

Answer-Sheet 1
First steps in Scilab and Allee model

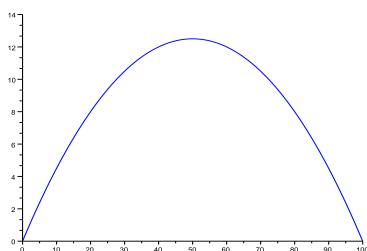
Exercise 1. : We want to study two differential equations, logistic equation

$$y' = ry \left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right)$$

and Allee equation

$$y' = ry \left(\frac{y}{M} - 1\right) \left(1 - \frac{y}{N}\right).$$

Lets call *logistic function* the fonction $y \mapsto ry \left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right)$ and *Allee function* the fonction $y \mapsto ry \left(\frac{y}{M} - 1\right) \left(1 - \frac{y}{N}\right)$. Here the graph of the logistic function and the Scilab code used to plot it.



```
r=0.5;K=100;  
function f=fLogistic(y); f=r*y.*(1-y/K) endfunction;  
y=0 :0.1 :K;  
plot(y,fLogistic(y));
```

1. Type this code in Scilab and execute it. Look at the results together in the console and in the graphic window. Be carefull in typing `.*` instead of simply `*`, we need this to compute $f(y)$ not only for a single number y but for un vector $y=0 :0.1 :N$ which means for example $y \in \{0, 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 9.9, 10\}$ if $N = 10$.

Modify the code in order to get the graph of the Allee function for $M = 10$ and $N = K$, first in the same window, then in a separate window.

Outline the graph of the Allee function at the right of the one of the logistic function. Explain the difference.

2. Observe what happens if you type `a=gca();a.x_location="origin"`; before the plot of the Allee function. Explain.

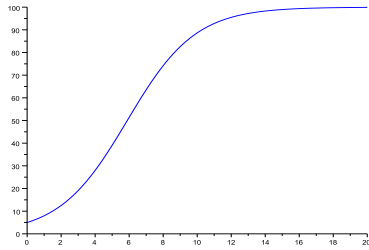
3. If (t_0, y_0) is an initial condition, the Scilab command `ode(y0,t0,t,f)`; compute the (approximate, with 8 digits) value of the solution $y(t)$ of the equation $y' = f(t, y)$ such that $y(t_0) = y_0$, for $t_0=t_0$ et $y_0=y_0$. Notice that **f** must be a function of two variables (here **t** and **y**), one needs to define first a *new* function

```
function f=fL(t,y); f=fLogistic(y) endfunction;
```

Here is an exemple to see how it works for $y(0) = 5$ and $t \in [0..20]_{0.1}$.

```
t0=0;y0=5;t=0 :0.1 :20; yt=ode(y0,t0,t,fL); xset("window",1); plot(t,yt);
```

which gives you the following graph :



Plot yourself this picture and add to it several other solutions obtained with other initial conditions. Describe the dynamics of this model (what happens for the solution when $t \rightarrow +\infty$?).

4. Do the same for the Allee equation and explain why the dynamic is different.

5. What is the value, with 4 digits, when $t = 10$, of the solution of the logistic equation corresponding to $(t_0, y_0) = (0, 5)$?
 $y_{logis}(10) =$
6. Give the scilab code you used to compute it.

7. For the initial condition $(t_0, y_0) = (0, 200)$, is the solution of the logistic equation monotone? croissante? décroissante? Explain.

8. What is the behaviour of the solution of the logistic equation when $(t_0, y_0) = (0, K)$? Explain.

9. What is the behaviour of the solution of the Allee equation when $(t_0, y_0) = (0, 15)$ for $t \in [0, 20]$. Explain.

10. For $y_0 \geq 0$ describe the behaviour of the solution of the Allee equation of initial condition $(0, y_0)$ when $y_0 < M$, $y_0 = M$, $M < y_0 < N$, $y_0 = N$ or $N < y_0$.