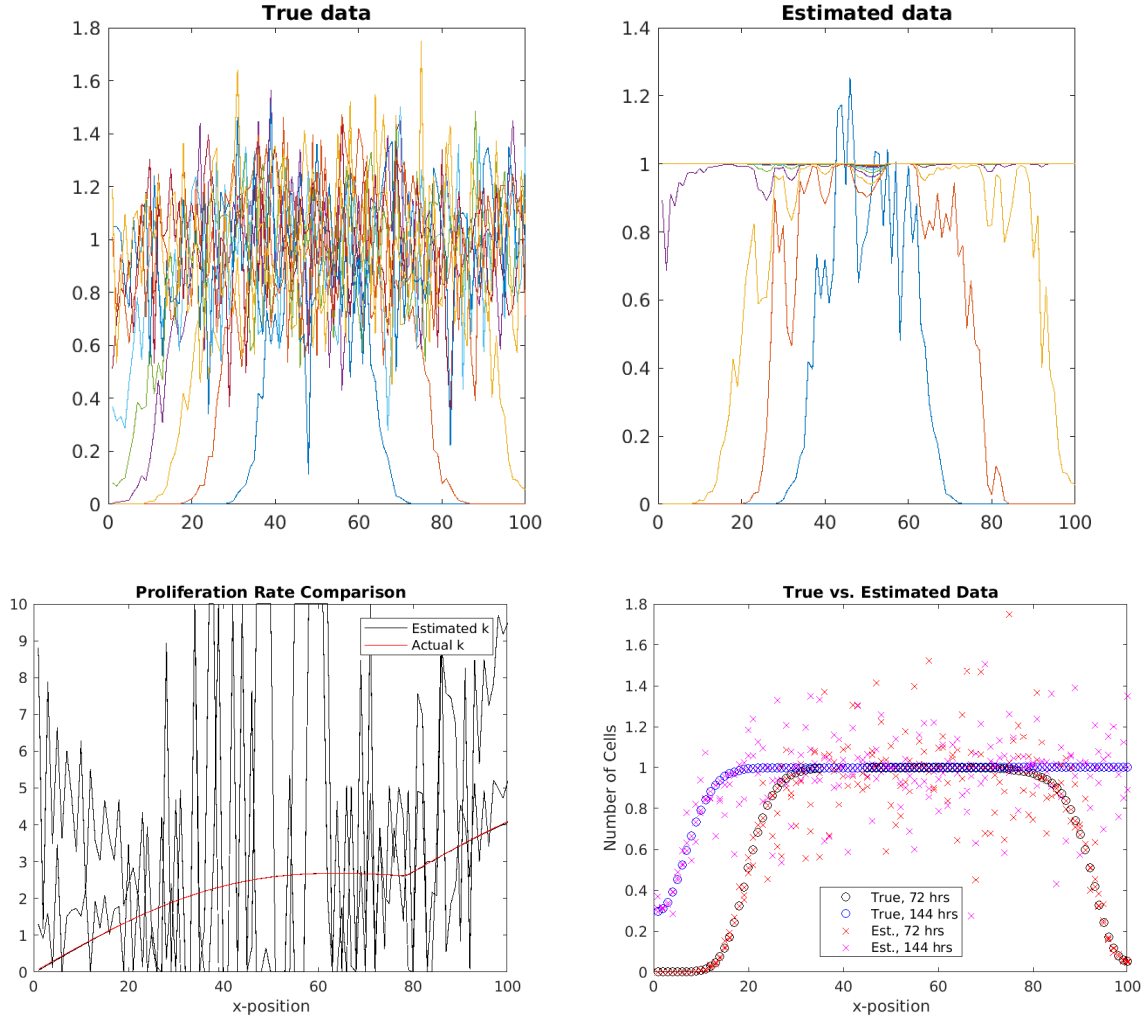
Noiseless Data:



SNR = 16:



SNR = 4:



Parameter error:

L_2^2 Error in k			
Exact data	SNR = 16	SNR = 4	
0.0159	875	1919	

L_2^2 Error in D0			
Exact data	SNR = 16	SNR = 4	
4e-8	2e-5	.0021	

1 Part b: 2D Parameter Optimization

Please see attached Matlab code for details. Matlab function "lsqnonlin" was used to estimate the parameters. lsqnonlin requires an input function to minimize. In this case the function was:

$$f = N_{estimate}(k_{guess}, D_{guess}) - N_{true}$$

lsqnonlin requires the function input to be a vector of size greater than the number of parameters, so the resulting matrix was reshaped into a vector of size 10000x1. This was done for time points two and three and the vectors were concatenated.

