

Body size and fitness relation in male and female *Diaeretiella rapae*

R. Kant M. A. Minor S. A. Trewick
W. R. M. Sandanayaka

Abstract

Diaeretiella rapae

Brevicoryne brassicae

D. rapae

Keywords *Diaeretiella rapae*

Introduction

11. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

12. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2}{x}$

13. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

14. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$

15. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \cdot (2x + 2) = \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

16. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 - 2x + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \cdot (2x - 2) = \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$

17. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$

18. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$

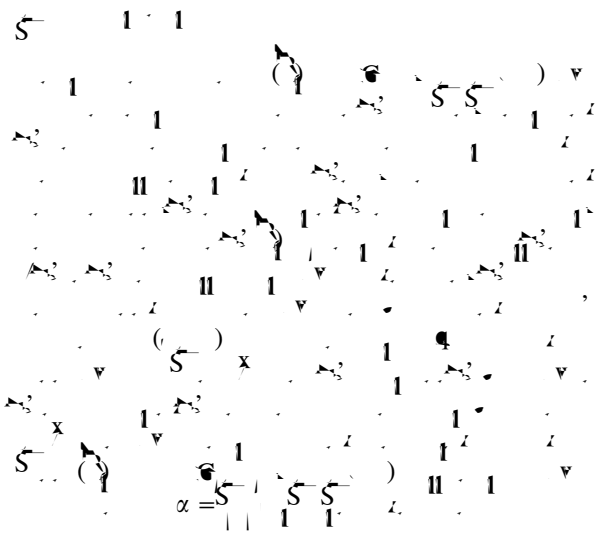
19. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} \cdot (2x + 2) = \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

20. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 - 2x + 1) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \cdot (2x - 2) = \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$

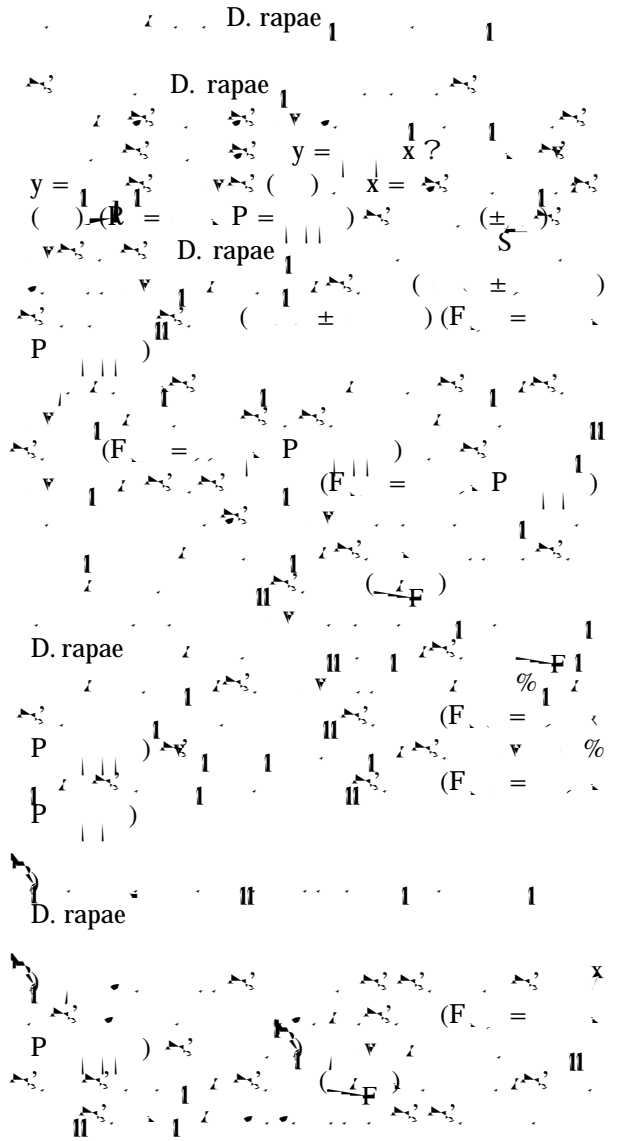
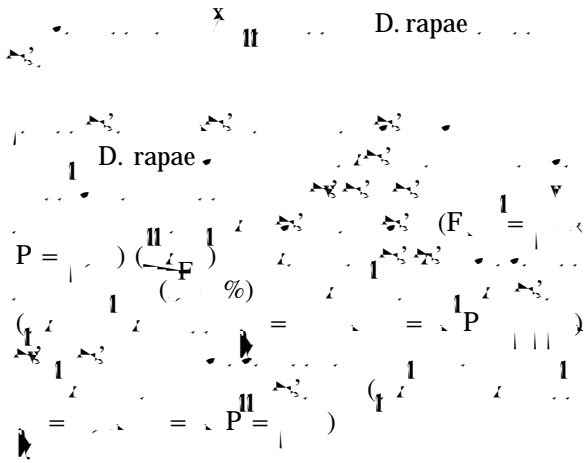
(

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

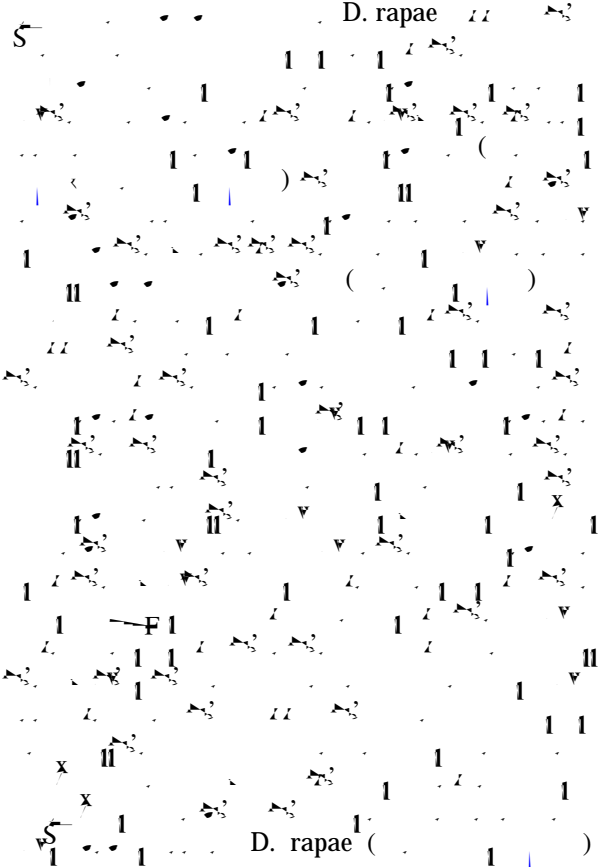
6.



Results



D. rapae



D. rapae ()

Diaeretiella rapae (Brevicoryne brassicae)

Author Biographies

R. Kant
Diaeretiella rapae