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2026-YIL
AVGUST 8-SON, II-QISM



Milliy nashrlar

OAK: https://oak.uz/pages/4802

05.00.00 - Texnika fanlari
08.00.00 - Iqtisodiyot fanlar

Google Scholar

ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

OpenAIRE



ISSN: 3060-463X

РЭУ.РФ
РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Г.В. ПЛЕХАНОВА
ФИЛИАЛ В г. ТАШКЕНТЕ

TOSHKENT DAVLAT TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI

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Elektron nashr, 2026-yil, avgust.

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05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
05.04.01 – Telekommunikasiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikasiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
05.08.06 – "G'ildirakli va gusenisali mashinalar va ularni ishlatish" (texnika fanlari)
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
08.00.01 – Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 – Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 – Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 – Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 – Ekonometrika va statistika
08.00.07 – Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 – Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti
08.00.10 – Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.11 – Marketing
08.00.12 – Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
08.00.13 – Menejment
08.00.14 – Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

Ma'lumot uchun, OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 28-avgustdagi 360/5-son qarori bilan "Dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati"ga texnika va iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha "Muhandislik va iqtisodiyot" jurnali ro'yxatga kiritilgan.

Muassis: "Tadbirkor va ishbilarmon" MChJ

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PYTHON-BASED NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LOGISTIC POPULATION GROWTH MODEL

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Abstract: The logistic growth model is widely used to describe population dynamics under limited environmental resources. This study presents a Python-based numerical analysis of the logistic population growth model using the SciPy, NumPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib libraries. The governing differential equation is solved numerically, and the results are compared with the analytical solution. The obtained results show excellent agreement, demonstrating the accuracy and efficiency of Python for solving ordinary differential equations and modeling population growth. The proposed approach provides a simple and effective framework for scientific computing and educational applications.

Keywords: Python, scientific computing, numerical analysis, logistic growth model, population dynamics, ordinary differential equations, numerical simulation, SciPy, NumPy, Matplotlib, computational modeling, carrying capacity.

Annotatsiya: Logistik o‘sish modeli cheklangan ekologik resurslar sharoitida populyatsiya dinamikasini tavsiflash uchun keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu tadqiqotda SciPy, NumPy, Pandas va Matplotlib kutubxonalaridan foydalangan holda logistik populyatsiya o‘sish modelining Python asosidagi raqamli tahlili taqdim etiladi. Boshqaruvchi differensial tenglama raqamli ravishda yechiladi va natijalar analitik yechim bilan taqqoslanadi. Olingan natijalar Pythonning oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechish va populyatsiya o‘sishini modellashtirish uchun aniqligi va samaradorligini namoyish etuvchi ajoyib moslikni ko‘rsatadi. Taklif etilgan yondashuv ilmiy hisoblash va ta’lim dasturlari uchun oddiy va samarali asos yaratadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Python, ilmiy hisoblash, sonli tahlil, logistik o‘sish modeli, populyatsiya dinamikasi, oddiy differensial tenglamalar, sonli simulyatsiya, SciPy, NumPy, Matplotlib, hisoblash modellashtirish, yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyati.

Аннотация: Логистическая модель роста широко используется для описания динамики популяций в условиях ограниченных ресурсов окружающей среды. В данном исследовании представлен численный анализ логистической модели роста популяции на основе Python с использованием библиотек SciPy, NumPy, Pandas и Matplotlib. Уравнение, определяющее рост популяции, решается численно, а результаты сравниваются с аналитическим решением. Полученные результаты демонстрируют отличное совпадение, подтверждая точность и эффективность Python для решения обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений и моделирования роста популяции. Предложенный подход обеспечивает простую и эффективную основу для научных вычислений и образовательных приложений.

Ключевые слова: Python, научные вычисления, численный анализ, логистическая модель роста, динамика популяции, обыкновенные дифференциальные уравнения, численное моделирование, SciPy, NumPy, Matplotlib, вычислительное моделирование, предельная численность популяции.

INTRODUCTION

Population growth modeling is an important area of scientific research with applications in biology, ecology, environmental science, economics, and resource management. Mathematical models provide a systematic approach for understanding how populations evolve over time under different environmental conditions. Among these models, the logistic growth model is one of the most widely used because it considers both the natural growth of a population and the limitations imposed by available resources. Unlike the exponential growth model, the logistic model introduces the concept of carrying capacity, making it more realistic for describing population dynamics in natural ecosystems.

