

Dynamic Web Tools for Exploration, Modeling, & Assessment

– 15th ANNUAL KANSAS CITY REGIONAL MATHEMATICS TECHNOLOGY EXPO –

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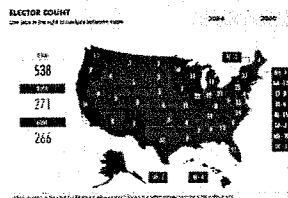
Today's Outline

- Steve Wilson
 - Social Choice / Trigonometry / Complex Analysis
- Mike Martin
 - Pharmacology / Cell Populations / Heart Dynamics
- History, Integration, & Issues
- webMathematica Coding
- Invitation



Social Choice

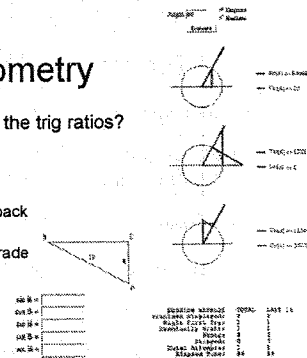
- Should we be concerned about the Electoral College in next week's election?
 - Important states?
 - Irrelevant states?
- Weighted Voting
 - Players & Quotas
 - Power Indices
- Implications
 - Motivation
 - Exploration
 - Availability
 - Non-technical



Demo

Trigonometry

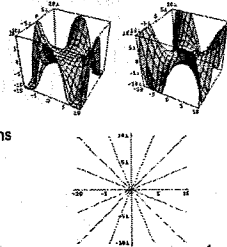
- Have I mastered the trig ratios?
 - All 6 ratios
 - Exact values
- Assessment
 - Immediate feedback
 - Detailed results
 - Printable for a grade
 - Accuracy
 - Speed



Demo

Complex Analysis

- How can we visualize a complex-valued function?
 - Calculus
 - ODE
- Views
 - 3D Surfaces
 - Contour plots
- Implications
 - Understand classes of functions
 - Visualize analytic results



Demo

Benefits of Dynamic Web Tools

- Fosters synthesis
 - Numerical
 - Graphical
 - Analytical
- Fosters exploration
 - Parameter variation
 - Iterative processes
 - Higher-dimensional geometries
 - Analysis of models
- Fosters conceptual understanding
 - Implication of computations
 - Avoids technical issues
- Assessment
 - Practice to mastery
 - Immediate feedback
- Availability
 - To all from anywhere
 - Not just a campus lab

Drug Delivery: Uniform Dosing with Exponential Decay

$\frac{dc}{dt} = -\frac{c}{\tau}$

with a dosing of c_0 on each interval of length T for a total of N intervals

$c(t) = c_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ Concentration

How can you interpret τ ?
What does the value of τ mean relative to that of T ?
Overcoming thresholds

Exploration

Tumor Volume

Endostation ≈ 20 mg/kg/day

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\lambda_1 \ln\left(\frac{V}{K}\right) V$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = -\lambda_2 K + bV - dKV^{2/3} - eg(t)K$$

days

Progressive Complexity

- Exponential model: $x_{t+1} = r x_t \Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 r^t$
- Logistic model: $x_{t+1} = \frac{r(1-x_t)}{1-hx_t} x_t$
- With Harvesting: $x_{t+1} = \frac{r(1-x_t)}{1-hx_t} x_t - h x_t$
- Ricker model: $x_{t+1} = r e^{-x_t} x_t$
- Selection model: $p_{t+1} = \frac{s p_t}{s p_t + r(1-p_t)}$
- Gas Exchange in Lungs: $c_{t+1} = (1-q)c_t + q \gamma$
- Sigmoidal PCRR: $x_{t+1} = \frac{\theta^x}{\theta^x + x_t^x} x_t$

Cell Counts: Blood Dynamics

Periodic Hematopoiesis

This page shows you a set of difference equations which, when applied below, do it step by step. Instead of using the parameters that you would use in a model, you will use the values of the parameters that you will use in a model. The model is a discrete-time model of the number of cells that die each day. The model is a discrete-time model of the number of cells that die each day. The model is a discrete-time model of the number of cells that die each day.

