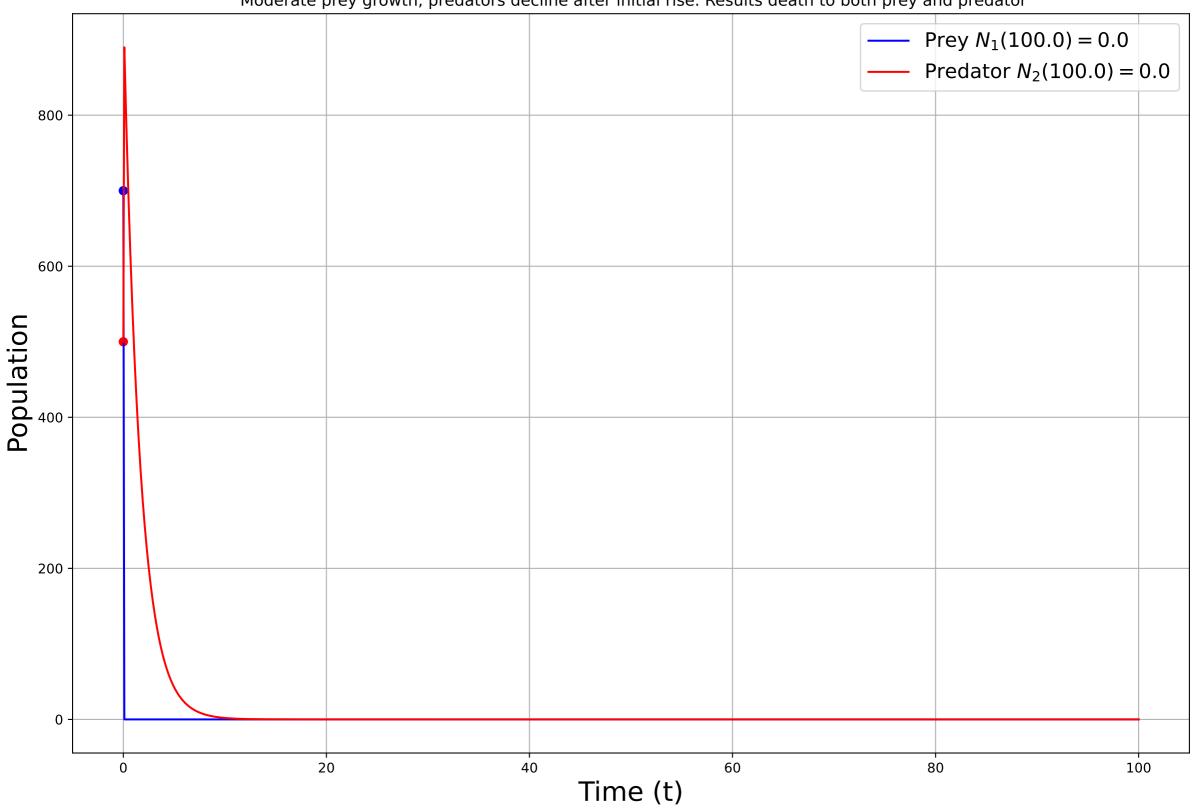
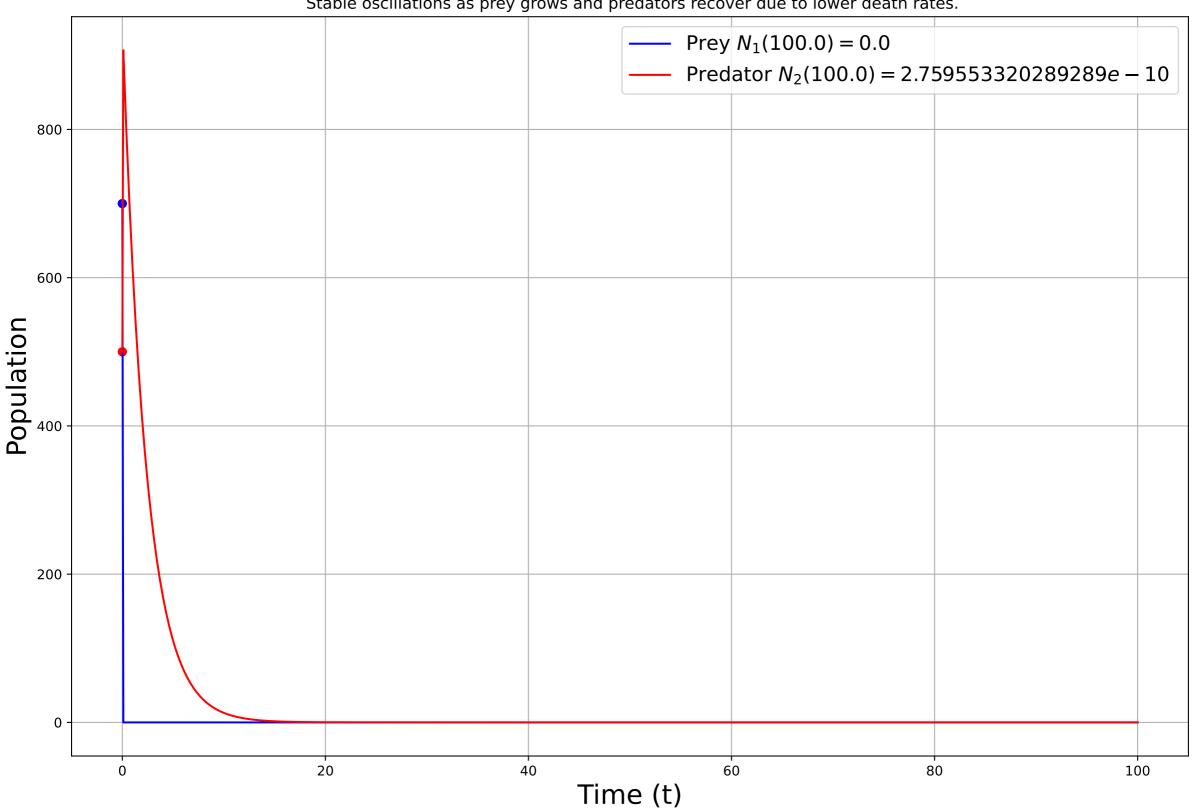


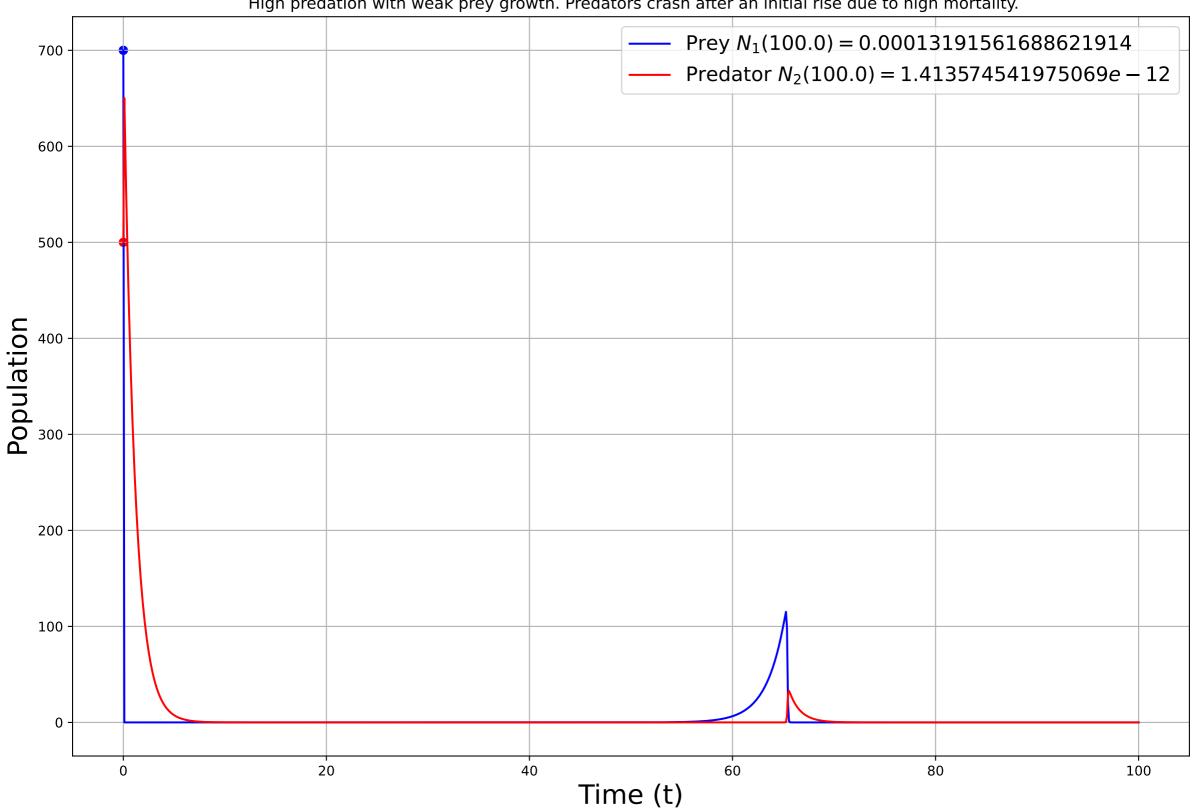
Simulation 1  $\alpha=1.49, \beta=0.52, \delta=0.33, \gamma=0.62, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Moderate prey growth, predators decline after initial rise. Results death to both prey and predator



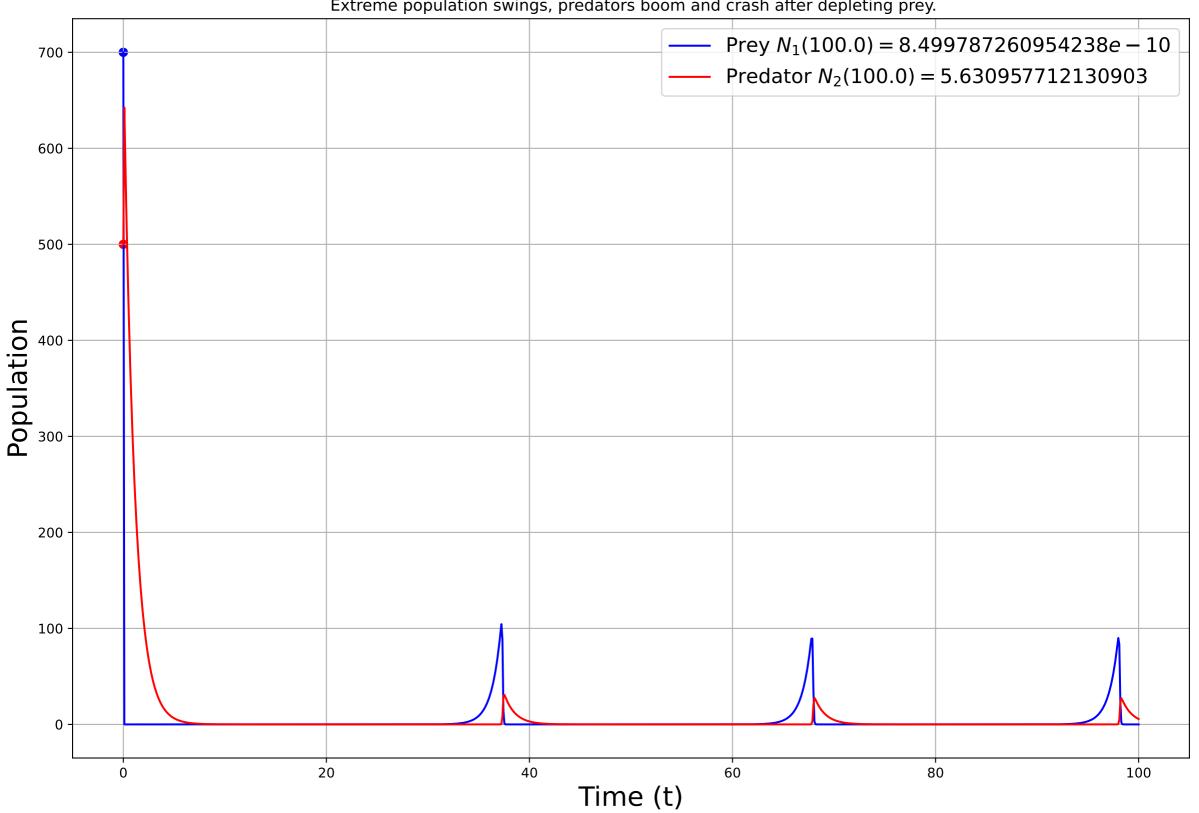
Simulation 2  $\alpha=1.52, \beta=0.52, \delta=0.33, \gamma=0.43, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Stable oscillations as prey grows and predators recover due to lower death rates.



