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A new modified logistic growth model for empirical use

Windarto, Eridani, Utami Dyah Purwati

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Prof.Dr. Edy Soewono <esoewono@lppm.itb.ac.id> Apr 23, 2018, 5:32 PM

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The paper discusses a logistic model for a fish growth. Some elaboration is

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Windarto Windarto <windarto@fst.unair.ac.id> Thu, Aug 23, 2018, 11:25 AM Reply

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Salam,

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A new modified logistic growth model for empirical use

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Abstract

Richards model, Gompertz model, and logistic model are widely used to describe growth model of a population. The Richards growth model is a modification of the logistic growth model. In this paper, we present a new modified logistic growth model. The proposed model was derived from a modification of the classical logistic differential equation. From the solution of the differential equation, we present a new mathematical growth model so called a WEP-modified logistic growth model for describing growth function of a life organism. We also simulated and verified the proposed model by using chicken weight data cited from the literature. It was found that the proposed model gave more accurate predicted results compared to Richard, Gompertz, and logistic model. Therefore the proposed model could be used as an alternative model to describe an individual growth.

Keywords: mathematical model, growth function, modified logistic growth, chicken weight.

1 Introduction

Optimum food utilization strategy is one of the important efforts to increase meat production of a livestock. The dynamics of livestock growth over time is needed to obtain an optimal growth strategy of animal feeds. Mathematical models of the growth curve could be used to determine the selection of suitable feeding materials for livestock development [1]. In addition, the growth curve could also be used to determine the age of livestock slaughter to be optimal. Moreover, the growth curve model could be used as a parameter in pre-harvest methods in large livestock such as cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep. The mathematical model of livestock growth could also be used to analyze the efficiency of livestock production over the lifetime (lifetime production efficiency) [2].

The growth process of a livestock, including poultry could be measured from mass (weight) profile of the livestock versus time [3, 4]. Livestock and poultry growth generally follows a sigmoidal pattern. Poultry growth usually starts by an accelerating growth phase from hatching. Then, poultry attains the maximum growth rate at a certain time (the inflection time). After that, poultry growth is decelerating. At final phase, poultry weight generally tends to a limiting value (asymptote) mature weight [1, 5].

Many nonlinear growth curves have been developed to describe and fit the sigmoid relationship between poultry weight and time. Logistic model, Gompertz model and Richards model are commonly for describing a relationship between poultry weight and time [1, 3, 5]. Richards and Gompertz models have been shown to give good descriptions of weight growth in many species such as cattle, elks, chicken, ostrich, turkey and emus. Gompertz growth model has been used as the growth model for chicken data based on its overall fit and biological meaning of model parameters [6, 7, 8]. Moreover, the Gompertz model has good fitting for weight information whose inflection points occur, when approximately 35 - 40% of growth have been achieved [5].

Simple and accurate growth models are useful for describing life individual growth. In this paper, we present a new mathematical model for growth function of a life organism. The model was derived from modified logistic differential equation. Then, the model was implemented to describe body weight growth of chicken (rooster and hen), where the growth data cite from literature. Accuracy of predicted results from the model was compared to standard logistic model, Gompertz model and Richards model.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents some modified logistic growth models. The proposed model and its main property is discussed in the section 3. Implementations of the proposed model, logistic model, Gompertz model and Richard model on chicken (rooster and hen) data cited from literature are presented in Section 4. Conclusions are written in the last section.

2 Modified Logistic Growth Model

The first mathematical model describing population growth is the Malthus model or exponential model [9]. Let $y(t)$ is population size at time t In the exponential model, the growth rate $\frac{dy}{dt}$ is assumed proportional the size of existing population $y(t)$. Hence, the exponential model could be represented by the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry, \quad y\left(0\right) = Y_0. \tag{1}$$

Here r is the proportional growth rate parameter. The exact solution of the exponential growth model in Eq. (1) is given by

$$y\left(t\right) = Y_0 \exp(rt). \tag{2}$$

The exponential growth model in Eq. (2) is rarely used to describe population growth, since it produces an unbounded population growth.

