

# Lotka-Volterra asymmetric competition

## ■ Issues

- multiple singular points
- bifurcation plots
- canonical equation (CE)
- when stochasticity matters (SDE)

## ■ The model

$$\frac{d}{dt} n_i = r[x_i] n_i \left( 1 - \frac{\sum_j a[x_i, x_j] n_j}{k[x_i]} \right) \quad (i = 1, \dots, k)$$

---

## Monomorphic resident population

### ■ Invasion fitness

$$s_{x_-}[y_-] = r[y_-] \left( 1 - \frac{a[y_-, x_-] K[x_-]}{K[y_-]} \right);$$

### ■ Default parameter values & functions

$$r[x_-] = 1;$$

$$K[x_-] = e^{-(x-\gamma)^4} + e^{-(x+\gamma)^2};$$

$$a[x_-, y_-] = e^{-\alpha (x-y)^2 - \beta (x-y)};$$

$$\alpha = 2;$$

$$\gamma = 1;$$

$$\betaVals = \{-2, -1.065, -.5, .5, .9, 2\};$$

$$xMin = -2.5;$$

$$xMax = 2.5;$$



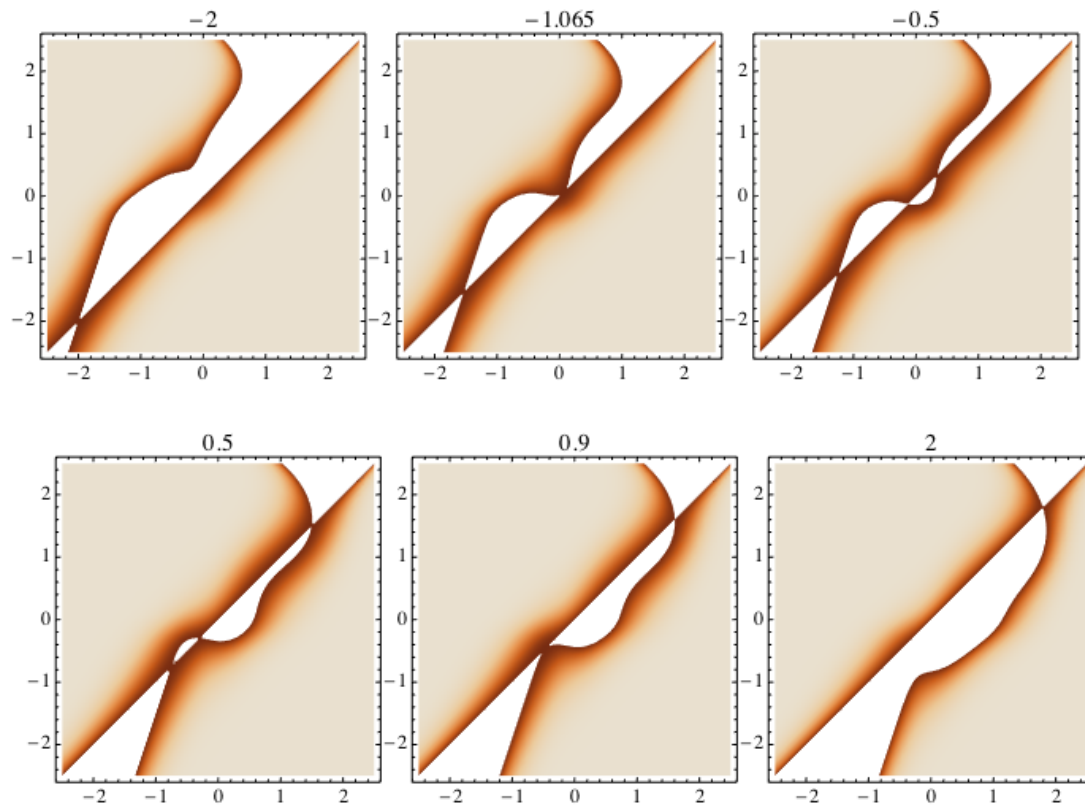
### ■ Pairwise invadability plot (PIP)

```

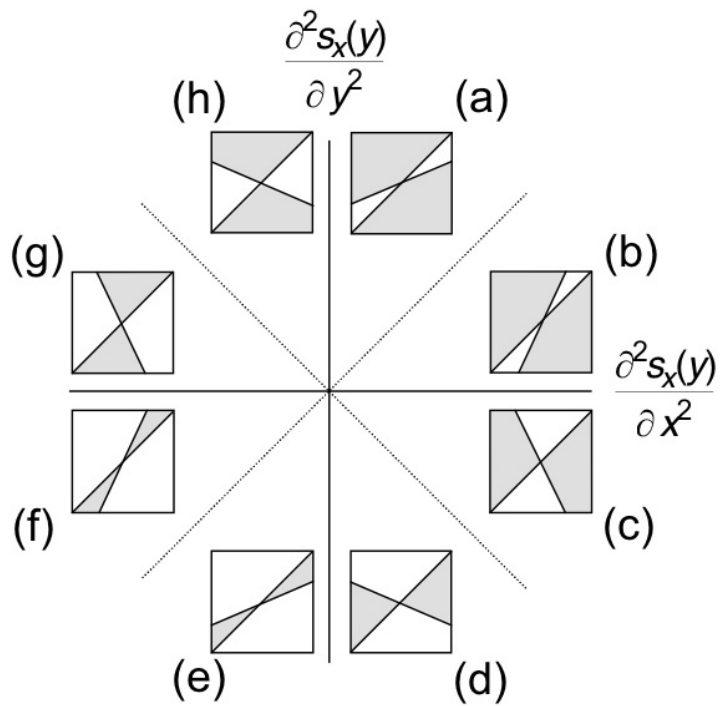
Do[
  PIP[ $\beta$ ] =
  DensityPlot[
    Block[{inv},
      inv =  $s_x[y]$ ;
      If[inv > 0, inv],
    {x, xMin, xMax},
    {y, xMin, xMax},
    PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  50,
    ColorFunction  $\rightarrow$  "SiennaTones"
  ],
  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
];

Row[
  Table[
    Show[
      PIP[ $\beta$ ],
      PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ ,
      ImageSize  $\rightarrow$  Small
    ],
    { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
  ]
]

