

# Evolution in a Food Web

Evolution in a food web – is it arms-race-like?

We provide a directed graph representing the food web. Node labels are species names, and arrow labels are strength of predation. Let's say the conversion factor from prey to predator is constant  $c$ .

Then species  $i$ 's dynamics is

$$\frac{dX_i}{dt} = (r_i + k \sum_{j \rightarrow i} f_{ji} X_j - \sum_{i \rightarrow j} f_{ij} X_j) X_i$$

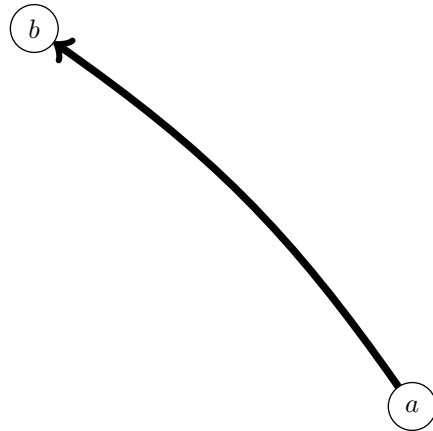
where

$f_{ij} = f(u_i, u_j)$  is some function of the two phenotypes controlling how well  $j$  eats  $i$ ;

$u_i$  is the phenotype of species  $i$ ; and

$r_i = (0 \text{ if } i \text{ is a predator, } 1 \text{ else})$ .

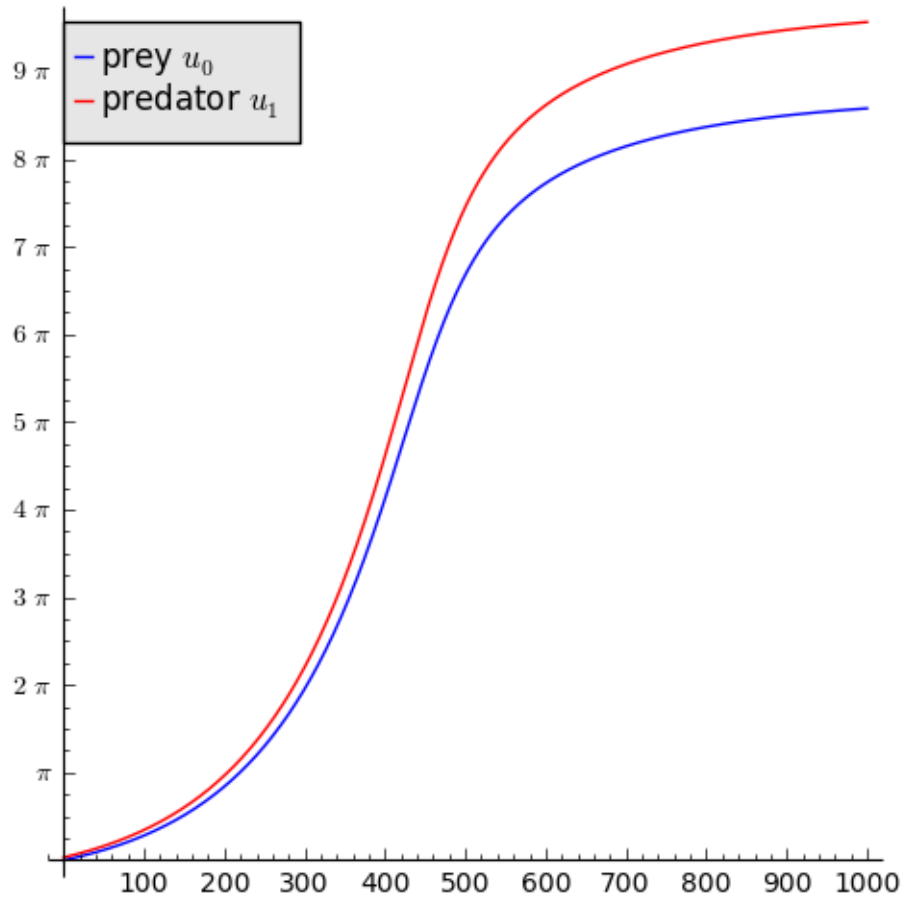
This will induce the usual dynamics of apparent competition, and adaptive dynamics of all the  $u_i$  follows.

