

A DISEASED THREE-SPECIES HARVESTING FOOD-WEB MODEL WITH VARIOUS RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

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Abstract: The purpose of this work is to present a three-species harvesting food web model that takes into account with the interactions of susceptible prey, infected prey, and predator species. Prey species are assumed to expand logistically in the absence of predator species. Crowley-Martin and Beddington-DeAngelis Functional Responses are used by predators to consume both susceptible and infected prey. Additionally, susceptible prey is consumed by infected prey in the formation of Holling type II response. Both prey populations are considered when prey harvesting is taken into account. Boundedness, positivity, and positive invariance are considered in this study. The investigation covers all equilibrium points that are biologically feasible. Local stability is evaluated by analyzing the distribution of eigen values, while global stability is evaluated using suitable Lyapunov functions. Moreover, Hopf bifurcation has analyzed at the harvesting rate \mathcal{H}_1 . In the end, we evaluate numerical solutions based on our findings.

Keywords: Prey-Predator; Crowley-Martin type; Beddington-DeAngelis form; Equilibrium; Stability; Bifurcation

1. Introduction

In environmental nature, a variety of diseases may arise and spread among species when they interact with other organisms. Mathematical models have evolved into important tools for evaluating disease propagation and control. An Eco-epidemiological model of diseased three-species food webs includes infectious prey, susceptible prey, and predators. At the beginning of the 20th century, several strategies were established in mathematical ecology to predict the presence of organisms and species of growth. The first significant attempt in this field was the well-known traditional Lotka-Volterra model [1] in 1927.

The investigation of predator-prey relationships is a crucial field of ecology research. The mathematical modeling of epidemics has become a prominent field of research. In this field, some of the substantial quantity of research has been done [2],[3],[4]. Furthermore, mining and harvesting are practiced on a large number of the species found in the natural environment. Harvesting of the species is required for coexistent and hence, the researchers were quite interested in the proposed ecological models. Different methods of harvesting have been proposed and explored, including constant harvesting, density dependent proportional harvesting, and nonlinear harvesting [5],[6]. By considering the above in view, in this work we propose and study an eco-epidemiological prey-predator model involving different functional responses of harvesting. The majority of functional responses, like Holling types, are classified as "prey-dependent" because they depend on either the predator or the prey [7]. Both the prey and the predator are taken into account in Crowley-Martin reactions. In the Beddington-DeAngelis form, handling prey and hunting prey are viewed as two separate and independent actions. The response function of Beddington-DeAngelis, Holling type II, and Crowley-Martin form are considered in this work. The main goal of this

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study is to analyze how disease and prey harvesting affect the predator-prey relationship. To the best of our knowledge, no studies have looked at an eco-epidemiological model of the three species food web of harvesting with varying functional responses.

The section 2 addresses the mathematical expression. Some preliminary observations are presented in Section 3. The boundary equilibrium points and stability are shown in Section 4. In subsection 5.1, the coexistence condition of the interior equilibrium point $\mathcal{E}^*(a^*, i^*, r^*)$ is determined by examining its local stability. Global stability analysis for \mathcal{E}^* is verified in subsection 5.2. Furthermore, Section 6, investigates Hopf-bifurcation based on harvesting rate \mathcal{H}_1 . MATLAB software tool is used quantitatively to validate all key results in Section 7. The conclusion of this research, as well as the environmental impacts of our results, are shown in Section 8, which ends our research.

2. Formation and Flowchart of the equation

Prey harvesting is incorporated into the models for a predator-prey system.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dA}{dT} &= x_1 A \left(1 - \frac{A+I}{K}\right) - \frac{\pi AI}{s_1+A} - \frac{\alpha_1 AR}{(1+\eta A)(1+\mu R)} - \mathcal{H}_1 \mathcal{E}_1 A, \\ \frac{dI}{dT} &= \frac{\pi AI}{s_1+A} - d_1 I - \frac{g_1 IR}{(1+\beta I+\gamma R)} - \mathcal{H}_2 \mathcal{E}_2 I, \\ \frac{dR}{dT} &= -d_2 R + \frac{m\alpha_1 AR}{(1+\eta A)(1+\mu R)} + \frac{mg_1 IR}{(1+\beta I+\gamma R)}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

by the positive conditions $\mathcal{A}(0) = \mathcal{A}_0 \geq 0, \mathcal{I}(0) = \mathcal{I}_0 \geq 0$ and $\mathcal{R}(0) = \mathcal{R}_0 \geq 0$.