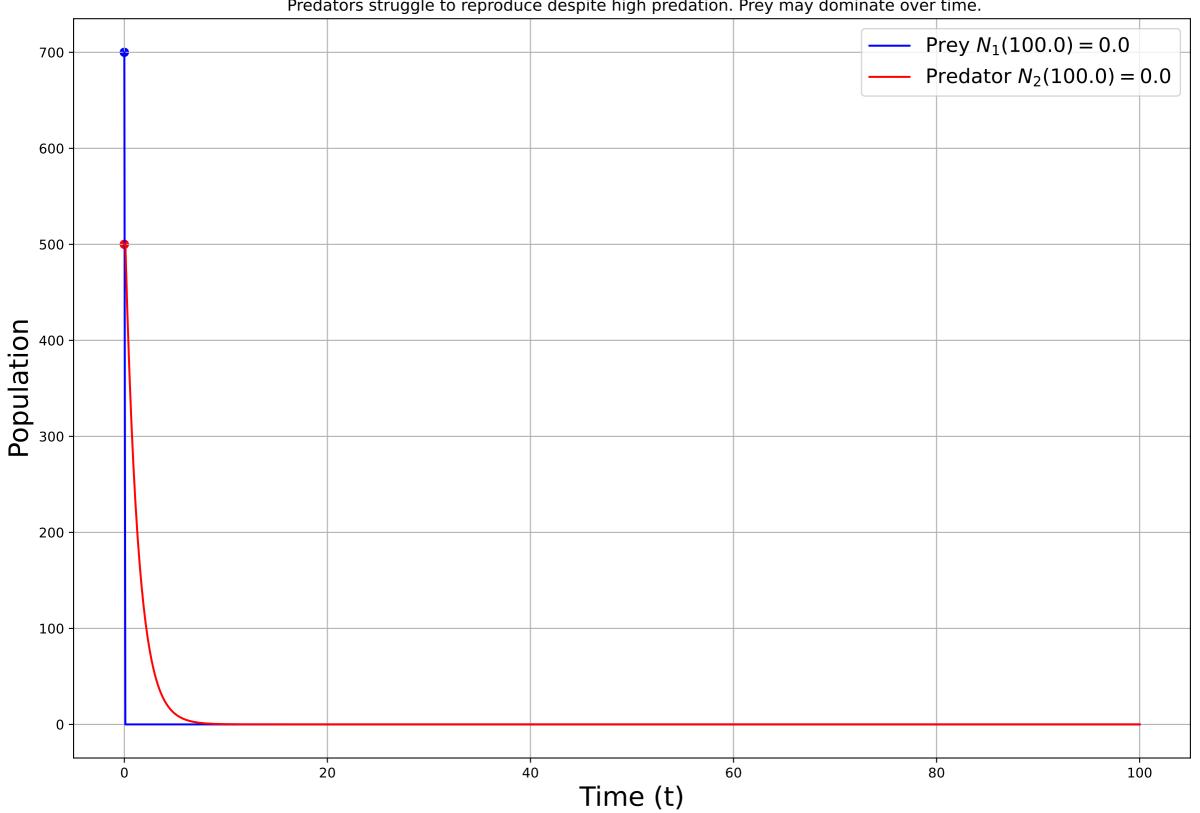
Simulation 3  $\alpha=0.55, \beta=0.86, \delta=0.26, \gamma=0.91, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  High predation with weak prey growth. Predators crash after an initial rise due to high mortality.



