

Ratio-Dependent Predator-Prey Models with Nonconstant Predator Harvesting

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The Two Systems

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x(1-x) - \frac{axy}{y+x} \\ \dot{y} &= y\left(-d + \frac{bx}{y+x}\right) - hy.\end{aligned}$$

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Boundedness

- ▶ Using a classical differential inequality, we proved that all solutions starting in the first quadrant are uniformly bounded.
- ▶ The solutions starting in the first quadrant stay in:

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 : x + \frac{a}{b}y = \frac{B}{c} + \gamma, \text{ with } \gamma > 0\}$$

Linear Harvesting on the Predator

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x(1-x) - \frac{axy}{y+x} \\ \dot{y} &= y \left(-d + \frac{bx}{y+x} \right) - hy.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ a=prey capture rate
- ▶ b=predator conversion rate
- ▶ d=predator death rate
- ▶ h=harvesting effort

Equilibria

$$x_1 = 1, \quad y_1 = 0,$$

$$x_2 = \phi, \quad y_2 = \frac{b - d - h}{d + h} \phi,$$

where $\phi = 1 - a + \frac{ad}{b} + \frac{ah}{b}$.

Stability of Equilibrium Points

$$J(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2x - \frac{ay^2}{(x+y)^2} & -\frac{ax^2}{(x+y)^2} \\ \frac{by^2}{(x+y)^2} & -d + \frac{bx^2}{(x+y)^2} - h \end{bmatrix}.$$

Jacobian of (x_2, y_2)

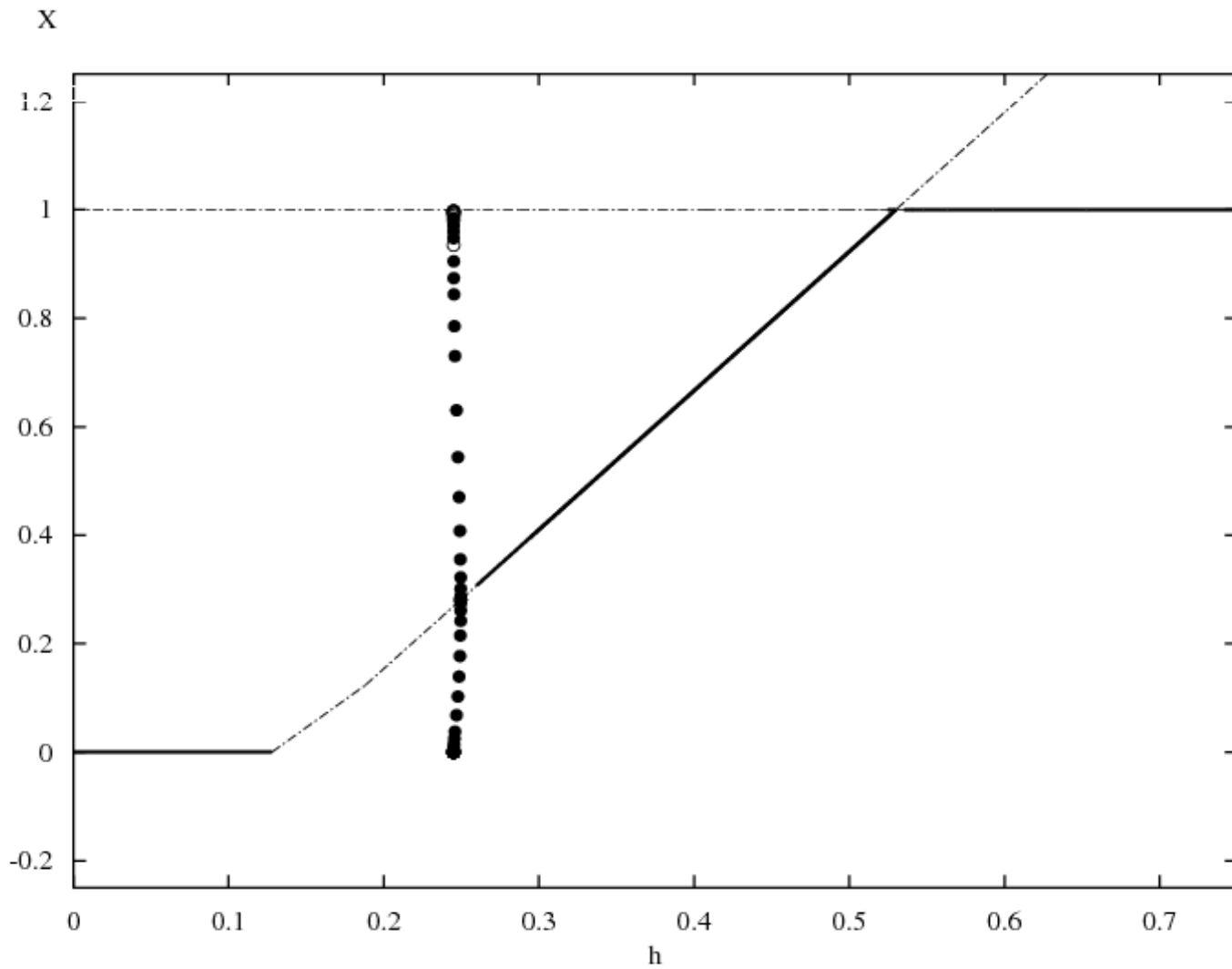
$$J(x_2, y_2) = \begin{bmatrix} a - 1 - \frac{a(d+h)^2}{b^2} & -\frac{a(d+h)^2}{b^2} \\ \frac{(b-d-h)^2}{b} & -\frac{(d+h)(b-d-h)}{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = b \frac{(d+h+1)b - (d+h)^2}{b^2 - (d+h)^2}$$

