

# The Ecological Effects of Trait Variation in a $u$ -Predator, $v$ -Prey System

Sam Fleischer, Pablo Chavarria

March 14, 2015

## Advisors

- Dr. Jing Li  
Assistant Professor, CSU Northridge  
Department of Mathematics
- Dr. Casey terHorst  
Assistant Professor, CSU Northridge  
Biology Department

## Funding

- National Science Foundation  
Pacific Math Alliance  
Preparing Undergraduates through Mentoring towards PhDs  
(PUMP)

## Observations

- Predator/Prey interactions are prevalent in nature
  - Crab vs. gastropod
  - Protist vs. bacteria
- There is trait variation within species
  - Thickness of plant cuticula
  - Strength of gastropod shell
- Incorporating trait variation provides richer dynamics than classical Lotka-Volterra models

# Classical Lotka-Volterra Model



$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N(r - \alpha M)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M(e\alpha N - d)$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density

## Parameters

- $\alpha \equiv$  Attack rate
- $r \equiv$  Prey birth rate
- $e \equiv$  Efficiency
- $d \equiv$  Predator death rate

# Classical Lotka-Volterra Model



$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N(r - \alpha M)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M(e\alpha N - d)$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density

## Parameters

- $\alpha \equiv$  Attack rate ← *No variation!*
- $r \equiv$  Prey birth rate
- $e \equiv$  Efficiency
- $d \equiv$  Predator death rate

# Schreiber, Bürger, and Bolnick's Extension

$$a(m) = \alpha \exp \left[ -\frac{(m - \theta)^2}{2\tau^2} \right]$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $m \equiv$  Predator Character (Trait Value)

## Parameters

- $\alpha \equiv$  Maximum attack rate
- $\theta \equiv$  Optimal trait value
- $\tau \equiv$  Specialization Constant

# Schreiber, Bürger, and Bolnick's Extension

$$a(m) = \alpha \exp \left[ -\frac{(m - \theta)^2}{2\tau^2} \right]$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- **No Prey Character**
- $m \equiv$  Predator Character (Trait Value)

## Parameters

- $\alpha \equiv$  Maximum attack rate
- $\theta \equiv$  Optimal trait value  $\leftarrow$  **No variation!**
- $\tau \equiv$  Specialization Constant

# Our Extension

$$a(m, n) = \alpha \exp \left[ -\frac{(m - n - \theta)^2}{2\tau^2} \right]$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $n \equiv$  Prey Character (Trait Value)
- $m \equiv$  Predator Character (Trait Value)

## Parameters

- $\alpha \equiv$  Maximum attack rate
- $\theta \equiv$  Optimal trait *difference*
- $\tau \equiv$  Specialization Constant



## Distribution Assumptions

- Trait values are **normally distributed** over the populations

$$p(n, \bar{n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\beta^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(n - \bar{n})^2}{2\beta^2} \right]$$

$$p(m, \bar{m}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(m - \bar{m})^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $\bar{n} \equiv$  Mean Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $\bar{m} \equiv$  Mean Predator Character

## Parameters

- $\beta^2 \equiv$  Prey Trait Variance
- $\sigma^2 \equiv$  Predator Trait Variance

## Average Attack Rate

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{a}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a(m, n) \cdot p(m, \bar{m}) \cdot p(n, \bar{n}) dm dn \\ &= \frac{\alpha \tau}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(\bar{m} - \bar{n} - \theta)^2}{2(\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2)} \right]\end{aligned}$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $\bar{n} \equiv$  Mean Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $\bar{m} \equiv$  Mean Predator Character

## Parameters

- $\beta^2 \equiv$  Prey Trait Variance
- $\sigma^2 \equiv$  Predator Trait Variance
- $\alpha \equiv$  Maximum attack rate
- $\theta \equiv$  Optimal trait difference
- $\tau \equiv$  Specialization Constant

## Fitness Assumptions

- Prey experiences **logistic growth** in absence of predator
- Predator experiences **exponential decay** in absence of prey

$$Y(m, n, M, N) = r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - Ma(m, n)$$

$$W(m, n, N) = eNa(m, n) - d$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $n \equiv$  Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $m \equiv$  Predator Character

## Parameters

- $r \equiv$  Intrinsic Prey Growth Rate
- $K \equiv$  Prey Carrying Capacity
- $d \equiv$  Predator Death Rate
- $e \equiv$  Efficiency

