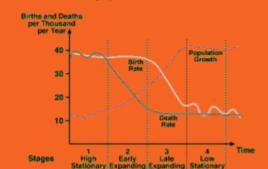
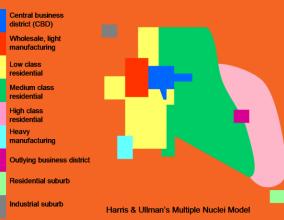


Introduction to

Models



Demographic Transition Model



Unit 1 - Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

Entry task: Journal - what kind of region is it?

State of WA

Amazon River Basin

Puget Sound

The Sun Belt

circulation

King County

Brazil

The I-90 Corridor

12th Man

Seattle Times

Quiz: Chapter 1.3

Pair Share: Textbook Review

Which types of diffusion are each of the examples below and why?

- 1. Slang terms
- 2. New Pakistani restaurant opened by an immigrant family
- 3. New Bluetooth system installed in Toyota followed by Kia
- 4. New fashion color for fall: jewel green

Objectives

Content: I can apply the gravity model to cities in the US.

Language: I can summarize my findings in a written response.

Reading Review

What is diffusion? What are the different types?

Diffusion

Relocation: physical movement of people from one place to another

Expansion: spread the feature from one place to another in an additive process

Hierarchical diffusion: spread from persons or nodes of authority/power to other persons or places

Contagious diffusion: rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristics throughout the population

Stimulus: spread of an underlying principle even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse (Apple iPhone)

EXAMPLES?

Model An abstract representation of reality created to simplify complex systems

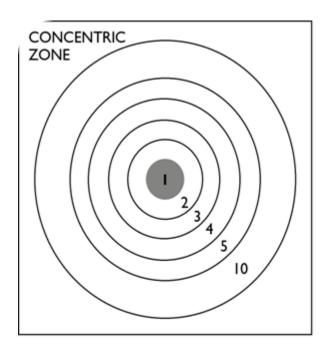


Types of Models

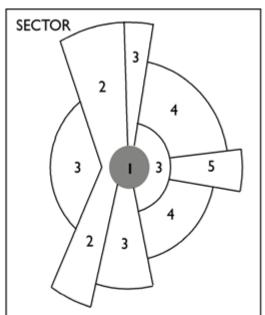
- Graphic models = visual (2D or 3D)
- Verbal models = textual
- Mathematical models = formulas



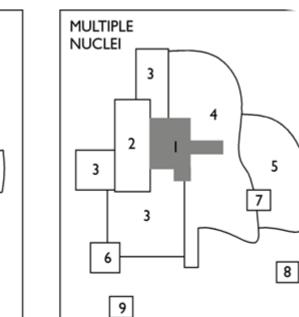
Graphic Model



- I Central business district
- 2 Wholesale light manufacturing
- 3 Low-class residential
- 4 Medium-class residential



- 5 High-class residential
- 6 Heavy manufacturing
- 7 Outlying business district
- 8 Residential suburb
- 9 Industrial suburb
- 10 Commuter zone



Verbal Models

The Rostow Model

The traditional society - Based on subsistence; farming, fishing, forestry and some mining.

Pre-conditions for take off - Building infrastructure that is needed before development can take place, e.g. transport network, money from farming, power supplies, communications.

Take-off -Introduction and rapid growth (industrial revolution) of manufacturing industries, better infrastructure, financial investment, and culture change

 New ideas and and replace older

Drive to maturity

technology improve industries, economic growth spreads throughout the country

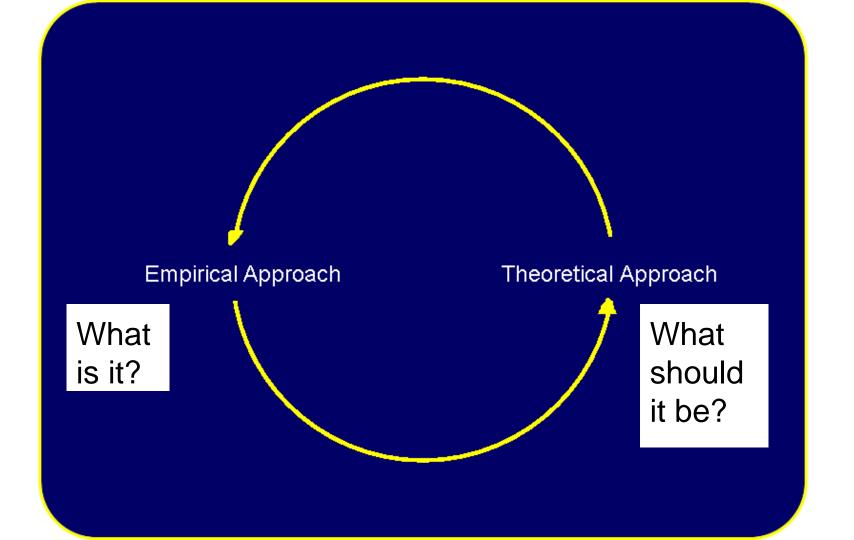
High Mass Consumption -People have more wealth and so buy services and goods (consumer society), welfare systems are fully developed, trade expands.