```



- The "8 cases"



- Fitness gradient & curvatures

```
Clear[β];
```

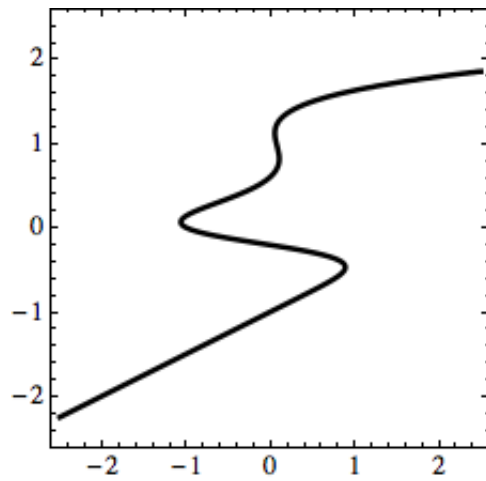
```
grad[x_] = ∂η sξ[η] /. {ξ → x, η → x};
```

```
xCurv[x_] = ∂ξ,ξ sξ[η] /. {ξ → x, η → x};
```

```
yCurv[x_] = ∂η,η sξ[η] /. {ξ → x, η → x};
```

### ■ Bifurcation Plot (x vs $\beta$ )

```
ContourPlot[  
  grad[x] == 0,  
  { $\beta$ , -2.5, 2.5},  
  {x, xMin, xMax},  
  ContourStyle -> {Black, Thick},  
  ContourShading -> False,  
  PlotPoints -> 30,  
  ImageSize -> Small  
]
```



■ **Slow procedure : do NOT run in classroom**

```
Show[

(* ES attractor *)
ContourPlot[
  If[yCurv[x] < Min[xCurv[x], 0], grad[x]],
  {β, -2.5, 2.5},
  {x, xMin, xMax},
  Contours → {0},
  ContourStyle → {Black, Thickness[0.02]},
  ContourShading → False,
  PlotPoints → 30
],

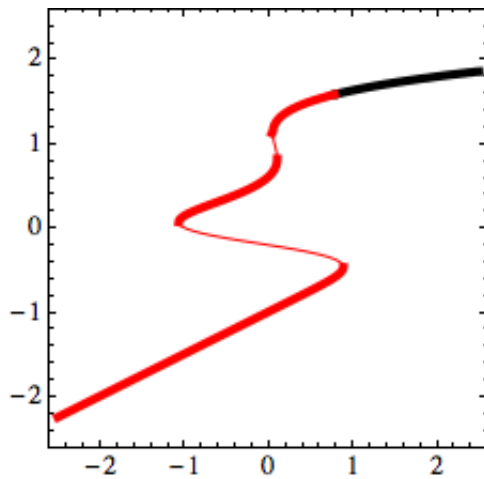
(* ES repeller *)
ContourPlot[
  If[xCurv[x] < yCurv[x] < 0, grad[x]],
  {β, -2.5, 2.5},
  {x, xMin, xMax},
  Contours → {0},
  ContourStyle → {Black, Thickness[.005]},
  ContourShading → False,
  PlotPoints → 30
],

(* non-ES repeller *)
ContourPlot[
  If[Max[xCurv[x], 0] < yCurv[x], grad[x]],
  {β, -2.5, 2.5},
  {x, xMin, xMax},
  Contours → {0},
  ContourStyle → {Red, Thickness[.005]},
  ContourShading → False,
  PlotPoints → 30
],

(* BP *)
ContourPlot[
  If[0 < yCurv[x] < xCurv[x], grad[x]],
  {β, -2.5, 2.5},
  {x, xMin, xMax},
  Contours → {0},
  ContourStyle → {Red, Thickness[0.02]},
  ContourShading → False,
  PlotPoints → 30
],

ImageSize → Small

]
```




---

## Dimorphic resident population

### ■ Invasion fitness

Clear[ $\beta$ ];

$$s_{x1,x2}[y_] = r[y] \left( 1 - \frac{a[y, x1] n1[x1, x2] + a[y, x2] n2[x1, x2]}{K[y]} \right);$$

