# **Review Form 1.7**

| Journal Name:            | Journal of Advances in Mathematics and Computer Science             |
|--------------------------|---|
| Manuscript Number:       | Ms_JAMCS_111022   |
| Title of the Manuscript: | Probabilistic Population Modeling with Interactions between Species |
| Type of the Article      | Original Research Article   |

Created by: DR Checked by: PM Approved by: MBM Version: 1.7 (15-12-2022)

### **Review Form 1.7**

#### **PART 1:** Review Comments

|  | Reviewer's comment  | Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here) |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments  |   |   |
| Is the manuscript important for scientific community?  (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)                           | Section 1- Conditions, Assumptions, and Parameters for Probabilistic Model:   |   |
|  | Suppose $that x(t)$ and $y(t)$ are the populations of two species at time t, and to find the                                |   |
| 2. Is the title of the article suitable?   | probability distributions of these populations at time $(t, t + \Delta t]$ will accept the following axioms:                |   |
| (If not please suggest an alternative title)   | <b>Axiom 1</b> : The probability that the incidence of species x(t) will be killed by the predator y(t) in a very           |   |
| 3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?   | short time interval is directly proportional to:  |   |
| 4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?  | i) the length of the interval $\Delta t$ ;  |   |
| 5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?  | ii) ii) the predator – prey population densities.   |   |
| 6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. | Let alpha $lpha$ be a constant of proportionality, then the probability of reproduction of m-individual is                  |   |
| (Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide  | $p_m = p[one \ birth \ in \ \Delta t \ for \ x(t) = m] = \alpha.m. \Delta t < 1$  |   |
| additional suggestions/comments)   | and $p_n = p[$ one reproduction of $y(t) = n$ individuals $] = \beta . n. \Delta t < 1$                                     |   |
|  | <b>Notice that:</b> $\alpha$ is the growth rate of one individual of x in a unit of time and                                |   |
|  | $\beta$ is the rate on one reproduction of predator y in a unit of time.  |   |
|  | Axiom 2: The probability that there is exactly one kill-contact between predator and prey in a very                         |   |
|  | short period of time is proportional to the number $n$ of the predators and $m$ preys at time t and the                     |   |
|  | length of the interval, $p[one\ contact\ during\ (t,t+\Delta t)] = \gamma.\frac{p_m\cdot p_n}{p_m\cdot p_n}nm.\Delta t < 1$ |   |
|  | <b>Axiom 3:</b> Prey uses natural resources to grow, and prey is the only resource of food available for                    |   |
|  | predators. When the kill-contact between prey and predator happens, the prey population will be                             |   |
|  | reduced from $m$ to $m-1$ .   |   |
|  | <b>Axiom 4:</b> We will take time increment $(\Delta t)$ sufficiently small, so that no individual can have more            |   |
|  | than one event like incidence to kill or reproduce one individual during that time interval $(t, t + \Delta t]$ .           |   |
|  | Axiom 5: The probability of more than one kill-contact, or one contact and one birth, is negligible.                        |   |
|  | Notes:  |   |
|  | 1. By axiom 1, the probability of no birth prey during $(t, t + \Delta t]$ is   |   |
|  | $p[no\ birth\ for\ prey\ x(t)=m]=1-\alpha.m.\Delta t$   |   |
|  | By the same reason for the probability of no offspring during the time interval $(t,t+\Delta t]$                            |   |
|  | for predator is $p[no\ offspring\ for\ predator\ y(t)=n]=1-eta.n.\Delta t$  |   |
|  | 2. In a more complicated model one may assume that the probability of one birth of predator                                 |   |
|  | is proportional to the probability density of prey population at time t, that is in Axiom 1 there                           |   |

Created by: DR Checked by: PM Approved by: MBM Version: 1.7 (15-12-2022)

# **Review Form 1.7**

|   | can be   |
|---|--|
|   | $p[one\ reproduction\ of\ predator] = \beta.\frac{p_{m}(t)}{m}.n.\Delta t$   |
|   | 3. Probability of kill-incidence in small time interval is = $\gamma \cdot p_m(t) \cdot p_n \cdot \Delta t$        |
|   | 4. Probability of no kill-incidence in small time interval is = $1 - \gamma \cdot p_m(t) \cdot p_n \cdot \Delta t$ |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
| Minor REVISION comments   |  |
| Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? |  |
|   |  |
| Optional/General comments   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |

### PART 2:

|  |   | <b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here) |
|--|---|--|
| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | (If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details) | The recased here;  |

#### **Reviewer Details:**

| Name:                            | Guy Cirier |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Department, University & Country | France     |

Created by: DR Checked by: PM Approved by: MBM Version: 1.7 (15-12-2022)