The exponential growth model was improved by logistic growth model. In the logistic model, a population grows until it attains a maximum capacity [9]. The logistic model is based on the assumption that the growth rate $\frac{dy}{dt}$ is proportional to the existing population and the remaining resources available to the existing population. Hence the logistic differential equation could be expressed as

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right), \quad y\left(0\right) = Y_0. \tag{3}$$

When $y(t)$ represents body weight of a livestock at time t, then parameter K in Eq. (3) could be considered as the mature weight (the maximum weight that could be attained by a livestock). The analytical solution of Eq. (3) is given by

$$y\left(t\right) = \frac{K}{1 + \exp(-rt)\left(\frac{K}{Y_0} - 1\right)}. \tag{4}$$

By defining

$$t_{\mathrm{inf}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln \left(\frac{K}{Y_0} - 1 \right), \tag{5}$$

then the logistic growth model could be presented in the following form

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{1 + \exp[-r(t - t_{\mathrm{inf}})]}. \tag{6}$$

Here t_{inf} is the inflection time (the optimal time of a population growth).

The logistic growth model has various modifications. One of the modified version is the shifted logistic function. The first version of the shifted logistic function could be presented in the following form [10]

$$y(t) = K\left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-r(t - t_{\mathrm{inf}}))} - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(rt_{\mathrm{inf}})} \right). \tag{7}$$

The second version and the third version of the shifted logistic function could be expressed as [11]

$$y(t) = \frac{K}{1 + \exp(-r(t - t_{\mathrm{inf}}))} + L \tag{8}$$

and

$$y(t) = \frac{K + Mt}{1 + \exp(-r(t - t_{\mathrm{inf}}))} + L \tag{9}$$

respectively. Here, L and M are additional parameters. Modification of logistic growth model also occurred in the differential equations model. The logistic differential equation has been modified into von Bertalanffy, Richards, Gompertz, Blumberg, Turner et al. and Tsoularis differential equations. The von Bertalanffy differential equation has the following form [12, 13]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(1 - (\frac{y}{K})^{\frac{1}{3}}\right), \ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{10}$$

Richards (1959) proposed a modified logistic differential equation so-called Richards differential equation. The Richards differential equation has the following form [13, 14]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry\left(1 - (\frac{y}{K})^{\beta}\right), \ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{11}$$

Gompertz differential equation is a limiting case of a modified logistic differential equation. The Gompertz differential equation is derived from

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \lim_{\beta \to 0} \frac{ry\left(1 - (\frac{y}{K})^{\beta}\right)}{\beta} = ry \ln(\frac{K}{y}),\ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{12}$$

Blumberg (1968) also introduced a modification of logistic differential equation so called the hyper logistic function, accordingly [13, 15]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry^{\alpha}\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right)^{\gamma},\ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{13}$$

Turner et al. (1976) proposed a modified logistic differential equation which they named the generic growth function. The modification has the following form [13, 16]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry^{1+\beta(1-\gamma)}\left(1 - (\frac{y}{K})^{\beta}\right)^{\gamma},\ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{14}$$

Tsoularis (2001) proposed a more general modification of logistic differential equation. The Tsoularis differential equation has the form [13]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry^{\alpha}\left(1 - (\frac{y}{K})^{\beta}\right)^{\gamma},\ y(0) = Y_0. \tag{15}$$

In the next section, we propose another version of a modified logistic differential equation.

3 The proposed model

The logistic growth model and the modified logistic growth model presented in the previous section could be represented in the Kolmogorov form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = yP(y) \tag{16}$$

for some continuous function P. For classical (standard) logistic differential equation, the function P is $P(y) = r(1 - \frac{y}{K})$. In the logistic growth model, it is assumed that the growth rate of a population is proportional to the population number at the current time. Here, we modify the model in Eq. (16) in more general form, namely

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = F(y) \tag{17}$$

for some continuous function F. A simple growth model satisfies Eq. (17) but it does not satisfy the Kolmogorov form in eq. (16), is the monomolecular model. The monomolecular model satisfy the following differential equation [17]

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = q - sy, y(0) = Y_0. \tag{18}$$

Here, q could be considered as constant growth rate while s could be considered as the death rate of a population. In this section, we propose a generalized model of the monomolecular model and the standard logistic growth model. We extend the monomolecular model and the logistic differential equation model into the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (q + ry)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right), \quad y > 0 \tag{19}$$

and the initial condition $y\,(0) = Y_0 > 0$. Note that region of biological interest of the model in Eq. (19) is $\mathbf{R}_+ := \{x \in \mathbf{R} : x > 0\}$, since a life organism could not grow from nothing. Here, q and r could be considered as constant growth rate and proportional growth rate respectively.

