#### Course Notes

Mathematical Models, Spring 2013

Queens College, Math 245

Prof. Christopher Hanusa

Web: http://people.qc.cuny.edu/faculty /christopher.hanusa/courses/245sp13/

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

▶ Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane?

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

▶ Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

- Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.
- ▶ Reality: Politics flows between left-wing and right-wing ideas.

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

- Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.
- ► Reality: Politics flows between left-wing and right-wing ideas. Model: Think of public opinion as a **pendulum**.

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

- Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.
- ▶ Reality: Politics flows between left-wing and right-wing ideas. Model: Think of public opinion as a pendulum.

A mathematical model is a model involving mathematical concepts.

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

- ▶ Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.
- ▶ Reality: Politics flows between left-wing and right-wing ideas. Model: Think of public opinion as a pendulum.

A mathematical model is a model involving mathematical concepts.

#### IN THIS CLASS:

We take real-world situations and represent them using mathematics.

- ▶ Model the position of a falling object by **function fitting**.
- Model people waiting using a computer simulation.
- ▶ Model allocating resources using a **system of inequalities**.

A model is an object or concept used to represent something else. It converts reality to a form we can comprehend.

- ▶ Reality: How to understand the aerodynamics of an airplane? Model: Use a model airplane or a computer simulation.
- ▶ Reality: Politics flows between left-wing and right-wing ideas. Model: Think of public opinion as a pendulum.

A mathematical model is a model involving mathematical concepts.

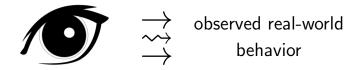
#### IN THIS CLASS:

We take real-world situations and represent them using mathematics.

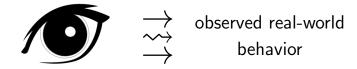
- ▶ Model the position of a falling object by **function fitting**.
- ▶ Model people waiting using a **computer simulation**.
- ▶ Model allocating resources using a **system of inequalities**.

Then we must analyze our models to determine their applicability.

As scientists, we want to understand how the world works.

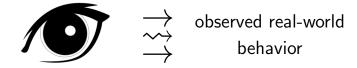


As scientists, we want to understand how the world works.



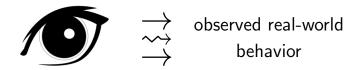
- ▶ What is happening?
- ▶ What are the reasons for the behavior?

As scientists, we want to understand how the world works.



- ▶ What is happening?
- ▶ What are the reasons for the behavior?
- ▶ How do we convey that our reasoning is plausible?

As scientists, we want to understand how the world works.



▶ What is happening?

(Observation)

▶ What are the reasons for the behavior?

- (Hypothesis)
- ▶ How do we convey that our reasoning is plausible? ("proof")
  - we convey that our reasoning is plausible. ( proof )
  - Use the language of mathematics! —

Goal: Understand what is involved in "mathematical modeling".

First Step: Formulation.

**Goal:** Understand what is involved in "mathematical modeling".

### First Step: Formulation.

▶ State the question. If the question is vague, make it precise. If the question is too big, subdivide it into manageable parts.

Goal: Understand what is involved in "mathematical modeling".

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ▶ State the question. If the question is vague, make it precise. If the question is too big, subdivide it into manageable parts.
- ▶ Identify factors. Decide which quantities influence the behavior. Determine relationships between the quantities.

Goal: Understand what is involved in "mathematical modeling".

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ➤ State the question. If the question is vague, make it precise. If the question is too big, subdivide it into manageable parts.
- ▶ Identify factors. Decide which quantities influence the behavior. Determine relationships between the quantities.

[Important: we are introducing \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Goal: Understand what is involved in "mathematical modeling".

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ▶ State the question. If the question is vague, make it precise. If the question is too big, subdivide it into manageable parts.
- ▶ Identify factors. Decide which quantities influence the behavior. Determine relationships between the quantities.

[Important: we are introducing .]

▶ Describe mathematically. Assign each quantity a variable. Represent each relationship with an equation.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from: Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall?

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall?

(Philosophical question)

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question.
- Identify factors.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

#### First Step: Formulation.

- State the question. What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- Identify factors.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- Identify factors.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ▶ Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?:
- Describe mathematically.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ▶ Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Simplifying Assumption: Velocity is proportional to the distance fallen.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ▶ Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?:

Simplifying Assumption: Velocity is proportional to the distance fallen.

▶ Describe mathematically. Assign variables. Call distance x, time t, and velocity v.

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

```
Why do objects fall? —to— How do objects fall? (Philosophical question) (Describe a falling object's velocity)
```

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ▶ Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?:

Simplifying Assumption: Velocity is proportional to the distance fallen.

Describe mathematically.
 Assign variables. Call distance x, time t, and velocity v.
 Then relationships give equations:
 Velocity and distance are related:

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ▶ Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?:

Simplifying Assumption: Velocity is proportional to the distance fallen.

Describe mathematically. Assign variables. Call distance x, time t, and velocity v. Then relationships give equations: Velocity and distance are related:  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

**Example.** In Galileo's time, a key question changed from:

#### First Step: Formulation.

- ► State the question. (Precise! What is an answer?) What formula describes an object's position as it falls?
- ► Identify factors. Galileo chose only distance, time, and velocity. Other variables?: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Simplifying Assumption: Velocity is proportional to the distance fallen.

Describe mathematically.
 Assign variables. Call distance x, time t, and velocity v.

Then relationships give equations:

Velocity and distance are related:  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

And *proportional* means v = ax for some constant a. (Goal?)

▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop mathematical conclusions.

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop **mathematical conclusions**.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop **mathematical conclusions**.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

▶ Calculations

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop mathematical conclusions.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

► Calculations

▶ Proving a theorem

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop mathematical conclusions.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ▶ Calculations
- ▶ Proving a theorem
- Solving an equation

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop mathematical conclusions.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ► Solving an equation ► Other...

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop mathematical conclusions.

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ► Solving an equation ► Other...

In our gravity example,

We have both  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$  and v = ax. Set them equal.

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop **mathematical conclusions**.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ► Solving an equation ► Other...

In our gravity example,

We have both  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$  and v = ax. Set them equal.

This gives the (differential) equation:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = ax$ .

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop **mathematical conclusions**.

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ► Solving an equation ► Other...

In our gravity example,

We have both  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$  and v = ax. Set them equal.

This gives the (differential) equation:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = ax$ .

Solving gives that  $x(t) = ke^{at}$  for constants a and k.

- ▶ After the formulation step, we have variables and equations.
- ▶ Do some analysis to develop **mathematical conclusions**.

#### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

This may entail one or more of:

- ► Solving an equation ► Other...

In our gravity example,

We have both  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$  and v = ax. Set them equal.

This gives the (differential) equation:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = ax$ .

Solving gives that  $x(t) = ke^{at}$  for constants a and k.

Something is not quite right...

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The *most important* step of the modeling process is:

Third Step: Evaluation.

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The *most important* step of the modeling process is:

Third Step: Evaluation.

Translate the results back to the real-world situation and ask questions:

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The *most important* step of the modeling process is:

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Translate the results back to the real-world situation and ask questions:

- ▶ Has the model explained the real-world observations?
- ▶ Are the answers we found accurate enough?
- ▶ Were our assumptions good assumptions?
- ▶ What are the strengths and weaknesses of our model?
- ▶ Did we make any mistakes in our mathematical manipulations?

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The *most important* step of the modeling process is:

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Translate the results back to the real-world situation and ask questions:

- ▶ Has the model explained the real-world observations?
- ▶ Are the answers we found accurate enough?
- Were our assumptions good assumptions?
- ▶ What are the strengths and weaknesses of our model?
- ▶ Did we make any mistakes in our mathematical manipulations?

If there are any problems,

▶ Go back to the First Step, Formulation.

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The *most important* step of the modeling process is:

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Translate the results back to the real-world situation and ask questions:

- ► Has the model explained the real-world observations?
- ▶ Are the answers we found accurate enough?
- ▶ Were our assumptions good assumptions?
- ▶ What are the strengths and weaknesses of our model?
- ▶ Did we make any mistakes in our mathematical manipulations?

If there are any problems,

- ▶ **Go back** to the First Step, Formulation.
- Change your assumptions!

Introduction — §1.1 & 1.2

# Steps of the Modeling Process

We have a mathematical conclusion, but does it give a "right answer"?

The most important step of the modeling process is:

#### Third Step: Evaluation.

Translate the results back to the real-world situation and ask questions:

- ▶ Has the model explained the real-world observations?
- ▶ Are the answers we found accurate enough?
- Were our assumptions good assumptions?
- ▶ What are the strengths and weaknesses of our model?
- ▶ Did we make any mistakes in our mathematical manipulations?

If there are any problems,

- ▶ **Go back** to the First Step, Formulation.
- ► Change your assumptions!
- ▶ Start the modeling process over.

Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k.$$

## Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k.$$

So k = 0. Plugging into our equation implies

## Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k.$$

So k = 0. Plugging into our equation implies x(t) = 0.

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k$$
.

So k = 0. Plugging into our equation implies x(t) = 0.

In words, this means that our object stays at rest for all t.

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k$$
.

So k = 0. Plugging into our equation implies x(t) = 0.

In words, this means that our object stays at rest for all t.

#### EPIC FAIL!

### Third Step: Evaluation.

Our mathematical calculations imply that the position of a falling object is  $x(t) = ke^{at}$ .

In our real-world situation, we can set initial position to be 0. Mathematically, x(0) = 0.

This lets us solve for k in our equation:

$$0 = x(0) = ke^{a0} = ke^0 = k.$$

So k = 0. Plugging into our equation implies x(t) = 0.

In words, this means that our object stays at rest for all t.

#### **EPIC FAIL!**

Perhaps the proportionality assumption is incorrect?

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by 32 ft/sec.

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by  $32\ \text{ft/sec.}$ 

Mathematically, we have the equations v = 32t and  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by 32 ft/sec.

Mathematically, we have the equations v = 32t and  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

Integrating gives  $x(t) = 16t^2 + C$ .

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by 32 ft/sec.

Mathematically, we have the equations v=32t and  $v=\frac{dx}{dt}$ .

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

Integrating gives  $x(t) = 16t^2 + C$ .

Since x(0) = 0 we can find C = 0.

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by  $32\ \text{ft/sec.}$ 

Mathematically, we have the equations v = 32t and  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

Integrating gives  $x(t) = 16t^2 + C$ .

Since x(0) = 0 we can find C = 0.

Therefore an object falling from rest has position  $x(t) = 16t^2$ .

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by  $32\ \text{ft/sec.}$ 

Mathematically, we have the equations v = 32t and  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

Integrating gives  $x(t) = 16t^2 + C$ .

Since x(0) = 0 we can find C = 0.

Therefore an object falling from rest has position  $x(t) = 16t^2$ .

#### Third Step: Evaluation.

This function agrees well with observations in many instances.

### First Step: Formulation.

Alternate assumption: The velocity is proportional to the time it has been falling. In particular, the velocity increases by  $32\ \text{ft/sec.}$ 

Mathematically, we have the equations v = 32t and  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ .

### Second Step: Mathematical Manipulation.

Integrating gives  $x(t) = 16t^2 + C$ .

Since x(0) = 0 we can find C = 0.

Therefore an object falling from rest has position  $x(t) = 16t^2$ .

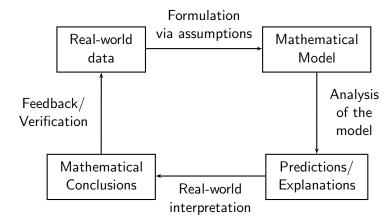
#### Third Step: Evaluation.

This function agrees well with observations in many instances.

(Although not all!)

## The Modeling Process

This chart summarizes the modeling process.



#### To do well in this class:

- Come to class prepared.
  - Print out and read over course notes.
  - Read assigned sections before class.
- ► Form good study groups.
  - Discuss homework and classwork.
  - Final project is a group project.
  - You will depend on this group.
- Put in the time.
  - ► Three credits = (at least) nine hours / week out of class.
  - ▶ Homework stresses key concepts from class; learning takes time.
- Stay in contact.
  - ▶ If you are confused, ask questions (in class and out).
  - Don't fall behind in coursework or project.
  - ▶ I need to understand your concerns.

All homeworks posted online; first one due Monday.