


Sistemas de Lotka Volterra

Depredador - Presa

u : Presa

v : Depredador

Supuestos

- Presa en ausencia del depredador
crece de manera exponencial
- Los depredadores consumen de manera lineal a las presas
- No hay interferencia al momento de consumir
- En ausencia de la presa el depredador se extingue de manera exp

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \alpha u - \underline{v u \beta} \quad \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Growth}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\gamma v + \epsilon (\beta v u)$$

$$\delta = \epsilon \beta$$

$$= -\gamma v + \delta v u$$

↓

(Nährstoff - morte)

Reescriber

$$\boxed{a, b, c, d > 0}$$

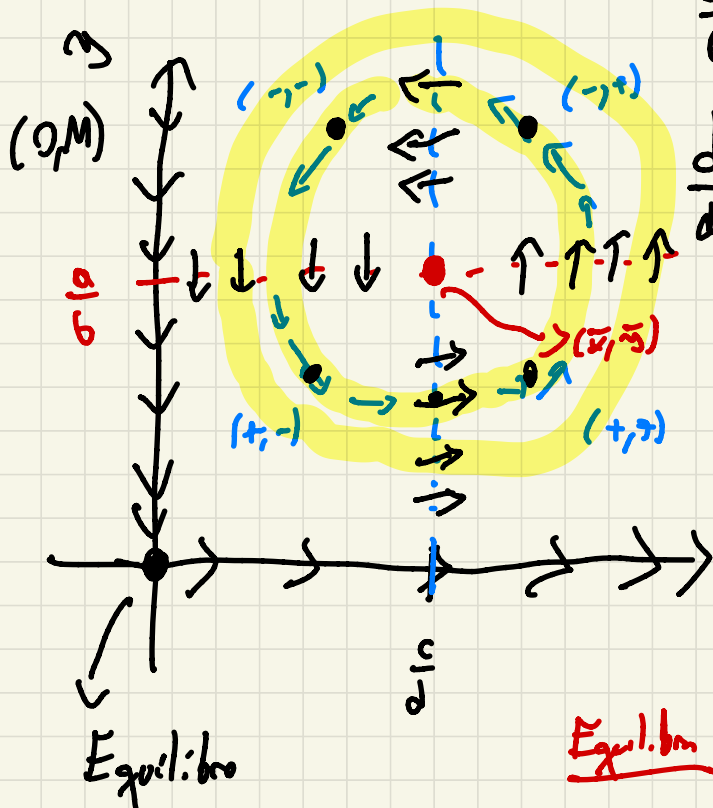
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x (a - b y)$$

(Especie 1)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y (-c + d x)$$

(Especie 2)

Diagramas de Fase



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad y = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad x = \frac{c}{d}$$

Las raíces en las
NNA derivadas
0 son las soluciones
x

Equilibrio por $\frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt}$
(x, y)
se anulan

