

Olinick, *Mathematical Modeling for the Social and Life Sciences*: References

CHAPTER 1 MATHEMATICAL MODELS

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- Boyce, William E., and Richard C. DiPrima, *Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems*, 9th ed., New York: Wiley, 2009. (See especially Exercise 27 on page 65 for a model of a body falling in a relatively dense fluid that made possible the determination of the charge on an electron.)
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- Maki, Daniel P., and Maynard Thompson, Chapter I of *Mathematical Models and Applications*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973.
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CHAPTER 2 STABLE AND UNSTABLE ARMS RACES

- The development of the model of an arms race discussed in this chapter is due to L. F. Richardson, "Generalized Foreign Policy," *British Journal of Psychology Monographs Supplements* 23 (1939). Richardson's more extended writings on the causes of war may be found in his two books: *Statistics of Deadly Quarrels*, Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1960a; and *Arms and Insecurity: A Mathematical Study of the Causes and Origins of War*, Pittsburgh: Boxwood Press, 1960b. The Preface to *Arms and Insecurity* was written by Nicolas Rashevsky and Ernesto Trucco.
- Richardson's assembled writings are contained in two hefty volumes, *Collected Papers of Lewis Fry Richardson*, Vol. 1: *Meteorology and Numerical Analysis*; Vol. 2: *Quantitative Psychology and Studies of Conflict*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- The treatment of the Richardson model presented here derives from, and was inspired by, chapters 1 and 2 of Anatol

Rapoport's *Fights, Games and Debates*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1960. For further reading in this area, see Thomas L. Saaty, *Mathematical Models of Arms Control and Disarmament*, New York: Wiley, 1968.

A meteorologist and close friend of Richardson, Oliver M. Ashford, wrote the first full-length biography of Richardson: *Prophet or Professor? The Life and Work of Lewis Fry Richardson*, Bristol, England: Adam Hilger, 1985. The mathematics underlying some of Richardson's research is developed and integrated with a history and description of that work in Thomas W. Körner's delightful book *The Pleasures of Counting*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996; see chapter 8, "A Quaker Mathematician," and chapter 9, "Richardson on War."

General mathematical discussions of systems of linear differential equations with constant coefficients may be found in William E. Boyce and Richard C. DiPrima, *Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems*, 9th ed., New York: Wiley, 2010.

The use of derivatives to approximate function values is discussed in Earl Swokowski, Michael Olinick, and Dennis Pence, *Calculus*, 6th ed., Boston: PWS, 1994.

Richard L. Burden and J. Douglas Faires discuss the numerical solution of differential equations at length in *Numerical Analysis*, 9th ed., Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole, 2011.

Richardson's studies of coastline measurements appeared as "The Problem of Contiguity: an Appendix of Statistics of Deadly Quarrels," *General Systems Yearbook* 6 (1961): 139–187. Mandelbrot's initial use of these studies can be found in "How Long Is the Coast of Britain? Statistical Self-Similarity and Fractional Dimension," *Science* 155 (1967): 636–638. A more extended treatment with his introduction to the concept of fractals appears as chapter 5 in Mandelbrot's major book *The Fractal Geometry of Nature*, New York: Freeman, 1977.

Bateson's writings are found in Gregory Bateson, *Steps to an Ecology of Mind*, Scranton: Chandler Publishing Company, 1972.

Eckhardt's assessment is contained in William Eckhardt, *Civilizations, Empires and Wars: A Quantitative History of War*, Afterword by David Wilkinson, Jefferson NC: McFarland, 1992.

