

MATH528 mLab03: Investigating ODE models

First-order linear ODE models

Heating and cooling of a building (PS1.5.32)

Building ambient temperature

$$\text{In[1]:= } T_a[t_] = A - c \text{Cos}\left[2 \text{Pi } t / 24\right]$$

$$\text{Out[1]= } A - c \text{Cos}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right]$$

Rate of change of temperature in building

$$\text{In[2]:= } \text{ODE} = T'[t] == k_1 (T[t] - T_a[t]) + k_2 (T[t] - T_w) + P$$

$$\text{Out[2]= } T'[t] == P + k_1 \left(-A + c \text{Cos}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right] + T[t]\right) + k_2 (-T_w + T[t])$$

$$\text{In[3]:= } h[t_] = -(k_1 + k_2) t$$

$$\text{Out[3]= } t (-k_1 - k_2)$$

$$\text{In[4]:= } r[t_] = k_1 T_a[t] - k_2 T_w + P$$

$$\text{Out[4]= } P + \left(A - c \text{Cos}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right]\right) k_1 - k_2 T_w$$

$$\text{In[5]:= } \text{TGenSol}[t_] = \text{FullSimplify}\left[\text{Exp}[-h[t]] \left(\text{Integrate}\left[\text{Exp}[h[t]] r[t], t\right] + B\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Out[5]= } B e^{t(k_1+k_2)} - \frac{12 c \pi \text{Sin}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right] k_1}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + \frac{144 c \text{Cos}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right] k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} - \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$\text{In[6]:= } \text{TGenSol}[0]$$

$$\text{Out[6]= } B + \frac{144 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} - \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$\text{In[7]:= } \text{Bsol} = \text{Solve}\left[\text{TGenSol}[0] == T_0, B\right][[1, 1]]$$

$$\text{Out[7]= } B \rightarrow -\frac{144 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + T_0 + \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$\text{In[8]:= } T[t_] = \text{FullSimplify}\left[\text{TGenSol}[t] /. \text{Bsol}\right]$$

$$\text{Out[8]= } -\frac{12 c \pi \text{Sin}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right] k_1}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + \frac{144 c \text{Cos}\left[\frac{\pi t}{12}\right] k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} - \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2} + e^{t(k_1+k_2)} \left(-\frac{144 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + T_0 + \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2}\right)$$

In[9]:= **T[0]**

Out[9]= T_0

In[10]:= **Manipulate[T[t] /. {T0 -> T0}, {T0, 65, 75}]**

T0

+

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left(\left(12 c \pi \operatorname{Sin} \left[\frac{1}{12} \pi \operatorname{Charting`Private`pvar\$11021} \right] k_1 \right) / \left(\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2 \right) \right) + \\
 & \left(144 c \operatorname{Cos} \left[\frac{1}{12} \pi \operatorname{Charting`Private`pvar\$11021} \right] k_1 (k_1 + k_2) \right) / \left(\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2 \right) - \\
 & \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2} + \\
 & e^{\operatorname{Charting`Private`pvar\$11021} (k_1 + k_2)} \left(65 - \frac{144 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + \frac{P + A k_1 - k_2 T_w}{k_1 + k_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

In[11]:= **Manipulate[T[t] /. {T0 -> T0, Tw -> Tw}, {T0, 45, 95}, {Tw, 65, 72}]**

T0

+

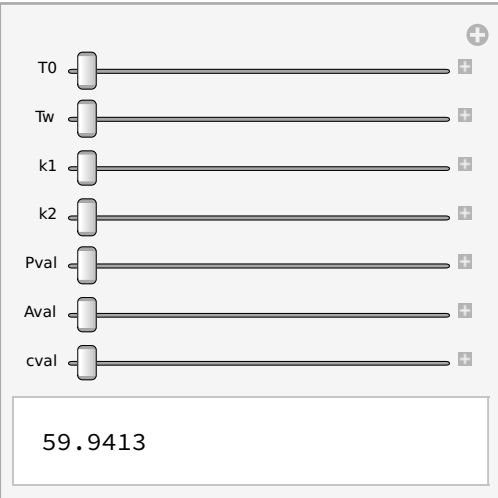
Tw

+

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{P + A k_1 - 65 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} - \frac{2.68589 c k_1}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} - \frac{143.634 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} + \\
 & e^{11.7276 (k_1 + k_2)} \left(45 + \frac{P + A k_1 - 65 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} - \frac{144 c k_1 (k_1 + k_2)}{\pi^2 + 144 (k_1 + k_2)^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

```
In[12]:= Manipulate[T[t] /. {T0 → T0, Tw → Tw, k1 → k1, k2 → k2, P → Pval, A → Aval, c → cval},  
  {T0, 65, 75}, {Tw, 65, 72}, {k1, -1, -0.1}, {k2, -10, -1},  
  {Pval, 1, 10}, {Aval, 0, 100}, {cval, 20, 40}]
```

