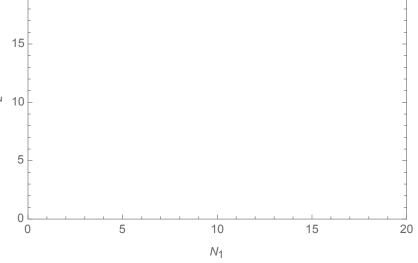
Name\_\_\_\_\_

Section

CLEARLY **Draw and Label** the isoclines and corresponding vector field for the following systems. **Label** where the isoclines intersect the x- and y-axes. (use a ruler and make sure the isoclines intersect with the axis at the correct places!)

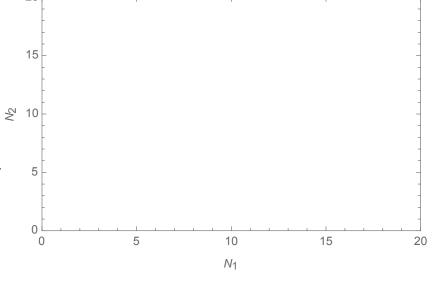
1)  $\frac{dN_1}{dt} = 2N_1 \left(1 - \frac{N_1 + 0.5N_2}{10}\right)^{-15}$   $\frac{dN_2}{dt} = 2N_2 \left(1 - \frac{N_2 + 5N_1}{10}\right)^{-20}$  If a population starts at N<sub>1</sub> = 2, N<sub>2</sub> = 3,

where will it end up? Draw the trajectory.



2)  $\frac{dN_1}{dt} = 2N_1 \left( 1 - \frac{N_1 + 0.5N_2}{10} \right)$   $\frac{dN_2}{dt} = 2N_2 \left( 1 - \frac{N_2 + \frac{2}{3}N_1}{10} \right)$ 

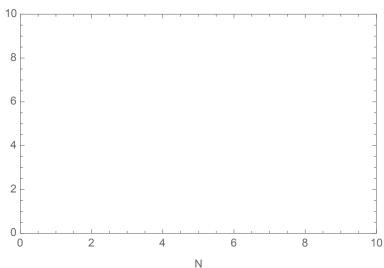
If a population starts at  $N_1 = 10$ ,  $N_2 = 5$ , where will it end up? Draw the trajectory.



3) Assuming the growth rate of N is 2, the attack rate = 0.5, the conversion efficiency is 0.1, and the mortality rate is 0.2...

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 2N - 0.5NP$$
 
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.1 * 0.5 * NP - 0.2P$$

If a population starts at N=2, P=2, where will it end up? Draw the trajectory.



4) Given the following dynamics for a disease in a population.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= -\beta \frac{IS}{N} \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta \frac{IS}{N} - \gamma I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I \end{aligned}$$

Assuming:  $\beta$  = 0.5 and  $\gamma$  = 2, calculate R<sub>0</sub>. What do you expect to occur?

Assuming:  $\beta = 0.8$  and  $\gamma = 0.5$ , calculate R<sub>0</sub>. What do you expect to occur?