The modified logistic growth model in Eq. (19) has one equilibrium, namely $y = K$. Global stability of the equilibrium is presented in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *The equilibrium $y = K$ is globally asymptotically stable.*

Proof: We define a Lyapunov function $V : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ by $V\,(y) = (y - K)^2$. The function V is a $C^\infty(\mathbf{R})$ function. In addition, the equilibrium $y = K$ is the global minimum of V. Moreover, V is a definite positive function around the equilibrium where every $y \in R \setminus \{K\}, V(y) > 0$. The time derivative of V computed along solutions of the mathematical model in Eq. (19) is given by the expression

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{-2}{K}\,(q + ry)\,(y - K)^2\,.$$

Since all parameters in the model are positive and the variable y is positive, it follows that $\frac{dV}{dt} \leq 0$ for $y > 0$. In addition $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0$ if and only if $y = K$. Therefore the greatest compact invariant set in $\left\{y \in \mathbf{R}_+ : \frac{dV}{dt} = 0\right\}$ is the singleton $\{K\}$. By LaSalle's invariance principle [18], the equilibrium $y = K$ is globally asymptotically stable in $\mathbf{R}_+$.

The population weight at the inflection time (t_{inf}) could be determined as follows. By differentiating both sides of Eq. (19) and setting $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\left(t_{\text{inf}}\right) = 0$, we find

$$y\left(t_{\text{inf}}\right) = \frac{K}{2} - \frac{q}{2r}. \tag{20}$$

Hence, the population weight at the inflection time for this model is smaller than the values obtained from the logistic growth model. Exact values of the inflection time could be obtained whenever the analytical solution of the model in Eq. (19) could be found.

The differential equation in Eq. (19) could be written as

$$\left(\frac{r}{q+ry} + \frac{1}{K-y}\right) dy = \left(\frac{q}{K} + r\right) dt.$$

By integrating the left side with respect to y and the right side with respect to t gives

$$\ln\left(\frac{q+ry}{K-y}\right) = \left(\frac{q}{K} + r\right) t + c_0 \tag{21}$$

for some constant c_0. The mathematical expression in the Eq. (21) could be written as

$$\frac{q+ry}{K-y} = c_1 \exp\left(\left(\frac{q}{K} + r\right) t\right), c_1 = \exp\left(c_0\right). \tag{22}$$

By solving Eq. (22) for y, it could be obtained explicit solution of the modified logistic differential equation as

$$y\left(t\right) = \frac{c_1 K \exp\left(\frac{qt}{K} + rt\right) - q}{r + c_1 \exp\left(\frac{qt}{K} + rt\right)}. \tag{23}$$

By substituting the initial condition $y(0) = Y_0$, then $c_1 = \frac{qY_0+a}{K-Y_0}$. Hence, the explicit solution in Eq. (23) could be written as

$$y(t) = \frac{K - q\left(\frac{K-Y_0}{rY_0+q}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-qt}{K} - rt\right)}{1 + r\left(\frac{K-Y_0}{rY_0+q}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-qt}{K} - rt\right)}. \tag{24}$$

By defining the following parameters

$$\alpha = \frac{q}{K} + r, A = K - q\left(\frac{K-Y_0}{rY_0+q}\right), B = r\left(\frac{K-Y_0}{rY_0+q}\right) \tag{25}$$

then the modified logistic growth model in Eq. (24) could be written as

$$y(t) = \frac{K - (K-A)\exp(-\alpha t)}{1 + B\exp(-\alpha t)}. \tag{26}$$

Here α, A, B, K are positive parameters and $A \le K$. The parameter α is effective growth rate, K is the maximum capacity (mature weight), while the parameter A, B are corresponding to initial weight and inflection time. The inflection time (t_{inf}) of the model in Eq. (26) is

$$t_{\text{inf}} = \frac{\ln B}{\alpha} = \frac{K}{q + rK}\ln\left(r\left(\frac{K-Y_0}{rY_0+q}\right)\right). \tag{27}$$

The inflection time in (27) could be determined by evaluating the second derivative of y in Eq. (26) and setting $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}(t_{\text{inf}}) = 0$. If the constant growth rate parameter (q) is zero, then the inflection time in Eq. (27) could be simplified into Eq. (5). From Eq. (27), the modified logistic growth model in Eq. (26) could be presented in the following form

$$y(t) = \frac{K - (K-A)\exp(-\alpha t)}{1 + \exp(-\alpha(t - t_{\text{inf}}))}. \tag{28}$$

Since there are some well-known modified logistic growth model, then the presented growth model presented in Eq. (29) could be called by a WEP-modified logistic growth model. Here WEP comes from Windarto-Eridani-Purwati.