$$n1[x1_, x2_] = \frac{K[x1] - a[x1, x2] K[x2]}{1 - a[x1, x2] a[x2, x1]};$$

$$n2[x1_, x2_] = \frac{K[x2] - a[x2, x1] K[x1]}{1 - a[x1, x2] a[x2, x1]};$$

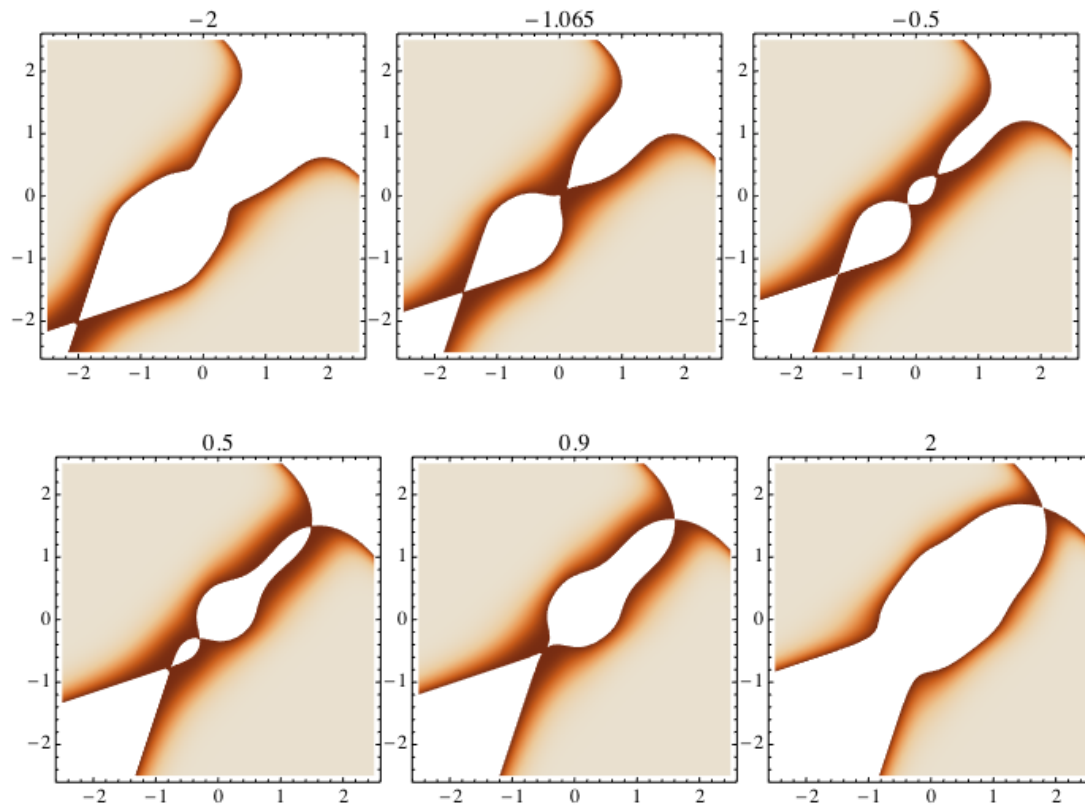
### ■ Mutual invadability plot (MIP)

```
Do[
  MIP[ $\beta$ ] =
  DensityPlot[
    Block[{inv},
      inv = {sx[y], sy[x]};
      If[inv[[1]] > 0 & inv[[2]] > 0, inv[[1]] inv[[2]]]
    ],
    {x, xMin, xMax},
    {y, xMin, xMax},
    PlotPoints -> 50,
    ColorFunction -> "SiennaTones"
  ],
  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
]
```

```

Row[
  Table[
    Show[MIP[ $\beta$ ], PlotLabel ->  $\beta$ , ImageSize -> Small],
    { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
  ]
]

```



## ■ Evolutionary isoclines

```
Clear[ $\beta$ ];
```

```
grad1[x1_, x2_] =  $\partial_{\eta, \xi_1, \xi_2} s_{\xi_1, \xi_2}[\eta]$  /. { $\xi_1 \rightarrow x1$ ,  $\xi_2 \rightarrow x2$ ,  $\eta \rightarrow x1$ };
```

```
grad2[x1_, x2_] =  $\partial_{\eta, \xi_1, \xi_2} s_{\xi_1, \xi_2}[\eta]$  /. { $\xi_1 \rightarrow x1$ ,  $\xi_2 \rightarrow x2$ ,  $\eta \rightarrow x2$ };
```

```
curv1[x1_, x2_] =  $\partial_{\eta, \eta} s_{\xi_1, \xi_2}[\eta]$  /. { $\xi_1 \rightarrow x1$ ,  $\xi_2 \rightarrow x2$ ,  $\eta \rightarrow x1$ };
```

```
curv2[x1_, x2_] =  $\partial_{\eta, \eta} s_{\xi_1, \xi_2}[\eta]$  /. { $\xi_1 \rightarrow x1$ ,  $\xi_2 \rightarrow x2$ ,  $\eta \rightarrow x2$ };
```

```
coex[x1_, x2_] =  $0 < n1[x1, x2] \wedge 0 < n2[x1, x2] \wedge .01 (xMax - xMin) < Abs[x1 - x2]$ ;
```