Reviews of the arms race literature may be found in Craig Etcheson, *Arms Race Theory: Strategy and Structure of Behavior*, Westport CT: Greenwood, 1989; Michael Intriligator and Dagobert Brito, "Richardsonian Arms Race Models," in *Handbook of War Studies*, Mans Midlarsky, ed.; Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1989; and Walter Isard and Charles Anderton, "A Survey of Arms Race Models," in *Arms Races, Arms Control, and Conflict*

Analysis, Walter Isard, ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. Richardson's model, its extensions, and testing are thoroughly presented in a wider context in Todd Sander and Keith Hartley, *The Economics of Defense*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

CHAPTER 3 ECOLOGICAL MODELS: SINGLE SPECIES

Population models for human and nonhuman organisms are developed in detail in each of the following books:

Emmell, Thomas C., *An Introduction to Ecology and Population Biology*, New York: Norton, 1973.

Grossman, Stanley I., and James E. Turner, *Mathematics for the Biological Sciences*, New York: Macmillan, 1974.

Pielou, E. C., *An Introduction to Mathematical Ecology*, New York: Wiley, 1969.

Poole, Robert W., *An Introduction to Quantitative Ecology*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

More sophisticated models of human population growth can be found in the following:

Harrison, G. A., and A. J. Boyce, eds., *The Structure of Human Populations*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972.

Pollard, J. H., *Mathematical Models for the Growth of Human Populations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973.

Ralph Thomlinson presents a survey of world population trends and population theories in his book *Population Dynamics: Causes and Consequences of World Demographic Change*, New York: Random House, 1965.

The use of exponential decay models to date ancient objects is presented in W. F. Libby, *Radiocarbon Dating*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955; and Henry Faull, *Ages of Rocks, Planets and Stars*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.

The sad fate of the peregrine falcon is reported in the papers of a research conference edited by Joseph J. Hickey, *Peregrine Falcon Populations: Their Biology and Decline*, Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969.

Pearl and Reed's original paper on a logistic model for U.S. population is "On the Rate of Growth of the United States Population since 1790 and Its Mathematical Representation," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 6 (1920): 275–288. Pearl gives an extended discussion of this work in his book *Studies in Human Biology*, Baltimore: William and Wilkins, 1924. A critical history of the logistic model that contains complete references to the works of Quetelet and Verhulst is G. Udny Yule's paper, "The Growth of Population and the Factors Which Control It," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 88 (1925): 1–58. The more recent cited paper by D. O. Cogwill is "The Use of the Logistic Curve and

the Transition Model in Developing Nations,” in Bose, Desai, and Rain, eds., *Studies in Demography*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1970.

The first popular treatment of chaos theory is James Gleick’s book *Chaos: Making a New Science*, New York: Viking, 1987. Trinh Xuan Thuan’s account is contained in *Chaos and Harmony: Perspectives on Scientific Revolutions of the Twentieth Century*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. More extended mathematical treatments of chaos in the discrete logistic model can be found in Fred Brauer and Carlos Castillo-Chávez, *Mathematical Models in Population Biology and Epidemiology*, New York: Springer, 2001. James T. Sandefur, *Discrete Dynamical Systems: Theory and Applications*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990, and Steven H. Strogatz, *Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos*, Cambridge: West View Press, 1994. An excellent introduction to chaos theory for students of calculus is David Acheson, *From Calculus to Chaos: An Introduction to Dynamics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997.

The works of Colin W. Clark mentioned in Suggested Project 3 include “Economically Optimal Policies for the Utilization of Biologically Renewable Resources,” *Mathematical Biosciences* 12 (1971): 245–260; and “The Dynamics of Commercially Exploited Natural Animal Populations,” *Mathematical Biosciences* 13 (1972): 149–164.

Allee’s main accounts of his work are Warder Clyde Allee, *Animal Aggregations: A Study in General Sociology*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931; *The Social Life of Animals*, London: Heinemann; and *Principles of Animal Ecology*, Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1949. For more about the Allee effect in biology, see Franck Courchamp, Ludec Berce, and Joanna Gascoigne, *Allee Effects in Ecology and Conservation*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. Saber Elaydi and Robert Sacker provide some discrete models of population growth with the Allee effect in their paper “Population Models with Allee Effects: A New Model,” *Journal of Biological Dynamics* 4 (2010): 397–408. For a more extended treatment of population dynamics, see Peter Turchin, *Complex Population Dynamics: A Theoretical/Empirical Synthesis*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003.

