

DSC-VI : Practical-09

Predator-Prey Model

1 Basic Lotka-Volterra Model

$x(t)$: Number of prey per unit area.

$y(t)$: Number of predators per unit area.

Initial condition: $x(0)=200$, $y(0)=80$.

The constant b_1, c_1, c_2, a_2 are all positive.

```
--> b1 : 1 . 0 $ a2 : 0 . 5 $ c1 : 0 . 01 $ c2 : 0 . 005 $
eqn1 : ' diff ( x , t ) = b1 · x - c1 · x · y ;
eqn2 : ' diff ( y , t ) = c2 · x · y - a2 · y ;
pts : rk ( [ rhs ( eqn1 ) , rhs ( eqn2 ) ] , [ x , y ] , [ 200 , 80 ] , [ t , 0 , 20 , . 1 ] ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
x_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 2 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
y_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 3 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
wxplot2d ( [ [ discrete , x_pts ] , [ discrete , y_pts ] ] ,
[ t , 0 , 20 ] , [ y , 0 , 250 ] ,
[ style , [ lines , 2 ] , [ lines , 4 ] ] ,
[ xlabel , "t (in years)" ] ,
[ ylabel , "Population density" ] ,
[ legend , "x(t): Preys" , "y(t): Predators" ] ) $
```

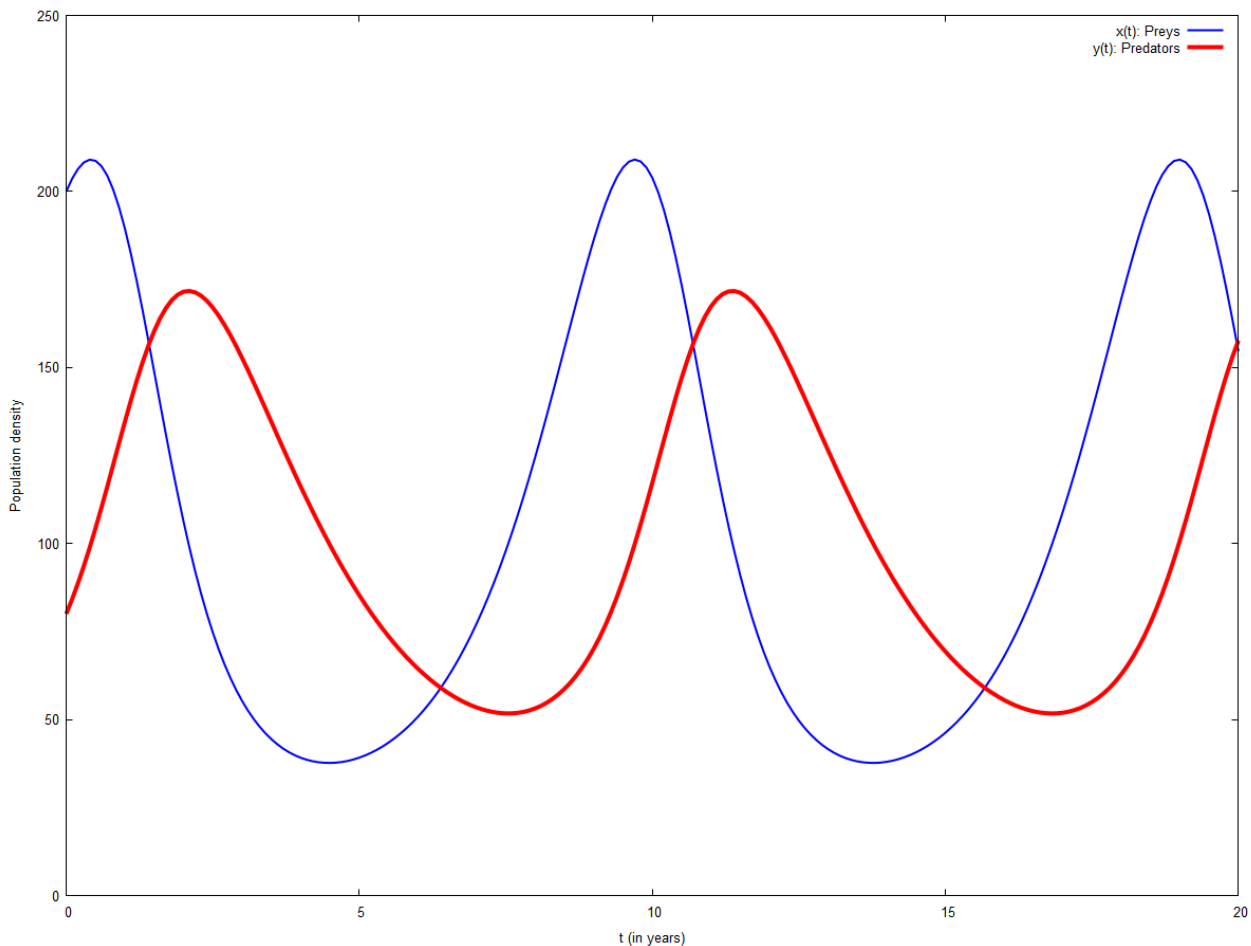
$$\frac{d}{dt}x = 1.0x - 0.01xy$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}y = 0.005xy - 0.5y$$

