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THE OPERATING DIAGRAM FOR A MODEL OF COMPETITION IN A CHEMOSTAT WITH AN EXTERNAL LETHAL INHIBITOR

BACHIR BAR

Université AbouBakr Belkaid, LSDA, Tlemcen, Algérie

TEWFIK SARI*

ITAP, Univ Montpellier, Irstea, Montpellier SupAgro, Montpellier, France

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ABSTRACT. The inhibition is an important phenomenon, which promotes the stable coexistence of species, in the chemostat. Here, we study a model of two microbial species in a chemostat competing for a single resource in the presence of an external lethal inhibitor. The model is a four-dimensional system of ordinary differential equations. We give a complete analysis for the existence and local stability of all steady states. We describe the bifurcation diagram which gives the behavior of the system with respect to the operating parameters represented by the dilution rate and the input concentrations of the substrate and the inhibitor. This diagram, is very useful to understand the model from both the mathematical and biological points of view.

1. Introduction. The chemostat is an important laboratory apparatus used for the continuous culture of micro-organisms [7, 16, 24]. A detailed mathematical description of competition in the chemostat may be found in [6, 21]. The basic chemostat model predicts that coexistence of two or more microbial populations competing for a single non-reproducing nutrient is not possible. Only the species with the lowest ‘break-even’ concentration survives [8]. This result, known as the Competitive Exclusion Principle (CEP), was established under various hypotheses. The reader may consult [3, 14, 18, 27] for a thorough account on the contributions of diverse authors. For the CEP in discrete-time models, the reader is referred to [22] and the references therein.

Several authors studied the inhibition as a factor in the coexistence of species competing for a single resource in the chemostat: Can the production of internal inhibitors or the introduction of external inhibitors induce the stable coexistence of competitors in a chemostat-like environment? For a discussion on the various models the reader is referred to the review paper [11] and the references therein. A biological discussion on the role of inhibition as a factor of coexistence can be found in [2]. Other mechanisms of coexistence were considered in the literature, among

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* Corresponding author.

them the feed-back mediated coexistence [12] and the density dependence of the growth functions [1, 5].

In this paper we consider the model of Hsu, Li and Waltman [9]. In this model, two species x and y compete for a single limiting resource S in presence of an external lethal inhibitor p , to which the species x is sensitive and the species y is resistant species. This species is able to detoxify the inhibitor, that is to remove it from the chemostat. Let $S(t)$ denote the concentration of the substrate at time t ; let $x(t)$, $y(t)$ denote the concentrations of the competitors respectively; finally, let $p(t)$ denote the concentration of the inhibitor. The model takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= (S^0 - S)D - \frac{m_1 S}{a_1 + S} \frac{x}{\beta_1} - \frac{m_2 S}{a_2 + S} \frac{y}{\beta_2} \\ x' &= \left(\frac{m_1 S}{K_1 + S} - D - \gamma p \right) x \\ y' &= \left(\frac{m_2 S}{K_2 + S} - D \right) y \\ p' &= (p^0 - p)D - \frac{\delta p}{K + p} y \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

with initial condition $S(0) \geq 0$, $x(0) > 0$, $y(0) > 0$ and $p(0) \geq 0$. The *biological parameters* of the model are $m_1, m_2, \delta, K_1, K_2, K, \beta_1, \beta_2$, and γ . The meaning and units of these parameters are given in Table 6. In particular the constant γ represents the lethal effect of the inhibitor p on x . These parameters are called biological parameters since they depend on the organisms, substrate and inhibitor considered. These parameters are measurable in the laboratory. In contrast, the *operating parameters* are the input concentration of the nutrient S^0 , the input concentration of the inhibitor p^0 and the dilution rate D of the chemostat. These parameters are called operating parameters since they are under the control of the experimenter.

The complete mathematical analysis of (1), including some global results, was given in [9]. The presence of the inhibitor allows the coexistence of both species. Moreover, the coexistence equilibrium can be unstable, giving the possibility of an asymptotic oscillatory behavior. Due to the importance of this phenomenon, which promotes the coexistence of two species competing for a single resource, the results of [9] were discussed also in the review paper [11].

A useful contribution of the mathematical analysis of a chemostat model, is to give to the engineers the *operating diagram* which is the bifurcation diagram for which the values of the biological parameters are fixed, and the behavior of the model is discussed with respect to the operating parameters. The operating diagram has the operating parameters as its coordinates and the various regions defined in it correspond to qualitatively different dynamics. As it was noticed by Smith and Waltman [21], p. 252, the operating diagram is probably the most useful answer for the discussion of the behavior of the model with respect to the parameters. This diagram shows how robust or how extensive is the parameter region where coexistence occurs, where the coexistence equilibrium is stable and where it is unstable. This bifurcation diagram is very useful to understand the model from both the mathematical and biological points of view, and is often constructed both in the biological literature [17, 23, 25, 13] and the mathematical literature [1, 5, 19, 20, 26].

The parameter space of (1) is twelve dimensional: nine biological parameters and three operating parameters. Exploring all of it is not possible. The approach in [9] consists of rescaling both biological and operating parameters of the model, creating a ‘standard’ environment in which the operating parameters are normalized

$S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$. This approach is often used in the mathematical literature on the chemostat to reduce the huge number of parameters [21]. Of course, the theory developed in this standard environment potentially permits to present the operating diagrams of the model. Actually an operating diagram is presented in [9]. However, since the computations are made in the standard environment, it is not so easy with this approach to understand how the operating diagram is affected by parameter variations.

In (1), the inhibitor is called lethal since it acts on the death of the species x rather than on its growth, as it was the case in the model of Lenski and Hattingh [13], where the model takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= (S^0 - S)D - \frac{m_1 S}{a_1 + S} f(p) \frac{x}{\beta_1} - \frac{m_2 S}{a_2 + S} \frac{y}{\beta_2} \\ x' &= \left(\frac{m_1 S}{K_1 + S} f(p) - D \right) x \\ y' &= \left(\frac{m_2 S}{K_2 + S} - D \right) y \\ p' &= (p^0 - p)D - \frac{\delta p}{K + p} y \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

with a degree of inhibition $f(p)$ on the growth of species x . In this model the inhibitor is decreasing the growth of the species rather than increasing its death rate. The mathematical analysis of the model (2) was given in [10], and due to its importance, it was discussed also in [11, 21]. In [15] the authors assume that the external inhibitor is lethal and can decrease the growth rate of species x , so that the equation for x in (2) is replaced by equation $x' = \left(\frac{m_1 S}{K_1 + S} f(p) - D - \gamma p \right) x$, the equations for S , y and p being unchanged. The study of (2) was recently revisited in [4] and its operating diagram was described. For (2), the system can be reduced to a three dimensional system through a conservation principle. In the case of (1) this reduction is not possible, so it is necessary to work in the full four dimensional state space. Following [4], our approach to handle the question of robustness with respect to parameter variations, is to present the computations for generic growth and detoxification functions, rather than the specific model (1), and to use the fact that the condition of stability of coexistence equilibrium point of the system is polynomial, of degree 3, with respect to the operating parameter S^0 . The problem is then reduced to the determination of the signs of four real valued functions, which are built with the coefficients of this polynomial. These functions depend only on the operating parameters p^0 and D . Hence, combining mathematical analysis and numerical plots, we can construct the operating diagram of the model.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, the mathematical model (3), extending the model (1), of competition of two species in presence of a lethal external inhibitor is described. The results of [9] carry over to our extended model with only minor notation changes. We describe these results in Prop. 1. In Sect. 3 we present our main result which gives the conditions of existence and stability of the equilibrium points, explicitly with respect to the operating parameters, see Prop. 2. In Sect. 4 we discuss the properties of the region of instability of the coexistence equilibrium, see Prop. 3. The main result in this section is the definition of the regions \mathcal{R}_i , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ of the operating parameter space (D, p^0) for which the instability of the coexistence equilibrium can be predicted. In Section 5 we fix the dilution rate D and we provide the operating diagram in the (S^0, p^0) -plane, see Fig. 2. In Sect. 6, we make precise our earlier description of the operating diagram, for the model (1) studied in [9, 11], see the propositions 5, 6 and 7. The paper concludes

with a discussion. Technical proofs and numerical computations are given in the Appendix.

2. Mathematical model. The model of the chemostat with a lethal external inhibitor we consider here is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= (S^0 - S) D - f_1(S) \frac{x}{\beta_1} - f_2(S) \frac{y}{\beta_2} \\ x' &= (f_1(S) - D - \gamma p) x \\ y' &= (f_2(S) - D) y \\ p' &= (p^0 - p) D - g(p) y \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The functional responses f_1 and f_2 represent the specific growth rates of the competitors and the function g represents the absorption rate of the external inhibitor by species y . The model (1) considered in [9], is obtained by letting in (3)

$$f_1(S) = \frac{m_1 S}{K_1 + S}, \quad f_2(S) = \frac{m_2 S}{K_2 + S}, \quad g(p) = \frac{\delta p}{K + p} \quad (4)$$

In this paper, we consider the general model (3) without restricting ourselves to the special case (4). We suppose only that f_1 , f_2 , and g in (3) are \mathcal{C}^1 -functions satisfying the following conditions:

(H1) For $i = 1, 2$, $f_i(0) = 0$ and $f'_i(S) > 0$ for all $S > 0$.

(H2) $g(0) = 0$ and $g'(p) > 0$ for all $p > 0$.

Following [9], we could use a change of variables that reduces the operating parameters D , S^0 and p^0 and the yields coefficients β_1 and β_2 to 1. However, since we are interested in the role of the operating parameters, and since the yields coefficients have their own importance for the biologist, we do not make this reduction. It is easy to prove that for non-negative initial conditions, all solutions of system (3) are bounded and remain non-negative for all $t > 0$.

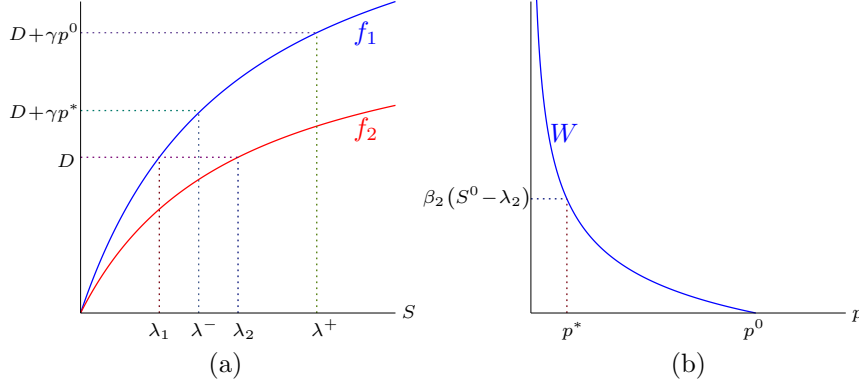


FIGURE 1. (a): Definitions of $\lambda_1 = \lambda_1(D)$, $\lambda^- = \lambda^-(D, p^0, S^0)$, $\lambda^+ = \lambda^+(D, p^0)$ and $\lambda_2 = \lambda_2(D)$. (b): Definition of $p^* = p^*(D, p^0, S^0)$ satisfying $W(p^*, D, p^0) = \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2(D))$.

The results of [11, 9], obtained on (1) are extended, without added difficulty, to (3), where f_1 , f_2 and g satisfy assumptions (H1), (H2). We adopt the notations used in [11], instead of the notations used in [9].

