

一类具有收获率和扩散的时滞阶段结构捕食系统的 多重正周期解*

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摘要: 本文研究了一类具有收获率和扩散的时滞阶段结构捕食系统周期解存在性问题, 利用重合度理论中的延拓定理, 通过一些分析技巧, 获得了该系统至少存在四个正周期解的充分条件.

关键词: 收获率; 单调功能反应; 扩散; 阶段结构捕食系统; 正周期解; 重合度.

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1 引言及引理

在自然界中处处充满杀机, 无时无刻不存在着捕食现象, 因此捕食系统特别是具有功能反应的捕食系统历来就受到许多生态学家的长期关注. 另一方面, 我们知道自然界中有许多种群的个体一生当中要经历几个阶段, 通常情况下都要经历幼年和成年两个阶段, 例如捕食动物和某些两栖动物, 但是往往由于幼年食饵躲在洞穴中而使捕食者无法捕食到. 如蛇一般只能在陆地上捕食, 而青蛙的幼虫——蝌蚪则生活在水中, 故在捕食青蛙时通常只捕食成虫. 因此, 研究具有阶段结构的捕食系统有着非常重要的生态意义. 近年来关于具有阶段结构的捕食系统的研究, 已经取得了许多比较好的结果, 如文献 [1-5]. 由于种群在不同斑块间的扩散是现实中普遍存在的一种自然现象, 因此研究具有阶段结构的时滞扩散捕食系统的周期解具有比较现实的实际意义. 最近文献 [6] 则研究了如下一类具有比率的阶段结构的时滞扩散捕食系统

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_1(t) \left[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t) - \frac{a_{12}(t)y_2(t)}{m(t)y_2(t) + x_1(t)} \right] + D_1(t)(x_2(t) - x_1(t)), \\ x_2'(t) = x_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)x_2(t)] + D_2(t)(x_1(t) - x_2(t)), \\ y_1'(t) = \alpha(t) \frac{x_1(t)y_2(t)}{m(t)y_2(t) + x_1(t)} - \gamma_1(t)y_1(t) - \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} \frac{x_1(t-\tau)y_2(t-\tau)}{m(t)y_2(t-\tau) + x_1(t-\tau)}, \\ y_2'(t) = \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} \frac{x_1(t-\tau)y_2(t-\tau)}{m(t)y_2(t-\tau) + x_1(t-\tau)} - \gamma_2(t)y_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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的周期解的存在性问题, 利用重合度理论, 获得了系统 (1) 至少存在一个正周期解的充分条件. 借助文献 [6-9] 的思想, 本文研究下面一类具有收获率和扩散的时滞阶段结构的捕食系统

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_1(t)[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t)] - a_{12}(t)f\left(\frac{x_1(t)}{y_2(t)}\right)y_2(t) + D_1(t)(x_2(t) - x_1(t)) - h_1(t), \\ x_2'(t) = x_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)x_2(t)] + D_2(t)(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) - h_2(t), \\ y_1'(t) = \alpha(t)f\left(\frac{x_1(t)}{y_2(t)}\right)y_2(t) - \gamma_1(t)y_1(t) - \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}f\left(\frac{x_1(t-\tau)}{y_2(t-\tau)}\right)y_2(t-\tau), \\ y_2'(t) = \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}f\left(\frac{x_1(t-\tau)}{y_2(t-\tau)}\right)y_2(t-\tau) - \gamma_2(t)y_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

的正周期解存在性问题, 其中 $x(t)$ 表示食饵种群在时刻 t 的密度, $y_1(t), y_2(t)$ 分别表示捕食者种群的幼年和成年在时刻 t 的密度, $r_i(t)$ 表示食饵种群在斑块 i 中的内禀增长率, $D_i(t)$ 表示食饵种群 x 在斑块 i 中的扩散系数, $h_i(t)$ 表示食饵种群 x 在斑块 i 中的收获率, 其中 $i = 1, 2$. $\alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}f\left(\frac{x_1(t-\tau)}{y_2(t-\tau)}\right)y_2(t-\tau)$ 表示幼年捕食者从时刻 $t-\tau$ 到时刻 t 转化为成年捕食者的数量, $r_1(t), r_2(t), a_{11}(t), a_{12}(t), a_{22}(t), D_1(t), D_2(t), h_1(t), h_2(t), \alpha(t), \gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)$ 都是连续正的 ω -周期函数.

