

*You must show your work to get full credit.*

The whirligig beetles (insects of the family Gyrinidae) are aquatic insects that live and breed in fresh water (See Figure 1<sup>1</sup>). The adults can fly and therefore beetles from one pond can colonize another pond. Assume that we are in a region with many ponds (say Minnesota) and we have species of whirligig beetle breeds just once a year. Also assume

Probability that a pond with no beetles one year gets colonized the next year = .3

Probability that a ponds with beetles one year has no beetles the next year = .1

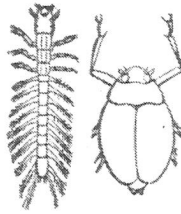


FIGURE 1. Drawing of an adult and larva of a whirligig beetle. Both adults and larva are predators on smaller aquatic life.

Let  $f_t$  be the proportion (that is the fraction) of ponds that have our species of whirligig beetle in them in year  $t$ .

1. Write a difference equation for  $f_t$ .

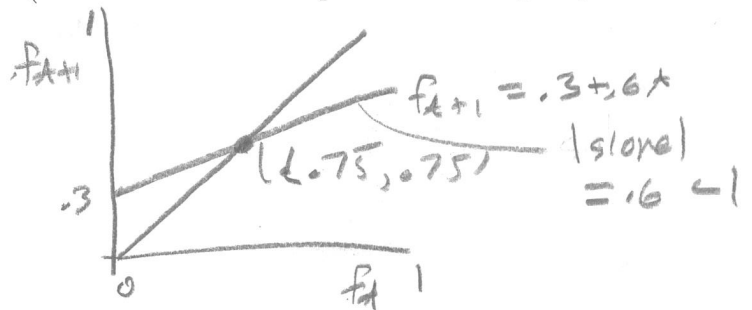
Equation is  $\Delta f = .3(1-f) - .1f$

2. What is the equilibrium point for this equations?

Set  $\Delta f = .3 - .3f - .1f = 0$  and solve for  $f$   
 $-.4f = -.3$   
 $f = .75$   
 $f^* = \underline{.75}$

3. Is this equilibrium point stable or unstable? (Circle one and draw picture showing why this is stable or unstable.)

$f_{t+1} - f_t = .3(1-f_t) - .1f_t$   
 $f_{t+1} = .3 - .4f_t + f_t$   
 $= .3 + .6f_t$



4. In the long run what percentage of the ponds do you expect to have our species of whirligig beetle?

The percentage is 75%

<sup>1</sup>Figure from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whirligig\\_beetle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whirligig_beetle)