Table 1. Ecological description of the model

Parameters	Ecological Description
$\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{I}$	predator species, susceptible prey, and infected prey
π, x	Infectious and growth rate of prey
K, η, \mathcal{E}	carrying capacity, handling time of predators, harvesting effort
s_1 and β	infected prey and predators half saturation constant
m, α_1	conversion of prey to predators, of susceptible prey's predation rate
γ, μ	magnitude of interference by predators of beddington and crowley
g_1	consuming rate of susceptible prey by predator
d_1 and d_2	mortality rate infectious prey and predators
$\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2$	susceptible and infected prey's catchability coefficient

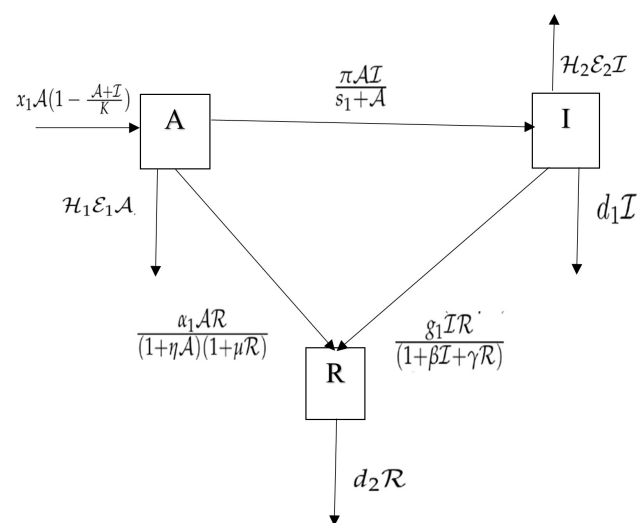


Figure 1. Flowchart of the Dynamical Model with Different Functional Responses

To minimize the parameters in the model (1), we modify the variables as follows: $a = \frac{A}{K}$, $i = \frac{I}{K}$, $r = \frac{R}{K}$; and the dimensionless time $t = \pi KT$. The transformations can be utilized to formate the equations (1) in dimensionless form.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{da}{dt} &= xa(1-a-i) - \frac{\pi ai}{s+a} - \frac{\alpha ar}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} - h_1 a, \\ \frac{di}{dt} &= \frac{\pi ai}{s+a} - di - \frac{\theta ir}{(1+\beta i+\gamma r)} - h_2 i, \\ \frac{dr}{dt} &= -\delta r + \frac{m\alpha ar}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} + \frac{m\theta ir}{(1+\beta i+\gamma r)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where, $x = \frac{x_1}{\pi K}$, $\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{\pi K}$, $s = \frac{s_1}{K}$, $\theta = \frac{\theta_1}{\rho K}$, $d = \frac{d_1}{\pi K}$, $\delta = \frac{d_2}{\pi K}$. Now, the model's conditions are, $a(0) = a_0 \geq 0$, $i(0) = i_0 \geq 0$ and $r(0) = r_0 \geq 0$.

3. Positivity and Boundedness

Let $F \equiv (a(t), i(t), r(t))^T$ and $\mathcal{V}(F) = (\mathcal{V}_1(F), \mathcal{V}_2(F), \mathcal{V}_3(F))^T$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_1(F) &= xa(1-a-i) - \frac{\pi ai}{s+a} - \frac{\alpha ar}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} - h_1 a, \\ \mathcal{V}_2(F) &= \frac{\pi ai}{s+a} - di - \frac{\theta ai}{(1+\beta i+\gamma a)} - h_2 i, \\ \mathcal{V}_3(F) &= -\delta r + \frac{m\alpha ar}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} + \frac{m\theta ir}{(1+\beta i+\gamma r)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since, the equation can be denote as $\frac{dF}{dt} = \mathcal{V}(F)$ where $\mathcal{V} : C_+ \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_+^3$ with $F(0) = F_0 \in \mathcal{R}_+^3$. Thus, $\mathcal{V}_m \in C^\infty(\mathcal{R})$ for $m = 1, 2, 3$. \mathcal{V} is continuous and Lipschitzian function on \mathcal{R}_+^3 . It contains non-negative conditions. So, the region \mathcal{R}_+^3 is under invariant condition.

