

具有放牧率的两种群竞争扩散模型的 概周期解及其稳定性*

谢胜利 刘永清 谢振东

(华南理工大学自动化系·广州, 510641) (湖北农学院·湖北荆州, 434103)

摘要: 本文对具有放牧率的两种群竞争扩散模型的概周期解进行了讨论, 采用比较原理、Schauder 不动点定理及 Lyapunov 函数方法, 得到了空间齐次概周期解的存在性和稳定性的一些简捷的充分条件.

关键词: 放牧率; 扩散; 竞争模型; 概周期解; 稳定性

对种群动力学的研究, 愈来愈受到人们的关注, 相应的一些研究成果已有很多(如[1~4]). 关于无扩散的生态模型的周期解的讨论可在[5~8]中找到, 但扩散是种群动力学中的一个重要现象^[9], [10, 11, 15~17]对具有扩散的生态模型的周期解进行了研究. 但一般来说, 种群生存所依赖的环境不一定是按严格的周期规律变化的, 有时只是按概周期(或近似于周期)规律变化的. 从而针对相应的生态系统研究其概周期解的意义就是不言而喻的了. 本文对具有放牧率的两种群竞争扩散模型的概周期解进行了讨论, 采用比较原理、Schauder 不动点定理及 Lyapunov 函数方法, 得到了空间齐次概周期解的存在性和稳定性的一些简捷充分条件.

考虑具有放牧率的两种群竞争扩散模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1(x,t)}{\partial x} = k_1(t)\Delta u_1(x,t) + u_1(x,t)[a_1(t) - b_1(t)u_1(x,t) - c_1(t)u_2(x,t)] + d_1(t), \\ \frac{\partial u_2(x,t)}{\partial x} = k_2(t)\Delta u_2(x,t) + u_2(x,t)[a_2(t) - b_2(t)u_2(x,t) - c_2(t)u_1(x,t)] + d_2(t), \\ (x,t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $u_i(x,t)$ 表示 u_i 一种群在点 $x=(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ 和时刻 t 的密度, Ω 为两种群的栖息区域, 它为 \mathbb{R}^m 中的有界开集且边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是光滑的, $k_i(t), a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), d_i(t)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 上的概周期函数. $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^m \partial^2/\partial x_i^2$ 是 Ω 上的 Laplace 算子.

对模型(1), 考虑相应的边界条件

$$\frac{\partial u_i(x,t)}{\partial n} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (x,t) \in \partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (2)$$

其中 n 为 Ω 的边界 $\partial\Omega$ 上的单位外法向.

定义 1 若光滑函数 $w(t)=(u_1(t), u_2(t))$ 在 \mathbb{R}^+ 上满足方程(1)且 $w(t)$ 是概周期的, 则称 $w(t)$ 为(1)的空间齐次概周期解, 记为 $w(t, T(\epsilon))$.

定义 2 若系统(1)及相应边界条件(2)对任意给定的非负光滑初值

$$w(x, 0) = (u_1(x, 0), u_2(x, 0)) = (u_{10}(x), u_{20}(x)) \geq 0, \neq 0, \quad x \in \Omega$$

* 国家自然科学基金资助项目.

本文于 1995 年 12 月 4 日收到. 1996 年 6 月 10 日收到修改稿.

存在唯一正解 $w(x, t) = (u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t))$, 且有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (w_i(x, t) - w_i(t, T(\epsilon))) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad \text{关于 } x \in \bar{\Omega} \text{ 一致成立.}$$

则称空间齐次概周期解 $w(t, T(\epsilon))$ 是全局稳定的.

对 \mathbb{R} 上的概周期函数 $F(t)$, 记 $\tilde{F} = \sup\{F(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$; $\underline{F} = \inf\{F(t), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 及 $M[F] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \int_s^t F(\tau) d\tau / (t - s) \right\}$. 当 $F(t)$ 是 T -周期函数时, $M[F] = \int_0^T F(s) ds / T$.