From (H1) it is deduced that f_i is a bijective (hence invertible) function from $[0, +\infty)$ into $[0, m_i)$ where $m_i = \sup_{S>0} f_i(S) = f_i(+\infty)$. Using the inverse functions $f_1^{-1} : I_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and $f_2^{-1} : I_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $I_1 = [0, f_1(+\infty))$ and $I_2 = [0, f_2(+\infty))$,

we define the break-even concentrations, see Fig. 1(a):

$$\lambda_1(D) = f_1^{-1}(D), \quad \lambda_2(D) = f_2^{-1}(D), \quad \lambda^+(D, p^0) = f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^0) \quad (5)$$

Note that λ_1 is defined on I_1 , λ_2 is defined on I_2 and λ^+ is defined for (D, p^0) such that $D + \gamma p^0 \in I_1$. We define also the function

$$W(p, D, p^0) = \frac{(p^0 - p)D}{g(p)}$$

Note that W is defined for (p, D, p^0) such that $D \geq 0$ and $0 < p \leq p^0$. Note also that $\frac{\partial W}{\partial p} < 0$. Therefore, when $\lambda_2 < S^0$, equation $W(p, D, p^0) = \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2)$ has a unique solution denoted by $p^* = p^*(D, p^0, S^0)$, see Fig. 1(b). Hence

$$W(p^*(D, p^0, S^0), D, p^0) = \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2(D)) \quad (6)$$

We define, see Fig. 1(a):

$$\lambda^-(D, p^0, S^0) = f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^*) \quad (7)$$

The relative positions of numbers $\lambda_2 = f_2^{-1}(D)$, $\lambda_1 = f_1^{-1}(D)$, $\lambda^+ = f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^0)$ and $\lambda^- = f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^*)$ are shown on Fig. 1(a). Since f_1 is increasing, the following condition is satisfied:

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda^- < \lambda^+ \quad (8)$$

Notice that λ^- is defined only when $\lambda_2 < S^0$. Its definition depends on p^* given by (6) and Fig. 1(b).

Let $x_1 = x_1(D, p^0, S^0)$ and $y_2 = y_2(D, S^0)$ be defined by

$$x_1(D, p^0, S^0) = \frac{\beta_1 D(S^0 - \lambda^+)}{D + \gamma p^0} \quad (9)$$

$$y_2(D, S^0) = \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2) \quad (10)$$

Let $p_c = p_c(D)$, $y_c = y_c(D, p^0)$ and $x_c = x_c(D, p^0, S^0)$ be defined by

$$p_c(D) = \frac{f_1(\lambda_2(D)) - D}{\gamma} \quad (11)$$

$$y_c(D, p^0) = W(p_c(D), D, p^0) \quad (12)$$

$$x_c(D, p^0, S^0) = \frac{\beta_1 D \left(S^0 - \lambda_2(D) - \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2} \right)}{D + \gamma p_c(D)} \quad (13)$$

Note that $p_c(D)$ is defined for $D \in I_c$, $y_c(D, p^0)$ is defined for $(D, p^0) \in J_c$, and $x_c(D, p^0, S^0)$ is defined for $(D, p^0, S^0) \in \mathcal{D}_c$ where

$$I_c = \{D \in I_1 \cap I_2 : \lambda_1(D) < \lambda_2(D)\} \quad (14)$$

$$J_c = \{(D, p^0) \in I_c \times \mathbb{R}^+ : p^0 > p_c(D)\} \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_c = \left\{ (D, p^0, S^0) \in J_c \times \mathbb{R}^+ : S^0 > \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2} \right\} \quad (16)$$

Let $A_1 = A_1(D, p^0, S^0)$, $A_2 = A_2(D, p^0, S^0)$, $A_3 = A_3(D, p^0, S^0)$, and $A_4 = A_4(D, p^0, S^0)$, be defined by

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= -m_{11} - m_{44}, & A_2 &= \frac{m_{31}D}{\beta_2} - m_{12}m_{21} + m_{11}m_{44} \\ A_3 &= m_{44} \left(m_{12}m_{21} - \frac{m_{31}D}{\beta_2} \right), & A_4 &= -m_{12}m_{24}m_{43}m_{31} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

with $m_{11}, m_{12}, m_{21}, m_{24}, m_{31}, m_{43}$ and m_{44} given by

$$\begin{aligned} m_{11} &= -D - \frac{f'_1(\lambda_2)}{\beta_1} x_c - \frac{f'_2(\lambda_2)}{\beta_2} y_c, & m_{12} &= -\frac{f_1(\lambda_2)}{\beta_1}, & m_{21} &= f'_1(\lambda_2) x_c \\ m_{24} &= -\gamma x_c, & m_{31} &= f'_2(\lambda_2) y_c, & m_{43} &= -g(p_c), & m_{44} &= -D - g'(p_c) y_c \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Proposition 1. *Assume that (H1), (H2) are satisfied. Let $\lambda_2 = \lambda_2(D)$ and $\lambda^+ = \lambda^+(D, p^0)$ be defined by (5). Let $\lambda^- = \lambda^-(D, p^0, S^0)$ be defined by (7). System (3) has the following equilibrium points:*

- The washout equilibrium $E_0 = (S^0, 0, 0, p^0)$. This equilibrium point always exists and is LES iff $\lambda^+ > S^0$ and $\lambda_2 > S^0$.
- The boundary equilibrium $E_1 = (\lambda^+, x_1, 0, p^0)$ of extinction of species y , where x_1 is given by (9). This equilibrium point exists iff $\lambda^+ < S^0$ and is LES iff, in addition, $\lambda^+ < \lambda_2$.
- The boundary equilibrium $E_2 = (\lambda_2, 0, y_2, p^*)$, of extinction of species x , where y_2 is given by (10) and p^* is given by (6). This equilibrium point exists iff $\lambda_2 < S^0$ and is LES iff, in addition, $\lambda_2 < \lambda^-$.
- The positive equilibrium $E_c = (\lambda_2, x_c, y_c, p_c)$ of coexistence of the species, where p_c, y_c and x_c are given by (11), (12) and (13), respectively. This equilibrium point exists iff $\lambda^- < \lambda_2 < S^0$ and $\lambda_2 < \lambda^+$ and is LES iff, in addition, $A_3(A_1 A_2 - A_3) > A_1^2 A_4$ where A_1, A_2, A_3 , and A_4 , are defined by (17).

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof given in [9] and is left to the reader. \square

We observe that E_0 is LES iff E_1 and E_2 do not exist, and E_c exists iff E_2 exists and is unstable, and E_1 , if it exists, is unstable. One concludes that there is only one equilibrium which can be stable. The results on existence and local stability of equilibrium points of (3), given by Prop. 1, are summarized in Table 1.

	Existence	Local exponential stability
E_0	Always	$\min(\lambda^+, \lambda_2) > S^0$
E_1	$\lambda^+ < S^0$	$\lambda^+ < \lambda_2$
E_2	$\lambda_2 < S^0$	$\lambda_2 < \lambda^-$
E_c	$\lambda^- < \lambda_2 < \min(\lambda^+, S^0)$	$A_3(A_1 A_2 - A_3) > A_1^2 A_4$

TABLE 1. Existence and stability of equilibrium points E_0, E_1, E_2 and E_c of (3), given in Prop. 1. Here, λ_2 and λ^+ are given by (5), λ^- is given by (7) and A_1, A_2, A_3 and A_4 are given by (17).

3. Existence and stability of equilibrium points with respect to operating parameters. We assume that the biological parameters, that is β_1, β_2, γ and the functions f_1 and f_2 , are fixed. The Table 1 gives the conditions of existence and stability of the equilibrium points of (3) implicitly with respect to the operating parameters. We give now our main result which states these conditions more explicitly in the operating parameters. For this purpose, we need the following definitions. We let

$$F_1(D, p^0) = f_1(f_2^{-1}(D)) - \gamma p^0 \quad (19)$$

$$F_2(D, p^0) = f_2^{-1}(D) + \frac{1}{\beta_2} W(p_c(D), D, p^0) \quad (20)$$

Note that F_1 is defined on $I_2 \times \mathbb{R}^+$ and F_2 is defined for $(D, p^0) \in J_c$, where J_c is given by (15). We define also the function

$$F_3(D, p^0, S^0) = A_3(A_1A_2 - A_3) - A_1^2A_4 \quad (21)$$

where A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , and A_4 are defined by (17). Note that F_3 is defined for $(D, p^0, S^0) \in \mathcal{D}_c$, where \mathcal{D}_c is given by (16). We have the following description of existence and stability of the equilibrium points of (3).

Proposition 2. *Assume that the hypotheses and notations of Prop. 1 hold. The conditions of existence and stability of equilibrium points of (3) can be expressed with respect to the operating parameters D , p^0 and S^0 as in the Table 2, where $F_1(D, p^0)$, $F_2(D, p^0)$ and $F_3(D, p^0, S^0)$ are defined by (19), (20) and (21), respectively.*

Proof. The proof is given in Section A.1. \square

	Existence	Local exponential stability
E_0	Always	$D > \max(f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0, f_2(S^0))$
E_1	$D < f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0$	$D < F_1(D, p^0)$
E_2	$D < f_2(S^0)$	$S^0 < F_2(D, p^0)$
E_c	$D > F_1(D, p^0) \text{ \& } S^0 > F_2(D, p^0)$	$F_3(D, p^0, S^0) > 0$

TABLE 2. Existence and stability of equilibrium points of (3), with respect to the operating parameters D , S^0 and p^0 . The functions F_1 , F_2 , F_3 are defined by (19), (20), (21), respectively.

4. The region of instability of E_c . We give now the necessary and sufficient condition on the operating parameters D , p^0 and S^0 such that the positive equilibrium E_c is unstable, that is we discuss the sign of $F_3(D, p^0, S^0)$, which is a polynomial of degree 3 in x_c , thus we chose the following representation

$$F_3 = a_3x_c^3 + a_2x_c^2 + a_1x_c + a_0 \quad (22)$$

with the coefficients $a_i = a_i(D, p^0)$, for $i = 0..3$. Hence, F_3 given by (22), appears as a third order polynomial in x_c whose coefficients are depending only on D and p^0 and not on S^0 . We need to study the positive roots of F_3 . We have the following result.

Lemma 1. *Let $\Delta = \Delta(D, p^0)$ be the discriminant of the polynomial F_3 given by (22). Then, one of the four following exclusive cases may occur*

- F_3 has no positive root if

$$\{a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta < 0\} \text{ or } \{a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ and } a_2 > 0 \text{ and } a_1a_2 > a_0a_3\} \quad (23)$$

- F_3 has one positive (and only one) simple root if

$$\{a_3 < 0 \text{ and } \Delta < 0\} \text{ or } \{a_3 < 0 \text{ and } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ and } \{a_2 \leq 0 \text{ or } a_1a_2 \geq a_0a_3\}\} \quad (24)$$

- F_3 has two (and only two) positive simple roots if

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } \{a_2 \leq 0 \text{ or } a_1a_2 \leq a_0a_3\} \quad (25)$$

- F_3 has three positive distinct roots if

$$a_3 < 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } a_2 > 0 \text{ and } a_1a_2 < a_0a_3 \quad (26)$$

Proof. The proof is given in Section A.2. \square

This lemma shows that the stability of E_c , that is to say the determination of the sign of $F_3(D, p^0, S^0)$ defined by (22), is reduced to the determination of the sign of the four real valued functions a_2 , a_3 , Δ and $a_1a_2 - a_0a_3$ depending only on the operating parameters (D, p^0) . The method used in the next section consists in fixing the biological parameters, then plotting the curves of the (D, p^0) -plane where these functions vanish. These curves divide the subset J_c of the (D, p^0) -plane, defined by (15), into four regions, denoted Υ_0 , Υ_1 , Υ_2 and Υ_3 in each of which one and only one of the four cases described in Lemma 1 occurs:

$$\Upsilon_0 = \{(D, p^0) \in J_c : (23) \text{ holds}\} \quad (27)$$

$$\Upsilon_1 = \{(D, p^0) \in J_c : (24) \text{ holds}\} \quad (28)$$

$$\Upsilon_2 = \{(D, p^0) \in J_c : (25) \text{ holds}\} \quad (29)$$

$$\Upsilon_3 = \{(D, p^0) \in J_c : (26) \text{ holds}\} \quad (30)$$

where J_c is defined by (15). These regions, together with their boundaries, form a partition of J_c . The result on the stability of E_c can be reformulated as follows:

Proposition 3. • If $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_0$, then, for all $S^0 > \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2}$, E_c exists and is LES.