设 BC 是由 $[-\tau, 0] \rightarrow R_+^4$ 的有界连续函数构成的集合, 其中 $R_+^4 = \{(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2)^T : x_i > 0, y_i > 0, i = 1, 2\}$. 由于系统 (2) 的可应用性, 考虑初值条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_i(\theta) = \phi_i(\theta), \quad y_i(\theta) = \psi_i(\theta), \\ \phi_i(\theta) \geq 0, \quad \psi_i(\theta) > 0, \quad \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \\ \phi_i(0) > 0, \quad i = 1, 2. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

这里 $\Phi = (\phi_1(\theta), \phi_2(\theta), \psi_1(\theta), \psi_2(\theta)) \in BC([-\tau, 0], R_+^4)$. 为了保证初值的连续性, 要求

$$y_1(0) = \int_{-\tau}^0 \alpha(s)e^{\int_0^s \gamma_1(u)du} f\left(\frac{\phi_1(s)}{\psi_2(s)}\right) \psi_2(s) ds$$

本文的研究工具基于下面的引理:

设 X, Z 是赋范向量空间, $L : \text{Dom}L \subset X \rightarrow Z$ 为线性映射, $N : X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ 为连续映射, 如果 $\dim \text{Ker}L = \text{codim} \text{Im}L < +\infty$, 且 $\text{Im}L$ 为 Z 中的闭子集, 则映射 L 称为零指标的 Fredholm 映射. 如果 L 是零指标的 Fredholm 映射, 且存在连续投影 $P : X \rightarrow X$ 及 $Q : Z \rightarrow Z$ 使得 $\text{Im}P = \text{Ker}L, \text{Im}L = \text{Ker}Q = \text{Im}(I - Q)$, 则 $L|_{\text{Dom}L \cap \text{Ker}P} : (I - P)X \rightarrow \text{Im}L$ 可逆, 设其逆映射为 K_P . 设 Ω 为 X 中有界开集, 如果 $QN(\overline{\Omega} \times [0, 1])$ 有界且 $K_P(I - Q)N : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ 是紧的, 则称 N 在 $\overline{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$ 上是 L -紧的. 由于 $\text{Im}Q$ 与 $\text{Ker}L$ 同构, 因而存在同构映射 $J : \text{Im}Q \rightarrow \text{Ker}L$.

引理 1^[10] (Mawhin 延拓定理) 设 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射, $N : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ 在 $N : \overline{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$ 是 L -紧的, 假设:

- (i) 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 方程 $Lx = \lambda N(x, \lambda)$ 的解满足 $x \notin \partial\Omega \cap \text{Dom}L$;
- (ii) $QN(x, 0) \neq 0, \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker}L$;
- (iii) $\deg\{JQN(\cdot, 0), \Omega \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} \neq 0$.

则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\text{Dom}L \cap \overline{\Omega}$ 内至少有一个解.

引理 2^[9] 如果 $\alpha(t)$ 和 $f(t)$ 是 ω -周期函数, 则下面方程

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha(t)y(t) + f(t)$$

有唯一的 ω -周期解 $y(t)$ 且满足

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\int_s^t \alpha(v)dv} f(s) ds$$

仿文献 [6] 的引理 2.1, 易得:

引理 3 $R_+^4 = \{(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2)^T : x_i > 0, y_i > 0, i = 1, 2\}$ 是系统 (2) 的正不变集.

为了方便, 本文采用如下记号: 设 f 是连续的 ω -周期函数, 定义

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t) dt, \quad f^l = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |f(t)|, \quad f^M = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |f(t)|$$

再记

$$m = \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{x} \right\}, \quad N_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{r_1^M}{a_{11}^M}, \frac{r_2^M}{a_{22}^M} \right\}, \quad b_1 = ma_{12}^M, b_2 = 0$$

本文假设:

(A₁): 下列条件成立:

(i) $f \in C^1(R, R)$ 且 $f(0) = 0$;

(ii) $f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in R^+$;

(iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \delta > 0, \delta$ 是一个常数.

(A₂): $r_1^l > \frac{a_{12}^M}{2\sqrt{m^l}} + D_1^M + 2\sqrt{a_{11}^M h_1^M}$;

(A₃): $h_1^l > D_1^M N_1$;

(A₄): $r_2^l > D_2^M + 2\sqrt{a_{22}^M h_2^M}$;

(A₅): $h_2^l > D_2^M N_1$.

