

STABLE COMPETITION - COMPETITIVE EXCLUSION

Today in class we studied the nonlinear system of differential equations,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(10 - x - y) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(30 - 2x - y), \quad (2)$$

and found out that there existed four equilibrium points and that the two-species physical solutions (solutions in the first quadrant of phase space) tended to the a real sink at $(x, y) = (0, 30)$. We say that this competition is unstable in the sense that in competitive situations all x trajectories tend to zero as t goes to infinity.

Suppose now that we have the following system of differential equations,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(2 - 2x - y) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(2 - x - 2y), \quad (4)$$

where $x, y \in [0, \infty)$, which models competition in two species x and y .

1. Find all fixed points of the system.
2. Using the Jacobian matrix classify these fixed points.
3. Do a full eigenvalue/eigenvector decomposition of the off-axis equilibrium and using this approximate solution discuss the local behavior of the system in a neighborhood of this equilibrium.
4. Using HPGSYSTEMSOLVER plot the slope field in the first quadrant and plot enough trajectories to give a qualitative description of the time-dynamics of the populations. Is the system stable in the sense that there exists an equilibrium population such that both x and y are nonzero?
5. Using HPGSYSTEMSOLVER plot the slope field of the system of differential equations,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(2 - x - 2y) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(2 - 2x - y), \quad (6)$$

where $x, y \in [0, \infty)$, which models competition in two species x and y . Compare the time dynamics of this model to the model (3)-(4) and discuss the differences in stability.