due date: Friday, March 11, 2022

Predator - Prey Model of Odell (100 points + 10 bonus points)

(Problem 8.2.8 from Strogatz' book)

Consider the following model for the population dynamics of two species, a predator and a prey species (Odell 1980):

$$\dot{x} = x [x(1-x) - y]$$

$$\dot{y} = y(x-a)$$

where $x \ge 0$ is the dimensionless population of the prey and $y \ge 0$ is the dimensionless population of the predator. $a \ge 0$ is a control parameter.

- 1. What is the biological meaning of the parameter a?
- 2. Find the fixed points, study their stability and discuss their biological meaning.
- 3. Sketch the state space trajectories for a > 1, and show that the predators go extinct.
- 4. Show that a Hopf bifurcation exists at $a_c = 1/2$. Is it subcritical or supercritical?
- 5. Estimate the frequency of the limit cycle oscillations for a near the bifurcation.
- 6. Sketch state space trajectories for all qualitatively distinct cases for 0 < a < 1.

BONUS problem: Infinite-period bifurcation (10 BONUS points)

The Hopf bifurcation is not the only way to destroy a limit cycle. In this problem you will explore a different type of limit-cycle bifurcation not covered in class. Consider the following system:

$$\dot{x_1} = -\mu x_2 + x_1(1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) + \frac{x_2^2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$$
$$\dot{x_2} = \mu x_1 + x_2(1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2) - \frac{x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$$

where μ is the control parameter.

- 1. Identify fixed points and limit cycles. Use whatever method comes handy: numerical integration of the equations of motion, constructing a trapping region, or a direct analytical analysis. You may want to transform to polar coordinates (r, Θ) with $x_1 = r \cos \Theta$, $x_2 = r \sin \Theta$.
- 2. Show that a bifurcation exists at $\mu = 1$. Describe the behavior above and below the bifurcation. Sketch the state space trajectories for both cases.
- 3. Why is this bifurcation called an infinite-period bifurcation?