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# STABILITY OF ECOLOGICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MODELS VIA REPRESENTATION AS GENERALIZED LOTKA-VOLTERRA DYNAMICS

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A PREPRINT

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## Abstract

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## 1 Introduction

Several models for ecological, evolutionary, and epidemiological dynamics can be recast as a Generalized Lotka-Volterra (GLV) model via the so-called *quasi-monomial transformation*. This transformation was discovered in the late 1980s at least three times (as far as we can tell, independently) by different authors (Peschel and Mende 1986; Brenig 1988; Gouzé 1990). *Quasi-polynomial* (QP) systems can be recast as a (typically, larger-dimensional) GLV in a straightforward, mechanical manner; several other systems that do not belong to this class can be first transformed into QP systems, and then in turn into GLV. This shows that the Generalized Lotka-Volterra model is not only one of the oldest models in ecology—it was originally proposed in 1920 by Lotka (Lotka 1920a, 1920b), and rediscovered by Volterra in 1926 (Volterra 1926a, 1926b)—, but a somewhat *universal, canonical* model, arising in a variety of fields and problems.

The transformation was studied, extended and applied in numerous articles, and summarized in reviews (Hernández-Bermejo and Fairén 1997; Rocha Filho et al. 2005; Brenig 2018) and books (Szederkényi 2012; Szederkényi, Magyar, and Hangos 2018). Despite the wealth of literature on the subject, applications in theoretical ecology have been so far quite limited (but see Miller and Allesina (2021)).

The goal of this work is to provide a concise, self-contained introduction to the transformation, illustrated by a number of examples taken from the ecological, evolutionary and epidemiological theory, with the hope of popularizing what is a powerful, straightforward approach. The material requires some basic familiarity with differential equations and linear algebra; any advanced concept is explained in detail—though the exposition is not as formal as what found in the mathematical literature. Throughout, we emphasize applications to the problem of determining stability of a biological system via Lyapunov’s direct method.

While most of the material is a review or a re-elaboration of published results, we highlight two aspects that are rarely discussed: first, we show that stability can often be proven in a straightforward way by considering that the perturbations of the transformed system are constrained by the perturbations of the original system—and have therefore a characteristic form; second, we discuss at length the (and provide code for) numerical approaches that can be implemented to facilitate the task of proving stability via this transformation.

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We start by deriving the transformation of QP systems into GLV, using the Leslie-Gower predator-prey model as an example; next, we analyze FIVE? models taken from the ecological, evolutionary and epidemiological literature, and use the transformation to prove global asymptotic stability; we then show how non-QP systems can be turned into GLV via auxiliary variables; we conclude by briefly presenting more advanced techniques. The Appendix discusses numerical approaches meant to facilitate the application of this methods to systems of interest.

## 2 Generalized Lotka-Volterra model

The Generalized Lotka-Volterra model for  $m$  interacting populations can be written as:

$$\dot{x}_i = x_i \left( r_i + \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} x_j \right) \quad (1)$$

where  $\dot{x}_i$  is the derivative with respect to time of the size (or density) of population  $i$ ,  $r$  is a vector of length  $m$  containing the intrinsic growth rates (for producers) or mortality rates (for consumers), and  $A$  is an  $m \times m$  matrix whose coefficients  $A_{ij}$  measure the effect of population  $j$  on the growth of population  $i$ .

This set of equations admits up to  $2^m$  equilibria (i.e., choices of  $x$  such that  $\dot{x}_i = 0$  for all  $i$ ), in which some of the populations are present at positive density (called *feasible*), and others are absent. If there is a feasible equilibrium encompassing all populations, it is called the coexistence equilibrium, which we indicate as  $x^*$ . If the matrix  $A$  has full rank, the coexistence equilibrium is unique and can be computed as  $x^* = -A^{-1}r$ . The existence of an equilibrium is necessary, but not sufficient for coexistence in the model. For a review of the GLV system, and closely related models, see Hofbauer and Sigmund (1998).

