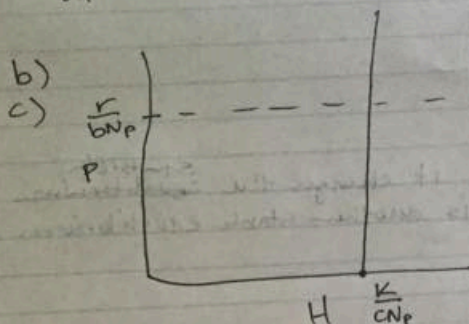


$$1. a) \frac{dH}{dt} = rH - bHPN_p$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = N_p cHP - kP$$



This predator interaction makes sense because often times in nature, predators will help each other. Insect outbreaks do work with this model, as well as a pack of wolves for example. ~~The exact form doesn't matter for drawing conclusions because the added term's effect~~
 The fact that the exact form of the predation rate is not critical shows how adding N_p will have a similar effect regardless of the predation rate.

$$3. X = \text{pesticide effect} \quad X_p > X_u$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = rH \left[1 - \frac{H}{K} \right] - bHPX_u$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = cHP - kPX_p$$

$$4. a) \frac{dH}{dt} = rH - bP \left(1 - \frac{R}{H} \right) \quad R = \# \text{ of refuge prey}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = cHP \left(1 - \frac{R}{H} \right) - kP$$

$$b) \frac{dH}{dt} = rH - bP(H - R)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = cP(H - R) - kP$$

$$c) rH - bP - \frac{bPR}{H} = 0 = \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$$rH^2 - bPH = bPR$$

$$\frac{rH^2}{bP} = H + R$$

$$H = \frac{rH^2}{bP} - R$$

By adding the refuges, it changes the ^{stability} equilibrium
 so ~~that~~ that there is another stable equilibrium
 point.