4 Extension of the proposed model

It is well known that length and weight of fish species will grow until they attain some maximum values. By applying the presented model in previous section, the dynamics of fish weight and fish length could be modelled by following differential equations

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = (q_w + r_w W)\left(1 - \frac{W}{K_w}\right), \quad W(0) = w_0, \tag{29}$$

and

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = (q_l + r_l L)\left(1 - \frac{L}{K_l}\right), \quad L(0) = l_0, \tag{30}$$

respectively. Here, $W(t)$ and $L(t)$ are fish weight and fish length at time t respectively. In Eq. (29)-(30), q_w, q_l are constant growth rate of fish weight and fish length, while r_w, r_l are proportional growth rate of fish weight and fish length respectively. By applying analytical solution of the previous section, we found dynamic of fish weight and fish length could be described by

$$W(t) = \frac{K_w - q_w\left(\frac{K_w - w_0}{r_w w_0 + q_w}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-q_w t}{K}_w - r_w t\right)}{1 + r_w\left(\frac{K_w - w_0}{r_w Y_0 + q_w}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-q_w t}{K}_w - r_w t\right)} \tag{31}$$

and

$$L(t) = \frac{K_l - q_l\left(\frac{K_l - l_0}{r_l l_0 + q_l}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-q_l t}{K}_l - r_l t\right)}{1 + r_l\left(\frac{K_l - l_0}{r_l l_0 + q_l}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-q_l t}{K} - r_l t\right)} \tag{32}$$

respectively.

It is also well known that there are length-weight relationship (LWR) of fish species. A mathematical equation was used to show relationships between the average weight of fish at a given length [19, 20]. The length-weight relationship is given by

$$W(t) = aL(t)^b. \tag{33}$$

Here, a and b are empirical parameters. Typically, the b parameters ranges from 2 to 4. Fish can attain either isometric or allometric growth.

Isometric growth indicates that both fish length and fish weight are increasing at the same rate [20]. In order to estimate parameters in Eq. (31) and (32), we need fish weight and fish length data over time. In the next section, we apply the proposed model (WEP-modified logistic growth model) to some secondary data cited from literature.

5 Application of the proposed model

In this section, the proposed model is implemented to describe chicken body weight (rooster and hen) growth, where the data are cited form literature [3, 21]. Rooster (x) and hen (y) body weight at different age (t) are presented in Table 1. In addition, accuracy result of the proposed model will be compared to logistic model, Gompertz model, and Richards model. The logistic model was presented in Eq. (6), while Richards and Gompertz differential equations were presented in Eq. (11) and (12) respectively. Analytical solution of the Richards differential equation in Eq. (11) was given by

$$y_R(t) = \frac{K}{\left[1 + \beta \exp(-r\beta(t - t_{\text{inf}}))\right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}, \tag{34}$$

where the inflection time $t_{\text{inf}} = \frac{1}{r\beta} \ln\left(\frac{(\frac{K}{Y_0})^{\beta} - 1}{\beta})\right)$. By defining $m = \beta + 1$, $r^* = r\beta$, then the Richards growth model in Eq. (34) could be expressed as

$$y_R = K\left[1 - (1 - m)\exp\left(-r^*(t - t_{\text{inf}})\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{(1-m)}}. \tag{35}$$

Exact solution of the Gompertz differential equation in Eq. (12) was given by

$$y_G\,(t) = \frac{K}{\exp\left(\exp(-r(t - t_{\text{inf}}))\right)} \tag{36}$$

where $t_{\text{inf}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln\left(\ln(\frac{K}{Y_0})\right)$. Some authors used the following Gompertz-

Laid growth model [3]

$$.y_G\left(t\right) = W_0 \exp\Bigg(\exp(rt_{\inf})\Bigg(1 - \exp(-rt)\Bigg)\Bigg). \tag{37}$$

Here, W_0 is initial chicken weight in the Gompertz model and m is the shape parameter in Richards model. For $m = 2$, then the Richards model could be simplified into logistic model. For m tends to one, then the Richards model could be simplified into the Gompertz model.

