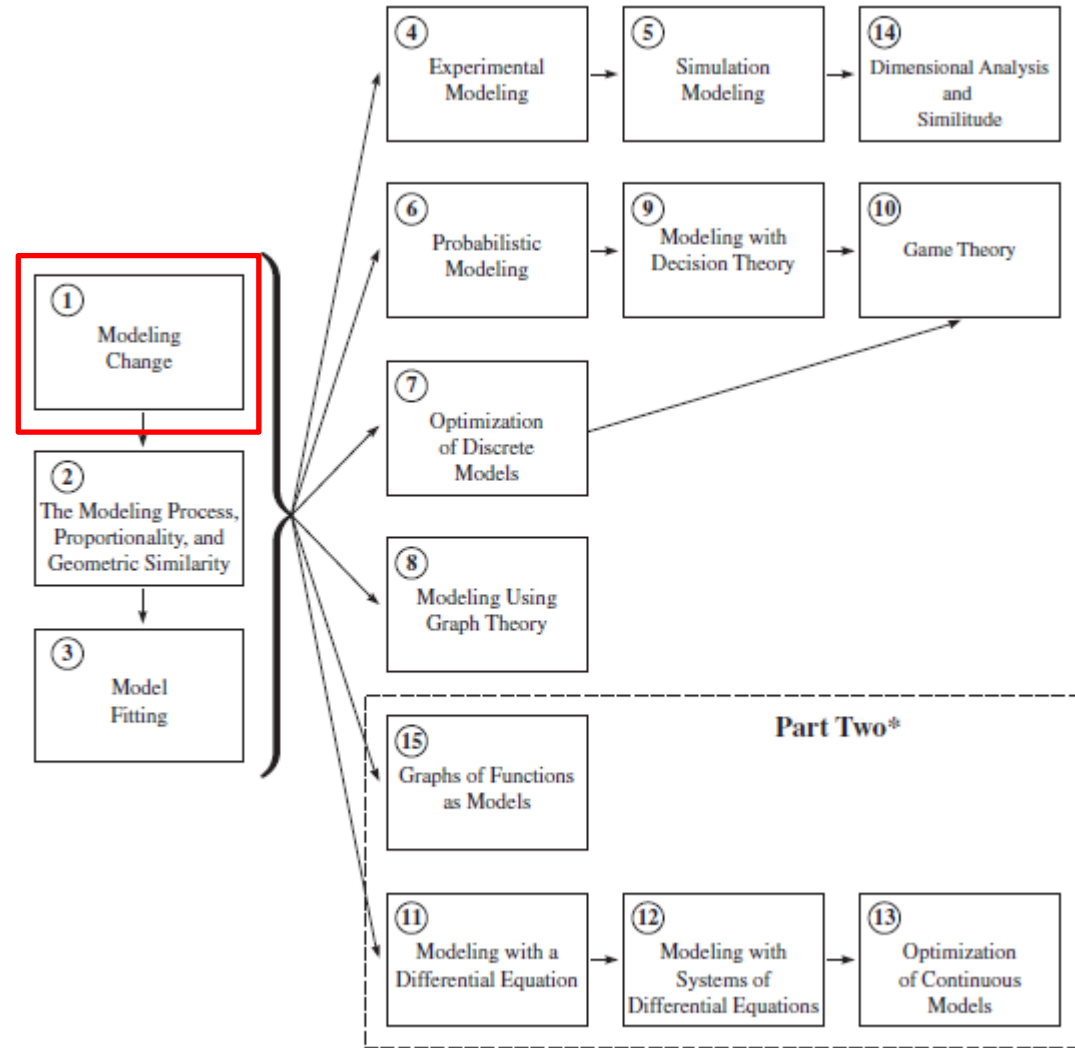


A First Course in
MATHEMATICAL MODELING

Fifth Edition

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*Part Two requires single-variable calculus as a corequisite.

1.3

Soluções de Sistemas Dinâmicos

Os exemplos apresentados anteriormente, onde as equações de diferenças representam sistemas dinâmicos, exibem comportamentos que podem ser generalizados.

Dependendo de relações dos parâmetros do sistema seu comportamento já pode ser identificado mesmo sem a necessidade da solução (analítica ou numérica).

Sistema Dinâmico é um sistema que muda com o tempo de acordo com regras fixas que determinam como um estado do sistema varia em relação a outro estado.

Um sistema dinâmico é definido num espaço de estados junto com um conjunto de funções que descrevem a mudança dos estados do sistema no tempo.

Um Espaço de Estados determina os valores possíveis do vetor de estados. O vetor de estados é um conjunto de variáveis cujos valores estão contidos nesse espaço.

As funções definem os estados futuros dados os estados passados.

$$\vec{a}_{n+1} = f(\vec{a}_n)$$

Solução Analítica é uma solução para um problema que pode ser escrita em “forma fechada”, onde a dependência entre a variável dependente e independente pode ser diretamente determinada.

Ex: Eq. Quadrática

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Solução Numérica é uma aproximação da solução analítica em pontos discretos, sejam do domínio da solução ou pesos de combinação linear de funções conhecidas.