Out[12]=

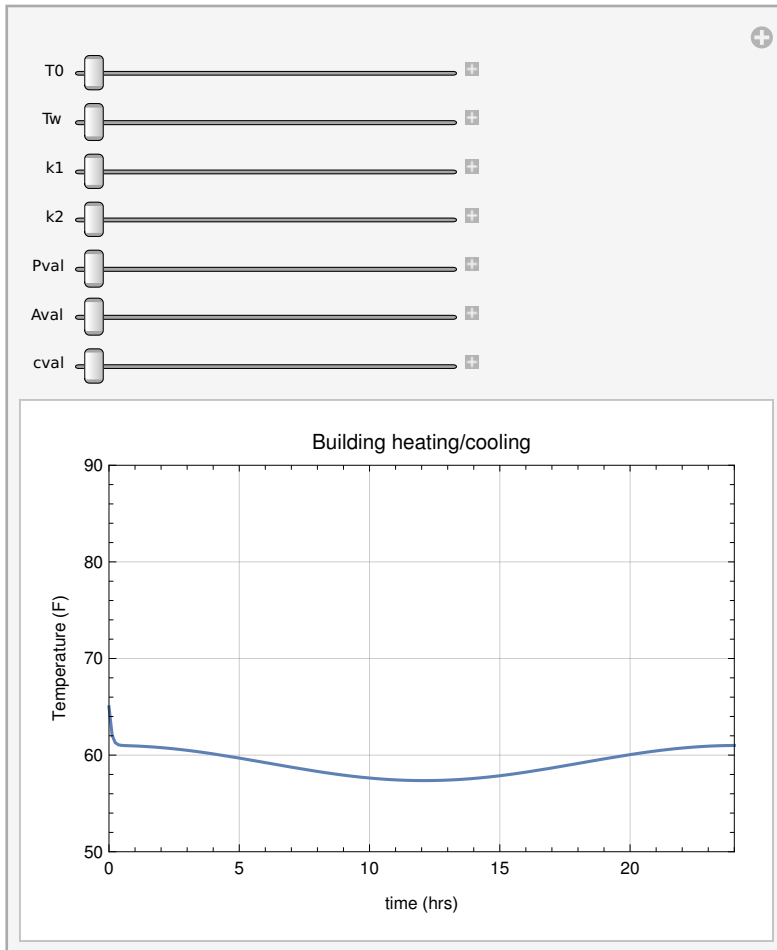


The image shows a Mathematica Manipulate interface. It features seven horizontal sliders, each with a label on the left and a plus sign icon on the right. The labels are T0, Tw, k1, k2, Pval, Aval, and cval. Below the sliders is a rectangular output box containing the numerical value 59.9413.

```

In[13]:= Manipulate[
  Plot[
    T[t] /. {T0 -> T0, Tw -> Tw, k1 -> k1, k2 -> k2, P -> Pval, A -> Aval, c -> cval}, {t, 0, 24},
    Axes -> False, Frame -> True, FrameLabel -> {"time (hrs)", "Temperature (F)"},
    GridLines -> Automatic, PlotLabel -> "Building heating/cooling",
    PlotRange -> {{0, 24}, {50, 90}},
    {T0, 65, 75}, {Tw, 65, 72}, {k1, -1, -0.1}, {k2, -10, -1},
    {Pval, 1, 10}, {Aval, 0, 100}, {cval, 20, 40}]

```



Continual harvesting of renewable resources (PS1.5.36)

Logistic equation model

```

In[14]:= ODE = y'[t] == (A - H) y[t] - B y[t]^2

```

```

Out[14]= y'[t] == (A - H) y[t] - B y[t]^2

```

```

In[15]:= iCond = y[0] == y0

```

```

Out[15]= y[0] == y0

```

```
In[16]:= sol[t_, A_, B_, H_, y0_] = FullSimplify[y[t] /. DSolve[{ODE, iCond}, y[t], t][[1, 1]]]
```