$[[0.0, 200.0, 80.0], [20.0, 154.5921330991444, 157.6845208218405], 201]$

$[[0.0, 200.0], [20.0, 154.5921330991444], 201]$

$[[0.0, 80.0], [20.0, 157.6845208218405], 201]$



2 Density-Dependent Growth

$x(t)$: Number of preys per unit area.

$y(t)$: Number of predators per unit area.

Initial conditions: $x(0)=120$, $y(0)=40$.

The constants b_1, c_1, c_2, a_2, K are all positive.

```
--> kill ( all ) $
b1 : 1.0 $ a2 : 0.5 $ c1 : 0.01 $ c2 : 0.005 $ K : 1000 $
eqn1 : 'diff ( x , t ) = b1 · x · ( 1 - x / K ) - c1 · x · y ;
eqn2 : 'diff ( y , t ) = c2 · x · y - a2 · y ;
pts : rk ( [ rhs ( eqn1 ) , rhs ( eqn2 ) ] , [ x , y ] , [ 120 , 40 ] , [ t , 0 , 40 , .1 ] ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
x_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 2 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
y_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 3 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
wxplot2d ( [ [ discrete , x_pts ] , [ discrete , y_pts ] ] ,
[ t , 0 , 40 ] , [ y , 0 , 250 ] ,
[ style , [ lines , 2 ] , [ lines , 4 ] ] ,
[ xlabel , "t (in years)" ] ,
[ ylabel , "Population density" ] ,
[ legend , "x(t): Preys" , "y(t): Predators" ] ) $
```