Ex: Série de Fourier

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]$$

Sistema Dinâmico Linear: $a_{n+1} = r * a_n$

Dado um valor inicial da sequência a_0 e uma taxa r temos:

$$a_1 = (r) * a_0$$

$$a_2 = (r) * (r) * a_0 = (r)^2 * a_0$$

$$a_3 = (r) * (r)^2 * a_0 = (r)^3 * a_0$$

Por indução \vdots

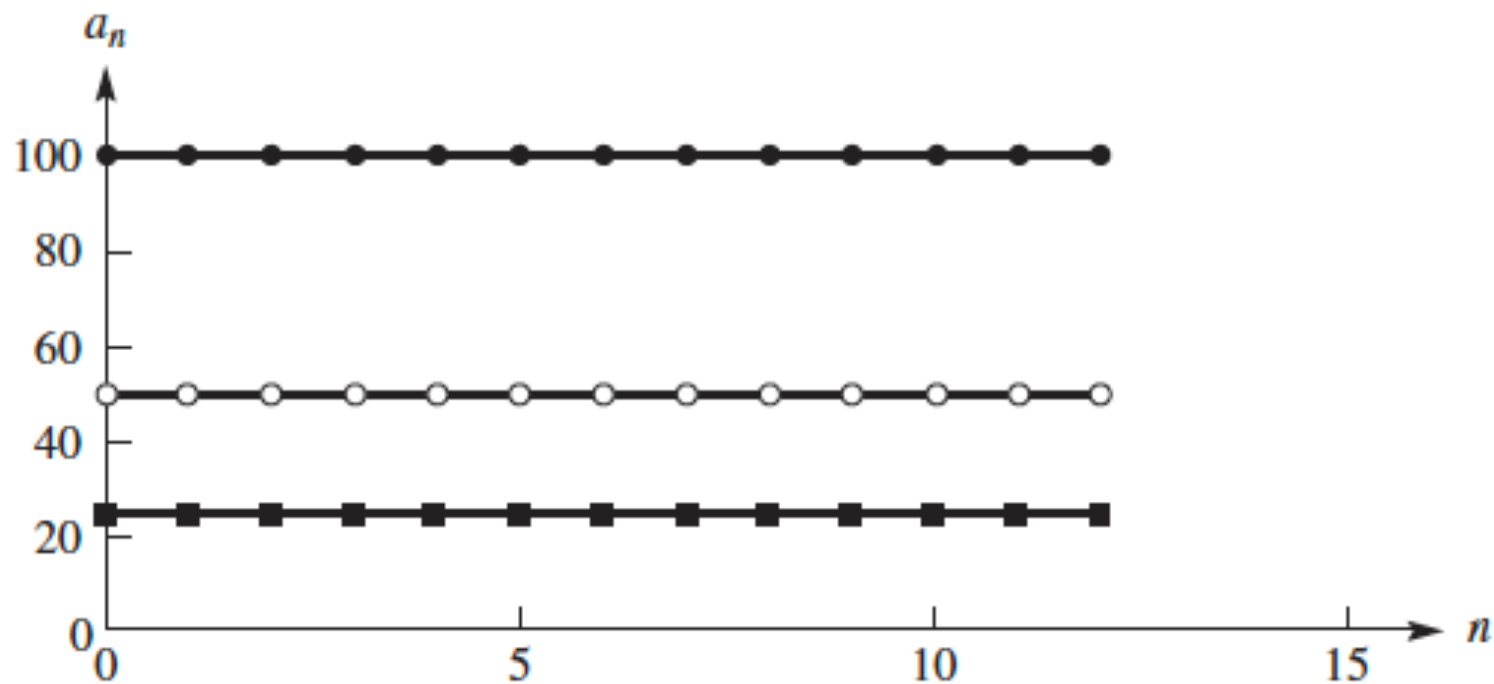
$$a_k = (r)^k * a_0$$

Pode-se prever o comportamento da sequência em função do valor de r ? Resposta: sim!

■ Figure 1.13

Every solution of $a_{n+1} = a_n$
is a constant solution.