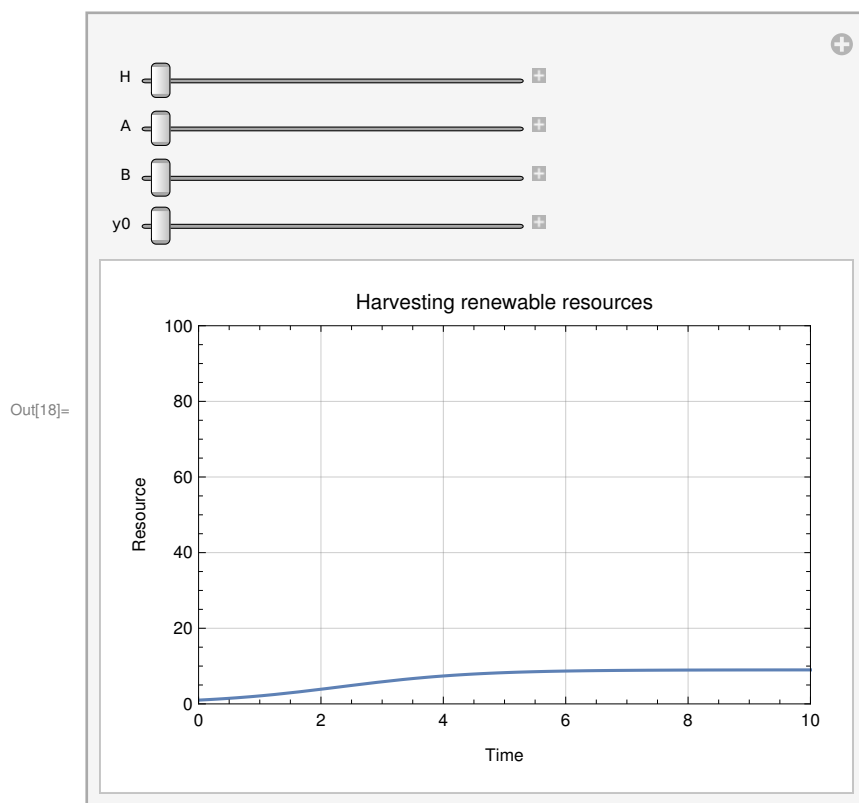
Solve: Inverse functions are being used by Solve, so some solutions may not be found; use Reduce for complete solution information.

$$\text{Out[16]= } \frac{(A - H) y_0}{B y_0 + e^{(-A+H) t} (A - H - B y_0)}$$

```
In[17]:= sol[0]
```

```
Out[17]= sol[0]
```

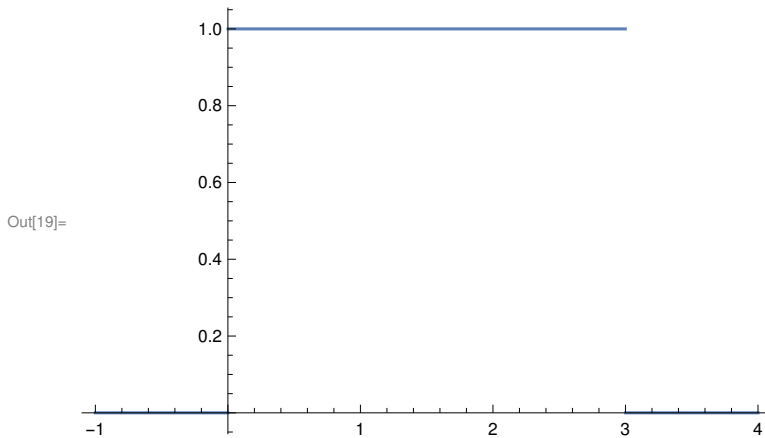
```
In[18]:= Manipulate[Plot[sol[t, A, B, H, y0], {t, 0, 10}, PlotRange -> {{0, 100}, {0, 100}},
  Axes -> False, Frame -> True, FrameLabel -> {"Time", "Resource"},
  GridLines -> Automatic, PlotLabel -> "Harvesting renewable resources",
  {H, 0.1, A}, {A, 1, 10}, {B, 0.1, 2}, {y0, 1, 100}]
```



Intermittent harvesting renewable resources (PS1.5.36-38)

The step function HeavisidePi is useful for this problem. Here's a plot. Notice the scaling of the argument to obtain the desired 3-year harvesting period.

```
In[19]:= Plot[HeavisidePi[t/3 - .5], {t, -1, 4}]
```