Mathematical Model

Which one is the model?







Practice in Building Models

State Welcome Signs - A state's first impression









"HOME OF THE 1993 WORLD SCHOLAR-ATHLETE GAMES"



WELCOME TO



Steven L. Beshear, Governor

Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln





















































WELCOME

NEVADA

125 YEARS OF VISION



























We're full of surprises

John G. Rowland

GOVERNOR



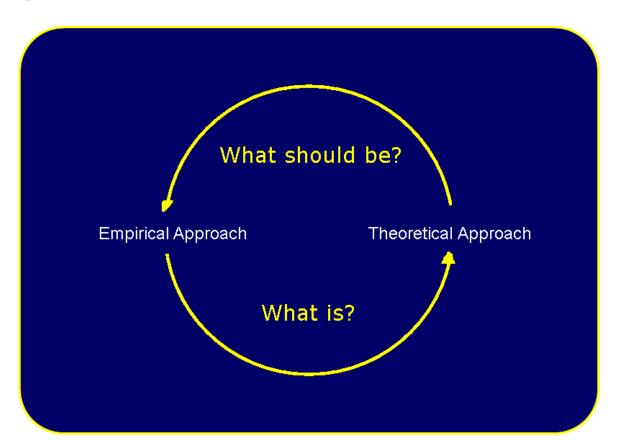
A Model of State Welcome Signs

What are the components of our model?

Textual Components, 5

Graphic Components, 5

Applying the Model













Tobler's First Law of Geography **Everything is related to** everything else, but near things are more related than distant things.

Friction of Distance: a measure of how much absolute distance affects the interaction between two places

Tyranny of Distance (same concept)



Distance: Geography:: Time: History



Gravity Model

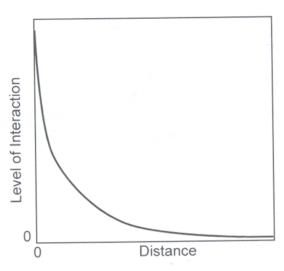
The Gravity Model is a mathematical model which was devised to represent

a wide range of flow patterns in human geography.

Includes: exchanges, movement, and connections

Big things have a stronger effect and can conquer distance.

DISTANCE-DECAY



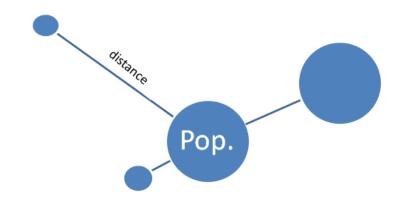


It is based on newton's Law of Gravity Which has the most

"Any two bodies attract one another with a force that is proportional to the product of their **masses** and inversely proportional to the square of the **distance** between them."

Tobler: added the idea that bigger has more gravity of force

Which has the most gravity?



Interaction is gravity!





Components of the Gravity

Model lation

- 2. Distance
- 3. Interaction

I = interaction

i = city A

j = city B

Pi = Population of city A

 P_j = Population of city B

 D_{ii}^2 = distance between cities A and B

$$I_{ij} = \frac{P_i P_j}{d_{ij}}$$

mass distance



Adaptation and Application of the Gravity Model

- Migration: larger places attract more migrants than do smaller places
- Vacation Destinations: more distant locations have a weaker pull effect than do closer opportunities
- Anticipate traffic between two places
- Number of telephone calls
- Transportation of goods and mail
- Other types of movement



Adaptation and Application of the Gravity Model

- Compare the gravitational attraction between two continents, two countries, two states, two counties, or even two neighborhoods
- If a situation doesn't fit the model then you are challenged to figure out what caused the exception (cultural? financial incentive? etc.)



Criticisms of the Gravity Model

- Cannot be confirmed scientifically
- It is based on observation
- Unfair method of predicting movement because it is biased towards historic ties toward the largest population centers
- Can be used to perpetuate the status quo

Application - New York to Los Angeles

New York MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area): 20.2 million (2015)

Los Angeles MSA: 18.68 million (2015)

Distance: 2462 miles squared = 6, 061, 444.

RESULT = 62, 251, 833.1 or simplified gravity = 62.25

Los Angeles and El Paso, Texas

Remember NY to LA = 62.25

Population Los Angeles 2015: 18.68 million

El Paso, Texas 2015: 877, 248

Distance: 712 miles squared = 506, 944

Result: 32,325,054.9 or **simplified gravity = 32.33**

Space-Time Compression

New developments in technology and transportation help to conquer distance.

Horse, train, car, airplane, internet, etc.

Application Activity: Gravity Model