(A₆): $\bar{\gamma}_2 < \delta \alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau}$.

为得到本文的结果, 引进下面十二个正数:

$$u_{i\pm} = \frac{(r_i^l - b_i - D_i^M) \pm \sqrt{(r_i^l - b_i - D_i^M)^2 - 4a_{ii}^M h_i^M}}{2a_{ii}^M}$$

$$l_{i\pm} = \frac{r_i^M \pm \sqrt{(r_i^M)^2 - 4a_{ii}^l (h_i^l - D_i^M N_1)}}{2a_{ii}^l}, \quad x_{i\pm} = \frac{\bar{r}_i \pm \sqrt{(\bar{r}_i)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{ii} \bar{h}_i}}{2\bar{a}_{ii}}, \quad i = 1, 2$$

容易验证, 有 $l_{i-} < x_{i-} < u_{i-} < u_{i+} < x_{i+} < l_{i+}, i = 1, 2$.

2 周期解的存在性

为了得到系统 (2) 的周期解, 首先考虑下面系统

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_1(t)[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t)] - a_{12}(t)f\left(\frac{x_1(t)}{y_2(t)}\right)y_2(t) + D_1(t)(x_2(t) - x_1(t)) - h_1(t), \\ x_2'(t) = x_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)x_2(t)] + D_2(t)(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) - h_2(t), \\ y_2'(t) = \alpha(t - \tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} f\left(\frac{x_1(t - \tau)}{y_2(t - \tau)}\right)y_2(t - \tau) - \gamma_2(t)y_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

的正周期解的存在性.

定理 1 如果条件 $(A_1) - (A_6)$ 成立, 则系统 (2) 至少存在四个正 ω -周期解.

证 下面我们分两步证明系统 (2) 至少存在两个正 ω -周期解. 第一步, 首先证明系统 (4) 至少存在四个正 ω -周期解, 为此令 $x_i(t) = e^{u_i(t)}$, $i = 1, 2, y_2(t) = e^{u_3(t)}$, 则系统 (4) 可化为

$$\begin{cases} u_1'(t) = r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t)} - a_{12}(t)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t)}}{e^{u_3(t)}}\right)e^{u_3(t)-u_1(t)} \\ \quad + D_1(t)e^{u_2(t)-u_1(t)} - D_1(t) - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)}, \\ u_2'(t) = r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t)} + D_2(t)e^{u_1(t)-u_2(t)} - D_2(t) - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)}, \\ u_3'(t) = \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right)e^{u_3(t-\tau)-u_3(t)} - \gamma_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

取 $X = Z = \{u(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t))^T \in C(R, R^3) : u(t + \omega) = u(t)\}$, 记 $\|u\| = \sum_{i=1}^3 (\max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_i(t)|)$, 则 X, Z 在此范数下为 Banach 空间. 令

$$N(u, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t)} - \lambda a_{12}(t)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t)}}{e^{u_3(t)}}\right)e^{u_3(t)-u_1(t)} \\ \quad + \lambda D_1(t)e^{u_2(t)-u_1(t)} - \lambda D_1(t) - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)} \\ r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t)} + \lambda D_2(t)e^{u_1(t)-u_2(t)} - \lambda D_2(t) - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} \\ \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right)e^{u_3(t-\tau)-u_3(t)} - \gamma_2(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Lu = u', \quad Pu = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega u(t)dt, u \in X; \quad Qz = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega z(t)dt, z \in Z.$$

则 $\text{Ker}L = \{u \in X : u = c \in R^3\}$, $\text{Im}L = \{z \in Z : \int_0^\omega z(t)dt = 0\}$, 且 $\text{Im}L$ 为 Z 中的闭子集, 于是 $\dim \text{Ker}L = 3 = \text{codim} \text{Im}L$, 故 L 是零指标的 Fredholm 映射, 容易证明 P, Q 是连续投影且使得 $\text{Im}P = \text{Ker}L$, $\text{Im}L = \text{Ker}Q = \text{Im}(I - Q)$, 因此 L 的逆映射 $K_P : \text{Im}L \rightarrow \text{Dom}L \cap \text{Ker}P$ 存在, 且 $K_P(z) = \int_0^t z(s)ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t z(s)dsdt$, 利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理容易证明, N 在 $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$ 上是 L 紧的, 其中 Ω 为 X 中有界开集.