■ Slow procedure : do NOT run in classroom

```

Do[
  IPes1[ $\beta$ ] =
  ContourPlot[If[0 > curv1[x1, x2]  $\wedge$  coex[x1, x2], grad1[x1, x2]],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax}, Contours  $\rightarrow$  {0},
    ContourStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Thick, Black}, ContourShading  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  30];

  IPbp1[ $\beta$ ] =
  ContourPlot[If[0 < curv1[x1, x2]  $\wedge$  coex[x1, x2], grad1[x1, x2]],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax}, Contours  $\rightarrow$  {0},
    ContourStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Thick, Red}, ContourShading  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  30];

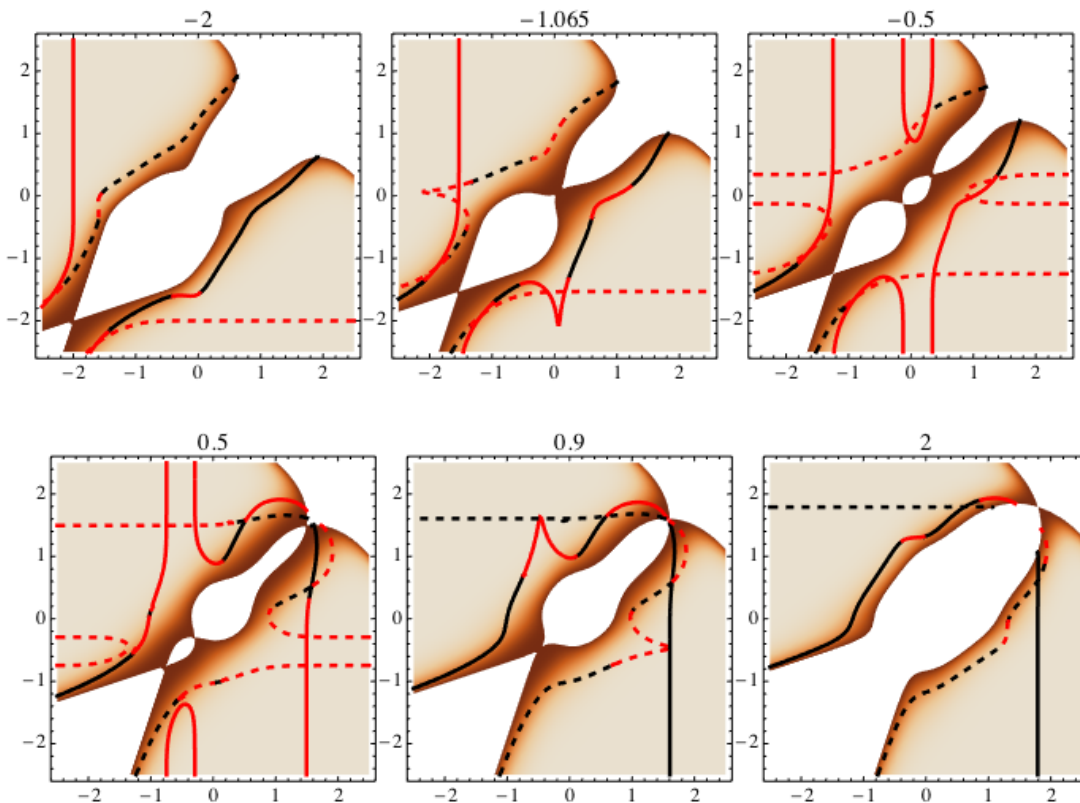
  IPes2[ $\beta$ ] =
  ContourPlot[If[0 > curv2[x1, x2]  $\wedge$  coex[x1, x2], grad2[x1, x2]],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax}, Contours  $\rightarrow$  {0},
    ContourStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Thick, Black, Dashed}, ContourShading  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  30];

  IPbp2[ $\beta$ ] =
  ContourPlot[If[0 < curv2[x1, x2]  $\wedge$  coex[x1, x2], grad2[x1, x2]],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax}, Contours  $\rightarrow$  {0},
    ContourStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Thick, Red, Dashed}, ContourShading  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  30],

  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
];

Row[
  Table[
    Show[
      MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ],
      PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ , ImageSize  $\rightarrow$  Small
    ],
    { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
  ]
]

```



**"Anti-MIP"** (to be used later as a mask to cover what happens outside the coexistence region)

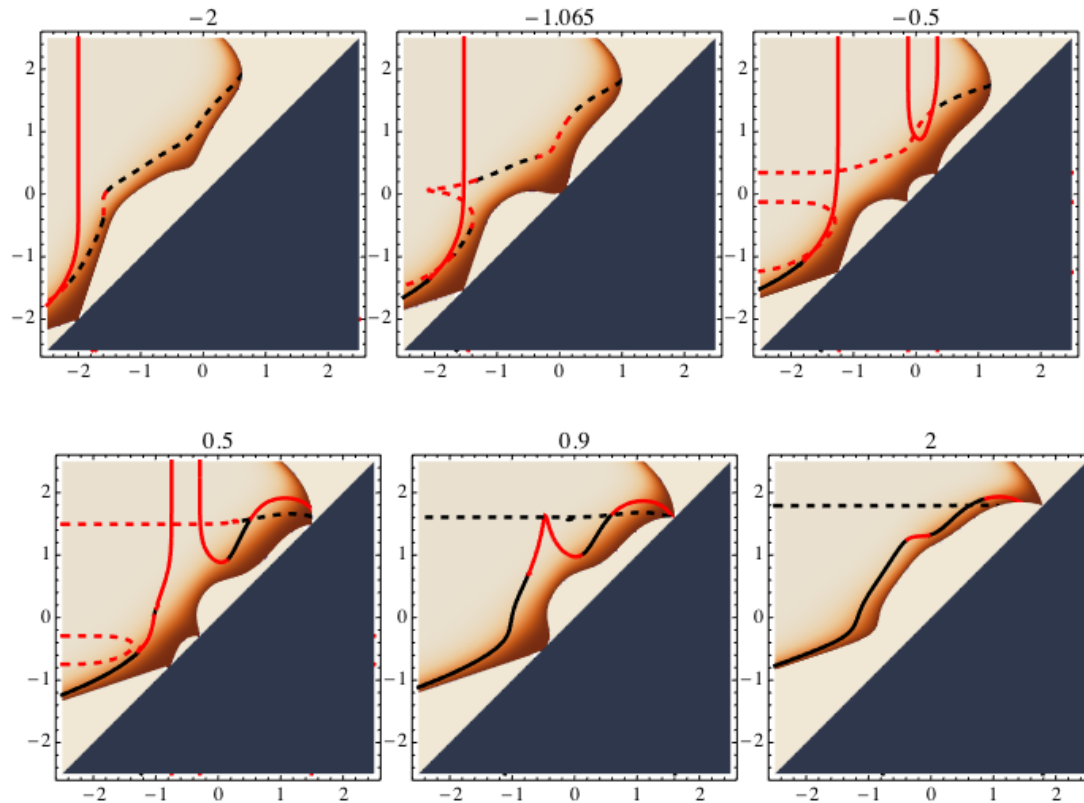
```
Do[
  antiMIP[ $\beta$ ] =
  DensityPlot[
    Block[{inv}, inv = {sx1[x2], sx2[x1]}; If[inv[[1]] < 0  $\vee$  inv[[2]] < 0, 1]],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax},
    PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  50, ColorFunction  $\rightarrow$  "LakeColors"
  ],
  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
]
```