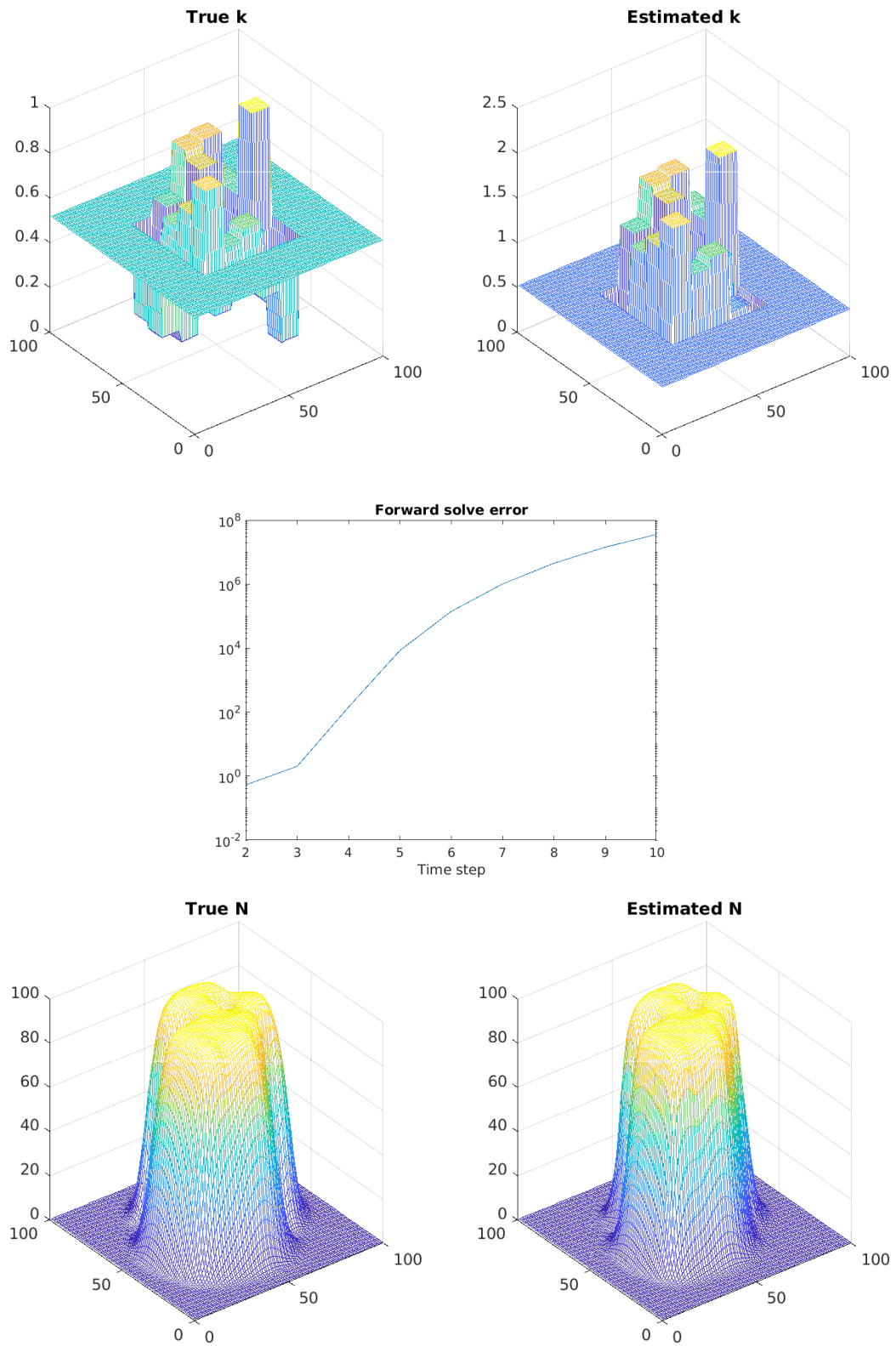
Although the estimated parameters for SNR = 4 had the least error, they produced poor estimates of tumor growth. Overall, the general shape of the k field is similar which is interesting. The error amounts seem large but the resulting tumor growth at day 10 is actually not too far off.