为了应用引理 1, 我们需至少找到四个 X 中的有界开集 $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4$, 因此考虑对应算子方程 $Lu = \lambda N(u, \lambda), \lambda \in (0, 1)$ 有

$$\begin{cases} u_1'(t) = \lambda[r_1(t) - \lambda a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t)} - a_{12}(t)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t)}}{e^{u_3(t)}}\right)e^{u_3(t)-u_1(t)} \\ \quad + \lambda D_1(t)e^{u_2(t)-u_1(t)} - \lambda D_1(t) - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)}], \\ u_2'(t) = \lambda[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t)} + \lambda D_2(t)e^{u_1(t)-u_2(t)} - \lambda D_2(t) - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)}], \\ u_3'(t) = \lambda[\alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right)e^{u_3(t-\tau)-u_3(t)} - \gamma_2(t)]. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

设 $u(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t))^T \in X$ 为系统 (6) 对应于某个 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ 的解, 所以存在 $\xi_i, \eta_i \in [0, \omega]$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$), 使得

$$u_i(\xi_i) = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t), \quad u_i(\eta_i) = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t). \quad (7)$$

由 (7) 式必有 $u_i'(\xi_i) = 0, u_i'(\eta_i) = 0, i = 1, 2$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & r_1(\xi_1) - a_{11}(\xi_1)e^{u_1(\xi_1)} - \lambda a_{12}(\xi_1)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(\xi_1)}}{e^{u_3(\xi_1)}}\right)e^{u_3(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} + \lambda D_1(\xi_1)e^{u_2(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} \\ & - \lambda D_1(\xi_1) - h_1(\xi_1)e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$r_2(\xi_2) - a_{22}(\xi_2)e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + \lambda D_2(\xi_2)e^{u_1(\xi_2)-u_2(\xi_2)} - \lambda D_2(\xi_2) - h_2(\xi_2)e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(\eta_1) - \lambda a_{11}(\eta_1)e^{u_1(\eta_1)} - a_{12}(\eta_1)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(\eta_1)}}{e^{u_3(\eta_1)}}\right)e^{u_3(\eta_1)-u_1(\eta_1)} + \lambda D_1(\eta_1)e^{u_2(\eta_1)-u_1(\eta_1)} \\ - \lambda D_1(\eta_1) - h_1(\eta_1)e^{-u_1(\eta_1)} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$r_2(\eta_2) - a_{22}(\eta_2)e^{u_2(\eta_2)} + \lambda D_2(\eta_2)e^{u_1(\eta_2)-u_2(\eta_2)} - \lambda D_2(\eta_2) - h_2(\eta_2)e^{-u_2(\eta_2)} = 0. \quad (11)$$

下面分两种情形讨论：

情形 1 如果 $u_1(\eta_1) \geq u_2(\eta_2)$ ，则 $u_1(\eta_1) \geq u_2(\eta_1)$ 。由 (10) 式得 $r_1(\eta_1) - a_{11}(\eta_1)e^{u_1(\eta_1)} > 0$ ，即

$$e^{u_1(\eta_1)} < \frac{r_1(\eta_1)}{a_{11}(\eta_1)} \leq \frac{r_1^M}{a_{11}^l} \leq N_1$$

故

$$u_2(\eta_2) \geq u_1(\eta_1) \leq \ln \frac{r_1^M}{a_{11}^l} \leq \ln N_1.$$

情形 2 如果 $u_1(\eta_1) < u_2(\eta_2)$ ，则 $u_1(\eta_2) < u_2(\eta_2)$ 。由 (11) 式同理可得

$$e^{u_2(\eta_2)} < \frac{r_2(\eta_2)}{a_{22}(\eta_2)} \leq \frac{r_2^M}{a_{22}^l}$$