■ **"HLT"** (another mask to cover the lower triangle of the MIP)

```
Do[
  HLT[ $\beta$ ] =
  DensityPlot[
    If[x2 < x1, 1],
    {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax},
    PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  50, ColorFunction  $\rightarrow$  "GrayYellowTones"
  ],
  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
]
```

### ■ Show isocline plots with masks

```
Row[
  Table[
    Show[
      MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ], antiMIP[ $\beta$ ], HLT[ $\beta$ ],
      PlotLabel ->  $\beta$ , ImageSize -> Small
    ],
    { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ vals}
  ]
]
```



### Canonical equation (CE)

```
 $\mu = 1$ ; (* Mutation probability per birth event *)
 $\sigma = .01$ ; (* Standard deviation of mutation step size *)

drift[{x1_, x2_}] = {.5  $\mu \sigma^2$  n1[x1, x2] grad1[x1, x2], .5  $\mu \sigma^2$  n2[x1, x2] grad2[x1, x2]};
```

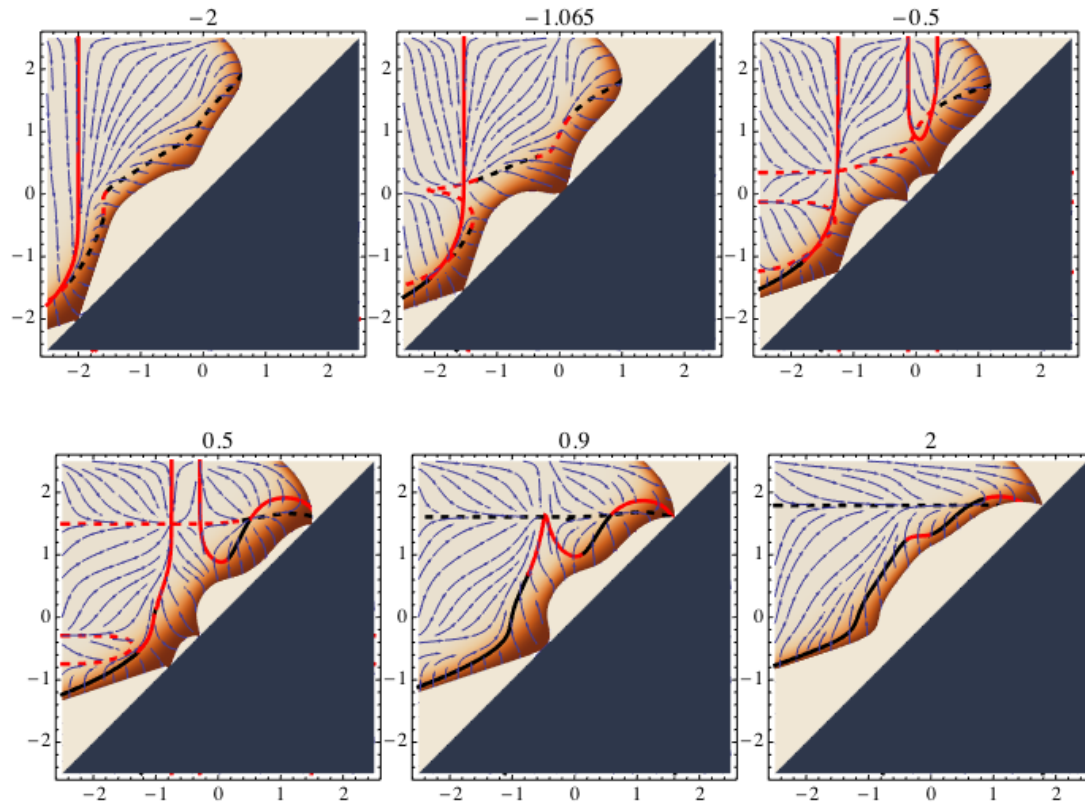
### ■ Slow procedure : do NOT run in classroom

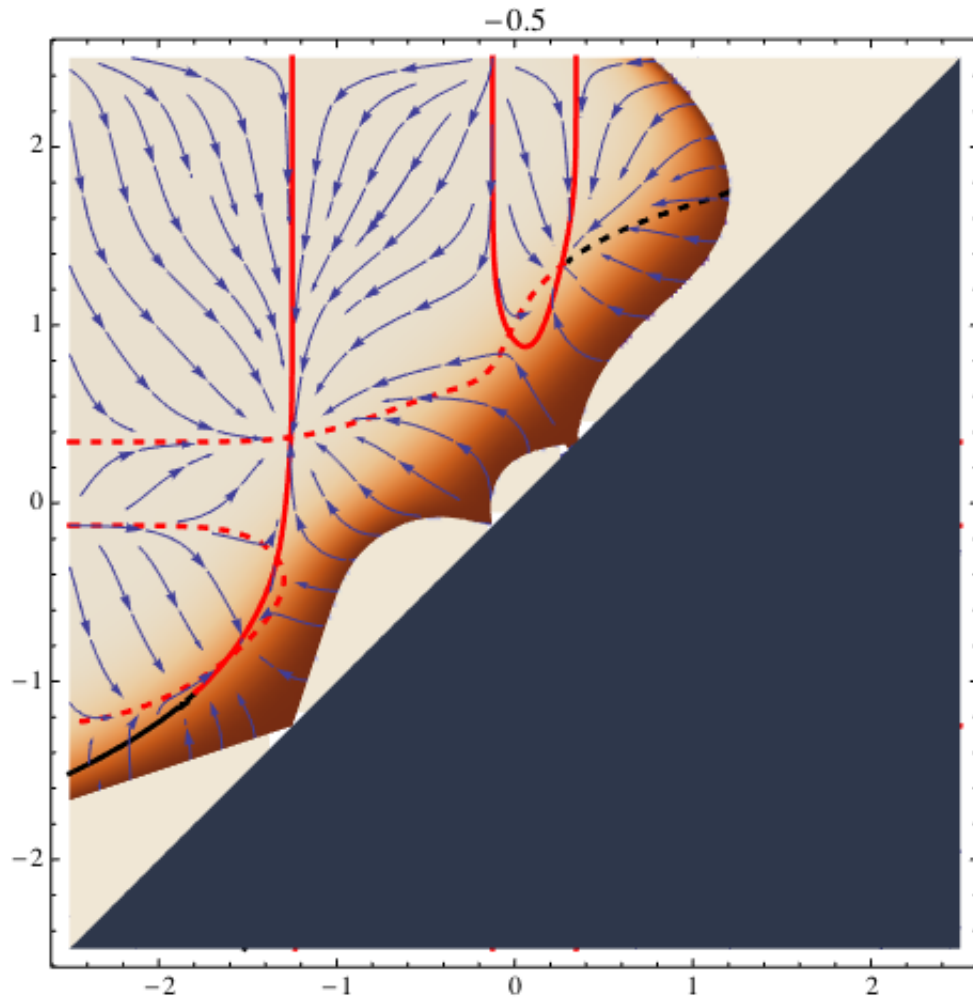
```
Do[
  stream[ $\beta$ ] =
    StreamPlot[
      drift[{x1, x2}],
      {x1, xMin, xMax}, {x2, xMin, xMax}
    ],
  { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ vals}
];
```

```

Row[
  Table[
    Show[
      MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ], stream[ $\beta$ ], antiMIP[ $\beta$ ], HLT[ $\beta$ ],
      PlotLabel ->  $\beta$ , ImageSize -> Small],
    { $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ Vals}
  ]
]

