

ReviewerSymTest

Sophie Wulfing

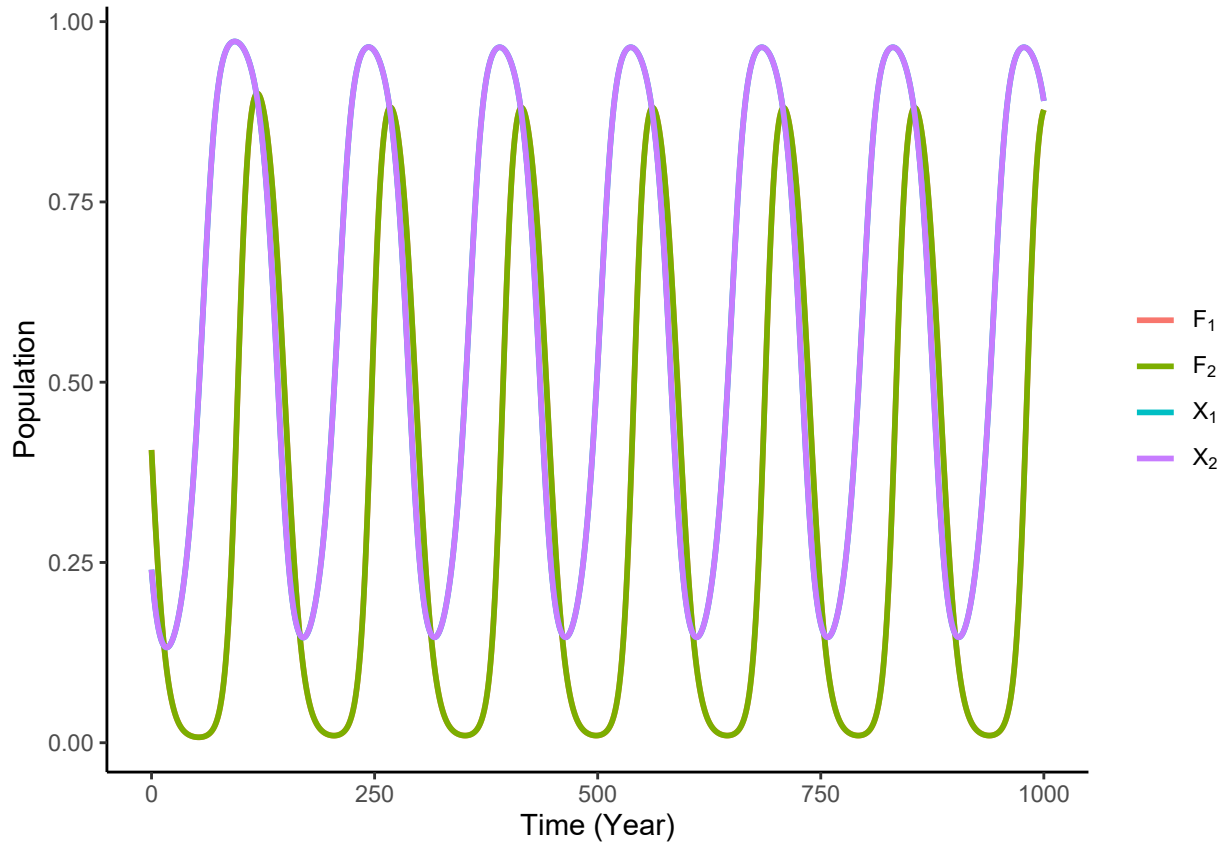
2024-06-23

$$\frac{dF_1}{dt} = r_1 F_1 (1 - F_1) - \frac{h_1 * F_1 (1 - X_1)}{F_1 + s_1} - m_2 F_1 + m_1 F_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dF_2}{dt} = r_2 F_2 (1 - F_2) - \frac{h_2 * F_2 (1 - X_2)}{F_2 + s_2} - m_1 F_2 + m_2 F_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = k_1 X_1 (1 - X_1) \left[\frac{1}{F_1 + c_1} - \omega_1 + d_1 (2X_1 - 1) + \rho_1 (2X_2 - 1) \right] \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = k_2 X_2 (1 - X_2) \left[\frac{1}{F_2 + c_2} - \omega_2 + d_2 (2X_2 - 1) + \rho_2 (2X_1 - 1) \right] \quad (4)$$