故

$$u_1(\eta_1) < u_2(\eta_2) \leq \ln \frac{r_2^M}{a_{22}^l} \leq \ln N_1.$$

由上面两种情形可知

$$\max\{u_1(\eta_1), u_2(\eta_2)\} \leq \ln N_1 \quad (12)$$

由 (8) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} r^l(\xi_1) - a_{11}(\xi_1)e^{u_1(\xi_1)} - h_1(\xi_1)e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} \\ = \lambda a_{12}(\xi_1)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(\xi_1)}}{e^{u_3(\xi_1)}}\right)e^{u_3(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} - \lambda D_1(\xi_1)e^{u_2(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} + \lambda D_1(\xi_1) < ma_{12}^M + D_1^M \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

即 $r_1^l - a_{11}^M e^{u_1(\xi_1)} - h_1^M e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} < ma_{12}^M + D_1^M$ ，故

$$a_{11}^M e^{2u_1(\xi_1)} - (r_1^l - ma_{12}^M - D_1^M)e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + h_1^M > 0.$$

结合条件 (A₂) 解得

$$u_1(\xi_1) > \ln u_{1+} \quad \text{或者} \quad u_1(\xi_1) < \ln u_{1-} \quad (14)$$

同理由 (10) 式可得

$$u_1(\eta_1) > \ln u_{1+} \quad \text{或者} \quad u_1(\eta_1) < \ln u_{1-} \quad (15)$$

又由 (8) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(\xi_1) - a_{11}(\xi_1)e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + \lambda D_1(\xi_1)e^{u_2(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} - h_1(\xi_1)e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} \\ = \lambda a_{12}(\xi_1)f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(\xi_1)}}{e^{u_3(\xi_1)}}\right)e^{u_3(\xi_1)-u_1(\xi_1)} + \lambda D_1(\xi_1) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

即有 $r_1^M - a_{11}^l e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + D_1^M N_1 e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} - h_1^l e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} > 0$, 故

$$a_{11}^l e^{2u_1(\xi_1)} - r_1^M e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + h_1^l - D_1^M N_1 < 0.$$

结合条件 (A₂) 和 (A₃), 由此可解得

$$\ln l_{1-} < u_1(\xi_1) < \ln l_{1+} \quad (16)$$

同理由 (10) 式可得

$$\ln l_{1-} < u_1(\eta_1) < \ln l_{1+} \quad (17)$$

由 (14) 式、(15) 式、(16) 式和 (17) 式得

$$u_1(\xi_1) \in (\ln l_{1-}, \ln u_{1-}) \cup (\ln u_{1+}, \ln l_{1+}), \quad u_1(\eta_1) \in (\ln l_{1-}, \ln u_{1-}) \cup (\ln u_{1+}, \ln l_{1+}) \quad (18)$$

由 (9) 式得

$$r_2(\xi_2) - a_{22}(\xi_2) e^{u_2(\xi_2)} - h_2(\xi_2) e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} = -\lambda D_2(\xi_2) e^{u_1(\xi_2) - u_2(\xi_2)} + \lambda D_2(\xi_2) < D_2^M. \quad (19)$$

即 $r_2^l - a_{22}^M e^{u_2(\xi_2)} - h_2^M e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} < D_2^M$ 故

$$a_{22}^M e^{2u_2(\xi_2)} - (r_2^l - D_2^M) e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + h_2^M > 0.$$

结合条件 (A₄) 解得

$$u_2(\xi_2) > \ln u_{2+} \quad \text{或者} \quad u_2(\xi_2) < \ln u_{2-} \quad (20)$$

同理由 (11) 式可得

$$u_2(\eta_2) > \ln u_{2+} \quad \text{或者} \quad u_2(\eta_2) < \ln u_{2-} \quad (21)$$

又由 (9) 式得

$$r_2(\xi_2) - a_{22}(\xi_2) e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + \lambda D_2(\xi_2) e^{u_1(\xi_2) - u_2(\xi_2)} - h_2(\xi_2) e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} = \lambda D_2(\xi_2) > 0$$

即 $r_2^M - a_{22}^l e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + D_2^M N_1 e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} - h_2^l e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} > 0$ 故

$$a_{22}^l e^{2u_2(\xi_2)} - r_2^M e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + h_2^l - D_2^M N_1 < 0.$$