## 3 Quasi-Polynomial systems

We now introduce a generalization of Eq. 1, defining the class of quasi-polynomial (QP) systems:

$$\dot{y}_i = y_i \left( s_i + \sum_{j=1}^m M_{ij} \prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{B_{jk}} \right) \quad (2)$$

where we have  $n$  equations,  $\dot{y}_1, \dots, \dot{y}_n$ . The vector  $s$  is of length  $n$ ,  $M$  is a matrix of size  $n \times m$  containing real coefficients, and  $B$  a matrix of size  $m \times n$ , also containing real coefficients. If  $n = m$ , and thus both  $M$  and  $B$  are square matrices, and further  $B = I_n$  (the identity matrix of size  $n$ ), the model reduces to the Generalized Lotka-Volterra model in Eq. 1 with  $r = s$  and  $A = M$ . If  $B$  contains only integers, Eq. 2 defines a *polynomial* system of differential equations; relaxing this condition to allow any  $B$  composed of real numbers, we obtain a *quasi-polynomial* (QP) system.

### QP-representation of Leslie-Gower predator-prey model

The Leslie-Gower model is simple variation on the classic Lotka-Volterra predator-prey model. We have two equations:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_1(\rho_1 - y_1 - \alpha_1 y_2) \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_2 \left( \rho_2 - \alpha_2 \frac{y_2}{y_1} \right) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

with  $y_1$  representing the prey,  $y_2$  the predator, and all coefficients are assumed to be positive. The coexistence equilibrium for the model is given by  $y_1^* = \frac{\rho_1 \alpha_2}{\rho_2 \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$  and  $y_2^* = \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_2 \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$ . As we demonstrate below, the equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable—all trajectories starting at positive densities will eventually reach it.

The system differs from GLV in that we have a ratio between the predator and prey in the equation for the predator. The system is however in QP form, as seen by defining:

$$s = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

## 4 From Quasi-Polynomial to Generalized Lotka-Volterra

We define a set of  $m$  *quasi-monomials*:

$$x_j = \prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{B_{jk}} \quad (5)$$

A simple way to identify quasi-monomials for any system that can be written in QP form is to consider the per capita dynamics:

$$\log \dot{y}_i = \frac{\dot{y}_i}{y_i} = s_i + \sum_{j=1}^m M_{ij} \prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{B_{jk}} \quad (6)$$

As such, the set of variables, or product of powers of variables appearing in the equations for  $\log \dot{y}_i$  defines the quasi-monomials in  $x$ . Here we concentrate on the most common case in which the number of *quasi-monomials*,  $m$ , is larger or equal than the number of equations in the QP system,  $n$ , and the matrix  $B$  has rank  $m$ . In such cases, the GLV embedding will result in a system that is of the same dimension of the original system, or larger. A similar approach can be employed when this is not the case (Hernández-Bermejo and Fairén 1997).

### Quasi-monomials for the Leslie-Gower model

For the Leslie-Gower model in Eq. 3 we identify three quasi-monomials:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1^1 y_2^0 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_1^0 y_2^1 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_1^{-1} y_2^1 = \frac{y_2}{y_1} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Now we show how the  $n$ -dimensional QP-system of differential equations in Eq. 2 can be recast as an  $m$ -dimensional GLV system in Eq. 1. By chain rule, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_j &= \sum_k B_{jk} \dot{y}_k y_k^{(B_{jk}-1)} \prod_{l \neq k} y_l^{B_{jl}} \\ &= \sum_k B_{jk} \frac{\dot{y}_k}{y_k} \prod_l y_l^{B_{jl}} \\ &= \sum_k B_{jk} \frac{\dot{y}_k}{y_k} x_j \\ &= x_j \sum_k B_{jk} \frac{\dot{y}_k}{y_k} \\ &= x_j \left( \sum_k B_{jk} s_k + \sum_k B_{jk} \sum_l M_{kl} \prod_l y_l^{B_{kl}} \right) \\ &= x_j \left( \sum_k B_{jk} s_k + \sum_k B_{jk} \sum_l M_{kl} x_l \right) \\ &= x_j \left( (Bs)_j + \sum_l (BM)_{jl} x_l \right) \\ &= x_j \left( r_j + \sum_l A_{jl} x_l \right) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where we have defined  $A = BM$  and  $r = Bs$ ;  $(Bs)_j$  is the  $j^{\text{th}}$  element of the vector  $Bs$  and  $(BM)_{jl}$  is the coefficient in row  $j$  and column  $l$  of the matrix  $BM$ .

**GLV representation of the Leslie-Gower model**

We can represent the Leslie-Gower model in Eq. 3 as a three-dimensional GLV model defined by the quasi-monomials in Eq. 7 and:

$$r = Bs = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \rho_2 - \rho_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = BM = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \\ 1 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Note that  $A$  is rank deficient, given that the third row can be written as the difference between the second and first row. Rank-deficiency of  $A$  is expected whenever  $m > n$  (as here, where we went from two to three equations).