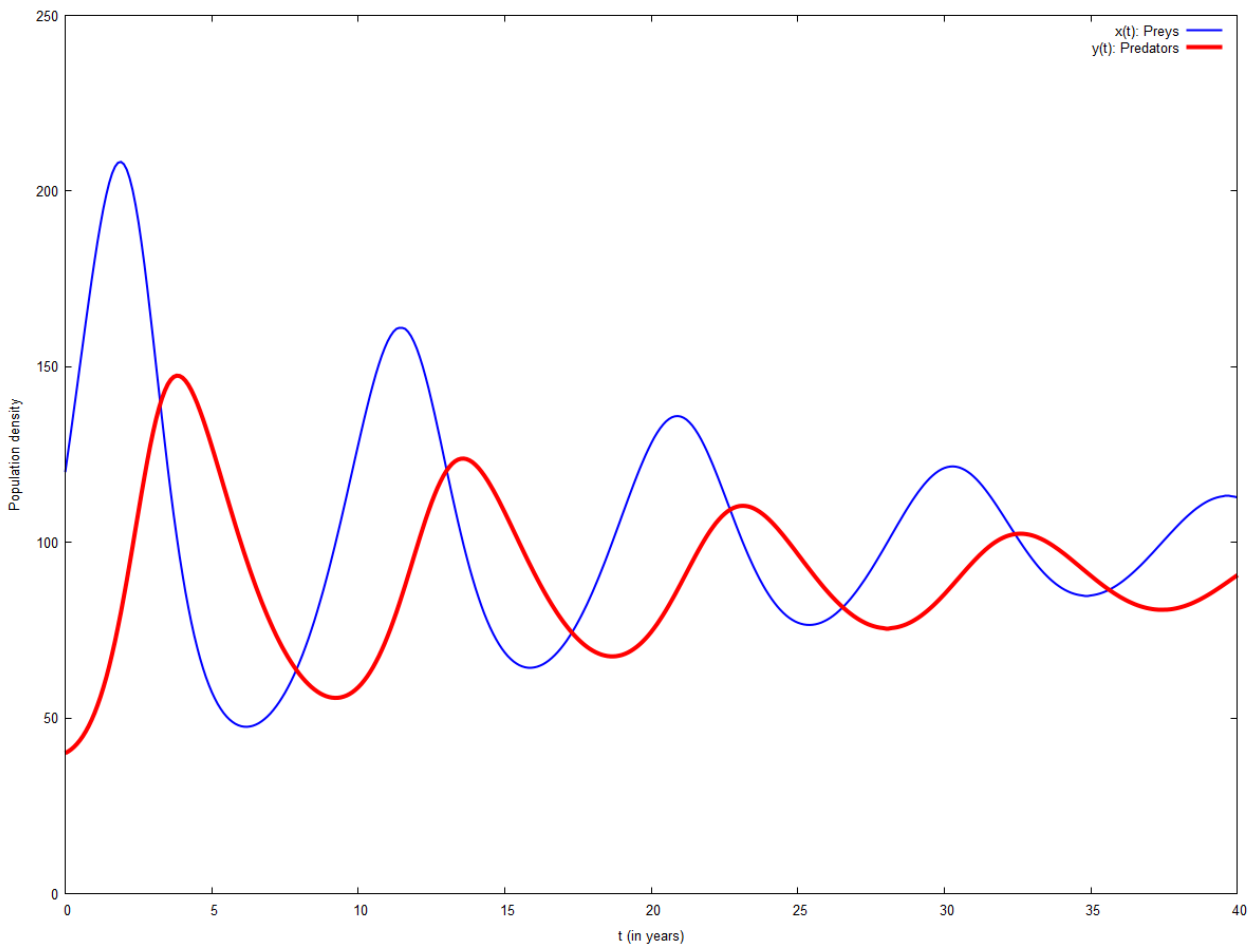
$$\frac{d}{dt}x = 1.0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{1000} \right) x - 0.01xy$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}y = 0.005xy - 0.5y$$

$[[0.0, 120.0, 40.0], [40.0, 112.8076936975965, 90.67006550194145], 401]$

$[[0.0, 120.0], [40.0, 112.8076936975965], 401]$

$[[0.0, 40.0], [40.0, 90.67006550194145], 401]$



3 Effect of DDT

$x(t)$: Number of preys per unit area.

$y(t)$: Number of predators per unit area.

Initial conditions: $x(0)=200$, $y(0)=80$.