• If $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_1$, then, E_c exists and is unstable iff $S^0 > S_1^0(D, p^0)$, where

$$S_1^0(D, p^0) = \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2} + \frac{D + \gamma p_c(D)}{\beta_1 D} x_1(D, p^0)$$

with $x_1(D, p^0)$ the positive root of (22).

• If $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_2$, then, E_c exists and is unstable iff $S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)$, where, for $i = 1, 2$:

$$S_i^0(D, p^0) = \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2} + \frac{D + \gamma p_c(D)}{\beta_1 D} x_i(D, p^0)$$

with $x_1(D, p^0) < x_2(D, p^0)$ the positive roots of (22).

• If $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_3$, then, E_c exists and is unstable iff $S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)$ or $S^0 > S_3^0(D, p^0)$, where, for $i = 1, 2, 3$:

$$S_i^0(D, p^0) = \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2} + \frac{D + \gamma p_c(D)}{\beta_1 D} x_i(D, p^0)$$

with $x_1(D, p^0) < x_2(D, p^0) < x_3(D, p^0)$ the positive roots of (22).

Proof. The proof is given in Section A.3. \square

5. Operating diagram. Our aim now is to describe the operating diagram. The boundaries of the regions in the operating diagram are surfaces where bifurcations occur. In order to construct the operating diagram of the system one must compute these boundaries. Using Prop. 2, these boundaries are the following surfaces of the (D, S^0, p^0) -space. The subset

$$\Gamma_1 = \{(D, p^0, S^0) : D = f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0\} \quad (31)$$

is the border to which E_1 exists. The subset

$$\Gamma_2 = \{(D, p^0, S^0) : D = f_2(S^0)\} \quad (32)$$

is the border to which E_2 exists. The subset

$$\Gamma_3 = \{(D, p^0, S^0) : D = F_1(D, p^0), D < f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0\} \quad (33)$$

is the border to which E_1 is stable. The subset

$$\Gamma_4 = \{(D, p^0, S^0) : S^0 = F_2(D, p^0), D < f_2(S^0)\} \quad (34)$$

is the border to which E_2 is stable. The subsets Γ_3 and Γ_4 are the border to which E_c exists. The subset

$$\Gamma_5 = \{(D, p^0, S^0) : F_3(D, p^0, S^0) = 0, S^0 > F_2(D, p^0), D > F_1(D, p^0)\} \quad (35)$$

is the border to which E_c is stable.

Boundary	Color	Equation in (p^0, S^0) -plane, with $D \in I_c$ fixed
Γ_1	blue	Graph of $S^0 = f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^0)$
Γ_2	black	Horizontal line $S^0 = \lambda_2(D)$
Γ_3	red	Vertical line $p^0 = p_c(D)$ and $S^0 > \lambda_2(D)$
Γ_4	cyan	Oblique line $S^0 = \frac{D(p^0 - p_c(D))}{\beta_2 g(p_c(D))} + \lambda_2(D)$ and $p^0 > p_c(D)$
Γ_5	green	Curve of equation $F_3(D, p^0, S^0) = 0$

TABLE 3. Boundaries of the regions in the operating diagram.

The color code is used in Figs. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.

It is not easy to represent the regions of existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the three dimensional space (D, p^0, S^0) . For this reason we will fix D and show the regions of existence and stability in the operating plane (p^0, S^0) .

The intersections of the surfaces $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$ and Γ_4 with the D -plane where $D > 0$ is fixed are the curves in the (p^0, S^0) -plane described in Table 3. The equations of these curves given in this table are equivalent to those given in (31), (32), (33), (34) and (35) and are obtained by using Lemma 2. In the (p^0, S^0) -plane, the curves Γ_i , $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, intersect at point (p^0, S^0) where $p^0 = p_c(D)$ and $S^0 = \lambda_2(D)$. The curves Γ_i , $i = 1..4$ separate the operating plane (p^0, S^0) into at most seven regions, labeled $\mathcal{J}_0, \mathcal{J}_1, \mathcal{J}_2, \mathcal{J}_3, \mathcal{J}_4, \mathcal{J}_5^S$ and \mathcal{J}_6^S , as illustrated by Fig. 2. In the case where the curve Γ_5 is not empty, two additional regions can appear, \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U , such that E_c is LES in \mathcal{J}_5^S and \mathcal{J}_6^S and unstable in \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U . As a corollary of Prop. 2 we obtain the following result.

Proposition 4. *The behavior of the system in each of the nine regions $\mathcal{J}_0, \mathcal{J}_1, \mathcal{J}_2, \mathcal{J}_3, \mathcal{J}_4, \mathcal{J}_5^S, \mathcal{J}_5^U, \mathcal{J}_6^S$, and \mathcal{J}_6^U is given in Table 4.*

Regions	\mathcal{J}_0	\mathcal{J}_1	\mathcal{J}_2	\mathcal{J}_3	\mathcal{J}_4	\mathcal{J}_5^S	\mathcal{J}_5^U	\mathcal{J}_6^S	\mathcal{J}_6^U
E_0	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
E_1		S		S	U	U	U		
E_2			S	U	S	U	U	U	U
E_c						S	U	S	U

TABLE 4. Existence and stability of equilibrium points in the regions of the operating diagram, shown in Figs. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Some of the regions may be empty as shown on Fig. 2:

- Fig. 2(a) corresponds to the case without detoxification, that is $g(p) = 0$. In this case the line Γ_4 is vertical, so that the regions $\mathcal{J}_5^S, \mathcal{J}_6^S, \mathcal{J}_5^U$ and \mathcal{J}_6^U are empty. Therefore, the positive equilibrium E_c does not exist. The species cannot coexist.

- Fig. 2(b) corresponds to the case where Γ_5 is empty and the tangent of Γ_1 at point (p_c, λ_2) is under Γ_4 , so that the region \mathcal{J}_4 exists.
- Fig. 2(c) corresponds to the case where Γ_5 is not empty and the tangent of Γ_1 at point (p_c, λ_2) is above Γ_4 , so that the region \mathcal{J}_4 disappeared, while the regions \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U where E_c is unstable appeared.

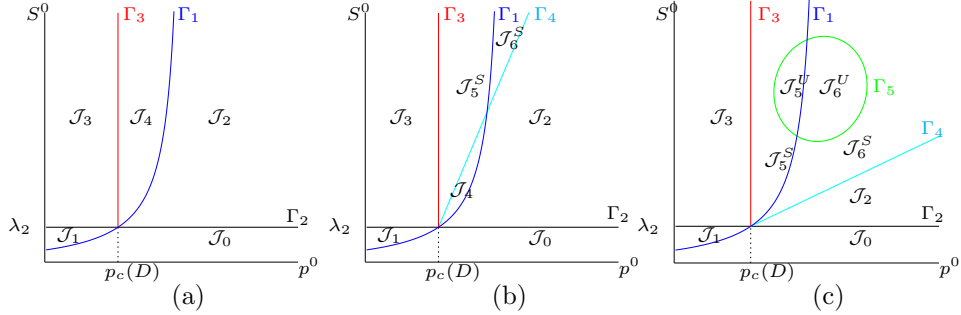


FIGURE 2. Illustrative operating diagrams for D fixed: The curves Γ_i , $i = 0 \dots 5$ defined in the Table 3 divide the operating plane (p^0, S^0) into at most nine regions labeled $\mathcal{J}_0, \mathcal{J}_1, \mathcal{J}_2, \mathcal{J}_3, \mathcal{J}_4, \mathcal{J}_5^S, \mathcal{J}_5^U, \mathcal{J}_6^S$ and \mathcal{J}_6^U . Some of the regions may be empty. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of these diagrams are shown in Table 4.

The operating diagrams shown in Fig. 2 are given only as illustrative examples, showing that our analysis gives a complete description of the behavior of the system. Notice that for plotting operating diagrams we must choose functions f_1 , f_2 , and g in (3) and fix the values of the biological parameters. We illustrate this in the following section for the model considered in [11, 9]. Our aim is to show that the plot of the regions \mathcal{Y}_i , defined in Section 4, is a useful tool for the understanding of the asymptotic behavior of the model with respect to the operating parameters.

6. Model of Hsu, Li and Waltman [9]. In this section, we consider the model (1), studied by [9]. We illustrate our results for the five sets of biological parameters given in Table 5. The sets of biological parameters considered in lines 1, 2 and 3 of this table were proposed in [9]. We consider also those in lines 4 and 5, since they are exhibiting interesting behaviors. For these sets of biological parameters, the interval I_c defined by (14), for which $p_c(D)$ exists, is of the form $I_c = [0, \overline{D}]$ with \overline{D} corresponding to the intersection $f_1(S) = f_2(S)$. This numerical value which depends only on m_1, m_2, K_1 and K_2 is given in the last column of the table.

6.1. Biological parameters in table 5, case 1. For these values of the biological parameters, it was shown in [9] that E_c exists and is LES for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, see Fig. 5 in [9] and the text preceding this figure. Using our results on the stability of E_c , we show that, actually, for all values of the operating parameters, not only for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, whenever it exists E_c is LES. The proof is based on a numerical computation of the regions \mathcal{Y}_i , leading to the following claim:

Claim 1. *Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 1. Then $J_c = \mathcal{Y}_0$.*

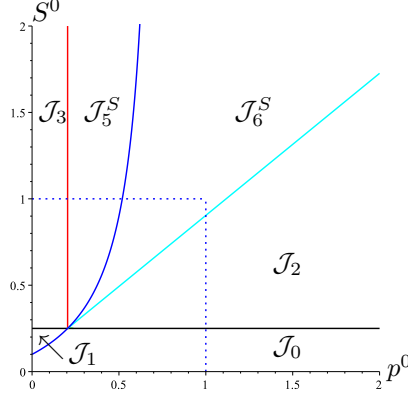


FIGURE 3. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 1. $J_c = \Upsilon_0$: therefore E_c is LES whenever it exists. The operating diagram for $D = 1$ shows that $(p^0 = 1, S^0 = 1) \in \mathcal{J}_6^S$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of this diagram are shown in Table 4.

Proof. Numerical computations show that $a_2 > 0$, $a_3 > 0$ and $a_1 a_2 > a_0 a_3$ for all $(D, p^0) \in J_c$, where J_c is defined by (15). Therefore, only case (23) can occur, so that $J_c = \Upsilon_0$. \square

Using this claim, which was proved by numerical calculations, we can obtain the following result.