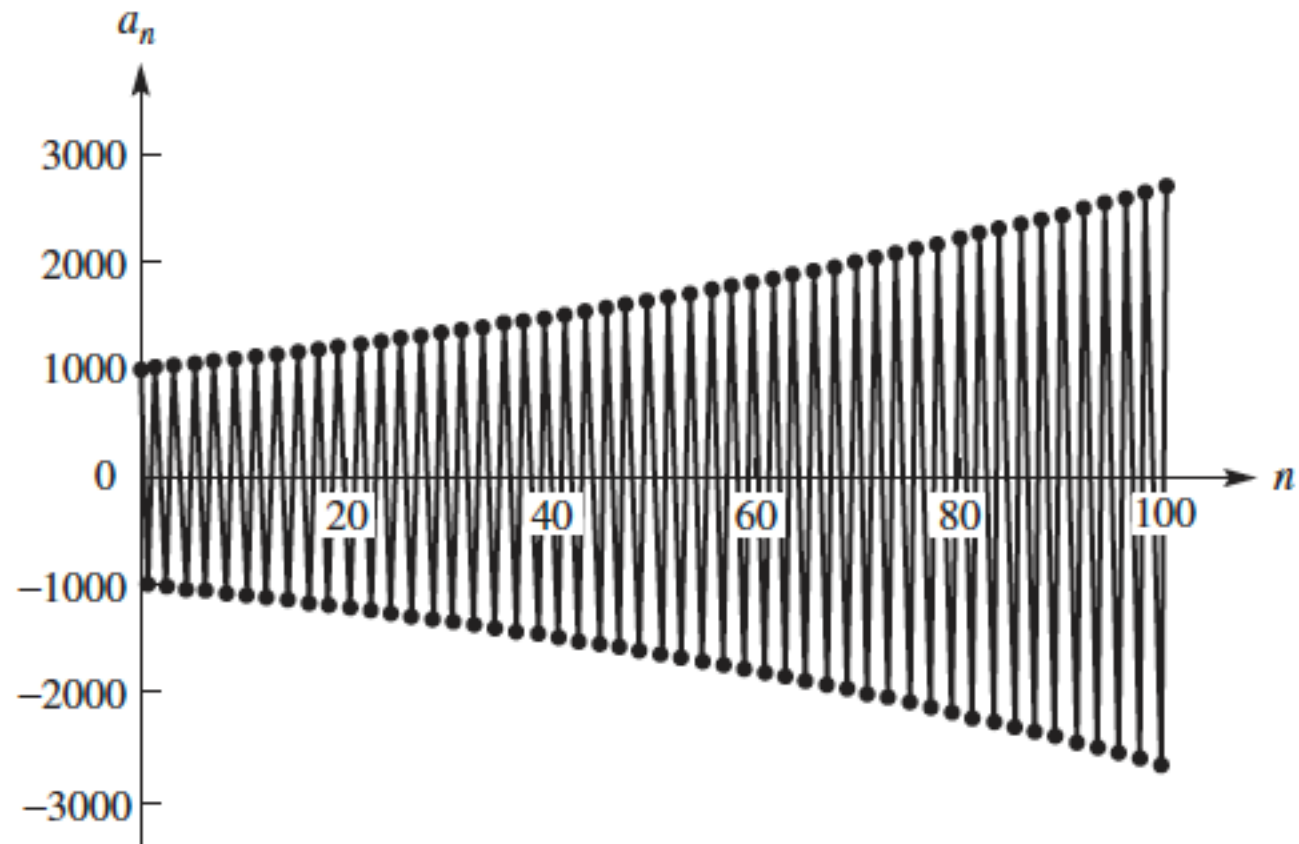
$$r = 1$$



■ Figure 1.14

A negative value of r causes oscillation.

$$r < -1$$



■ Figure 1.15

A positive fractional value of r causes decay.

$$0 < r < 1$$

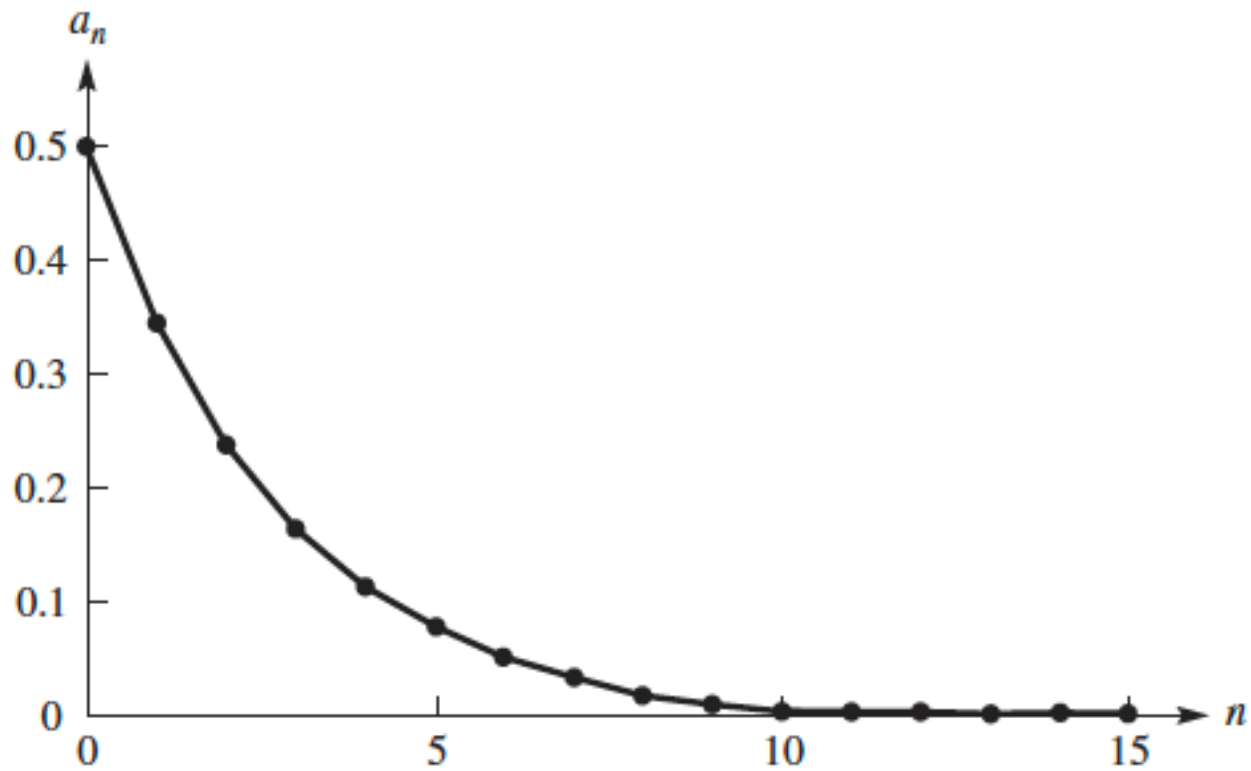
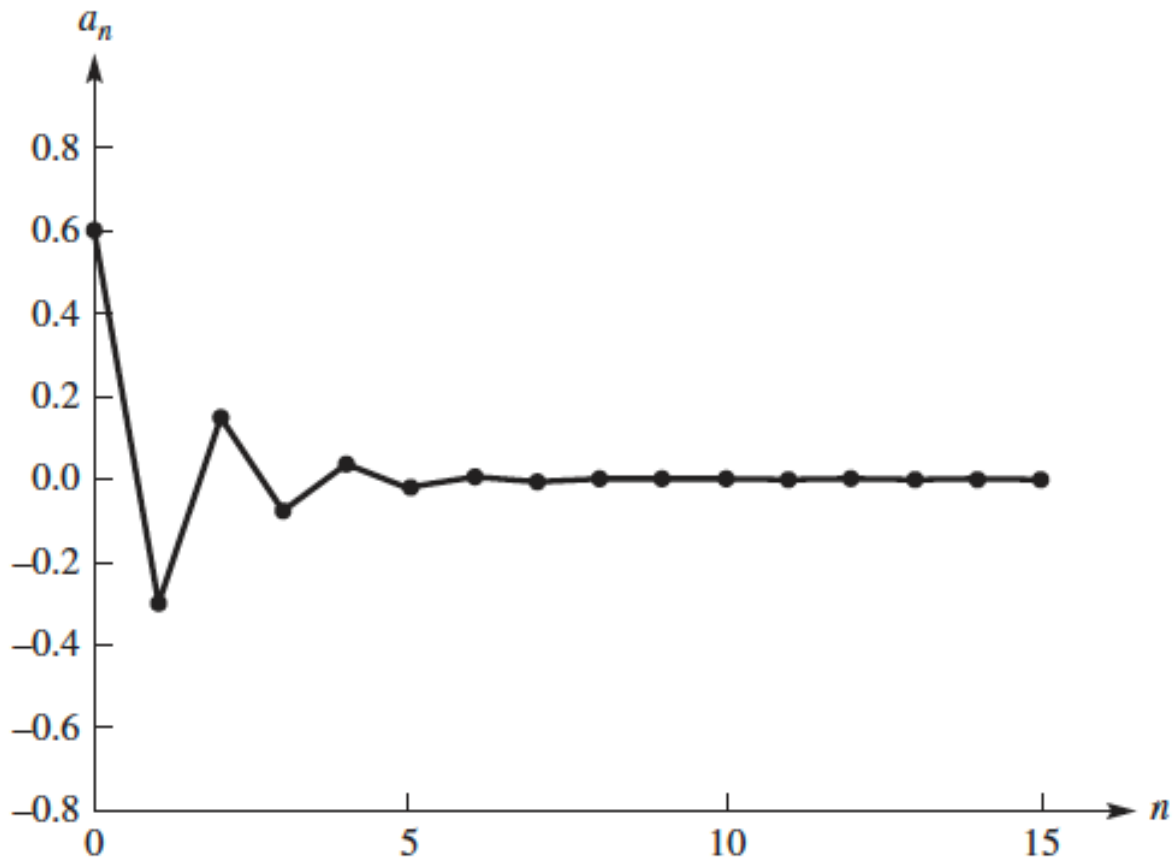