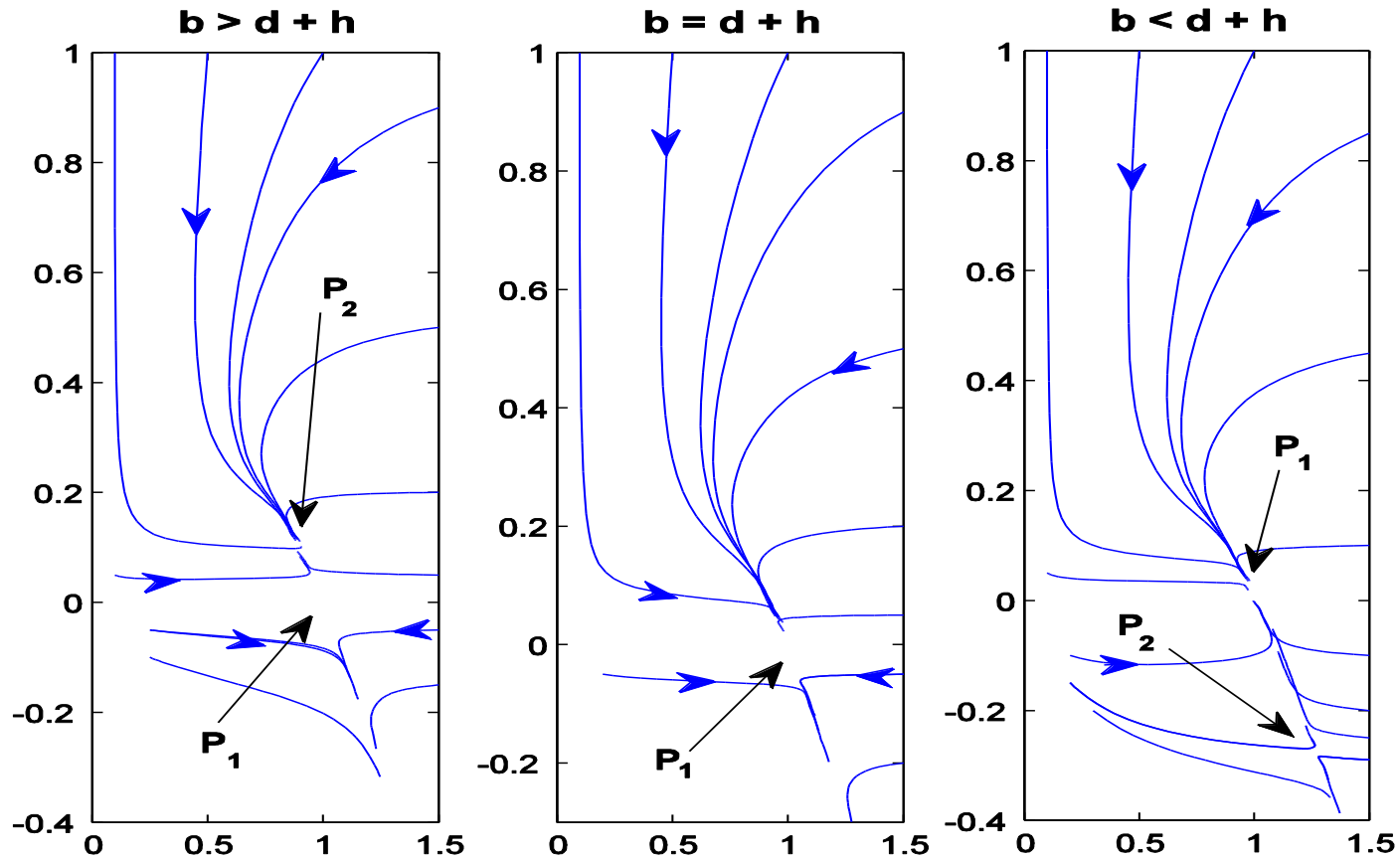
Bifurcations

- ▶ Transcritical Bifurcation
- ▶ Hopf Bifurcation
 - Periodic Orbits

