Mathematical model of predator-prey interaction in a chemostat is discussed. In this paper, a new approach to Homotopy perturbation method is used to solve the non-linear differential equations in predator-prey systems. Using this method, the analytical expressions for the concentration of substrate, prey and predator have been obtained. An agreement between analytical and numerical results is noted.

**INTRODUCTION**

A chemostat is a bioreactor to which fresh medium is continuously added, while culture liquid is continuously removed to keep the culture volume constant [1, 2]. By changing the rate with which medium is added to the bioreactor the growth rate of the microorganism can be easily controlled. Chemostat is a standard example of an open system with purely exploitative competition in a laboratory device [3]. The chemostat is perhaps the best laboratory idealization of nature for population studies [4]. In research, chemostat are used for investigations in cell biology, as a resource for large volumes of the same cells or protein. It is often used to gather steady state data about an organism in order to generate a mathematical model relating to its metabolic processes. In the traditional chemostat equations two “constants” are under the control of the experimental, the concentration of the input nutrient and the overflow rate [5].

The input and removal of nutrients to and from the chemostat represent the continuous cut over of nutrients in nature. Modeling is based on compartmental analysis, laws of mass exploit, and mass equilibrium. The dynamics of predator prey and substrate interaction in chemostat model has become an important tool for studying a number of industrial fields such as waste treatment bioreactors [6]. An analysis is given for a mathematical model of two predators feeding on a single prey growing in the chemostat [7]. A mathematical model of such systems, featuring the common Michaelis-Menten kinetics of the uptake of the restrictive substrate, goes back to Monod [8].

Recently, Emad Ali et al. [11] developed a dynamical Chemostat model to analyze the interactions between one predator and prey in a chemostat. To the best of our knowledge, no rigorous analytical solutions of the model have been reported. The purpose of this communication is to provide the approximate analytical solutions for the concentrations substrate, prey, and predator for all values of the parameters. This analytical result will then be used to optimize other models of chaotic behavior in predator-prey interactions in a chemostat.

**MATHEMATICAL MODELLING:**

In chemostat model the mass balance equations for substrate $S$, prey $X_1$, and predator $X_2$ can be written as follows [11]:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = D(S_f - S(t)) - \frac{1}{Y_S(S)} \mu(S)X(t)$$

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = -DX_1(t) + \mu(S)X_1(t) - \frac{1}{Y_P} p(X_1)X_2(t)$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = -DX_2(t) + p(X_2)X_1(t)$$

Where $S_f$ is the substrate feed concentration, $D$ is the dilution rate and $f_1(S)$ and $f_2$ are the yield coefficients for prey growth on substrate and predator growth on prey, respectively. The yield $f_2$ is understood to depend on $S$ while $f_1$ is implicit to be constant. $\mu(S)$ and $\mu(X)$ are the expressions for the specific growth rates for prey and predator, respectively. The specific growth rates are assumed to be in the following Monod-like form while the yield coefficient $f_1$ is assumed to be linear in $S$.

$$\mu(S) = \frac{\mu_S S}{K_S + S}$$

$$\mu(X) = \frac{\mu_X X}{K_X + X}$$

Mathematical model of two predators feeding on a single prey growing in the chemostat [7]. A mathematical model of such systems, featuring the common Michaelis-Menten kinetics of the uptake of the restrictive substrate, goes back to Monod [8].

科创 pharmaceuticals provide their customers with advanced and cutting-edge research and development services. They can design and execute an array of sophisticated and state-of-the-art pharmaceutical services. This allows them to provide their clients with a comprehensive overview of both the pharmaceutical research and the development processes. With this, they can offer their clients a quick-to-market solution. This is achieved through a combination of swift and accurate research, and fast and effective development. This ensures that they are able to deliver their products in a timely manner. They provide their clients with a full range of pharmaceutical services, including drug development, formulation, and manufacturing. This offers their clients a wide range of options and possibilities, allowing them to find the best solution for their unique needs. This comprehensive approach ensures that their clients can achieve the best possible results. Through this approach, they are able to deliver products that meet the highest quality standard. This allows them to guarantee their clients the best possible outcomes. This ensures that their clients are able to achieve the best possible results. This comprehensive approach ensures that their clients can achieve the best possible results. This ensures that their clients are able to achieve the best possible results.
The initial conditions are represented as follows:

\[ S(0) = S_0, X_1(0) = X_{10}, X_2(0) = X_{20} \] (10)

When \( t \to \infty \), the steady state expressions of the concentrations for this model are obtained as follows:

\[ \bar{S} = \bar{S}_f, \quad \bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_2 = 0 \] (11)