$$y < \frac{a}{b}$$

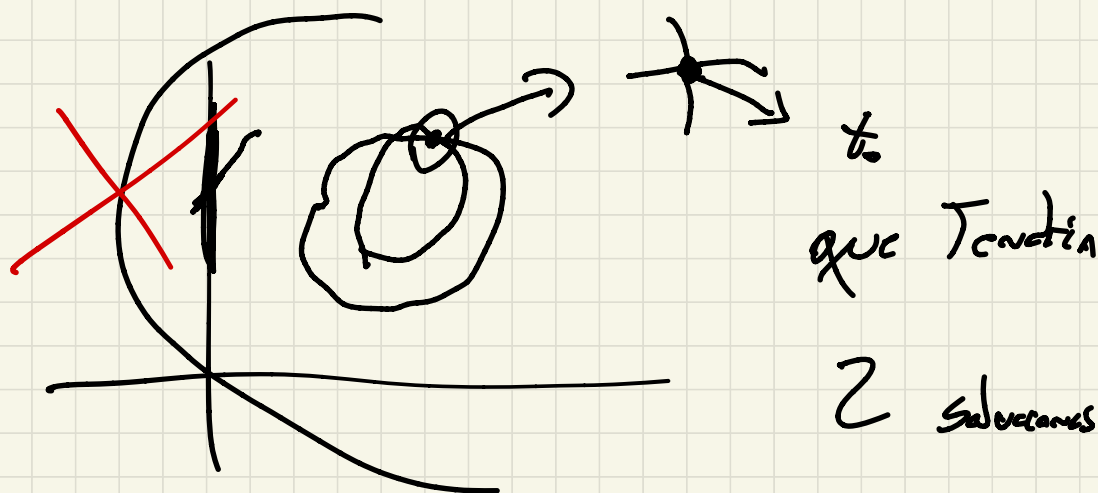
$$by < a$$

$$0 < a - by$$

$\rightarrow (x(t), y(t))$

¿Se pueden intersectar las trayectorias?

Por TEU no se pueden tocar



Si: $x(t_0) > 0$, $y(t_0) > 0$

} Puede
o $x(t) \leq 0$
 $y(t) \leq 0$ para $t > t_0$.

No, por TEU nunca
con uno de los ejes

$$\dot{X}_i = X_i f(\vec{X})$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(a - by)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(-c + dx)$$

} Sistema

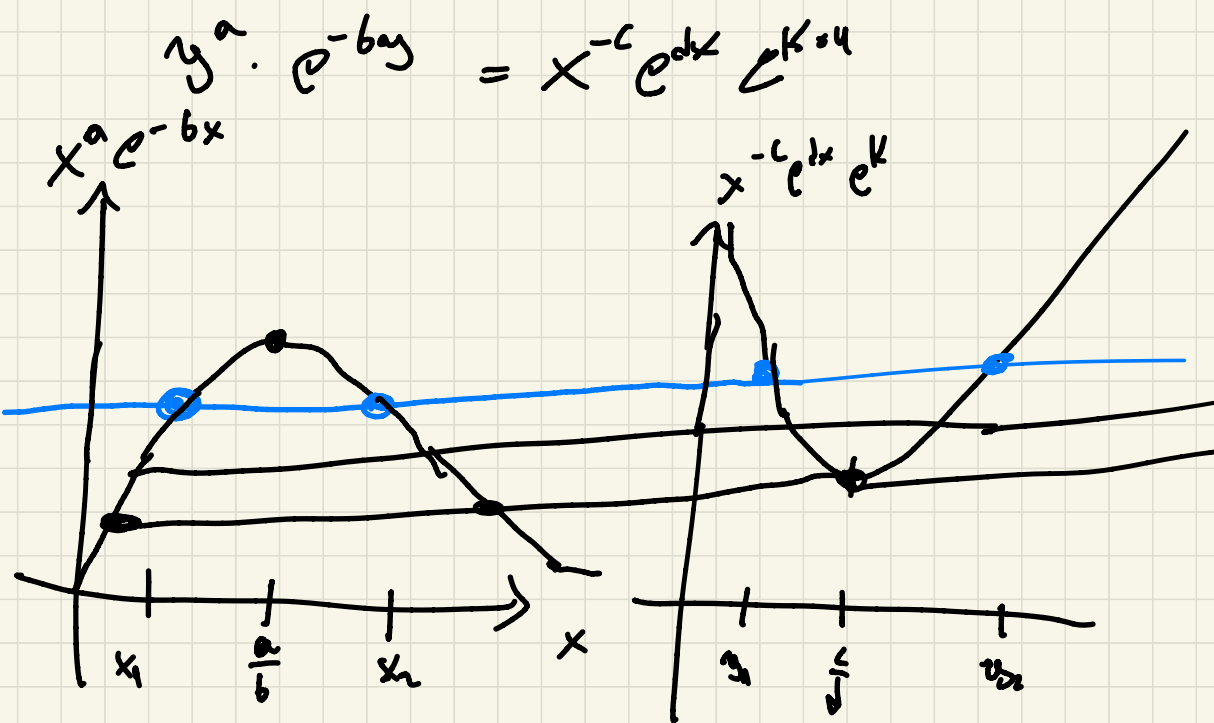
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(-c + dx)}{x(a - by)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{E.C. Variable} \\ \text{Separables} \end{array} \right)$$