The GLV representation of the model becomes:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1(\rho_1 - x_1 - \alpha_1 x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2(\rho_2 - \alpha_2 x_3) \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_3(\rho_2 - \rho_1 + \alpha_1 x_1 - \alpha_2 x_3) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

## 5 Equivalence between representations

The original QP system and its GLV counterpart are equivalent, in the sense that if  $y^*$  is the coexistence equilibrium of the original system, then there is a coexistence equilibrium for the transformed system, calculated as  $x_i^* = \prod_k (y_k^*)^{B_{ik}}$ . Moreover, the stability of the coexistence equilibrium is unchanged. Mathematically, the two representations are said to be *topologically equivalent*: there is a transformation (technically, a *diffeomorphism* defined by Eq. 5) mapping the phase space of one representation into that for the other (Hernández-Bermejo and Fairén 1997).

Take the original system, with initial conditions  $y(0)$ ; we want to simulate the dynamics of the original and transformed systems. Clearly, the initial conditions of the original system are related to those of the transformed system. We can calculate the initial conditions for the transformed system as:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(0) &= \prod_k y_k(0)^{B_{ik}} \\ \log x_i(0) &= \sum_k B_{ik} \log y_k(0) \\ \log x_i(0) &= (B \log y_k(0))_i \\ x_i(0) &= \exp(B \log y_k(0))_i \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where the functions  $\log$  and  $\exp$  are applied element by element when the argument is a vector. As such, we can compute the initial conditions in matrix form as  $x(0) = \exp(B \log y(0))$ , making sure that the initial conditions of the transformed system are consistent with those of the original system. Take the Leslie-Gower model: in Fig. 1 we show the dynamics of the original and transformed model, showing that the equilibrium, trajectories and stability are consistent between the two representations of the same dynamics.

## 6 Stability in Generalized Lotka-Volterra

### 6.1 Lyapunov's direct method

Provided with an  $n$ -dimensional, autonomous system of differential equations  $\dot{y}_i$  having an equilibrium  $y^* = 0$  at the origin  $\dot{y}_i|_{y=0} = 0 \forall i$ , we want to establish the stability of the equilibrium. We use Lyapunov's direct method (also called "second method"), which employs a function (called a *Lyapunov function*) to determine stability or instability in a region of interest (Lyapunov 1992).

**Stability.** An equilibrium  $y^*$  is stable if for every choice of  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is a choice of  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $\|y(0) - y^*\| < \delta$ , then  $\|y(t) - y^*\| < \epsilon$  for every  $t \geq 0$  (i.e., we can always identify a "ball" around the equilibrium such that trajectories starting in the ball cannot escape the volume defined by another ball).

**Asymptotic stability.** If an equilibrium is stable and further  $y(t) \rightarrow y^*$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , the equilibrium is asymptotically stable (i.e., trajectories starting from a defined region will eventually reach the equilibrium).