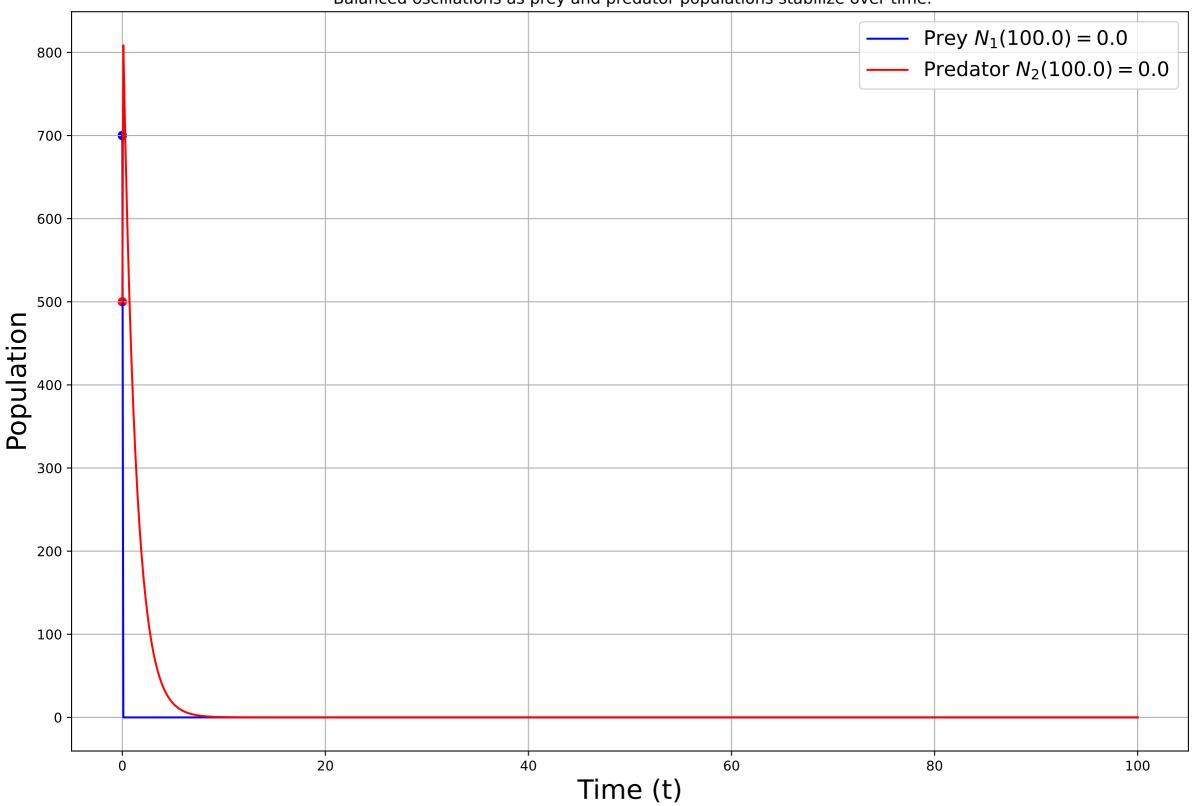
Simulation 4  $\alpha=1.11, \beta=0.99, \delta=0.29, \gamma=0.94, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Extreme population swings, predators boom and crash after depleting prey.



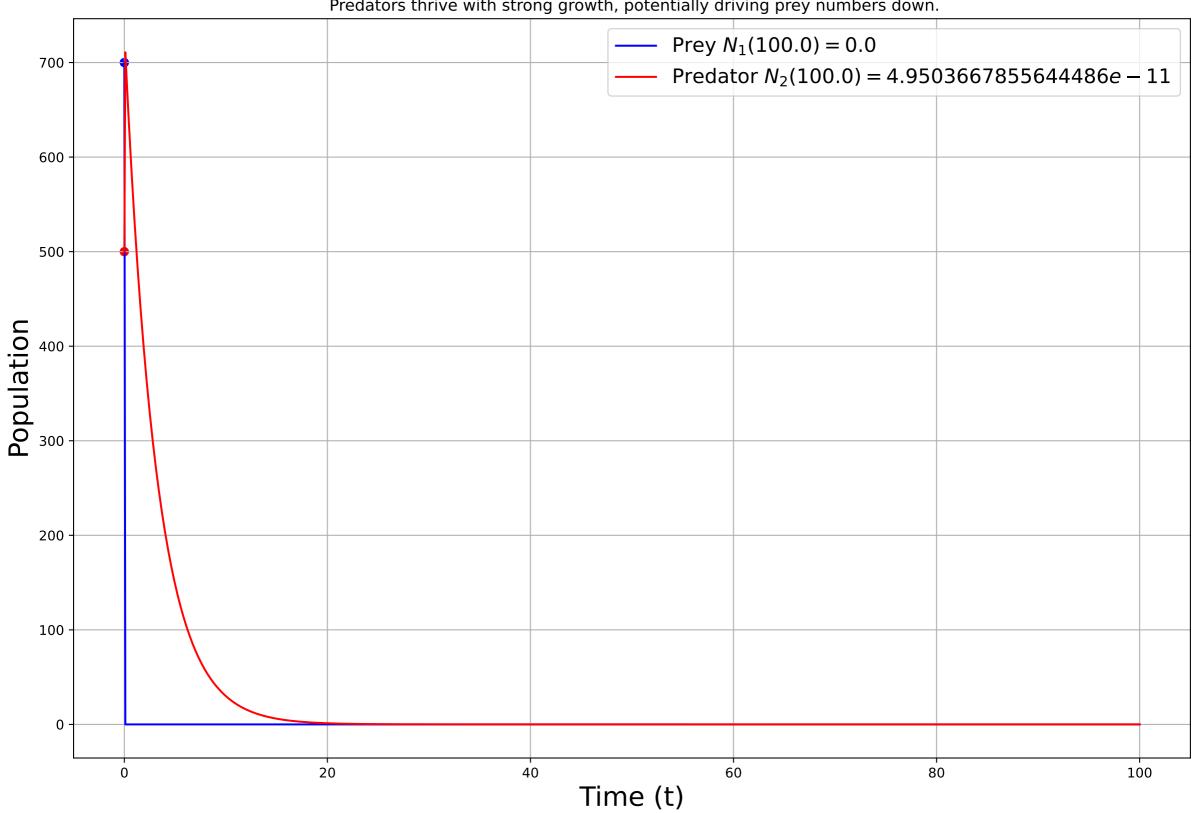
Simulation 5  $\alpha=1.05, \beta=0.84, \delta=0.05, \gamma=0.78, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Predators