

Tempo contínuo

taxa de natalidade

taxa de mortalidade

$b$  cte

$d$  cte

↗ N° médio de filhos /  $\Delta$  / unidade de tempo

↘ N° médio de morts /  $\Delta$  / unidade de tempo

$$N(t + \Delta t) = N(t) + bN(t)\Delta t - dN(t)\Delta t$$

$$N(t + \Delta t) = N(t) + \underbrace{(b-d)\Delta t}_{k} N(t)$$

$$N(t + \Delta t) - N(t) = k\Delta t N(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{N(t + \Delta t) - N(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} k N(t)$$

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = k N(t)$$

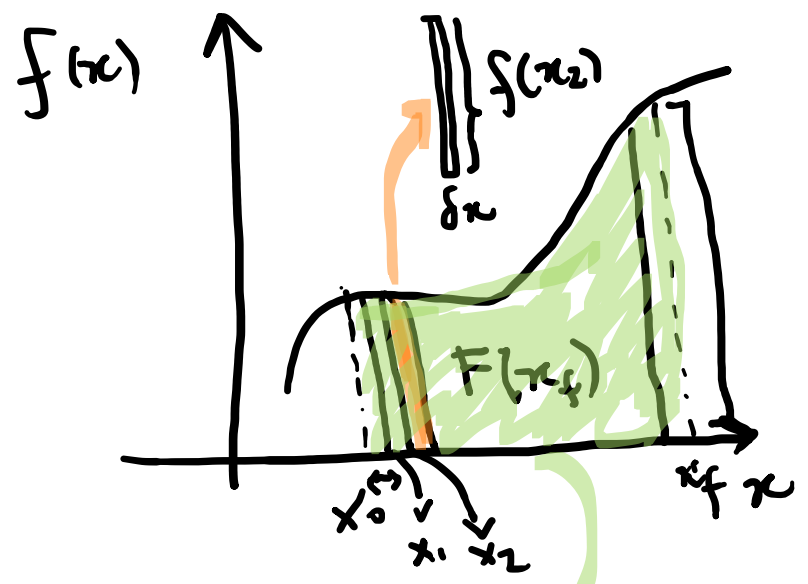
$$N(t) = f(t)$$

Eg  
diferencial

# Breve Revisão:

$F(x)$

Integral de  $f(x)$  entre  $x_0$  e  $x_f$  mede a área entre a função e o eixo  $x$



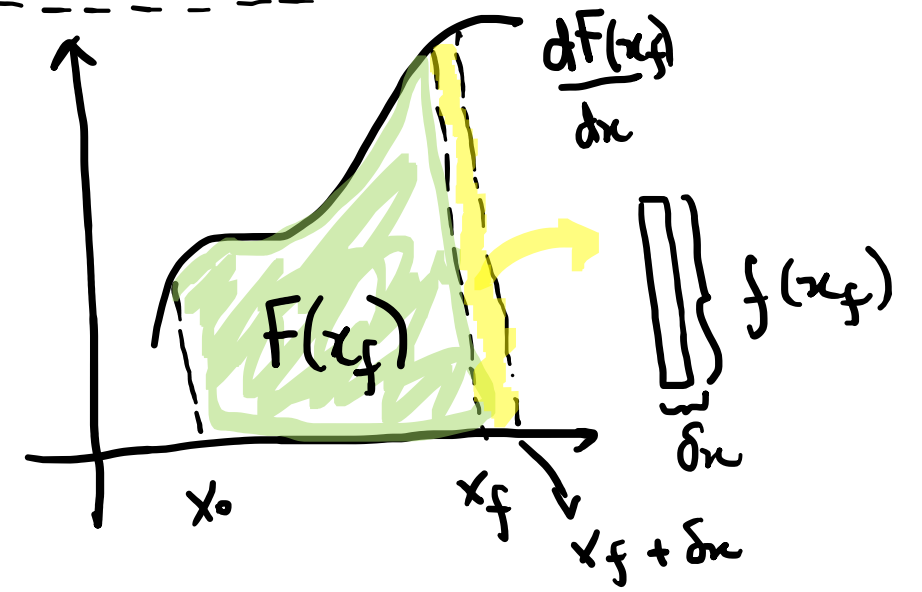
$$\delta x = \frac{(x_f - x_0)}{N}$$

- $x_0$
- $x_1 < x_0 + \delta x$
- $x_2 < x_0 + 2\delta x$
- $\vdots$
- $x_N < x_0 + N\delta x$

$$F(x_f) = \sum_k \delta x f(x_k) = \int_{x_0}^{x_f} f(x) dx$$

Área dos retangulinhos é

$$\delta x f(x_k)$$



$$\frac{dF(x_f)}{dx} = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x_f + \delta x) - F(x_f)}{\delta x}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{dF(x_f)}{dx} \delta x}_{\text{}} = \underbrace{F(x_f + \delta x)}_{\text{Am + verde}} - \underbrace{F(x_f)}_{\text{verde}} = \underbrace{\delta x f(x_f)}_{\text{amarela}}$$

$$\frac{dF(x_f)}{dx} = f(x_f)$$

$$F = \int_{x_0}^{x_f} f(x) dx = F(x_f) - F(x_0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x) \\ F(x) = \int f(x) dx \end{array} \right.$$

Crescimento exponencial:

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = k N(t)$$

$$N(t) = C \exp(kt) \\ = C e^{kt} \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \quad \quad \quad N(0)$$

$$N(t) = C e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = C k e^{kt} = k N(t)$$

$k > 0$  cresc. exp.  
 $k < 0$  decresc exp

função exponencial:

$$\frac{d(e^{ax})}{dx} = a e^{ax}$$

$$x_n = R^n x_0 = e^{(\ln R)n} x_0$$

$R > 1 \rightarrow$  cresc expon.

$R < 1 \rightarrow$  decresc expo.

# Crescimento Logístico

→ induzir capacidade suporte

$C(t)$  - recursos no tempo  $t$

$$C(t) = \underbrace{C_0}_{\text{maximo}} - \alpha N(t)$$

↳ qtidade de recurso que cada  $\Delta$  consome

$$\text{se } N(t) = \frac{C_0}{\alpha} \Rightarrow C(t) = 0$$

A população cresce a uma taxa proporcional à qtidade de recursos

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN(t)}{dt} &= rN(t) = \beta C(t) N(t) \\ &= \beta (C_0 - \alpha N(t)) N(t) = C_0 \beta \left( \frac{C_0 - \alpha N(t)}{C_0} \right) N(t) \\ &= C_0 \beta \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha}{C_0} N(t) \right) N(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = \underbrace{\beta C_0}_r \left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{\alpha}{C_0} N(t)}_{\frac{1}{k}}\right) N(t) = r \left(1 - \frac{N(t)}{k}\right) N(t)$$

$$= r N(t) \left(1 - \frac{N(t)}{k}\right)$$

$$r = \beta C_0$$

$$k = \frac{C_0}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = r N(t) \left(1 - \frac{N(t)}{k}\right)$$

$$N(t) = \frac{k N_0}{N_0 + \underbrace{(k - N_0)}_{\rightarrow 0} e^{-rt}}$$

$$\text{If } r > 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(t) = \frac{k N_0}{\frac{N_0}{k}} = k$$

$$\text{If } r < 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(t) = 0$$