Table 1: Means of rooster and hen chicken weight data

t (days)	x (grams)	y(grams)	t (days)	x (grams)	y (grams)
0	37	36.68	42	519.72	436.51
3	41.74	40.8	45	577.27	480.31
6	59.19	57.33	48	633.59	522.91
9	79.94	77.24	51	667.18	547.23
12	102.96	97.96	54	717.17	583.56
15	132.13	121.92	57	786.35	631.77
18	170.18	155.08	71	1069.28	832.57
21	206.56	184.24	85	1326.49	1009.48
24	250.71	218.37	99	1589.71	1183.8
27	285.27	247.12	113	1859.26	1440.18
30	324.92	279.58	127	2015.44	1561.89
33	372.83	319.55	141	2142.31	1619.34
36	417.41	355.13	155	2220.54	1680.29
39	469.13	396.32	170	2262.63	1717.78

There are four parameters in the model should be estimated, namely parameter α (effective growth rate), K (maximum weight/ mature weight of chicken), the inflection time t_{inf} and parameter A (correspond to the initial chicken weight). Since growth function of the model is explicitly presented in the Eq. (28), then nonlinear regression procedures could be applied to estimate the parameters.

The parameters α, K, t_{inf} and A are estimated such that the normalized residual sum of squares (NRSS)

$$NRSS = \sum_i \frac{\left(z_i - \widehat{z_i}\right)^2}{\left(z_i - \overline{z}\right)^2}, z = x \vee z = y \tag{38}$$

is minimum. In Eq. (38), $\overline{z}$ is the average of z and $\widehat{z_i}$ is chicken weight at time i predicted from the model. The normalized residual sum of square corresponds to the determination coefficient via the following relation

$$R^2 = 1 - NRSS. \tag{39}$$

Parameters in the logistics, Gompertz, and Richards model also be estimated with similar manner. Accuracy of the predicted results could also be measured by evaluation of Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), which is given by the following formula

$$MAPE = \sum_i \frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{z_i - \widehat{z_i}}{z_i} \right| 100\%. \tag{40}$$

Here n is the number of observational data. The nonlinear least square (nls) procedure of R open source software is used to estimate parameters of the proposed model, logistic, Gompertz, and Richards model. R open source software was built by the R Foundation for Statistical Computing. Estimation results of the proposed model, logistic, Gompertz, and Richards model for rooster and hen weight, the determination coefficient (R^2) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) for the models are presented in Table 2, while the dynamics of rooster weight and hen weight are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 respectively.

It could be seen from Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 that rooster growth and hen growth follow sigmoidal patterns. Rooster growth and hen growth stars by an accelerating growth phase from hatching. Then, the chicken attains a maximum growth rate at the inflection time. At final phase, the chicken weight tends to a mature weight. Qualitatively, all of the models, describe the chicken growth well, as seen in figures. But, if we compare its MAPE, as seen in Table 2, we see that logistic model have the biggest MAPE, and it mean that its accuration is poorer than the other models. This apparently due to the logistic model is not accurate in predicting the dynamics of rooster and hen weight at the early times (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). By adding one additional parameter (q) to the presented model, the dynamics of rooster and hen weight could be better estimated by using the presented model.

From the Table 2, it was found that the growth rate (the effective growth rate) or the maturation rate (α in the proposed model, r in the logistic and Gompertz model and r^* in the Richards model) was higher in rooster than in hen. This result is consistent with the result from Aggrey (2002) [3]. It

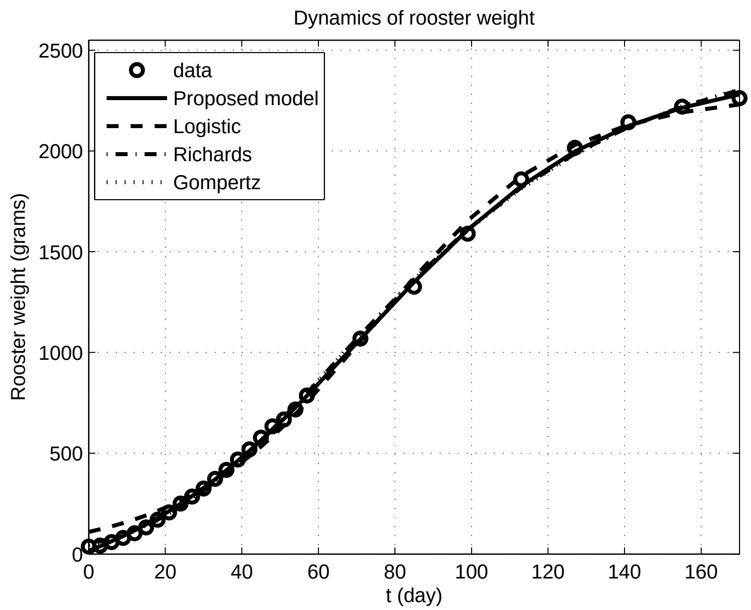

Figure 1: Dynamic of rooster weight.

