

M.A./M.Sc. Examination 2018
Semester - III
Mathematics
Course: MMO-31 (A4) (New)
(Differential Equations in Ecology)

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 40

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.
 Notations and symbols have their usual meanings.
 Attempt *any ten* questions.

1. Find the equilibria, the yield curve, and the maximum sustainable yield for a fish population that is growing according to the following Gompertz equation and that is being harvested so that the catch per unit effort is proportional to the stock size:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \alpha N \ln\left(\frac{k}{N}\right) - qEN. \quad 1+1+2$$

2. Consider the logistic equation with constant rate harvesting:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left(1 - \frac{N}{k}\right) - h.$$

Treat the harvest rate h as a bifurcation parameter. Find the critical value of h for a bifurcation to occur. Which bifurcation is this? Sketch the bifurcation diagram. What are the effects of over harvesting of the system. 1+1+1+1

3. What is Functional response? Derive the expression of Holling type-II functional response. Find the half saturation constant. 1+2½+½

4. Use centre manifold theorem to determine the qualitative behaviour of the origin for the system

$$\dot{x} = xy,$$

$$\dot{y} = -y - x^2.$$

4

5. A biologist begins a laboratory study of a certain animal population at a time $t = 0$, when the population consists of 18 individuals. On the basis of the data collected during the experiments, the biologist finds that the differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{1}{1000}(30 - P)P$$

describes the growth and regulation of the population. Solve the above equation for the population size P as a function of t . Find the point of inflection if there be any. Sketch the graph of the function. Is there an instant of time when the growth rate of the population is maximum? 1+1+1+1

6. Find the Z-controller $u_{pred}(t)$ of the disease model

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{ds}{dt} &= rs - bs^2 - csI - \frac{\beta sI}{a+s} - \frac{\alpha_1 sP}{e+s}, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \frac{\beta sI}{a+s} - \frac{\alpha_2 IP}{d+I} - MI, \\ \frac{dP}{dt} &= \frac{c_1 \alpha_1 sP}{e+s} + \frac{c_2 \alpha_2 IP}{d+I} - u_{pred}(t)P,\end{aligned}$$

so that the infected prey population $I(t)$ achieve a desired state $I_d(t)$. 4

7. Find the necessary and sufficient condition for Hopf-bifurcation of the cooperation model by treating α as a bifurcation parameter:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{r_0 x}{1 + \rho \alpha y} - dx - ax^2 - (P + \alpha y)xy, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= c(P + \alpha y)xy - my.\end{aligned}$$

Also find the critical value of α , at which Hopf-bifurcation occurs. 3+1

8. Write the properties of fear function $f(k, v) = \frac{1}{1 + kv}$, where k is the strength of fear effect and v is the predator population.

Prove that the unique positive equilibrium of the model

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{r_0}{1 + kv}u - du - au^2 - Puv, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= cPuv - mv,\end{aligned}$$

is globally asymptotically stable if $r_0 > d + \frac{am}{cP}$. 1½+2½

9. What are the advantages of a dimension-less model.

By using suitable dimensionless variables, non-dimensionalize the Hastings-Powell model

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dX}{dT} &= R_0 X \left(1 - \frac{X}{k}\right) - \frac{c_1 A_1 XY}{B_1 + X}, \\ \frac{dY}{dT} &= \frac{A_1 XY}{B_1 + X} - \frac{A_2 YZ}{B_2 + Y} - D_1 Y, \\ \frac{dZ}{dT} &= \frac{c_2 A_2 YZ}{B_2 + Y} - D_2 Z.\end{aligned}$$
 4

10. Prove that the system

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{r_0}{1 + ky}x - dx - ax^2 - xy(P + \alpha y), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= c(P + \alpha y)xy - my,\end{aligned}$$

is dissipative. 4

11. Prove that the disease model with Allee phenomenon

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{ds}{dt} &= rs(s - \theta)(1 - s) - csI, \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= csI - \mu I,\end{aligned}$$

shows bistability behaviour between equilibrium points. 4

12. Find the characteristic equation of the Jacobian matrix for the delay model

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x(1 - x) - \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x} - \frac{a_2 yz}{1 + b_2 y} - d_1 y, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{a_2 y(t - \tau)z(t - \tau)}{1 + b_2 y(t - \tau)} - d_2 z,\end{aligned}$$

where τ is the delay parameter. 4

13. Prove that two systems

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x(1 - x) - \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x} - \frac{a_2 yz}{1 + b_2 y} - d_1 y, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{a_2 yz}{1 + b_2 y} - d_2 z,\end{aligned}$$

and 4

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x(1 - x) - \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{a_1 xy}{1 + b_1 x} - \frac{a_2 yz}{1 + b_2 y} - d_1 y, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= cz^2 - \frac{wz^2}{y + D},\end{aligned}$$

can be synchronized via bi-directional migration.

14. Write a MATLAB code to draw the phase portrait and time-series solutions in a single figure for the system

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= ax \left(1 - \frac{x}{k_1}\right) - \frac{pxy}{mx + ny}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= by \left(1 - \frac{y}{k_2}\right) + \frac{\rho pxy}{mx + ny}.\end{aligned}$$

4