定理 1 若 $\underline{a}_i, \underline{b}_i, \underline{c}_i, \underline{d}_i$ 是正数, 且

$$(\tilde{c}_i + \tilde{b}_i) / \underline{a}_i \leq L = \min \left\{ \sqrt{\underline{b}_1 / \underline{d}_1}, \sqrt{\underline{c}_2 / \underline{d}_2}, \underline{c}_1 / \underline{a}_1, \underline{b}_2 / \underline{a}_2 \right\}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

则系统(1)存在严格正的空间齐次概周期解 $w(t) = (\hat{u}_1(t), \hat{u}_2(t))$.

证 由条件可得

$$0 < \frac{\tilde{c}_1}{L\underline{a}_1 - \tilde{b}_1} \leq 1, \quad 0 < \frac{\tilde{b}_1}{L\underline{a}_2 - \tilde{b}_1} \leq 1. \quad (3)$$

记 $m = L \cdot \max \{ \tilde{c}_1 / (L\underline{a}_1 - \tilde{b}_1), \tilde{b}_2 / (L\underline{a}_2 - \tilde{c}_2) \}, \quad (4)$

则有 $0 < m \leq L$, 且 $\tilde{c}_1 \frac{L}{m} \leq L\underline{a}_1 - \tilde{b}_1, \quad \tilde{b}_2 \frac{L}{m} \leq L\underline{a}_2 - \tilde{c}_2. \quad (5)$

故有 $\tilde{b}_1 + \tilde{c}_1 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_1 m^2 \leq L\underline{a}_1, \quad \tilde{c}_2 + \tilde{b}_2 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_2 m^2 \leq L\underline{a}_2. \quad (6)$

另外, 由条件可得

$$\underline{b}_1 - \underline{d}_1 L^2 \geq 0, \quad \underline{c}_2 - \underline{d}_2 L^2 \geq 0, \quad \underline{c}_1 \frac{m}{L} \geq m\underline{a}_1, \quad \underline{b}_2 \frac{m}{L} \geq m\underline{a}_2. \quad (7)$$

从而 $\underline{b}_1 + \underline{c}_1 \frac{m}{L} - \underline{d}_1 L^2 \geq m\underline{a}_1, \quad \underline{c}_2 + \underline{b}_2 \frac{m}{L} - \underline{d}_2 L^2 \geq m\underline{a}_2. \quad (8)$

由(6)和(8)可得

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{b}_1 + \underline{c}_1 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_1 m^2 \leq L\underline{a}_1, & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{c}_2 + \tilde{b}_2 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_2 m^2 \leq L\underline{a}_2, \\ \underline{c}_2 + \underline{b}_2 \frac{m}{L} - \underline{d}_2 L^2 \geq m\underline{a}_2. \end{array} \right. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

定义函数集

$$G_L^m = \{(\varphi(t), \psi(t)); \varphi, \psi \text{ 为概周期的, 且 } 0 < m \leq \varphi, \psi \leq L\}, \quad (10)$$

并对 $\varphi_i = (\varphi_i, \psi_i) \in G_L^m$ 定义距离

$$\rho(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sup |\varphi_i(t) - \psi_i(t)|. \quad (11)$$

对系统(1), 考虑相应的方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_1 = u_1(a_1(t) - b_1(t)u_1 - c_1(t)u_2) + d_1(t), \\ \dot{u}_2 = u_2(a_2(t) - b_2(t)u_1 - c_2(t)u_2) + d_2(t), \end{cases} \quad t \geq 0. \quad (12)$$

令 $z_i = 1/u_i$, 则(12)化为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = b_1(t) - a_1(t)z_1 + c_2(t) \frac{z_1}{z_2} - d_1(t)z_1^2, \\ \dot{z}_2 = c_2(t) - a_2(t)z_2 + b_2(t) \frac{z_2}{z_1} - d_2(t)z_2^2. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

对任意的 $(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \in G_L^m$, 由 $M[b_1] > 0, M[c_2] > 0$ 知^[12], 方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = b_1(t) - a_1(t)z_1 + c_1(t) \frac{\varphi(t)}{\psi(t)} - d_1(t)\varphi^2(t), \\ \dot{z}_2 = c_2(t) - a_2(t)z_2 + b_2(t) \frac{\psi(t)}{\varphi(t)} - d_2(t)\psi^2(t) \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

