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具有脉冲和时滞合作系统的正周期解存在性

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摘要: 利用重合度理论和一些分析技巧, 研究一类具有脉冲和时滞的合作系统, 得到该系统存在正周期解的结果. 结果表明, 具有脉冲和时滞的合作系统, 在满足一定的充分条件, 该系统至少存在一个正周期解.

关键词: 时滞; 脉冲; 周期解; 重合度理论

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在种群生态学中, 生物种群系统的持久性与正周期解的存在性一直受到许多学者的关注^[1-4]. 文[1]研究了种群时滞合作系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dN_1(t)}{dt} &= r_1(t)N_1(t)\left[\frac{K_1(t)+\alpha_1(t)N_2(t-\tau_1(t))}{1+N_2(t-\tau_1(t))}-N_1(t-\sigma_1(t))\right], \\ \frac{dN_2(t)}{dt} &= r_2(t)N_2(t)\left[\frac{K_2(t)+\alpha_2(t)N_1(t-\tau_2(t))}{1+N_1(t-\tau_2(t))}-N_2(t-\sigma_2(t))\right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

的正周期解. 同时, 利用重合度理论, 得到保证系统(1)至少存在一个周期正解的充分性条件. 然而, 对种群生态学而言, 由于季节的变化, 食物的供给及人为的捕放等原因的扰动, 生物种群会出现一些突发性的变化. 此时, 对生物种群的研究, 应该考虑由于扰动而产生的脉冲效应. 文[5]研究具有脉冲和常数时滞的捕食者-食饵系统的正周期解存在性问题, 但是对于具有脉冲和非常数时滞的生物系统周期解的存在性研究成果还很少. 对于一类具有脉冲和时滞的合作系统, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dN_1(t)}{dt} &= r_1(t)N_1(t)\left[\frac{K_1(t)+\alpha_1(t)N_2(t-\tau_1(t))}{1+N_2(t-\tau_1(t))}-N_1(t-\sigma_1(t))\right], & t \neq t_k, \\ \frac{dN_2(t)}{dt} &= r_2(t)N_2(t)\left[\frac{K_2(t)+\alpha_2(t)N_1(t-\tau_2(t))}{1+N_1(t-\tau_2(t))}-N_2(t-\sigma_2(t))\right], & t \neq t_k, \\ N_1(t_k^+) - N_1(t_k) &= b_{1k}N_1(t_k), & N_2(t_k^+) - N_2(t_k) = b_{2k}N_2(t_k), & k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中: $r_1(t)$, $r_2(t)$, $\alpha_1(t)$, $\alpha_2(t)$, $K_1(t)$, $K_2(t)$ 均为正的 ω -周期连续函数, $\alpha_i(t) > K_i(t)$, $\sigma_1(t)$, $\sigma_2(t)$, $\tau_1(t)$, $\tau_2(t)$ 均为非负连续的周期函数. $b_{ik} > -1$ 且 $b_{ik} = b_{i(k+p)}$, $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_k < \omega$ 为一个周期内的脉冲点, 有 $t_{k+p} = t_k + \omega$; $N_i(t_k) = N_i(t_k^-)$, 且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} N_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2$; $k = 1, 2, \dots$ 存在. 显然, 当 $b_{ik} = 0$ 时, 系统

(2) 的方程就化为系统(1)的方程. 因此, 系统(2)包含了系统(1). 本文利用重合度理论, 研究系统(2)的正周期解的存在性问题.

1 准备知识

首先, 引入重合度理论及延拓定理^[6]. 假设 X, Z 为赋范向量空间, $L: \text{Dom } L \subset X \rightarrow Z$ 为线性映射, $N: X \rightarrow Z$ 连续映射. 如果 $\dim \text{Ker } L = \text{co dim Im } L < +\infty$, 且 $\text{Im } L$ 为 Z 闭子集, 则称 L 为指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. 如果 L 为指标为零的 Fredholm 映射, 且存在连续投影 $P: X \rightarrow X$, $Q: Y \rightarrow Z$, 使得 $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L$, $\text{Ker } Q = \text{Im } L$, $X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P$ 和 $Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Im } Q$, 则 $L_P \triangleq L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}: \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 可逆. 记其逆映射为 K_P . 设 Ω 为 X 中的有界开集, 若 $QN: \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow Z$ 与 $K_P(I-Q)N: \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow$

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X 都是紧的, 则称 N 在 Ω 上是 L -紧的. 由于 $\text{Im } Q$ 与 $\text{Ker } L$ 同构, 故存在同构映射 $J: \text{Im } Q \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ker } L$.

