# Fishery Management: the standard case

#### Saint Andrews February 26 2009

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## Introduction

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## Introduction

- Optimal management of a fishery.
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- A singular calculus of variations problem.

The growth population Model.



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I. On the biomass



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$$\dot{x}(t) = rx(t)(1-\frac{X(t)}{K})$$

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#### II. On the Harvest

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 $E(t) : \text{Total effort at time } t \in [0, \infty).$  $\dot{x}(t) = rx(t)(1 - \frac{X(t)}{K}) - qE(t)x(t)$  $0 \le x \le K \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \le E \le E_M$ 



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For stationary effort, E(t) = E, two equilibrium :

- $\bar{x} = 0$  unstable
- $\bar{x}$  stable

## Graphic



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## Sustainability : $\bar{x}, \bar{E}$



$$\dot{x}(t) = rx(t)(1 - \frac{X(t)}{\zeta}) - qEx(t) = x = x = x$$

## III. On the Revenue



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(pqx(t) - c) E(t)
 p, c, q positive constants

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$$\max_{E(.)} \quad J(E(.), x_0) \\ \dot{x}(t) = rx(t)(1 - \frac{X(t)}{K}) - qE(t)x(t)$$

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Equivalent problem

[0, K] invariant for the dynamic. 0 equilibrium.

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## Equivalent problem

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• If 
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  $E(t) = \frac{f(x(t)) - \dot{x}(t)}{qx(t)}$  well defined

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 $Adm(x_0) := \{x(.) : [0, \infty] \to [0, K], x(0) = x_0,$  $\dot{x}(t) \in [f^-(x(t)) := f(x(t)) - qE_M x(t), f^+(x(t)) := f(x(t))]\}$ 

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## Singular case

Euler lagrange equation : algebraic equation.



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Euler lagrange equation : algebraic equation. General form

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t} [A(x(t)) + B(x(t))\dot{x}(t)] dt$$

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$$l_x - \frac{d}{dt} l_{\dot{x}} + \delta l_{\dot{x}} = 0$$

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$$A'(x(t)) + \delta B(x(t)) = 0$$

Unique solution  $\bar{x} \in (0, K)$ 

MRAP

#### Most Rapid Approach Path : MRAP( $x_0, \bar{x}$ )

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- unique curve from  $x_0$  that reaches  $\bar{x}$  as quickly as possible
- i.e. with velocity  $f^-$ ,  $f^+$  (corresponding  $E_M$  or 0).

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#### $MRAP(x_0, \bar{x})$ are optimal using

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## Optimality of the MRAP

 $MRAP(x_0, \bar{x})$  are optimal using

- Green theorem.
- Hartl Feichtinger transversality condition :

$$\limsup_{t\to+\infty} [e^{-\delta t} \int_{x(t)}^{\bar{x}} B(\xi) d\xi] \geq 0$$

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## On the Green's theorem

$$\oint_{PQ} e^{-\delta t} A(x) dt + e^{-\delta t} B(x) dx = \int \int_{\mathcal{D}_i} e^{-\delta t} C(x) dt dx.$$

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#### lf

$$\forall x, C(x)(\bar{x}-x) \geq 0$$

then

#### $MRAP(x_0, \bar{x})$ are optimal

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Back to the control model

## Compute $\bar{E}$ corresponding to $\bar{x}$ : we find $\bar{E} > 0$

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## Compute $\overline{E}$ corresponding to $\overline{x}$ : we find $\overline{E} > 0$

#### **Remarks** Proof works only with one solution for Euler Lagrange equation.

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Other Generalisations with the help of Value function approach and the Hamilton-Jacobi equation.