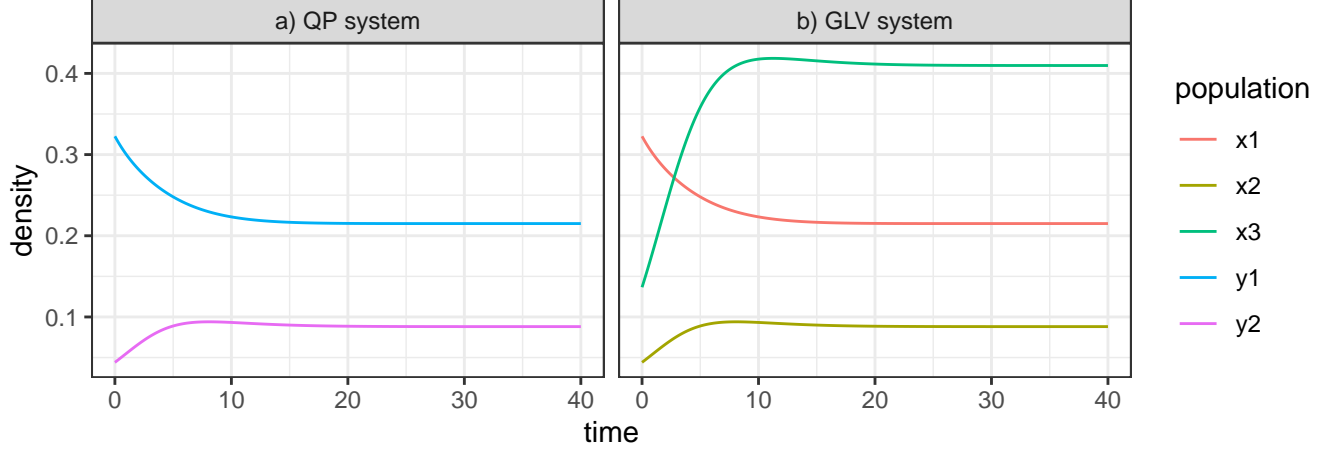


Figure 1: Dynamics for the Leslie-Gower model in its original (QP) formulation and once transformed into a 3-dimensional GLV system. Note that  $x_1 = y_1$  and  $x_2 = y_2$ , and hence the respective trajectories are identical. The relationship  $x_3 = y_2/y_1 = x_2/x_1$  is maintained through the dynamics.

The set of initial conditions leading to the equilibrium are called the *region of attraction* of the equilibrium. If the region of attraction is the entire space, then the equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable.

**Lyapunov's direct method.** Take a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathcal{D}$ , containing the origin. If one can identify a suitable function  $V$  such that a)  $V(y^*) = 0$ , b)  $V(y) > 0$  for all  $y \in \mathcal{D} - y^*$  and c)  $\dot{V}(y) < 0$  for all  $y \in \mathcal{D} - y^*$ , then  $y^*$  is asymptotically stable. If moreover the trajectories started in  $\mathcal{D}$  remain in  $\mathcal{D}$  (i.e.,  $\mathcal{D}$  is an invariant manifold for the dynamics), and  $V(y)$  is unbounded in  $\mathcal{D}$  (i.e.,  $|V(y)| \rightarrow \infty$  when  $y \rightarrow \partial\mathcal{D}$ ), then  $y^*$  is globally asymptotically stable.

**LaSalle's invariance principle.** The condition  $\dot{V}(y) < 0$  can be often relaxed to  $\dot{V} \leq 0$ . In such cases, one can apply LaSalle's invariance principle and conclude that any trajectory starting in  $\mathcal{D}$  will converge to the *largest invariant set* included in set of points for which  $\dot{V}(y) = 0$ . In practice, we can prove stability of the equilibrium whenever we can identify a function  $V(y)$  such that  $\dot{V} \leq 0$ , and the equilibrium is the only trajectory contained in the sub-space of  $\mathcal{D}$  defined by  $\dot{V}(y) = 0$ .

For a detailed introduction to Lyapunov's second method, as well as algorithms to build Lyapunov functions, see Nikraves (2018).

## 6.2 Candidate Lyapunov function for Generalized-Lotka Volterra

Before proceeding, we note that if Eq. 1 has a feasible (i.e., positive) coexistence equilibrium, then  $r = -Ax^*$ , and as such we can rewrite the equations more compactly as  $\dot{x}_i = x_i \sum_j A_{ij}(x_j - x_j^*) = x_i \sum_j A_{ij}\Delta x_j$ , where we have defined the deviation from equilibrium  $\Delta x_j = x_j - x_j^*$ .

We now consider the candidate Lyapunov function proposed by Goh:

$$\begin{cases} V_{x_i} = x_i - x_i^* - x_i^* \log \frac{x_i}{x_i^*} \\ V = \sum_i w_i V_{x_i} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

where the weights  $w_1, \dots, w_n$  are positive. Note that each function  $V_{x_i}$  is clearly positive whenever  $x_i > 0$  and  $x_i \neq x_i^*$ ; moreover  $V_{x_i} \rightarrow \infty$  whenever  $x_i \rightarrow \infty$  or  $x_i \rightarrow 0$  (i.e., the function increases to infinity at the

boundaries of the *positive orthant*,  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$ ). As such, if we can find weights such that  $\dot{V} = \sum_i w_i \dot{V}_{x_i} \leq 0$ , we can attempt proving stability (possibly, by invoking LaSalle's invariance principle). Deriving:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} &= \sum_i w_i (\dot{x}_i - x_i^* \log \dot{x}_i) \\
&= \sum_i w_i \left( x_i \sum_j A_{ij} \Delta x_j - x_i^* \sum_j A_{ij} \Delta x_j \right) \\
&= \sum_i w_i \left( \Delta x_i \sum_j A_{ij} \Delta x_j \right) \\
&= \sum_i \Delta x_i w_i \sum_j A_{ij} \Delta x_j \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j w_i A_{ij} \Delta x_i \Delta x_j
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