有一个概周期解:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{z}_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\int_s^t a_1(r)dr} \left[b_1(s) + c_1(s) \frac{\varphi(s)}{\psi(s)} - d_1(s)\varphi^2(s) \right] ds, \\ \hat{z}_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\int_s^t a_2(r)dr} \left[c_2(s) + b_2(s) \frac{\psi(s)}{\varphi(s)} - d_2(s)\psi^2(s) \right] ds. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

现在, 我们利用(15)定义一个映射 A 如下:

$$A(\varphi, \psi) = (\hat{z}_1, \hat{z}_2), \quad \forall (\varphi, \psi) \in G_L^m. \quad (16)$$

由(9)和(15)知

$$\hat{z}_1(t) \geq \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tilde{a}_1(t-s)} \left[\underline{b}_1 + \underline{c}_1 \frac{m}{L} - \tilde{d}_1 L^2 \right] ds = \frac{1}{a_1} \left[\underline{b}_1 + \underline{c}_1 \frac{m}{L} - \tilde{d}_1 L^2 \right] \geq m > 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{z}_1(t) \leq \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tilde{a}_1(t-s)} \left[\tilde{b}_1 + \tilde{c}_1 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_1 m^2 \right] ds = \frac{1}{a_1} \left[\tilde{b}_1 + \tilde{c}_1 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_1 m^2 \right] \leq L, \quad (18)$$

$$\hat{z}_2(t) \geq \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tilde{a}_2(t-s)} \left[\underline{c}_2 + \left(\underline{b}_2 \frac{m}{L} \right) - \tilde{d}_2 L^2 \right] ds = \frac{1}{a_2} \left[\underline{c}_2 + \underline{b}_2 \frac{m}{L} - \tilde{d}_2 L^2 \right] \geq m > 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\hat{z}_2(t) \leq \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tilde{a}_2(t-s)} \left[\tilde{c}_2 + \tilde{b}_2 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_2 m^2 \right] ds = \frac{1}{a_2} \left[\tilde{c}_2 + \tilde{b}_2 \frac{L}{m} - \underline{d}_2 m^2 \right] \leq L. \quad (20)$$

从而 $(\hat{z}_1, \hat{z}_2) \in G_L^m$, 即 $AG_L^m \subset G_L^m$. 若 A 还是一致有界和等度连续的, 则由 Ascoli - Arzela 定理^[13] 知 A 是紧映射.

一致有界性是显然的, 因 $\forall (\varphi, \psi) \in G_L^m, (z_1, z_2) = A(\varphi, \psi)$ 均满足

$$0 < m \leq z_1, \quad z_2 \leq L, \quad \text{即 } (m, m) \leq A(\varphi, \psi) \leq (L, L).$$

下证等度连续性.

对任意 $(\varphi, \psi) \in G_L^m$, 记 $(\hat{z}_1, \hat{z}_2) = A(\varphi, \psi)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{z}_1(t_1) - \hat{z}_1(t_2)| &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} e^{-\int_s^{t_1} a_1(r)dr} \left[b_1(s) + c_1(s) \frac{\varphi(s)}{\psi(s)} - d_1(s)\varphi^2(s) \right] ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} e^{-\int_s^{t_2} a_1(r)dr} \left[b_1(s) + c_1(s) \frac{\varphi(s)}{\psi(s)} - d_1(s)\varphi^2(s) \right] ds \right|, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

再记 $g_1(t) = b_1(t) + c_1(t) \frac{\varphi(t)}{\psi(t)} - d_1(t)\varphi^2(t)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{z}_1(t_1) - \hat{z}_1(t_2)| &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} e^{-\int_s^{t_1} a_1(r)dr} g_1(s) ds - \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} e^{-\int_s^{t_2} a_1(r)dr} g_1(s) ds \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_{t_2}^{t_1} e^{-\int_s^{t_1} a_1(r)dr} g_1(s) ds \right| + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} e^{-\int_s^{t_2} a_1(r)dr} \left(e^{-\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a_1(r)dr} - 1 \right) g_1(s) ds \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由于 $(\varphi, \psi) \in G_L^m$, 则存在正常数 M 使得 $|g_1(s)| \leq M$. 从而(22)可化为

$$|\hat{z}_1(t_1) - \hat{z}_1(t_2)| \leq M e^{-\int_{t_2}^{t_1} a_1(r)dr} |t_1 - t_2| + M \frac{1}{a_1} \left| 1 - e^{-\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a_1(r)dr} \right|. \quad (23)$$

其中 ζ 位于 t_1 与 t_2 之间.