Figure 1.16

A negative fractional value of r causes decay with oscillation about 0.

$$-1 < r < 0$$



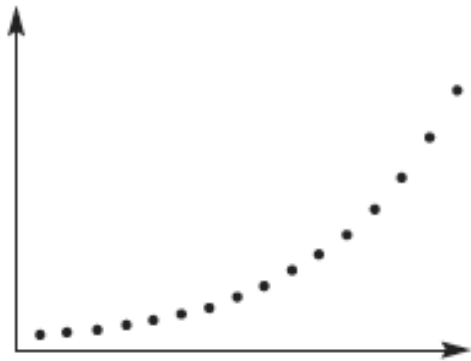
$$a_k = (r)^k * a_0$$

Long-term behavior for $a_{n+1} = ra_n$

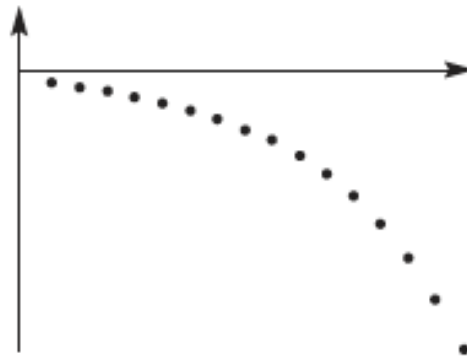
$r = 0$	Constant solution and equilibrium value at 0
$r = 1$	All initial values are constant solutions
$r < 0$	Oscillation
$ r < 1$	Decay to limiting value of 0
$ r > 1$	Growth without bound

■ **Figure 1.17**

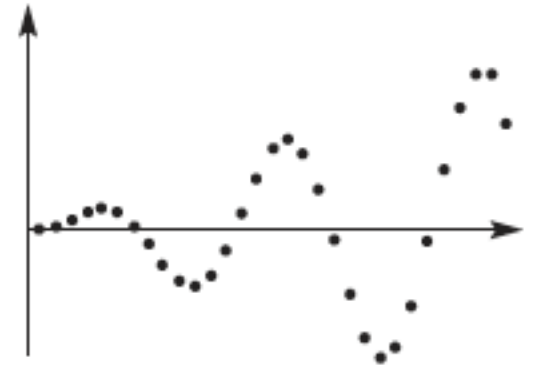
Long-term behaviors for
 $a_{n+1} = ra_n$, $r \neq 0$, $|r| > 1$
 and $|r| < 1$



