

# ***Mathematica*-aided study of impulsive systems in the math and applied classroom**

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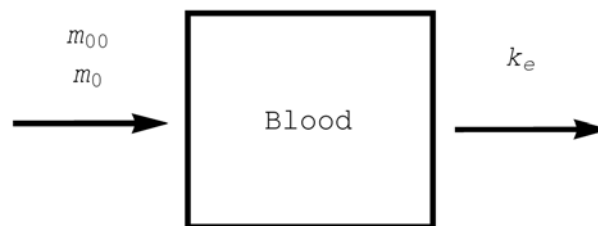


## Introductory examples

### Intravascular repeated drug dosing

A simple model of repeated drug administration: a fixed dose of the drug  $m_0$  is given periodically at  $t_i = i \tau$ .

$$m' = -k_e m \text{ if } t \neq i \tau;$$
$$m(i \tau + 0) = m(i \tau - 0) + m_0 \text{ (} i = 1, 2, \dots \text{)}$$



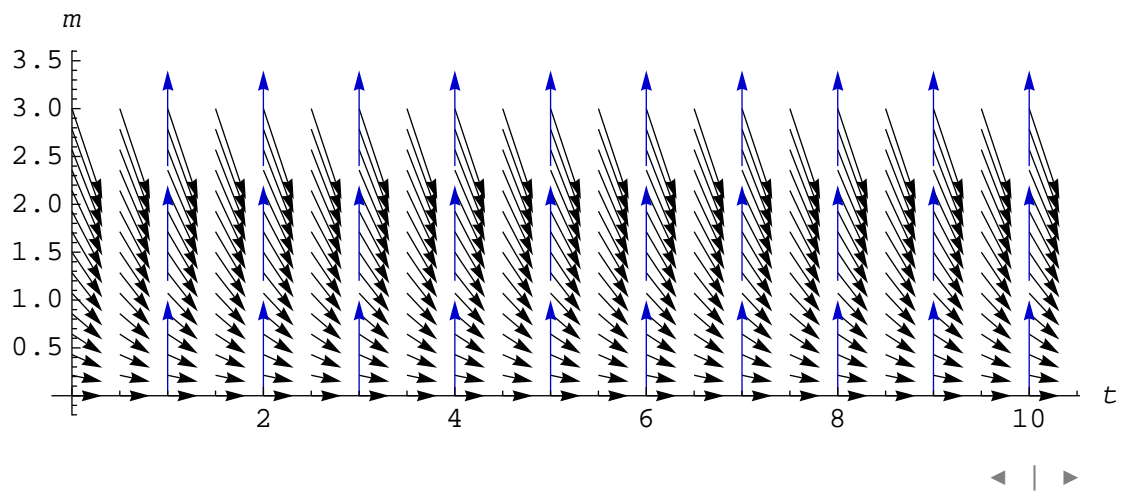
□ Run it

□

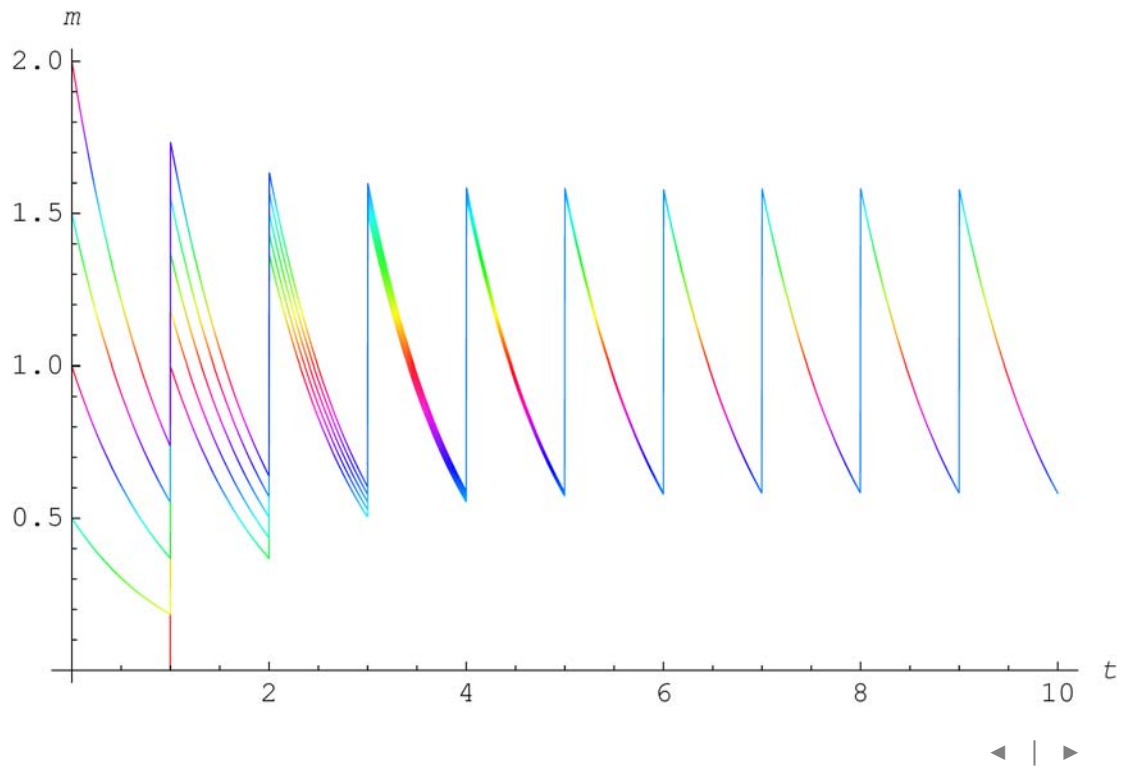


## ■ Tools for math class

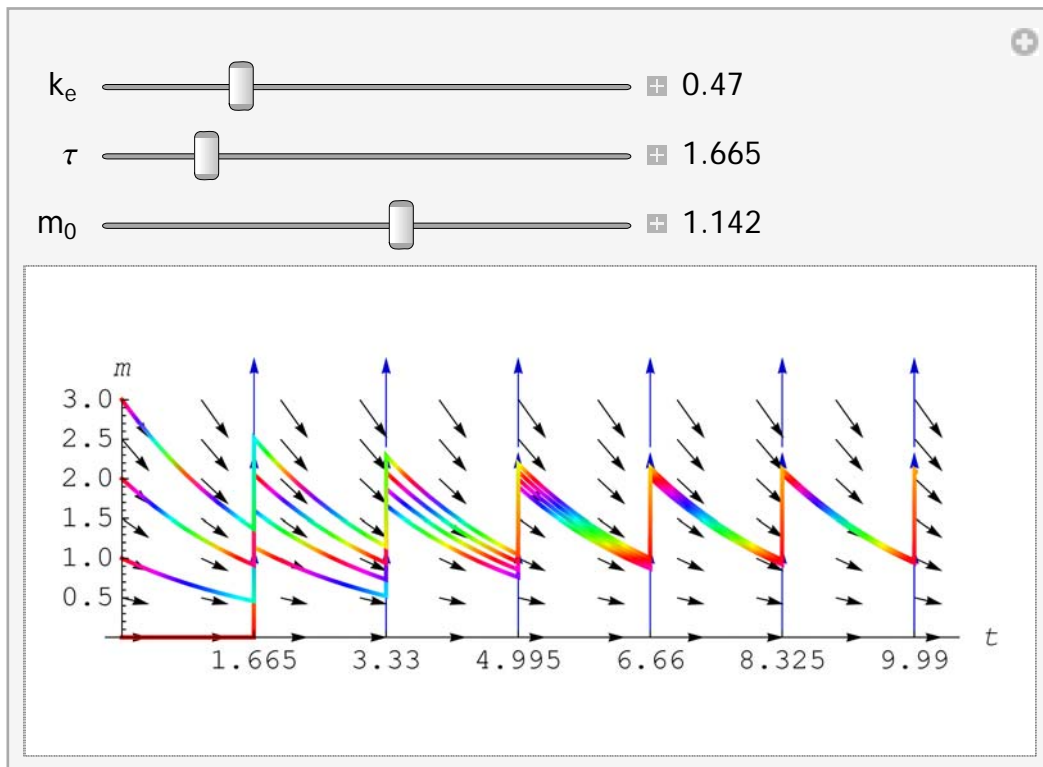
### □ The direction and impulse fields



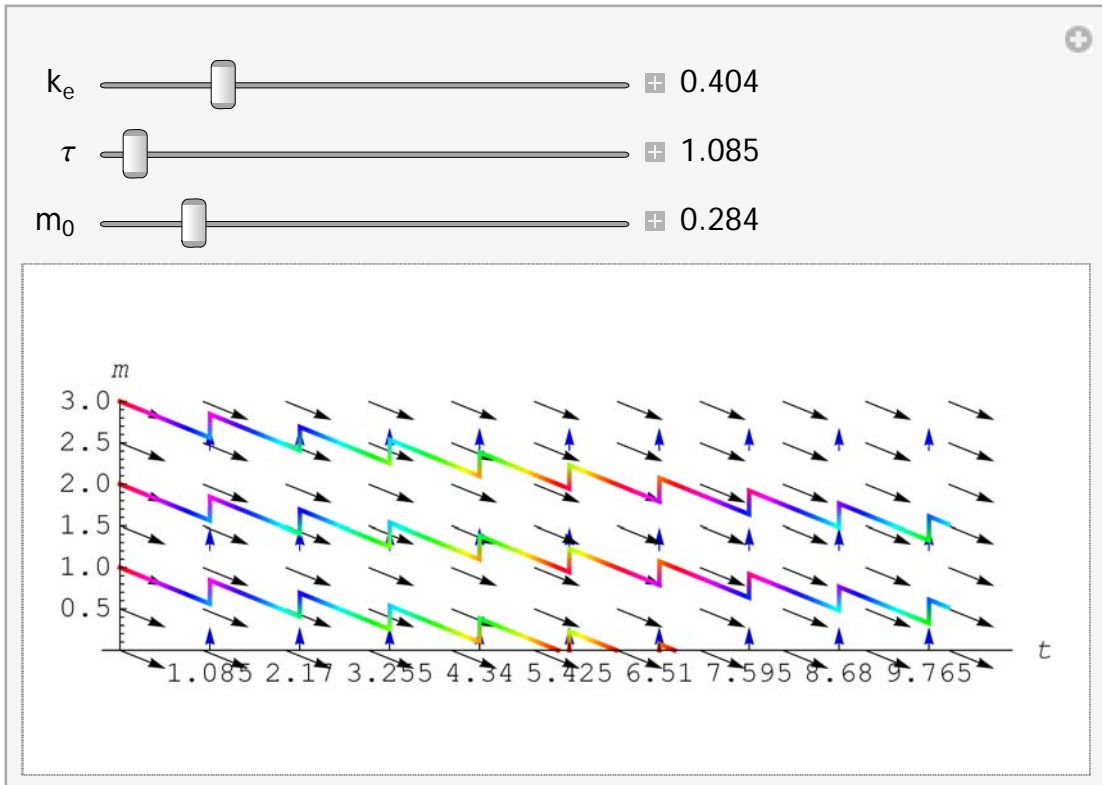
▣ Solutions



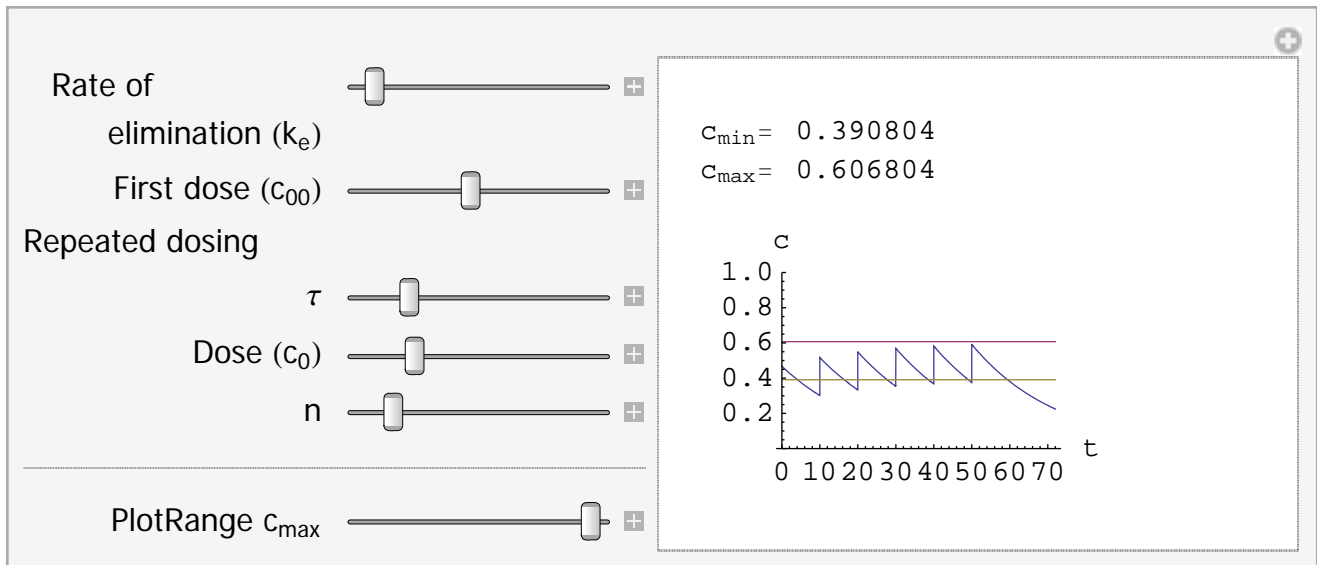
□ A simple interactive study



□ A simple interactive study (zero order elimination:  $m' = -k_e$ )