## Average Fitness

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Y}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, M, N) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(m, n, M, N) \cdot p(m, \bar{m}) \cdot p(n, \bar{n}) dm dn \\ &= r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - M \bar{a}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, N) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(m, n, N) \cdot p(m, \bar{m}) \cdot p(n, \bar{n}) dm dn \\ &= eN \bar{a}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}) - d\end{aligned}$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $\bar{n} \equiv$  Mean Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $\bar{m} \equiv$  Mean Predator Character

## Parameters

- $r \equiv$  Intrinsic Prey Growth Rate
- $K \equiv$  Prey Carrying Capacity
- $d \equiv$  Predator Death Rate

## Ecological Components

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \overline{Y}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}, M, N) = N \left[ r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - M \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}) \right]$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \overline{W}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}, N) = M [eN \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}) - d]$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $\overline{n} \equiv$  Mean Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $\overline{m} \equiv$  Mean Predator Character

## Parameters

- $r \equiv$  Intrinsic Prey Growth Rate
- $K \equiv$  Prey Carrying Capacity
- $d \equiv$  Predator Death Rate
- $e \equiv$  Efficiency

## Evolutionary Components

- The evolution of the mean character is always in the direction which increases the mean fitness in the population.

$$\frac{d\bar{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}}{\partial \bar{n}} = \beta_G^2 \frac{M(\theta + \bar{n} - \bar{m})}{\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2} \bar{a}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{eN(\theta + \bar{n} - \bar{m})}{\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2} \bar{a}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})$$

## Variables

- $N \equiv$  Prey Density
- $\bar{n} \equiv$  Mean Prey Character
- $M \equiv$  Predator Density
- $\bar{m} \equiv$  Mean Predator Character

## Parameters

- $\beta_G^2 \equiv$  Prey genetic variance
- $\sigma_G^2 \equiv$  Predator genetic variance

# The Complete $1 \times 1$ Model (One Predator Species, One Prey Species)

## Ecological Components

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \overline{Y}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}, M, N) = N \left[ r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - M \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}) \right]$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \overline{W}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}, N) = M [eN \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n}) - d]$$

## Evolutionary Components

$$\frac{d\overline{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \overline{Y}}{\partial \overline{n}} = \beta_G^2 \frac{M(\theta + \overline{n} - \overline{m})}{\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2} \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n})$$

$$\frac{d\overline{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \overline{W}}{\partial \overline{m}} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{eN(\theta + \overline{n} - \overline{m})}{\sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2} \overline{a}(\overline{m}, \overline{n})$$

## Prey Fitness

$$Y(m, n, M, N) = r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - Ma(m, n)$$

## Predator Fitness

$$W(m, n, N) = eNa(m, n) - d$$



## Prey Fitness

$$Y(m, n, M, N) = r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - Ma(m, n)$$

↓

$$Y_j([m_i]_{i=1}^u, n_j, [M_i]_{i=1}^u, N_j) = r_j \left( 1 - \frac{N_j}{K_j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^u M_i a_{ij}(m_i, n_j)$$

## Predator Fitness

$$W(m, n, N) = eNa(m, n) - d$$

## Notation

$$[x_i]_{i=1}^u = x_1, \dots, x_u$$

## Prey Fitness

$$Y(m, n, M, N) = r \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - Ma(m, n)$$

↓

$$Y_j([m_i]_{i=1}^u, n_j, [M_i]_{i=1}^u, N_j) = r_j \left( 1 - \frac{N_j}{K_j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^u M_i a_{ij}(m_i, n_j)$$

## Predator Fitness

$$W(m, n, N) = eNa(m, n) - d$$

↓

$$W_i(m_i, [n_j]_{j=1}^v, [N_j]_{j=1}^v) = \sum_{j=1}^v \left[ e_{ij} N_j a_{ij}(m_i, n_j) \right] - d_i$$