类似地, 我们可得

$$|\hat{z}_2(t_1) - \hat{z}_2(t_2)| \leq K e^{-\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a_2(r) dr} |t_2 - t_1| + K \frac{1}{a_2} \left| 1 - e^{-\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a_2(r) dr} \right|. \quad (24)$$

其中 $|g_2(t)| \leq K$, 而 $g_2(t) = c_2(t) + b_2(t) \frac{\psi(t)}{\varphi(t)} - d_2(t)\psi^2(t)$.

由(23)和(24)知,对 $(\varphi, \psi) \in G_L^m$ 一致地有

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{|t_1 - t_2| \leq \epsilon} |A(\varphi, \psi)(t_1) - A(\varphi, \psi)(t_2)| = 0.$$

故由(16)所定义的映射 A 是 G_L^m 到其自身的紧映射,由 Schauder 不动点定理知, A 在 G_L^m 中存在不动点 (z_1^*, z_2^*) , 它就是(13)的解. 从而(12)有严格正的概周期解 $(u_1^*(t), u_2^*(t)) = (1/z_1^*(t), 1/z_2^*(t))$. 显然, (u_1^*, u_2^*) 也满足(1), 则它为(1)的空间齐次概周期解.

定理 2 若系统(1)满足

i) 定理 1 的条件;

ii) $\sup_{t \geq 0} (b_2(t) - b_1(t)) = -\epsilon_1 < 0$; $\sup_{t \geq 0} (c_1(t) - c_2(t)) = -\epsilon_2 < 0$.

则系统(1)存在严格正的空间齐次概周期解 $(u_1^*(t), u_2^*(t))$, 且还是全局稳定的. 即问题(1)、(2)及过初值 $u_i(x, 0) = u_{i0}(x) \geq 0, \neq 0$ 的解 $(u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t))$ 均有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (u_i(x, t) - u_i^*(t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad \text{关于 } x \in \bar{\Omega} \text{ 一致成立.} \quad (25)$$

证 由定理 1 知其存在性. 下证稳定性, 即(25)式. 对初值 $u_{i0}(x)$ 分为如下两种情况:

1) $u_{i0}(x) > 0, x \in \bar{\Omega}$;

2) $\exists x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}$, 使得 $u_{10}(x_0) = 0$ 或者 $u_{20}(x_0) = 0$.

对情形 1), 记 $l_i = \min_{\bar{\Omega}} u_{i0}(x), r_i = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u_{i0}(x)$, 则 $0 < l_i \leq u_{i0}(x) \leq r_i, i = 1, 2$. 设 $(\bar{u}_1(t), \bar{u}_2(t)), (\underline{u}_1(t), \underline{u}_2(t))$ 是方程(12)分别过初值 $(\bar{u}_1(0), \bar{u}_2(0)) = (r_1, r_2), (\underline{u}_1(0), \underline{u}_2(0)) = (l_1, l_2)$ 的解, (当然它们也可视为(1)的相应解). 由比较原理^[13]有

$$(\underline{u}_1(t), \underline{u}_2(t)) \leq (u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t)) \leq (\bar{u}_1(t), \bar{u}_2(t)). \quad (26)$$

若有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{u}_i(t) - u_i^*(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{u}_i(t) - u_i^*(t)) = 0, i = 1, 2$. (27)

则必有(25)成立, 要证(27)成立, 我们又只须证明, 对任意的正初值 $(u_1(0), u_2(0)) = (u_{10}, u_{20}) > 0$, 方程(12)的相应解 $(u_1(t), u_2(t))$ 均满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (u_i(t) - u_i^*(t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (28)$$