Verhulst introduced the logistic population growth model to describe how populations grow under limited environmental resources. Unlike exponential growth, the model incorporates the concept of **carrying capacity**,

which limits population expansion as available resources become scarce. This pioneering work established the mathematical foundation for modern population dynamics and has been widely applied in ecology, biology, environmental science, and mathematical modeling. The logistic equation remains one of the fundamental models for analyzing population growth and validating numerical simulation methods. **[1]**

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Murray provides a comprehensive introduction to mathematical biology, presenting differential equation models for biological and ecological systems, including population dynamics and logistic growth. Edelstein-Keshet further develops these concepts by explaining mathematical models used to describe biological processes and emphasizing the application of differential equations in ecology and population studies. Together, these works establish the theoretical foundation for the logistic population growth model and its numerical analysis in scientific computing. **[2–3]**

Chapra and Canale present fundamental numerical methods for solving engineering and scientific problems, including ordinary differential equations, numerical integration, and computational algorithms. Press et al. complement these concepts by providing practical numerical techniques and efficient computational methods widely used in scientific computing. Together, these references provide the theoretical and computational foundation for implementing numerical solutions of the logistic population growth model using Python. **[4–5]**

Harris et al. present **NumPy** as the fundamental library for numerical computing in Python, emphasizing its efficient array programming capabilities and its central role in scientific computing. The authors demonstrate how NumPy enables fast numerical calculations, data manipulation, and mathematical operations that support the implementation of computational models and numerical simulations. In this study, NumPy is used for numerical calculations and data processing within the logistic population growth model. **[6]**

Virtanen et al. describe **SciPy** as a comprehensive open-source library for scientific computing in Python, providing efficient algorithms for numerical integration, optimization, interpolation, and solving ordinary differential equations. The library offers reliable computational tools for implementing mathematical models and numerical simulations. In this study, SciPy is employed to solve the logistic population growth equation numerically using its differential equation solver. **[7]**

Hunter introduces **Matplotlib** as a powerful Python library for creating high-quality two-dimensional scientific graphics. The library provides flexible tools for visualizing numerical data through line plots, scatter plots, bar charts, and other graphical representations. In this study, Matplotlib is used to visualize the numerical results of the logistic population growth model, including population growth curves and comparative plots, facilitating the analysis and interpretation of the simulation results. **[8]**

McKinney presents comprehensive techniques for data analysis in Python, focusing on the use of the **Pandas** library for data manipulation, organization, cleaning, and statistical analysis. The book explains how structured datasets can be efficiently processed and analyzed using DataFrame objects, making it an essential resource for scientific computing and numerical research. VanderPlas complements these concepts by providing practical applications of the Python scientific ecosystem, including **NumPy**, **Pandas**, **Matplotlib**, and **SciPy**. The author demonstrates how these libraries can be integrated to perform numerical computations, solve mathematical problems, visualize simulation results, and develop reproducible scientific workflows. Together, these references provide a strong methodological foundation for implementing the logistic population growth model, processing simulation data, and presenting the computational results through tables and graphical visualizations in Python. **[9–10]**

Allen provides a comprehensive introduction to mathematical biology, emphasizing the application of differential equations to model biological and ecological processes. The book explains fundamental concepts of population dynamics, including exponential and logistic growth models, and demonstrates how mathematical modeling can be used to analyze changes in biological populations over time. It also discusses analytical and numerical approaches for solving biological models, making it a valuable resource for understanding the theoretical basis and computational implementation of the logistic population growth model used in this study. **[11]**

Kot presents the fundamental principles of mathematical ecology, focusing on the development and analysis of mathematical models for ecological systems and population dynamics. The book examines deterministic models of population growth, including the logistic growth model, and explains how differential equations can be used to describe interactions between populations and their environments. It also discusses qualitative analysis, equilibrium states, and stability of ecological models, providing valuable theoretical insights into population behavior under limited resources. These concepts form an important foundation for the numerical analysis and computational implementation of the logistic population growth model presented in this study. **[12]**