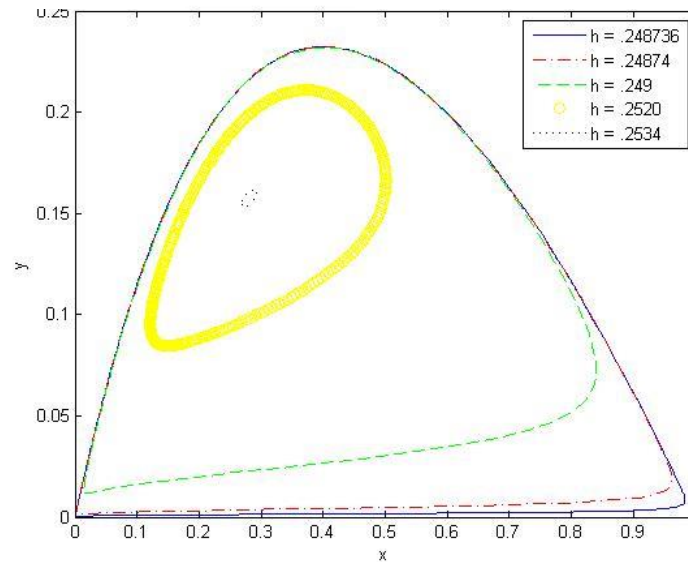
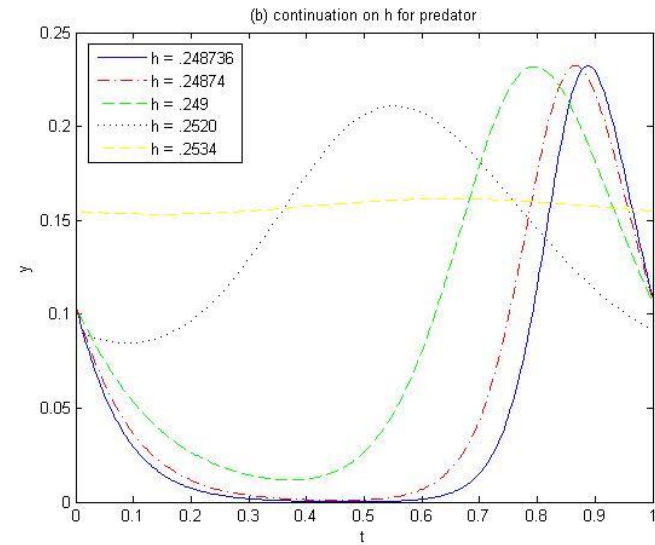
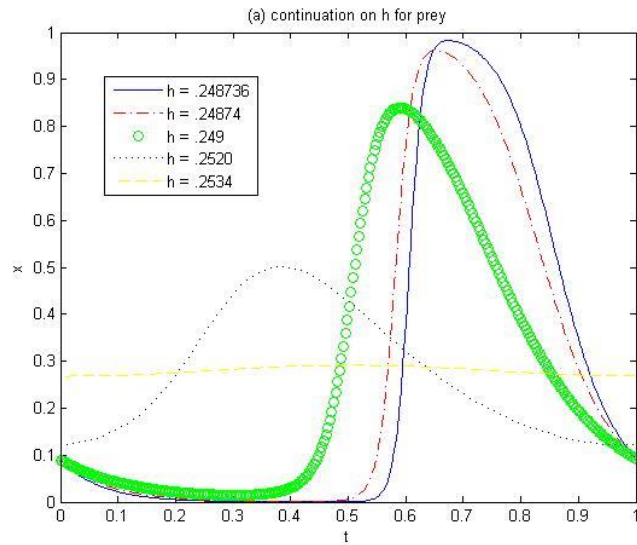
Bifurcation Diagram



