

On the Concept of Biological Control in a Competition Chemostat Model

Neli Dimitrova¹, Mikhail Krastanov²

^{1,2}Institute of Mathematics and Informatics
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Acad. G. Bonchev Str. Bl. 8, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria
nelid@math.bas.bg, krast@math.bas.bg

²Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics, Sofia University
5 James Bourchier Blvd., 1164 Sofia, Bulgaria
krastanov@fmi.uni-sofia.bg

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We investigate a known competition model of the chemostat with general (nonmonotone) response functions and distinct removal rates. Based on the competitive exclusion principle A. Rappaport and J. Harmand [?] established the concept of the so called biological control. The proof of the latter result is based on a theorem of B. Li [?]. Here we first propose a modification of Li's theorem and then present an extension of the biological control concept. The theoretical results are demonstrated numerically on particular examples.

References

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