Parameter error:

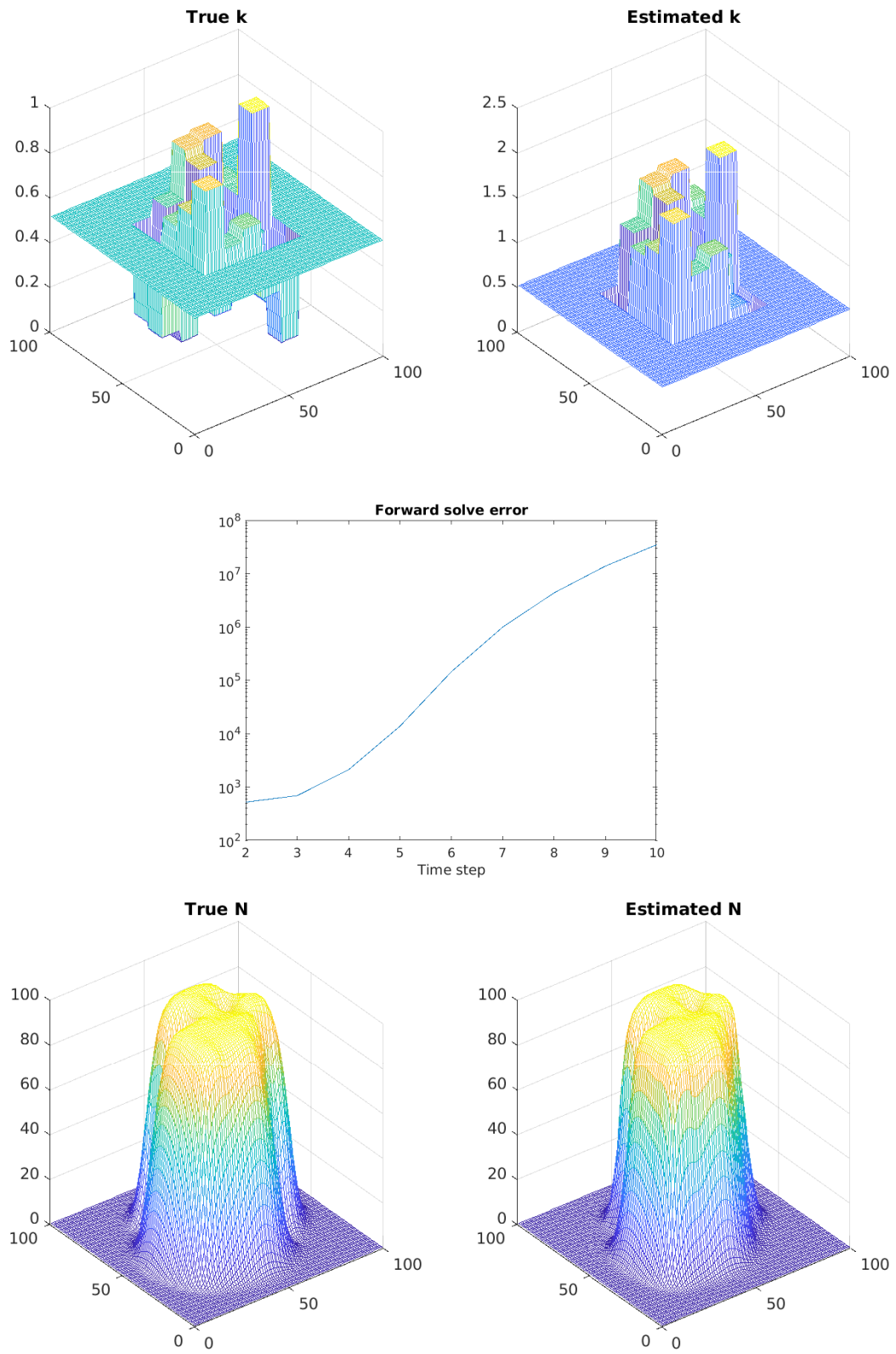
L_2^2 Error in k		
Exact data	SNR = 16	SNR = 4
800	820	661

L_2^2 Error in D		
Exact data	SNR = 16	SNR = 4
9e-4	9e-4	7e-4

Noiseless Data:



SNR = 16:



SNR = 4:

