



Mathematical Modelling

عندما نريد حل صياغة معينة يجب ان نلاحظها رياضياً باستخدام صيغات ودوال وعمليات تسمى الترموديل أو الترمودينج المركب.

ادلةً لازم نعرف اطهارات المقادير على نوعين:-

* ordinary differential eq. (ODE)

هي معادلة تتحوى على متغير واحد أو أكثر لدالة تتجه به

Ex :

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= \cos x \\y'' &= qy + e^{-2x} \\y''' - y'^2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

* Partial differential eq (PDE)

هي معادلات تتحوى على متغيرات جزئية لدالة مجهولة تتحوى على أكثر من متغير واحد

$$f(x, y), f(x, y, z)$$

$$f(x, y) = f_y + f_x$$



* Modeling :-

المنهجية - الرياضيات هي عملية تحويل مسكلة من الواقع
(هذه، مزياء، انتقاد) إلى هيئة رياضية بأساليب
متغيرات، دواء، معادلات

الخطوات :-

① نفهم الواقع والحقيقة :- ترتيب أو تناسب

② صياغة المفهوم الرياضي :- استخدام المفاهيم الرياضية وعملها
- معادلة، مقاييس،

③ حل المفهوم الرياضي [نصف الدالة]

④ تعریفه، لغيم اطعمة في السؤال

* First-order ODEs.

$$F(x, y, y') = 0$$

or

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

Ex1: verify that $y = \frac{c}{x}$ is a solution of the ODE $xy' = -y$
for all $x \neq 0$

$$y = \frac{c}{x} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{c}{x^2} \text{ Multiply this by } x$$

$$\Rightarrow xy' = -\frac{c}{x} = -y$$

∴ that given ODE.

	Al-Mustaql University / College of Engineering
	Prosthetics & Orthotics Eng. Department
	Third Class
	Subject (Engineering Analysis)
	Code (UOMU0103057)
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	1 st term – Lecture 6: Mathematical Modeling.



* Exponential Growth and Exponential Decay

Ex 2 :- Let $y(t)$ to be a quality that increases with time(t) and the rate of increase,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky \quad (\text{growth})$$

Solution :-

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = K \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = Kt + C$$

$$y = e^{Kt+C} = e^{Kt} \cdot e^C \quad \text{Let } e^C = C_1$$

$$\therefore y(t) = C_1 e^{Kt} \quad y_0 = C_1$$

Ex 3 :- Let $y(t)$ to be a quality that decrease with time and the rate of decrease. (Decay)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky$$

Solution :-

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = K \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = -Kt + C$$

$$y = e^{-Kt+C} = e^{-Kt} \cdot e^C \quad \text{Let } e^C = C_2$$

$$\therefore y(t) = C_2 e^{-Kt}$$



* Initial Value Problem

$$y' = f(x, y) \quad , \quad y(0) = y_0$$

Ex 4 // solve the initial value

$$y(0) = 5.7$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} = 3y$$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = 3 dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 3 dx$$

$$\ln y = 3x + C \Rightarrow y = e^{3x+C} = e^{3x} \cdot e^C$$

$$\therefore y(x) = C_1 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{let } e^C = C_1$$

$$\text{at } x=0 \Rightarrow y_0 = C_1 e^0 = 5.7$$

$$\therefore \underline{C_1} = 5.7$$

$$\therefore y(x) = 5.7 e^{3x}$$

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Ex5 // Radioactive Decay, initial amount 0.5g

$$\text{Decay rate} := \frac{dy}{dt} = -ky, y(0) = 0.5$$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = -k dt$$

:

$$\therefore y(t) = C_2 e^{-kt}$$

$$\text{at initial amount } y(0) = 0.5 = C_2 e^0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0.5$$

$$\therefore y(t) = 0.5 e^{-kt}$$

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Ex6 // Derivation of the Half-Life Formula

$$t = t_{1/2}$$

from the exponential decay  $y(t) = y_0 e^{-kt}$

$$y(t_{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} y_0$$

$$y(t_{1/2}) = y_0 e^{-kt_{1/2}}$$

$$\therefore y_0 e^{-kt_{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2} y_0 \quad y_0 \neq 0$$

$$e^{-kt_{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln(e^{-kt_{1/2}}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -kt_{1/2} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln 2$$

|                                                                                   |                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
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|                                                                                   | 1 <sup>st</sup> term – Lecture 6: Mathematical Modeling. |



$$\therefore k t_{1/2} = \ln 2$$

$$\therefore t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k} \quad \text{or} \quad k = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}}$$

for example the half-life is 10 years

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{10} \simeq 0.0693 \text{ per year}$$

to verification :-

$$y(t_{1/2}) = y_0 e^{-k t_{1/2}} = y_0 e^{-\ln 2} = y_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$