由 $(u_{10}, u_{20}) > 0, (d_1, d_2) > 0$, 则 $(u_1(t), u_2(t)) > 0$. 记

$$P_i(t) = \log u_i(t), \quad Q_i(t) = \log u_i^*(t), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (29)$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} (P_1(t) - Q_1(t)) = -b_1(t)(e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) - c_1(t)(e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}) + \left(\frac{1}{u_1(t)} - \frac{1}{u_1^*(t)} \right) d_1(t); \\ \frac{d}{dt} (P_2(t) - Q_2(t)) = -b_2(t)(e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) - c_2(t)(e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}) + \left(\frac{1}{u_2(t)} - \frac{1}{u_2^*(t)} \right) d_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} (P_1(t) - Q_1(t)) = - \left(b_1(t) + \frac{d_1(t)}{u_1(t)u_1^*(t)} \right) (e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) - c_1(t)(e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}); \\ \frac{d}{dt} (P_2(t) - Q_2(t)) = - b_2(t)(e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) - \left(c_1(t) + \frac{d_2(t)}{u_2(t)u_2^*(t)} \right) (e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}). \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

考虑如下 Lyapunov 函数

$$V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^2 |P_i(t) - Q_i(t)|, \quad t \geq 0.$$

记 $D^+ V$ 为 V 的上右导数, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+ V(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 D^+ |P_i(t) - Q_i(t)| = \sum_{i=1}^2 \operatorname{sgn}(P_i(t) - Q_i(t)) \frac{d}{dt} (P_i(t) - Q_i(t)) \\
 &= \operatorname{sgn}(P_1(t) - Q_1(t)) \left[- \left(b_1(t) + \frac{d_1(t)}{u_1(t)u_1^*(t)} \right) (e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - c_1(t)(e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}) \right] + \operatorname{sgn}(P_2(t) - Q_2(t)) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left[- b_2(t)(e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}) - \left(c_2(t) + \frac{d_2(t)}{u_2(t)u_2^*(t)} \right) (e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}) \right] \\
 &\leq (b_2(t) - b_1(t)) |e^{P_1(t)} - e^{Q_1(t)}| + (c_1(t) - c_2(t)) |e^{P_2(t)} - e^{Q_2(t)}| \\
 &\leq -\varepsilon_1 |u_1(t) - u_1^*(t)| - \varepsilon_2 |u_2(t) - u_1^*(t)|. \tag{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

积分上式有

$$V(t) + \sum_{i=1}^2 \varepsilon_i \int_0^t |u_i(s) - u_i^*(s)| ds \leq V(0). \tag{33}$$

由 $V(t)$ 的非负性及 $V(0)$ 的有界性知 $V(t)$ 是有界的, 且

$$\int_0^t |u_i(t) - u_i^*(t)| ds, \quad i = 1, 2$$

收敛, 由(32)还可知 $D^+ V(t) < 0$, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(t) = l \tag{34}$$

存在且 $V(t) \geq l$. 若 $l > 0$, 则

$$|P_1(t) - Q_1(t)| > \frac{l}{3}, \quad |P_2(t) - Q_2(t)| > \frac{l}{3}$$

至少有一个成立, 不妨设

$$|P_1(t) - Q_1(t)| > \frac{l}{3}.$$

从而 $P_1(t)$ 与 $Q_1(t)$ 无交点. 设 $P_1(t) > Q_1(t)$, 即有 $P_1(t) - Q_1(t) > \frac{l}{3}$. 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^t |u_1(s) - u_1^*(s)| ds &= \int_0^t |e^{P_1(s)} - e^{Q_1(s)}| ds = \int_0^t e^{Q_1(s)} |1 - e^{(P_1(s) - Q_1(s))}| ds \\
 &\geq \int_0^t (e^{(P_1(s) - Q_1(s))} - 1) ds > \int_0^t (e^{\frac{l}{3}} - 1) ds \\
 &= (e^{\frac{l}{3}} - 1)t \rightarrow +\infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

这与 $\int_0^t |u_1(s) - u_1^*(s)| ds$ 收敛矛盾. 故 $l = 0$, 从而

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |u_i(t) - u_i^*(t)| = 0, \quad i = 1, 2. \tag{35}$$

即(28)式成立.