Theorem 1. *The model's (2) potential responses are bounded, and it is in \mathcal{R}_+^3 .*

Proof. Let $(a(t), i(t), r(t))$ are the prescribed response for the model (2).

Let, $\frac{da}{dt} \leq a(1-a)$.

$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} a(t) \leq 1$. Let $\psi = a + i + r$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\psi}{dt} &= xa(1-a) - ai\left(x + \frac{\pi}{s+a}\right) - \frac{\alpha ar(1-m)}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} - h_1 a + \frac{ai}{s+a} - di \\ &\quad - \frac{\theta ir}{(1+\beta i+\gamma r)}(1-m) - h_2 i - \delta r, \end{aligned}$$

$\leq xa(1-a) - h_1 a - air - i(d+h_2) - \delta r$, (since $m < 1$),

$\leq \frac{x}{4} - h_1 a - i(d+h_2) - \delta r$ (since $\text{Max}\{xa(1-a)\} = \frac{x}{4}$),

$\leq \frac{x}{4} - \beta\psi$. where, $\beta = \min\{h_1, d+h_2, \delta\}$.

Thus, we have $\frac{d\psi}{dt} + \beta\psi \leq \frac{x}{4}$. we have $0 < \psi \leq \frac{x}{4\beta}(1 - \exp^{-\beta t}) + \psi(a_0, i_0, r_0)\exp^{-\beta t}$. If $t \rightarrow \infty$, since $0 < \psi \leq \frac{x}{4\beta}$. Hence, the solutions of model (2) are confined to positive around Ω .

where, $\Omega = \{(a, i, r) \in \mathcal{R}_+^3 : a + i + r \leq \frac{x}{4\beta} + \epsilon\}$. \square

4. Presence of Boundary Equilibrium Points

- \mathcal{E}_0 , the equilibria of trivial point. Here, $\mathcal{E}_0(0, 0, 0)$ exists.
- \mathcal{E}_1 , no infection and predator-free Equilibria, $\mathcal{E}_1\left(\frac{x-h_1}{x}, 0, 0\right)$ exists for $h_1 < x$.
- \mathcal{E}_2 is the equilibria of without predator, $\mathcal{E}_2(\bar{a}, \bar{i}, 0)$ where $\bar{a} = \frac{s(d+h_2)}{(1-d-h_2)}$ and $\bar{i} = \frac{(x(1-a)-h_1)(s+a)}{x}$. \mathcal{E}_2 exists for $s(d+h_2) < (1-d-h_2)$ and $h_1 < x(1-a)$.
- \mathcal{E}_3 is the no diseases of equilibria, $\mathcal{E}_3(\bar{a}, 0, \bar{r})$ where $\bar{a} = \frac{\delta(1+\mu r)}{m\alpha - \eta\delta(1+\mu r)}$ and $\bar{r} = \frac{(x(1-a)-h_1)(1+\eta a)(1+\mu)}{\alpha}$. \mathcal{E}_3 exists for $\eta\delta(1+\mu r) < m\alpha$ and $h_1 < x(1-a)$.

- \mathcal{E}^* is the equilibria of coexistent state, $\mathcal{E}^* (a^*, i^*, r^*)$. It exists for $\delta > m\alpha$, $(1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*) > 0$, $x(1 - a^* - i^*) > h_1 - i^*$, $\alpha s > 0$. Where,

$$a^* = \frac{s + ((d+h_2) + (1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*) + \theta r^*)}{(1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*)}$$
,
$$i^* = \frac{(1 + \beta + \gamma r^*)(\delta(1 + \eta a^*)(1 + \mu r^*) - m\alpha a^*)}{(1 + \eta a^*)(1 + \mu r^*)m\theta}$$
,

$$r^* = \frac{((1 + \eta a^*)(1 + \mu))(s + a^*(x(1 - a^* - i^*) - h_1) - i^*)}{\alpha(s + a^*)}$$
.