Transcritical Bifurcations



Periodic Orbits



Connecting Orbits

- ▶ We found that under certain parameters, many connecting orbits exist.
- ▶ If the initial conditions start near one equilibrium, it will move away from the equilibrium and revolve around the periodic orbit.

Rational Harvesting on the Predator

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x(1-x) - \frac{axy}{y+x} \\ \dot{y} &= y\left(-d + \frac{bx}{y+x}\right) - \frac{hy}{c+y}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ a=prey capture rate
- ▶ b=predator conversion rate
- ▶ c=half-saturation rate
- ▶ d=predator death rate
- ▶ h=maximum harvesting rate

Constraints

- ▶ $b=2h/c$, $a=2(1-c)/3$
- ▶ New equation:

$$\dot{x} = x - x^2 - \frac{2(1-c)xy}{3(y+x)}$$

$$\dot{y} = -dy + \frac{2dxy}{y+x} - \frac{2cdy}{2c+y}$$

Equilibrium

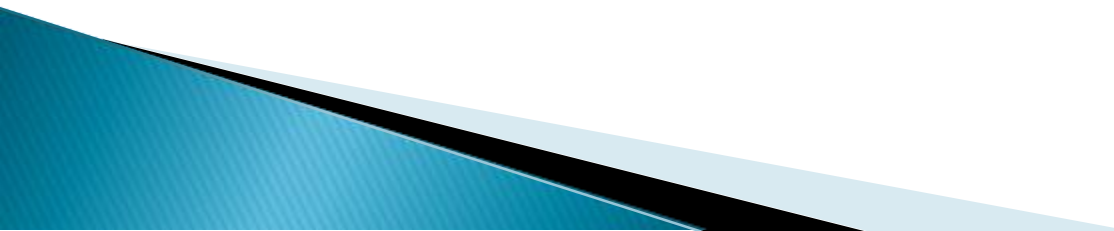
$$x_1 = 1, \quad y_1 = 0,$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}c, \quad y_2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3}c$$

