# Solving Differential Equations in R (book) - DDE examples

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**Abstract**

This vignette contains the R-examples of chapter 8 from the book:

Soetaert, K., Cash, J.R. and Mazzia, F. (2012). Solving Differential Equations in R. that will be published by Springer.

Chapter 8. Solving Delay Differential Equations in R.

Here the code is given without documentation. Of course, much more information about each problem can be found in the book.

*Keywords*: delay differential equations, initial value problems, examples, R.

## 1. Two simple examples

```
DDE1 <- function(t, y, parms) {
  tlag <- t - 1
  if (tlag <= 0)
    ylag <- 1
  else
    ylag <- lagvalue(tlag)

  list(dy = - ylag, ylag = ylag)
}
yinit <- 1
times <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 0.1)
yout  <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = DDE1,
              parms = NULL, atol = 1e-10, rtol = 1e-10 )
tt <- which(times >= 1 & times <= 2)
analytic <- c(1-times[times <1] , 0.5*times[tt]^2 - 2*times[tt]+3/2)
max(abs(yout[times <= 2,2] - analytic))
```

```
[1] 1.388897e-10
```

```
DDE2 <- function(t, y, parms) {
  tlag <- t - 1
```

```
  if (tlag <= 0)
    ylag <- 1
  else
    ylag <- lagderiv(tlag)

  list(dy = - ylag, ylag = ylag)
}
yout2 <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = DDE2,
              parms = NULL )
```

# 2. Chaotic Production of White Blood Cells

```
mackey <- function(t, y, parms, tau) {
  tlag <- t - tau
  if (tlag <= 0)
    ylag <- 0.5
  else
    ylag <- lagvalue(tlag)
  dy <- 0.2 * ylag * 1/(1+ylag^10) - 0.1 * y
  list(dy = dy, ylag = ylag)
}
yinit <- 0.5
times <- seq(from = 0, to = 300, by = 0.1)
yout1 <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = mackey,
             parms = NULL, tau = 10)
yout2 <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = mackey,
             parms = NULL, tau = 20)

plot(yout1, lwd = 2, main = "tau=10",
    ylab = "y", mfrow = c(2, 2), which = 1)
plot(yout1[,-1], type = "l", lwd = 2, xlab = "y")
plot(yout2, lwd = 2, main = "tau=20",
    ylab = "y", mfrow = NULL, which = 1)
plot(yout2[,-1], type = "l", lwd = 2, xlab = "y")
```

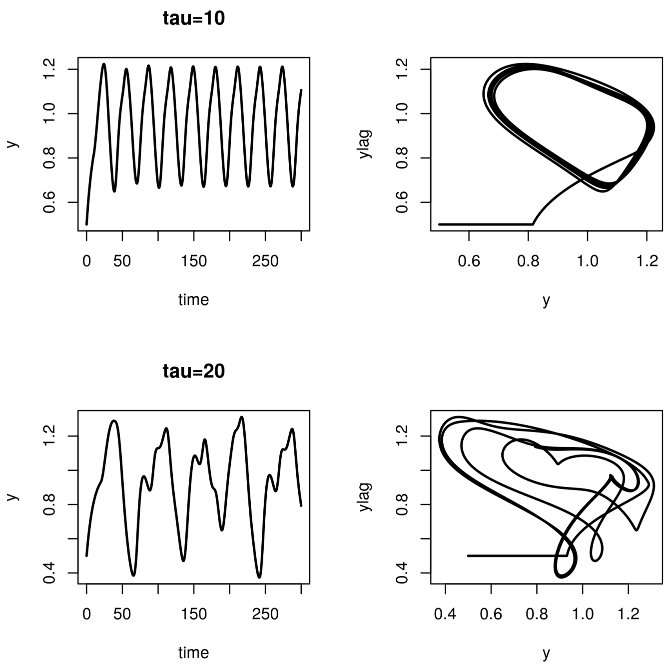


Figure 1: The Mackey-Glass DDE. See book for more information.

# 3. A DDE involving a Root Function

```
xb  <- -0.427; a <- 0.16; xi <- 0.02; u <- 0.5; tau <- 1
yinit <- c(y = 0.6)
mariott <- function(t, y, parms) {
  tlag <- t - 12
  if (tlag <= 0)
    ylag <- 0.6
  else
    ylag <- lagvalue(tlag)

  Delt  <- ylag - xb
  sDelt <- sign(Delt)

  dy <- (-y + pi*(a + xi*sDelt - u*(sin(Delt))^2))/tau
  list(dy)
}
times <- seq(from = 0, to = 120, by = 0.5)
yout <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = mariott,
            parms = NULL)
root <- function(t, y, parms) {
  tlag <- t - 12
  if (tlag <= 0)
    return (1) # not a root
  else
    return(lagvalue(tlag)- xb)
}
event <- function(t, y, parms) return(y)
yout <- dede(y = yinit, times = times, func = mariott,
            parms = NULL, rootfun = root,
            events = list(func = event, root = TRUE))
attributes(yout)$troot
```

```
[1]  14.01588  24.49263  67.54678  75.18141 118.43615
```

```
plot(yout, lwd = 2,
    main = "Controller problem")
abline(v = attributes(yout)$troot, col = "grey")
```