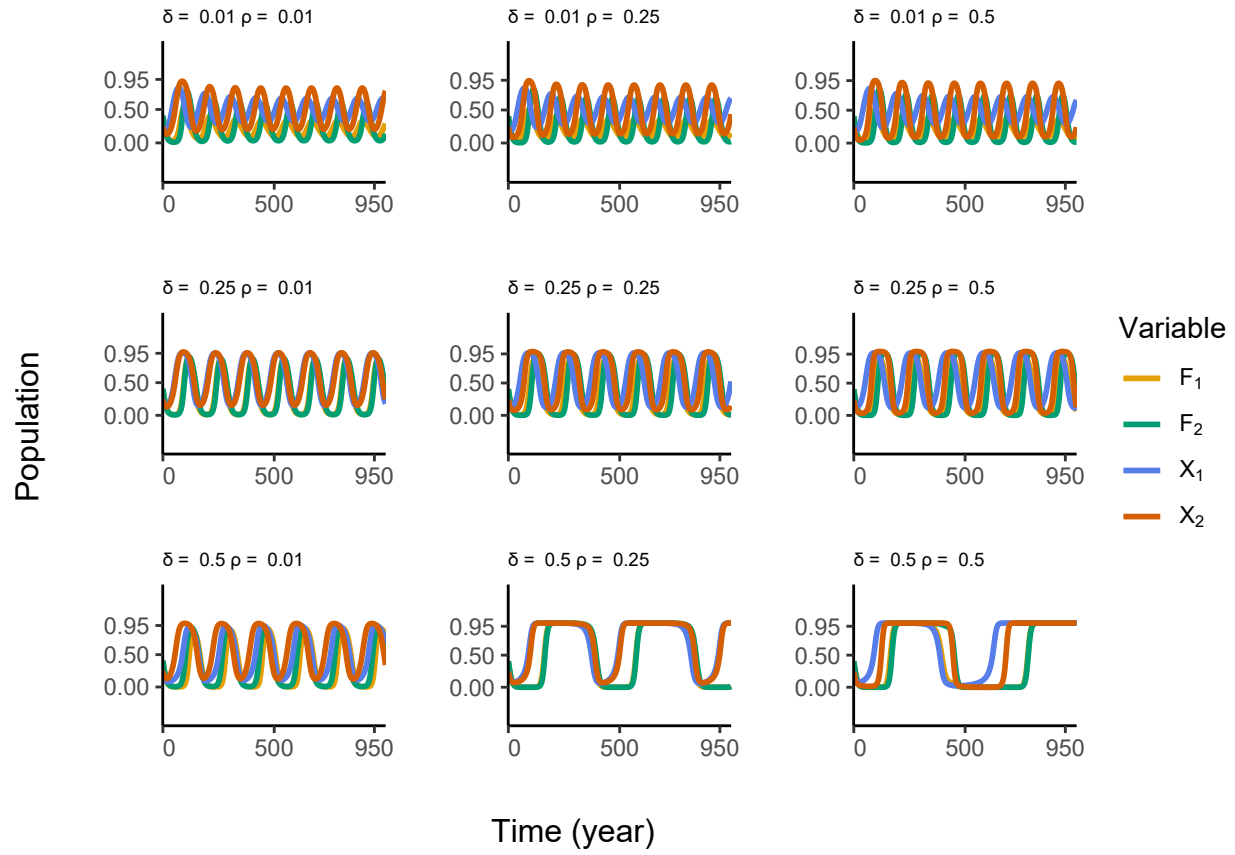


Figure 1: The difference in increasing social pressure within population 1 (the d_1 parameter is increased down the columns of graphs) versus increasing social pressure from population 1 onto population 2 (the ρ_2 parameter is increased across rows of graphs) which compares self-pressure to pressuring the other group.

