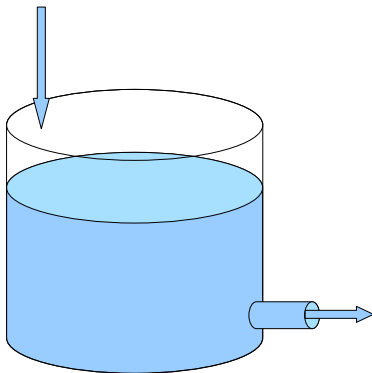


Exercise 1

We have the following setup: a tank contains initially, at time $t = 0$, 500 litres of water. There is an inflow, at the rate of r_{in} litres per minute, and an outflow at the rate of r_{out} litres per minute. Before the experiment starts, the tank contains a concentration of salt of C_0 . At the start of the experiment, liquid starts flowing into the tank, and the contents of the tank start flowing out.



Exercise 1 (cont.)

- 1.a.** Write a differential equation for the variation of the volume $V(t)$ of liquid in the tank at time t .
- 1.b.** Find the expression of $V(t)$, the volume of liquid in the tank at time t .
- 1.c.** Assume that $r_{in} = 10$ litres per minute. What is the value of r_{out} , if after 1 hour, there remains exactly 100 litres of liquid in the tank.

Exercise 1 (cont.)

1.d. Assume now that $r_{in} = r_{out}$, so that the amount of liquid remains constant in the tank. Denote $r(t)$ this rate of in/out-flow, which we assume can vary with time. The inflow contains a concentration S_0 of salt. Assuming that the tank is well stirred, so that the concentration of salt is uniform in the tank, write a differential equation for the concentration $C(t)$ of salt in the tank at time t .

1.e. The general solution to the linear equation $x' + p(t)x = q(t)$ is given by

$$x(t) = e^{-\int p(t)dt} \left(\int e^{\int p(t)dt} q(s)ds + K \right), \quad K \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Using this, solve the differential equation you found in **1.d**, with the initial condition $C(0) = C_0$.

Exercise 2

2. Consider the difference equation

$$x_{t+1} = \frac{ax_t}{b + x_t}, \quad (1)$$

with $a, b > 0$ and $x_0 \geq 0$.

2.a. Show that for $x_0 \geq 0$, $x_t \geq 0$ for all t .

2.b. Find the fixed points of (1).

2.c. Study the relevance (nonnegativity) and stability of these fixed points, as a function of the (relative) values of a and b .

2.d. Summarize your findings of **2.c** in a diagram having a on the x -axis (assuming a fixed value of b), and the value of the fixed points on the y -axis, as shown in Figure 1. Indicate an attracting equilibrium by a thick line, a repelling one by a dashed line.

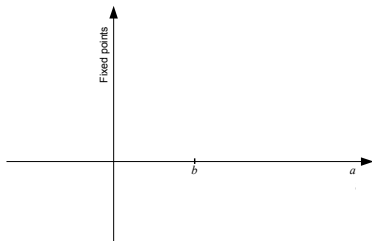


Figure: Setup of the bifurcation diagram for exercise **2.d**.

2.e. Can (1) have period 2 points other than its fixed points?

Exercise 3

Consider the following model for hares and fox, where $H(t)$ and $F(t)$ are the numbers of hares and fox at time t , respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}H' &= (b_H - d_H)H - \pi HF \\F' &= \sigma \pi HF - d_F F.\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

The parameters are b_H , birth rate of hares, d_H , death rate of hares, d_F , death rate of fox, π , the predation rate, and σ , the conversion coefficient. We assume that $b_H, d_H, d_F > 0$, while $\pi \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$. System (2) is considered together with initial conditions $(H(0), F(0)) = (H_0, F_0)$, with $H_0, F_0 > 0$.

3.a. Suppose that there is no predation, i.e., $\pi = 0$. Solve system (2), and discuss the behavior of its solutions as a function of the relative values of b_H and d_H .

3.b. Suppose now that $\pi > 0$ and $\sigma > 0$. Draw the nullclines of (2); show the direction field in each region of \mathbb{R}_+^2 hence delimited; identify the equilibria.

3.c. Discuss the relevance (nonnegativity) and local stability of the equilibria, as a function of the relative values of b_H , d_H and d_F , in the $\pi, \sigma > 0$ case.