CHAPTER 4 ECOLOGICAL MODELS: INTERACTING SPECIES

Mathematical Ecology

The texts by Evelyn Pielou and Robert Poole cited in the References of Chapter 3 are excellent introductions to the broad area of mathematical ecology. Lotka’s pioneering work is available in his book *Elements of Mathematical Biology*, New York: Dover, 1956. A useful survey of nonlinear models of population growth is given by

Narendra Goel, Samaresh Maitra, and Elliott Montroll in *On the Volterra and Other Nonlinear Models of Interacting Populations*, New York: Academic Press, 1971.

Lawrence B. Slobodkin (1928–2009) was an ecologist who warned against the uncritical acceptance of mathematical models by biologists. See his book *Growth and Regulation in Animal Populations*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961, 2nd enl. ed., Dover Press, 1980, as well as “Comments from a Biologist to a Mathematician,” in Simon A. Levin, ed., *Ecosystem Analysis and Prediction*, Philadelphia: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 1975, 318–329. He begins the paper with a list of “ten things I very much wish mathematicians would stop doing in population biology.” *A Citizen’s Guide to Ecology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Exercise 30 is adapted from John G. Kemeny and J. Laurie Snell, *Mathematical Models in the Social Sciences*, Boston: Ginn, 1962, 33.

Competition

Mayr’s comments on competition may be found in his book *Populations, Species and Evolution*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970. For an earlier approach, see G. F. Gause, *The Struggle for Existence*, New York: Hafner, 1934. Pielou and Poole both describe some of the experimental tests of the model.

For exceptions to the competitive exclusion principle and explanations of why they exist in nature, see Michael Huston, *Biological Diversity: The Coexistence of Species on Changing Landscapes*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993; and M. Huston, D. DeAngelis, and W. Post, “New Computer Models Unify Ecological Theory,” *Bioscience* 38(10) (1988): 682–691.

Tom Ray’s discussion may be found in “An Evolutionary Approach to Synthetic Biology: Zen and the Art of Creating Life,” *Artificial Life* 1 (1994): 179–209.

Predation

In his *Animal Ecology*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1931, Royal N. Chapman presents an English translation of some of Volterra’s work under the title “Variations and Fluctuations of the Number of Individuals in Animal Species Living Together.” Also of interest are Volterra, *Leçons sur la théorie mathématique de lutte pour la vie*, Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1931, 1990; and D’Ancona, U., *The Struggle for Existence*, Leiden: Brill, 1954.

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Leigh's paper, "The ecological role of Volterra's equations," appears in *Lectures on Mathematics in the Life Sciences: Some Mathematical Problems in Biology*, M. Gerstenhaber, ed., Providence, R.I.: American Mathematical Society, 1968.

The graphical results of the Leslie-Gower model have been reprinted from Pielou's book, which contains a more complete discussion. See also P. H. Leslie and J. C. Gower, "The Properties of a Stochastic Model for the Predator-Prey Type of Interaction between Two Species," *Biometrika* 46 (1960): 219–234.

The Harrison and Rosenzweig-MacArthur models are found in Gary Harrison, "Comparing Predator-Prey Models to Luckinbill's Experiment with *Didinium* and *Paramecium*," *Ecology* 76 (1995): 357–374; and M. L. Rosenzweig and R. H. MacArthur, "Graphical Representation and Stability Conditions of Predator-Prey Interactions," *American Naturalist* 97 (1963): 209–223. See also Leo S. Luckinbill, "Coexistence in Laboratory Populations of *Paramecium Aurelia* and Its Predator *Didinium Nasutum*," *Ecology* 54 (1973): 1320–1327.

Werner Krebs studies an approach for predation in an ecosystem with multiple species in "A General Predator-Prey Model," *Mathematical and Computer Modeling of Dynamical Systems* 9 (2003): 387–401.

