

FIGURE 1. (a) Two predator curves in the (x, y) -plane. The target is moving along the y -axis with speed one and position $\mathbf{z} = (0, t)$. The classic pursuit curve satisfying (1) is labelled P and the active motion camouflage curve satisfying (3) and (5) is labelled M . Both curves have initial condition $(x_0, y_0) = (3, 7)$. (b) The distance from the target as a function of time in the two cases illustrated in (a).

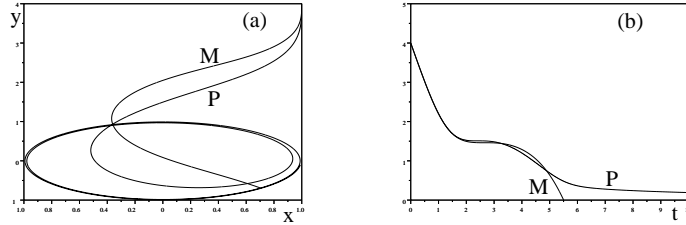


FIGURE 2. As in Figure 1, but the target is moving on a circle with position $\mathbf{z} = (\cos t, \sin t)$ and the initial condition of the aggressor is $(1, 4)$. The active motion camouflage curve M is obtained by solving (4) and then substituting into (3). Note that although the curves are quite different, the distance from the aggressor to the target decreases in the same way initially regardless of tactic.