NEW APPROACH TO HOMOTOPY PERTURBATION METHOD:

The Homotopy perturbation method [12] was first proposed by Ji-Huan He in 1998 to solve nonlinear wave equations. The method employs a Homotopy transform to generate a convergent series solution of differential equations. The advantage of the method is that it does not need a small parameter in the system, leading to wide application in nonlinear wave equation [13]. Generally, the perturbation solutions are regularly valid as long as scientific system parameter is small. Recently, many authors have applied HPM to various problems and demonstrated the efficiency of the HPM for handling nonlinear engineering problems [14-18]. Recently a new approach to HPM is introduced to solve the nonlinear problem, in which we will get the better simple approximate solution in the zeroth iteration [19].

APPROXIMATE ANALYTICAL SOLUTION OF THE EQNS. (6) TO (8) USING NEW APPROACH TO HOMOTOPY PERTURBATION METHOD

In this paper, a new approach to Homotopy perturbation method is used (Appendix A) to solve the equations (1) to (3). Using this method, we have obtained the analytical expressions of concentration of substrate \( \bar{S} \), prey \( \bar{X}_1 \), and predator \( \bar{X}_2 \) as follows:

\[ \bar{S}(t) = -\frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \left( \bar{S}_0 - \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) e^{-\lambda t} \] (12)

\[ \bar{X}_1(t) = \frac{\bar{X}_{10}}{1 + \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda}} \left( \frac{a}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \left( \bar{X}_{10} - \bar{X}_{10} \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{b}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \left( \bar{X}_{10} - \bar{X}_{10} \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) \right) \left( \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda}}{\Delta} \right) \] (13)

\[ \bar{X}_2(t) = \frac{\bar{X}_{20}}{K + \bar{X}_{10}} \left[ \frac{a}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \left( \bar{X}_{10} - \bar{X}_{10} \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{b}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} \left( \bar{X}_{10} - \bar{X}_{10} \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1 + \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda}}{\Delta} \right) \] (14)

Where,

\[ \Delta = \left( \frac{a}{\lambda} \left( \bar{X}_{10} + \bar{X}_{10} \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) \right), \quad \Delta = \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda}, \]

\[ \beta = \frac{\bar{S}_0 - \bar{S}_f}{\lambda}, \quad A_1 = \frac{\bar{X}_{10}}{K + \bar{X}_{10}}, \]

\[ A_2 = \frac{a}{\lambda} + \frac{b}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\lambda} \right) \] (15)

NUMERICAL SIMULATION

In order to investigate the accuracy of the new approach to HPM solution with a finite number of terms, the system of differential equations were solved numerically. To show the efficiency of the present method, our results are compared with numerical results graphically. The function ode45 (Range-Kutta method) in Matlab software [20, 21] which is a function of solving the initial value problems is used to solve Eqns. (1) to (3).

DISCUSSION

Eqns. (12) - (14) represents the simple approximate analytical expression for the concentrations a substrate, prey and predator. In this study, we present the concentration of substrate \( \bar{S} \) for various values of \( D \). From this figure, it is evident that when time increases the concentration decreases and finally it reaches the steady state value \( \bar{S}_f \). In Fig.2, the concentration of substrate \( S \) for various values of \( D \) is plotted. From this figure it is observed that the concentration of substrate decreases when dilution rate decreases. The concentration of substrate \( S \), prey \( X_1 \), and predator \( X_2 \) are plotted together for particular values of the parameters in Fig. 7.

CONCLUSION

A system of time dependent nonlinear differential equations in chemostat model has been solved analytically. A simple, closed- form analytical expression for the concentration of substrate \( S \), prey \( X_1 \), and predator \( X_2 \) are derived using new approach to HPM. The obtained analytical result can be easily extended to all kinds of system of non-linear ordinary differential equations in all fields like population growth model, epidemic model etc. The results are compared with the numerical simulations and it gives satisfactory agreement. This analytical result helps us for the better understanding of the model. Using this result, the behavior of variable yield coefficient on outcomes of predator-prey interaction in chemostat can be studied.
Fig. 2 Dimensionless concentration of substrate $\tilde{S}$, versus dimensionless time $\tilde{t}$ for various values of dilution rate, $\tilde{D}$ and for some fixed values of parameters $\tilde{S}_f = 0.1, \lambda_i = 0.7$ and $\lambda = 0.08$

Fig. 3 Dimensionless concentration of prey $\tilde{X}_1$, versus dimensionless time $\tilde{t}$ for various values of kinetic parameters, $\lambda$, and for some fixed values of parameters $\tilde{S}_f = 0.1, \tilde{D} = 0.4, \tilde{k} = 0.5$, and $\lambda_i = 0.08$.