对情形 2), 先选择充分大的正数 M_1, M_2 , 使

$$\begin{cases} d_1(t) \leq -M_1(a_1(t) - b_1(t)M_1), \\ d_2(t) \leq -M_2(a_2(t) - c_2(t)M_2), \end{cases} \quad t > 0. \tag{36}$$

且 $M_i \geq \max_{x \in \bar{D}} u_{i0}(x), i = 1, 2$. 记 $\underline{u}_i = 0, \tilde{u}_i = M_i, i = 1, 2$. 则有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_1}{\partial t} - k_1(t)\Delta \tilde{u}_1 - \tilde{u}_1[a_1(t) - b_1(t)\tilde{u}_1 - c_1(t)\tilde{u}_2] - d_1(t) \geq 0; \\ \frac{\partial \underline{u}_1}{\partial t} - k_1(t)\Delta \underline{u}_1 - \underline{u}_1[a_1(t) - b_1(t)\underline{u}_1 - c_1(t)\tilde{u}_2] - d_1(t) \leq 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_2}{\partial t} - k_2(t)\Delta \tilde{u}_2 - \tilde{u}_2[a_2(t) - b_2(t)\tilde{u}_1 - c_2(t)\tilde{u}_2] - d_2(t) \geq 0; \\ \frac{\partial \underline{u}_2}{\partial t} - k_2(t)\Delta \underline{u}_2 - \underline{u}_2[a_2(t) - b_2(t)\tilde{u}_1 - c_2(t)\underline{u}_2] - d_2(t) \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

由比较定理^[13]知, $(u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t))$ 满足

$$0 \leq u_i(x, t) \leq M_i, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad (x, t) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, \infty), \quad (38)$$

再选择正常数 σ_1, σ_2 使得

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 + a_1(t) - b_1(t)u_1(x, t) - c_1(t)u_2(x, t) > 0, \\ \sigma_2 + a_2(t) - b_2(t)u_1(x, t) - c_2(t)u_2(x, t) > 0, \end{cases} \quad (x, t) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, \infty).$$

从而

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} - k_1(t)\Delta u_1 + \sigma_1 u_1 = u_1[\sigma_1 + a_1(t) - b_1(t)u_1 - c_1(t)u_2] + d_1(t) \geq 0; \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} - k_2(t)\Delta u_2 + \sigma_2 u_2 = u_2[\sigma_2 + a_2(t) - b_2(t)u_1 - c_2(t)u_2] + d_2(t) \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

下面证明, 在 $\bar{\Omega} \times (0, \infty)$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) > 0, i = 1, 2$. 先证在 $\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) > 0$. 若存在 $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 有 $u_i(x_0, t_0) = 0$, 则由极值原理知, 在 $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, t_0]$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) \equiv 0$. 但是 $u_i(x_0, 0) = u_{i0}(x) \neq 0$, 矛盾. 故在 $\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) > 0$. 再证在 $\delta\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) > 0$. 若有 $(x_0, t_0) \in \delta\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 使得 $u_i(x_0, t_0) = 0$, 则由边界形式的极值原理知 $\frac{\partial u_i(x, t)}{\partial n} < 0, (x, t) \in \delta\Omega \times (0, \infty)$. 这又与边界条件(2)矛盾. 所以在 $\bar{\Omega} \times (0, \infty)$ 上有 $u_i(x, t) > 0$.

对固定的 $\eta > 0$, 由(38)有

$$0 < u_i(x, \eta) \leq M_i, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}. \quad (40)$$

$u_i(x, t + \eta)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega} \times (0, \infty)$ 上满足(1), 在 $\delta\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 上满足(2). 故 $(u_1(x, t + \eta), u_2(x, t + \eta))$ 可视为过初值 $(\hat{u}_{10}(x), \hat{u}_{20}(x)) = (u_1(x, \eta), u_2(x, \eta))$ 的解, 而在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上有 $\hat{u}_{i0} > 0$. 再由情形 1) 的结论有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (u_i(x, t + \eta) - u_i^*(t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad \text{关于 } x \in \bar{\Omega} \text{ 一致成立.}$$

由 η 的任意性知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (u_i(x, t) - u_i^*(t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2; \quad \text{关于 } x \in \bar{\Omega} \text{ 一致成立.}$$

参 考 文 献

- Oweidy, H. E. and Amarr, A. A. . Stable oscillation in a predator-prey model with time lag. J. Math. Anal. Appl. , 1988, 130:191-197
- Tineo, A. and Alavres, C. . A different consideration about the globally asymptotically stable solution of the periodic n -competing species problem. J. Math. Anal. Appl. , 1991, 159:44-50
- Korman, P. . On the dynamics of two classes of periodic ecological models. J. Computational and Applied Mathematics, 1994, 52:267-275
- Takeuchi, Y. and Lu, Z. . Permanence and global stability for competitive Lotka-Volterra diffusion systems. Nonlinear Analysis, Theory, Methods & Applications, 1995, 24:91-104
- Gopalsamy, K. , Kulenovic, M. R. S. and Ladas, G. . Environmental periodicity and time delays in a "food-limited" population model. J. Math. Anal. Appl. , 1990, 147:545-555
- Alvarez, C. . An application of topological degree to the periodic competing species problem. J. Austerat. Math. Soc.