## ■ A version for Pharmacy students with concentrations



## ■ A more realistic version for Pharmacy students

Drug concentration in the blood  
by repeated intravascular dosing

Blood volume ( $l$ )  + 4.98

Half-life ( $h$ )  + 6.4

First (loading)  + 292.  
dose ( $mg$ )

Repeated (maintaining) dosing

$\tau$  ( $h$ )  + 7

Dose ( $mg$ )  + 500

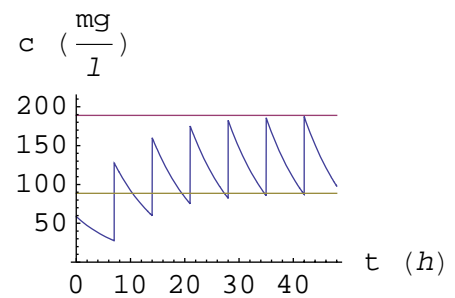
$n$   + 12

PlotRange  $C_{max}$   +

Total time ( $h$ )  + 48

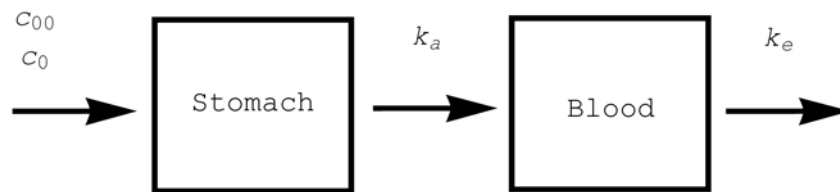
$C_{min} = 88.5157$

$C_{max} = 188.917$





## Extravascular repeated drug dosing (two-compartment system)



$$c_1' = -k_a c_1 \text{ if } t \neq n\tau; c_1(0) = c_{1,0}$$

$$c_2' = k_a c_1 - k_e c_2; c_2(0) = 0$$

$$c_1(n\tau + 0) = c_1(n\tau - 0) + c_0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$c_1(t)$  is the concentration of the drug in the stomach

