

You must show your work to get full credit.

In a predator-prey system let

$x(t)$ = size of prey population at time t , $y(t)$ = size of predator population at time t .

and assume these satisfy the system of rate equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = .1x \left(1 - \frac{x}{500}\right) - 5xy = x \left(.1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{500}\right) - 5y\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -.2y + .0005xy = y(-.2 + .0005x)$$

1. What happens to the prey population if there are no predators?

If $y(t) = 0$, then the first equation becomes $\frac{dx}{dt} = .1x \left(1 - \frac{x}{500}\right)$. This is logistic growth with carrying capacity $K = 500$.

2. What happens to the predator population if there are no prey?

If $x(t) = 0$ the second equation becomes $\frac{dy}{dt} = -.2y$, so the population dies off at an exponential rate.

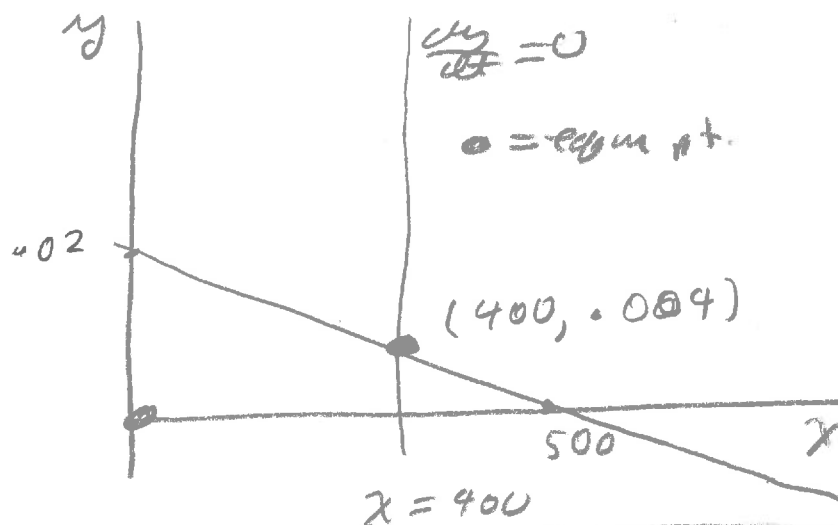
3. Draw the phase space and do an analysis of what happens when both predator and prey are present.

eqn points $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ or $.1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{500}\right) - 5y = 0$

$$\text{so } x = 0 \text{ or } \frac{.1x}{500} + 5y = .1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ or } -.2 + .0005x = 0$$

$$\text{so } y = 0 \text{ or } x = \frac{.2}{.0005} = 400 = \hat{x}$$



$$\frac{.1x}{500} + 5y = .1$$

has intercepts
(500, 0), (0, .02)

$$y = \left(.1 - .1x/500\right)/5$$

$$x_{\min} = 0$$

$$x_{\max} = 500$$

2nd calc 1: value

$$x = 400$$

$$y = .004$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

So in the long run the populations settle down to $\hat{x} = 400$, $\hat{y} = .004$.