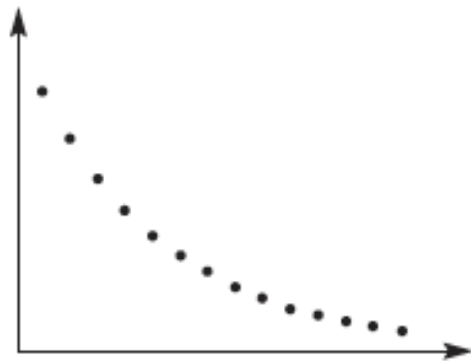
a. Grows large without bound
 $r > 1$, $a_0 > 0$



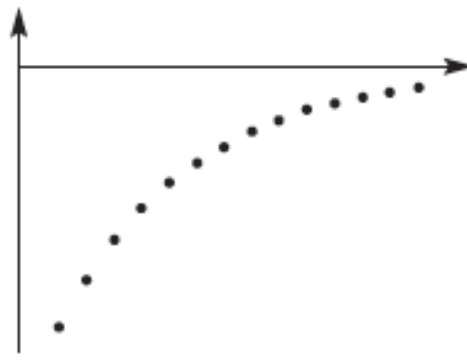
b. Grows negative without bound
 $r > 1$, $a_0 < 0$



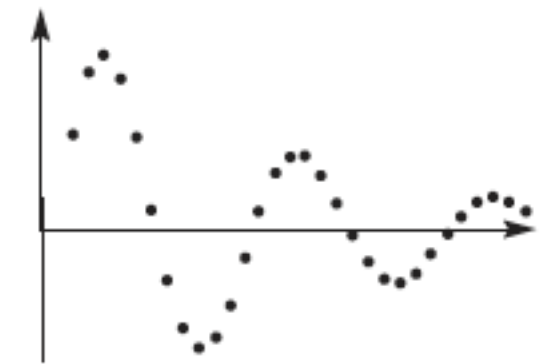
e. Oscillates and grows
 $r < -1$, $a_0 > 0$



c. Decays
 $0 < r < 1$, $a_0 > 0$



d. Decays
 $0 < r < 1$, $a_0 < 0$



f. Oscillates and decays
 $-1 < r < 0$, $a_0 > 0$

Sistema Dinâmico Linear na forma: $a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b$
onde a e b são constantes

Considerando o sistema na forma geral: $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$

Se existe um valor a^* tal que $f(a^*) = a^*$, esse valor é chamado ponto de equilíbrio ou ponto fixo.

Considerando alguns problemas específicos com valores definidos dos coeficientes, o que podemos observar ?

EXAMPLE 3 *Prescription for Digoxin*

Consider again the digoxin problem. Recall that digoxin is used in the treatment of heart patients. The objective of the problem is to consider the decay of digoxin in the bloodstream to prescribe a dosage that keeps the concentration between acceptable levels (so that it is both safe and effective). Suppose we prescribe a daily drug dosage of 0.1 mg and know that half the digoxin remains in the system at the end of each dosage period. This results in the dynamical system

$$a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 0.1$$

Now consider three starting values, or initial doses:

$$\text{A: } a_0 = 0.1$$

$$\text{B: } a_0 = 0.2$$

$$\text{C: } a_0 = 0.3$$

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$

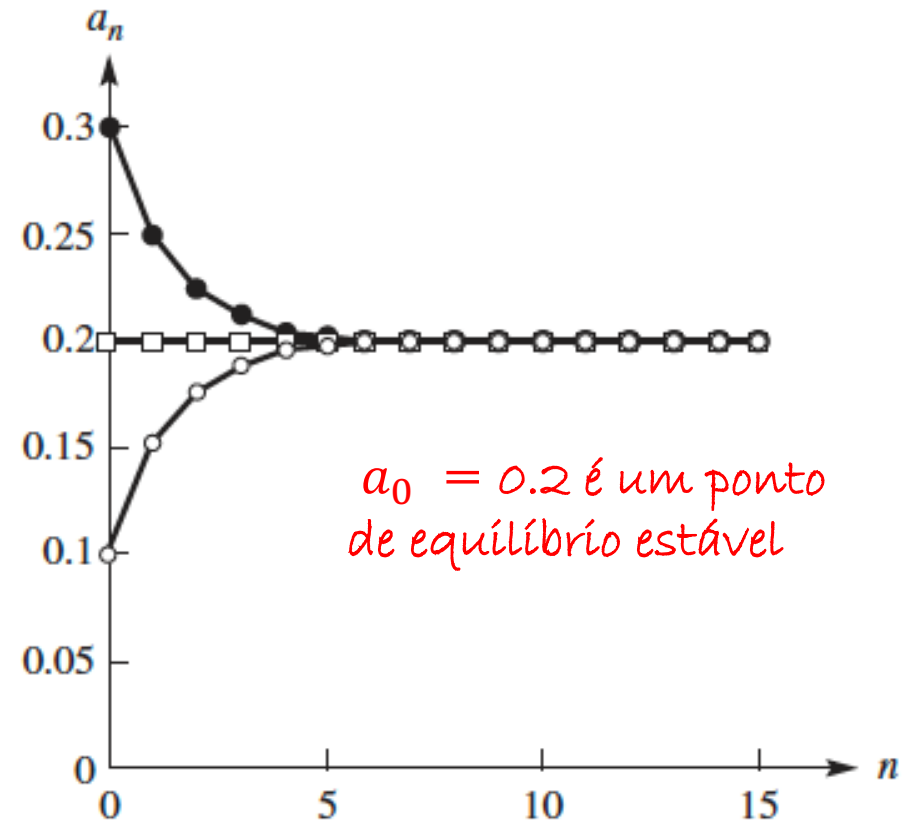
$$r = 0.5; b = 0.1$$



$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$

$$r = 0.5; b = 0.1$$

n	A a_n	B a_n	C a_n
0	0.1	0.2	0.3
1	0.15	0.2	0.25
2	0.175	0.2	0.225
3	0.1875	0.2	0.2125
4	0.19375	0.2	0.20625
5	0.196875	0.2	0.203125
6	0.1984375	0.2	0.2015625
7	0.19921875	0.2	0.20078125
8	0.19960938	0.2	0.20039063
9	0.19980469	0.2	0.20019531
10	0.19990234	0.2	0.20009766
11	0.19995117	0.2	0.20004883
12	0.19997559	0.2	0.20002441
13	0.19998779	0.2	0.20001221
14	0.1999939	0.2	0.2000061
15	0.19999695	0.2	0.20000305



■ **Figure 1.18**

Three initial digoxin doses

EXAMPLE 4 *An Investment Annuity*

Return now to the savings account problem and consider an *annuity*. Annuities are often planned for retirement purposes. They are basically savings accounts that pay interest on the amount present and allow the investor to withdraw a fixed amount each month until the account is depleted. An interesting issue (posed in the problems) is to determine the amount one must save monthly to build an annuity allowing for withdrawals, beginning at a certain age with a specified amount for a desired number of years, before the account's depletion. For now, consider 1% as the monthly interest rate and a monthly withdrawal of \$1000. This gives the dynamical system

$$a_{n+1} = 1.01a_n - 1000$$

Now suppose we made the following initial investments:

$$A: a_0 = 90,000$$

$$B: a_0 = 100,000$$

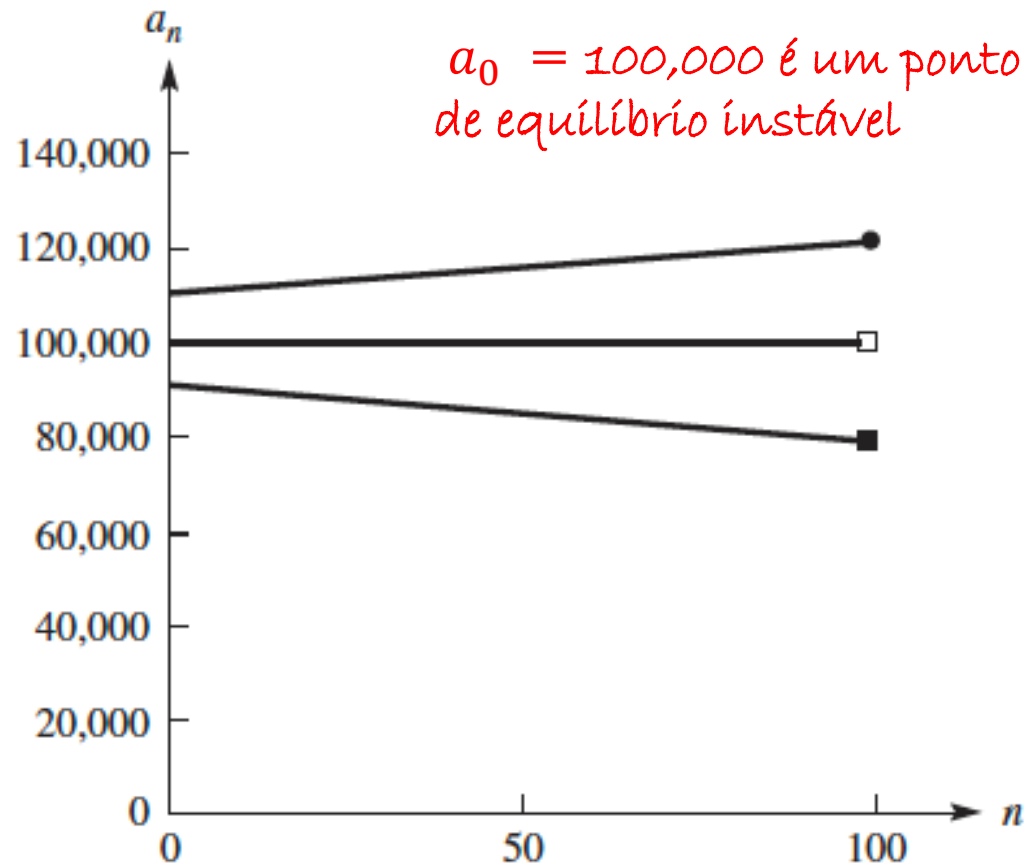
$$C: a_0 = 110,000$$

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$
$$r = 1.01; b = -1000$$

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$

$$r = 1.01; b = -1000$$

	A	B	C
n	a_n	a_n	a_n
0	90000	100000	110000
1	89900	100000	110100
2	89799	100000	110201
3	89697	100000	110303
4	89594	100000	110406
5	89490	100000	110510
6	89385	100000	110615
7	89279	100000	110721
8	89171	100000	110829
9	89063	100000	110937
10	88954	100000	111046
11	88843	100000	111157
12	88732	100000	111268
13	88619	100000	111381
14	88505	100000	111495
15	88390	100000	111610