$k_a$  is the rate of absorption

$c_{1,0}$  is the first dose

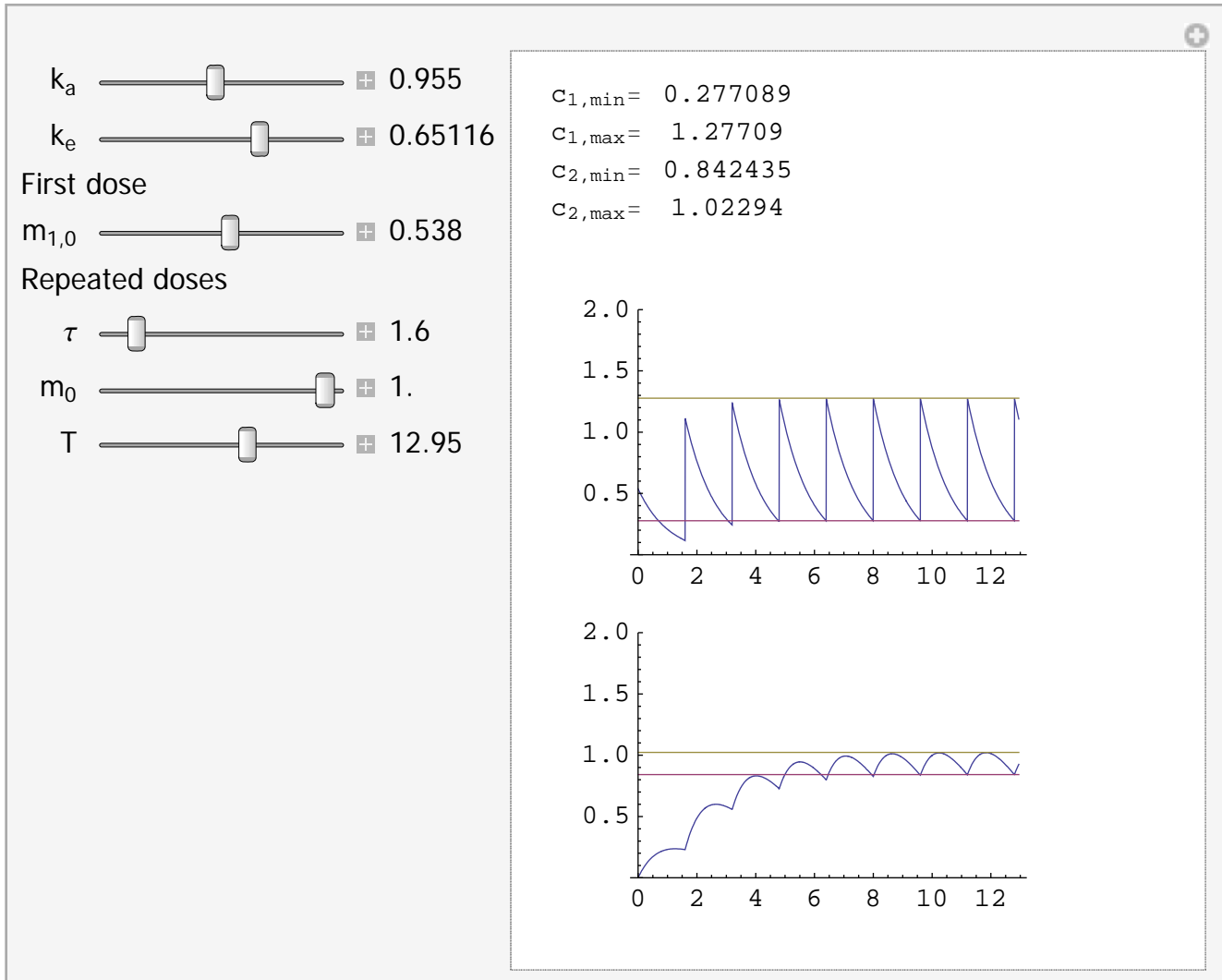
$c_0$  is the repeated dose

$\tau$  is the time between the doses

$c_2(t)$  is the concentration of the drug in the blood

$k_e (< k_a)$  is the rate of elimination

$c_{i,\min}$  and  $c_{i,\max}$  are the extremal values of the asymptotically stable periodic equilibrium.



## **Introductory example: Intravascular repeated drug dosing**

A simple model of repeated drug administration: a fixed dose of the drug  $c_0$  is given periodically at  $t_i = i\tau$ .

$$\begin{aligned}c' &= -k_e c \text{ if } t \neq i\tau; \\c(i\tau + 0) &= c(i\tau - 0) + c_0 \text{ (} i = 1, 2, \dots\text{)}\end{aligned}$$



**Next : systems with impulses at fixed instants**