

Question 1

Given 2 types of workers in a swarm with different response thresholds θ_1 and θ_2 reacting to a stimulus s . This can be modelled by the coupled differential equations:

$$\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} = T_{\theta_1}(s)(1 - x_1) - px_1$$

$$\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t} = T_{\theta_2}(s)(1 - x_2) - px_2$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \delta - \frac{\alpha}{N}(N_1 + N_2)$$

Where N_i is the number of workers of type i actively engaging in task related to stimuli and x_i is the fraction of worker of type i actively engaging in task associated with stimuli. N is the total number of workers of all types. T_{θ_i} is the stimuli response function of type i workers, α is a scaler related to the efficiency of doing task associated with stimuli and δ is a scales related to the increase in stimuli of not doing task associated with stimuli and p is the probability of a worker of any type stop doing task associated with stimuli (provided they already do the task).

- Model and explain the stimuli response function. Are there any parameters that need to be fixed in order to solve the above differential equations analytically?
- An analytic solution in terms of the probability of finding an active worker of type 1 of the above differential equations is given by:

$$x_1 = \frac{\chi + \left(\chi^2 + 4f(p + 1)(z - 1)\left(\frac{\delta}{\alpha}\right)\right)^{1/2}}{2f(p + 1)(z - 1)}$$

where $\chi = (z - 1)\left(f + (p + 1)\left(\frac{\delta}{\alpha}\right)\right) - z$ is a shift variable, $z = \theta_1^2/\theta_2^2$ and $f = n_1/N$ is the fraction of type 1 worker in the population.

Model the average fraction of active workers x_1 as a function of the fraction f of worker of type 1 in the population using parameters $\theta_1 = 8$, $\theta_2 = 1$, $p = 0.2$, $\delta = 1$ and $\alpha = 3$.

- What happens if $\alpha \approx \delta$? And what happens when $\alpha \gg \delta$? Explain.