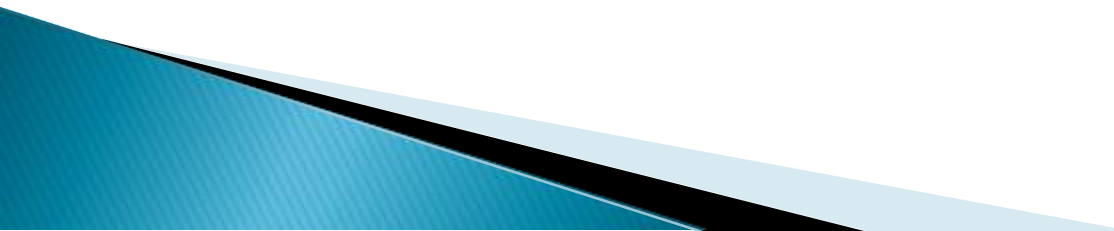
Stability of Second Equilibrium

- ▶ When $c < \frac{1}{4}$, the equilibrium stays in the first quadrant. When c gets too large, it moves to the fourth quadrant.
- ▶ From analysis of the trace and the determinant, the equilibrium is stable for all possible values of c (i.e. $0 < c < 1$)

Stability of First Equilibrium

- ▶ With our constraints, the analysis of the Jacobian is not possible. The equilibrium $(1,0)$ is non-hyperbolic.
 - ▶ Through numerical analysis, this equilibrium is unstable while the second exists in the first quadrant and stable when the second crosses into the fourth quadrant.
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Economic Considerations

- ▶ How much does it cost to harvest?
 - ▶ What is the profit?
 - ▶ How do we maximize profit and keep the predator alive?
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Adding a Profit Equation

$$\rho = (py - c)h = 0$$

- ▶ P = price per unit biomass of the predator
- ▶ C = harvesting cost per unit effort
- ▶ ρ = net profit

Cases for both systems

- ▶ There are two cases
 - If $c > py$, then there will be no profit, so the harvesting will shut down and $h = 0$.
 - If $c < py$, then the harvesting will continue

Bionomic Equilibrium for Linear Harvesting

$$(1 - x) - \frac{ay}{y + x} = 0$$

$$-d + \frac{bx}{y + x} - h = 0$$

$$\rho = (py - c)h = 0$$

Bionomic Equilibrium for Linear Harvesting

▶
$$y_0 = c/p$$

▶
$$x_0^{\pm} = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2}$$

- Where $B = c/p - 1$ and $C = c(a-1)/p$.

▶
$$h_0^{\pm} = \frac{px_0^{\pm}(b+1) - bc}{px_0^{\pm} + c}$$

- Where $x_0^{\pm} > \frac{dc}{p(b+1)}$

Bionomic Equilibrium for Rational Harvesting

$$(1 - x) - \frac{ay}{y + x} = 0$$

$$-d + \frac{bx}{y + x} - \frac{h}{e + y} = 0$$

$$\rho = (py - c)h = 0$$

Bionomic Equilibrium for Rational Harvesting

▶
$$y_0 = c/p$$

▶
$$x_0^{\pm} = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4C}}{2}$$

- Where $B = c/p - 1$ and $C = c(a-1)/p$.

▶
$$h_0^{\pm} = \frac{pe + c}{px_0^{\pm} + c} \left[(b - d)x_0^{\pm} - \frac{dc}{p} \right]$$

- Where $x_0^{\pm} > \frac{dc}{p(b-d)}$

Traveling Waves

- ▶ To account for diffusion of components, we may assume that the predator diffuses more rapidly than the prey; in that case, the first system is generalized to:

$$(u_1)_t = u_1(1 - u_1) - \frac{au_1u_1}{u_1+u_2},$$
$$(u_1)_t = (u_2)_{xx} - du_2 + \frac{bu_1u_2}{u_1+y_2} - hu_2$$