In the sum over  $i$  and  $j$ , only the symmetric part of the matrix  $D(w)A = (w_i A_{ij})$  matters (the skew symmetric part cancels). It is therefore convenient to define a new, symmetric matrix  $G = \frac{1}{2}(D(w)A + A^T D(w))$ , so that our expression becomes:

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j (w_i A_{ij} + A_{ji} w_j) \Delta x_i \Delta x_j = \sum_i \sum_j G_{ij} \Delta x_i \Delta x_j \tag{14}$$

A symmetric matrix  $G$  satisfying  $z^T G z = \sum_i \sum_j G_{ij} z_i z_j < 0$  for every  $z \neq 0$  is called *negative definite*. If the sum can be zero for some  $z \neq 0$ ,  $G$  is called *negative semi-definite*. A symmetric, negative definite matrix has all eigenvalues real and negative; in a negative semi-definite matrix eigenvalues can be zero. As such, if we can identify suitable, positive (nonnegative) weights  $w$  such that  $G$  is negative (semi-)definite, then  $\dot{V} \leq 0$  and we can prove the stability of the equilibrium  $x^*$ .

Importantly, these are sufficient, but not necessary conditions for stability—while weights that make  $G$  negative definite might not exist, the system could still be stable, and a Lyapunov function of a different form could prove the result.

### 6.3 Stability in QP-systems

In the Generalized Lotka-Volterra model in Eq. 1, the variables  $x_i$  can in principle take any positive value (at least as an initial condition), and therefore each  $\Delta x_i$  is radially unbounded:  $\Delta x_i \in [-x_i^*, \infty)$ ; moreover, we can set (again, at least initially) each  $x_i$  to any arbitrary positive value, irrespective of the value of the rest of the  $x_j$ . In such a setting, it is therefore difficult to prove stability via Eq. 14 if the matrix  $G$  is not negative (semi-)definite.

The search for weights that make  $G$  negative semi-definite (called *admissibility*) has been a focus of the literature on QP systems as well (Figueiredo, Gleria, and Rocha Filho 2000; Gléria, Figueiredo, and Rocha Filho 2003). Note however that, when we represent an  $n$ -dimensional QP-system using an  $m$ -dimensional GLV system, the quasi-monomials  $x_i$  are functions of the original variables  $y_i$ . This in turn means that the perturbations in the GLV system are a function of the perturbations in the original system: in particular  $\Delta x_i = \prod_k y_k^{B_{ik}} - \prod_k (y_k^*)^{B_{ik}}$ .

In practice, this means that not all perturbations  $\Delta x$  are allowed—rather, only those compatible with the definition of the quasi-monomials. In turn, this means that we could (and often will) find nonnegative weights in Eq. 14 such that  $\dot{V} \leq 0$  and yet the matrix  $G$  is *not negative semi-definite*. In such cases,  $G$  acts like a negative semi-definite matrix on the *admissible* perturbations, i.e., those abiding by the form specified by the quasi-monomials.

### Stability of the Leslie-Gower model

We consider the candidate Lyapunov function in Eq. 12 for the QP-representation of the Leslie-Gower model (Eq. 10). A convenient choice of weights is  $w = (0, \rho_1\alpha_1/\alpha_2 + 1, \rho_2)^T$ , yielding:

$$G = \frac{1}{2}(D(w)A + A^T D(w)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{\rho_2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\rho_2}{2} \\ \frac{\rho_2}{2} & -\frac{\alpha_2}{2} & -\rho_2\alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$

We can calculate  $\dot{V}$  as:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \sum_i \sum_j G_{ij} \Delta x_i \Delta x_j \\ &= \Delta x_3 (\rho_2 \Delta x_1 - \alpha_2 \Delta x_2 - \rho_2 \alpha_2 \Delta x_3) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Substituting  $\Delta x_1 = y_1 - y_1^*$ ,  $\Delta x_2 = y_2 - y_2^*$  and  $\Delta x_3 = y_2/y_1 - y_2^*/y_1^*$  shows that the function  $V$  does not grow in time:

$$\dot{V} = -\frac{(\rho_2 + y_1)(\rho_2 y_1 - \alpha_2 y_2)^2}{\alpha_2 y_1^2} \leq 0 \quad (17)$$

