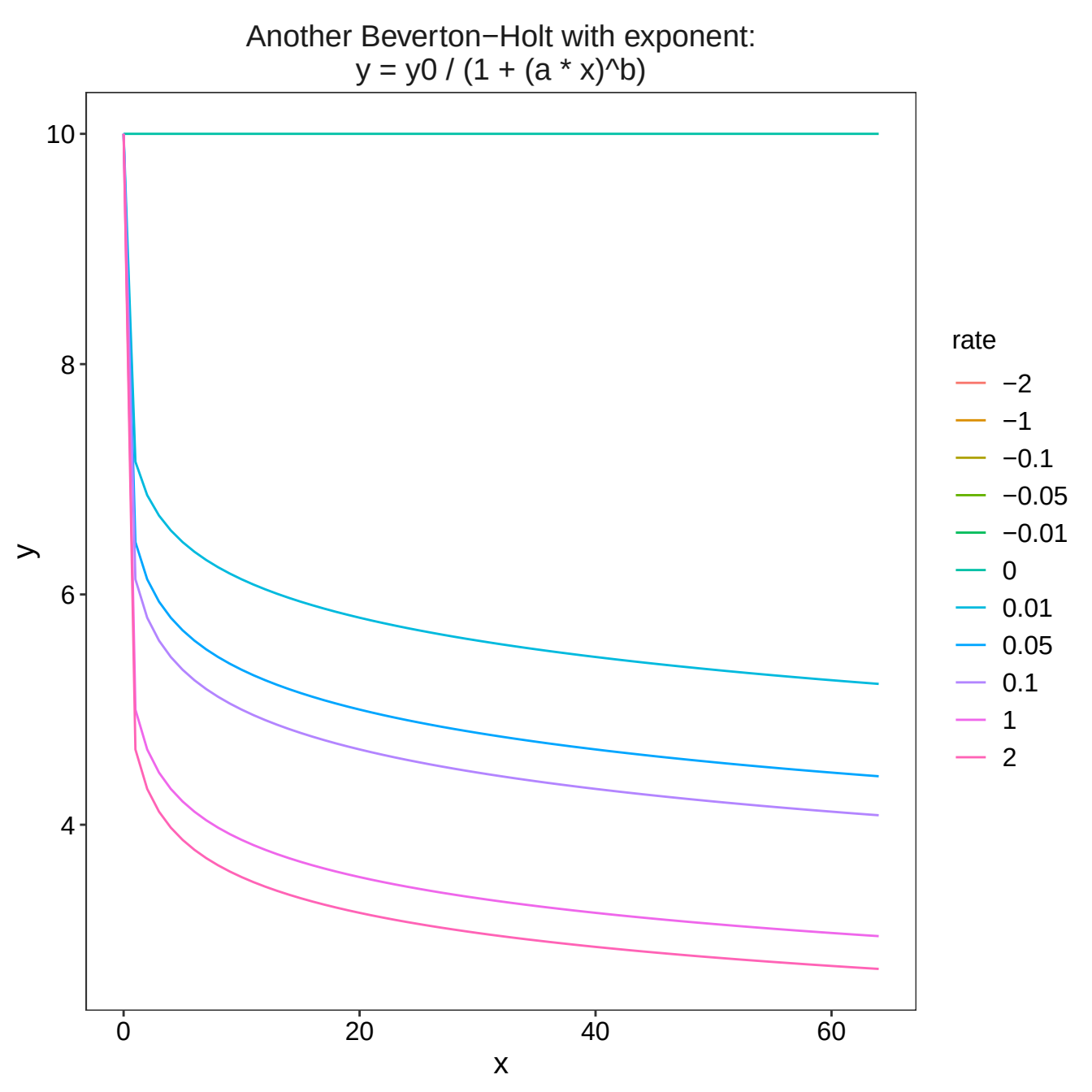
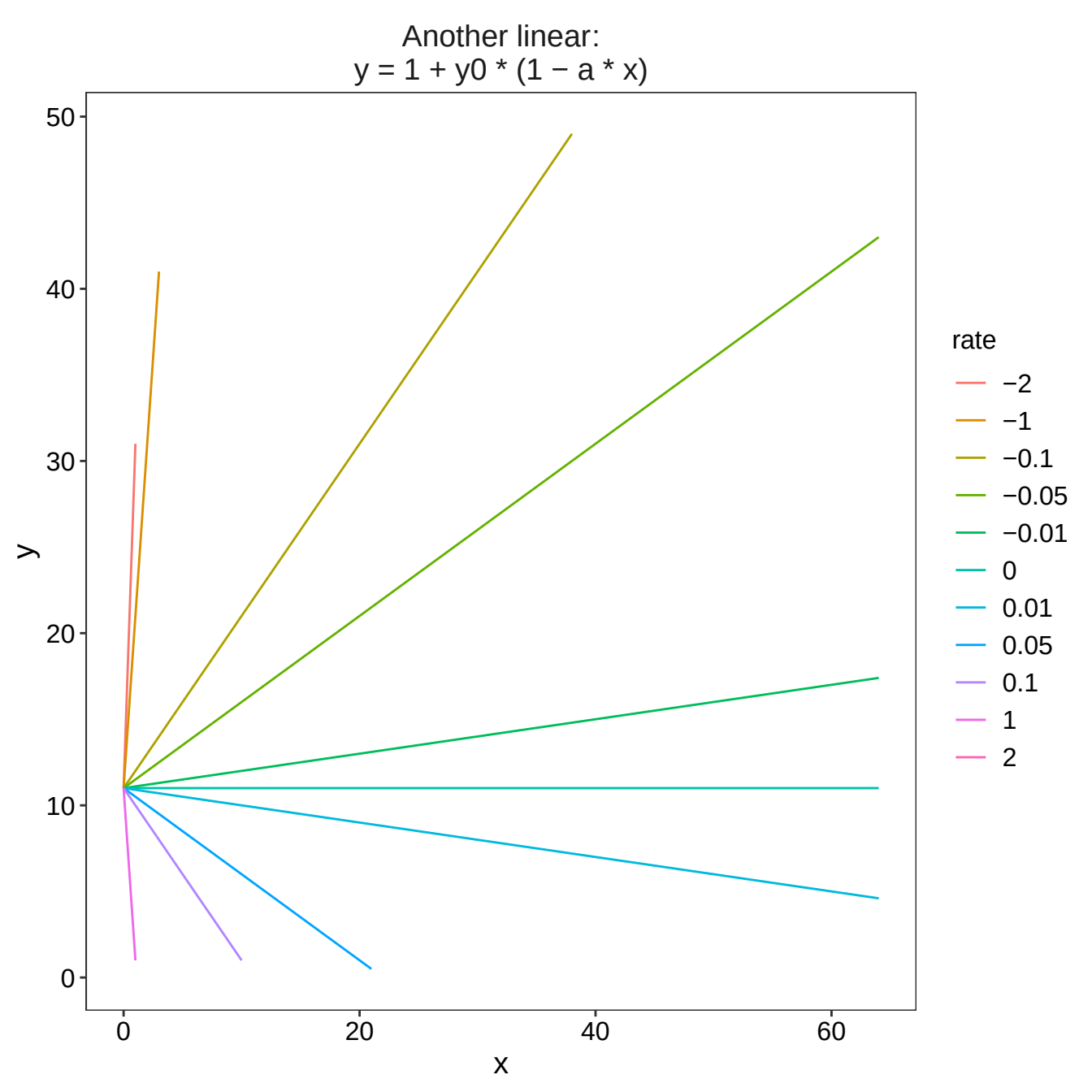
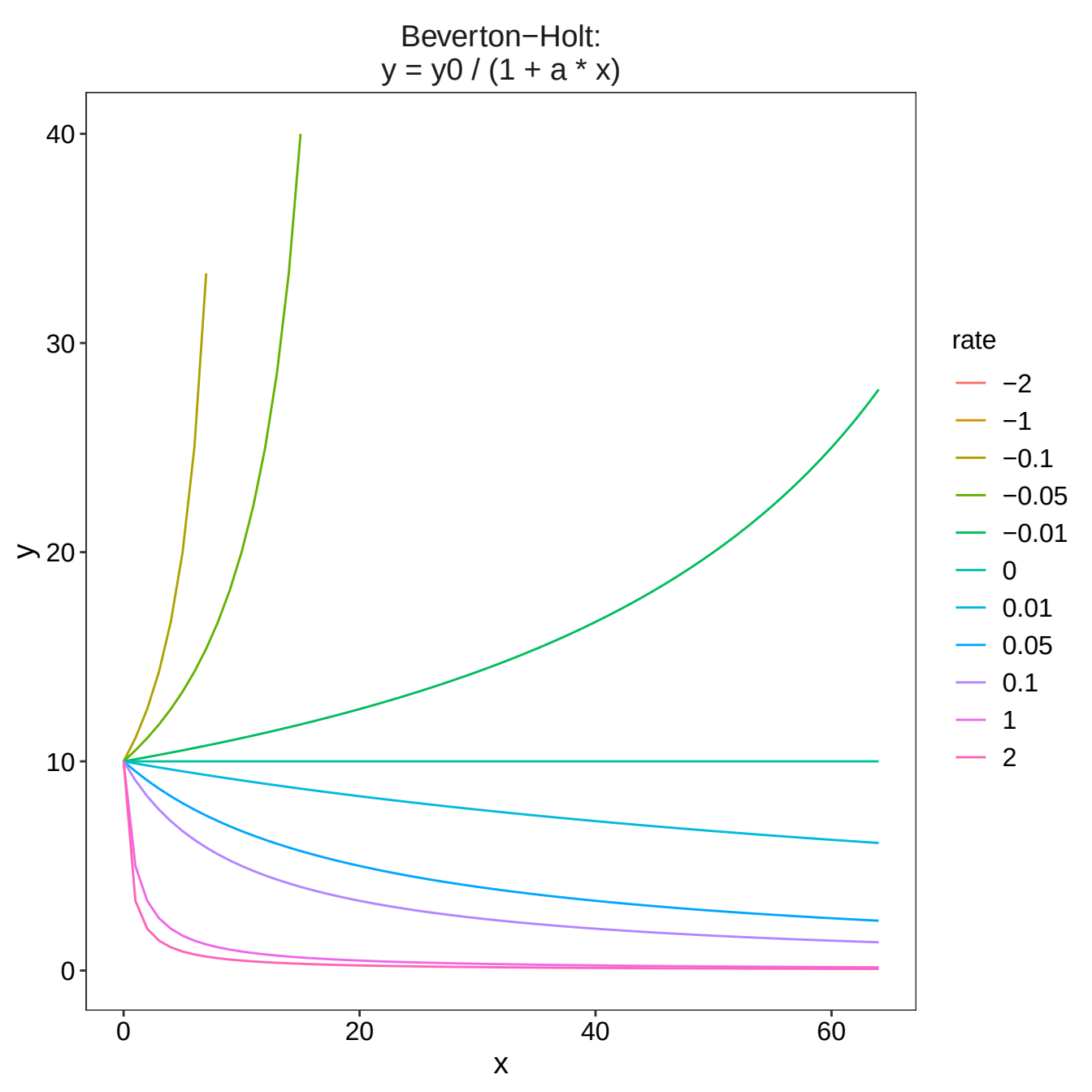
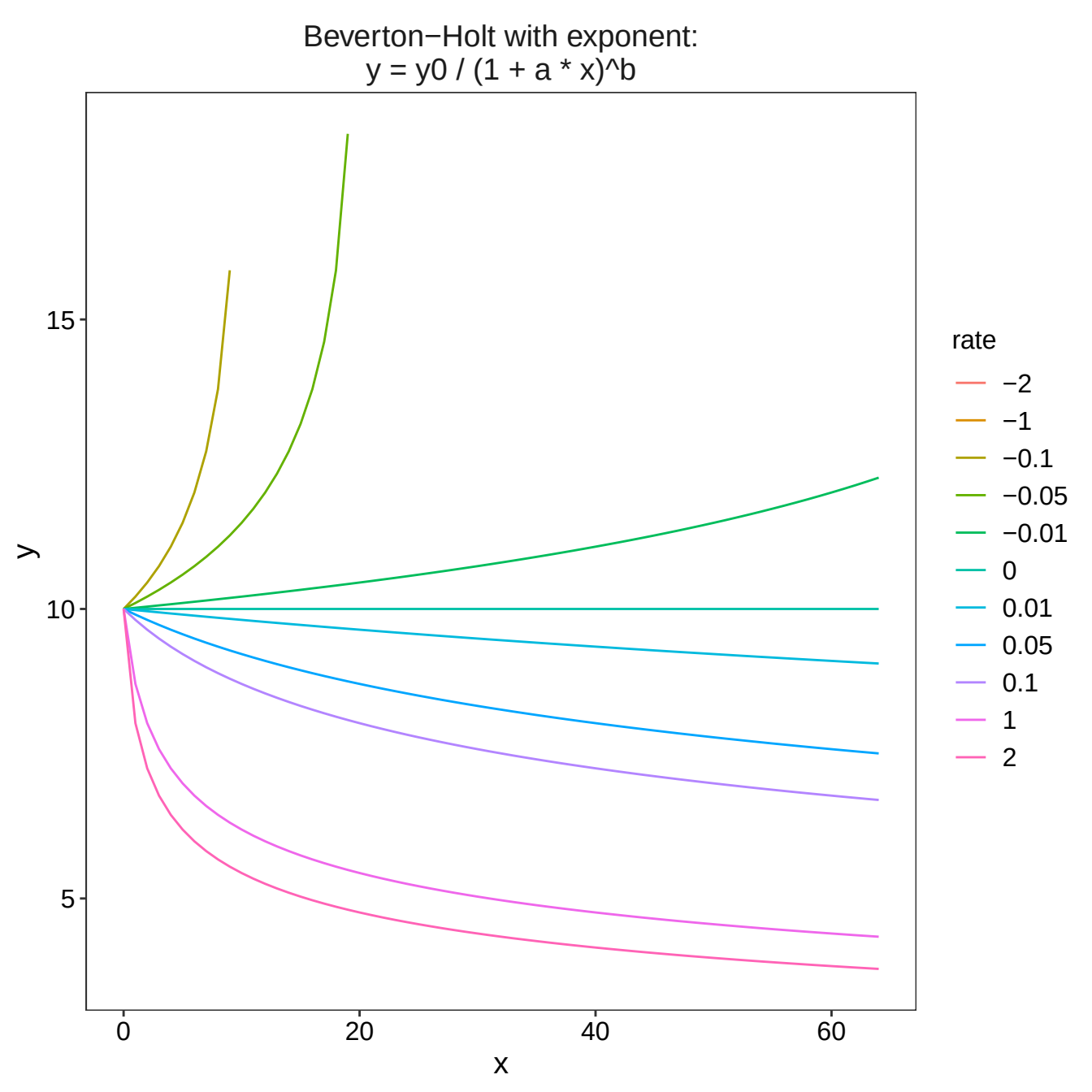
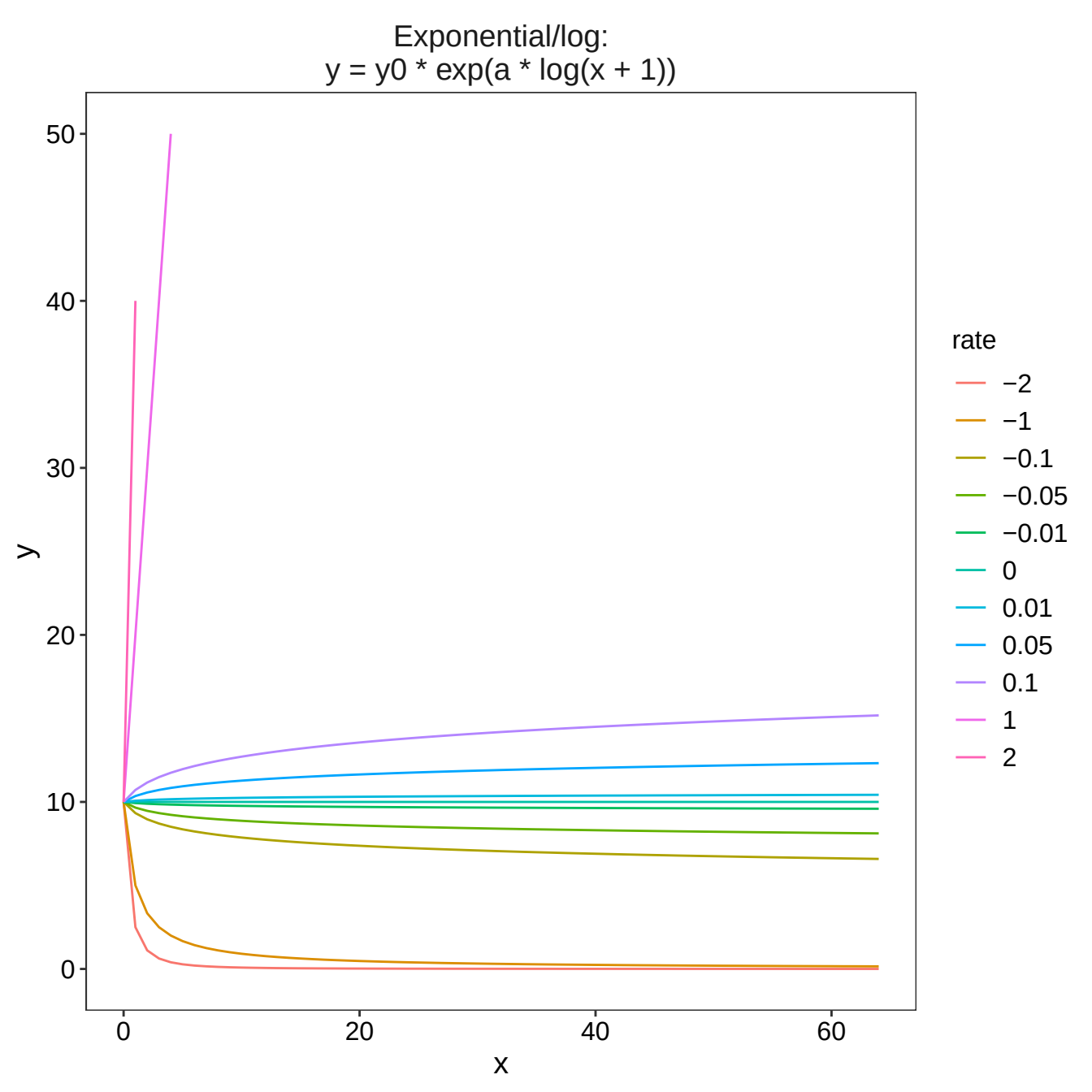