The constants $b_1, c_1, c_2, a_2, p_1, p_2$ are all positive.

```
--> kill ( all ) $
b1 : 1 . 0 $ a2 : 0 . 5 $ c1 : 0 . 01 $ c2 : 0 . 005 $ p1 : 0 . 1 $ p2 : 0 . 1 $
eqn1 : ' diff ( x , t ) = b1 · x - c1 · x · y - p1 · x ;
eqn2 : ' diff ( y , t ) = c2 · x · y - a2 · y - p2 · y ;
pts : rk ( [ rhs ( eqn1 ) , rhs ( eqn2 ) ] , [ x , y ] , [ 200 , 80 ] , [ t , 0 , 20 , . 1 ] ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
x_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 2 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
y_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 3 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
wxplot2d ( [ [ discrete , x_pts ] , [ discrete , y_pts ] ] ,
[ t , 0 , 20 ] , [ y , 0 , 250 ] ,
[ style , [ lines , 2 ] , [ lines , 4 ] ] ,
[ xlabel , "t (in years)" ] ,
[ ylabel , "Population density" ] ,
[ legend , "x(t): Preys" , "y(t): Predators" ] ) $
```

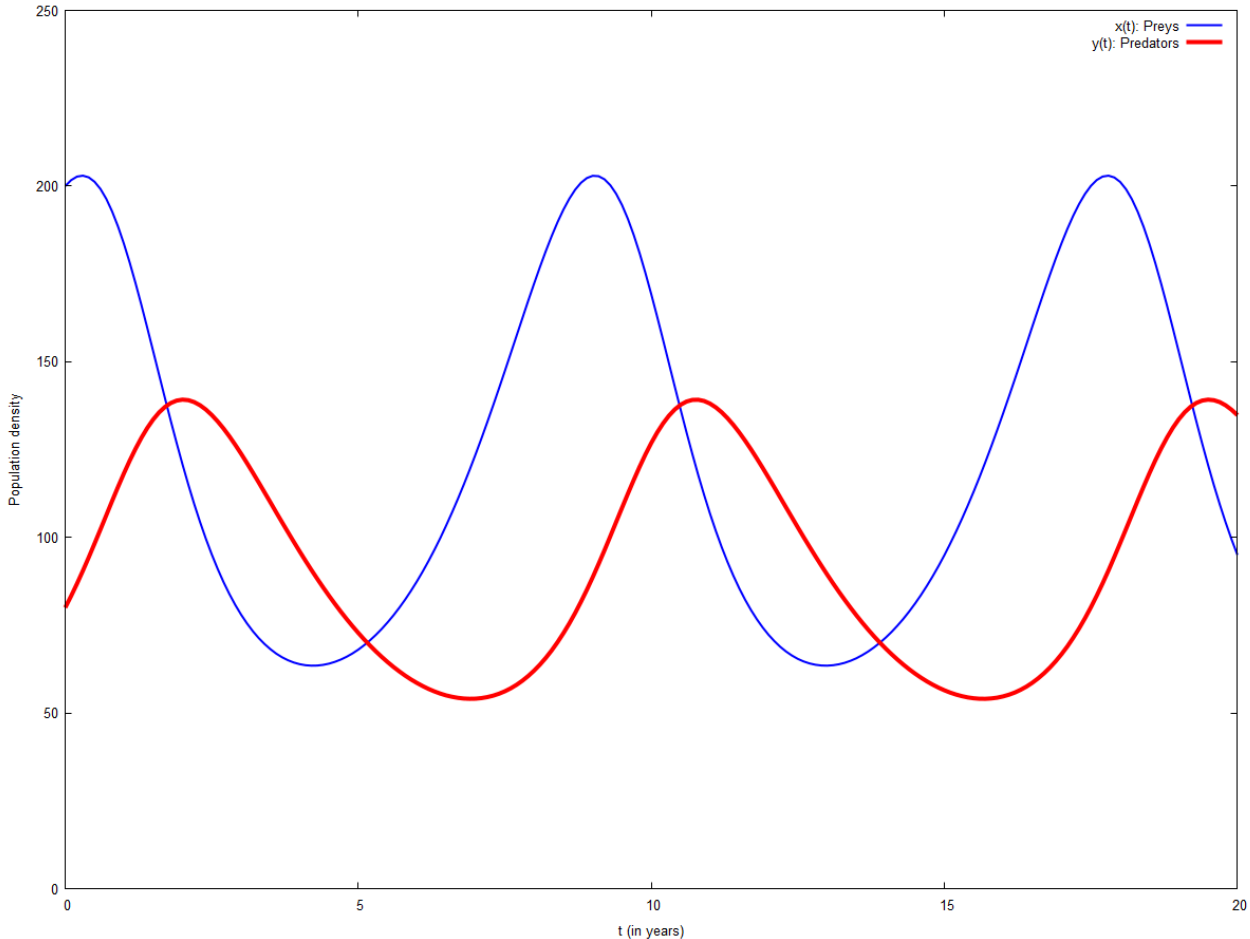
$$\frac{d}{dt}x = 0.9x - 0.01xy$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}y = 0.005xy - 0.6y$$