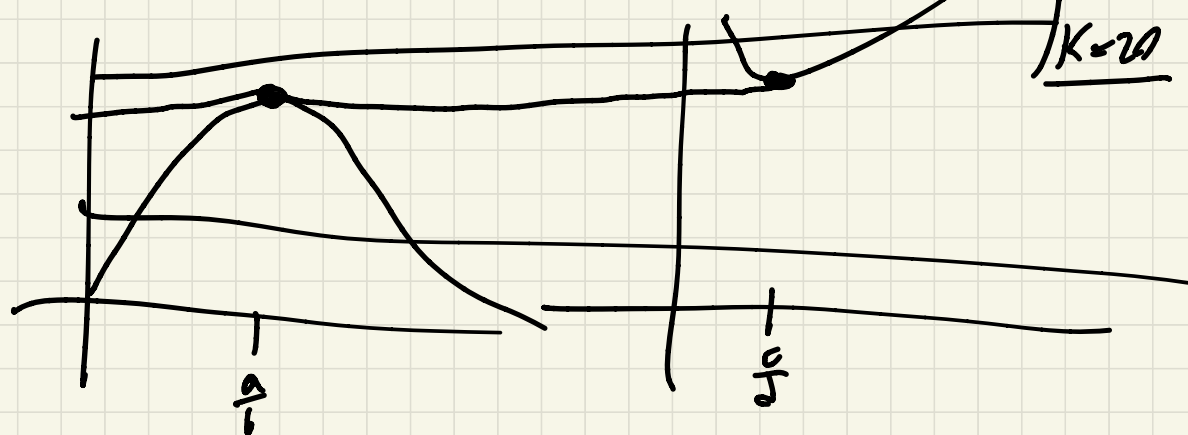
$$\Rightarrow \frac{a - by}{y} dy = \frac{(-c + dx)}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{a-by}{y} \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{(-c+dx)}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{a}{y} - b \right) dy = \int \left(-\frac{c}{x} + d \right) dx$$

$$c^n/a \log(y) - by = -c \log(x) + dx + K$$





$$(x_1, y_1) \text{ o } (x_1, y_2) \in T_{\text{restriction}}$$

param $K=4$

$$(x_2, y_1) \text{ o } (x_2, y_2)$$

$$K=20$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{6}, \frac{c}{6}\right) \text{ es punto de equilibrio}$$