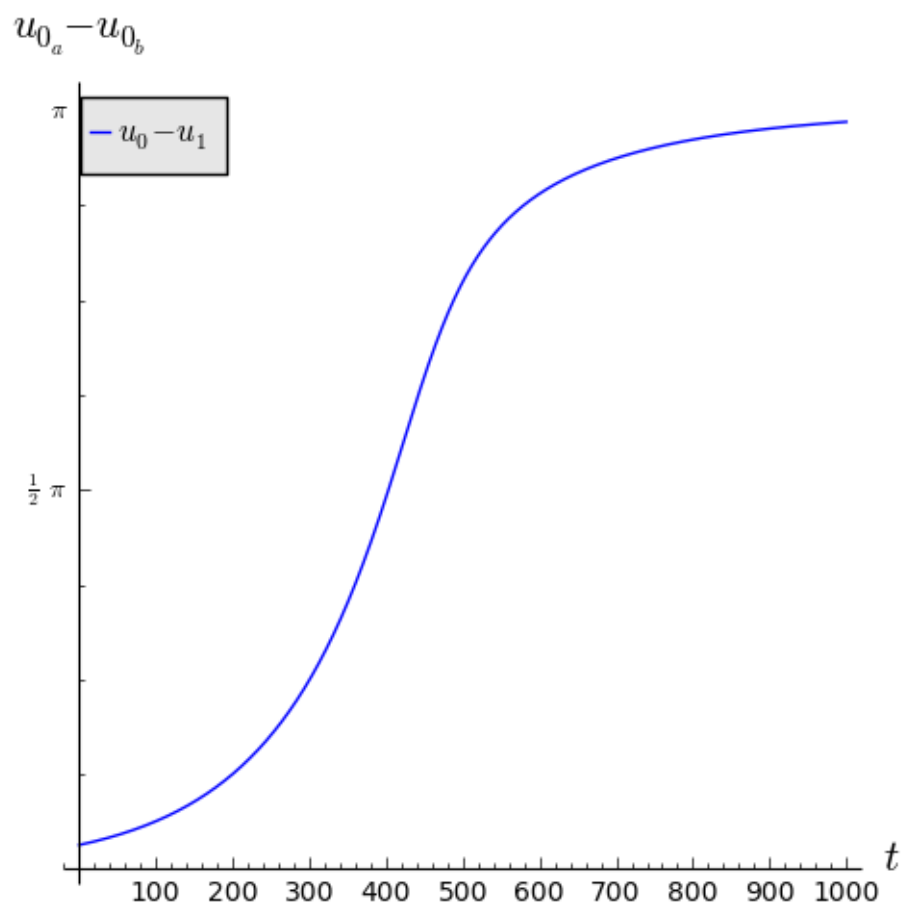


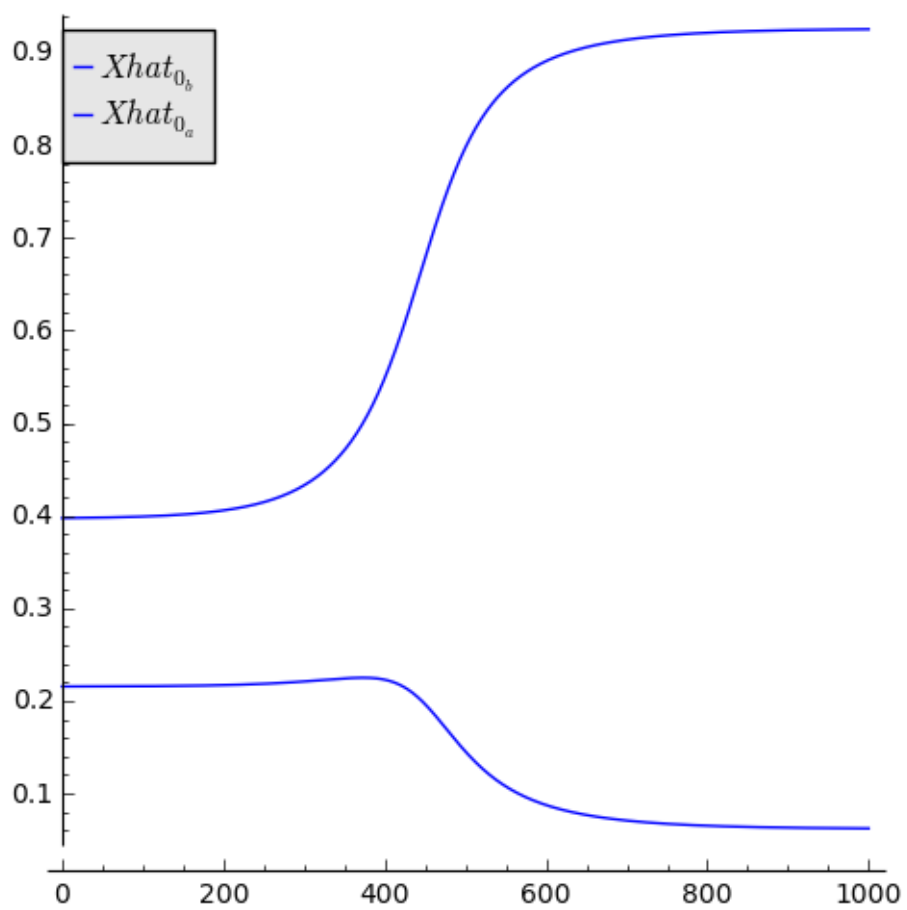
The foodweb model:

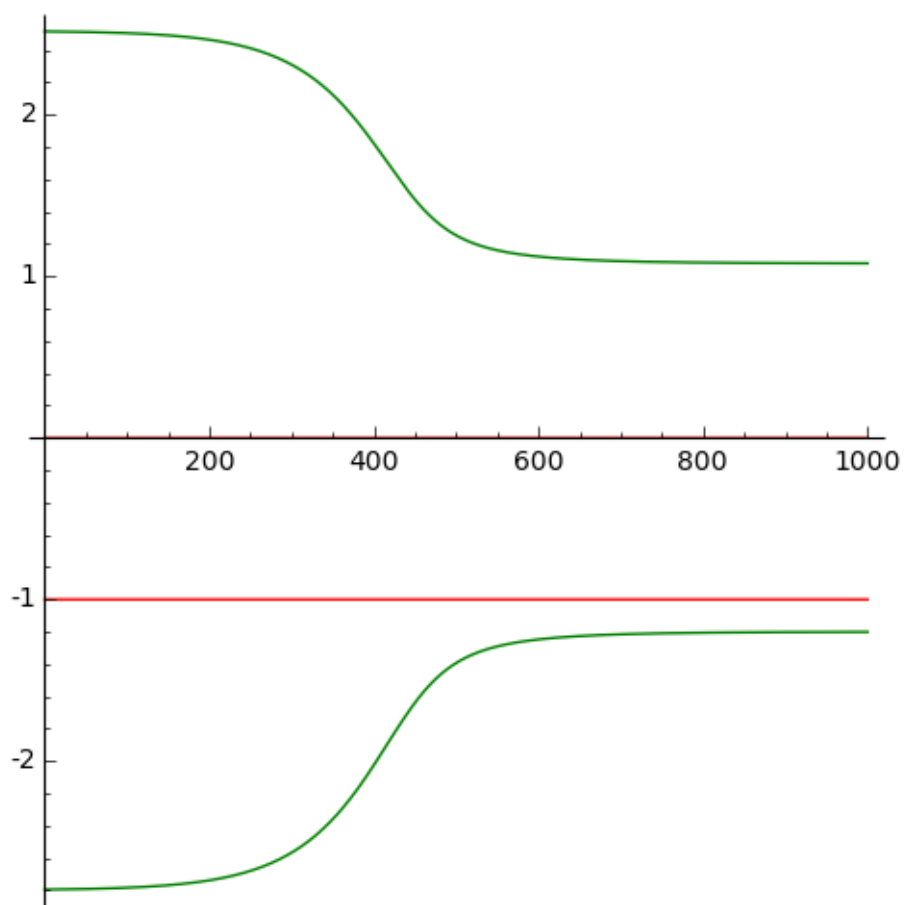
$$\frac{dX_{0b}}{dt} = \frac{9}{25} X_{0a} X_{0b} (2 \cos(-u_{0a} + u_{0b}) + 5) - X_{0b}$$