[[0.0, 200.0, 80.0], [20.0, 94.9961084048835, 134.7757919917374], 201]

[[0.0, 200.0], [20.0, 94.9961084048835], 201]

[[0.0, 80.0], [20.0, 134.7757919917374], 201]



4 Two Prey and One Predator

$x_1(t)$: Number of prey1 per unit area.

$x_2(t)$: Number of prey2 per unit area.

$y(t)$: Number of predators per unit area.

Initial condition: $x_1(0)=150$, $x_2(0)=130$, $y(0)=80$.

The constant $b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, a$ are all positive.

```
-- kill ( all ) $
> b1 : 1 . 32 $ b2 : 1 . 3 $ a : 0 . 5 $ c1 : 0 . 01 $ c2 : 0 . 01 $ c3 : 0 . 003 $ c4 : 0 . 004 $
eqn1 : ' diff ( x1 , t ) = b1 · x1 - c1 · x1 · y ;
eqn2 : ' diff ( x2 , t ) = b2 · x2 - c2 · x2 · y ;
eqn3 : ' diff ( y , t ) = c3 · x1 · y + c4 · x2 · y - a · y ;
pts : rk ( [ rhs ( eqn1 ) , rhs ( eqn2 ) , rhs ( eqn3 ) ] , [ x1 , x2 , y ] , [ 150 , 130 , 80 ] , [ t , 0 , 40 , . 1 ] )
$
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
x1_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 2 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
x2_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 3 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
[ % [ 1 ] , last ( % ) , length ( % ) ] ;
y_pts : makelist ( [ pts [ i ] [ 1 ] , pts [ i ] [ 4 ] ] , i , 1 , length ( pts ) ) $
```

```

[ % [ 1 ], last ( % ), length ( % ) ];
wxplot2d ( [ [ discrete , x1_pts ], [ discrete , x2_pts ], [ discrete , y_pts ] ] ,
[ t , 0 , 40 ], [ y , 0 , 300 ] ,
[ style , [ lines , 2 ], [ lines , 3 ], [ lines , 4 ] ] ,
[ xlabel , "t (in years)" ] ,
[ ylabel , "Population density" ] ,
[ legend , "x1(t): Prey1" , "x2(t): Prey2" , "y(t): Predator" ] ) $