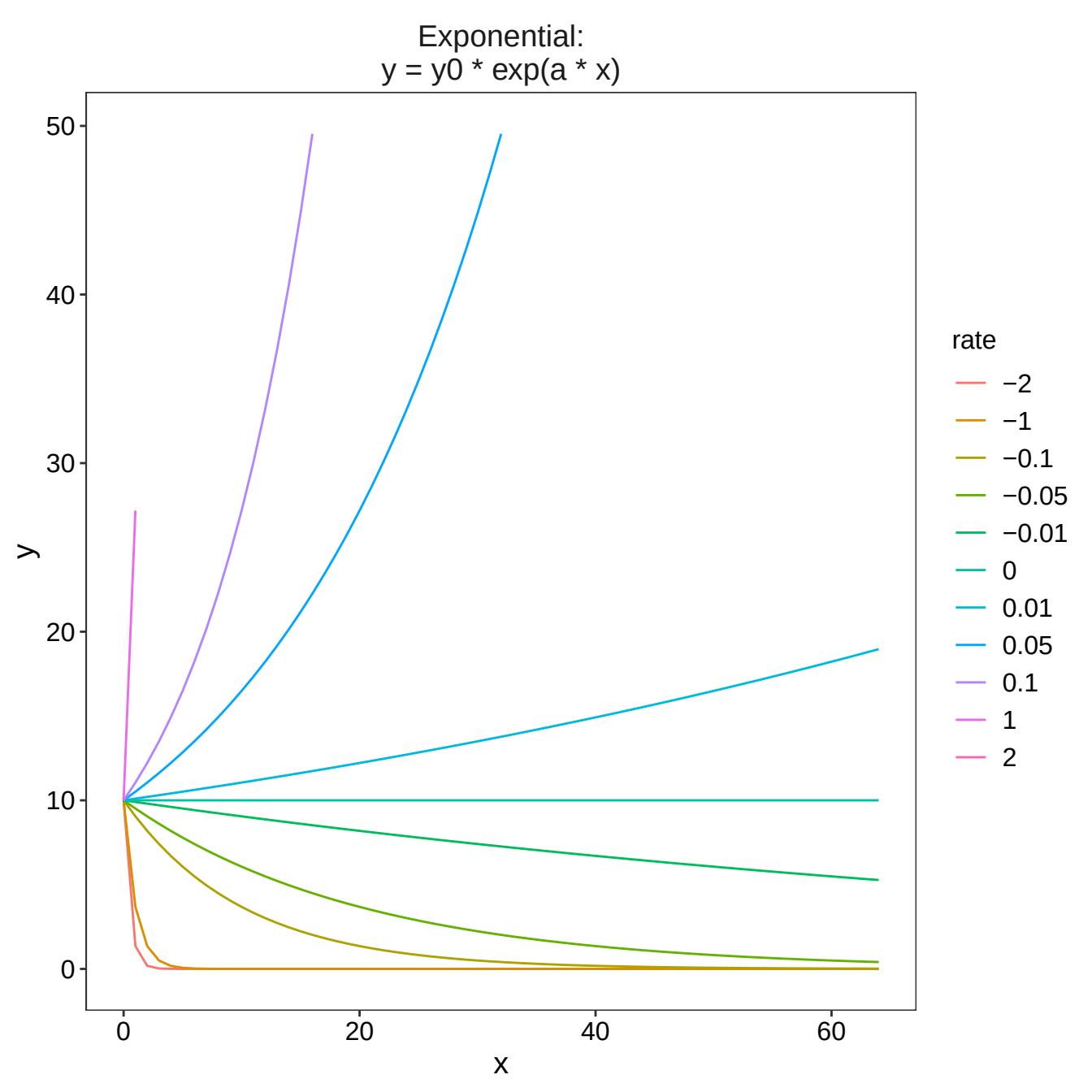

Another Beverton−Holt with exponent:
y = y0 / (1 + (a * x)^b)
10
8
6
4
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2

