

1. (a) Mice: the first term is a limited growth model. The maximum mouse population that is sustainable is 2000. The second term is the effect of ferrets eating mice. Ferrets: the first term is the ferret population decaying with no mice to eat. The second is the effect of having mice to eat.
- (b) Phase line is



Sketch graphs that show $M \rightarrow 2$ at $t \rightarrow \infty$. In the long term the mouse population will approach 2000.

- (c) Ferret population will decay and approach zero.
- (d) Mice population will increase to 1630 as the ferret population increases slowly to 300, then the mice will decline to 1111 as the ferrets continue to increase to 740.
- (e)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dM}{dt} &= 2M \left(1 - \frac{M}{2}\right) - 1.2MF \\ \frac{dF}{dt} &= -F + 0.9MF - 0.01\end{aligned}$$

Long term there will be approaching 1126 mice and 728 ferrets.

- (f) Replace the first term $-F$ by $\alpha F(1 - F/N)$ where α is a growth rate and N is the maximum population of ferrets from the other food source.
2. (a) Bounded growth for both populations, with competition between the two populations.
 - (b) $(0,0)$, $(0,10)$, $(5,0)$, $(2,4)$
 - (c)
 - (d)
 - i. Approaches 10,000 of population y , no x .
 - ii. Approaches 5,000 of population x , no y .
 - iii. Approaches 10,000 of population y , no x .
 - iv. Approaches 5,000 of population x , no y .

Solutions approach $(2,4)$ but then move away to $(5,0)$ or $(0,10)$.