5. Stability Analysis

5.1. Local Analysis

The matrix of Jacobian equations is used to investigate local stability at a point in (a, i, r) is

$$\begin{aligned} n_{11} &= x(1 - 2a - i) - \frac{si}{(s + a)^2} - \frac{\alpha r}{(1 + \eta a)^2(1 + \mu r)} - h_1, n_{12} = -ax - \frac{a}{a + s}, \\ n_{13} &= -\frac{\alpha a}{(1 + \mu r)^2(1 + \eta a)^2}, n_{21} = \frac{si}{(s + a)^2}, n_{31} = \frac{\alpha xm}{(1 + \eta a)^2(1 + \mu r)}, \\ n_{22} &= \frac{a}{a + s} - d - \frac{x\theta(1 + \gamma r)}{(1 + \beta i + \gamma r)^2} - h_2, n_{23} = -\frac{i\theta(1 + \beta i)}{(1 + \beta i + \gamma r)^2}, \\ n_{32} &= \frac{\theta xm(1 + \gamma r)}{(1 + \beta i + \gamma r)^2}, n_{33} = -\delta + \frac{\alpha am}{(1 + \mu r)^2(1 + \eta a)} + \frac{\theta im(1 + \beta i)}{(1 + \beta i + \gamma r)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. The following are the points to verify stability condition of model (2). They are

1. Trivial point of equilibria $\mathcal{E}_0(0, 0, 0)$ is LAS if $x < h_1$.
2. The infectious and predator-free points $\mathcal{E}_1(\frac{x-h_1}{x}, 0, 0)$ is LAS if $x < h_1$, $-d - h_2 > \frac{x-h_1}{x-h_1+s}$,

$$\delta < \frac{(x-h_1)m\alpha}{1+\eta(x-h_1)}$$
.
3. The equilibria with no predator $(\bar{a}, \bar{i}, 0)$ is LAS if $\mathcal{Y}_{11} > 0$, $\mathcal{Y}_{12} > 0$, and $\delta > \frac{m\alpha\bar{a}}{1+\eta\bar{a}} + \frac{\bar{i}m\theta(1+\beta\bar{i})}{(\beta\bar{i}+1)^2}$.

Proof. 1. The trivial point $\mathcal{E}_0(0, 0, 0)$ of the eigen values are $x - h_1$, $-d - h_2$, $-\delta$. Hence, it is LAS when $x < h_1$ if not, it is unstable.

2. The eigen values of $\mathcal{E}_1(\frac{x-h_1}{x}, 0, 0)$ are $h_1 - x$, $\frac{(x-h_1)}{(x-h_1)+s} - d - h_2$, $\delta + \frac{(x-h_1)m\alpha}{1+\eta(x-h_1)}$. Hence, it is LAS if $x < h_1$, $-d - h_2 > \frac{(x-h_1)}{(x-h_1)+s}$, $\delta < \frac{(x-h_1)m\alpha}{1+\eta(x-h_1)}$ if not, it is unstable.