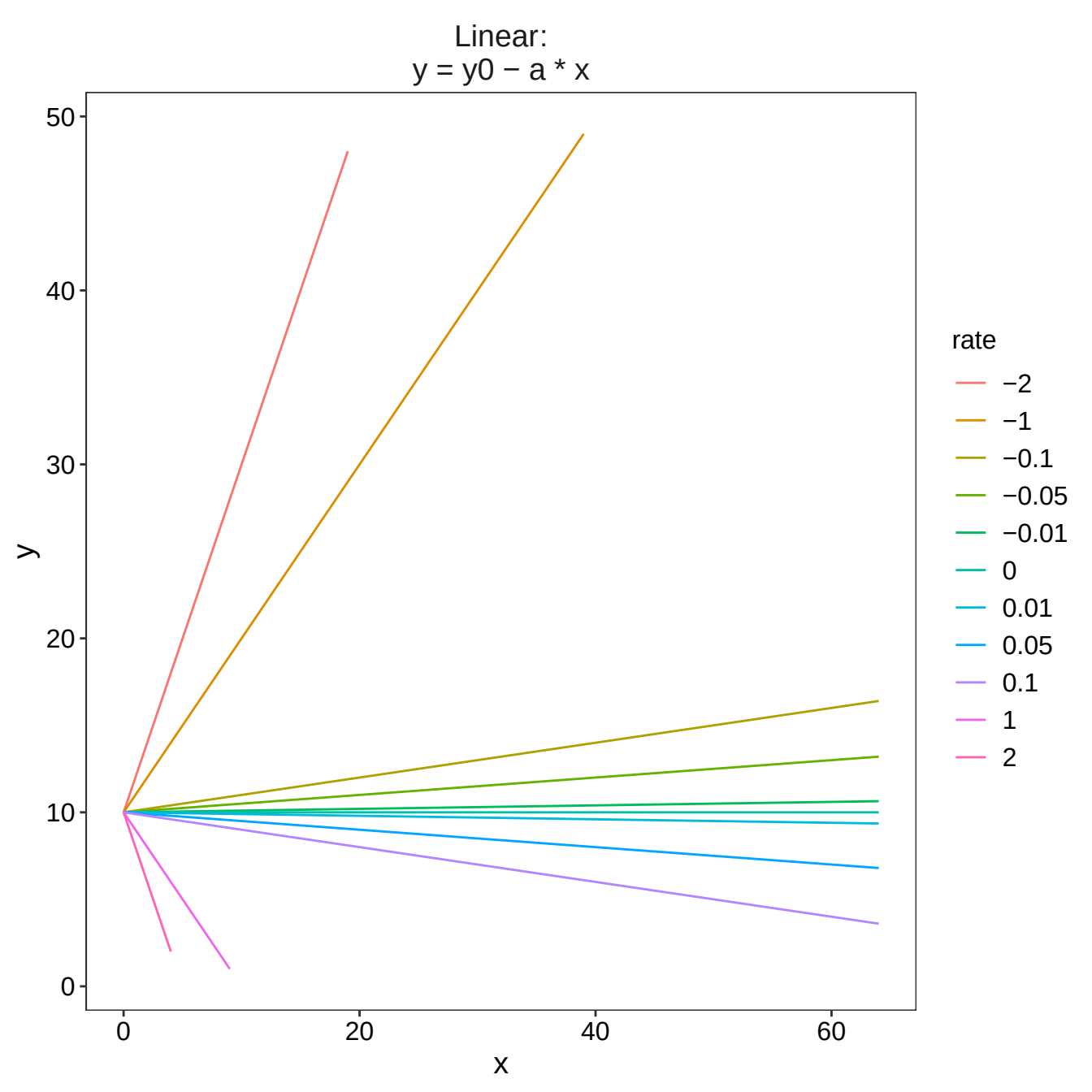

Another linear:
y = 1 + y0 * (1 − a * x)
50
40
30
20
10
0
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2

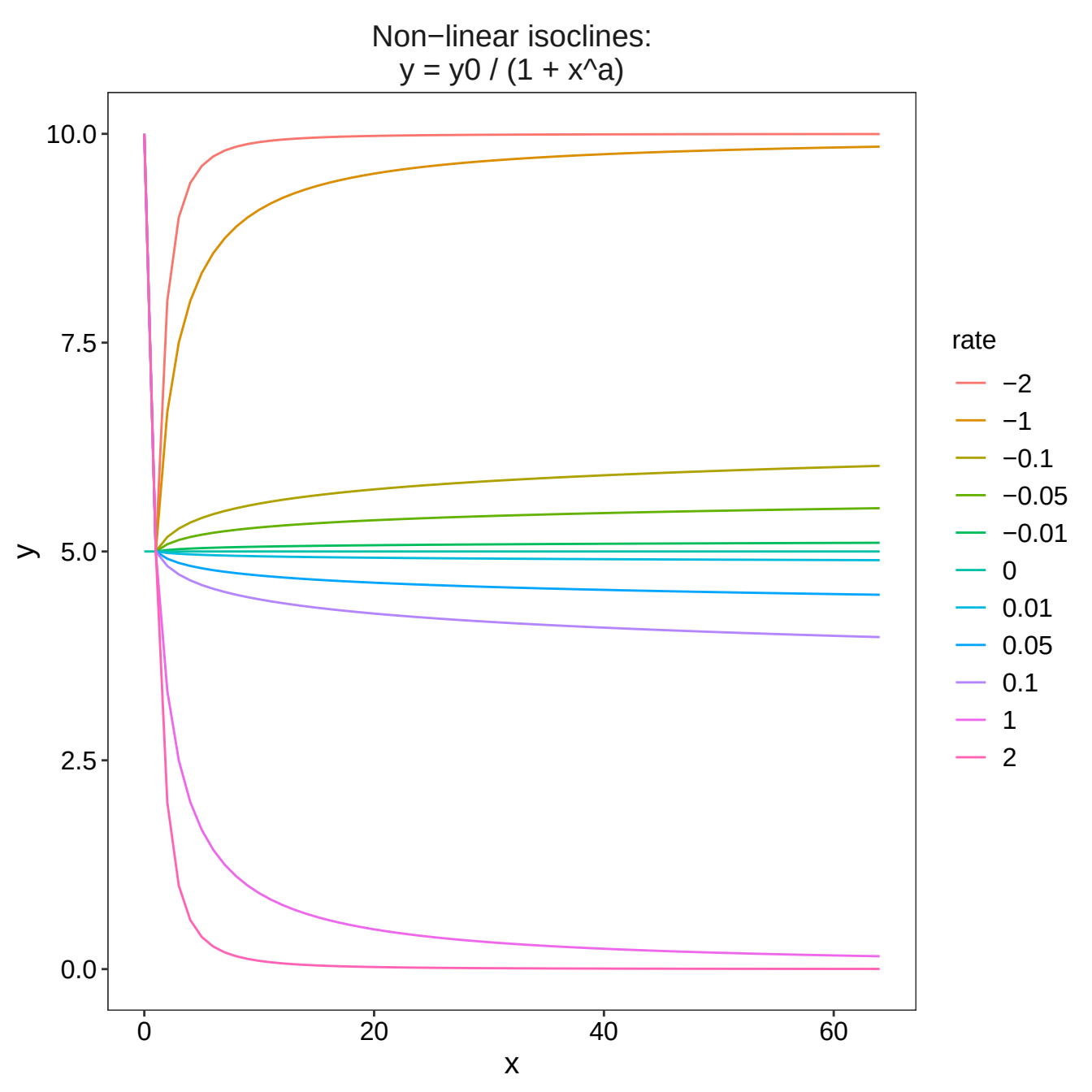

