

Numerical study of a structured population model in an environment with a dynamical food-source

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We will study the numerical integration of a nonlinear model that describes the dynamics of a size-structured population feeding on a dynamical food-source. Such model is determined by the next equations:

$$u_t + (g(x, S(t)) u)_x = -\mu(x, S(t)) u, \quad 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \quad (1)$$

$$g(0, S(t)) u(0, t) = \int_0^1 \alpha(x, S(t)) u(x, t) dx, \quad t > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \phi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad (3)$$

$$S'(t) = f(t, S(t), I(t)), \quad t > 0, \quad S(0) = s_0, \quad (4)$$

$$I(t) = \int_0^1 \gamma(x, S(t)) u(x, t) dx, \quad t > 0. \quad (5)$$

The independent variables x and t represent, respectively, size and time, and the function $u(x, t)$ is the population density of individuals with size x at time t . The population dynamics is determined by the growth rate g , the mortality rate μ and the fertility rate α . These vital functions depend on the structuring variable and on the available food resources that are given by the function $S(t)$. Also, the dynamics of such resources is bound to the distribution of the population as equations (4) and (5) reflect.

The present work approaches the numerical integration of equations (1)-(5) using a generalization of the scheme presented in [1]. We will analyze

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the behaviour of such numerical scheme by means of the study of the results obtained in the integration of a problem that describes the dynamics of ectothermic invertebrates, e.g., the water flea *Daphnia magna*, feeding on a dynamical algal population [2, 3].

References

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