3. The matrix in its Jacobian form is

$$\begin{aligned} n_{11} &= x(1 - 2\bar{a} - \bar{i}) - \frac{s\bar{i}}{(s + \bar{a})^2} - h_1, n_{12} = -\bar{a}x - \frac{\bar{a}}{\bar{a} + s}, n_{13} = -\frac{\alpha\bar{a}}{1 + \eta\bar{a}}, \\ n_{21} &= \frac{s\bar{i}}{(s + \bar{a})^2}, n_{22} = \frac{\bar{a}}{\bar{a} + s} - d - h_2, n_{23} = -\frac{\bar{i}\theta(1 + \beta\bar{i})}{(\beta\bar{i} + 1)^2}, n_{31} = 0, n_{32} = 0, \\ n_{33} &= -\delta + \frac{\bar{a}m\alpha}{1 + \eta\bar{a}} + \frac{\bar{i}m\theta(1 + \beta\bar{i})}{(\beta\bar{i} + 1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic form of $J(\mathcal{E}_2)$ is $(n_{33} - \lambda)(\lambda^2 + \mathcal{S}_{11}\lambda + \mathcal{S}_{12}) = 0$. Where $\mathcal{S}_{11} = -(n_{11} + n_{22})$ and $\mathcal{S}_{12} = n_{11}n_{22} - n_{12}n_{21}$. As a result, one of the eigenvalues of the equation is n_{33} , (i.e) negative. Hence, the other two must likewise be negative. So, \mathcal{E}_2 is LAS if $\mathcal{S}_{11} > 0$, $\mathcal{S}_{12} > 0$ and $\delta > \frac{\bar{a}m\alpha}{1+\eta\bar{a}} + \frac{\bar{i}m\theta(1+\beta\bar{i})}{(\beta\bar{i}+1)^2}$. \square

Theorem 3. Infectious-free point of equilibrium $(\bar{a}, 0, \bar{r})$ is LAS if $\mathcal{D}_{11} > 0$, $\mathcal{D}_{12} > 0$ and $-(d + \frac{r\theta(1+\gamma r)}{(\beta b + \gamma r + 1)^2} + h_2) > \frac{a}{a+s}$.
 (This demonstration is equivalent to Theorem 2 condition (3))

Theorem 4. The equilibrium point \mathcal{E}^* is LAS if $\mathcal{G}_1 > 0$, $\mathcal{G}_3 > 0$, and $\mathcal{G}_1\mathcal{G}_2 - \mathcal{G}_3 > 0$.

Proof. As for the model (2), its Jacobian matrix is at $\mathcal{E}^*(a^*, i^*, r^*)$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{11} &= x(1 - 2a^* - i^*) - \frac{si^*}{(s + a^*)^2} - \frac{\alpha r^*}{(1 + \eta a^*)^2(1 + \mu r^*)} - h_1, \\ g_{12} &= -a^*x - \frac{a^*}{a^* + p}, g_{13} = -\frac{\alpha a^*}{(1 + \mu r^*)^2(1 + \eta a^*)^2}, g_{21} = \frac{si^*}{(s + a^*)^2}, \\ g_{31} &= \frac{\alpha r^* m}{(1 + \eta a^*)^2(1 + \mu r^*)}, g_{22} = \frac{a^*}{a^* + s} - d - \frac{r^* \theta(1 + \gamma r^*)}{(1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*)^2} - h_2, \\ g_{23} &= -\frac{i^* \theta(1 + \beta i^*)}{(1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*)^2}, g_{32} = \frac{\theta r^* m(1 + \gamma r^*)}{(1 + \beta i^* + \gamma r^*)^2}, g_{33} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The cubic characteristic equation is $J(\mathcal{E}^*)$ is

$$\lambda^3 + \mathcal{G}_1 \lambda^2 + \mathcal{G}_2 \lambda + \mathcal{G}_3 = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = -(g_{11} + g_{22}), \mathcal{G}_2 = -(g_{12}g_{21} + g_{13}g_{31} + g_{23}g_{32} - g_{11}g_{22} - g_{11}g_{33}),$$

$$\mathcal{G}_3 = -(g_{12}g_{23}g_{31} + g_{13}g_{21}g_{32} - g_{13}g_{31}g_{22} - g_{11}g_{23}g_{32}).$$

If $\mathcal{G}_1 > 0$, $\mathcal{G}_3 > 0$, and $\mathcal{G}_1 \mathcal{G}_2 - \mathcal{G}_3 > 0$. The root of the characteristic equation is negative real parts iff \mathcal{G}_1 , \mathcal{G}_3 , and $\mathcal{G}_1 \mathcal{G}_2 - \mathcal{G}_3 > 0$. According to Routh-Hurwitz \mathcal{E}^* is LAS. \square