Beverton−Holt:
y = y0 / (1 + a * x)
40
30
20
10
0
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2

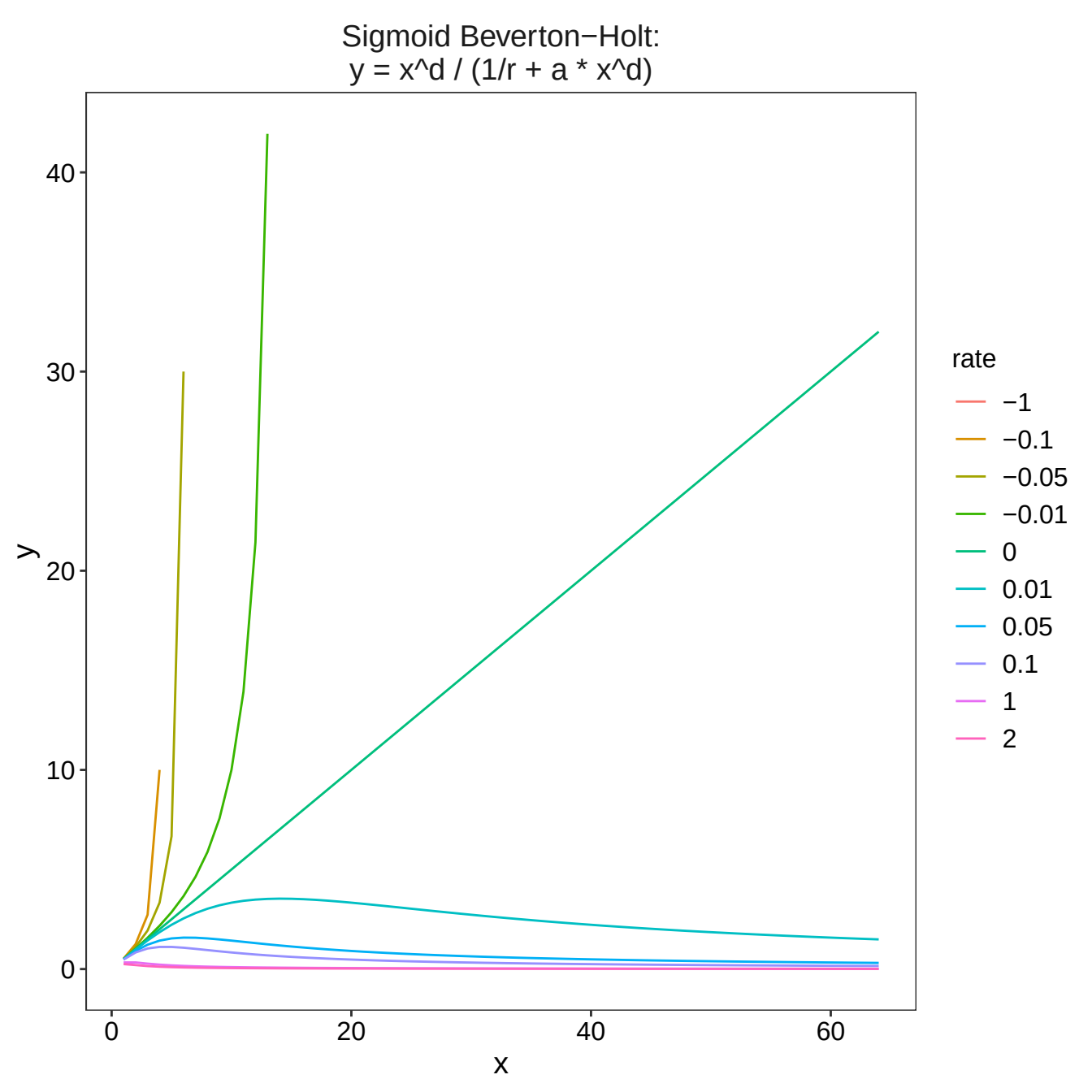

Beverton−Holt with exponent:
y = y0 / (1 + a * x)^b
15
10
5
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2


Exponential/log:
y = y0 * exp(a * log(x + 1))
y
x
0
10
20
30
40
50
0
20
40
60
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2


Exponential:
y = y0 * exp(a * x)
50
40
30
20
10
0
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2


Linear:
y = y0 − a * x
50
40
30
20
10
0
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2


Non−linear isoclines:
y = y0 / (1 + x^a)
10.0
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
y
0
20
40
60
x
rate
−2
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2


Sigmoid Beverton−Holt:
y = x^d / (1/r + a * x^d)
y
x
0
10
20
30
40
0
20
40
60
rate
−1
−0.1
−0.05
−0.01
0
0.01
0.05
0.1
1
2