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Aboodh Adomian Decomposition Method Applied To Logistic Differential Model

I. A. Almardy*[2], R. A. Farah[1,2], M. A. Alkeer[2] , K. S. Aboodh [1], A. K. Osman[2] and M. A. Mohammed[2]

[1]*Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science &Technology, Omdurman Islamic University, Khartoum, Sudan*
[2]*Department of Management Information Systems and Production Management, College of Business and Economics, Qassim University, P.O.Box: 6640, Buraidah 51452, Saudi Arabia*
**i.Abdallah@qu.edu.sa*

ABSTRACT
This study applies Aboodh Adomian Decomposition Method (AADM) to solve the Logistic Differential Model (LDM) of different forms and coefficients. Illustrative examples are considered, and the obtained results are in good agreement compared to those already in the literature. This study, therefore, recommends the proposed method (AADM) for application in other aspects of applied mathematics for real-life problems.

Keywords: Logistic differential model, non-linear model, approximate solutions; Transform method

1. INTRODUCTION

A logistic differential equation is a conventional mathematical expression whose solution is a logistic function. Exponential functions fail to consider limitations that prevent infinite resources, whereas logistic functions do [1-3]. Many other areas, such as machine learning, chess ratings, cancer therapies (such as the modeling of tumor development), economics, and language adoption studies, rely on these types of models [4, 5]. This model is unrealistic since the environment constrains population expansion.

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = rp\left(1 - \frac{p}{k}\right), p = p(x, t)$$

$$p_0 = p(x, 0)$$

(1.1)

Where $p = p(x, t)$is the population size of the species at time t, r , denotes the rate of growth in the absence of limited resources, and k denotes the carrying capacity or the maximum population that the ecosystem can support indefinitely.

The goal of this study is to apply the AADM to find a solution for the Logistic Differential Model (LDM) [6-10]. The aim is to present a simple and practical method for obtaining a better approximation to find the exact solution to the LDM. Thus, the objectives are to: apply AADM to the logistic differential equation and compare the results obtained via applying the AADM and exact solutions of the Logistic differential model. Although, numerical approaches have been arbitrated more efficient and reliable in solving the dynamical models (equations) and other differential models in this regard [11-20].

Different solution experts have recently discussed numerous methods for finding an exact or numerical solution to ordinary or partial differential models [21-26]. In this work, a novel approach termed Successive Approximation Method (SAM) is applied to some non-linear evolution models.

2. Note on Aboodh Adomian Decomposition Method (AADM)

The AADM will be discussed here in relation to the Logistic Differential Equation.

2.1 Adomian Decomposition Method (ADM)

Let us examine the differential equation of the following form:

$$Dw + Rw + Nw = g(x,t), w = w(x,t) \qquad (2,1)$$

Where the linear operator (differential) is D , the differential operator has a remaining part R and a nonlinear , while $g = g(x,t)$is a source term. Generally, we choose $D = \frac{d^n}{dx^n}(.)$, to be the nth-order differential operator, has its inverseD^{-1} follows as the nth-order integration operator. Therefore, the inverse linear D^{-1} used on (2.1), we have

$$D^{-1}[Dw + Rw + Nw] = D^{-1}\, g(x,t) \qquad (2,2)$$

Where,

$$D^{-1}\, Dw = y - \alpha \qquad (2,3)$$

And α signifies the initial value. α

Thus, (2.3) becomes:

$$y - \alpha + D^{-1}[Rw + Nw] = D^{-1}g \qquad (2,4)$$

$$y = D^{-1}g + \alpha - D^{-1}[Rw + Nw] \qquad (2,5)$$

By a recursive equation, we have:

$$y_0(x) = \beta(x) \qquad (2,12)$$

$$y_{n+1}(x) = -D^{-1}[Ry_n + A_n], n \geq 0 \qquad (2,13)$$

Thus, the solution is:

$$y(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n\right) \qquad (2,14)$$