5.2. Global Analysis

Theorem 5. The point \mathcal{E}^* is GAS in $W = \{(a, i, r) : a > a^*, i > i^* \text{ and } r > r^* \text{ or } a < a^*, i < i^* \text{ and } r < r^*\}$

Proof. A suitable Lyapunov function is expressed as

$$\mathcal{N}_1(a, i, r) = \mathcal{N}_2(a - a^* - a^* \ln \frac{a}{a^*}) + (i - i^* - i^* \ln \frac{i}{i^*}) + \mathcal{N}_3(r - r^* - r^* \ln \frac{r}{r^*}),$$

where $\mathcal{N}_2, \mathcal{N}_3$ are positive constant.

Using the solution of (2) and differentiating \mathcal{N}_1 with regard to t

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathcal{N}_1}{dt} &= \left(\frac{a-a^*}{a}\right) \frac{da}{dt} + \mathcal{N}_2 \left(\frac{i-i^*}{i}\right) \frac{di}{dt} + \mathcal{N}_3 \left(\frac{r-r^*}{r}\right) \frac{dr}{dt} \\ &= [x(1 - a - i) - \frac{\pi i}{s+a} - \frac{\alpha r}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} - h_1](a - a^*) + \mathcal{N}_2 \left[\frac{\pi a}{s+a} - d - \frac{\theta r}{(1+\beta i + \gamma r)} - h_2\right](i - i^*) \\ &+ \mathcal{N}_3 \left[-\delta + \frac{m \alpha a}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} + \frac{m \theta i}{(1+\beta i + \gamma r)}\right](r - r^*). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathcal{N}_1}{dt} &= -(a - a^*) \left[x(a + i) - (a^* + i^*) \right] - \pi \left(\frac{i}{s+a} - \frac{i^*}{s+a^*} \right) - \alpha \left(\frac{r}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)} - \frac{r^*}{(1+\eta a^*)(1+\mu r^*)} \right) \\ &- \mathcal{N}_2 (i - i^*) \left[\left(\frac{a}{s+a} - \frac{a^*}{s+a^*} \right) - \theta \left(\frac{r}{a+(1+\beta i + \gamma r)} - \frac{r^*}{1+\beta i^* + \gamma r^*} \right) \right] \\ &- \mathcal{N}_3 (r - r^*) m \left[\left(\frac{\alpha(a-a^*) + r\mu^*(a-a^*)}{(1+\eta a)(1+\mu r)(1+\eta a^*)(1+\mu r^*)} \right) - \theta \left(\frac{(i-i^*) + \gamma(ir^* - i^*r)}{(1+\beta i + \gamma r)(1+\beta i^* + \gamma r^*)} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We can observe that $\frac{d\mathcal{N}_1}{dt}$, the region area is negative:

$W = \{(a, i, r) : a > a^*, i > i^* \text{ and } r > r^*\} \text{ or } \{(a, i, r) : a < a^*, i < i^* \text{ and } r < r^*\}$ and it shows, \mathcal{N} is a suitable Lyapunov function for all the solutions in W . \square

6. Analysis of the Hopf bifurcation

Theorem 6. If the bifurcating parameter \mathcal{H}_1 exceeds a substantial value, then it occurs Hopf-bifurcation in the system (2). The presence of the Hopf-bifurcation requirements listed below is $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1^*$

- $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*) \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*) - \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = 0$,
- $\frac{d}{d\mathcal{H}_1} (\text{Re}(\gamma(\mathcal{H}_1)))|_{\mathcal{H}_1=\mathcal{H}_1^*} \neq 0$, where γ represents the positive value of the equilibrium point and is the zero of the characteristic equation.