```

$$\frac{d}{dt}x_1 = 1.32x_1 - 0.01x_1y$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}x_2 = 1.3x_2 - 0.01x_2y$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}y = 0.004x_2y + 0.003x_1y - 0.5y$$

```

[[0.0 , 150.0 , 130.0 , 80.0] , [40.0 , 94.32633644255458 , 36.73244132377353 , 64.13219452304699] , 401]

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[[0.0 , 150.0] , [40.0 , 94.32633644255458] , 401]

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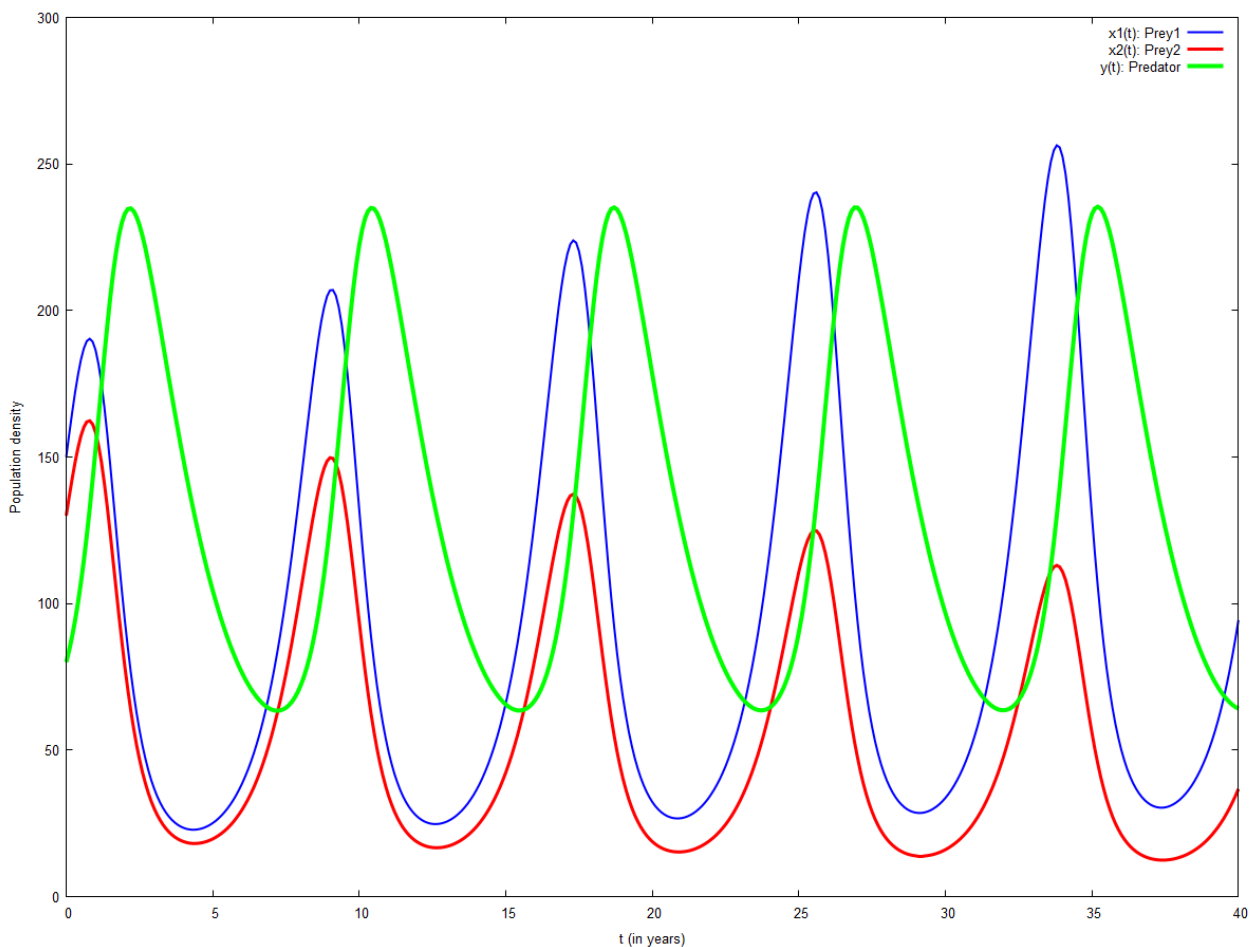
[[0.0 , 130.0] , [40.0 , 36.73244132377353] , 401]

```

```

[[0.0 , 80.0] , [40.0 , 64.13219452304699] , 401]

```



Created with [wxMaxima](#).

The source of this Maxima session can be downloaded [here](#).