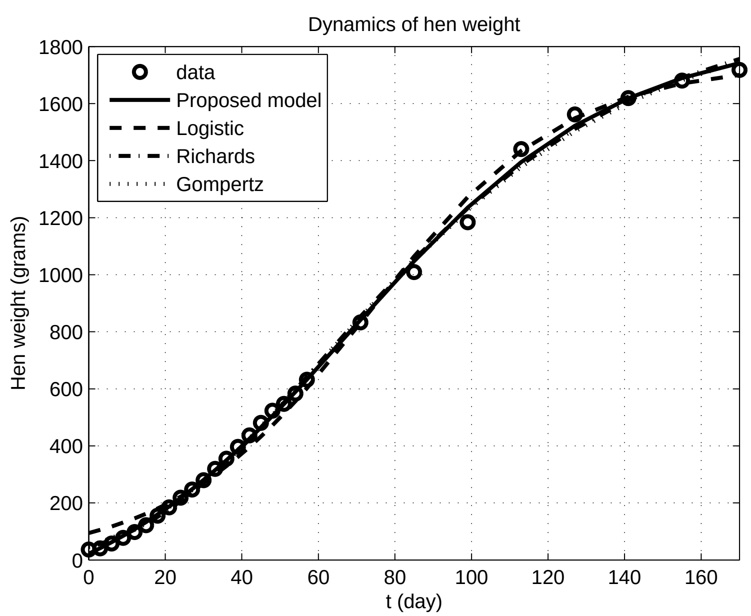

Figure 2: Dynamic of hen weight.

Table 2: Estimated parameters for the proposed model, logistic, Richards and Gompertz growth model

Model	Parameters	Rooster	Hen
The proposed model (WEP-modified logistic growth model)	Mature weight (K)	2399.749	1847.162
	Effective growth rate (α)	0.031	0.029
	Inflection time (t_{inf})	71.584	69.015
	A	166.323	183.061
	NRSS	0.00031	0.00119
	R^2	0.99969	0.99881
	MAPE	0.04754	0.04267
Logistic model	Mature weight (K)	2279.904	1739.652
	Growth rate (r)	0.040	0.039
	Inflection time (t_{inf})	74.677	73.331
	NRSS	0.00357	0.00501
	R^2	0.99643	0.99499
	MAPE	0.299927	0.25398
Richards model	Mature weight (K)	2512.972	1945.342
	Growth rate (r*)	0.023	0.021
	Inflection time (t_{inf})	64.307	61.344
	Shape parameter (m)	1.054	0.978
	NRSS	0.00071	0.00175
	R^2	0.99929	0.99825
	MAPE	0.07373	0.06552
Gompertz model	Growth rate (r)	0.022	0.021
	Inflection time (t_{inf})	63.498	61.704
	Mature weight (K)	2539.651	1936.385
	NRSS	0.00073	0.00175
	R^2	0.99927	0.99825
	MAPE	0.06007	0.07031

also could be found that inflection time of the proposed model is relatively close to inflection time of the logistic model. In addition, inflection time of Richards model is relatively close to the Gompertz model. It is apparently due to the shape parameter m in the Richards model is close to one. Moreover, it was found that the proposed model, logistic model, Richards model and Gompertz model produced a high determination coefficient (R^2 is greater than 0.99). Although the determination coefficients of the four models did not differ significantly, Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of the models considerably varied. It was found the proposed model has the smallest MAPE, which is 4.754% in rooster and 4.267% in hen. This indicates that the proposed model could be used as an alternative model to describe poultry growth curve or an individual growth.

6 Conclusion

A new growth model was presented in this paper. The model was derived from modification of logistic differential equation. The proposed model also was simulated and verified using rooster and hen weight data cited from the literature. The estimation results from the model ware compared to the logistic model, Richards, and Gompertz growth model. It was found that the model gave better results compared to the logistic model, Richards, and Gompertz growth model. It indicates that model could be used as an alternative model to describe poultry growth curve or an individual growth.

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Conflict of interest

The authors do not have conflict of interest in regard to this research or its funding.

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