

HARNESSING MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL MODELING: METHODS AND REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS

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Abstract. Mathematical and computational modeling are powerful tools used in various fields of science and technology. Modeling helps analyze, predict, and optimize systems, which is particularly important in today's rapidly changing world. This paper discusses the main methods of mathematical and computational modeling, as well as examples of their application to real-world problems.

Key words: modeling, numerical methods, algorithms, optimization, prediction, technologies, systems, computation.

Mathematical and computational modeling are powerful tools used in various fields of science and technology. Modeling helps analyze, predict, and optimize systems, which is particularly important in today's rapidly changing world. This paper aims to highlight the fundamental methods of mathematical and computational modeling and demonstrate their application in solving real-world challenges.

Modeling plays a significant role in scientific research and engineering tasks. Mathematical modeling allows the creation of theoretical descriptions of complex systems, while computational modeling enables practical computation and analysis. The main objective of this paper is to examine the key methods of modeling and provide examples of their application to real-world problems [2, p.59].

Modeling Methods

1. Mathematical modeling

Mathematical modeling involves creating equations that describe the behavior of a system. These equations can be analytical or approximate, depending on the complexity of the task.

Example: Population growth modeling. One of the most well-known equations is the logistic model, which describes population growth under limited resources:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$

where N is the population size, r is the growth rate, and K is the carrying capacity of the environment. This model is commonly used to predict changes in the population of animals, plants, and other living organisms [1, p. 100].

2. Numerical Methods

Numerical methods are used to solve complex mathematical problems that cannot be solved analytically. The most common methods include:

2.1Euler's method: used to solve differential equations by approximating changes.

2.2Runge-Kutta method: a more accurate method for solving differential equations, often used in complex tasks.

Example: Modeling the spread of an infection in a population using the SIR model is described by a system of differential equations:

1. $\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI$
2. $\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I$
3. $\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$

where S, I and R are the number of susceptible, infected, and recovered individuals, respectively, and β and γ are the transmission and recovery rates. Solving these equations using numerical methods allows researchers to predict the spread of diseases, such as influenza or COVID-19 [3, p. 78].

3. Computational Modeling

Computational modeling uses algorithms and computational methods to create and analyze models. Software such as MATLAB, Simulink, and Python with libraries like NumPy and SciPy is widely used for simulating physical processes, calculating system dynamics, and creating visualizations.

Example: Heat conduction modeling in bodies. The heat conduction equation in one dimension can be solved using the finite difference method. The heat transfer equation is:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

where $u(x,t)$ is the temperature at position x and time t , and α is the thermal diffusivity. Solving this equation in real-world tasks helps model temperature fields in different materials [2, p. 115].

Real-World Application Examples

1. Climate Prediction

Mathematical and computational modeling are actively used to predict climate change. Using models of the atmosphere, oceans, and other components of the Earth, scientists can forecast changes in temperature, sea level, and precipitation. For example, global climate models are used to assess the impact of greenhouse gases on global warming, providing vital insights for policymakers.

2. Engineering Design

In engineering, modeling is used to optimize structures, calculate the strength of materials, and predict the behavior of objects under different operating conditions. For example, when designing bridges and buildings, models are used to predict their behavior under loads, seismic effects, or temperature changes. Computational programs such as ANSYS or SolidWorks are commonly used to analyze mechanical, thermal, and electrical characteristics.

3. Biomedical Research

Modeling plays a key role in biomedical research, such as drug development or studying the spread of diseases. In biology, models help analyze interactions between cells, predict tumor development, and other diseases. In medicine, modeling processes within the body helps optimize treatments and mitigate risks [1, p. 182].

Mathematical and computational modeling are indispensable tools for scientific research and practical applications in various fields. They enable effective solutions to problems related to the analysis and prediction of the behavior of complex systems, process optimization, and technology improvement. With the advancement of computational power and algorithms, modeling will continue to play an increasingly important role in solving global challenges, such as climate change, developing new technologies, and treating diseases.

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