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Pumos de equinbrio \begin{cases} \rho^{1}(t) = 0 \\ d^{1}(t) = 0 \end{cases}; \rho(0) = 30

Ecuaciones de Lotta - Volveria \begin{cases} \rho^{1}(t) = \alpha_{1} \rho(t) - \alpha_{2} \rho(t) d(t) \\ d^{1}(t) = \beta_{1} \rho(t) - \beta_{2} \rho(t) d(t) \end{cases}

\bar{\rho} = \frac{715.7}{21} = 34.08 \quad \bar{d} = \frac{423.7}{21} = 20.17
\rho(t) = \rho(0) \cdot \exp(\alpha_{1}t) \qquad 25.4 = 22 \cdot \exp(\alpha_{1}t); t = 1
d(t) = d(0) \cdot \exp(-\beta_{1}t) \qquad 4.1 = 8.3 \cdot \exp(-\beta_{1}t); t = 1
\begin{cases} 25.4 = 22 \cdot \exp(\alpha_{1}t) \\ 4 \cdot (1) = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \alpha_{1} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{1}(1.15) = 0.1430 \\ \beta_{1} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \beta_{2} = \beta_{1}/\bar{\rho} = (-0.04/34.08) = -0.0026
\bar{\rho} = \beta_{1}/\beta_{2} \qquad \alpha_{2} = \alpha_{1}/\bar{d} = (0.1430/20.17) = 0.0071
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