Proposition 5. *Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 1. For all values of the operating parameters, E_c is LES, whenever it exists, that is, for all $D \in I_c$, all $p^0 > p_c(D)$ and all $S^0 > \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2}$, E_c exists and is LES.*

Proof. From Claim 1 we have. $J_c = \Upsilon_0$. From Prop. 3 we deduce that E_c is LES whenever it exists. \square

As an illustration we show in Fig. 3 the operating diagram corresponding to $D = 1$. This diagram shows that $(p^0 = 1, S^0 = 1) \in \mathcal{J}_6^S$, i.e. E_c exists and is LES for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, which agrees with the result of [9].

6.2. Biological parameters in table 5, case 2. For these values of the biological parameters, it was shown in [9] that E_c exists and is LES for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, see Figs. 1 and 2 in [9] and the text preceding these figures. Using Prop. 3, we can show that actually, for $D = 1$ and all values of the two other operating parameters, not only for $S^0 = p^0 = 1$, E_c is LES whenever it exists. Moreover, there exists a set of values for the operating parameters, such that E_c exists and is unstable. The proof is based on a numerical computation of the regions Υ_i , leading to the following claim:

Claim 2. *Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 2. Then $J_c = \Upsilon_0 \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \Upsilon_2$, as shown in Fig. 4, where the blue curve, \mathcal{C} , is the Jordan closed component of the curve $\Delta = 0$.*

Proof. The proof is given in Section B.1. \square

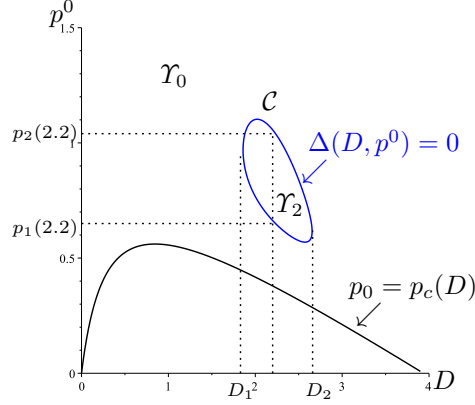


FIGURE 4. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 2. The regions \mathcal{R}_0 and \mathcal{R}_2 of J_c , and the definitions of $p_1(D)$ and $p_2(D)$ for $D_1 < D < D_2$: $D_1 \simeq 1.83$, $D_2 \simeq 2.65$, $p_1(2.2) \simeq 0.65$, $p_2(2.2) \simeq 1.04$.

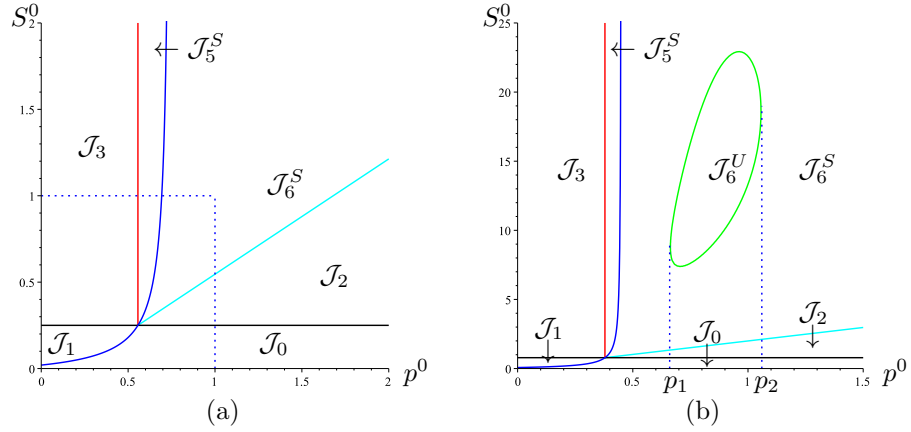


FIGURE 5. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 2. (a): The operating diagram for $D = 1$ shows that $p^0 = S^0 = 1$ belongs to J_6^S . (b): The operating diagram for $D = 2.2$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of these diagrams are shown in Table 4.

Using this claim, which was proved by numerical calculations, we can obtain the following result.

Proposition 6. *Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 2. There exist D_1 and D_2 , and $p_1(D) < p_2(D)$ defined for $D_1 < D < D_2$, such that*

If $D \leq D_1$ or $D \geq D_2$ then E_c is LES whenever it exists, that is, for all $p^0 > p_c(D)$ and all $S^0 > \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2}$, E_c exists and is LES.

If $D_1 < D < D_2$ then the region of instability of E_c in the operating (S^0, p^0) -plane is a bounded domain of the form

$$\mathcal{J}_6^U = \{(S^0, p^0) : p_1(D) < p^0 < p_2(D), S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)\} \quad (36)$$

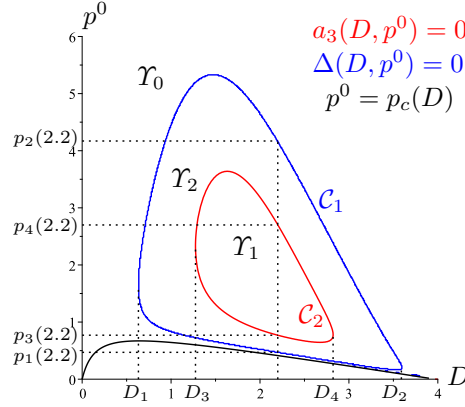


FIGURE 6. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3. The regions Υ_0 , Υ_1 and Υ_2 and the definitions of $p_1(D)$, $p_2(D)$ for $D_1 < D < D_2$, and $p_3(D)$, $p_4(D)$ for $D_3 < D < D_4$, where $D_1 \simeq 0.63$, $D_2 \simeq 1.27$, $D_3 \simeq 2.82$ and $D_4 \simeq 3.59$. The figure shows the values $p_1(2.2) \approx 0.47$, $p_2(2.2) \approx 4.17$, $p_3(2.2) \approx 0.77$, $p_4(2.2) \approx 2.71$.

where $S_i^0(D, p^0)$, $i = 1, 2$ are defined in Prop. 3.

Proof. The Figure 4 exhibits two bifurcation values $D_1 \simeq 1.83$ and $D_2 \simeq 2.65$ such that for $D_1 \leq D \leq D_2$, the boundary between Υ_0 and Υ_2 is defined by $p^0 = p_1(D)$ or $p^0 = p_2(D)$. Therefore, if $D < D_1$ or $D > D_2$, for any $p^0 > p_c(D)$, $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_0$. Hence, using Prop. 3 E_c is LES whenever it exists. On the other hand if $D_1 < D < D_2$, then for any $p^0 > p_c(D)$, if $p_1(D) < p^0 < p_2(D)$, $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_2$. Hence, using Prop. 3 the region of instability of E_c is the bounded set (36). \square

As an illustration we show in Fig. 5(a) the operating diagram corresponding to $D = 1$. This diagram shows that $(p^0 = 1, S^0 = 1) \in \mathcal{J}_6^S$, i.e. E_c exists and is LES for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, which agrees with the result obtained in [9]. However, the operating diagram in Fig. 5(a) shows that, for $D = 1$, and for all operating parameters S^0 and p^0 , not only for $S^0 = p^0 = 1$, E_c is LES, whenever it exists. The operating diagram corresponding to $D = 2.2$ is shown in Fig. 5(b), illustrating for this set of biological parameters the possibility of instability of E_c on \mathcal{J}_6^U of the form (36). The particular values $p_1 = p_1(2.2)$ and $p_2 = p_2(2.2)$, shown on the p^0 -axis of the figure correspond to the values depicted in Fig. 4.

6.3. Biological parameters in table 5, case 3. For these values of the biological parameters, it was shown in [9] that E_c exists and is unstable for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, see Figs. 3 and 4 in [9] and the text preceding these figures. Notice that the parameters are as in Case 2 of the table except that $K_1 = 0.03$.

Using Prop. 3, we can show that actually, E_c exists and is unstable for an unbounded set of values of the operating parameters, not only for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$. The proof is based on a numerical computation of the regions Υ_i , leading to the following claim:

Claim 3. Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 3. Then $J_c = \Upsilon_0 \cup C_1 \cup \Upsilon_1 \cup C_2 \cup \Upsilon_2$, as shown in Fig. 6, where the blue curve, C_1 , is the Jordan closed component of the curve $\Delta = 0$ and the red curve, C_2 , is the curve $a_3 = 0$.

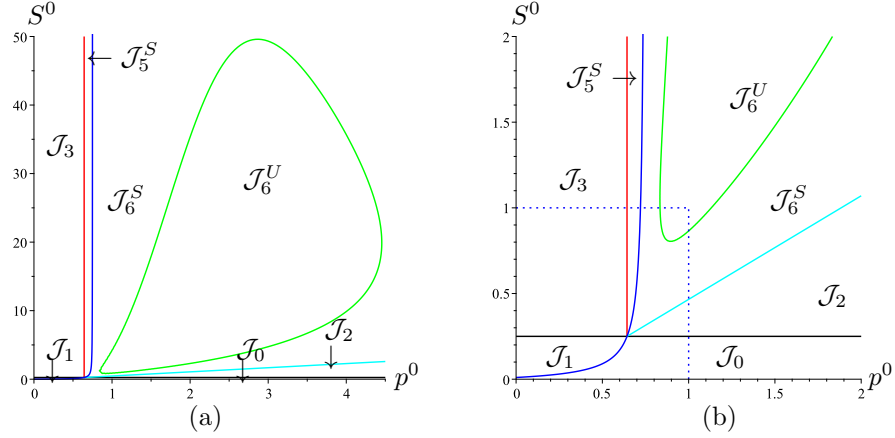


FIGURE 7. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3. (a): The operating diagram for $D = 1$. (b): A zoom showing the instability of E_c when $p^0 = S^0 = D = 1$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of these diagrams are shown in Table 4.

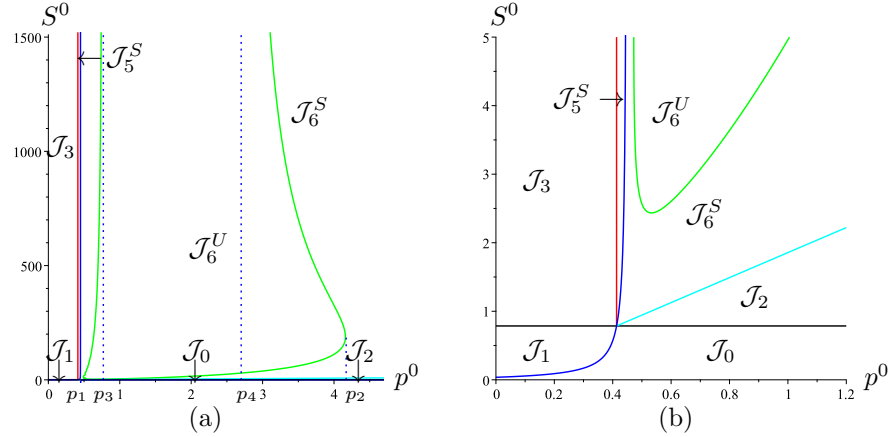


FIGURE 8. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3. The operating diagram for $D = 2.2$. (a): \mathcal{J}_6^U is unbounded; (d): a zoom near the origin showing the regions \mathcal{J}_1 , \mathcal{J}_2 , \mathcal{J}_3 and \mathcal{J}_5^S . The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of this diagram are shown in Table 4.