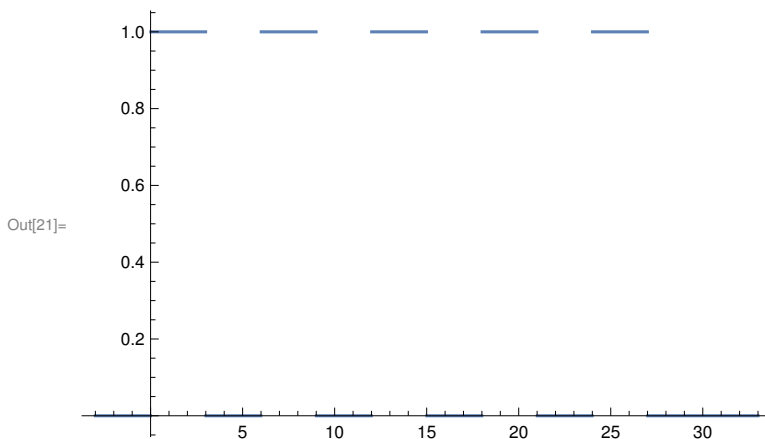


Now, construct a sum of HeavisidePi step functions to cover a time span of 30 years

```
In[20]:= Hi[t_] = Sum[HeavisidePi[t/3 - .5 - k], {k, 0, 9, 2}]
```

```
Out[20]= HeavisidePi[0.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[2.5 - t/3] +
HeavisidePi[4.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[6.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[8.5 - t/3]
```

```
In[21]:= Plot[Hi[t], {t, -3, 33}]
```



Redefine the ODE to model intermittent harvesting

```
In[22]:= ODE = y'[t] == (A - H Hi[t]) y[t] - B y[t]^2
```

```
Out[22]= y'[t] == (A - H (HeavisidePi[0.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[2.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[4.5 - t/3] +
HeavisidePi[6.5 - t/3] + HeavisidePi[8.5 - t/3])) y[t] - B y[t]^2
```

```
In[23]:= iCond = y[0] == y0
```

```
Out[23]= y[0] == y0
```


Analytical solution, though possible, is exceedingly complicated. A numerical solution is readily

obtainable

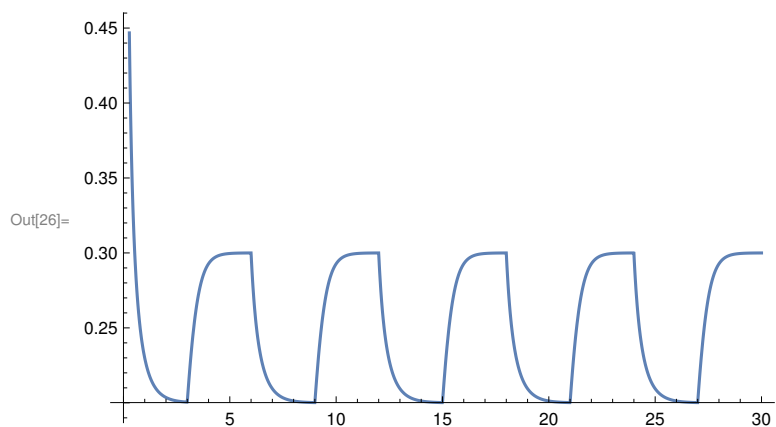
```
In[24]:= soli[t_, Av_, Bv_, Hv_, y0v_] := y[t] /.
  NDSolve[{ODE, iCond} /. {A → Av, B → Bv, H → Hv, y0 → y0v}, y[t], {t, 0, 30}][[1, 1]]
```

The numerical solution is represented by an interpolation

```
In[25]:= soli[t, 3., 10., 1., 5.]
```

```
Out[25]= InterpolatingFunction[ Domain: {{0., 30.}} Output: scalar ] [t]
```

```
In[26]:= Plot[Evaluate[soli[t, 3., 10., 1., 5.]], {t, 0, 30}]
```



```
In[27]:= Manipulate[Plot[{Evaluate[soli[t, A, B, H, y0]], sol[t, A, B, H, y0]},  
  {t, 0, 30}, PlotRange -> {{0, 30}, {0, 25}}, Axes -> False, Frame -> True,  
  FrameLabel -> {"Time", "Resource"}, GridLines -> Automatic,  
  PlotStyle -> {Black, Red}, PlotLabel -> "Harvesting renewable resources",  
  {H, 0.1, A}, {A, 1, 10}, {B, 0.05, 1}, {{y0, 10}, 0, 25}]
```

Out[27]=