Lotka-Volterra in other Contexts

George Bell's work is described in his paper, "Predator-Prey Equations Simulating an Immune Response," *Mathematical Biosciences* 16 (1973): 291–314.

Richard M. Goodwin's original model appears in his paper "A Growth Cycle," in Feinstein, C. H., ed., *Socialism, Capitalism and Economic Growth*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967. For a discussion (and appreciation) of Goodwin's predator-prey model and subsequent developments, see Roberto Veneziani and Simon Mohun, "Structural Stability and Goodwin's Growth Cycle," *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 17 (2006): 437–451.

Joshua Epstein introduces analogies between Lotka-Volterra models in ecology, epidemiology, and political science in his book *Nonlinear Dynamics, Mathematical Biology, and Social Science*, Santa Fe Institute Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, Vol. IV (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1997). Epstein provides the quotation from Harry Olson, *Dynamical Analogies*, 2nd ed., Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1958, in a more extended treatment of analogy or "mathematical metaphor."

For applications of the Lotka-Volterra model to vampirology, see Richard F. Hartl, Alexander Mehlmann, and Andreas Novak, "Cycles of Fear: Periodic Bloodsucking Rates for Vampires," *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*

75 (1992): 559–568. This paper extends earlier studies by Hartl and Mehlmann: "The Transylvanian Problem of Renewable Resources," *Révue Française d'Automatique, Informaïque et de Recherche Operationnelle* 16 (1982): 379–390; and "Convex-Concave Utility Function: Optimal Blood-Consumptions for Vampires," *Applied Mathematical Modelling* 7 (1983): 83–88. Optimal behavior for the humans is discussed in Dennis J. Snower, "Macroeconomic Policy and the Optimal Destruction of Vampires," *The Journal of Political Economy* 90 (1982): 647–655.

P. Jeffrey Brantingham et al., "The Ecology of Gang Territorial Boundaries," *Criminology* 30, 851–885, employs the Lotka-Volterra system to examine territory formation among urban street gangs. Their research shows that the most dangerous place to be in a neighborhood packed with gangs is not deep within the territory of a specific gang but on the border between two rival groups. "It's no coincidence that Lotka-Volterra equations would have bearing on the configurations of gang territories: The same forces that define territories in the animal kingdom also are at work in all kinds of rivalries between groups of people" they emphasize.

Mathematical Background

In addition to the texts on differential equations cited earlier and Seeley's book, see David A. Sanchez, *Ordinary Differential Equations and Stability Theory: An Introduction*, San Francisco: Freeman, 1968; New York: Dover, 1979, Chapter 4.

Note also the following:

John H. Hubbard and Beverly H. West, *Differential Equations: A Dynamical Systems Approach, Ordinary Differential Equations*, New York: Springer, 1997.

Morris W. Hirsch, Stephen Smale, and Robert L. Devaney, *Differential Equations, Dynamical Systems and an Introduction to Chaos*, Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2004.

For an extended discussion (with many examples) of linearizing systems of differential equations near equilibrium points, see Paul Blanchard, Robert L. Devaney, and Glen R. Hall, *Differential Equations*, Belmont, CA: Thompson Brooks/Cole, 2006. You can find a complete treatment of the theory, with proofs, in Jack Hale and Hüseyin Koçak, *Dynamics and Bifurcations*, New York: Springer, 1991.

CHAPTER 5 TUMOR GROWTH MODELS

L. von Bertalanffy, "Quantitative Laws in Metabolism and Growth," *Quarterly Review of Biology* 32 (1957): 217–231.

Mark Davidson, *Uncommon Sense: The Life and Thought of Ludwig von Bertalanffy, Father of General Systems Theory*, Los Angeles: J.P. Tarcher, 1983.