Proof. The proof is given in Section B.2. \square

Using this claim, which was proved by numerical calculations, we can obtain the following result.

Proposition 7. *Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 3. There exist D_1 , D_2 , D_3 , D_4 , $p_1(D) < p_2(D)$ defined for $D_1 < D < D_2$, and $p_3(D) < p_4(D)$ defined for $D_3 < D < D_4$, such that*

If $D \leq D_1$ or $D \geq D_2$ then E_c is LES whenever it exists, that is, for all $p^0 > p_c(D)$ and all $S^0 > \lambda_2(D) + \frac{y_c(D, p^0)}{\beta_2}$, E_c exists and is LES.

If $D_1 < D \leq D_3$ or $D_4 \leq D < D_2$ then the region of instability of E_c in the operating (S^0, p^0) -plane is a bounded domain of the form

$$\mathcal{J}_6^U = \{(S^0, p^0) : p_1(D) < p^0 < p_2(D), S_1^0 < S^0 < S_2^0\}$$

where $S_i^0 = S_i^0(D, p^0)$, $i = 1, 2$ are defined in Prop. 3.

If $D_2 < D < D_3$ then the region of instability of E_c in the operating (S^0, p^0) -plane is an unbounded domain of the form $\mathcal{J}_6^U = \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{U} \cup \mathcal{B}_2$, where

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{(S^0, p^0) : p_1(D) < p^0 < p_3(D), S_1^0 < S^0 < S_2^0\}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{(S^0, p^0) : p_3(D) \leq p^0 \leq p_4(D), S^0 > S_1^0\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{(S^0, p^0) : p_4(D) < p^0 < p_2(D), S_1^0 < S^0 < S_2^0\}$$

where $S_i^0 = S_i^0(D, p^0)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ are defined in Prop. 3.

Proof. The figure 6 exhibits four bifurcation values D_1 , D_2 , D_3 and D_4 for the parameter D , such that for $D_1 \leq D \leq D_2$, the boundary between Υ_0 and Υ_2 is defined by $p^0 = p_1(D)$ or $p^0 = p_2(D)$ and for $D_3 \leq D \leq D_4$, the boundary between Υ_1 and Υ_2 is defined by $p^0 = p_3(D)$ or $p^0 = p_4(D)$.

If $D \leq D_1$ or $D \geq D_2$, then for all $p^0 > p_c(D)$, $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_0$, see Fig. 6. Hence, according to Prop. 3, E_c is LES whenever it exists.

If $D_1 < D \leq D_3$ or $D_4 \leq D < D_2$, then for all $p^0 > p_c(D)$, if $p_1(D) < p^0 < p_2(D)$, then $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_2$, see Fig. 6. Hence, according to Prop. 3, E_c is unstable iff $S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)$.

If $D_3 < D < D_4$, then two cases must be distinguished, see Fig. 6: if $p_1(D) < p^0 < p_3(D)$ or $p_4(D) < p^0 < p_2(D)$, then $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_2$, and hence, according to Prop. 3, E_c is unstable iff $S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)$; if $p_3(D) < p^0 < p_4(D)$, then $(D, p^0) \in \Upsilon_1$, and hence, according to Prop. 3, E_c is unstable iff $S^0 > S_1^0(D, p^0)$. \square

As an illustration we show in Fig. 7 the operating diagram corresponding to $D = 1$. Note that $D_1 < 1 < D_3$, as shown in Fig. 6(a). Therefore, the operating diagram, for $D = 1$ exhibits a compact region of instability of E_c which is of the form \mathcal{J}_6^U as shown in Fig. 7(a). A zoom in Fig. 7(b) shows that $(p^0 = 1, S^0 = 1) \in \mathcal{J}_6^U$, i.e. E_c is unstable for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$, which agrees with the result obtained in [9]. However, the operating diagram in Fig. 7(a) shows that, for $D = 1$, and for a large set of operating parameters S^0 and p^0 , not only for $S^0 = p^0 = 1$, E_c is unstable, whenever it exists.

We have claimed at the beginning of this subsection that the instability of E_c occurs for an unbounded set of values of the biological parameters. This can be seen from the following observation. If $D_3 < D < D_4$, then \mathcal{J}_6^U becomes unbounded, as predicted by Prop. 7. See the case $D = 2.2$ in Fig. 8. The particular values $p_1 = p_1(2.2)$, $p_2 = p_2(2.2)$, $p_3 = p_3(2.2)$ and $p_4 = p_4(2.2)$ shown on the p^0 -axis of the figure correspond to the values depicted in Fig. 6. As predicted by Prop. 7 the vertical lines $p^0 = p_3$ and $p^0 = p_4$ correspond to asymptotes of the unbounded branches of the boundary Γ_5 (in green on the figure) of the region \mathcal{J}_6^U .

The numerical plots of the operating diagrams presented in Fig. 5(a), Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 show that the region of instability of E_c , if it exists, is always of the form \mathcal{J}_6^U , that is to say, the region \mathcal{J}_5^U , depicted in Fig. 2(c), never existed. In the next section we give a set of biological parameter values for which the region \mathcal{J}_5^U is non empty.

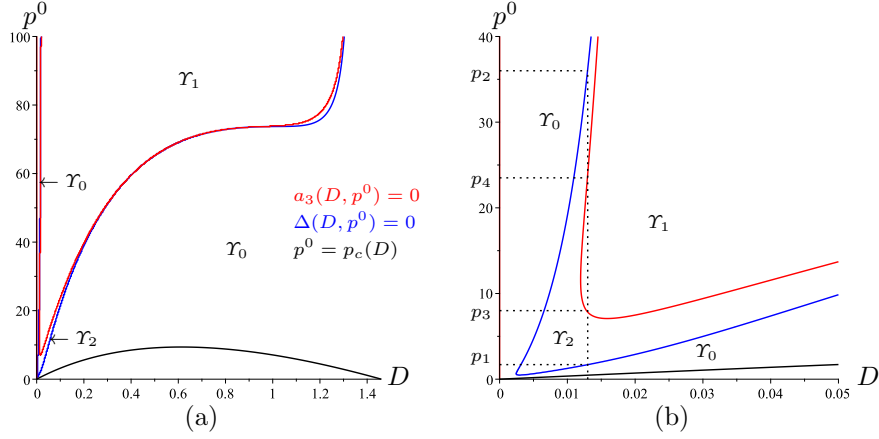


FIGURE 9. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 4. In red curve of equation $a_3 = 0$, in blue, a component of the curve of equation $\Delta = 0$. In black, the curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$ (a): The full regions \mathcal{R}_0 , \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 . (b): a zoom showing the values $p_1 = p_1(D)$, $p_2 = p_2(D)$, $p_3 = p_3(D)$ and $p_4 = p_4(D)$ for $D = 0.013$. For the clarity of the figures, the points $p_1(D)$ and $p_2(D)$, for $D = 0.01$, are not depicted on the figure.

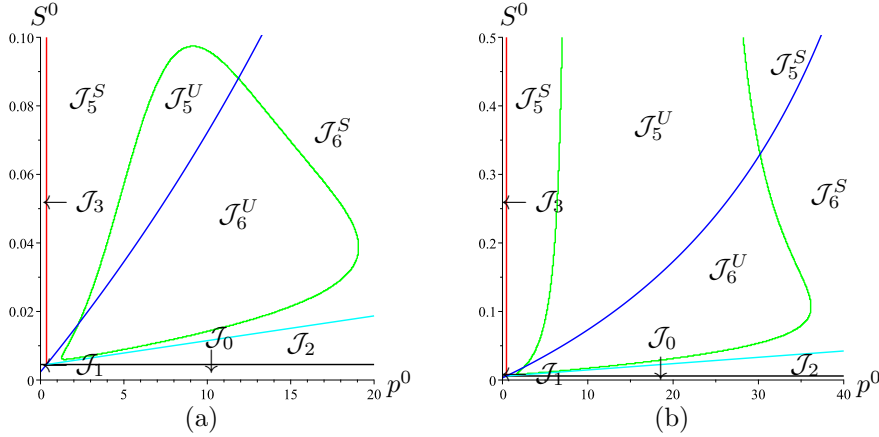


FIGURE 10. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 4. The operating diagram for (a): $D = 0.01$. (b): $D = D_1 = 0.013$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of this diagram are shown in Table 4.

6.4. Biological parameters in table 5, case 4. We see in this section that for a suitable choice of biological parameters, it is possible that \mathcal{J}_5^U is not empty. This situation occurs when curves Γ_5 and Γ_1 intersect: both regions of instability \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U can exist. Let us consider the parameter values given in Table 5, Case 4. Figure 9 shows the corresponding regions \mathcal{R}_i . Using this figure, we can state a result similar to Prop. 7. We do not give the general result. We emphasize only the following two interesting cases.

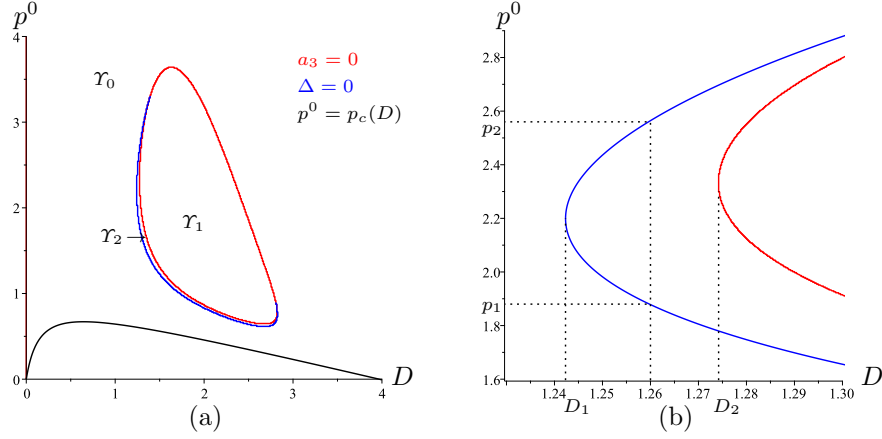


FIGURE 11. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 5. In red curve of equation $a_3 = 0$, in blue, a component of the curve of equation $\Delta = 0$. In black, the curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$ (a): The full regions γ_0 , γ_1 and γ_2 . (b): A zoom showing the values D_1 and D_2 and p_1 and p_2 corresponding to $D = 1.26$.

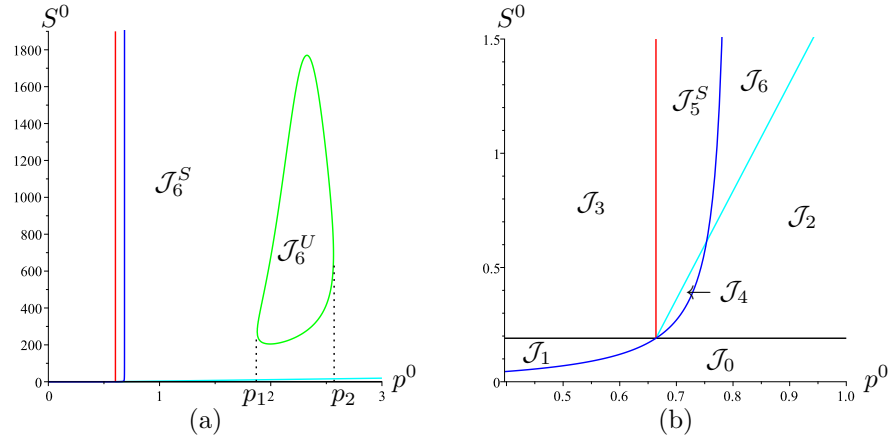


FIGURE 12. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 5. The operating diagram for $D = 1.26$. (a): The full operating diagram. (b): A zoom showing that \mathcal{J}_4 is nonempty. The existence and stability of E_0 , E_1 , E_2 and E_c in the regions of these diagrams are shown in Table 4.

