

COURSE PROGRAMME

1. Information about the programme

1.1 University	University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi
1.2 Faculty	Faculty of Mathematics
1.3 Department	Department of Mathematics
1.4 Domain	Mathematics
1.5 Cycle	Masters
1.6 Programme / Qualification	Applied Mathematics

2. Information about the course

2.1 Course Name	Differential systems and applications						
2.2 Course taught by	Prof. PhD. SEBASTIAN ANITA						
2.3 Seminary / laboratory taught by	Prof. PhD. SEBASTIAN ANITA						
2.4 Year	I	2.5 Semester	II	2.6 Type of evaluation *	E	2.7 Course type **	Ob

* E – Exam / C – Colloquium / V – Verification

** OB – Obligatory / OP – Optionally / F – Facultative

3. Total hours (estimated per semester and activities)

3.1 Number of hours per week	4	3.2 course	2	3.3 seminary/laboratory	2
3.4 Total number of hours	56	3.5 course	28	3.6 seminary/laboratory	28
Distribution					hours
Individual study using textbooks, course notes, bibliography items, etc.					56
Supplementary study (library, on-line platforms, etc.)					0
Individual study for seminary/laboratory, homeworks, projects, etc.					59
Tutoring					0
Examination					4
Other activities					0
3.7 Total hours of individual activity *					119
3.8 Total hours per semester					175
3.9 Credit points					7

4. Pre-requisites - Curriculum (if necessary)

Differential Equations

5. Conditions (if necessary)

5.1 Course	Classes will be held in the amphitheater
5.2 Seminary / Laboratory	Classes will be held in the seminary/laboratory rooms

6. Objectives

<p>Upon successful completion of this discipline, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe different phenomena in science and economics using differential equation systems • Use theoretical results to establish new qualitative results for solutions to differential systems • Use theoretical results to study optimal control issues associated with economic models • Use Matlab to highlight the properties of solutions of differential systems and to approximate the optimal control in case of optimal control problems
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7. Specific competencies/Learning outcomes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts quantitative research • applies scientific methods • performs analytical mathematical calculations

8. Contents

8.1 Course	Teaching methods	Remarks (number of hours, references)
Classical mathematical models of the dynamics of single population species described by differential and integro-differential equations. Stability of steady states	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [2]
Classical mathematical models of interacting populations. Stability of steady states	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [1], [2]
Mathematical models in epidemics. SI and SIS models	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	2 hours, [1]
Mathematical models in epidemics. SIR and SIRS models	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [1]
Age-structured population dynamics with logistic term and migration	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [1]
Asymptotic behavior of the solution to the linear age-structured population dynamics	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	2 hours, [1]
Optimal harvesting problem and the profit maximization problem	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [1], [3]
Mathematical models in economics	Exposition, conversation, proof and problematization	4 hours, [1]

Bibliography

1. S. Anița, V. Arnăutu, V. Capasso, An Introduction to Optimal Control Problems in Life Sciences and Economics, Birkhauser, 2011
2. V. Barbu, Ecuații diferențiale, Editura Junimea, Iași, 1985
3. H. Brezis, Analyse Fonctionnelle, Dunod, 2005

8.2 Seminary / Laboratory	Teaching methods	Remarks (number of hours, references)
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8.2 Seminary / Laboratory	Teaching methods	Remarks (number of hours, references)
Classical models of population dynamics. Stability of steady states	Exercise and conversation, modelling	2 hours (sem)
Classical models of population dynamics. Stability of steady states. Matlab simulation	Exercise and conversation, modelling	2 hours (lab)
Classical mathematical models of interacting populations. Stability of steady states	Exercise and conversation, modelling	4 hours (sem)
Classical mathematical models of interacting populations. Stability of steady states. Matlab simulation	Exercise and conversation, modelling	4 hours (lab)
Lotka-Volterra's model. Qualitative analysis	Exercise and conversation, modelling	2 hours (sem)
Mathematical models in epidemics	Exercise and conversation, modelling	4 hours (sem)
Mathematical models in epidemics. Matlab simulation	Exercise and conversation, modelling	4 hours (lab)
Age-structured population dynamics with logistic term and migration. Matlab simulation	Exercise and conversation, modelling	2 hours (lab)
Mathematical models and optimal control problems in economics. Matlab simulation	Exercise and conversation, modelling	4 hours (lab)

Bibliography

I. S. Anița, V. Arnăutu, V. Capasso, An Introduction to Optimal Control Problems in Life Sciences and Economics, Birkhauser, 2011

9. Coordination of the contents with the expectations of the community representatives, professional associations and relevant employers in the corresponding domain

The course aims to provide new mathematical knowledge useful in mathematical modelling of phenomena in Biology, Life Sciences and Economics.

The seminar and lab aim at acquiring algorithms and applying them in specific situations, developing mathematical reasoning, using learning resources for personal and professional development. The Matlab simulations confirm the validity of the theoretical results and provide valuable information in situations not covered by theoretical results

10. Assessment and examination

10.1 Continuous assessment		Percentage (min. 30%)	50		
Course	Assessment type				
	Percentage		0		
	Failure to pass the continuous assessment results in failure to pass the final assessment				
	Assessment methods	Details	Percentage	with reexamination	
Seminary / Laboratory	Assessment type		Mixed assessment		
	Percentage		100		
	Failure to pass the continuous assessment results in failure to pass the final assessment		No		
	Assessment methods	Details	Percentage	with reexamination	
		Test	50	No	
Current assessment		50	No		
10.2 Final assessment		Percentage (max. 70%)	50		
		Assessment type	Final mixed assessment		