2.2 Aboodh Transform Method (ATM)

The Aboodh transform method helps in solving differential equations (ODE) and partial (PDE) in the time domain. It is also used as an effective tool in response to initial data analyze the fundamental properties of a linear system governed by the differential equation.

$$y = \beta(y) - D^{-1}[Rw + Nw] \qquad (2,6)$$

Where

$$\beta(y) = D^{-1}g + \alpha \qquad (2,7)$$

Which signifies a function obtained by integrating the source term with respect to the initial condition(s). The ADM expresses the solution $y(t)$ in the series form:

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n \qquad (2,8)$$

Also, the non-linear component can be stated as:

$$Nw(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_m \qquad (2,9)$$

$$A_m = \frac{1}{n!}\frac{d^n}{d\lambda^n}\left(f\left(t, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda^k y_k\right)\right)_{t=0}, n \geq 0 \qquad (2,10)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n = \beta(y) - D^{-1}\left[R(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n\right] \qquad (2,11)$$

2.3. Definition of Aboodh Transform

Let C a function such that

$$C = \left\{H(t): |H(t)| < Me^{|t|k_j}, \text{for } M, k_1, k_2 > 0\right\} \qquad (2,15)$$

Thus, the Aboodh transform of $H(t)$ is defined and denoted as:

$$A[H(t)] = H(v) = \frac{1}{v}\int_0^\infty H(t)e^{-tv}dt \qquad (2,16)$$

2.4 Properties of Aboodh Transform

The main properties of Aboodh Transform are:

$$PA1: A[1] = \frac{1}{v^2}$$

$$PA2: A[t] = \frac{1}{v^3}$$

$$PA3: A[e^{at}] = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\boldsymbol{v^2 - av}}$$

$$PA4: A[t^n] = \frac{n!}{\boldsymbol{v^{n+2}}}$$

2.5 Aboodh Adomian Decomposition Method (AADM)

The AADM consists of a mix of both the Aboodh transform method and the Adomian decomposition approach. The problem can either be linear or non-linear.

Let us consider the general differential equation of the form:

$$Dw + Rw + Nw = g(x,t), w = w(x,t) \qquad (2,17)$$

Where D, N, R and g are as defined earlier.

Suppose

$$g(x,0) = g_1,$$

$$w = w(x,t)$$

Then the Aboodh transform of (2.17) is as follows:

$$A(Dw) + A(Rw) + A(Nw) = A(g)$$

$$A(Dw) = A(g) - A(Rw) - A(Nw)$$

$$vk(x,v) - \frac{w}{v} = A(g) - A(Rw + Nw)$$

$$k(x,v) = \frac{w}{v^2} + \boldsymbol{v}\, A(g) - vA(Rw + Nw)$$

$$k(x,v) = G(x,t) - vA(Rw + Nw) \qquad (2,18)$$

Where $G(x,t)$ is the resulting term from the source and initial condition terms when used.

Based on the inverse Aboodh transform of (2.18), we have:

$$A^{-1}k(x,v) = A^{-1}[G(x,t)] - A^{-1}[vA(Rw + Nw)]$$

$$h = A^{-1}[G(x,t)] - A^{-1}[vA(Rw + Nw)] \qquad (2,19)$$

Using ADM, the series solution is defined as

$$w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_n \qquad (2,20)$$

And the non-linear term as:

$$\begin{cases} Nw = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \\ A_n \text{ , as Adomian polynomials.} \end{cases}$$

(2,21)

Hence, (2.21) becomes

$$\left.\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{w_1 = g_1} * \\ \boldsymbol{w_{n+1}} = A^{-1}[vA(R(\boldsymbol{w_n}) + (\boldsymbol{A_n})]] \end{array}\right\} \qquad \mathbf{(2,22)}$$

3. Method and Model Discussed

This part discusses the proposed method and the Logistic model, as formulated based on some

Assumptions. Case examples are also considered via the AADM.