$$V(x, y) = a \log y - by + c \log x - dx$$

$$\text{Sabemos que en } (x(t), y(t)) \quad V(x(t), y(t)) = C$$

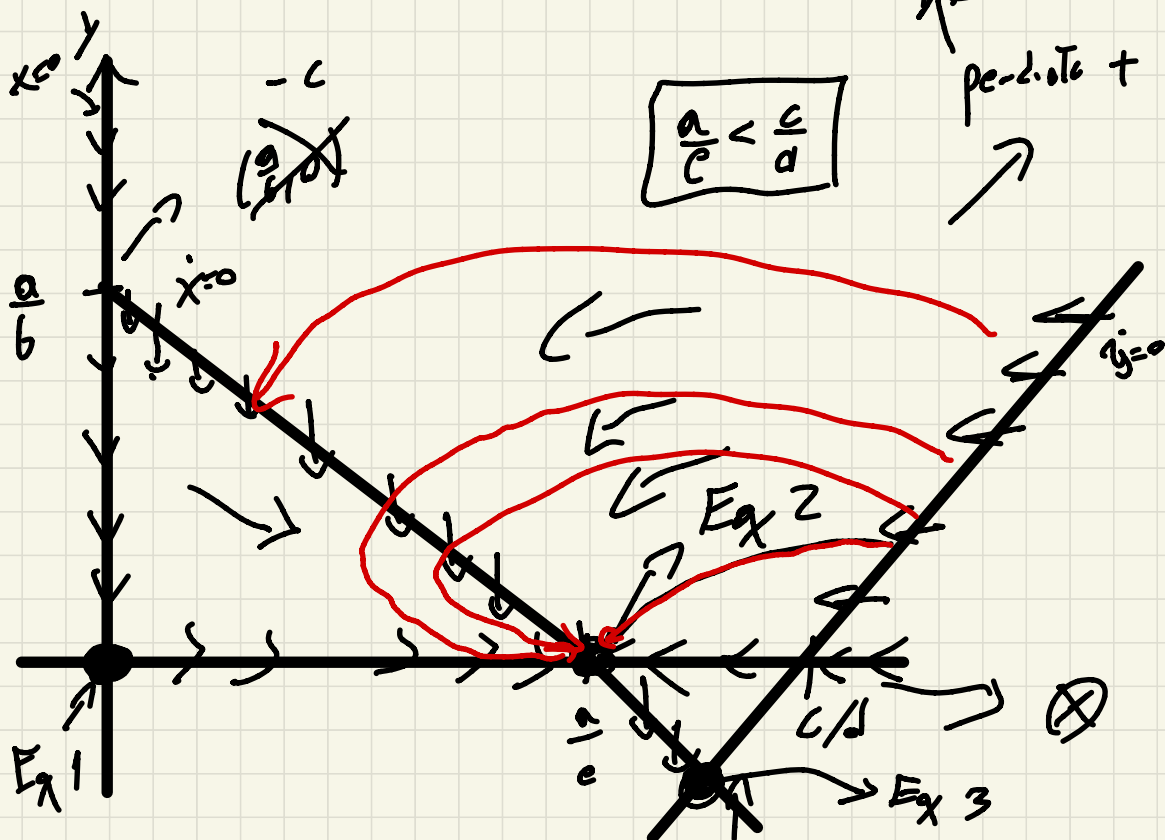
Modelo de predador - Presa con simbiosis

$$\dot{x} = x(a - cx - by)$$

$$\dot{y} = y(-C + dx - fy)$$

$$\dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad a - \alpha - b y = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad v - C + dx - f y = 0$$



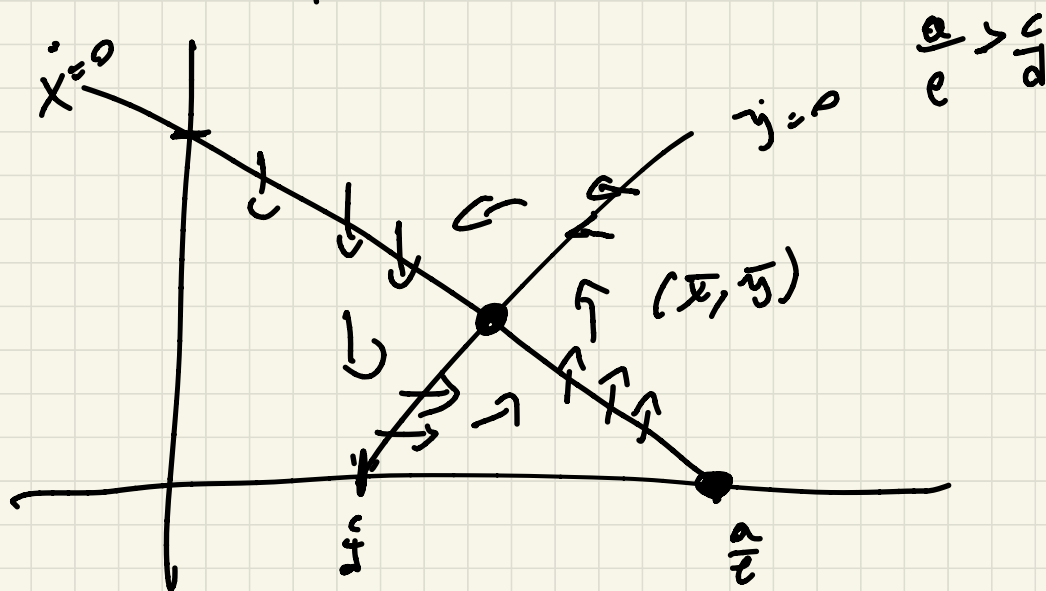
$$-C + \frac{d}{c}x - f(y)$$

$$-C + d \frac{a}{c} > -C + \frac{d}{c}x - f(y) \quad \text{si } \frac{a}{c} > \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} < \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c}d < c \Rightarrow -C + \frac{ad}{c} < 0$$

