

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING
EXERCISE 8 – 9

8.

Consider the site-competition model from the lectures:

$$\frac{d}{dt}X = \lambda(X_{\max} - X)Y - \delta X \quad (\text{site owners})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Y = -\lambda(X_{\max} - X)Y + \beta X - \mu Y \quad (\text{searchers})$$

(a) Suppose that Y is small relative to X and that λ is large compared to the other parameters. Scale Y and λ accordingly using the small dimensionless scaling parameter $\varepsilon > 0$. Show that you get a slow-fast system, and analyse the slow and the fast dynamics in the limit of $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Compare the equation for the slow dynamics with the logistic equation;

(b) Suppose that Y is large relative to X and that δ and β are large compared to the other parameters. Scale Y and δ accordingly using the small dimensionless scaling parameter $\varepsilon > 0$. Show that you get a slow-fast system, and analyse the slow and the fast dynamics in the limit of $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Compare the equation for the slow dynamics with the logistic equation;

9.

Consider the predator-prey model from the lectures:

$$\frac{d}{dt}X = \alpha f(X) - \beta XY_S \quad (\text{prey})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Y_S = -\beta XY_S + \frac{1+p}{T} Y_H - \delta Y_S \quad (\text{searching predators})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Y_H = +\beta XY_S - \frac{1}{T} Y_H - \delta Y_H \quad (\text{handling predators})$$

(a) By scaling only parameters, transform this system in a fast-slow system such that $Y := Y_S + Y_H$ (total predator density) becomes a slow variable and X and Y_H become fast variables;

(b) Analyse the 2-dimensional fast dynamics using the phase-plane method and local stability analysis;

(c) Analyse the 1-dimensional slow dynamics on the slow manifold.