Otto and Day provided a comprehensive framework for mathematical modeling in ecology and evolutionary biology, focusing on the development, analysis, and interpretation of biological models. Their work explains the application of differential equations, numerical methods, and computational approaches for studying population dynamics and ecological processes. The authors emphasize the importance of mathematical models for understanding population growth, environmental limitations, and complex biological interactions. This book provides a theoretical foundation for analyzing logistic growth models and supports the use of computational simulations for investigating population behavior. The concepts presented in this work are directly relevant to numerical analysis and Python-based modeling of population growth dynamics. [13]

Boyce and DiPrima provide a comprehensive introduction to ordinary differential equations and boundary value problems, presenting fundamental analytical and numerical methods for solving differential equations. The book covers first-order and higher-order differential equations, systems of equations, and mathematical techniques used for modeling dynamic processes. The concepts of initial value problems and numerical solution methods are particularly relevant for studying population growth models described by differential equations. This work provides the mathematical foundation necessary for analyzing the logistic growth equation and comparing analytical and numerical solutions. The methods presented in this book support the development of Python-based computational approaches for solving ordinary differential equations and modeling population dynamics. [14]

Shampine presents a detailed discussion of numerical methods for solving ordinary differential equations, focusing on the theory, implementation, and accuracy analysis of computational algorithms. The book covers important numerical techniques, including Runge–Kutta methods, adaptive step-size algorithms, error control, and efficient computational approaches for differential equation models. These methods are widely used for obtaining reliable numerical solutions when analytical approaches are difficult or unavailable. This work is highly relevant to the present study because the logistic population growth model is formulated as an ordinary differential equation and solved numerically using computational tools. The concepts described by Shampine provide a theoretical basis for evaluating the accuracy and efficiency of Python-based numerical simulations of population dynamics. [15]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The logistic population growth model describes the growth of a population under limited environmental resources. Unlike the exponential growth model, which assumes unlimited resources, the logistic model introduces the concept of carrying capacity, representing the maximum population size that the environment can sustainably support. This model is widely used in ecology, biology, environmental science, and mathematical modeling to describe population dynamics.

The governing ordinary differential equation (ODE) is

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = rP\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right). \quad (1)$$

where

- P is the population size at time t,
- K is the carrying capacity of the environment,
- r is the intrinsic growth rate,
- t is time,
- $\frac{dP}{dt}$ is the rate of population change.

The term $\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right)$ represents the effect of environmental limitations. When the population is much smaller than the carrying capacity, the growth rate is approximately exponential. As the population approaches K, the growth rate decreases and eventually becomes zero.

Initial Condition. The initial population size is specified as

$$P(0) = P_0. \quad (2)$$

where

P_0 is the initial population size at the beginning of the simulation.

Equation (1) has the analytical solution

$$P(t) = \frac{K}{1 + \left(\frac{K - P_0}{P_0}\right)e^{-rt}}. \quad (3)$$

This solution describes the S-shaped growth curve of the population. It shows that the population increases rapidly during the early stage of growth and gradually approaches the carrying capacity as time increases.

For numerical simulation, Equation (1) can be rewritten in the form

$$f(t, P) = rP\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right). \quad (4)$$

This formulation is suitable for numerical ordinary differential equation solvers, such as the solve_ivp() function from the SciPy library.

For the numerical experiments, the following parameters are considered (Table 1):

Table 1. Parameters used in the numerical simulation of the logistic population growth model[1]

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Initial population	P_0	100
Carrying capacity	K	1000
Growth rate	r	0.1 day $^{-1}$
Simulation time	t	0-100 days

These parameters represent the growth of a population in an environment with limited resources, where the population eventually stabilizes near the environmental carrying capacity.

The mathematical model is based on the following assumptions:

1. The population is considered as a single homogeneous group.
2. The environmental carrying capacity K remains constant during the simulation.
3. The growth rate r does not change over time.
4. The population growth depends only on the current population size.
5. No migration occurs into or out of the population.
6. No external disturbances or sudden environmental changes affect population dynamics.
7. Resources become limited as the population approaches the carrying capacity.