- ▶ Introducing the wave coordinates,

$$u_1(t, x) = v_1(x + st) = v_1(z), \quad u_2(t, x) = v_2(x + st) = v_2(z)$$

- ▶ The PDEs can be written as a set of ODEs:

$$\dot{v}_1 = \frac{1}{s} \left[v_1(1 - v_1) - \frac{av_1v_1}{v_1+v_2} \right],$$

$$\dot{v}_2 = v_3,$$

$$\dot{v}_3 = sv_3 + dv_2 - \frac{bu_1v_2}{v_1+v_2} + hv_2$$

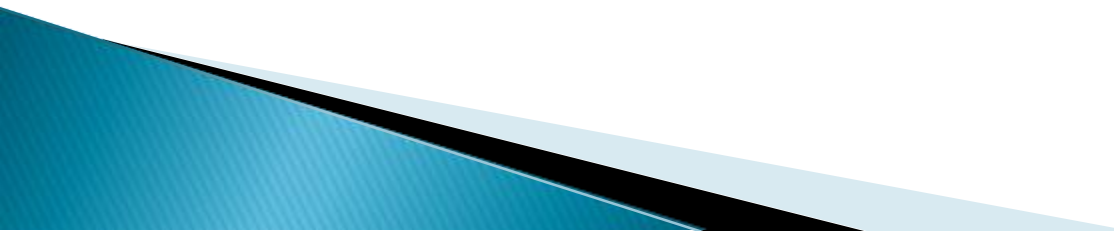
Equilibrium

$$v_1 = 1, \quad v_2 = 0, \quad v_3 = 0$$

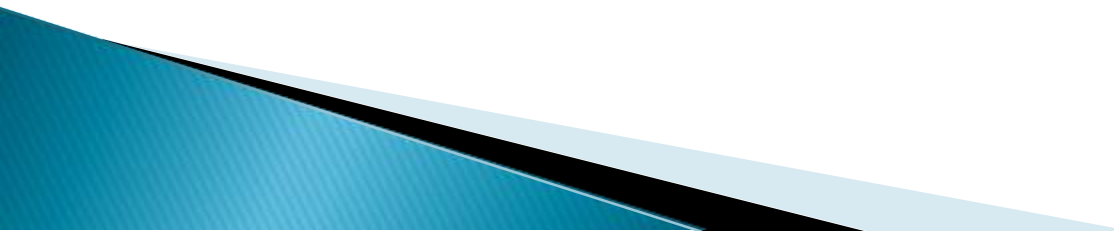
$$v_1 = \phi, \quad v_2 = \frac{b - d - h}{d + h} \phi, \quad v_3 = 0$$

▶ where $\phi = 1 - a + \frac{ad}{b} + \frac{ah}{b}$

Stability of Equilibria

- ▶ Using the Routh–Hurwitz criteria, it can be shown that all of the eigenvalues will never have a negative real part at the same time for either equilibria under any parameters.
 - ▶ For further study: bifurcations, periodic orbits, etc.
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Example

- ▶ The fungus *Cordyceps sinensis* survives solely on eating the vegetable caterpillar in Eastern Asia.
 - ▶ This fungus is harvested for medicinal uses.
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Boundedness of Solutions

Theorem 1. *All the solutions of system (1.4) which start in \mathbb{R}_+^2 are uniformly bounded.*

Proof. Let $w = x + \frac{a}{b}y$. Then, for any $c > 0$,

$$\dot{w} + cw = x(1 - x + c) - y \left(\frac{ad}{c} + \frac{ah}{b} - \frac{ac}{b} \right) \leq \frac{(c+1)^2}{4} - y \left(\frac{a}{b}(d+h-c) \right).$$

Let $c < d+h$. Then, there exists $B > 0$ such that $\dot{w} + cw \leq B$, or $\dot{w} \leq B - cw$.

Let $\dot{r} = B - cr$, with $r(0) = w(0) = w_0$, whose solution

$$r(t) = \frac{B}{c} (1 - e^{-ct}) + w_0 e^{-ct}.$$

is bounded for $t \geq 0$. Using a differential inequality [7], we get

$$w(t) \leq r(t) = \frac{B}{c} (1 - e^{-ct}) + w_0 e^{-ct} \leq \frac{B}{c} \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore, solutions starting in \mathbb{R}_+^2 stay in $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 : x + \frac{a}{b}y = \frac{B}{c} + \gamma, \text{ for any } \gamma > 0\}$.

□

Remark 2. *A similar result applies to model (1.5), under the condition $d > m$.*