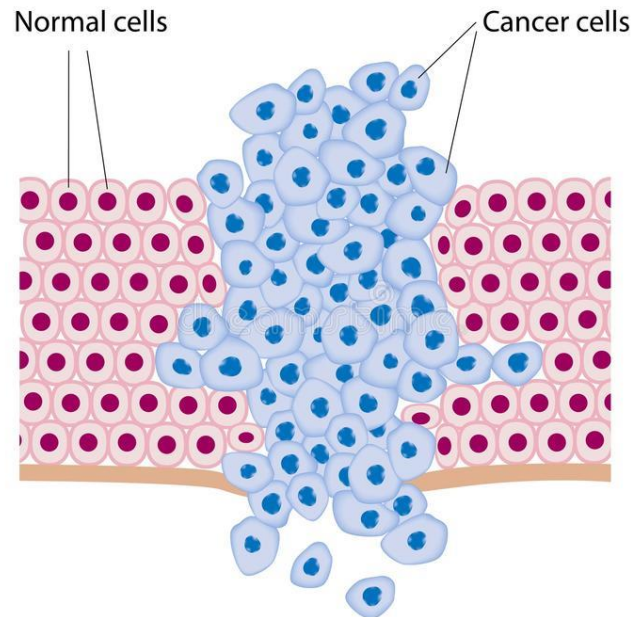




MA153 Project 1 Intro

Comparing Tumor Growth Models





1. Calendar
2. Motivation
 - Intro Video
 - Tumor Growth Diagram
3. Multi-Tool Reminder
4. Template
5. Rubric

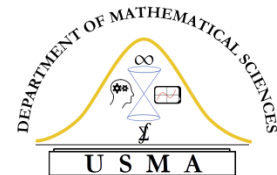


11-Sep	PSL 3	1	12-Sep	LSN 12	2	13-Sep		1	14-Sep	LSN 13	2	15-Sep		1	A/D
WPR 1 Review			WPR 1			No Class Meeting <i>Modified Schedule</i>			Project 1 Intro Tech Lab 1 DUE			No Class Meeting			BEAT OHIO STATE (away)
18-Sep	LSN 14	2	19-Sep		1	20-Sep		2	21-Sep	LSN 15	1	22-Sep	LSN 16	2	A/C
Project 1			No Class Meeting			No Class Meeting			Preliminary Theory IVP and BVP (4.1.1) Homogeneous (4.1.2) Project 1 DUE			Reduction of Order (4.2)			BEAT TULANE (away)
25-Sep	LSN 17	1	26-Sep	LSN 18	2	27-Sep		1	28-Sep	LSN 19	2	29-Sep	LSN 20	1	F
Homogeneous Equations with Constant Coefficients (4.3) <i>Distinct Real & Repeated Real</i>			Homogeneous Equations with Constant Coefficients (4.3) <i>Complex Roots</i>			No Class Meeting			Nonhomogeneous (4.1.3) Undetermined Coefficients (4.4)			Tech Lab 2 (Second Order DEs)			BEAT UTEP

1. Introduced (14 Sep)

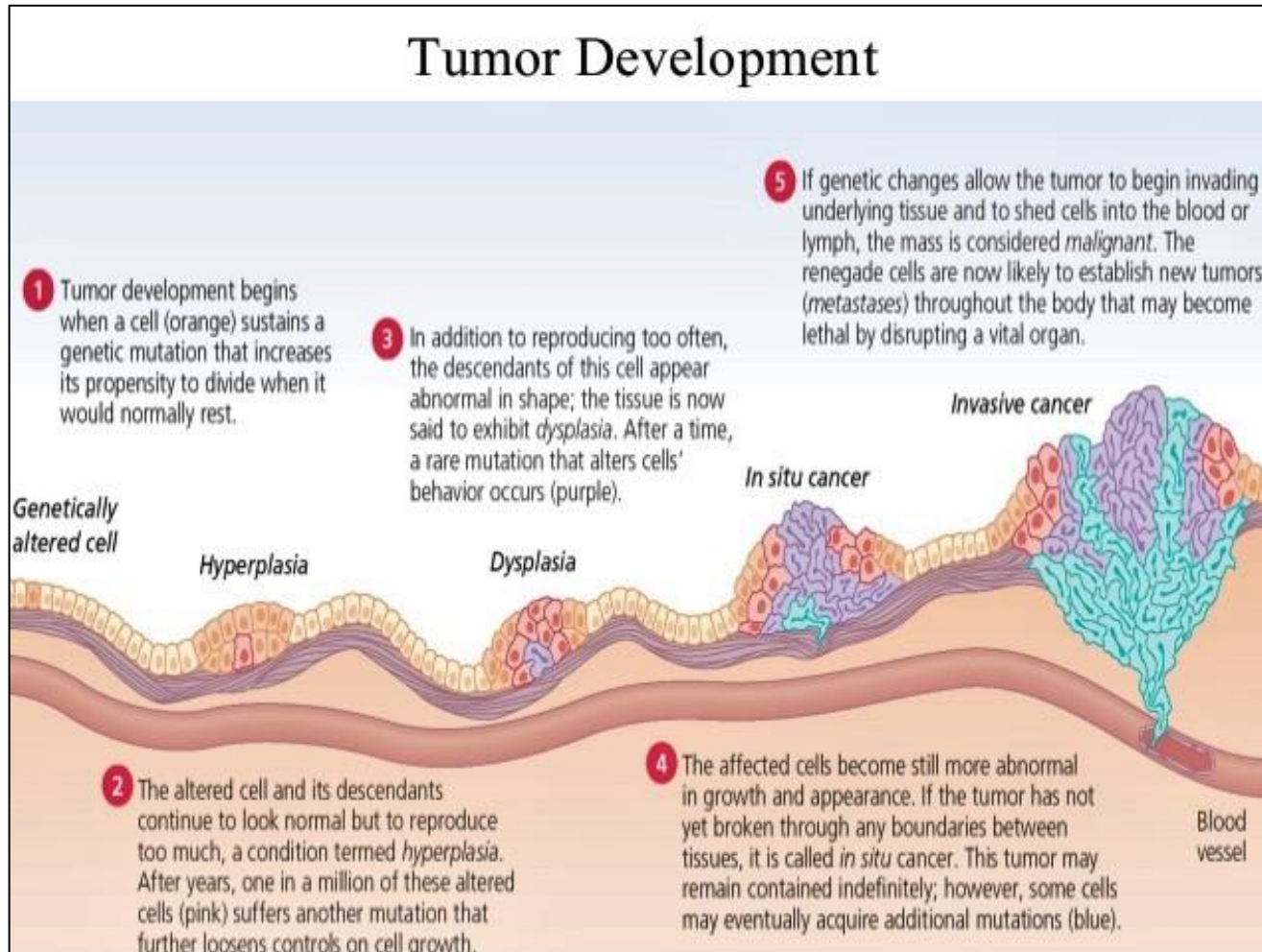
2. IPR Plan (18-19 Sep)