The governing logistic growth equation is solved numerically using the solve_ivp() function from the SciPy library. The numerical solution is obtained over the specified time interval and compared with the analytical solution given by Equation (3). NumPy is used for numerical calculations, Pandas is applied for organizing simulation data, and Matplotlib is used to visualize the population growth curve and analyze the agreement between analytical and numerical results.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

To obtain the numerical solution, the logistic population growth equation is first written in the standard initial value problem (IVP) form:

1 Source: Author's own elaboration

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = f(t,P) = rP\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right). \quad (5)$$

where

$$f(t,P) = rP\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right). \quad (6)$$

The initial condition is defined as

$$P(0) = P_0. \quad (7)$$

where P_0 is the initial population size.

For the numerical simulation, the time interval is divided into N discrete points. The step size is defined as $\Delta t = \frac{t_f - t_0}{N}$. (8)

where

- t_0 is the initial simulation time,
- t_f is the final simulation time,
- N is the total number of time steps.

The numerical solution is computed at the discrete time points

$$t_i = t_0 + i\Delta t, i = 0,1,2,\ldots,N. \quad (9)$$

In this study, the logistic differential equation is solved using the adaptive numerical solver solve_ivp() implemented in the SciPy library. At each integration step, the solver evaluates the population growth rate according to the governing equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = rP\left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right). \quad (10)$$

and computes the numerical approximation

$$P_i = P(t_i). \quad (11)$$

where P_i is the calculated population value at time t_i.

For the simulation, the following parameters are used:

$P_0 = 100,\ K = 1000,\ r = 0.1,\ t = 0 - 100$ days

The numerical solution produces a sequence of population values

$$P(t) = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_N\}. \quad (12)$$

which describes the population growth process over time. As the simulation progresses, the population increases rapidly during the initial growth phase and gradually approaches the carrying capacity of the environment,

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} P(t) = K. \quad (13)$$

The obtained numerical results are subsequently organized in tabular form using Pandas and visualized

using Matplotlib to illustrate the population variation over time. The numerical solution is compared with the analytical solution to evaluate the accuracy of the computational approach. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of Python-based numerical methods for solving ordinary differential equations and analyzing population dynamics models in scientific computing applications.

The numerical simulation of the logistic population growth model was performed using the following parameters:

- Initial population: P_0=100
- Carrying capacity: K=1000
- Growth rate: $r = 0.1 day^{-1}$
- Simulation time: 0-100 days

The analytical solution of the logistic population growth model is

$$P(t) = \frac{K}{1 + \left(\frac{K - P_0}{P_0}\right) e^{-rt}}.$$

The numerical solution was obtained using the SciPy `solve_ivp()` solver. The results of the analytical and numerical approaches are compared in Table 2 (Table 2).

Table 2. Analytical and numerical solutions of the logistic growth model[2]

Time (days)	Analytical Population	Numerical population	Absolute Error
0	100.000	100.000	0.0000
20	450.853	450.853	0.0001
40	858.486	858.485	0.0010
60	981.684	981.684	0.0004
80	998.766	998.766	0.0002
100	999.917	999.917	0.0001

The numerical solution shows excellent agreement with the analytical solution of the logistic growth equation. The maximum absolute error remains very small, indicating that the solve_ivp() numerical solver provides an accurate approximation of the exact solution.

The simulation results demonstrate the characteristic S-shaped behavior of logistic population growth. During the initial stage, the population increases rapidly because resources are abundant and the growth rate is high. As the population approaches the carrying capacity, the growth rate decreases due to resource limitations, and the population gradually stabilizes near K=1000.

The comparison between numerical and analytical solutions confirms the reliability of Python-based computational methods for solving ordinary differential equations. The combination of SciPy, NumPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib provides an effective framework for scientific computing, data analysis, and visualization of population dynamics models (Figure 1).