结合条件 (A₄) 和 (A₅), 由此解得

$$\ln l_{2-} < u_2(\xi_2) < \ln l_{2+} \quad (22)$$

同理由 (11) 式可得

$$\ln l_{2-} < u_2(\eta_2) < \ln l_{2+} \quad (23)$$

由 (20) 式、(21) 式、(22) 式、(23) 式得

$$u_2(\xi_2) \in (\ln l_{2-}, \ln u_{2-}) \cup (\ln u_{2+}, \ln l_{2+}), \quad u_2(\eta_2) \in (\ln l_{2-}, \ln u_{2-}) \cup (\ln u_{2+}, \ln l_{2+}) \quad (24)$$

由方程 (6) 的第三式可得

$$\int_0^\omega \alpha(t - \tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right) e^{u_3(t-\tau) - u_3(t)} dt = \int_0^\omega \gamma_2(t) dt = \bar{\gamma}_2 \omega \quad (25)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\omega |u_3'(t)| dt &\leq \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right) e^{u_3(t-\tau)-u_3(t)} dt + \int_0^\omega \gamma_2(t) dt \\ &= 2\bar{\gamma}_2\omega \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

由 (6) 式的第三式两边同乘以 $e^{u_3(t)}$, 并从 0 到 ω 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\omega \gamma_2(t) e^{u_3(t)} dt &= \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right) e^{u_3(t-\tau)} dt \\ &\leq \alpha^M e^{-\gamma_1^l \tau} m N_1 \omega \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

故由 (27) 式有 $\gamma_2^l e^{u_3(\xi_3)} \omega \leq \int_0^\omega \gamma_2(t) e^{u_3(t)} dt \leq \alpha^M e^{-\gamma_1^l \tau} m N_1 \omega$, 即得 $u_3(\xi_3) \leq \ln \frac{\alpha^M e^{-\gamma_1^l \tau} m N_1}{\gamma_2^l m^l}$, 结合 (26) 式得

$$u_3(t) \leq u_3(\xi_3) + \int_0^\omega |u_3'(t)| dt \leq \ln \frac{\alpha^M e^{-\gamma_1^l \tau} m N_1}{\gamma_2^l m^l} + 2\bar{\gamma}_2\omega \triangleq \rho_1 \quad (28)$$

由 (6) 式的第三式两边同乘以 $e^{u_3(t)}$, 并从 0 到 ω 积分得

$$\int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right) e^{u_3(t-\tau)} dt = \int_0^\omega \gamma_2(t) e^{u_3(t)} dt \leq \gamma_2^M \int_0^\omega e^{u_3(t)} dt$$

又

$$\alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau} f\left(\frac{l_{1-}}{e^{u_3(\eta_3)}}\right) \int_0^\omega e^{u_3(t)} dt \leq \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} f\left(\frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau)}}{e^{u_3(t-\tau)}}\right) e^{u_3(t-\tau)} dt$$

即 $\alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau} f\left(\frac{l_{1-}}{e^{u_3(\eta_3)}}\right) \leq \gamma_2^M$, 故由条件 (A₁) 得

$$u_3(\eta_3) \geq \ln \frac{l_{1-}}{f^{-1}\left(\frac{\gamma_2^M}{\alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau}}\right)}$$

再由 (26) 式得

$$u_3(t) \geq u_3(\eta_3) - \int_0^\omega |u_3'(t)| dt \geq \ln \frac{l_{1-}}{f^{-1}\left(\frac{\gamma_2^M}{\alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau}}\right)} - 2\bar{\gamma}_2\omega \triangleq \rho_2 \quad (29)$$

由 (28) 式和 (29) 式得

$$|u_3(t)| \leq \max\{|\rho_1|, |\rho_2|\} \triangleq B \quad (30)$$

显然, $l_{i\pm}, u_{i\pm}, B (i=1, 2)$ 的选取与 λ 无关.

设 $(u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in R^3$, 则

$$QN(u, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{11} e^{u_1} - \bar{h}_1 e^{-u_1} \\ \bar{r}_2 - \bar{a}_{22} e^{u_2} - \bar{h}_2 e^{-u_2} \\ -\bar{\gamma}_2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau) e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s) ds} dt f\left(\frac{e^{u_1}}{e^{u_3}}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $QN(u, 0) = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{11}e^{u_1} - \bar{h}_1e^{-u_1} = 0, \\ \bar{r}_2 - \bar{a}_{22}e^{u_2} - \bar{h}_2e^{-u_2} = 0, \\ -\bar{\gamma}_2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt f\left(\frac{e^{u_1}}{e^{u_3}}\right) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