```





#### ■ Particular orbits of the canonical equation

```

β = -.5;

x0 = {.343690, .343691}; (* starting point *)
t0 = 0; (* start time *)
t∞ = 15000000; (* stop time *)
Δt = 5000; (* integration time step *)

data = {};
x = x0;
t = t0;
While[t ≤ t∞,
  data = Join[data, {Append[x, t]}];
  x = x + Δt drift[x];
  t = t + Δt;
];

CEorbit1 = ListPlot[data[[All, {1, 2}]],
  PlotStyle → {Darker[Green], Thickness[0.01]}, Joined → True];

Clear[β];

```

```

 $\beta = -.5;$ 

x0 = {-1.25001, -1.24999}; (* starting point *)
t0 = 0; (* start time *)
t $\infty$  = 15000000; (* stop time *)
 $\Delta t = 5000;$  (* integration time step *)

data = {};
x = x0;
t = t0;
While[t  $\leq$  t $\infty$ ,
  data = Join[data, {Append[x, t]}];
  x = x +  $\Delta t$  drift[x];
  t = t +  $\Delta t$ ;
];

CEorbit2 = ListPlot[data[[All, {1, 2}]],
  PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Darker[Green], Thickness[0.01]}, Joined  $\rightarrow$  True];

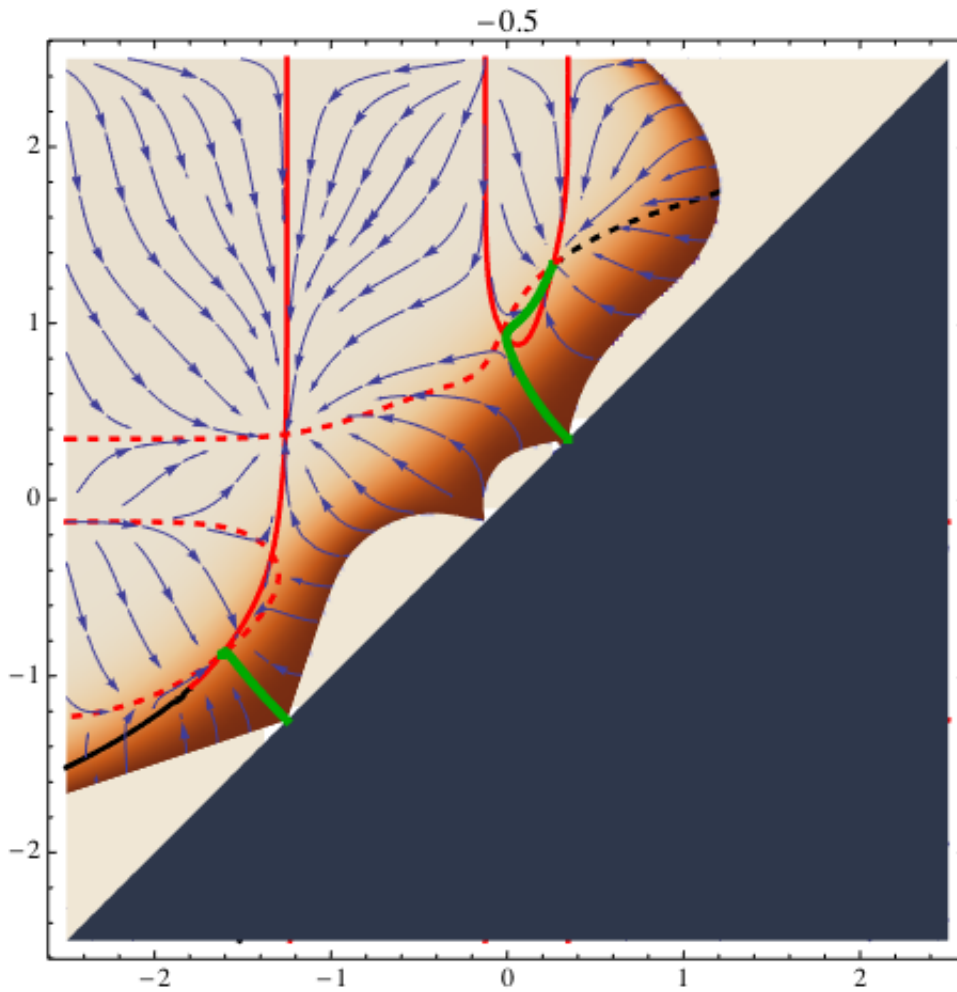
Clear[ $\beta$ ];

 $\beta = -.5;$ 

Show[
  MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ],
  stream[ $\beta$ ], antiMIP[ $\beta$ ], HLT[ $\beta$ ],
  CEorbit1, CEorbit2,
  PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ 
]

Clear[ $\beta$ ];