Proof. For $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1^*$, let (3) denotes

$(\gamma^2(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*))(\gamma(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)) = 0$. (i.e) $\pm i \sqrt{\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)}$ and $-\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)$ are the roots of the equation (6). To establish the Hopf-bifurcation exists at the point, we must fulfill the transversality requirement. $\mathcal{H}_1^* = \mathcal{H}_1$. $\frac{d}{d\mathcal{H}_1} (\text{Re}(\gamma(\mathcal{H}_1)))|_{\mathcal{H}_1=\mathcal{H}_1^*} \neq 0$. For all \mathcal{H}_1 , the

roots of the form $\gamma_{1,2}(\mathcal{H}_1) = r(\mathcal{H}_1) \pm is(\mathcal{H}_1)$, and $\gamma_3(\mathcal{H}_1) = -\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1)$. Now, we check the condition $\frac{d}{d\mathcal{H}_1}(Re(\gamma_j(\mathcal{H}_1)))|_{\mathcal{H}_1=\mathcal{H}_1^*} \neq 0, j = 1, 2$. Let, $\gamma_1(\mathcal{H}_1) = r(\mathcal{H}_1) + is(\mathcal{H}_1)$ in (6), we get $\gamma_1(\mathcal{H}_1) + i\gamma_2(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0$, where, $\gamma_1(\mathcal{H}_1) = r^3(\mathcal{H}_1) + r^2(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1) - 3r(\mathcal{H}_1)s^2(\mathcal{H}_1) - s^2(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1) + r(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1)$, $\gamma_2(\mathcal{H}_1) = 3r^2(\mathcal{H}_1)s(\mathcal{H}_1) + 2r(\mathcal{H}_1)s(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1) - s^3(\mathcal{H}_1) + s(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1)$. To complete the equation (6), we need $\gamma_1(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0$ and $\gamma_2(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0$, then differentiating γ_1 and γ_2 with respect to \mathcal{H}_1 . Since

$$\frac{d\gamma_1}{d\mathcal{H}_1} = \mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1)r'(\mathcal{H}_1) - \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1)s'(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{F}_3(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d\gamma_2}{d\mathcal{H}_1} = \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1)r'(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1)s'(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{F}_4(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1) &= 3r^2(\mathcal{H}_1) + 2r(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1) - 3s^2(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1), \\ \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1) &= 6r(\mathcal{H}_1)s(\mathcal{H}_1) + 2s(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1), \\ \mathcal{F}_3(\mathcal{H}_1) &= r^2(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1) - s^2(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{D}'(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1)r(\mathcal{H}_1), \\ \mathcal{F}_4(\mathcal{H}_1) &= 2r(\mathcal{H}_1)s(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1) + s(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1). \end{aligned}$$

$$r'(\mathcal{H}_1) = -\frac{\mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{F}_3(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1)\mathcal{F}_4(\mathcal{H}_1)}{\mathcal{F}_1^2(\mathcal{H}_1) + \mathcal{F}_2^2(\mathcal{H}_1)}. \quad (6)$$

Substituting $r(\mathcal{H}_1) = 0$ and $s(\mathcal{H}_1) = \sqrt{\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1)}$ at $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1^*$ on $\mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1), \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1), \mathcal{F}_3(\mathcal{H}_1)$ and $\mathcal{F}_4(\mathcal{H}_1)$. So, $\mathcal{F}_1(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = -2\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*), \mathcal{F}_2(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = 2\sqrt{\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)}\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*), \mathcal{F}_3(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = -\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{D}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*), \mathcal{F}_4(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = \sqrt{\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)}\mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*)$.

$$r'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = \frac{\mathcal{D}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) - (\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*))}{2(\mathcal{R}^2(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{X}^2(\mathcal{H}_1^*))}, \quad (7)$$

If $\mathcal{D}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) - (\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*)) \neq 0$, (i.e) $\frac{d}{d\mathcal{H}_1}(Re(\gamma_j(\mathcal{H}_1)))|_{\mathcal{H}_1=\mathcal{H}_1^*} = r'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) \neq 0, j = 1, 2$, and $\gamma_3(\mathcal{H}_1^*) = -\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*) \neq 0$. Thus, the condition $\mathcal{J}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) - (\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{R}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*) + \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_1^*)\mathcal{X}'(\mathcal{H}_1^*)) \neq 0$, It has been confirmed that the transversality criteria applies to system (2), and Hopf-bifurcation occurs at $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1^*$. \square

