On the Carrying capacity of Enemy Species, Inhibition coefficient of Ammensal Species and Dominance reversal time in An Ecological Ammensalism - A Special case study with Numerical approach

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Abstract

The paper aims to study numerically on some special cases of mathematical model of An Ecological Ammensalism with multiple constraints. The mathematical model comprises of Ammensal-enemy species pair with cover for Ammensal, alternative resources for enemy and migration for both the species. The model is formed by a couple of first order non linear ordinary differential equations. Some relations among the carrying capacity of enemy species, inhibition coefficient of Ammensal species and the dominance reversal time are investigated.

Key words: Non-linear system, Enemy species, Ammensal species, Carrying capacity, Dominance reversal time

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1. Introduction

In general, we analyze any mathematical model with mathematical techniques to get a thorough knowledge of the problems of real life in the field of Bio science. Recently majority of the mathematicians drew their attention to comprehend the situations in mathematical ecology, mathematical bio-economics, mathematical demography, mathematical medical sciences, mathematical agriculture and so on. Advanced computing methods are the backbone of modern scientific development. Several authors like Kapur [15, 16], Lakiminarayan and Pattabhi Ramacharyulu [17], N.C Srinivas [18] etc. applied various computational techniques to examine Local stability and Global stability. Acharyulu. K.V.L.N and Pattabhi Ramacharyulu N.Ch. [1-15] studied manifold dimensions of stability phenomena in ecological Ammensalism.

The present paper is a numerical study on some special cases of mathematical model of An Ecological Ammensalism with multiple constraints. The mathematical model consists of Ammensal-enemy species pair with cover for Ammensal, alternative resources for enemy and migration for both the species. The model is obtained by a couple of first order non linear ordinary differential equations. In continuation of Authors earlier work [3] cited in “Ecological Ammensalism with multifarious restraints-A numerical Study”. In this paper some relations among Ammensal coefficient of Ammensal species, the carrying capacity of enemy species and the dominance reversal time are investigated. The authors computed the numerical solutions of the model with the help of the classical RK method of fourth order. The dominance reversal time is derived for observing the interactions between the Ammensal
and enemy species in few considered cases. The figures are drawn with the help of Matlab wherever needed.

**Notation Adopted:**

- \( N_1(t) \): The population of the Ammensal species (\( S_1 \)) at time \( t \)
- \( N_2(t) \): The population of the Enemy species (\( S_2 \)) at time \( t \)
- \( a_i \): The natural growth rates of \( S_i \), \( i = 1, 2 \).
- \( a_{ii} \): The rate of decrease of \( S_i \); due to its own insufficient resources, \( i = 1, 2 \).
- \( a_{12} \): The inhibition coefficient of \( S_1 \) due to \( S_2 \) i.e The Ammensal coefficient.
- \( a_{21} \): The inhibition coefficient of \( S_2 \) due to \( S_1 \)
- \( H_1(t) \): The replenishment or renewal of \( S_1 \) per unit time
- \( H_2(t) \): The replenishment or renewal of \( S_2 \) per unit time
- \( K_i \): \( a_i / a_{ii} \) are the carrying capacity of \( N_i \), \( i = 1, 2 \).
- \( \alpha \): \( a_{12} / a_{11} \) is the coefficient of Ammensalism.
- \( h_1 \): \( a_{11} H_1 \) is the rate of harvest of the Ammensal
- \( h_2 \): \( a_{22} H_2 \) is the rate of harvest of the enemy.
- \( m_1 \): Rate of decrease of the Ammensal due to harvesting.
- \( m_2 \): Rate of decrease of the enemy due to harvesting.
- \( m \): a constant characterized by the cover provided for the Ammensal species.

The state variables \( N_1 \) and \( N_2 \) as well as the model parameters \( a_1, a_2, a_{11}, a_{22}, K_1, K_2, \alpha , h_1, h_2, \)
\( m_1, m_2 \) and \( m \) are assumed to be non-negative constants.

**2. The Basic Model Equations**

The model equations are obtained as

\[ \frac{dN_1(t)}{dt} = (1 - m_1) a_1 N_1(t) - a_{11} N_1(t)^2(t) - (1 - m) a_{12} N_1(t) N_2(t) - h_1(t) \]  
\[ \frac{dN_2(t)}{dt} = (1 - m_2) a_2 N_2(t) - a_{22} N_2(t)^2(t) - h_2(t) \]

with the conditions \( N_i(0) = N_{i0} \geq 0, i = 1, 2 \).