```



## Stochastic orbits (SDE - ITO)

- $\theta_3[x] =$

third absolute moment of the mutation step distribution (assumed to be Gaussian with mean zero and standard variation  $\sigma[x]$ )

$$\theta_3 = 2 \sigma^3 \sqrt{2 / \text{Pi}} ;$$

- Diffusion coefficient

```
diff[{x1_, x2_}] :=
  { 1/2 μ θ3 n1[x1, x2] Abs[grad1[x1, x2]], 1/2 μ θ3 n2[x1, x2] Abs[grad2[x1, x2]] };
```

- Stochastic orbits (Euler method)

```
β = -.5;

x0 = {.343690 - .02, .343691 + .02}; (* starting point orbit *)
t0 = 0; (* start time *)
t∞ = 300000; (* stop time *)
Δt = 10; (* integration time step *)
no = 1; (* number of orbits from the same starting point *)

data = {};
For[i = 1, i ≤ no, i++,
  x = x0;
  t = t0;
  While[t ≤ t∞,
    data = Join[data, {x}];
    z = RandomReal[NormalDistribution[0, 1], 2];
    x = x + Δt drift[x] + z √Δt diff[x];
    t = t + Δt;
  ];
];

SDEorbit1 =
  ListPlot[data, Joined → False, PlotStyle → {Darker[Green], Thickness[0.001]}];

Clear[β];
```

```

β = -.5;

x0 = {-1.25001 - .02, -1.24999 + .02}; (* starting point orbit *)
t0 = 0; (* start time *)
t∞ = 300 000; (* stop time *)
Δt = 10; (* integration time step *)
no = 1; (* number of orbits from the same starting point *)

data = {};
For[i = 1, i ≤ no, i++,
  x = x0;
  t = t0;
  While[t ≤ t∞,
    data = Join[data, {x}];
    z = RandomReal[NormalDistribution[0, 1], 2];
    x = x + Δt drift[x] + z √Δt diff[x] ;
    t = t + Δt;
  ];
];

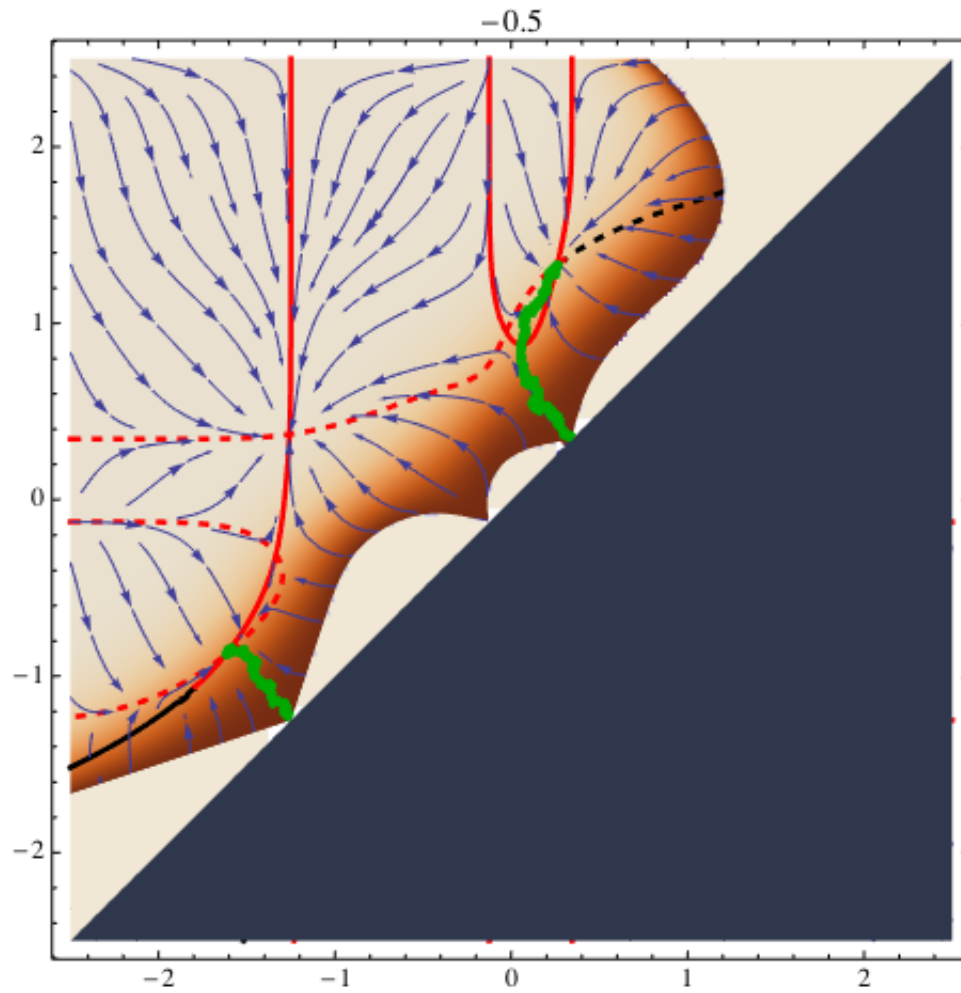
SDEorbit2 =
  ListPlot[data, Joined → False, PlotStyle → {Darker[Green], Thickness[0.001]}];

Clear[β];