To prove stability, we need to show that the equilibrium is the only trajectory contained in the manifold (i.e., space) defined by  $\dot{V} = 0$ . In such case,  $\rho_2 y_1 = \alpha_2 y_2$ ; substituting in the equation for the predator we find  $\dot{y}_2|_{\dot{V}=0} = 0$ , meaning that only trajectories for which  $y_2$  is constant are contained in the space defined by  $\dot{V} = 0$ . This in turn means that  $y_1$  must also be constant, proving that the equilibrium  $y^*$  is the only trajectory contained in  $\dot{V} = 0$  and therefore the global asymptotic stability of the equilibrium.

## 7 Examples: quasi-polynomial systems

In this section we present XXXX simple examples in which we prove stability using the quasi-monomial transformation in conjunction with the candidate Lyapunov function in Eq. 12. See Rocha Filho et al. (2005) for other relevant examples.

### 7.1 A susceptible-infected-recovered model with demography

We consider a simple S-I-R model in which mortality in all classes is counterbalanced by the birth of susceptible individuals:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = \delta - \delta y_1 - \beta y_1 y_2 = y_1 \left( -\delta + \delta \frac{1}{y_1} - \beta y_2 \right) \\ \dot{y}_2 = -(\delta + \gamma) y_2 + \beta y_1 y_2 = y_2 \left( -(\delta + \gamma) + \beta y_1 \right) \\ \dot{y}_3 = \gamma y_2 - \delta y_3 = y_3 \left( -\delta + \gamma \frac{y_2}{y_3} \right) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

where  $y_1$  represents the proportion of susceptible individuals in the population,  $y_2$  that of the infected/infectious individuals, and  $y_3$  the recovered individuals. The parameter  $\delta$  serves both as a birth rate for the population, and as the mortality rate in each compartment,  $\beta$  is the transmission rate, and  $\gamma$  the recovery rate. We have  $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 1$ . It is well known that if the critical threshold  $\mathcal{R}_0 = \frac{\beta}{\gamma + \delta} > 1$ , the model has a globally stable endemic equilibrium in which a constant proportion of individuals is infected.

At the endemic equilibrium, we have  $y_1^* = 1/\mathcal{R}_0$ ,  $y_2^* = (\mathcal{R}_0 - 1)\delta/(\delta + \gamma)$ , and  $y_3^* = (\mathcal{R}_0 - 1)\gamma/(\delta + \gamma)$ , such that the equilibrium is feasible only if  $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ .

We write the model as a four-dimensional GLV system, and probe the stability of the endemic equilibrium assuming that it is positive. First, we identify the quasi-monomials and associated matrices and vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} x = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \frac{1}{y_1} \\ \frac{y_2}{y_3} \end{pmatrix} \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} -\delta \\ -\delta - \gamma \\ -\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\beta & \delta & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ r = \begin{pmatrix} -\delta \\ -\delta - \gamma \\ \delta \\ -\gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\beta & \delta & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & -\delta & 0 \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Now consider the candidate Lyapunov function with weights  $w = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T$ , and the perturbations  $\Delta x = (y_1 - y_1^*, y_2 - y_2^*, 1/y_1 - 1/y_1^*, y_2/y_3 - y_2^*/y_3^*)^T$ . Deriving with respect to time, we obtain:

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x^T (D(w)A + A^T D(w)) \Delta x = -\delta \frac{(y_1 - y_1^*)^2}{y_1 y_1^*} \leq 0 \quad (20)$$

Note that this choice of weights does not result in a negative semi-definite matrix: the nonzero eigenvalues of  $(D(w)A + A^T D(w))$  are  $\pm\delta/2$ .

Because  $\dot{V} = 0$  whenever  $y_1 = y_1^*$ , to prove stability we need to make sure that the equilibrium is the only trajectory contained in the set of points satisfying  $\dot{V} = 0$ . When we evaluate  $\dot{y}_2|_{\dot{V}=0} = 0$ , meaning that  $y_2$  must be constant for a trajectory to be contained in the space defined by  $\dot{V} = 0$ ; but then inspecting the equation for  $\dot{y}_3$  is sufficient to determine that

## 7.2 Stability of a consumer-resource model with inputs

We consider a model with  $2n$  equations, equally divided into resources ( $z_i$ ) and consumers ( $y_i$ ). The model can be written as:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_i = \kappa_i - \delta_i z_i - z_i \sum_j C_{ij} y_j \\ \dot{y}_i = -\mu_i y_i + y_i \epsilon_i \sum_j C_{ji} z_j \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

where  $\kappa_i$  is the input to resource  $i$ ,  $\delta_i$  its degradation rate,  $C_{ij}$  the consumption of  $i$  by consumer  $j$ ,  $\mu_i$  the mortality rate of consumer  $i$ , and  $\epsilon_i$  the efficiency of transformation of resources into consumers. We want to show that, whenever a feasible equilibrium exists, it is globally stable.