struggle to reproduce despite high predation. Prey may dominate over time.



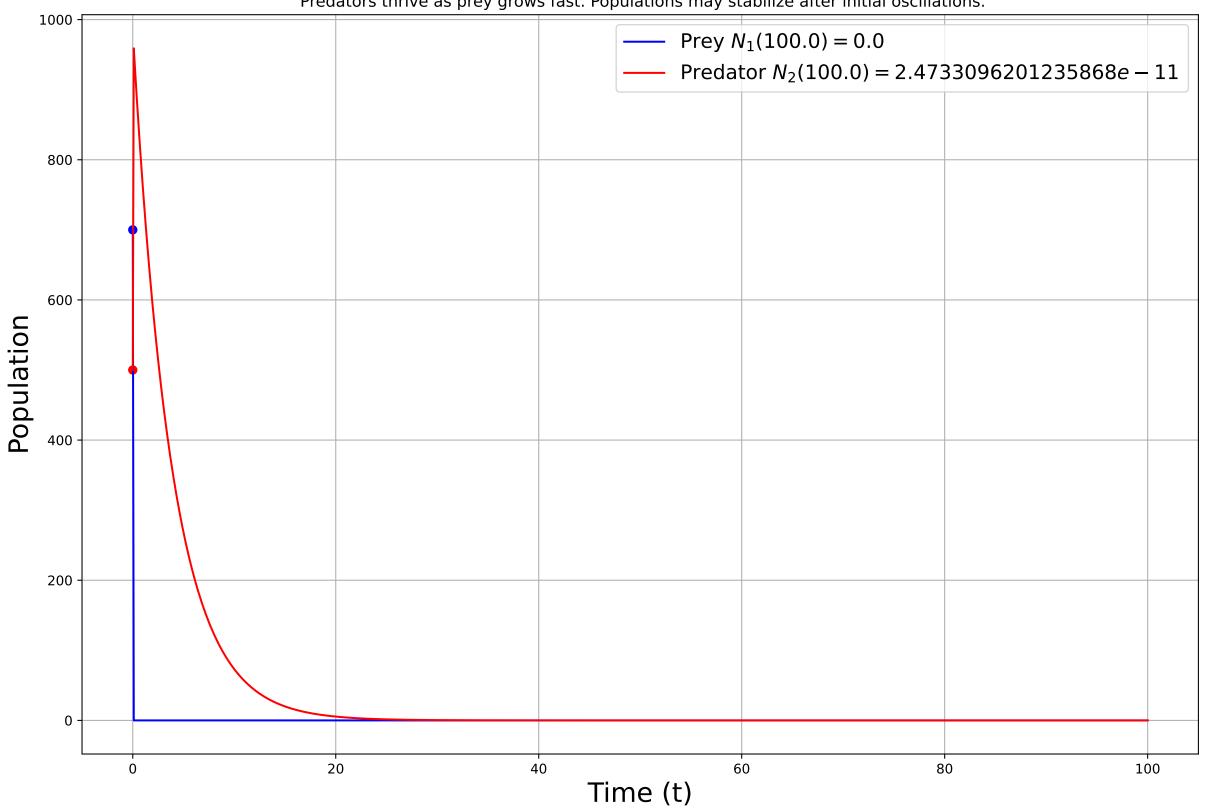
Simulation 6  $\alpha=1.07, \beta=0.6, \delta=0.32, \gamma=0.79, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Balanced oscillations as prey and predator populations stabilize over time.