## Notation

$$[x_i]_{i=1}^u = x_1, \dots, x_u$$

## Average Fitness

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{Y}_j([\overline{m}_i]_{i=1}^u, \overline{n}_j, [M_i]_{i=1}^u, N_j) \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{u+1}} Y_j \cdot \prod_{i=1}^u \left[ p_i(m_i, \overline{m}_i) \right] \cdot p(n, \overline{n}) \prod_{i=1}^u \left[ dm_i \right] dn_j \\
 &= r_j \left( 1 - \frac{N_j}{K_j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^u M_i \overline{a}_{ij}(\overline{m}_i, \overline{n}_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{W}_i(\overline{m}_i, [\overline{n}_j]_{j=1}^v, [N_j]_{j=1}^v) \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{u+1}} W_i \cdot p_i(m_i, \overline{m}_i) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^v \left[ p(n_j, \overline{n}_j) \right] dm_i \prod_{j=1}^v \left[ dn_j \right] \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^v \left[ e_{ij} N_j \overline{a}_{ij}(\overline{m}_i, \overline{n}_j) \right] - d_i
 \end{aligned}$$

# The Complete $u \times v$ Model ( $u$ Predator Species, $v$ Prey Species)

## Ecological Components

$$\frac{dN_j}{dt} = N_j \overline{Y}_j = N_j \left[ r_j \left( 1 - \frac{N_j}{K_j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^u M_i \bar{a}_{ij}(\bar{m}_i, \bar{n}_j) \right]$$

$$\frac{dM_i}{dt} = M_i \overline{W}_i = M_i \left[ \sum_{j=1}^v \left[ e_{ij} N_j \bar{a}_{ij}(\bar{m}_i, \bar{n}_j) \right] - d_i \right]$$

## Evolutionary Components

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_j}{dt} = \beta_{Gj}^2 \frac{\partial \overline{Y}_j}{\partial \bar{n}_j} = \beta_{Gj}^2 \sum_{i=1}^u \left[ \frac{M_i (\theta_{ij} + \bar{n}_j - \bar{m}_i)}{\sigma_i^2 + \beta_j^2 + \tau_{ij}^2} \bar{a}_{ij}(\bar{m}_i, \bar{n}_j) \right]$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}_i}{dt} = \sigma_{Gi}^2 \frac{\partial \overline{W}_i}{\partial \bar{m}_i} = \sigma_{Gi}^2 \sum_{j=1}^v \left[ \frac{e_{ij} N_j (\theta_{ij} + \bar{n}_j - \bar{m}_i)}{\sigma_i^2 + \beta_j^2 + \tau_{ij}^2} \bar{a}_{ij}(\bar{m}_i, \bar{n}_j) \right]$$

# Equilibria - 1 × 1

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \bar{Y}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, M, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}}{\partial \bar{n}}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

## Extinction

$$(N^*, M^*, \bar{n}^*, \bar{m}^*) = (0, 0, \_, \_)$$

## Exclusion

$$(N^*, M^*, \bar{n}^*, \bar{m}^*) = (K, 0, \_, \_)$$









# Equilibria - 1 × 1

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \bar{Y}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, M, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}}{\partial \bar{n}}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

## Coexistence

$$(N^*, M^*, \bar{n}^*, \bar{m}^*) = \left( \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{e\alpha\tau}, \frac{r\sqrt{A}}{\alpha\tau} \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{Ke\alpha\tau} \right), \mu^*, \mu^* - \theta \right)$$

where  $A = \sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2$  and  $\mu^*$  is an arbitrary value.

# Equilibria - 1 × 1

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \bar{Y}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, M, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}}{\partial \bar{n}}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

**Coexistence** *Stable under certain conditions*

$$(N^*, M^*, \bar{n}^*, \bar{m}^*) = \left( \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{e\alpha\tau}, \frac{r\sqrt{A}}{\alpha\tau} \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{Ke\alpha\tau} \right), \mu^*, \mu^* - \theta \right)$$

where  $A = \sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2$  and  $\mu^*$  is an arbitrary value.

# Equilibria - 1 × 1

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = N \cdot \bar{Y}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, M, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}}{dt} = \beta_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}}{\partial \bar{n}}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, N)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

**Coexistence** *Stable under certain conditions*

$$(N^*, M^*, \bar{n}^*, \bar{m}^*) = \left( \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{e\alpha\tau}, \frac{r\sqrt{A}}{\alpha\tau} \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{Ke\alpha\tau} \right), \mu^*, \mu^* - \theta \right)$$