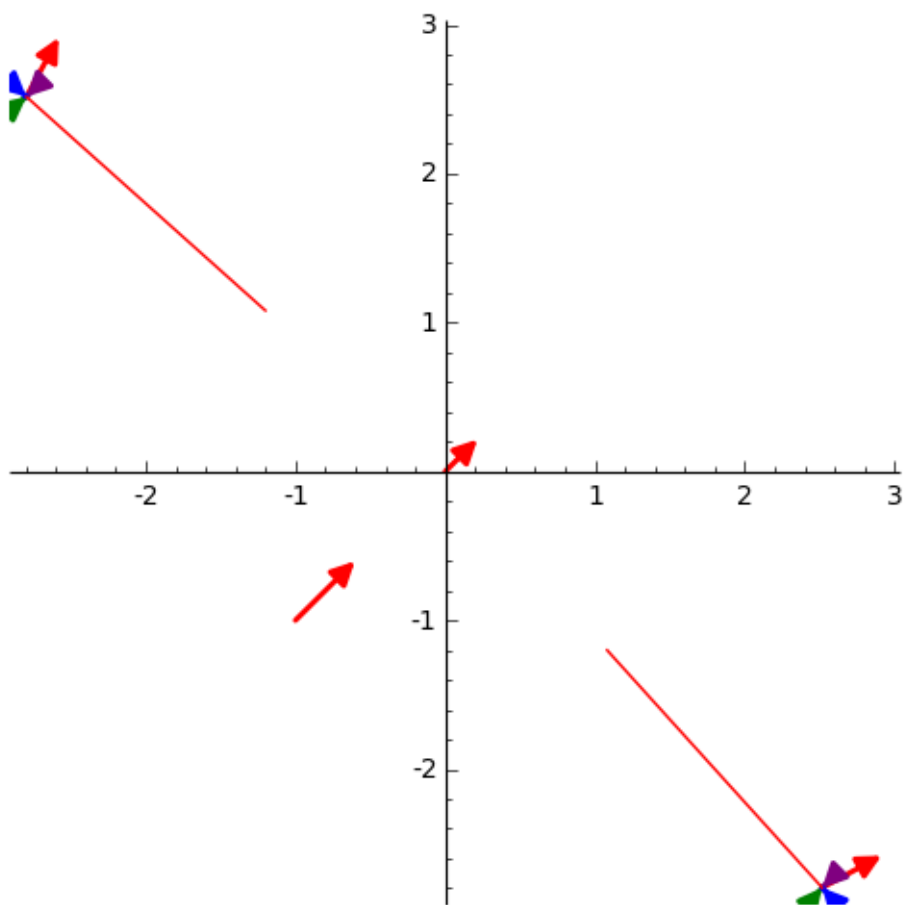
$$\frac{dX_{0a}}{dt} = -\frac{2}{5} X_{0a} X_{0b} (2 \cos(-u_{0a} + u_{0b}) + 5) - X_{0a}^2 + X_{0a}$$