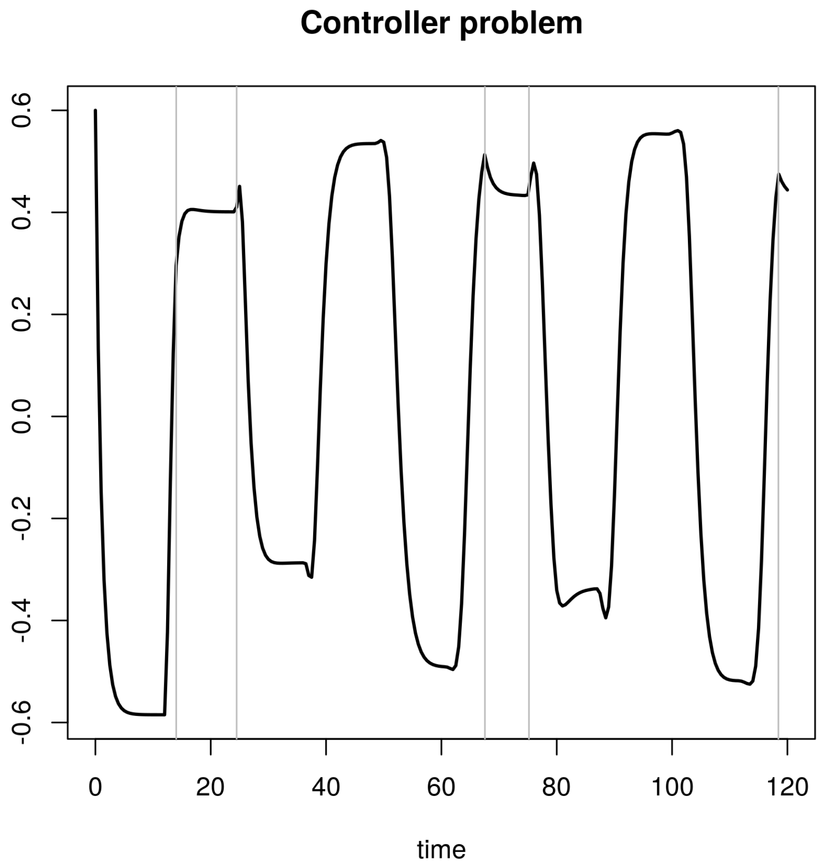


Figure 2: Solution of the Controller problem. See book for explanation.

# 4. Vanishing Time Delay

```
vanishing <- function(t, y, parms, cc) {

  tlag <- t*y^2
  if (tlag <= 0) {
    ylag  <- 0
    dylag <- 0
  } else {
    ylag  <- lagvalue(tlag)
    dylag <- lagderiv(tlag)
  }
  dy <- cos(t)*(1+ylag) + cc*y*dylag +
       (1-cc)*sin(t)*cos(t*sin(t)^2) - sin(t+t*sin(t)^2)

  list(dy)
}
yinit <- c(y = 0)
times <- seq(from = 0, to = 2*pi, by = 0.1)
yout <- dede(y = 0, times = times, func = vanishing,
            parms = NULL, cc = -0.5,
            atol = 1e-10, rtol = 1e-10)
print(max(abs(yout[,2] - sin(yout[,1]))))
```

```
[1] 1.291942e-06
```

## 5. Predator-Prey Dynamics with Harvesting

```
LVdede <- function(t, y, p) {
 if (t > tau1) Lag1 <- lagvalue(t - tau1) else Lag1 <- yini
 if (t > tau2) Lag2 <- lagvalue(t - tau2) else Lag2 <- yini

 dy1 <- r * y[1] *(1 - Lag1[1]/K) - a*y[1]*y[2]
 dy2 <- a * b * Lag2[1]*Lag2[2] - d*y[2]

 list(c(dy1, dy2))
}
rootfun <- function(t, y, p)
  return(y[1] - Ycrit)
eventfun <- function(t, y, p)
  return (c(y[1] * 0.7, y[2]))
r <- 1; K <- 1; a <- 2; b <- 1; d <- 1; Ycrit <- 1.2*d/(a*b)
tau1 <- 0.2; tau2 <- 0.2
yini <- c(y1 = 0.2, y2 = 0.1)
times <- seq(from = 0, to = 200, by = 0.01)
yout <- dede(func = LVdede, y = yini, times = times,
           parms = 0, rootfun = rootfun,
           events = list(func = eventfun, root = TRUE))
attributes(yout)$troot [1:10]

[1]  2.125283  3.057600  3.991063  4.926748  5.863709  6.803034  7.743653  8.686753
[9]  9.631186 10.577865

plot(yout[,-1], type = "l")
```

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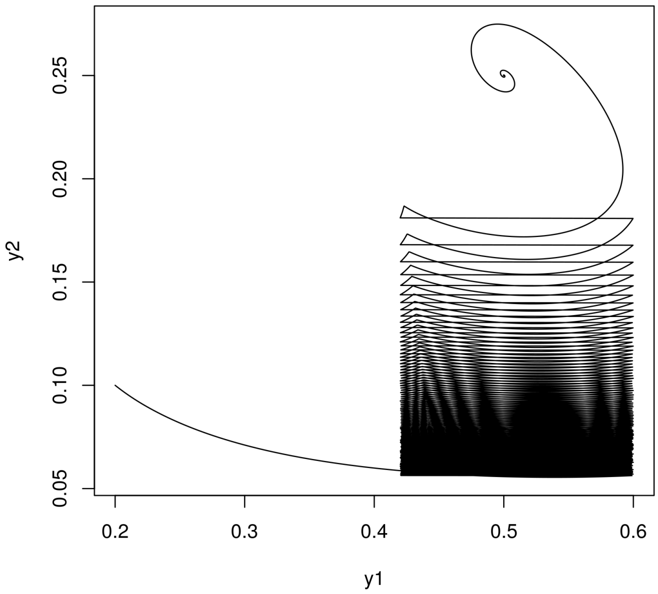


Figure 3: Solution of the predator-prey DDE model. See book for explanation.