

Hierarchical population systems

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Modeling population dynamics

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- ▶ Three cases: Deterministic, stochastic, spatial

Modeling population dynamics

- ▶ Three species: Foxes \rightarrow rabbits \rightarrow grass
- ▶ Three cases: Deterministic, stochastic, spatial
- ▶ Parameters principally equivalent, although numerically different

Equations

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \alpha_1 \frac{R(1 - K_1 F)}{1 + K_2 R} F - \alpha_2 F$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = -\alpha_3 \frac{R(1 - K_1 F)}{1 + K_2 R} F + \alpha_4 \frac{G(1 - K_3 R)}{1 + K_4 G} R - \alpha_5 R$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = -\alpha_6 \frac{G(1 - K_3 R)}{1 + K_4 G} R + \alpha_7 (1 - K_5 G) G$$

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- Theme: Logarithmic growth proportional to population size, limited derivatives

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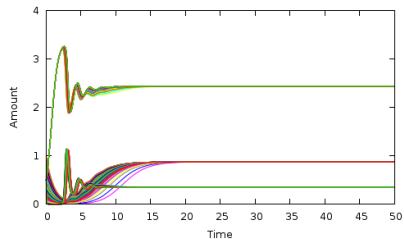
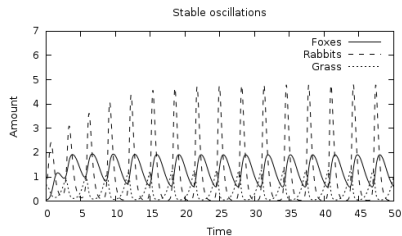
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- ▶ Theme: Logarithmic growth proportional to population size, limited derivatives
- ▶ Also diffusion of animals in spatial model

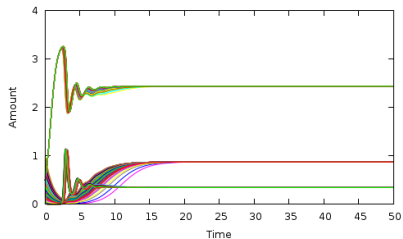
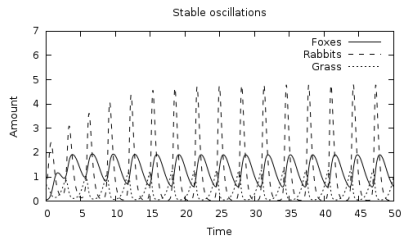
Results – Deterministic

► Oscillations and convergence



Results – Deterministic

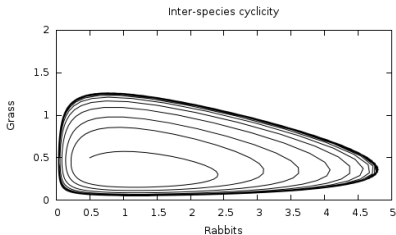
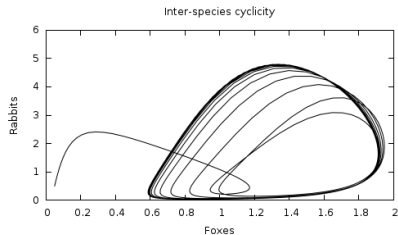
► Oscillations and convergence



► Sanity check: Convergence abides to our equations

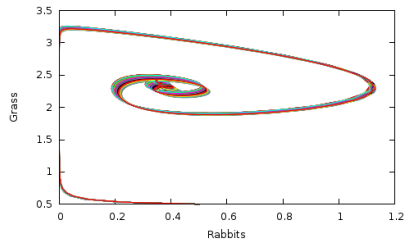
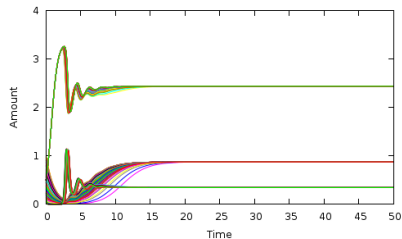
Results – Deterministic

► Cyclic attractors (oscillations)



Results – Deterministic

► Spiral attractors (convergence)