Fig. 4 Dimensionless concentration of prey $\tilde{X}_1$, versus dimensionless time $\tilde{t}$ for various values of kinetic parameters, $\lambda$, and for some fixed values of parameters $\tilde{S}_f = 0.1, \tilde{D} = 0.4, \tilde{k} = 0.5$, and $\lambda_i = 0.7$.

Fig. 5 Dimensionless concentration of predator $\tilde{X}_2$, versus dimensionless time $\tilde{t}$ for various values of kinetic parameters, $\lambda$ and for some fixed values of parameters $\tilde{S}_f = 0.1, \tilde{D} = 0.4, \tilde{k} = 0.5$, and $\lambda_i = 0.7$.

Fig. 7 Dimensionless concentration of substrate $\tilde{S}$, prey $\tilde{X}_1$, predator $\tilde{X}_2$ versus dimensionless time $\tilde{t}$ is plotted for $\tilde{S}_f = 0.2, \lambda = 5, \tilde{k} = 0.5, \tilde{D} = 0.4$ and $\lambda_i = 0.7$. 

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Appendix A
Approximate analytical solution of the nonlinear Eqns. (6) - (8) using new approach to Homotopy perturbation method
In order to solve Eqns. (6)-(8), we first construct the Homotopy as follows:

\[ (1-p) \left[ \frac{dX_1}{dt} + D(\frac{X_1}{1+X_1}) \right] + \left[ \frac{X_1}{1+X_1} \right] = 0 \]  
\[ (1-p) \left[ \frac{dX_2}{dt} + D(\frac{X_2}{1+X_2}) \right] + \left[ \frac{X_2}{1+X_2} \right] = 0 \]  
\[ (1-p) \left[ \frac{dX_3}{dt} + D(\frac{X_3}{1+X_3}) \right] + \left[ \frac{X_3}{1+X_3} \right] = 0 \]  

The approximate solution of Eqn. (15-17) is

\[ X_1(t) = X_{10} \left( \frac{1+X_1(t)}{1+X_1(0)} \right) \]  
\[ X_2(t) = X_{20} \left( \frac{1+X_2(t)}{1+X_2(0)} \right) \]  
\[ X_3(t) = X_{30} \left( \frac{1+X_3(t)}{1+X_3(0)} \right) \]  

Appendix B: Matlab program to find the numerical solution of Eqns. (6)-(8)

```matlab
function graphmain3
options= odeset('RelTol',1e-6,'Stats','on');
%initial conditions
Xo = [1;0.1; 0.01;];
tspan = [0 10];
tic
[t,X] =ode45(@TestFunction,tspan,Xo,options);
toc
figure
hold on
%plot(t,X(:,1),'-')
%plot(t, X(:,2),'-')
plot(t, X(:,3),'-')
legend('x1','x2','x3')
ylabel('x')
xlabel('t')
return

function [dx_dt]= TestFunction(t, x)
sf=0.1;D=10;I=0.7;j=0.08;k=0.5;
dx_dt(1)=D*(sf-x(1))*((x(1)/(1+x(1)))/(1+I*x(1)))*x(2);
dx_dt(2)=-(D*x(2))+(x(1)/(1+x(1)))*x(2)*x(3)
dx_dt(3)=-(D*x(3))+(x(1)/(1+x(1)))*x(2)*x(3);
dx_dt = dx_dt';
return
```

NOMENCLATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Controllable operating parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dilution rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k_s )</td>
<td>Saturation constants associated with the growth values of prey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k_p )</td>
<td>Saturation constants associated with the growth values of predator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kinetic parameters

\[ \bar{K} \]
Concentrations of substrate

\[ \bar{S} \]
Dimensionless concentrations of substrate

\[ \bar{S}_f \]
Substrate feed concentration

\[ \bar{S}_r \]
Concentrations of substrate feed

\[ X_1 \]
Concentrations of prey

\[ X_2 \]
Concentrations of predator

Parameters Description

\[ \bar{S} \]
Dimensionless concentrations of substrate

\[ \bar{X}_1 \]
Dimensionless concentrations of prey

\[ \bar{X}_2 \]
Dimensionless concentrations of predator

\[ Y_S (S) \]
Yield coefficient for prey growth on substrate

\[ Y_P \]
Yield coefficient for predator growth on prey

\[ \mu_S \]
Maximum specific growth rates of prey

\[ \mu_P \]
Maximum specific growth rates of predator

\[ \lambda \]
Kinetic parameters

\[ \lambda_1 \]
Kinetic parameters

**REFERENCE**