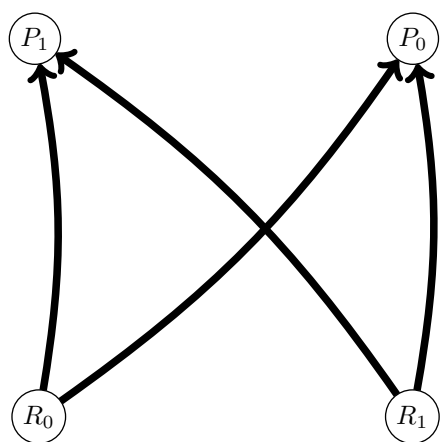
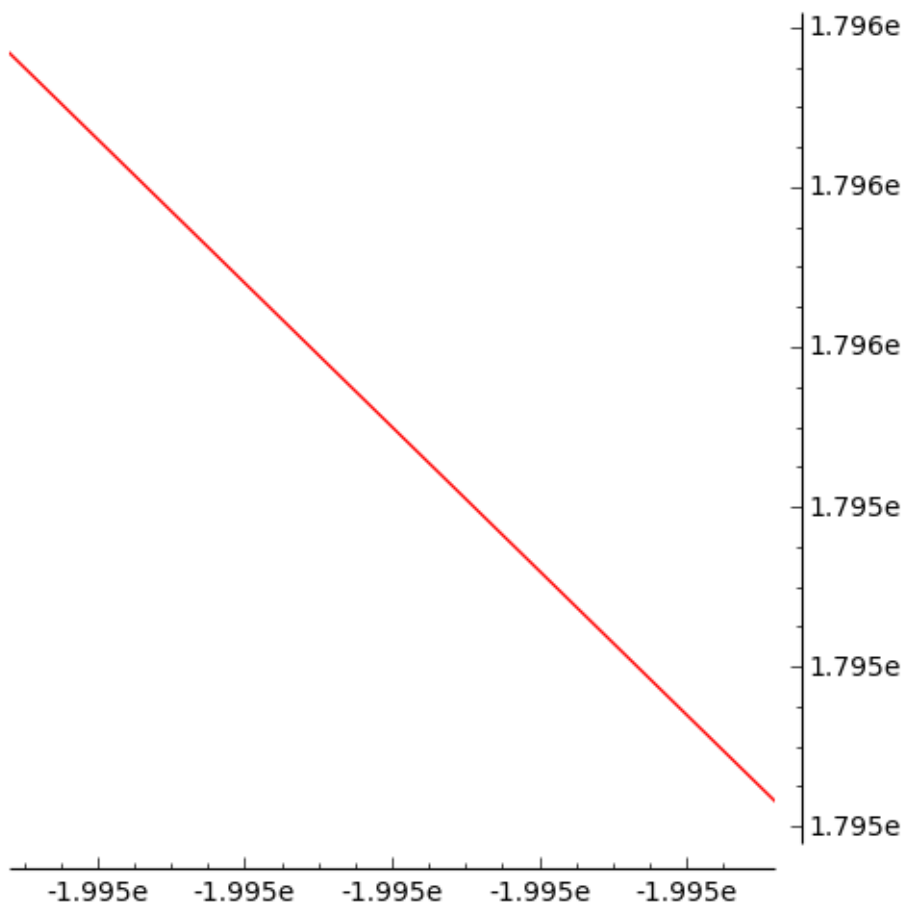












The foodweb model:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dX_{0R_0}}{dt} &= -X_{0P_0}X_{0R_0}(\cos(u_{0P_0} - u_{0R_0}) + 1) \\
&\quad - X_{0P_1}X_{0R_0}(\cos(u_{0P_1} - u_{0R_0}) + 1) - X_{0R_0}^2 - X_{0R_0}X_{0R_1} + X_{0R_0} \\
\frac{dX_{0P_1}}{dt} &= \frac{9}{10}X_{0P_1}X_{0R_0}(\cos(u_{0P_1} - u_{0R_0}) + 1) \\
&\quad + \frac{9}{10}X_{0P_1}X_{0R_1}(\cos(u_{0P_1} - u_{0R_1}) + 1) - X_{0P_1} \\
\frac{dX_{0P_0}}{dt} &= \frac{9}{10}X_{0P_0}X_{0R_0}(\cos(u_{0P_0} - u_{0R_0}) + 1) \\
&\quad + \frac{9}{10}X_{0P_0}X_{0R_1}(\cos(u_{0P_0} - u_{0R_1}) + 1) - X_{0P_0} \\
\frac{dX_{0R_1}}{dt} &= -X_{0P_0}X_{0R_1}(\cos(u_{0P_0} - u_{0R_1}) + 1) \\
&\quad - X_{0P_1}X_{0R_1}(\cos(u_{0P_1} - u_{0R_1}) + 1) - X_{0R_0}X_{0R_1} - X_{0R_1}^2 + X_{0R_1}
\end{aligned}$$