Results – Stochastic

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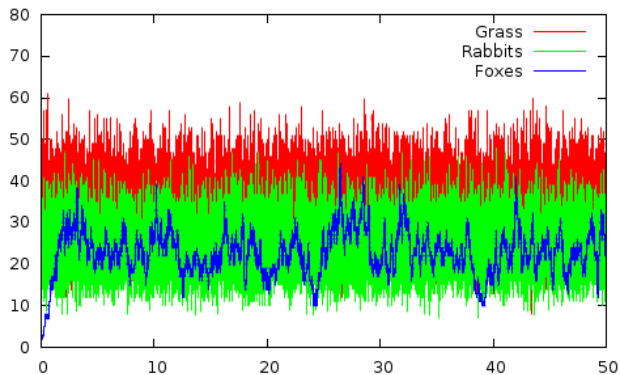
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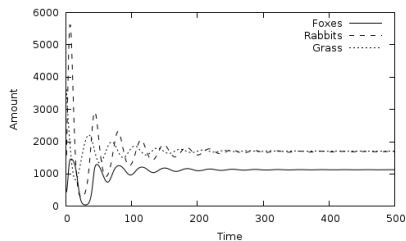
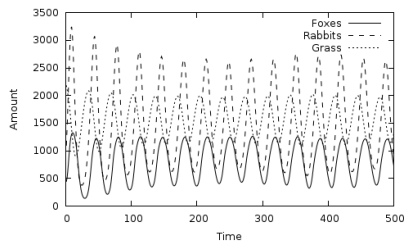
Results – Stochastic

- “Stable” oscillations



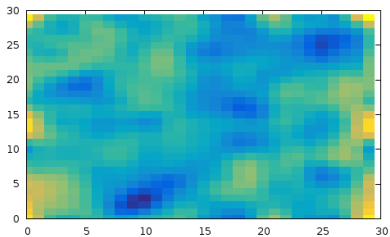
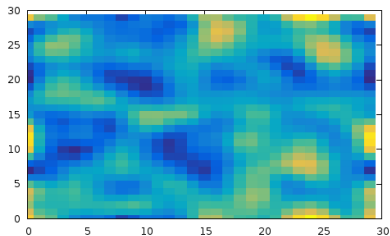
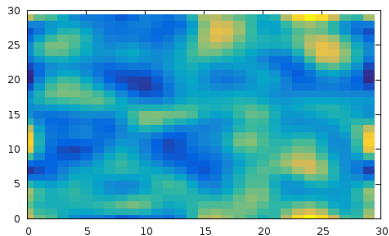
Results – Spatial

► Stable oscillations and convergence



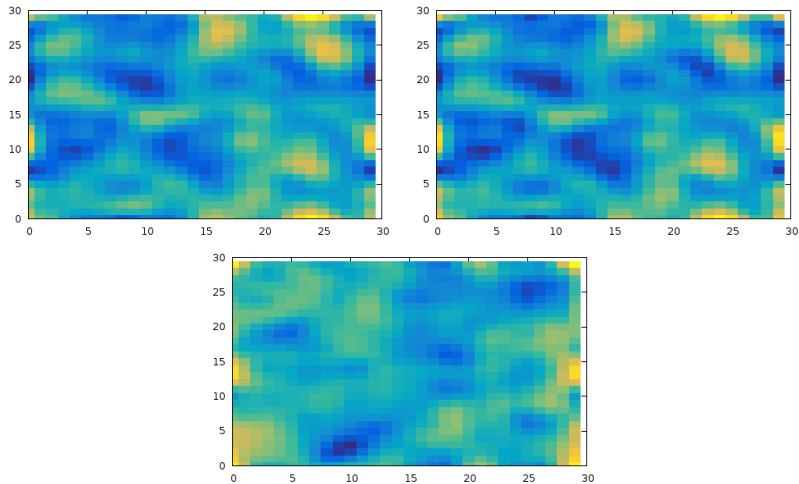
Results – Spatial

- Typical case: Foxes, rabbits, grass



Results – Spatial

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- Stabilization in value tends to mean stabilization in patterning

Code

- ▶ Implemented in Java
- ▶ Deterministic: RK-4
- ▶ Stochastic: Gillespie
- ▶ Spatial: Forward + Forward-Central Euler