$x_{t+1} = a F(x_t) + b x_t$

$a = \tau / (1 + \tau \Sigma)$

$b = 1 / (1 + \tau \Sigma)$

$F(x) = P_0 \theta^x / (\theta^x + x^x)$

- * x_t is number of red blood cells (in millions) on day t
- * τ is time for cell development in days
- * γ is the fraction of cells that die each day
- Evolves via a weighted average of the previous number and a sigmoidal response function
- Bifurcation-type problem by varying physiologically relevant parameters
- Emphasis on biological interpretation
- Range of dynamic behaviors

Model due to Adler (1997) from Mackey (1997)

Heart Dynamics

Components

- SA Node – Clock or pacemaker
- AV Node – Response unit
- Heart – Blood pump
- I-D Wave Propagation

$V_i(t) = e^{-\alpha t} V_0$

V_i is AV nodal potential after response to signal from the SA node

– potential decays exponentially during the time, τ , in between normal beats

Model due to Adler (1997) from Keener (1981, 1996)

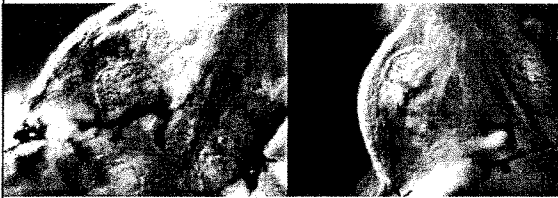
AV Nodal Dynamics

- To beat or not – depends on AV response
 - If potential is too high, heart has not recovered from last beat and ignores signal;
 - otherwise, node accepts signal, tells heart to beat, and increases its potential by fixed amount, call it u

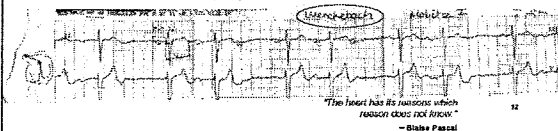
$$V_{t+1} = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha} V_t & \text{if } e^{-\alpha} V_t > V_c \\ e^{-\alpha} V_t + u & \text{if } e^{-\alpha} V_t \leq V_c \end{cases}$$

Exploration

In Vivo – In Situ



Video courtesy of Mark Fishman, Harvard University



History, Integration, & Issues

- What is webMathematica?
 - Uses web server technology & Mathematica engine
 - Runs through a web browser or other web clients
- Timeline & Involvement
 - Wolfram & JCCC
 - Traditional, Online & Hybrid Classes ([WebCT](#))
 - Interdisciplinary & "Client" Disciplines
- Amateur License Issues
 - Can use "the power of a specific capability of Mathematica"
 - No "arbitrary, open-ended calculation requests"
 - Page must be publicly accessible
 - Banner link is required

POWERED BY
webMATHematica

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Dynamic Web Tools using webMathematica

This resource page consists of links to webMathematica pages that are used in a variety of undergraduate mathematics courses. The pages are grouped by categories and a given page may be listed under several categories illustrating the potential breadth of its utility. A separate support page gives more detail on examples of how the pages are used.

Mike Martin & Steve Wilson received the 2004 Instructional Conference on Technology in College Mathematics Award for Excellence and Innovation with the Use of Technology in College Mathematics for their development of a subset of these tools. The award was presented at the conference in New Orleans in October of 2004.

JCCC

“Tearing makes you crazy”
— Frank Zappa

Coding Rudiments

```
<%@ page language="java" %>
<%@ taglib uri="/webmathematica-taglib" prefix="msp" %>
<html><head></head><body>
<msp:allocateKernel>
```

On the Server

```
<form action="page.jsp" method="post">
Enter a parameter value for
f(x)=x<sup>2</sup> + a y<sup>2</sup>
```

```
<input type="text" name="parameter">
<input type="submit" name="button" value="Evaluate"><br>
<msp:evaluate> MSPBlock[{$$parameter}, MSPShow[
Plot3D[x^2+ $$parameter *y^2,{x,-5,5},{y,-5,5} ] ]
</msp:evaluate>
```

```
</form> </msp:allocateKernel> </body></html>
```

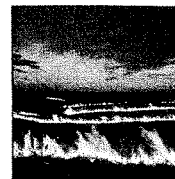
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Mathematica submissions & ideas, please!
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staff.jccc.edu/mmartin/webmath.html

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webMATHematica