令 $g(v) = -\bar{\gamma}_2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt f(v)$, 显然 $g(v)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续, 且 $g(0) = -\bar{\gamma}_2 < 0$. 由条件 (A_1) 和 (A_6) 得

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow +\infty} g(v) = -\bar{\gamma}_2 + \frac{\delta}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt \geq -\bar{\gamma}_2 + \delta\alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau} > 0$$

又 $g'(v) = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt f'(v) > 0, v \in (0, +\infty)$, 所以

$$-\bar{\gamma}_2 + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt f\left(\frac{e^{u_1}}{e^{u_3}}\right) = 0$$

有唯一解

$$e^{u_3} = \frac{e^{u_1}}{f^{-1}\left(\frac{\bar{\gamma}_2}{\frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt}\right)} > 0 \quad (32)$$

由方程组 (31) 的第一个方程得

$$\bar{a}_{11}e^{2u_1} - \bar{r}_1e^{u_1} + \bar{h}_1 = 0 \quad (33)$$

则方程 (33) 有两个解 $\ln x_{1\pm}$. 再由方程组 (31) 的第二个方程得

$$\bar{a}_{22}e^{2u_2} - \bar{r}_2e^{u_2} + \bar{h}_2 = 0 \quad (34)$$

则方程 (34) 有两个解 $\ln x_{2\pm}$.

又由 (32) 式得

$$x_{3\pm} = \frac{x_{1\pm}}{f^{-1}\left(\frac{\bar{\gamma}_2}{\frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds} dt}\right)} > 0$$

从而 $QN(u, 0) = 0$ 有四个不同的解

$$\tilde{u}_1 = (\ln x_{1+}, \ln x_{2+}, \ln x_{3+}), \quad \tilde{u}_2 = (\ln x_{1+}, \ln x_{2-}, \ln x_{3+})$$

$$\tilde{u}_3 = (\ln x_{1-}, \ln x_{2+}, \ln x_{3-}), \quad \tilde{u}_4 = (\ln x_{1-}, \ln x_{2-}, \ln x_{3-})$$

取适当的常数 $B_0 > 0$, 使得 $B_0 > \max\{|\ln x_{3-}|, |\ln x_{3+}|\}$. 令

$$\Omega_1 = \{u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in X | u_1(t) \in (\ln u_{1+}, \ln l_{1+}), u_2(t) \in (\ln u_{2+}, \ln l_{2+}), \\ \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_3(t)| < B + B_0\}$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in X | u_1(t) \in (\ln u_{1+}, \ln l_{1+}), u_2(t) \in (\ln l_{2-}, \ln u_{2-}), \\ \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_3(t)| < B + B_0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_3 &= \{u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in X | u_1(t) \in (\ln l_{1-}, \ln u_{1-}), \quad u_2(t) \in (\ln u_{2+}, \ln l_{2+}), \\ &\quad \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_3(t)| < B + B_0\} \\ \Omega_4 &= \{u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T \in X | u_1(t) \in (\ln l_{1-}, \ln u_{1-}), \quad u_2(t) \in (\ln l_{2-}, \ln u_{2-}), \\ &\quad \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_3(t)| < B + B_0\}\end{aligned}$$

显然 Ω_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 是 X 中的有界开集, 并且 $\tilde{u}_i \in \Omega_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$). 不难证明 $\bar{\Omega}_i \cap \bar{\Omega}_j = \emptyset$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, i \neq j$, 则 $\bar{\Omega}_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 满足引理 1 的条件 (i), 并且对 $\forall u \in \partial\Omega_i \cap \text{Ker}L$ 时有 $QN(u, 0) \neq 0$. 因为 $\text{Im}Q = \text{Ker}L$, 可取 J 为恒同映射, 直接计算可知 $\deg\{JQN(\cdot, 0), \Omega_i \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 故方程 (5) 至少有四个不同的 ω -周期解 $u_i^*(t) = (u_{1i}^*(t), u_{2i}^*(t), u_{3i}^*(t))^T$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), 且 $u_i^*(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 是不同的. 令 $x_{1i}^*(t) = e^{u_{1i}^*(t)}, x_{2i}^*(t) = e^{u_{2i}^*(t)}, y_{2i}^*(t) = e^{u_{3i}^*(t)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 则 $(x_{1i}^*(t), x_{2i}^*(t), y_{2i}^*(t))$ 是系统 (4) 的四个不同的正 ω -周期解.