If $D = 0.01$, there exist p_1 and p_2 , such that, if $p_1 < p^0 < p_2$, then $(D, p^0) \in \gamma_2$, see Fig. 9(a). As a consequence of Prop. 3, the region of instability is bounded.

On the other hand for $D_1 = 0.013$, there exist p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 , such that, if $p_1 < p^0 < p_3$ or $p_4 < p^0 < p_2$, then $(D, p^0) \in \gamma_2$, and if $p_3 < p^0 < p_4$ then $(D, p^0) \in \gamma_1$, see Fig. 9(b). As a consequence of Prop. 3, the region of instability is unbounded.

Fig. 10, shows that in both cases, Γ_5 and Γ_1 intersect, so that \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U are non empty. For $D = 0.001$, both \mathcal{J}_5^U and \mathcal{J}_6^U are bounded, see Fig. 10(a). For $D = 0.001$, \mathcal{J}_5^U is unbounded and \mathcal{J}_6^U is bounded, see Fig. 10(b).

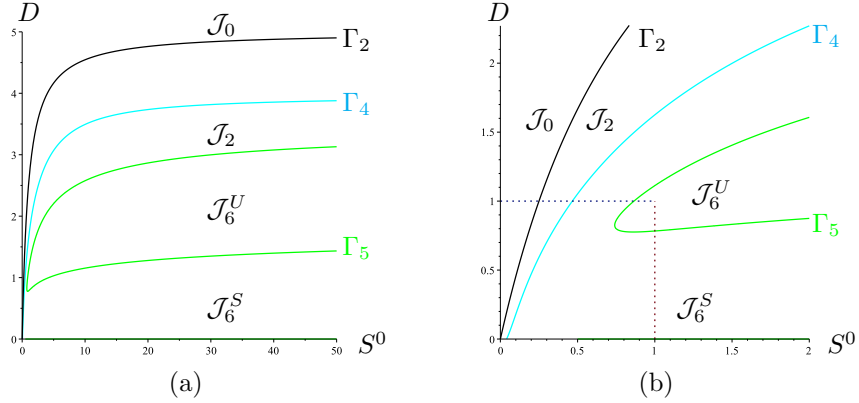


FIGURE 13. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3. The operating diagram in the (S^0, D) -plane for $p^0 = 1$. (a): The region J_6^U is unbounded. (b): A zoom showing the instability of E_c for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points are shown in Table 4.

6.5. Biological parameters in table 5, case 5. When the tangent of Γ_1 at (p_c, λ_2) is above Γ_4 , the region J_4 exists, see Fig. 2(b). It is shown in [4] that, in this case, for the model (2) where the inhibitor is not lethal, E_c is LES whenever it exists. The aim of this section is to show that this property does not hold for the model (1) with a lethal inhibitor. Let us consider the parameter values given in Table 5, Case 5. Fig. 11 shows the corresponding regions \mathcal{R}_i . We emphasize on the following interesting case. For $D = 1.26$, there exist p_1 and p_2 , such that, if $p_1 < p^0 < p_2$, then $(D, p^0) \in \mathcal{R}_2$, see Fig. 11(b). As a consequence of Prop. 3, the region of instability J^U is bounded, see the region J_6^U in Fig. 12(a). This is a very interesting case where the tangent of Γ_1 at (p_c, λ_2) is above Γ_4 as shown in the zoom proving that the region J_4 exists, see Fig. 12(b).

This case is also interesting since it depicts a very narrow interval $D_1 < D < D_2$, with $D_1 \simeq 1.242$ and $D_2 \simeq 1.274$, such that the region J_6^U of instability of E_c exists and is bounded. This shows that our analysis in the (D, p^0) -plane and the constructions of the regions \mathcal{R}_i in this plane is a very useful tool for the understanding of the model. A simple numerical exploration of the domain of operating parameters would have not revealed easily this behavior of the model.

6.6. Operating diagrams with respect to S^0 and D . Instead of fixing D and showing the operating diagram in the (p^0, S^0) -plane we can fix p^0 and show the operating diagram in the (S^0, D) -plane. This is illustrated in Fig. 13(a) where the biological parameters are given in Case 3 of Table 5 and $p^0 = 1$. This figure shows that $(S^0 = 1, D = 1) \in J_6^U$ which agrees with the result of [9]. Notice that as predicted by the plot of the regions \mathcal{R}_i given in Fig. 6, the region of instability is unbounded, since the horizontal line $p^0 = 1$ intersects the region \mathcal{R}_1 in Fig. 6.

6.7. Operating diagrams with respect to p^0 and D . We can fix also S^0 and show the operating diagram in the (p^0, D) -plane. This is illustrated in Fig. 14 where the biological parameters are given in Case 3 of Table 5 and $S^0 = 1$. This figure shows that $(p^0 = 1, D = 1) \in J_6^U$ which means that E_c exists and is unstable for $p^0 = S^0 = D = 1$.

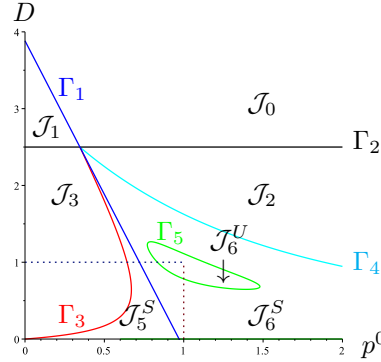


FIGURE 14. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3. The operating diagram in the (p^0, D) -plane for $S^0 = 1$, showing the instability of E_c for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$. The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of this diagram are shown in Table 4.

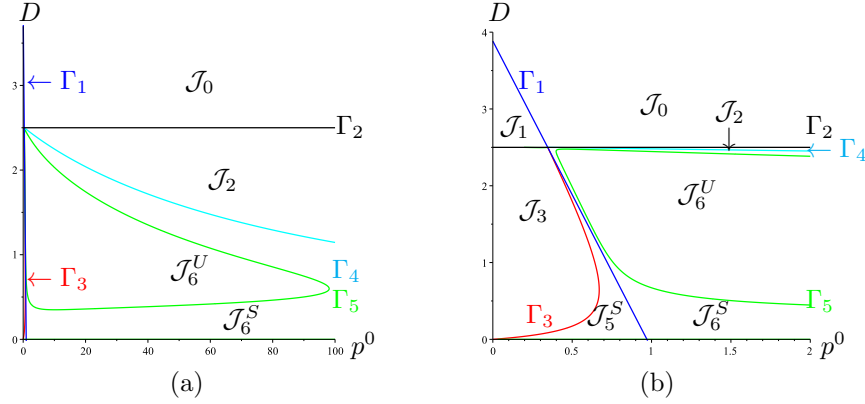


FIGURE 15. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 3, and $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 100$. The operating diagram in the (p^0, D) -plane for $S^0 = 1$. (a): The full diagram. (b): A zoom showing the regions near the D axis showing the regions J_1 , J_3 and J_5^S . The existence and stability of the equilibrium points in the regions of this diagram are shown in Table 4.

As it was said in the introduction, Hsu, Li and Waltman [9] constructed an operating diagram. They fixed S^0 and presented the operating diagram in the (p^0, D) -plane, see Fig. 6 in [9]. To show the role of the yields, these authors have chosen the values $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 100$. In Fig. 15, we use also $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 100$, and we present the the operating diagram, in the (p^0, D) -plane, for $S^0 = 1$ and the biological parameters given in table 5, Case 3. Our diagram is qualitatively similar to Figure 6 in [9], but has significant quantitative differences, probably due to some differences between our values of biological parameters and those used in Fig. 6 of [9]. Actually, these authors did not give precisely the values of the biological parameters nor that of the operating parameter S^0 , they used in their plot.

In [9] five regions were identified, labeled I = \mathcal{J}_0 , corresponding to the stability of E_0 , II = $\mathcal{J}_1 \cup \mathcal{J}_3$, corresponding to the stability of E_1 , III = \mathcal{J}_2 , corresponding to the stability of E_2 , IVa = \mathcal{J}_6^U , corresponding to the instability of E_c , that is the limiting behavior is oscillatory, and IVb = $\mathcal{J}_5^S \cup \mathcal{J}_6^S$, corresponding to the stability of E_c .

Case	m_1	m_2	K_1	K_2	δ	K	γ	Figures	\overline{D}
1	4.0	5.0	0.3	1.0	3.0	0.3	4.0	3	3.54
2	4.0	5.0	0.06	1.0	5.0	1.3	4.0	4, 5, 16	3.94
3	4.0	5.0	0.03	1.0	5.0	1.3	4.0	6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18	3.97
4	1.7	2	0.4	0.9	15	0.03	0.025	9, 10	1.46
5	4.0	5.0	0.03	1.0	0.5	1.3	4.0	11, 12	3.97

TABLE 5. Biological parameters values used in the numerical computations shown in the figures. The yields are $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 1$, excepted for Fig. 15 in which $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 100$. The last column of the table shows the value of \overline{D} such that E_c exists for $D \in (0, \overline{D})$.

	Meanings	Units
S, x, y, p	Concentrations of substrate, species and inhibitor	mass/volume
S^0, p^0	Input concentrations of substrate and inhibitor	mass/volume
D	Dilution rate	1/time
m_1, m_2	Maximal growth rates of the competitors	1/time
K_1, K_2	Half saturation constants of the competitors	mass/volume
δ	Maximal growth rate of detoxification	1/time
K	Half saturation constant of detoxification	mass/volume
γ	Lethal effect of p on x	volume/mass
β_1, β_2	Growth yield coefficients	dimensionless

TABLE 6. Meanings and units of the variables and parameters of (1).

7. Discussion. In this work we have extended the model (1) of competition in the chemostat with an external lethal inhibitor studied in [9] by considering the model (3) with general growth rate functions of competitors and absorption rate of external inhibitor. Our mathematical analysis of the model has revealed several possible behaviors: Prop. 2 provides a complete theoretical description of the outcome of competition.

In order that the results can be useful in practice, one must have a description of the outcome of competition with respect to the operating parameters. The study of bifurcations according to the operating parameters p^0 , D and S^0 is the most meaningful one for the laboratory model, since the experimenter can easily vary these parameters. For instance, the outcome of competition between two species of microorganisms in the chemostat with an external lethal inhibitor has been shown to be quite different from that in a chemostat without an inhibitor, where only competitive exclusion occur. However, the coexistence is possible only if the inhibitor is detoxified from the chemostat. Without detoxification, that is if $g = 0$, coexistence is not possible as shown in Fig. 2(a).

The previous work [9] on (1) did not address the question of the robustness of the results with respect to parameter variations. The robustness is the principal motivation for the present work. Some of the highlights of this paper are the results on the numerical calculations of the regions \mathcal{R}_0 , \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 of the operating plane (D, p^0) , defined by (27), (28) and (29) respectively, and contained in Figs. 4, 6, 9 and 11. We were not able to find a set of biological parameters for (4) such that the region \mathcal{R}_3 , defined by (30), is not empty. Whether or not the region \mathcal{R}_3 is always empty for (4) is an interesting question and deserves further attention.

