

Biomathematics? What's that all about?

Sebastian Haratyk

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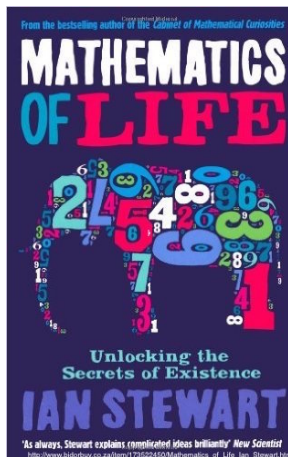
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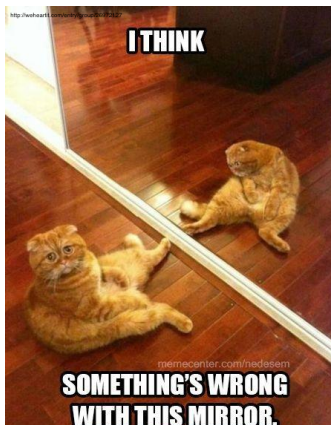
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Epidemic models

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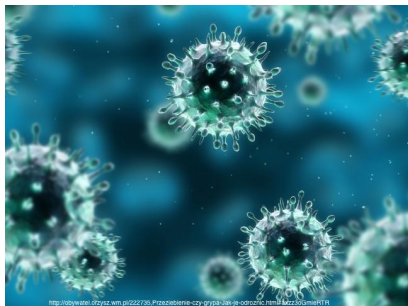
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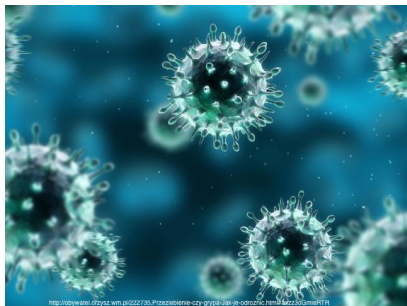
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Ecological population models, including the most popular ones, namely Beverton-Holt and Ricker's models are used to predict future size of given population. They are mostly described by the following equation:

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The most popular of predator-prey models is the one described by Lotka-Volterra equations.

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Models of plankton dynamics

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J.H. Steele and E. W. Henderson (1981) : *A simple plankton model* , The American Naturalist, **Vol. 117**, 676-691

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$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\text{uptake} + \text{excretion} + \text{added } N,$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \text{growth}(P) - \text{grazing} - \text{sinking} - \text{mixing},$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = \text{growth}(Z) - \text{predation}.$$

Population models

PZ Model

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{dP}{dt} = \beta P \left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right) - \frac{P}{P+1} Z \\ \frac{dZ}{dt} = \gamma \frac{P}{P+1} Z - \delta Z, \end{cases}$$

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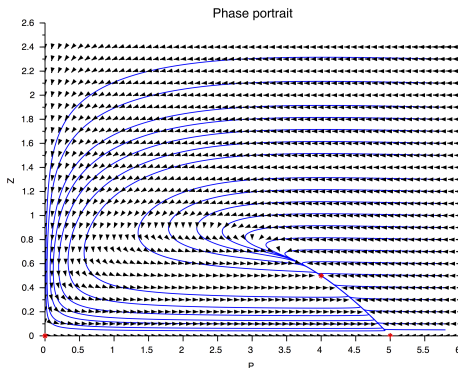
PZ Model

- If $\gamma \in (\frac{\delta(K+1)}{K}, \frac{\delta(K+1)}{K-1})$, then quantity of phyto- and zooplankton in our ecosystem tends to a critical point with positive coordinates - conditions of coexistence.

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$$\beta = 0.5, \delta = 0.2, \gamma = 0.35, K = 5$$

Population models

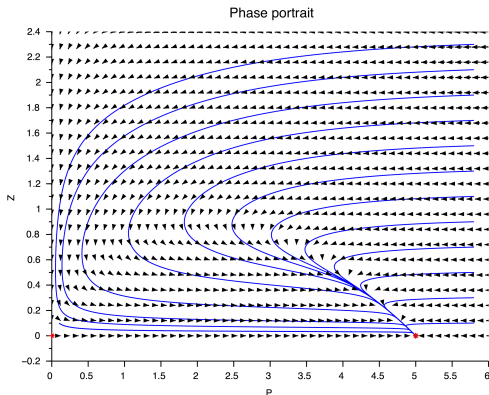
PZ Model

- If $\gamma < \frac{\delta(K+1)}{K}$, then after some time whole population of zooplankton will extinct and the phytoplankton population size will stabilise on a constant magnitude equal to environment capacity coefficient K .

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$$\beta = 0.5, \delta = 0.2, \gamma = 0.21, K = 5$$

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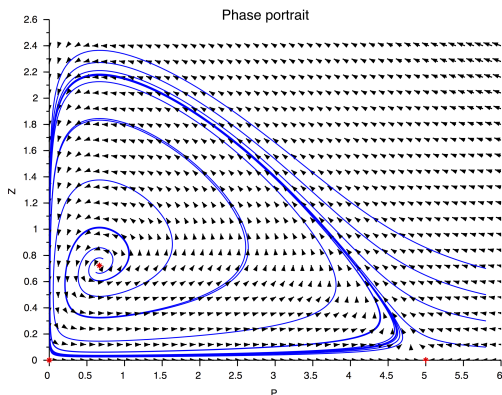
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- If $\gamma > \frac{\delta(K+1)}{K-1}$, then sizes of particular populations in our ecosystem will oscillate in time - another case of coexistence.

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