Adaptive dynamics of model:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{du_{0R_0}}{dt} &= -\left(\hat{X}_{0P_0}D[1](f)(u_{0P_0}, u_{1R_0}) + \hat{X}_{0P_1}D[1](f)(u_{0P_1}, u_{1R_0})\right)\hat{X}_{0R_0} \\
\frac{du_{0P_1}}{dt} &= \left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}kD[0](f)(u_{1P_1}, u_{0R_0}) + \hat{X}_{0R_1}kD[0](f)(u_{1P_1}, u_{0R_1})\right)\hat{X}_{0P_1} \\
\frac{du_{0P_0}}{dt} &= \left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}kD[0](f)(u_{1P_0}, u_{0R_0}) + \hat{X}_{0R_1}kD[0](f)(u_{1P_0}, u_{0R_1})\right)\hat{X}_{0P_0} \\
\frac{du_{0R_1}}{dt} &= -\left(\hat{X}_{0P_0}D[1](f)(u_{0P_0}, u_{1R_1}) + \hat{X}_{0P_1}D[1](f)(u_{0P_1}, u_{1R_1})\right)\hat{X}_{0R_1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$A\left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}, \hat{X}_{0P_1}\right) = (a_{0R_00P_1}, a_{0P_10R_0})$$

$$S\left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}, \hat{X}_{0P_1}\right) = \left(\hat{X}_{0P_1}, \hat{X}_{0R_0}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D\left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}, \hat{X}_{0P_1}\right) &= (-D[0](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0P_1}(t))D[0](u_{0R_0})(t), f(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0R_0}(t))D[0](u_{0P_1})(t)) \\
&= \left(\hat{X}_{0P_0}\hat{X}_{0R_0}\gamma D[0](f)(u_{0R_0}, u_{0P_0})D[0](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0P_1}(t)) + \hat{X}_{0P_1}\hat{X}_{0R_0}\gamma D[0](f)(u_{0R_0}, u_{0P_1})\right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
I\left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}, \hat{X}_{0P_1}\right) &= (-D[1](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0P_1}(t)) D[0](u_{0P_1})(t), (D[0](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0R_0}(t)) + D[1](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0R_0}(t)) \\
&= \left(-\hat{X}_{0P_1} \hat{X}_{0R_0} \gamma f(u_{0R_0}, u_{0R_0}) D[1](f)(u_{0R_0}(t), u_{0P_1}(t)) - \hat{X}_{0P_1} \hat{X}_{0R_1} \gamma f(u_{0R_1}, u_{0R_1}) D[1](f)(u_{0R_1}, u_{0R_1})\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dA}{dt}\left(\hat{X}_{0R_0}, \hat{X}_{0P_1}\right) &= (-D[0](f)(u_{0P_1}(t), u_{0R_0}(t)) D[0](u_{0P_1})(t) - D[1](f)(u_{0P_1}(t), u_{0R_0}(t)) D[0](u_{0R_0})(t), \\
&= \left(-\hat{X}_{0P_1} \hat{X}_{0R_0} \gamma f(u_{0R_0}, u_{0R_0}) D[0](f)(u_{0P_1}(t), u_{0R_0}(t)) - \hat{X}_{0P_1} \hat{X}_{0R_1} \gamma f(u_{0R_1}, u_{0R_1}) D[0](f)(u_{0R_1}, u_{0R_1})\right)
\end{aligned}$$