■ **Figure 1.19**

An annuity with three initial investments

EXAMPLE 5 *A Checking Account*

Most students cannot keep enough cash in their checking accounts to earn any interest. Suppose you have an account that pays no interest and that each month you pay only your dorm rent of \$300, giving the dynamical system

$$a_{n+1} = a_n - 300$$



$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$
$$r = 1; b = -300$$

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$
$$r = 1; b = -300$$

n	a_n
0	3000
1	2700
2	2400
3	2100
4	1800
5	1500
6	1200
7	900
8	600
9	300
10	0



Encontrando e classificando pontos de equilíbrio

O ponto fixo de $a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b$ é obtido quando: $a^* = f(a^*)$

logo: $a^* = r * a^* + b$

Portanto, $a^* = \frac{b}{1 - r}$ é um ponto de equilíbrio se: $r \neq 1$

se: $r = 1$ e $b = 0$ qualquer valor inicial é um ponto de equilíbrio

se: $r = 1$ e $b \neq 0$ não há ponto de equilíbrio

Resumindo o comportamento sistema dinâmico:

Dynamical system $a_{n+1} = ra_n + b, b \neq 0$

Value of r	Long-term behavior observed
$ r < 1$	Stable equilibrium
$ r > 1$	Unstable equilibrium
$r = 1$	Graph is a line with no equilibrium

verifique esse resultado para os exemplos dados

Assumindo que esse resultado é válido:

The solution of the dynamical system $a_{n+1} = ra_n + b, r \neq 1$ is

$$a_k = r^k c + \frac{b}{1-r}$$

for some constant c (which depends on the initial condition).

Essa expressão em “forma fechada” permite obter diferentes informações sem a necessidade de recorrer a solução numérica.

(veremos mais adiante como ela é deduzida)

Pode-se mostrar que a solução está correta por substituição na sequência:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{n+1} &= ra_n + b \\r^{n+1}c + \frac{b}{1-r} &= r \left(r^n c + \frac{b}{1-r} \right) + b \\r^{n+1}c + \frac{b}{1-r} &= r^{n+1}c + \frac{rb}{1-r} + b \\ \frac{b}{1-r} &= \frac{rb}{1-r} + b \\ b &= rb + b(1-r)\end{aligned}$$

Como se determina a constante c ?

$$a_k = r^k \cdot c + \frac{b}{1-r}$$

Se $k = 0$, temos:

$$a_0 = r^0 \cdot c + \frac{b}{1-r}$$

Isolando c :

$$c = a_0 - \frac{b}{1-r} = a_0 - a^*$$

EXAMPLE 6 *An Investment Annuity Revisited*

For the annuity modeled in Example 4, how much of an initial investment do we need to deplete the annuity in 20 years (or 240 months)?

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$

$$r = 1.01; b = -1000$$

$$a_{240} = 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = r * a_n + b;$$

$$r = 1.01; b = -1000$$

$$a^* = \frac{b}{1-r} \quad c = a_0 - \frac{b}{1-r} = a_0 - a^*$$

$$a_k = r^k \cdot c + \frac{b}{1-r} = r^k \cdot c + a^*$$

$$a^* = \dots$$

$$a_k = \dots ; k = 240$$

$$c = \dots$$




Solution The equilibrium value of the system $a_{n+1} = 1.01a_n - 1000$ is 100,000 and we want $a_{240} = 0$. From Theorem 3 we have

$$a_{240} = 0 = (1.01)^{240}c + 100,000$$

and solving this equation gives $c = -100,000/(1.01)^{240} = -9180.58$ (to the nearest cent). To find the initial investment a_0 , we again use Theorem 3:

$$a_0 = (1.01)^0c + 100,000 = -9180.58 + 100,000 = 90,819.42$$

Thus, an initial investment of \$90,819.42 allows us to withdraw \$1000 per month from the account for 20 years (a total withdrawal of \$240,000). At the end of 20 years the account is depleted. 

Sistemas Dinâmicos Não-Lineares

Podem ser mais desafiadores que os lineares em relação a obtenção de uma solução em forma fechada. Sua dinâmica pode ser visualizada através da solução numérica. Além disso alguns podem ter uma forte sensibilidade em relação aos parâmetros.

Retomando o problema de crescimento logístico:

$$p_{n+1} = p_n + k * (p_{sat} - p_n)p_n$$

Essa equação pode ser rescrita na forma geral (re-parametrizando as variáveis):

$$a_{n+1} = r * (1 - a_n)a_n$$

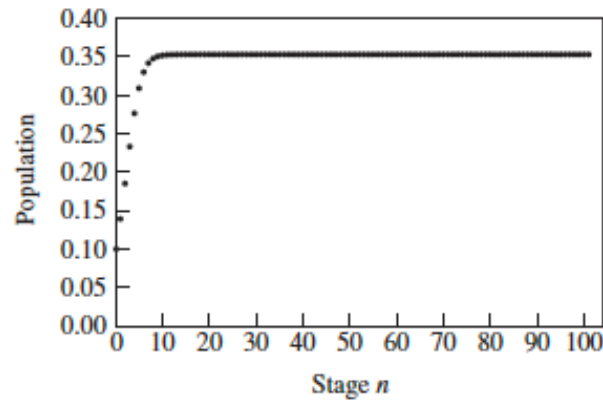
$$p_{n+1} = p_n + 0.00082(665 - p_n)p_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = r(1 - a_n)a_n$$