We identify  $3n$  quasi-monomials:  $x_i = z_i$  for  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ ,  $x_i = y_i$  for  $i \in \{n+1, \dots, 2n\}$ , and finally  $x_i = 1/z_i$  for  $i \in \{2n+1, \dots, 3n\}$ . This allows us to rewrite the system in Eq. 21 as a QP-system defined by:

$$s = \begin{pmatrix} -\delta \\ -\mu \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & -C & D(\kappa) \\ D(\epsilon)C^T & 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0_{n \times n} \\ 0_{n \times n} & I_n \\ -I_n & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

where  $0_{n \times n}$  is a matrix of size  $n \times n$  containing zeros,  $I_n$  is the identity matrix of size  $n$  and  $D(\theta)$  the diagonal matrix with  $\theta$  on the diagonal. We rewrite the system as a  $3n$ -dimensional GLV defined by:

$$r = Bs = \begin{pmatrix} -\delta \\ -\mu \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad A = BM = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & -C & D(\kappa) \\ D(\epsilon)C^T & 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \\ 0_{n \times n} & C & -D(\kappa) \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$



We now consider the candidate Lyapunov function in Eq. 12 with weights  $w = (1_n, 1/\epsilon, 0_n)$ . Our matrix  $G$  becomes:

$$G = \frac{1}{2}(D(w)A + A^T D(w)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} & \frac{1}{2}D(\kappa) \\ 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \\ \frac{1}{2}D(\kappa) & 0_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (24)$$

The matrix is clearly non negative semi-definite. And yet, when we consider the perturbations:  $\Delta x = (z - z^*, y - y^*, 1/z - 1/z^*)^T$ , the derivative with respect to time in Eq. 14 reduces to:

$$\dot{V} = \sum_i k_i (z_i - z_i^*) \left( \frac{1}{z_i} - \frac{1}{z_i^*} \right) = - \sum_i \frac{k_i}{z_i z_i^*} (z_i - z_i^*)^2 \leq 0 \quad (25)$$

Note that when  $\dot{V} = 0$  the resources are all at equilibrium; but this implies that the consumers must also be at equilibrium, because all  $\dot{y}_i|_{\dot{V}=0} = \dot{y}_i|_{z=z^*} = 0$ .

### 7.3 Reducing nonlinearities in a model with higher-order interactions

The last few years have seen a resurgence in the interest for so-called higher-order interactions. When including interactions of more than two populations at a time, dynamics can be altered dramatically. For example, Grilli *et al.* showed stabilization for the replicator equation when three or more players interact. The simplest model is that for a replicator equation describing a three-player game of rock-paper-scissors:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_1(2y_3^2 + y_1y_3 - 2y_1y_2 - y_2^2) \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_2(2y_1^2 + y_1y_2 - 2y_2y_3 - y_3^2) \\ \dot{y}_3 = y_3(2y_2^2 + y_2y_3 - 2y_1y_3 - y_1^2) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

with dynamics occurring on the simplex  $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 1$ . The system has a single feasible equilibrium  $y_i^* = \frac{1}{3} \quad \forall i$ . Note that the system is in QP-form as defined by the monomials:

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} y_1^2 \\ y_2^2 \\ y_3^2 \\ y_1y_2 \\ y_1y_3 \\ y_2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (27)$$

and parameters

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

As such, the model in Eq. 26 with three variables (equivalent to two equations, given the constrain of dynamics happening in the simplex) and higher-order interactions can be recast as a GLV model with six variables, and parameters:

$$r = B\lambda = \vec{0} \quad A = BM = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 4 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

Note that matrix  $A$  has eigenvalues  $-\frac{3}{2}(1 \pm 3\sqrt{3})$  and an additional four eigenvalues equal to zero (i.e., it has rank 2, the number of independent equations in the original system).