**3. Relation between Ammensal Coefficient (\( \alpha \)) and Dominance Reversal Time**

The numerical solutions of the mathematical model are calculated by utilizing the fourth order Runge-Kutta method. The fixed parameters are considered as
\( a_1 = 1.592739, a_{11} = 3.30158, a_2 = 3.110636, a_{22} = 1.959451, N_{10} = 3.762642, N_{20} = 0.429724, \)
\( m = 0.5, m_1 = 0.6, m_2 = 0.7, h_1 = 0.8, h_2 = 0.8 \) and the varying variable is the inhibition coefficient \( a_{12} \) of Ammensal species.
Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Carrying capacity of $S_1$ i.e $K_{1} = a_{11}$ ($a_{11} = 3.30158$)</th>
<th>Carrying capacity of $S_2$ i.e $K_{2} = a_{22}$ ($a_{22} = 1.959451$)</th>
<th>Inhibition Coefficient ($a_{12}$) of Ammensal species</th>
<th>Ammensal coefficient $\alpha : a_{12} / a_{11}$</th>
<th>Dominance Reversal time ($t^*$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>1.5875</td>
<td>0.773829</td>
<td>0.2343</td>
<td>0.243</td>
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<td>1.5875</td>
<td>1.773829</td>
<td>0.5372</td>
<td>0.237</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.773829</td>
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<td>0.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.5875</td>
<td>3.773829</td>
<td>1.143</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1.5875</td>
<td>4.773829</td>
<td>1.4459</td>
<td>0.192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>1.5875</td>
<td>5.773829</td>
<td>1.7488</td>
<td>0.171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1.5875</td>
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<td>2.0516</td>
<td>0.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.5875</td>
<td>7.773829</td>
<td>2.3545</td>
<td>0.145</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.773829</td>
<td>2.6574</td>
<td>0.131</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.5875</td>
<td>9.773829</td>
<td>2.9603</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.4824</td>
<td>1.5875</td>
<td>10.773829</td>
<td>3.2632</td>
<td>0.117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The obtained dominance reversal time ($t^*$) with corresponding numerical solutions can be observed in the following figures from Figure 1 to Figure 11.
Fig. 3; Case-3 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.225$$

Fig. 4; Case-4 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.219$$

Fig. 5; Case-5 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.192$$

Fig. 6; Case-6 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.171$$

Fig. 7; Case-7 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.156$$

Fig. 8; Case-8 in Table-1

$$t^* = 0.145$$
4. Conclusions

In all the above Cases, Ammensal species outnumbers the enemy species till the dominance reversal time. The enemy outnumbers the Ammensal after dominance reversal time ($t^*$). Further the Ammensal species declines and moves asymptotically to the equilibrium point. The enemy species flourishes with exponential growth rate throughout the interval. In addition to this, it is observed that the dominance reversal time gradually decreases in both the cases, having increase in inhibition coefficient as well as in Ammensal coefficient of Ammensal Species.

5. Relation between Carrying capacity of Enemy Species ($K_2$) and Dominance reversal time ($t^*$)

The numerical computations of the mathematical model are calculated by using the classical fourth order of Runge-Kutta method. The fixed parameters are considered as
\[ a_1=1.592739, a_{11}=3.30158, a_{12}=1.773829, a_2=3.110636, a_{22}=1.959451, N_{10}=3.762642, N_{20}=0.429724, m=0.5, m_1 = 0.6, m_2 = 0.7, h_1 = 0.8, h_2 = 0.8 \] and the varying variable is the natural growth rate \( a_2 \) of the Enemy species. (4)

Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Carrying capacity of ( S_1 ) ( i.e. K_{11} a_1 ) ( a_{11}=3.30158 )</th>
<th>The natural growth rate of ( S_2 ) ( i.e. a_2 )</th>
<th>Carrying capacity of ( S_2 ) ( i.e. K_{22} a_2 ) ( a_{22}=1.959451 )</th>
<th>Dominance reversal time ( (t^*) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>0.110636</td>
<td>0.0564</td>
<td>0.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>1.110636</td>
<td>0.5668</td>
<td>0.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>2.110636</td>
<td>1.0771</td>
<td>0.275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.4824</td>
<td>3.110636</td>
<td>1.5875</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.110636</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>7.110636</td>
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<td>0.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>8.110636</td>
<td>4.1392</td>
<td>0.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>9.110636</td>
<td>4.6495</td>
<td>0.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.4824</td>
<td>10.110636</td>
<td>5.1599</td>
<td>0.119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The derived solutions with dominance reversal time \( (t^*) \) are shown from Figure 12 to Figure 22.
6. Conclusions

The Ammensal species eclipses the enemy species up to the dominance reversal time. The enemy commands the Ammensal after dominance reversal time (t*). Further the Ammensal species gradually declines towards the equilibrium point. The enemy species prospers with prominent growth rate throughout the interval. It is also noticed that the dominance reversal time decreases stepwise in both the cases having increase in natural growth rate as well as in Carrying capacity of Enemy Species. The overall conclusions are stated in Table-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>criterion</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The carrying capacity of (K2) Enemy species increases</td>
<td>The dominance reversal time (t*) gradually decreases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The growth rate(a2) of Enemy species increases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ammensal Coefficient(a) increases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The inhibition coefficient(a12) of Ammensal species increases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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References


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