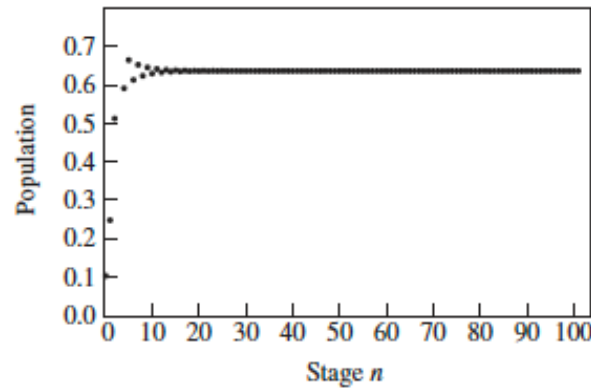
where $a_n = 0.0005306p_n$, and $r = 1.546$.

■ **Figure 1.21**

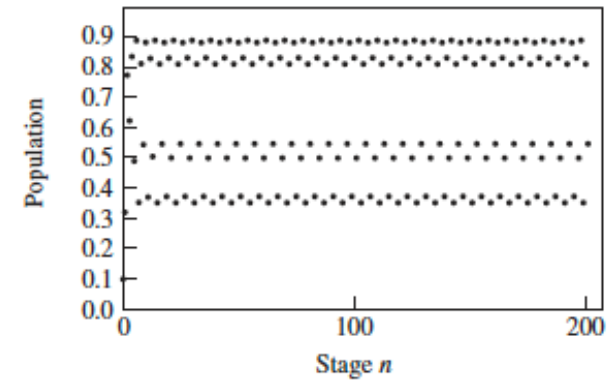
Long-term behavior exhibited by numerical solutions to the equation $a_{n+1} = r(1 - a_n)a_n$ for six values of the parameter r



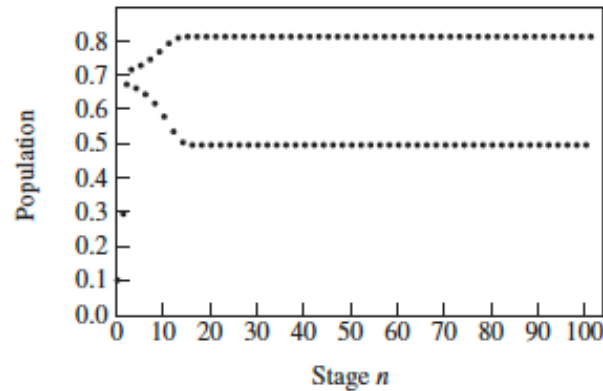
a. $r = 1.546$



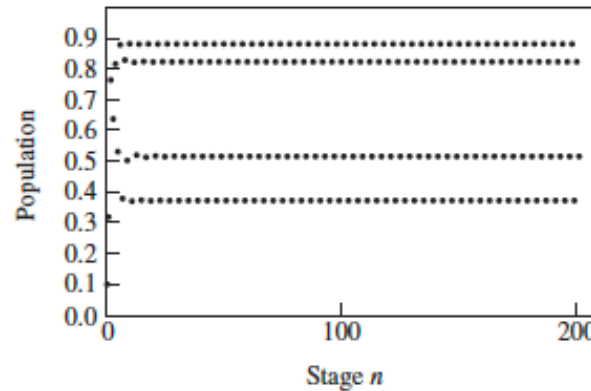
b. $r = 2.750$



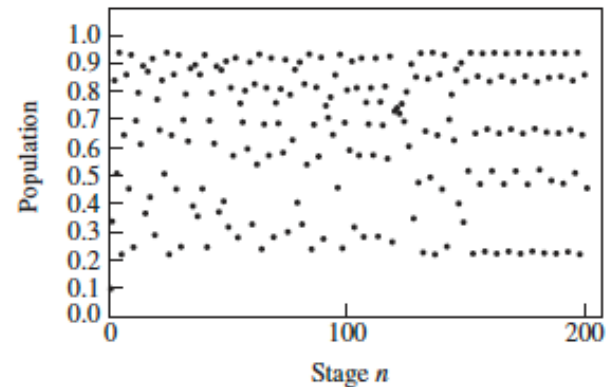
e. $r = 3.555$



c. $r = 3.250$



d. $r = 3.525$



f. $r = 3.750$

Comportamento caótico

1.3 PROBLEMS

2. For the following problems, find an equilibrium value if one exists. Classify the equilibrium value as stable or unstable.

a. $a_{n+1} = 1.1a_n$

b. $a_{n+1} = 0.9a_n$

c. $a_{n+1} = -0.9a_n$

d. $a_{n+1} = a_n$

e. $a_{n+1} = -1.2a_n + 50$

f. $a_{n+1} = 1.2a_n - 50$

g. $a_{n+1} = 0.8a_n + 100$

h. $a_{n+1} = 0.8a_n - 100$

i. $a_{n+1} = -0.8a_n + 100$

j. $a_{n+1} = a_n - 100$

k. $a_{n+1} = a_n + 100$

1.3 PROJECTS



1. You plan to invest part of your paycheck to finance your children's education. You want to have enough in the account to draw \$1000 a month every month for 8 years beginning 20 years from now. The account pays 0.5% interest each month.
 - a. How much money will you need 20 years from now to accomplish the financial objective? Assume you stop investing when your first child begins college—a safe assumption.
 - b. How much must you deposit each month during the next 20 years?

Fim Aula 04