

### Question 1

- a) Could you model and explain the stimuli response function  $T_{\theta_i}$ ?
- b) Two types of workers in a swarm with different response thresholds  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  reacting to a stimulus  $s$  can be modelled by the coupled differential equations:

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

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

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

Could you explain the variables used and describe the dynamics of the system?

- c) An analytic solution to the above differential equation in terms of the probability of finding an active worker of type 1 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.

Could you 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  $\theta_1 = 2$ ,  $\theta_2 = 6$ ,  $p = 0.2$ ,  $\delta = 1$  and  $\alpha = 3$ .

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