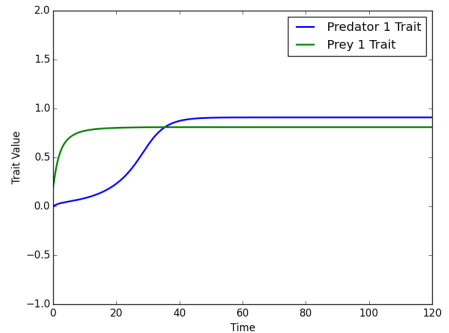
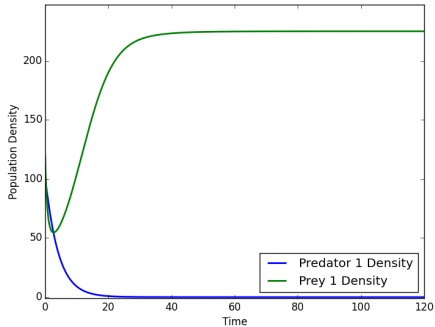
where  $A = \sigma^2 + \beta^2 + \tau^2$  and  $\mu^*$  is an arbitrary value.

**Necessary Condition for Stable Coexistence:**

- $d\sigma_G^2 > r\beta_G^2 \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A}}{Ke\alpha\tau} \right)$

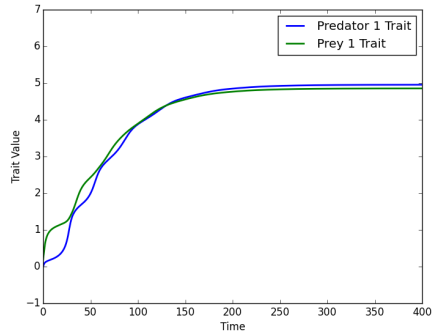
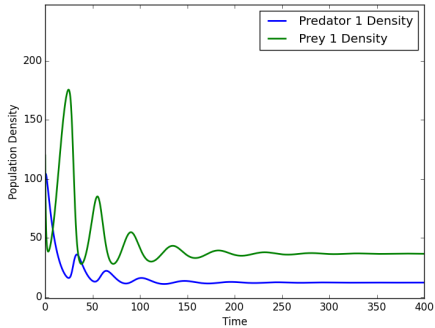
# Figures - $1 \times 1$

## Exclusion



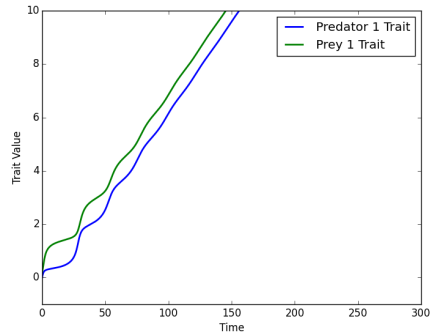
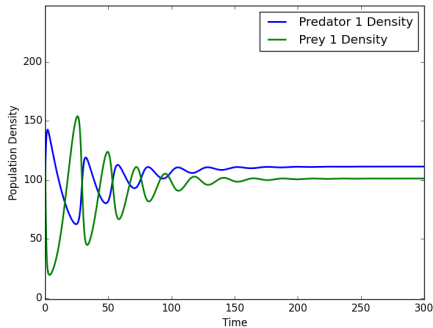
# Figures - 1 × 1

## Stable Coexistence



# Figures - $1 \times 1$

## Unstable Coexistence



# Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

# Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

## Extinction

$$(N_1^*, N_2^*, M^*, \bar{n}_1^*, \bar{n}_2^*, \bar{m}^*) = (0, 0, 0, \_, \_, \_)$$



# Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

**Extinction** *Unstable*

$$(N_1^*, N_2^*, M^*, \bar{n}_1^*, \bar{n}_2^*, \bar{m}^*) = (0, 0, 0, \_, \_, \_)$$





# Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

## Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

### Generalist Becomes Specialist

$$(N_1^*, N_2^*, M^*, \bar{n}_1^*, \bar{n}_2^*, \bar{m}^*)$$

$$= \left( \frac{d\sqrt{A_1}}{e_1\alpha_1\tau_1}, K_2, \frac{r_1\sqrt{A_1}}{\alpha_1\tau_1} \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A_1}}{K_1e_1\alpha_1\tau_1} \right), \mu_1^*, \mu_2^*, \mu_1^* - \theta_1 \right)$$

where  $A_1 = \sigma^2 + \beta_1^2 + \tau_1^2$ ,  $\mu_1^*$  is an arbitrary value, and  $\mu_2^*$  is sufficiently far from  $\mu_1^* - \theta_1$ .