The regions \mathcal{R}_i , together with their boundary curves, are a partition of the first quadrant of (D, p^0) -plane in parameter regions in which the region of instability is empty, bounded or unbounded. While explicit formulas for the boundary curves are known (see Sect. 4), they are too complicated to be analyzed, yet easy to plot, once the biological parameters are fixed. Figs. 4, 6, 9 and 11 correspond to different sets of values for the biological parameters and illustrate the dramatic effect of a change of the biological parameters on the operating diagram.

Once the biological parameters are fixed, the figure showing the regions \mathcal{R}_i , predicts what should be the outcome of competition as the operating parameters S^0 and p^0 are varied and D is fixed, or S^0 and D are varied and p^0 is fixed. For instance, if the biological parameters values are as given in Table 5, Case 3, then the Fig. 6 shows that if $D = 2.2$, then the region of instability \mathcal{J}_6^U is unbounded, since the vertical line $D = 2.2$ in Fig. 6 intersects the region \mathcal{R}_1 . This region is plotted in Fig. 8. Similarly, if $p^0 = 1$, then the region of instability \mathcal{J}_6^U is unbounded, since the horizontal line $p^0 = 1$ in Fig. 6 intersects the region \mathcal{R}_1 . This region is plotted in Fig. 13. Therefore, the plots of the operating diagrams depicted in Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 are in some sense predicted by the calculations of the regions \mathcal{R}_i of plane (D, p^0) depicted in Figs. 4, 6, 9 and 11.

Our propositions 5, 6 and 7, although based on Claims 1, 2 and 3, respectively, whose proofs are obtained by numerical computations of the regions \mathcal{R}_i , predict the outcome of competition in a rigorous way. These propositions extend the results of [9] since they show that:

- For the biological parameter values given in Table 5, Case 1, whenever it exists, E_c is LES, for all values of the operating parameters, extending the result of [9] obtained for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$.
- For the biological parameter values given in Table 5, Case 2, whenever it exists, E_c is LES, for all $D \leq D_1 \approx 1.83$ or $D \geq D_2 \approx 2.65$ and all values of the operating parameters S^0 and p^0 , extending the result of [9] obtained for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$. Moreover, for $D_1 < D < D_2$, there exists a bounded set of operating parameters p^0 and S^0 such that E_c is unstable whenever it exists.
- For the biological parameter values given in Table 5, Case 3, whenever it exists, E_c is unstable, for an unbounded set of values of the operating parameters, extending the result of [9] obtained for $S^0 = p^0 = D = 1$.

The curves Γ_i in the (p^0, S^0) -plane (with D fixed) depicted in Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, divide the first quadrant into parameter regions in which washout occurs, or only one species can survive by itself, or coexistence occurs at a stable or an unstable equilibrium. These curves have explicit equations (see Table 3), except for Γ_5 that can be easily plotted once the operating parameter D is fixed and the biological parameters are chosen. For instance, Fig. 7 describes the parameter regions for $D = 1$ and the biological parameters fixed as in [9] and Fig. 8 shows how this operating diagram changes when the operating parameter D varies from $D = 1$ to

$D = 2.2$. These diagrams show how robust or how extensive is the parameter region where coexistence occurs, where the coexistence equilibrium is stable and where it is unstable. The various plots given in Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 illustrate the effect of a change of the biological parameters on the operating diagram.

We can also fix the operating parameter p^0 and show the regions of existence and stability in the operating plane (S^0, D) or fix the operating parameter S^0 and show the regions of existence and stability in the operating plane (p^0, D) . These diagrams were illustrated very briefly in Section 6.6 and Section 6.7, see the operating diagrams shown on Figs. 13, 14 and 15. These diagrams give other views on the properties of the model. More extensions and details will be considered in a future work.

Appendix A. Proofs.

A.1. **Proof of Prop. 2.** The proof of Prop. 2 needs the following result.

Lemma 2. *He have the following equivalences*

$$\begin{aligned} p_c(D) < p^0 &\Leftrightarrow D > F_1(D, p^0) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_2(D) < \lambda^+(D, p^0) \\ p_c(D) > p^*(D, p^0, S^0) &\Leftrightarrow S^0 > F_2(D, p^0) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_2(D) > \lambda^-(D, p^0, S^0) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using (5), (H1) and (19), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_2 < \lambda^+ &\Leftrightarrow f_2^{-1}(D) < f_1^{-1}(D + \gamma p^0) \Leftrightarrow f_1(f_2^{-1}(D)) < D + \gamma p^0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow f_1(f_2^{-1}(D)) - \gamma p^0 < D \Leftrightarrow D > F_1(D, p^0) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, using (5), (11) and (H1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_c(D) < p^0 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{f_1(\lambda_2(D)) - D}{\gamma} < \frac{f_1(\lambda^+(D, p^0)) - D}{\gamma} \\ &\Leftrightarrow f_1(\lambda_2(D)) < f_1(\lambda^+(D, p^0)) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_2(D) < \lambda^+(D, p^0) \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the first equivalence in the lemma.

Using (5), (7), (11) and (H1), we have

$$\lambda_2 > \lambda^- \Leftrightarrow f_1(\lambda_2) > f_1(\lambda^-) \Leftrightarrow D + \gamma p_c > D + \gamma p^* \Leftrightarrow p_c > p^*$$

Using the fact that $\frac{\partial W}{\partial p} < 0$ and (6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_c > p^* &\Leftrightarrow W(p_c, D, p^0) < W(p^*, D, p^0) \Leftrightarrow W(p_c(D), D, p^0) < \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2) \\ &\Leftrightarrow S^0 > \lambda_2 + \frac{1}{\beta_2} W(p_c(D), D, p^0) \Leftrightarrow S^0 > F_2(D, p^0) \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the second equivalence in the lemma. \square

Now we give the proof of Prop. 2. Using (5) and hypothesis (H1), the conditions $\lambda^+ > S^0$ and $\lambda_2 > S^0$ of stability of E_0 in Table 1 is equivalent to $D > f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0$ and $D > f_2(S^0)$. Similarly, the condition $\lambda^+ < S^0$ of existence of E_1 in Table 1 is equivalent to $D < f_1(S^0) - \gamma p^0$. On the other hand, the condition $\lambda_2 < S^0$ of existence of E_2 in Table 1 is equivalent to $D < f_2(S^0)$.

Let us consider now the stability of E_1 and E_2 . Using Lemma 2, the condition $\lambda^+ < \lambda_2$ of stability of E_1 in Table 1 is equivalent to $D < F_1(D, p^0)$ and the condition $\lambda_2 < \lambda^-$ of stability of E_2 in Table 1 is equivalent to $S^0 < F_2(D, p^0)$.

Let us consider now the existence and stability of E_c . Using Lemma 2, we see now that the condition $\lambda^- < \lambda_2 < \lambda^+$ of existence of E_c in Table 1 is equivalent to $D > F_1(D, p^0)$ and $S^0 > F_2(D, p^0)$. Finally, using the definition (21) of the function F_3 , the condition of stability of E_c in Table 1 is equivalent to $F_3(S^0, D, p^0) > 0$.

A.2. Proof of lemma 1. We have $a_0 = y_c b D(a y_c + D)(b y_c + D) A_0$, where

$$a = g'(p_c), \quad b = \frac{f_2'(\lambda_2)}{\beta_2}$$

$$A_0 = a(a + b)y_c^2 + D(2b + 3a)y_c + 2D^2$$

Thus $a_0 > 0$. Therefore $F_3(0) = a_0 > 0$. If $a_3 \neq 0$, then the third order polynomial has three distinct real roots, when $\Delta > 0$ or one real root and two complex conjugate roots, when $\Delta < 0$, where Δ is the discriminant of the polynomial. Recall the Routh-Hurwitz conditions

- The roots of polynomial $F_3(x)$ are all of negative real part iff $a_2 > 0$ and $a_1 a_2 > a_0 a_3$.
- The roots of polynomial $F_3(-x)$ are all of negative real part iff $a_2 > 0$ and $a_1 a_2 < a_0 a_3$.

Assume that (23) holds. Since $a_3 > 0$, $F_3(-\infty) = -\infty$, so that, using $F_3(0) > 0$, the polynomial F_3 has at least one negative root. If $\Delta < 0$, $F_3(x)$ has no other real root, so that it has no positive root. If $\Delta \geq 0$, and the Routh-Hurwitz conditions for $F_3(x)$ hold, that is to say $a_2 > 0$ and $a_1 a_2 > a_0 a_3$, all the roots have negative real parts. Hence $F_3(x)$ has no positive root. Therefore, if (23) holds, the polynomial F_3 has no positive root.

Assume that (24) holds. Since $a_3 < 0$, $F_3(+\infty) = -\infty$, so that, using $F_3(0) > 0$, the polynomial F_3 has at least one positive root. If $\Delta < 0$ then the polynomial F_3 has no other real root. If $\Delta \geq 0$, and the Routh-Hurwitz conditions do not hold for $F_3(-x)$, that is to say $a_2 \leq 0$ or $a_1 a_2 \geq a_0 a_3$, there is no other real root. Therefore, if (24) holds, the polynomial F_3 has one and only one positive simple root.

Assume that (25) holds. Since $a_3 > 0$, $F_3(-\infty) = -\infty$, so that, using $F_3(0) > 0$, the polynomial F_3 has at least one negative root. If $\Delta > 0$, and the Routh-Hurwitz conditions for $F_3(-x)$ do not hold, that is to say $a_2 \leq 0$ or $a_1 a_2 \leq a_0 a_3$, the roots are real, distinct, and two of them are necessarily positive. Therefore, if (25) holds, the polynomial F_3 has two and only two positive roots.

Assume that (26) holds. Since $a_3 < 0$ then $F_3(+\infty) = -\infty$, so that, using $F_3(0) > 0$, the polynomial F_3 has at least one positive root. If $\Delta > 0$, and the Routh-Hurwitz conditions hold for $F_3(-x)$, that is to say $a_2 > 0$ and $a_1 a_2 < a_0 a_3$, the roots are distinct, real and positive. Therefore, if (26) holds, the polynomial F_3 has three positive distinct roots.

A.3. Proof of proposition 3. If $(D, p^0) \in \mathcal{Y}_0$, (23) holds. Thus F_3 is always positive. Therefore, E_c is LES whenever it exists. If $(D, p^0) \in \mathcal{Y}_1$, (24) holds. Thus F_3 has a unique positive root $x_1(D, p^0)$. Therefore F_3 is negative iff $x_c > x_1(D, p^0)$. Using the definition (13) of x_c the condition $x_c > x_1(D, p^0)$ is equivalent to $S^0 > S_1^0(D, p^0)$ where $S_1^0(D, p^0)$ is defined as in the proposition. If $(D, p^0) \in \mathcal{Y}_2$, (25) holds. Thus F_3 has exactly two positive roots $x_1(D, p^0) < x_2(D, p^0)$. Therefore F_3 is negative iff $x_1(D, p^0) < x_c < x_2(D, p^0)$. Using the definition (13) of x_c the condition $x_1(D, p^0) < x_c < x_2(D, p^0)$ is equivalent to $S_1^0(D, p^0) < S^0 < S_2^0(D, p^0)$ where $S_1^0(D, p^0)$ and $S_2^0(D, p^0)$ are defined as in the proposition. If $(D, p^0) \in \mathcal{Y}_3$, the proof is similar.