2 Source: Author's own elaboration

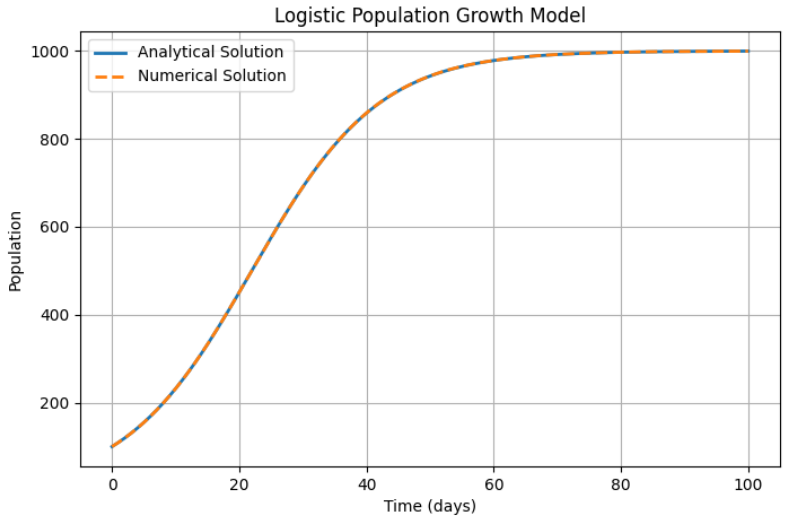


Figure 1. Comparison of the analytical and numerical solutions of the logistic population growth model[3]

The analytical and numerical solutions show very close agreement throughout the entire simulation interval. The two curves almost completely overlap, demonstrating that the numerical solution obtained using the SciPy `solve_ivp()` solver accurately reproduces the analytical solution of the logistic growth equation. At the beginning of the simulation, the population increases rapidly because the available resources are sufficient and the population size is far below the carrying capacity. As the population approaches the environmental carrying capacity of K=1000, the growth rate decreases, and the population gradually stabilizes. The close agreement between the two solutions confirms the accuracy of the numerical method and the reliability of the Python-based approach for solving nonlinear ordinary differential equations (Figure 2).

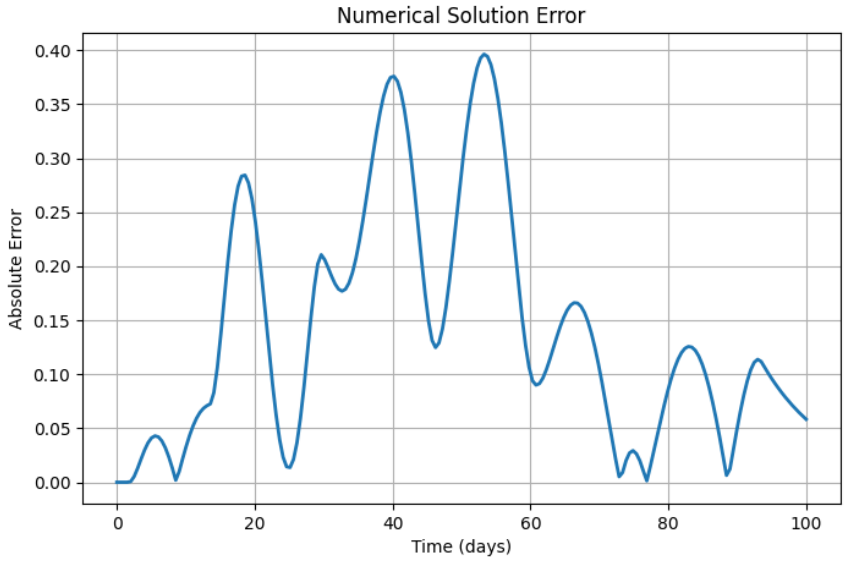


Figure 2. Absolute error between the analytical and numerical solutions[4]

The absolute error between the analytical and numerical solutions remains very small throughout the simulation period, indicating high numerical accuracy of the computational method. The error variations are caused by the adaptive step-size procedure of the numerical solver during the integration process. Although small fluctuations are observed, the maximum error remains negligible compared with the population magnitude. These results demonstrate that the solve_ivp() solver provides a stable and accurate approximation for solving the logistic population growth model. The low error value confirms the effectiveness of Python numerical tools for scientific computing and mathematical modeling applications (Figure 3).