## Equilibria - 1 × 2

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1 \cdot \bar{Y}_1(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, M, N_1)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_1}{dt} = \beta_{G1}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_1}{\partial \bar{n}_1}$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 \cdot \bar{Y}_2(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_2, M, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{n}_2}{dt} = \beta_{G2}^2 \frac{\partial \bar{Y}_2}{\partial \bar{n}_2}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = M \cdot \bar{W}(\bar{m}, \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{m}}{dt} = \sigma_G^2 \frac{\partial \bar{W}}{\partial \bar{m}}$$

**Generalist Becomes Specialist** *Stable under certain conditions???*

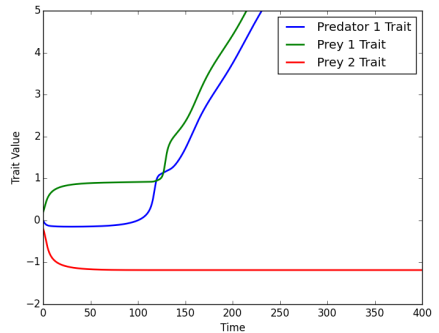
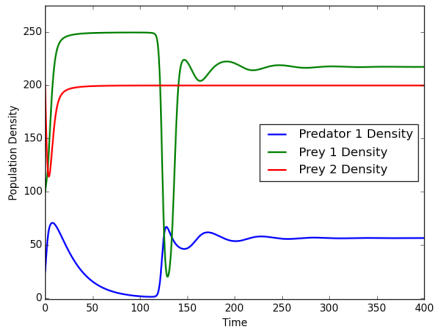
$$(N_1^*, N_2^*, M^*, \bar{n}_1^*, \bar{n}_2^*, \bar{m}^*)$$

$$= \left( \frac{d\sqrt{A_1}}{e_1\alpha_1\tau_1}, K_2, \frac{r_1\sqrt{A_1}}{\alpha_1\tau_1} \left( 1 - \frac{d\sqrt{A_1}}{K_1e_1\alpha_1\tau_1} \right), \mu_1^*, \mu_2^*, \mu_1^* - \theta_1 \right)$$

where  $A_1 = \sigma^2 + \beta_1^2 + \tau_1^2$ ,  $\mu_1^*$  is an arbitrary value, and  $\mu_2^*$  is sufficiently far from  $\mu_1^* - \theta_1$ .

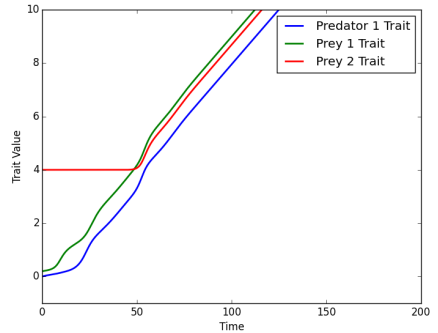
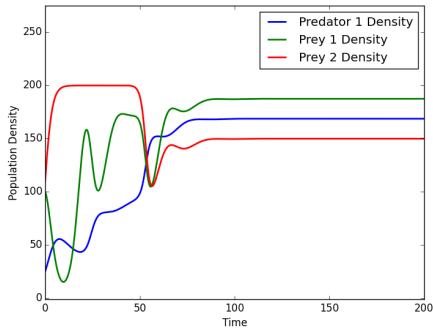
# Figures - 1 × 2

## Generalist Becomes Specialist



# Figures - 1 × 2

## Unstable Coexistence





- Two Predators competing for One Prey
- One Specialist Predator Competing with One Generalist Predator for Two Prey Species
- Two Specialist Predators Competing with One Generalist Predator for Two Prey Species
- Further Analysis of the General  $u \times v$  Model
- Intra-Guild Predation
- Adding Evolutionary Cost to Prey
- Adding Evolutionary Cost to Predator

# Thank You!

- Pacific Coast Undergraduate Math Conference
- Dr. Alissa Crans, Dr. Karrolyne Fogel, Dr. Kendra Killpatrick, Dr. John Rock, and all other PCUMC Organizers
- National Science Foundation
- Mathematical Association of America and all other PCUMC sponsors
- Cal Lutheran University and all other PCUMC university supporters
- Dr. Helena Noronha
- Pacific Math Alliance PUMP Undergraduate Research Groups
- California State University, Northridge
- Dr. Jing Li and Dr. Casey terHorst

# Questions?