7. Numerical Calculations of the model

To verify the theoretical conclusions, this part performs a calculations on system (2). Here, harvesting rate \mathcal{H}_1 is employed as an adjustable element. The simulation is accomplished by utilizing MATLAB software tools for the fixed parameter. Here, $x = 0.2, \delta = 0.1, d = 0.2, \theta = 0.21, \pi = (\text{variable}), \eta = 0.13, \alpha = 0.3, \mu = 0.11$. If \mathcal{H}_1 is 0.21, when bifurcation occurs, the model (2) for non-negative equilibrium is LAS $\mathcal{E}^*(0.52764, 0.0916818, 0.203662)$ and the rest of the adjustable elements have identical values. The model's (2) stability is lost by increasing the bifurcation adjustable element to $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.47$, leading to LAU at $\mathcal{E}^*(0.53824, 0.0917748, 0.320178)$. Model (2) is able to pass the transversality conditions for $(Re(\gamma(\mathcal{H}_1)))|_{\mathcal{H}_1=\mathcal{H}_1^*} = 0.002195 \neq 0$. Hence, the graph shows how the model's behavior changes at a harvesting rate of $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.47$.

8. Conclusions and Discussion

Our investigation involved examining an eco-epidemiological model where sick prey are harvested from the prey species, and the predator eats both sick and healthy prey. The

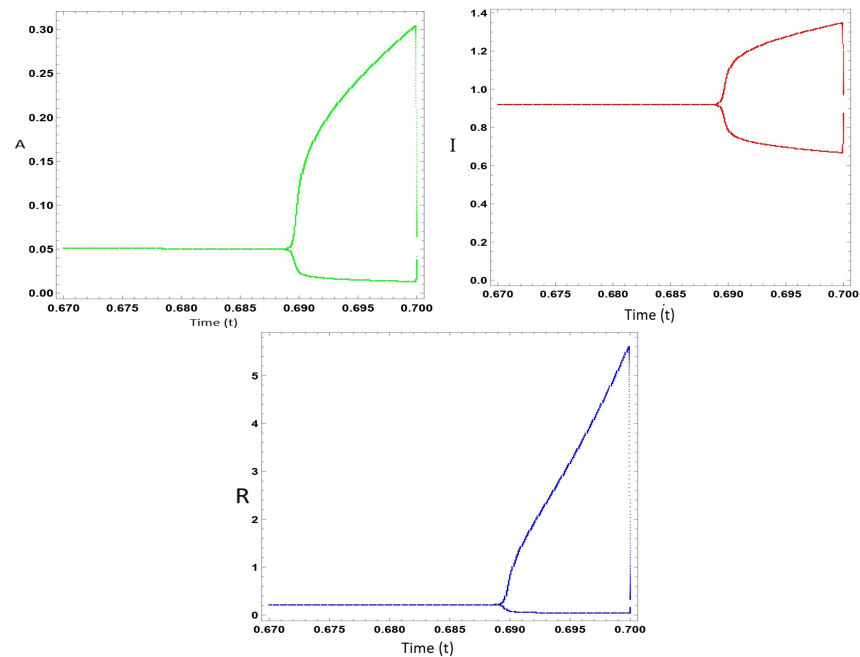


Figure 2. Dynamical changes of the Model(2) at harvesting rate, $\mathcal{H}_1 = 0.47$

developed system (2) has been shown to be biologically well-behaved by the boundedness and positivity results. In the event that if the growing rate of uninfected prey is lower than the harvest rate, then the population tends to be extinct. It has been demonstrated that both the local stability at every ecologically possible points and the coexistence (2) are stable. The analytical and numerical outcomes of Hopf bifurcation for harvesting rate \mathcal{H}_1 have been analyzed and evaluated in the above. The dynamic of prey harvesting is powerful due to the complex behavior demonstrated in this study. Thus, we believed that ordinary differential equations will be utilized to solve many future technological equations.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

LAS	Locally Asymptotically Stable
GAS	Globally Asymptotically Stable
LAU	Locally Asymptotically Unstable

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