Appendix B. Construction of the figures 4 and 6. In this section we show how to compute numerically the regions \mathcal{Y}_i . Let \mathcal{C} be a Jordan curve included in J_c . We denote by $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$, the interior of the Jordan curve \mathcal{C} , and by $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}_0)$ the intersection of its exterior with the domain J_c .

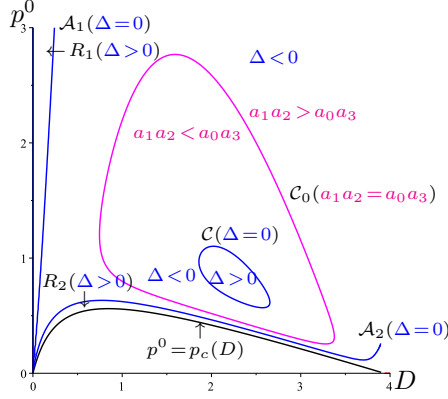


FIGURE 16. The plots of curves $p^0 = p_c(D)$, in black, $\Delta = 0$, in blue, and $a_1 a_2 = a_0 a_3$ in magenta. The biological parameters values are given in Table 5, Case 2.

B.1. Proof of claim 2. Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 2. The domain J_c , defined by (15) is the region of the (D, p^0) -plane located above the curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$, where $0 \leq D \leq \bar{D}$, colored black on Fig. 16. Numerical computations show that $a_2 > 0$ and $a_3 > 0$ for all $(D, p^0) \in J_c$. Therefore we have to consider only the signs of Δ and $a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3$. The numerical calculation of the curve $a_1 a_2 = a_0 a_3$ shows that it is a Jordan curve, labeled \mathcal{C}_0 and plotted in magenta in Fig. 16. One has $a_1 a_2 < a_0 a_3$ in $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, and $a_1 a_2 > a_0 a_3$ on $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}_0)$. The numerical calculation of the curve Δ shows that it has three components, plotted in blue in Fig. 16: a Jordan curve labeled \mathcal{C} and located in $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, and two arcs, intersecting at the origin, labeled \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 , and located in $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}_0)$. One has $\Delta > 0$ in $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\Delta < 0$ in $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C})$, excepted in the regions labeled R_1 and R_2 in Fig. 16, where $\Delta > 0$, and on the curves \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 , where $\Delta = 0$. On $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$ one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } a_1 a_2 < a_0 a_3 \quad (37)$$

From (37) it is deduced that (25) is satisfied on $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$. Hence $\text{Int}(\mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{Y}_2$, where \mathcal{Y}_2 is defined by (29).

Notice that

$$\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{A} \cup (\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \mathcal{A})$$

where $\mathcal{A} = R_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup R_2 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$. On \mathcal{A} , which is included in $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ and } a_2 > 0 \text{ and } a_1 a_2 > a_0 a_3 \quad (38)$$

On $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \mathcal{A}$, one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta < 0 \quad (39)$$

From (38) and (39) it is deduced that (23) is satisfied on $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C})$. Hence $\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{Y}_0$, where \mathcal{Y}_0 is defined by (27). Therefore $\mathcal{Y}_0 = \text{Ext}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{Y}_2 = \text{Int}(\mathcal{C})$, as it is claimed in Fig. 4.

B.2. Proof of claim 3. Let the biological parameters be given by Table 5, Case 3. The domain J_c , defined by (15) is the region of the (D, p^0) -plane located above the curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$, where $0 \leq D \leq \bar{D}$, colored black on Figs. 17 and 18. In this case the construction of the regions \mathcal{Y}_i is more delicate than in Case 2. Indeed,

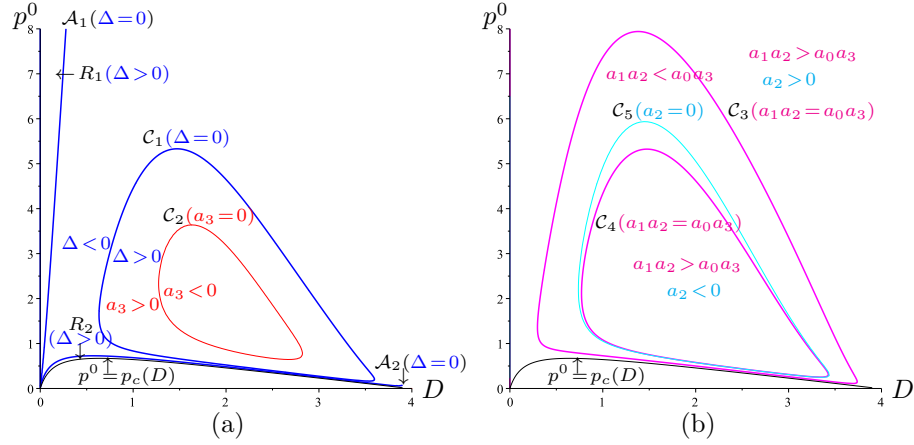


FIGURE 17. The curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$ is plotted in black. (a): The plots of curves $\Delta = 0$ ($\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$, in blue), $a_3 = 0$ (\mathcal{C}_2 , in red). (b): The plots of curves $a_1a_2 = a_0a_3$ ($\mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4$, in magenta) and $a_2 = 0$ (\mathcal{C}_5 , in cyan). The biological parameters are given in Table 5, Case 3.

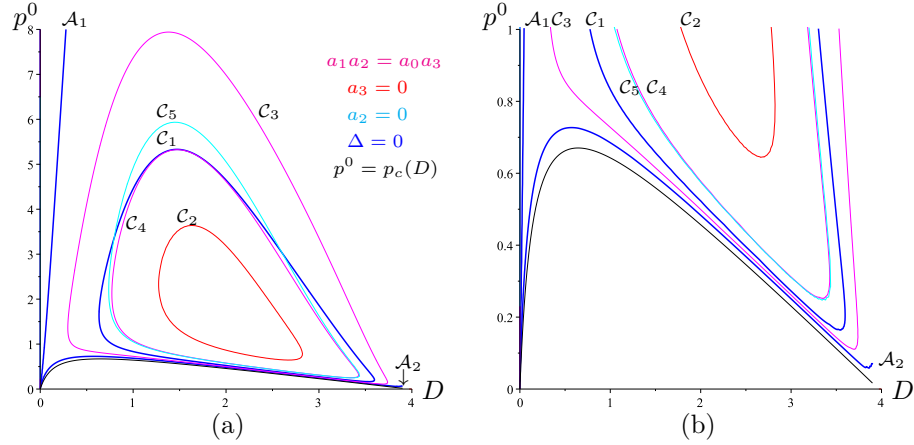


FIGURE 18. The curve $p^0 = p_c(D)$ is plotted in black. (a): The plots of curves $\Delta = 0$ ($\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$, in blue), $a_3 = 0$ (\mathcal{C}_2 , in red), $a_1a_2 = a_0a_3$ ($\mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4$, in magenta) and $a_2 = 0$ (\mathcal{C}_5 , in cyan). (b): A zoom of the strip $0 < p^0 < 1$. The biological parameters are given in Table 5, Case 3.

the numerical computations show that all functions a_2 , a_3 , $a_1a_2 - a_0a_3$ and Δ can change their signs. The signs of these functions are shown On Fig. 17 and summarized on Table 7.

The numerical calculation of the curve Δ shows that it has three components, plotted in blue in Fig. 17(a): a Jordan curve labeled \mathcal{C}_1 and two arcs, intersecting at the origin, labeled \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 . The numerical calculation of the curve $a_3 = 0$ shows that it is a Jordan curve, labeled \mathcal{C}_2 and plotted in red in 17(a). The numerical calculation of the curve $a_1a_2 = a_0a_3$ shows that it is the union of two Jordan curves,

Function	< 0	$= 0$	> 0
Δ	$Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) \setminus \mathcal{A}$	$\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$	$Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cup R_1 \cup R_2$
a_3	$Int(\mathcal{C}_2)$	\mathcal{C}_2	$Ext(\mathcal{C}_2)$
$a_1a_2 - a_0a_3$	$Int(\mathcal{C}_3) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_4)$	$\mathcal{C}_3 \cup \mathcal{C}_4$	$Ext(\mathcal{C}_3) \cup Int(\mathcal{C}_4)$
a_2	$Int(\mathcal{C}_5)$	\mathcal{C}_5	$Ext(\mathcal{C}_5)$

TABLE 7. The signs of functions a_2 , a_3 , $a_1a_2 - a_0a_3$ and Δ . Here $\mathcal{A} = R_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup R_2 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$.

labeled \mathcal{C}_3 and \mathcal{C}_4 and plotted in magenta in Fig. 17(b). The numerical calculation of the curve $a_2 = 0$ shows that it is a Jordan curve, labeled \mathcal{C}_5 and plotted in cyan in 17(b).

In Fig. 18(a), the curves $\Delta = 0$, $a_2 = 0$, $a_3 = 0$ and $a_1a_2 = a_0a_3$ are represented in the same figure. This figure shows that $Int(\mathcal{C}_2) \subset Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cap Int(\mathcal{C}_5)$. Therefore, using Table 7, on $Int(\mathcal{C}_2)$ one has

$$a_3 < 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } a_2 < 0 \quad (40)$$

From (40) it is deduced that (24) is satisfied on $Int(\mathcal{C}_2)$. Hence $Int(\mathcal{C}_2) \subset \Upsilon_1$, where Υ_1 is defined by (28). Notice that

$$Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) = \mathcal{A} \cup (Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) \setminus \mathcal{A})$$

where $\mathcal{A} = R_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_1 \cup R_2 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$. Fig. 18(a) and the zoom on Fig. 18(b) show that $\mathcal{A} \subset Ext(\mathcal{C}_3) \subset Ext(\mathcal{C}_5)$. Therefore, using Table 7, on \mathcal{A} , one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ and } a_2 > 0 \text{ and } a_1a_2 > a_0a_3 \quad (41)$$

Fig. 18 shows that $Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) \setminus \mathcal{A} \subset Ext(\mathcal{C}_2)$. Therefore, using Table 7, on $Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) \setminus \mathcal{A}$ one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta < 0 \quad (42)$$

From (41) and (42) it is deduced that (23) is satisfied on $Ext(\mathcal{C}_1)$. Hence $Ext(\mathcal{C}_1) \subset \Upsilon_0$, where Υ_0 is defined by (27).

Let $\mathcal{B} = Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_2)$. One has $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2$ where

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \mathcal{B} \cap \overline{Int(\mathcal{C}_5)}, \quad \mathcal{B}_2 = \mathcal{B} \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_5)$$

Using Table 7, on \mathcal{B}_1 one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } a_2 \leq 0 \quad (43)$$

Fig. 18 shows that $\mathcal{B}_2 \subset Int(\mathcal{C}_3) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_4)$. Therefore, using Table 7, on \mathcal{B}_2 one has

$$a_3 > 0 \text{ and } \Delta > 0 \text{ and } a_1a_2 < a_0a_3 \quad (44)$$

From (43) and (44) it is deduced that (25) is satisfied on $Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_2)$. Hence $Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_2) \subset \Upsilon_2$, where Υ_2 is defined by (29).

Therefore $\Upsilon_0 = Ext(\mathcal{C}_1)$, $\Upsilon_1 = Int(\mathcal{C}_2)$, and $\Upsilon_2 = Int(\mathcal{C}_1) \cap Ext(\mathcal{C}_2)$, as it is claimed in Fig. 6

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E-mail address: bachir.bar@mail.univ-tlemcen.dz

E-mail address: tewfik.sari@irstea.fr