

Consider model with positive dilution rate  $D$  and positive input nutrient concentration  $S^0$ . Denote the nutrient, cooperator and cheater by  $S$ ,  $X_1$ , and  $X_2$  respectively. The cooperator ostracizes the cheater at positive rate  $\sigma$ . Parameters  $q_1, q_2(\sigma) \in [0, 1)$  represent the fractions of nutrient uptake that are used for public good production and cost of ostracism. Thus the remaining fraction  $(1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))$  is assumed positive and goes towards growth of the population. The per capita uptake rates of cooperator and cheater are assumed to be the same given by  $\frac{F(S, E)}{\gamma}$ , where  $\gamma$  is the yield constant in the conversion of nutrient to new biomass.  $\eta_E$  denote the efficiency of the conversion of nutrient to the public good. This leads to the following model:

$$\dot{S} = D(S^0 - S) - \frac{1}{\gamma}F(S, E)(X_1 + X_2) \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{E} = \eta_E q_1 X_1 F(S, E) - DE \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{X}_1 = X_1((1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))F(S, E) - D) \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{X}_2 = X_2(F(S, E) - D - X_1\sigma) \quad (4)$$

**N1:** assume the per capita uptake rate function  $F(S, E)$  is non-negative and twice continuously differentiable and satisfies the following assumptions:

$$F(0, E) = F(S, 0) = 0,$$

$$F(S, E) > 0 \text{ when } S > 0 \text{ and } E > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial S}(S, E) > 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial F}{\partial E}(S, E) > 0 \text{ when } S > 0 \text{ and } E > 0.$$

These assumptions imply there is no nutrient uptake when nutrient or public good are absent, that there is nutrient uptake when both are present,

and that with increased levels of nutrient or public good there is also an increase in uptake rates.

**N2:** assume the ostracism rate is non-negative,  $\sigma \geq 0$ , and that the cost of ostracism function  $q_2(\sigma) \in [0, 1]$  is non-decreasing, that is, either constant or monotonically increasing. Additionally assume that it satisfies  $q_2(0) = 0$ .

These assumptions imply that there is a cost to ostracize only when the ostracism rate is positive, that is, only when ostracism is occurring. Additionally, that the cost to ostracize cheaters can not decrease with an increase in ostracism rate.

We can then scale out the conversion factors  $\gamma, \eta_E, \eta_T$  by setting  $s = S, e = \frac{E}{\eta_E \gamma}, s^0 = S^0, x_i = \frac{x_i}{\gamma}, d = D, f(s, e) = F(s, \eta_E \gamma e)$ .

This leads to the scaled system:

$$\dot{s} = d(s^0 - s) - (x_1 + x_2)f(s, e) \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{e} = q_1 x_1 f(s, e) - d e \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1((1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))f(s, e) - d) \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_2(f(s, e) - d - x_1 \sigma) \quad (8)$$

Note that  $f(s, e) \geq 0 \forall s \geq 0, e \geq 0$ . Additionally,  $f(0, e) = f(s, 0) = 0 \forall s \geq 0, e \geq 0$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \geq 0$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial e} \geq 0$ .

This model is well-posed in the following sense that (5)-(8) is dissipative.

let  $m = s + e + x_1 + x_2$ , then

$$\dot{m} = d(s^0 - m) - q_2(\sigma)x_1 f(s, e) - x_1 x_2 \sigma \leq d(s^0 - m),$$

and hence  $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \sup m(\tau) \leq s^0$ , implying that (5)-(8) is dissipative.

First consider the case where  $x_2 = 0$ , that is, cheaters are not present. Then (5)-(8) is transformed into the restricted system:

$$\dot{s} = d(s^0 - s) - x_1 f(s, e) \quad (9)$$

$$\dot{e} = q_1 x_1 f(s, e) - de \quad (10)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1((1 - q_1)f(s, e) - d) \quad (11)$$

Transforming the state of the system from  $(s, e, x_1, x_2)$  to  $(m, z_1, x_1, x_2)$  where

$$m = s + e + x_1, \text{ and } z_1 = (1 - q_1)e - q_1 x_1,$$

the system is then transformed into:

$$\dot{m} = d(s^0 - m) \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -dz \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1((1 - q_1)f(m - x_1 - \frac{z_1 + q_1 x_1}{1 - q_1}, \frac{z_1 + q_1 x_1}{1 - q_1}) - d), \quad (14)$$

as  $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $z_1(\tau) \rightarrow 0$  and  $m(\tau) \rightarrow s^0$ . The resulting scalar limiting system, obtained by setting  $m = s^0$  and  $z = 0$  is given by:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1((1 - q_1)f(s^0 - \frac{x_1}{1 - q_1}, \frac{q_1 x_1}{1 - q_1}) - d) \quad (15)$$

Now we consider the case where cheaters are present in the full scaled system (5)-(8). Transforming the state of the system from  $(s, e, x_1, x_2)$  to  $(s, z_2, x_1, x_2)$  where

$$z_2 = (1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))e - q_1x_1,$$

we see that the system is transformed into

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{s} &= d(s^0 - s) - (x_1 + x_2)f(s, \frac{z_2 + q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) \\ \dot{z}_2 &= -dz \\ \dot{x}_1 &= x_1((1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))f(s, \frac{z_2 + q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) - d) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_2(f(s, \frac{z_2 + q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) - d - x_1\sigma)\end{aligned}$$

as  $\tau \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $z(\tau) \rightarrow 0$ . Thus we let  $z_2 = 0$  to obtain the scalar limiting system:

$$\dot{s} = d(s^0 - s) - (x_1 + x_2)f(s, \frac{q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1((1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma))f(s, \frac{q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) - d) \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_2(f(s, \frac{q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) - d - x_1\sigma) \quad (18)$$

To find the steady states we set  $f(s, \frac{q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) = d + x_1\sigma = \frac{d}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}$ . This gives us  $x_1^* = \frac{d}{\sigma} \frac{q_1 + q_2}{1 - q_1 - q_2}$ .

Then inserting the found value of  $x_1^*$  and  $f(s, \frac{q_1x_1}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}) = \frac{d}{1 - q_1 - q_2}$  into  $\dot{s}$  we get:  $d(s^0 - s) - (x_1^* + x_2)\frac{d}{1 - q_1 - q_2} = 0 \Rightarrow s = s^0 - \frac{x_2 + x_1^*}{1 - q_1 - q_2}$ .

Thus, the steady states of this limiting system can be found by finding the solutions to the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(s, e) &= \frac{d}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)} \\
x_1 &= \frac{d}{\sigma} \left( \frac{q_1 + q_2(\sigma)}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)} \right) \\
s &= s^0 - \frac{x_2 + \frac{d}{\sigma} \left( \frac{q_1 + q_2}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)} \right)}{1 - q_1 - q_2(\sigma)}
\end{aligned}$$