```



```
 $\beta = -.5;$   
  
Show[  
  MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ],  
  stream[ $\beta$ ], antiMIP[ $\beta$ ], HLT[ $\beta$ ],  
  SDEorbit1, SDEorbit2,  
  PlotLabel  $\rightarrow \beta$   
]  
  
Clear[ $\beta$ ];
```



### ■ When stochasticity matters . . .

```

β = -.5;

x0 = {.343690 - .03, .343691 + .03}; (* starting point orbit *)
t0 = 0; (* start time *)
t∞ = 200000; (* stop time *)
Δt = 20; (* integration time step *)
no = 10; (* number of orbits from the same starting point *)

data = Table[{}, {i, 1, no}];
For[i = 1, i ≤ no, i++,
  x = x0;
  t = t0;
  While[t ≤ t∞ ∧ 0 < n1[x[[1]], x[[2]]] ∧ 0 < n2[x[[1]], x[[2]]],
    data[[i]] = Join[data[[i]], {x}];
    z = RandomReal[NormalDistribution[0, 1], 2];
    x = x + Δt drift[x] + z √Δt diff[x];
    t = t + Δt;
  ];
];

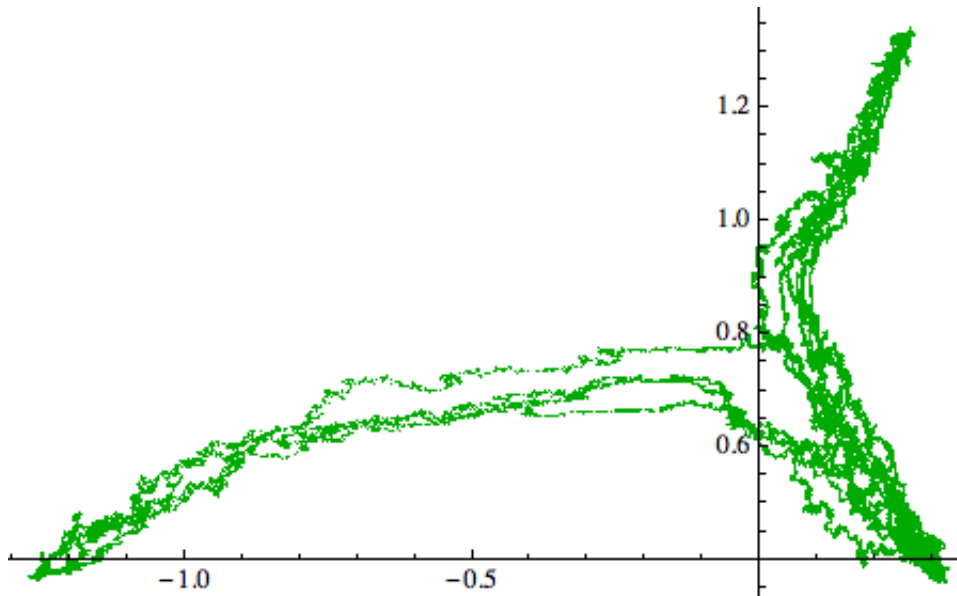
Clear[β];

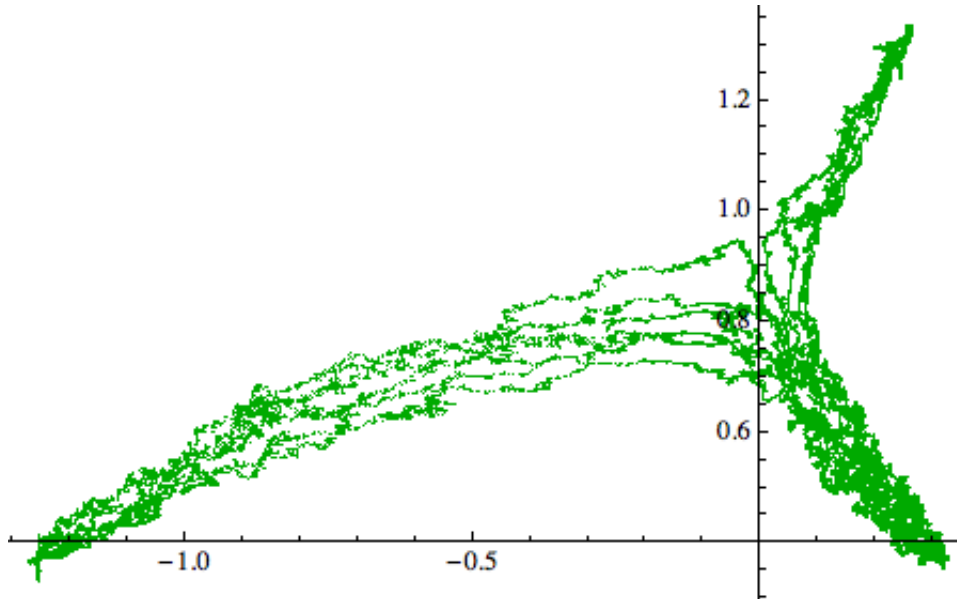
BinCounts[Sort[data[[All, -1]]]]

{{4, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 6}}

SDEorbit3 =
ListPlot[Flatten[data, 1], Joined → False, PlotStyle → {Darker[Green], PointSize[.001]}]

```





```
 $\beta = -.5;$ 
```

```
SDEorbit3 = ListPlot[Flatten[data, 1],  
  Joined  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Darker[Green], PointSize[.001]}];
```

```
Show[  
  MIP[ $\beta$ ], IPes1[ $\beta$ ], IPbp1[ $\beta$ ], IPes2[ $\beta$ ], IPbp2[ $\beta$ ],  
  stream[ $\beta$ ],  
  ListPlot[Flatten[data, 1], Joined  $\rightarrow$  False, PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {Darker[Green], PointSize[.001]}],  
  PlotLabel  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$   
]
```