第二步, 证明系统 (2) 至少存在四个不同的正 ω -周期解.

由第一步, 已证得 $(x_{1i}^*(t), x_{2i}^*(t), y_{2i}^*(t))$ 是系统 (4) 的四个不同的正 ω -周期解, 通过系统 (2) 的周期性, 不难证明

$$G_i^*(t) = \alpha(t)f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t)}{y_{2i}^*(t)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t) - \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t-\tau)}{y_{2i}^*(t-\tau)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t-\tau), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

是 ω -周期的, 事实上, 根据 $\gamma_1(t+\omega) = \gamma_1(t)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}G_i^*(t+\omega) &= \alpha(t+\omega)f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t+\omega)}{y_{2i}^*(t+\omega)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t+\omega) - \alpha(t+\omega-\tau) \\ &\quad \cdot e^{-\int_{t+\omega-\tau}^{t+\omega} \gamma_1(s)ds}f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t+\omega-\tau)}{y_{2i}^*(t+\omega-\tau)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t+\omega-\tau) \\ &= \alpha(t)f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t)}{y_{2i}^*(t)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t) - \alpha(t-\tau) \\ &\quad \cdot e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(\sigma+\omega)d\sigma}f\left(\frac{x_{1i}^*(t-\tau)}{y_{2i}^*(t-\tau)}\right)y_{2i}^*(t-\tau) = G_i^*(t), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4\end{aligned}$$

由引理 2 知方程 $\frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} = -\gamma_1(t)y_1(t) + G_i^*(t), i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 对每个 i 各有唯一的正 ω -周期解 $y_{1i}^*(t)$, 从而系统 (2) 至少存在四个不同的正 ω -周期解 $(x_{1i}^*(t), x_{2i}^*(t), y_{1i}^*(t), y_{2i}^*(t))^T, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

3 应用举例

例 1 考虑下面微分方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_1(t)\left[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t) - \frac{a_{12}(t)y_2(t)}{ny_2(t) + x_1(t)}\right] + D_1(t)(x_2(t) - x_1(t)), \\ x_2'(t) = x_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)x_2(t)] + D_2(t)(x_1(t) - x_2(t)), \\ y_1'(t) = \alpha(t)\frac{x_1(t)y_2(t)}{ny_2(t) + x_1(t)} - \gamma_1(t)y_1(t) - \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}\frac{x_1(t-\tau)y_2(t-\tau)}{ny_2(t-\tau) + x_1(t-\tau)}, \\ y_2'(t) = \alpha(t-\tau)e^{-\int_{t-\tau}^t \gamma_1(s)ds}\frac{x_1(t-\tau)y_2(t-\tau)}{ny_2(t-\tau) + x_1(t-\tau)} - \gamma_2(t)y_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

这里常数 $n > 0$, 其余参数的意义与系统 (2) 相同, 此时 $f(x) = \frac{x}{n+x}$. 显然 $f(x)$ 满足条件 (A_1) 且 $\delta = 1, m = \frac{1}{n}$. 应用定理 1 可得:

推论 1 如果下列条件成立:

$$(A_2^*): r_1^l > \frac{1}{n}a_{12}^M + D_1^M + 2\sqrt{a_{11}^M h_1^M};$$

$$(A_3^*): h_1^l > D_1^M N_1;$$

$$(A_4^*): r_2^l > D_2^M + 2\sqrt{a_{22}^M h_2^M};$$

$$(A_5^*): h_2^l > D_2^M N_1.$$

$$(A_6^*): \bar{\gamma}_2 < \alpha^l e^{-\gamma_1^M \tau}.$$

则系统 (35) 至少存在四个正 ω -周期解.

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Multiple Periodic Solutions for a Delayed Stage-Structure Predator-Prey Systems with Harvesting Rate and Diffusion

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Abstract: In this paper, the author studies the existence of periodic solutions for a delayed stage-structure predator-prey system with harvesting rate and diffusion. By developing some technique of analysis and using continuation theorem based on coincidence degree, some sufficient conditions are derived, under which this system has at least four positive periodic solutions.

Key words: harvesting rate; monotonic functional response; diffusion; stage-structure predator-prey system; positive periodic solutions; coincidence degree.

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