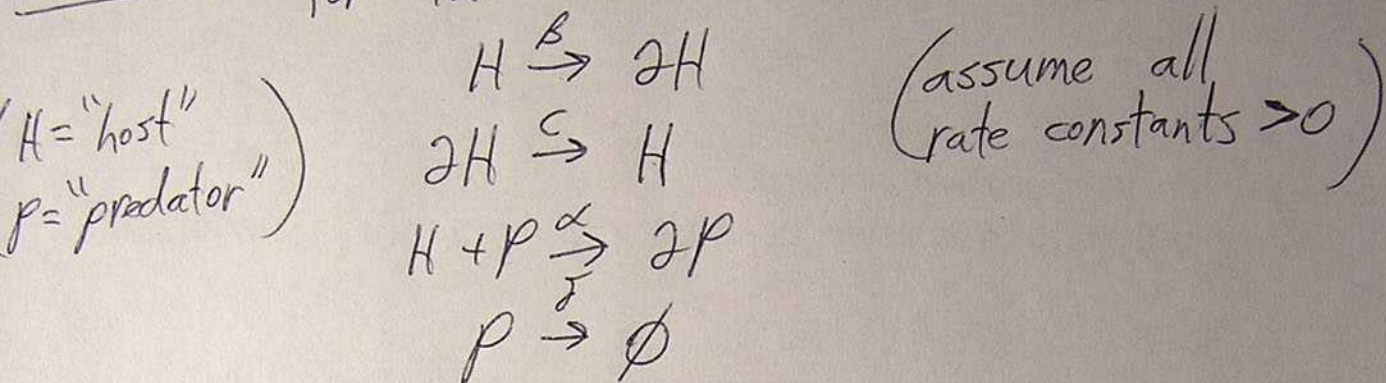


Problem: Solve the following system of processes for the nullclines and flows:



Solution:

Reaction	Rate	H change	P change	$\frac{dh}{dt}$	$\frac{dp}{dt}$
$H \xrightarrow{\beta} 2H$	$\beta h$	+1	0	$+\beta h$	0
$2H \xrightarrow{\gamma} H$	$\gamma h^2$	-1	0	$-\gamma h^2$	0
$H + P \xrightarrow[\delta]{\alpha} 2P$	$\alpha hp$	-1	+1	$-\alpha hp$	$+\alpha hp$
$P \xrightarrow{\delta} \emptyset$	$\delta p$	0	-1	0	$-\delta p$

Net rate eqns:  $\frac{dh}{dt} = \beta h - \gamma h^2 - \alpha hp = h(\beta - \gamma h - \alpha p)$

$\frac{dp}{dt} = \alpha hp - \delta p = p(\alpha h - \delta)$

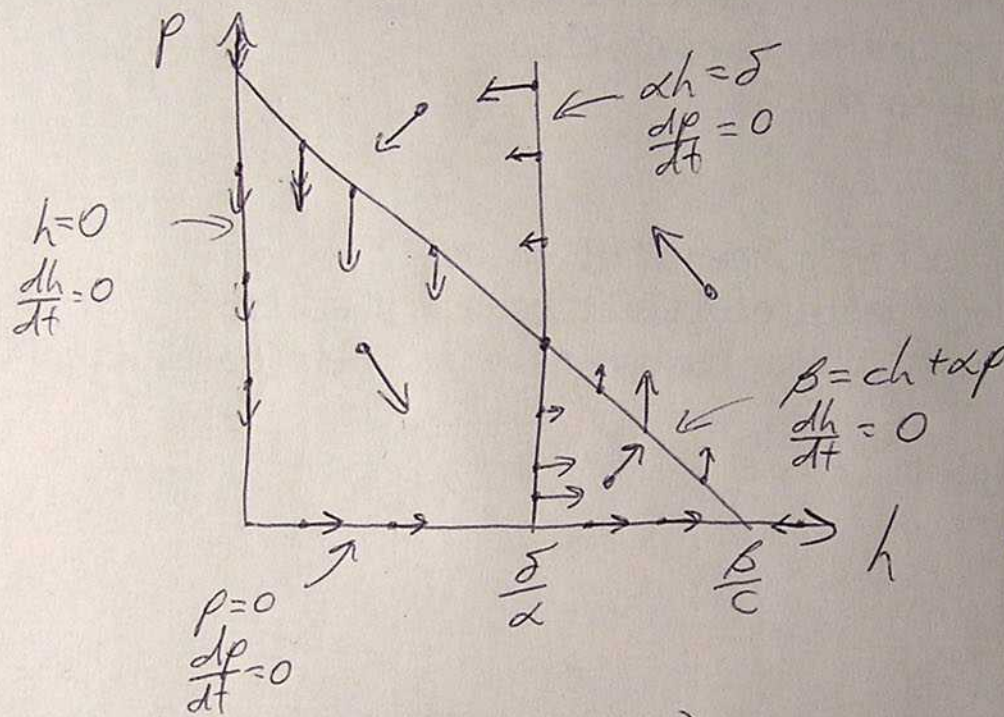
Nullclines:  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow h = 0$  or  $\beta = \gamma h + \alpha p$

$\frac{dp}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow p = 0$  or  $\alpha h = \delta$



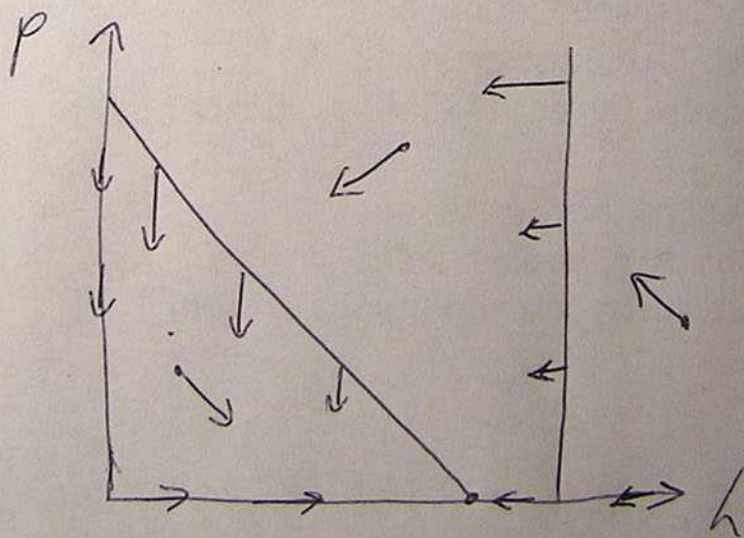
Flows: 2 possibilities — nullcline  $\beta = ch + \alpha p$  may or may not intersect  $\alpha h = \delta$ , depending on  $\alpha, \beta, c$  &  $\delta$ .

Case 1:  $\frac{\beta}{c} > \frac{\delta}{\alpha}$  (intersection)



So it appears host & predator populations will spiral around coexisting equilibrium. Need more detailed analysis to determine if spiral grows or shrinks.

Case 2:  $\frac{\beta}{c} \leq \frac{\delta}{\alpha}$  (no intersection)



In this case predators may have an early boom but ultimately they die out leaving only hosts.