



Mathematical foundations in modern biology: Bridging theory and practice

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Key Words: population dynamics, evolutionary processes, biological data, ecological patterns.

Introduction. Mathematics plays a crucial role in various subfields of biology, providing tools and frameworks for modeling, analysis, and interpretation of biological phenomena (Țălu et al 2012; Oroian et al 2013). This short paper presents some key subfields where mathematics finds extensive application and utility.

Ecology and population biology. Mathematical modeling is fundamental to understanding population dynamics, species interactions, and ecosystem processes (Ghanbari & Djilali 2020). Concepts such as population growth models (e.g., exponential, logistic), predator-prey dynamics (Lotka-Volterra equations), and competition models (e.g., Lotka-Volterra competition models) rely heavily on mathematical principles to simulate and predict ecological patterns and dynamics.

Evolutionary biology. Mathematical models are employed to study evolutionary processes, including natural selection, genetic drift, and speciation. Population genetics utilizes mathematical frameworks such as the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (Sun et al 2021), Wright-Fisher model (Roitershtein et al 2023), and coalescent theory to analyze genetic variation within populations and track evolutionary changes over time.

Bioinformatics and computational biology. Mathematics is integral to the analysis and interpretation of biological data, particularly in the fields of genomics, proteomics, and systems biology (Li et al 2022). Computational algorithms and statistical methods are used for sequence analysis, protein structure prediction, gene expression profiling, and network modeling, enabling researchers to uncover biological insights from large-scale datasets.

Neuroscience and systems biology. Mathematical modeling plays a central role in understanding the complex dynamics of neuronal networks, brain function, and physiological systems (Rosario et al 2020). Computational neuroscience utilizes mathematical frameworks such as neural network models, compartmental modeling, and dynamical systems theory to simulate and analyze neural activity patterns, synaptic plasticity, and information processing in the brain.

Biomechanics and biophysics. Mathematics is applied to investigate the mechanical properties, motion, and behavior of biological systems at various scales, from molecules to organisms (Dutta et al 2020). Biomechanical modeling and computational simulations are used to study muscle mechanics, bone structure, fluid dynamics in biological systems, and the locomotion of organisms.

Systems ecology and systems biology. Mathematical modeling is employed to study complex biological systems and their interactions across different organizational levels (Tiwari et al 2021). Systems ecology integrates mathematical models with empirical data to analyze ecosystem dynamics, nutrient cycling, and the response of ecosystems to environmental change. Similarly, systems biology utilizes mathematical modeling and network analysis to understand the behavior of biological systems at the molecular, cellular, and organismal levels.

Conclusion. Mathematics finds extensive application in various subfields of biology, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of modern biological research and the importance of quantitative approaches in advancing our understanding of living systems.

Conflict of interest. The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Received: 20 October 2023. Accepted: 05 December 2023. Published online: 19 December 2023.

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How to cite this article:

Kovacs E., 2023 Mathematical foundations in modern biology: Bridging theory and practice. *ABAH Bioflux* 15(2):88-89.