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- Benjamin Gompertz, "On the Nature of the Function Expressive of the Law of Human Mortality, and on a New Mode of Determining the Value of Life Contingencies," *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 36 (1825): 513.
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- Urken, eds., Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1995. This volume contains translations of the important works by Borda and Condorcet. The editors provide essays by two medieval scholars who seem to have anticipated both Borda and Condorcet.
- William Poundstone presents a nontechnical but entertaining account of social choice theory in his book, *Gaming the Vote: Why Elections Aren’t Fair (and What We Can Do About It)*, New York: Hill and Wang, 2008. Poundstone presents much of the 20th-century history of the topic with a number of anecdotes about the major figures and an emphasis on the virtues of range voting.
- Arrow’s original paper “A Difficulty in the Concept of Social Welfare” appeared in *The Journal of Political Economy* 58(4) (August 1950): 328–346. For a fuller treatment of Arrow’s approach, see his book *Social Choice and Individual Values*, 2nd ed. (New York: Wiley, 1963). The first correct proof of Arrow’s Theorem may be found in J. H. Blau, “The Existence of Social Welfare Functions,” *Econometrica* 25 (1957): 302–313. For an alternative proof and insight into Suggested Project 2, read P. C. Fishburn, “Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem: Concise Proof and Infinite Voters,” *Journal of Economic Theory* 2 (1970): 103–106.
- An important early book with a mathematical perspective on social choice is Duncan Black, *The Theory of Committees and Elections*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958. A second edition was published in 1963.
- You can explore other interesting proofs of Arrow’s Theorem in Salvador Barberà, “Pivotal Voters: A New Proof of Arrow’s Theorem,” *Economics Letters* 6 (1980): 13–16; and John Geanakoplos, “Three Brief Proofs of Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem,” *Economic Theory* 26 (2005): 211–215.
- For a critical view of the importance of Arrow’s result to social theory, see Gordon Tullock, “The General Irrelevance of the General Impossibility Theorem,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1967): 256–270; and Howard DeLong, *A Refutation of Arrow’s Theorem*, Lanham: University Press of America, 1991.
- Two recent treatments of some of the issues covered in this chapter are Wulf Gartner, *A Primer in Social Choice Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006; and Donald Saari, *Disposing Dictators, Demystifying Voting Paradoxes: Social Choice Analysis*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008.

There are a number of earlier books that discuss at length the axiomatic development of the theory of social choice and voting mechanisms. These include the following:

- John Bonner, *Introduction to Theory of Social Choice*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986.

CHAPTER 6 SOCIAL CHOICE AND VOTING PROCEDURES

For an interesting history and collection of essays of social choice theory from Pliny the Younger to Lewis Carroll, see *Classics of Social Choice*, Iain McLean and Arnold B.

Peter C. Fishburn, *The Theory of Social Choice*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1973.

Jerry S. Kelly, *Arrow Impossibility Theorems*, New York: Academic Press, 1978.

Prasanta K. Paatainik, *Voting and Collective Choice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971.

Amartya K. Sen, *Collective Choice and Social Welfare*, San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1970.

Alan D. Taylor, *Social Choice and the Mathematics of Manipulation*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Allan Gibbard's paper is "Manipulation of Voting Schemes: A General Result," *Econometrica* 41 (1973): 587–601; and H. P. Young's is "An Axiomatization of Borda's Rule," *Journal of Economic Theory* 9 (1974): 43–52.

Some of the discussion of the significance of Arrow's work may be found in Robert Reinhold, "Equilibrium Theorists: Kenneth J. Arrow," *The New York Times*, October 26, 1972, 71; and in two articles by Paul A. Samuelson: "Pioneers of economic thought," *The New York Times* (October 26, 1972): 71; and "The 1972 Nobel Prize for Economic Science," *Science* (November 3, 1972): 487–489.

References connected to the Gibbard-Satterthwaite result include the following:

Allan Gibbard, "Manipulation of Voting Schemes: A General Result," *Econometrica* 41 (1973): 587–601.

Mark Satterthwaite, "Strategy Proofness and Arrow's Conditions," *Journal of Economic Theory* 10 (1975): 187–217.

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