Por TEU siempre positivos

$\Rightarrow E_x \geq N_0$ no importa



$$V(x, y) = H(x) + G(y) \quad \gamma$$

$$H(x) = \bar{x} \log(x) - x$$

$$G(y) = \bar{y} \log(y) - y$$

Si lo evaluo en $(x(t), y(t))$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} V(x, y) \geq 0 \right) \quad \text{e} \quad \left(\frac{d}{dt} V(x, y) \leq 0 \right)$$

E/ converge límite ve estar bñ.

por $\dot{V}(x, y) = 0$

$$\gamma = \frac{b}{a}$$

Verifique que $\frac{dV}{dt} \geq 0$ y si $\dot{V}(x, y) = 0$

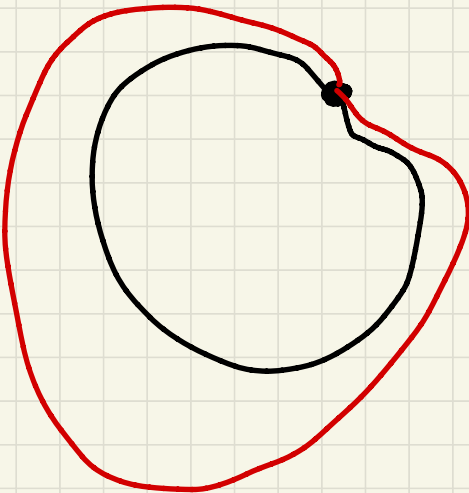
Período Periodicidad

Las Trayectorias son Cerradas

$$S: (x(t_0), y(t_0)) = (x(t_0 + T), y(t_0 + T_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow (x(t), y(t)) = (x(t + T), y(t + T))$$

Por TEU



$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{F} \text{ (No)}$$

$$\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{F} \text{ (Depende de } t \text{)}$$

$$\vec{x}(t_0 + T) = \vec{x}_0$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{\dot{x}(t)}{x(t)} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T a + by dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} (\log(x(T)) - \log(x(0))) = \frac{1}{T} aT - \frac{b}{T} \int_0^T y dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T y dt = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x dt = \frac{c}{d}$$

Part 2) $\boxed{\frac{a}{c} > \frac{c}{d}}$

$$V(x, y) = \bar{x} \log(x) - x + y (\bar{y} \log(y) - y)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \bar{x} \frac{\dot{x}}{x} - \dot{x} + f \left(\bar{y} \frac{\dot{y}}{y} - \dot{y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\dot{x}}{x} (\bar{x} - x) + f (\bar{y} - y) \frac{\dot{y}}{y}$$

$$= (a - ex - by) (\bar{x} - x) + f (-c + dx - fy) (\bar{y} - y)$$

$$a - e\bar{x} - b\bar{y} = 0$$

$$a = e\bar{x} + b\bar{y}$$

$$-c + d\bar{x} - f\bar{y} = 0 \Rightarrow -c = -d\bar{x} + f\bar{y}$$

$$= (e(\bar{x} - x) + b(\bar{y} - y))(\bar{x} - x) + f \frac{(-d(\bar{x} - x) + f(\bar{y} - y))}{(\bar{y} - y)} (\bar{y} - y)$$

$$= e(\bar{x} - x)^2 + \underbrace{(b - fd)}_{\substack{f = \frac{b}{d}}} (\bar{y} - y) (\bar{x} - x) + f (\bar{y} - y)^2$$

$$\boxed{f = \frac{b}{d}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = c(\bar{x} - x)^2 + \frac{1}{d}f(\bar{y} - y)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\leadsto \dot{V}(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} x = \bar{x} \\ y = \bar{y} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}V(x, y) = \left(\frac{a}{c} - x\right)^2 c + f y \left(c - \frac{da}{c} + f y\right)$$

$$\boxed{f = \frac{b}{d}}$$

$$\text{Corr. } c > \frac{da}{c}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} < \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}V \geq 0$$

es 0 si: $y = 0$ si: $x = \frac{a}{c}$
 e $y = 0$