3. Due Start of Class (21 Sep)



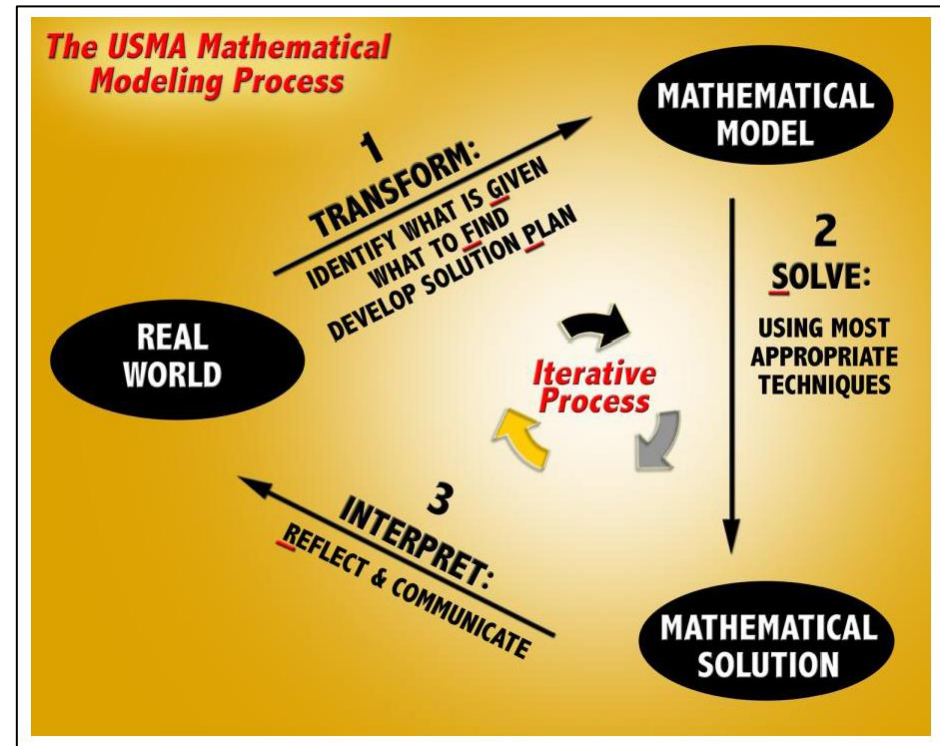


Intro Video: [Dr. Komaroff, Harvard Med School](#)





- Transform experiment into model using
 - Known Laws of Nature
 - Observations
 - Logic
- Solving DEs
 - Requires classifying DEs
 - Different Approaches
 - Graphical (Qualitative)
 - Analytic
 - Numerical
- Interpret
 - Develops Model
 - Initiates Iterative Process
 - Model Prototype: Simple;
 - Iterative Step: Prototype + Complexity



MA153 ODE LEATHERMAN

Analytic (Exact)

Separation of Variables

§9.3 Separation of Variables

- 1st Order
- Separable

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)f(y) \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{f(y)} dy = \int g(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{g(x)}{f(y)} \rightarrow \int f(y) dy = \int g(x) dx$$

Integrating Factor

§9.5 Integrating Factor

- 1st Order
- Linear

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x); I(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{I(x)} [\int I(x) Q(x) dx + C]$$

Characteristic Equation

§17.1 2nd Order Linear, Homogeneous ODEs with Constant Coefficients

- 2nd Order
- Linear
- Constant Coefficients

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0, y(x_0) = y_0, \text{ and } y'(x_0) = y_1$$

Characteristic (Auxiliary) Equation: $ar^2 + br + c = 0$

Systems of ODEs

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = 3x_1 - 4x_2$$

- 1st Order
- Solve for Equilibrium Points
- Verify a Solution

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = 4x_1 - 7x_2$$

Solution: $x_1 = e^{-5t}, x_2 = 2e^{-5t}$

Graphical

VectorPlot with Tech

Slope Field: y vs. t (dep v. ind) - Critical Points
 Phase Portrait: y vs. x (dep 1 v. dep 2) - Explore Long Term Behavior

Numerical

Euler's Method

§9.2 Euler's Method

- Approximate a solution

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), h = \Delta x, \text{ and } n = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot f(x_n, y_n)$$

Power Series

Assume a Power Series

§17.4 Power Series Solution to ODEs

- 2nd Order
- Linear
- Variable Coefficients

$$y = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$$

$$y' = f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)c_{n+1} x^n$$

$$y'' = f''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} x^n$$