CASE I: Consider the following version of the LDE:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}p(1-p), \\ p(0) = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \qquad (3,1)$$

Whose exact solution is:

$$p(t) = \frac{e^{0.25\,t}}{2 + e^{0.25\,t}}$$

By the AADM, we have

$$A[P_t] = A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right] \quad (3,3)$$

$$vk(x,v) - \frac{P(x,0)}{v} = A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right] \quad (3,4)$$

$$k(x,v) = \boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right] + \frac{P(x,0)}{v^2} \quad (3,5)$$

$$k(x,v) = \boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right] + \frac{1}{3v^2} \quad (3,6)$$

Taking the Aboodh inverse of (3.6) gives:

$$A^{-1}[k(x,v)] = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right]\right] + A^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{3v^2}\right]$$

$$p(x,t) = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right]\right] + \frac{1}{3}A^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{v^2}\right]$$

$$p(x,t) = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{P}{4} - \frac{P^2}{4}\right]\right] + \frac{1}{3} \quad (3,7)$$

Next, we apply the Adomian approach to (3.7), where

$$p(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\, A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n\right]\right] \quad (3,8)$$

The recursive relation is:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} P_0 &= \frac{1}{3} \\ P_{n+1} &= A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\, A\left[\frac{p_n}{4} - \frac{A_n}{4}\right]\right], n \geq 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (3,9)$$

Thus, for n= 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,……., the following are respectively obtained:

$$p(t) = p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + \cdots$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{t}{18} + \frac{t^2}{432} - \frac{t^3}{5184} + \cdots \quad (3,10)$$

Exact Solution

$$p(t) = \frac{e^{0.25\,t}}{2 + e^{0.25\,t}}$$

CASE II: Consider the following version of the LDE

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{dp}{dt} = \dfrac{1}{2}p(1-p), \\ p(0) = \dfrac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (3,11)$$

Whose exact solution is:

$$p(t) = \frac{e^{0.25\,t}}{2 + e^{0.25\,t}} \quad (3,12)$$

By the AADM, we have

$$A[P_t] = A\left[\frac{P}{2} - \frac{P^2}{2}\right] \quad (3,13)$$

$$vk(x,v) - \frac{P(x,0)}{v} = A\left[\frac{P}{2} - \frac{P^2}{2}\right] \quad (3,14)$$

$$k(x,v) = \boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{P}{2}-\frac{P^2}{2}\right] + \frac{P(x,0)}{v^2} \qquad (3,15)$$

$$k(x,v) = \boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{P}{2}-\frac{P^2}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2v^2} \qquad (3,16)$$

Taking the Aboodh inverse of (3.6) gives:

$$A^{-1}[k(x,v)] = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{P}{2}-\frac{P^2}{2}\right]\right] + A^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{2v^2}\right]$$

$$p(x,t) = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{P}{2}-\frac{P^2}{2}\right]\right] + \frac{1}{2}A^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{v^2}\right]$$

$$p(x,t) = A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{P}{2}-\frac{P^2}{2}\right]\right] + \frac{1}{2} \qquad (3,17)$$

Next, we apply the Adomian approach to (3.7), where

$$p(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\,A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n\right]\right] \qquad (3,18)$$

The recursive relation is:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} P_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ P_{n+1} &= A^{-1}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\,A\left[\frac{p_n}{2}-\frac{A_n}{2}\right]\right], n \geq 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Thus, for n= 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,……., the following are respectively obtained:

$$p(t) = p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + \cdots$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{t}{8} + -\frac{t^3}{384} + \cdots$$
(3,10)

Exact Solution:

$$p(t) = \frac{e^{0.25\,t}}{2+e^{0.25\,t}}$$

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, the Aboodh Adomian Decomposition Method (AADM) was applied to the non-linear differential equation known as the Logistic Differential Model. The EADM has an advantage in its applicability, speed of convergence, and accuracy, unlike other numerical methods. Applying the AADM yields a series solution. The AADM is a very effective tool in the solution of the Logistic Differential Model. It can also be applied to several other more complex ordinary differential equations (both linear and non-linear). The results have shown distinctive characteristics of the method in terms of effectiveness and speed of accuracy. The AADM does not require linearization and initial guess points.

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