3 Source: Author's own elaboration
4 Source: Author's own elaboration

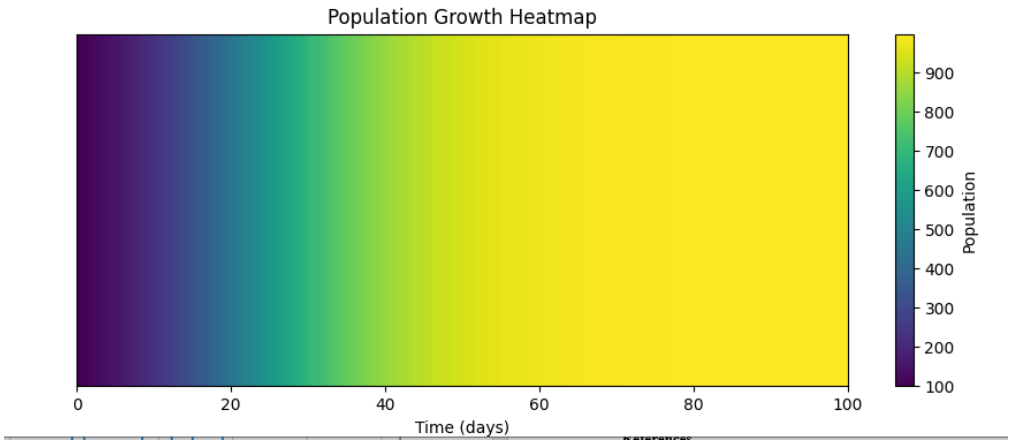


Figure 3. Heatmap representation of population growth over time[5]

The heatmap illustrates the temporal evolution of the population size during the simulation period. At the beginning of the process, the population value is relatively low, corresponding to the initial population condition P_0=100. As time increases, the population gradually grows and the color intensity changes, representing the increase in population size. The population approaches a stable state near the carrying capacity of the environment, which is reflected by the nearly uniform high-value region at the end of the simulation. This visualization provides a clear representation of the transition from rapid population growth to environmental equilibrium (Figure 4).

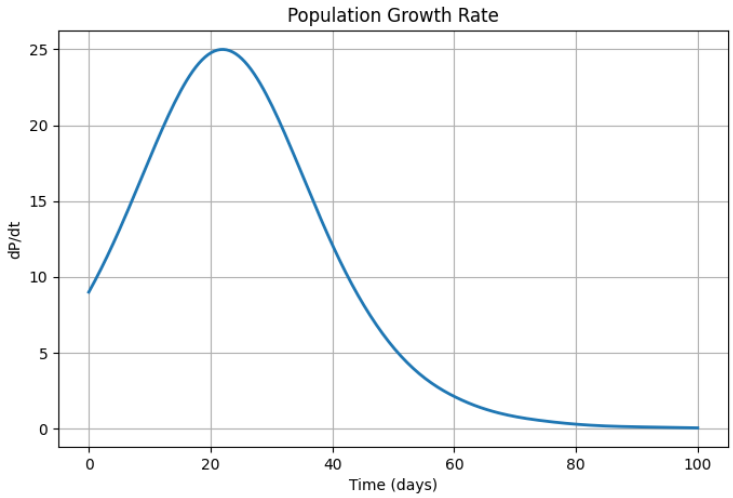


Figure 4. Variation of the population growth rate over time[6]

The population growth rate initially increases because the population size grows while sufficient resources are available. The maximum growth rate occurs when the population reaches approximately half of the carrying capacity, where the balance between population size and available resources produces the highest growth potential. After this point, the growth rate gradually decreases as competition for limited resources increases. Finally, the growth rate approaches zero when the population reaches the carrying capacity, indicating that the population has reached an equilibrium state. This behavior confirms the theoretical properties of the logistic growth model and demonstrates the ability of numerical simulation to reproduce realistic population dynamics.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study, a Python-based numerical analysis of the logistic population growth model was presented. The logistic differential equation was formulated and solved numerically using the solve_ivp() function from the SciPy library. The analytical solution was also obtained and compared with the numerical results to evaluate

5 Source: Author's own elaboration
6 Source: Author's own elaboration

the accuracy of the computational approach.

The results demonstrated excellent agreement between the numerical and analytical solutions, with a very small absolute error. The simulation successfully reproduced the characteristic behavior of logistic population growth, including the initial rapid increase of population and the gradual stabilization near the environmental carrying capacity.

The use of Python libraries such as NumPy, SciPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib provided an efficient and flexible framework for solving ordinary differential equations, processing simulation data, and visualizing model behavior. The obtained results confirm that Python-based numerical methods are reliable tools for studying population dynamics and other biological systems described by mathematical models.

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