- Ser. B, 1986, 28: 202—219
- 7 Korman, P.. Some new results on the periodic competition model. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 1992, 171: 131—138
- 8 Mottoni, P. and Schiaffino, A.. Competition systems with periodic coefficients: a geometric approach. *J. Math. Biol.*, 1981, 11: 319—335
- 9 Svirezhev, Y. M. 著, 叶其孝译. 数学生态学的近代问题. 数学译林, 1986, 5: 303—313
- 10 Cosner, C. and Lazer, A. C.. Stable coexistence states in the Volterra-Lotka competition model with diffusion. *SIAM J. Appl. Math.*, 1984, 44: 1112—1132
- 11 何猛省. 含时滞的反应——扩散方程的周期解与概周期解. 数学学报, 1989, 32(1): 91—97
- 12 Fink, A. M.. Almost periodic differential equation. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1974
- 13 Kosaku Yosida. Functional analysis. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1978
- 14 叶其孝, 李正元. 反应扩散方程引论. 北京: 科学出版社, 1990
- 15 Liu Yongqing and Xie Shengli. Existence and stability for periodic solution of competition reaction-diffusion models with grazing rates in population dynamics. Proc. 13-th IFAC Congress, San Francisco, 1996, E: 341—346
- 16 Xie Shengli. Existence and stability for periodic solution of logistic ecosystem with delay and diffusion. Proc. Inte. Conf. Differential Equations and Control, 1994, 253—259
- 17 Xie shengli and Liu Yongqing. Existence and stability for periodic solution of logistic ecosystem with diffusion and feedback control. *J. South China Univ. of Tech.*, 1996, 24(5): 115—121

Existence and Stability for Almost Periodic Solution of Competition Models with Grazing Rates

XIE Shengli and LIU Yongqing

(Department of Automation, South China University of Technology • Guangzhou, 510641, PRC)

XIE Zhendong

(Hubei Agriculture College • Hubei Jingzhou, 434103, PRC)

Abstract: The problem of existence and stability for almost periodic solution of competition model with grazing rates and diffusion in population dynamics is discussed by methods of comparison theory, Schauder's fixed point theorem and Lyapunov function. The sufficient conditions are obtained for the existence of a globally asymptotically stable strictly positive space homogenous almost periodic solution.

Key words: competition model; grazing rates; almost periodic solution; reaction-diffusion; stability

本文作者简介

谢胜利 1957年生。1981年毕业于湖北荆州师专数学系, 1994年获华中师大运筹与控制专业硕士学位, 1992年晋升教授, 1993年被湖北省政府授予“有突出贡献中青年专家”称号, 已在国内外发表学术论文85篇, 目前在华南理工大学自动化系攻读博士学位。于1996年5月获“广东省首届十佳优秀博士生”称号, 并获“广东省跨世纪优秀青年人才奖学金”, 同年8月获全国首届《秦元勋稳定性奖》一等奖。目前的研究领域是具有扩散的种群动力学, 偏泛函微分方程稳定性理论, 时滞(分布参数)系统的变结构控制, 2-D系统分析。

刘永清 1930年生。华南理工大学自动化教授, 系统工程研究所所长, 博士生导师, 中国系统工程学会理事, 《控制理论与应用》和《控制与决策》编委。已在国内外发表论文513篇, 出版中英文专著15本, 先后获国家教委科技进步一等奖及11项省部级奖励。目前的研究领域为大系统理论与系统工程。

谢振东 1966年生。1988年毕业于湖北农学院农学系, 同年留校任教至今。1996年任讲师, 且获华中师大运筹与控制专业硕士学位。已发表学术论文数篇。目前研究领域是广义分布参数系统的稳定性理论及变结构控制。