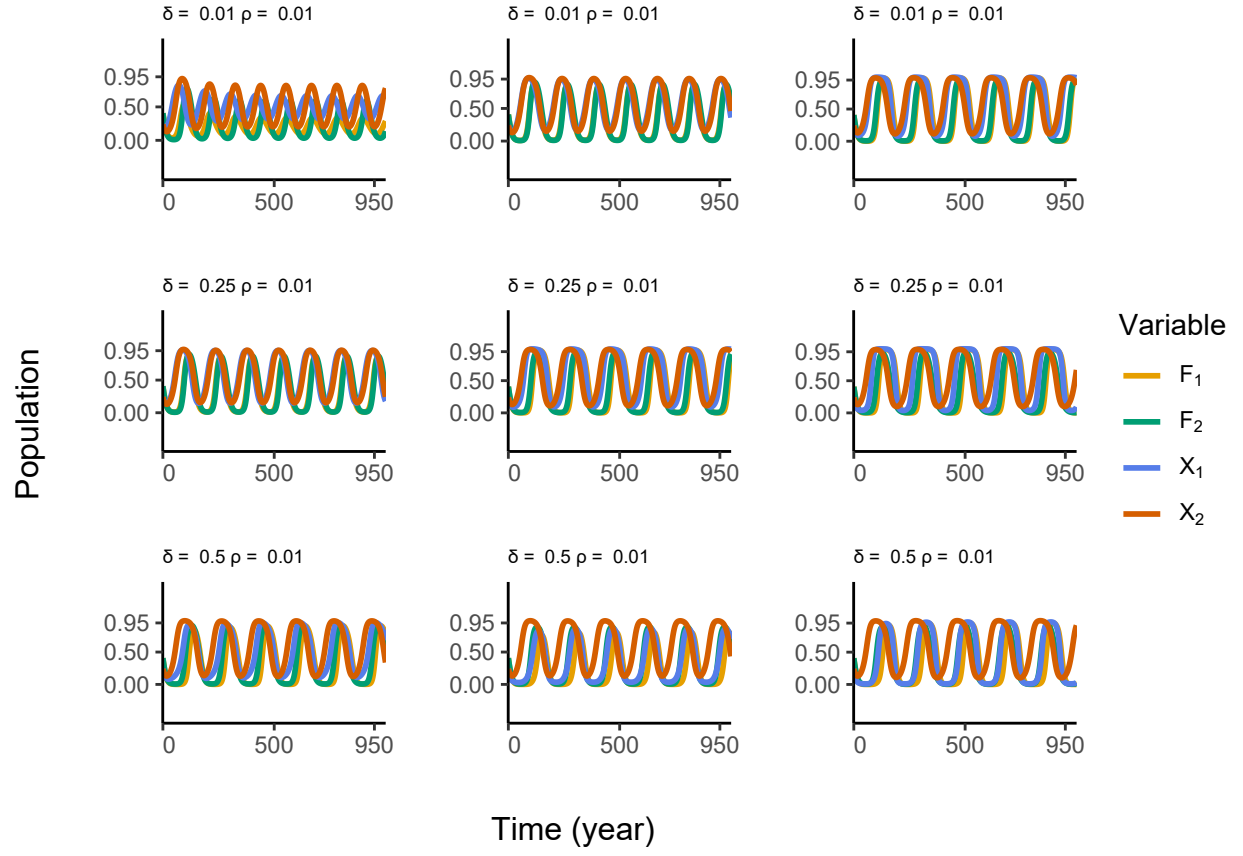


Figure 2: The difference in increasing social pressure within population 1 (the d_1 parameter is increased down the columns of graphs) versus increasing social pressure from population 2 onto population 1 (the ρ_1 parameter is increased across rows of graphs) which compares self-pressure to outside pressure.