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Math 336

1. In a certain species of animals, only one-year-old, two-year-old, and three-year-old females are fertile.

The probabilities of a one-year-old, two-year-old, and three-year-old female to give birth to a new female are  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ ,  $p_3$  respectively. 1. In a certain species of animals, only one-year-old, two-year-old, and three-year-old females are fertile.

The probabilities of a one-year-old, two-year-old, and three-year-old female to give birth to a new female are  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ ,  $p_3$  respectively.

Assuming that there were  $c_0$  females born at  $n = 0$ ,  $c_1$  females born at  $n = 1$ , and  $c_2$  females born at  $n = 2$ . Set up a recurrence that will enable you to find the expected number of females born at time  $n$ .

In terms of  $c_0$ ,  $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ ,  $p_0$ ,  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ , how many females were born at  $n = 4$ ?

$$B(n) = p_1 B(n-1) + p_2 B(n-2) + p_3 B(n-3)$$

$$B(3) = p_1 c_2 + p_2 c_1 + p_3 c_0$$

$$B(4) = p_1 B(3) + p_2 B(2) + p_3 B(1)$$

$$= p_1 (p_1 c_2 + p_2 c_1 + p_3 c_0) + p_2 c_2 + p_3 c_1$$

$$= (p_1^2 + p_2) c_2 + (p_1 p_2 + p_3) c_1 + p_1 p_3 c_0$$

2. Write the Maple code  $F(c_0, c_1, c_2, p_1, p_2, p_3, n)$  that would input  $n$  (the discrete time) and output the number of females born at time  $n$ .

$F := \text{proc}(n, p_1, p_2, p_3, c_0, c_1, c_2)$  option remember:

if  $n = 0$  then

c0:

elif n = 1 then

c1:

elif n = 2 then

c2:

else

expand(p1\*F(n - 1, p1, p2, p3, c0, c1, c2) + p2\*F(n - 2, p1, p2, p3, c0, c1, c2) + p3\*F(n - 3, p1, p2, p3, c0, c1, c2)):

fi:

end:

3. Taking  $c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = 1$ , experiment with values of  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  that would lead, at time  $n = 1000$ , to (i) extinction (ii) stable population (iii) population explosion.

(i) When  $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 < 1$ , the population deteriorates. As an example, if  $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$ , the population will be extinct at time  $n = 1000$ . Or if  $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 1/18$ , there will be no rabbits left at  $n = 1000$ .

(ii) When  $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$ , the population stabilizes.

(iii) When  $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 > 1$ , the population explodes. For example, if  $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 1$ , there will be  $1.9 \cdot 10^{264}$  rabbits when  $n = 1000$ .