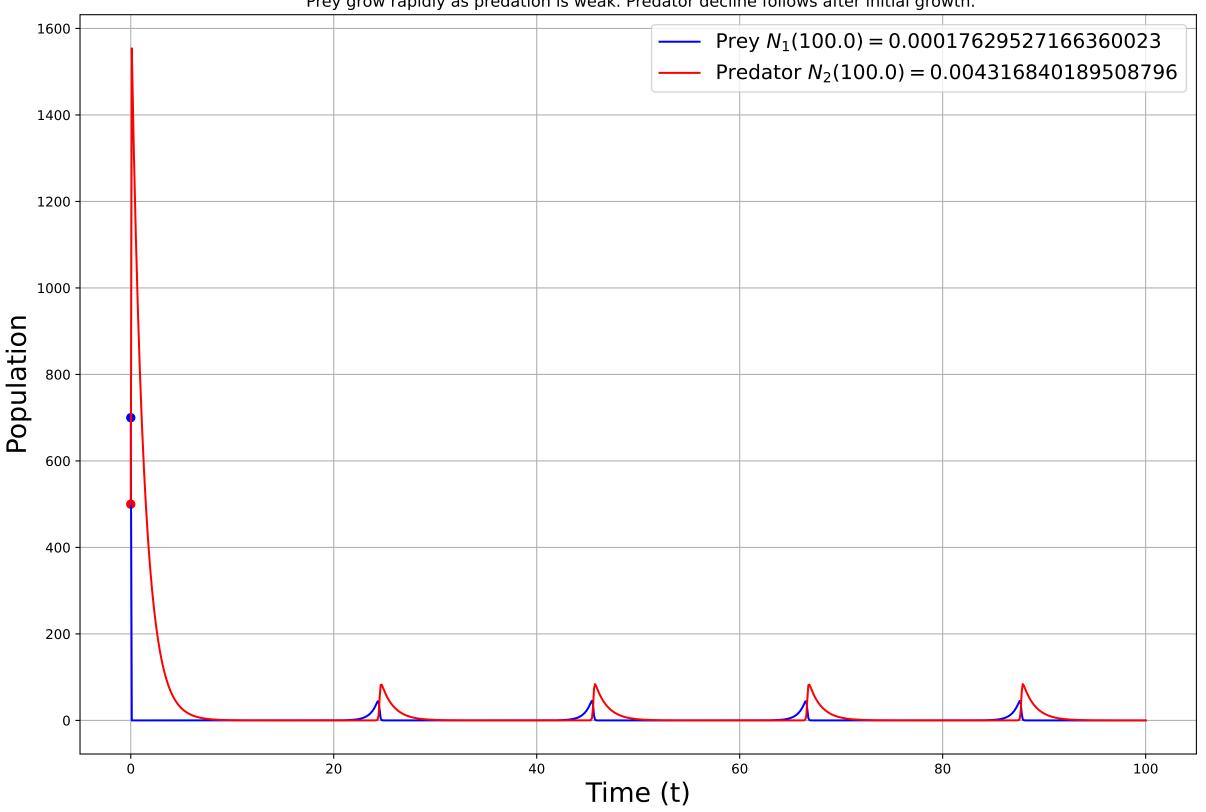
Simulation 7  $\alpha=1.28, \beta=0.96, \delta=0.32, \gamma=0.32, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Predators thrive with strong growth, potentially driving prey numbers down.



Simulation 8  $\alpha=1.84, \beta=0.61, \delta=0.42, \gamma=0.26, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Predators thrive as prey grows fast. Populations may stabilize after initial oscillations.



Simulation 9  $\alpha=1.44, \beta=0.25, \delta=0.42, \gamma=0.82, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Prey grow rapidly as predation is weak. Predator decline follows after initial growth.



Simulation 10  $\alpha=1.69, \beta=0.23, \delta=0.12, \gamma=0.97, N_1(0)=500, N_2(0)=700$  Predators face extinction as weak predation and reproduction favor prey dominance.