By choosing the candidate Lyapunov in Eq. 12 function with weights  $\gamma = (1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2)^T$  and considering the perturbations  $\Delta x = (y_1^2 - y_1^{*2}, y_2^2 - y_2^{*2}, y_3^2 - y_3^{*2}, y_1 y_2 - y_1^* y_2^*, y_1 y_3 - y_1^* y_3^*, y_2 y_3 - y_2^* y_3^*)^T$ , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V} &= -\frac{2}{3}(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 - y_1 y_2 - y_1 y_3 - y_2 y_3) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}((y_1 - y_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_3)^2 + (y_2 - y_3)^2) \leq 0\end{aligned}\tag{30}$$

The derivative is thus negative for any  $y$  but the equilibrium point, proving the stability of the equilibrium.

## 8 Examples: non quasi-polynomial systems

### 8.1 Facultative mutualism with Type-II functional response

We consider a very simple model of facultative mutualism:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = z_1 \left( \rho_1 - \alpha_1 z_1 + \beta_1 \frac{z_2}{\gamma} (\gamma_1 + z_2) \right) \\ \dot{z}_2 = z_2 \left( \rho_2 - \alpha_2 z_2 + \beta_2 \frac{z_1}{\gamma} (\gamma_2 + z_1) \right) \end{cases}\tag{31}$$

This model is not in QP form. We therefore need to create *auxiliary variables* in order to recast the system as a (typically, larger) QP model. We can then apply the same machinery and turn it into a (typically, even larger!) GLV model.

A convenient choice is to choose  $y_3 = 1/(\gamma_1 + z_1)$ , because  $\frac{\partial y_3}{\partial z_1} = -\frac{1}{(\gamma_1 + z_1)^2} = -y_3^2$ , and as such  $\dot{y}_3 = -y_3^2 \dot{z}_1$ , guaranteeing that the result will be a QP system.

We therefore define  $y_1 = z_1$ ,  $y_2 = z_2$ ,  $y_3 = 1/(\gamma_1 + z_1)$  and  $y_4 = 1/(\gamma_2 + z_2)$ , resulting in a four-dimensional QP system:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_1 (\rho_1 - \alpha_1 y_1 + \beta_1 y_2 y_4) \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_2 (\rho_2 - \alpha_2 y_2 + \beta_2 y_1 y_3) \\ \dot{y}_3 = -y_3^2 \dot{y}_1 = y_3 (-\rho_1 y_1 y_3 + \alpha_1 y_1^2 y_3 - \beta_1 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4) \\ \dot{y}_4 = -y_4^2 \dot{y}_2 = y_4 (-\rho_2 y_2 y_4 + \alpha_2 y_2^2 y_4 - \beta_2 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4) \end{cases}\tag{32}$$

We now proceed as before: we identify seven quasi-monomials, and represent the system as a GLV model:

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & \beta_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha_2 & \beta_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\rho_1 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\beta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\rho_2 & 0 & \alpha_2 & -\beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ x &= \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_1 y_3 \\ y_2 y_4 \\ y_1^2 y_3 \\ y_2^2 y_4 \\ y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad r = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ 2\rho_1 \\ 2\rho_2 \\ \rho_1 + \rho_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & \beta_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha_2 & \beta_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_1 & 0 & -\rho_1 & \beta_1 & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\beta_1 \\ 0 & -\alpha_2 & \beta_2 & -\rho_2 & 0 & \alpha_2 & -\beta_2 \\ -2\alpha_1 & 0 & -\rho_1 & 2\beta_1 & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\beta_1 \\ 0 & -2\alpha_2 & 2\beta_2 & -\rho_2 & 0 & \alpha_2 & -\beta_2 \\ -\alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 & \beta_2 - \rho_1 & \beta_1 - \rho_2 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & -\beta_1 - \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}\tag{33}$$

Despite the complicated appearance, it is possible to prove the stability of the model in a straightforward way: choose the first two weights to be positive,  $w_1 = \frac{1}{\beta_1}$  and  $w_2 = \frac{1}{\beta_2}$  and all other weights to be zero. The matrix  $G = \frac{1}{2}(D(w)A + A^T D(w))$  becomes very sparse:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

And therefore we have:

$$\dot{V} = \Delta x^T G \Delta x = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} \Delta x_1^2 - \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} \Delta x_2^2 + \quad (35)$$

## 9 Further transformations

## 10 Other approaches to stability for Lotka-Volterra

### Conclusions

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