引理 1^[6] 设 $\Omega \subset X$ 为有界开集, L 为指标为零的 Fredholm 映射, N 在 Ω 上是 L -紧的. 假设(1) 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx$ 的解满足 $x \notin \partial \Omega$; (2) 对任意的 $x \in \partial \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L$, $QNx \neq 0$; (3) Brouwer 度 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0$. 那么, 方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L$ 内至少存在一个解.

若 $f(t)$ 是一连续的 ω -周期函数, 记 $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t) dt$. 引入函数空间, 令 $X = \{x(t) : x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T, x_i(t) \in PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), x_i(t+\omega) = x_i(t), i=1, 2\}$, $Z = X \times \mathbf{R}^{2p}$, 其中 $PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) = \{x : \mathbf{R} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{R} \text{ 在 } t \neq t_k \text{ 处连续, } x(t_k^+), x(t_k^-) \text{ 存在, 且 } x(t_k^+) = x(t_k^-), k=1, 2, \dots\}$.

对一切 $x \in X$, 定义其范数为 $\|x\|_X = \max\{\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_1(t)|, \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_2(t)|\}$; 而对一切 $z = (x, r_1, \dots, r_p) \in Z$ (r_k 均为 2 维列向量), 定义其范数为 $\|z\|_Z = \|x\|_X + \sum_{k=1}^p \|r_k\|$, 其中 $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏范数, 则 X, Z 在所定义的范数下都是 Banach 空间.

引理 2^[2] 令 $f(x, y) = [a_1 - \frac{a_1 - b_1}{1 + \exp(y)} - c_1 \exp(x), a_2 - \frac{a_2 - b_2}{1 + \exp(x)} - c_2 \exp(y)]$, 而且 $\Omega = \{(x, y)^T \in \mathbf{R}^2 : |x| + |y| < A\}$, A, a_i, b_i, c_i 均为 \mathbf{R}^+ 中的常数, $a_i > b_i, i=1, 2$, 且有 $A > \max\{|\ln(\frac{a_i}{c_i})|, |\ln(\frac{b_i}{c_i})|\}, i=1, 2\}$, 则 $\deg\{f, \Omega, (0, 0)\} \neq 0$.

2 正周期解的存在性

定理 1 在系统(2)中, 若条件

$$\overline{r_1 K_1} \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) > 0, \quad \overline{r_2 K_2} \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}) > 0$$

成立, 则系统(2)至少存在一个正的 ω -周期解.

证明 作变换 $N_1(t) = \exp(u_1(t)), N_2(t) = \exp(u_2(t))$, 则系统(2)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u'_1(t) &= r_1(t) \left[\frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} - \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) \right], & t \neq t_k, \\ u'_2(t) &= r_2(t) \left[\frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))} - \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) \right], & t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta u^1(t_k) &= \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \quad \Delta u^2(t_k) = \ln(1 + b_{2k}), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

为了方便起见, 记

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(t, \mathbf{u}(t)) &= r_1(t) \left[\frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} - \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) \right], \\ A_2(t, \mathbf{u}(t)) &= r_2(t) \left[\frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))} - \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) \right], \\ B_{1k} &= \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \quad B_{2k} = \ln(1 + b_{2k}), \\ \Delta \mathbf{u}(t_k) &= (\Delta u^1(t_k), \Delta u^2(t_k))^T, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, p. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 如果系统(3)有一个 ω -周期解 $(u_1^*(t), u_2^*(t))^T$, 那么, 有 $(N_1^*(t), N_2^*(t))^T = (\exp((u_1^*(t))), \exp(u_2^*(t)))^T$ 是系统(2)的正的 ω -周期解. 因此, 只需证明系统(3)存在一个 ω -周期解.

现定义线性算子 $L: \text{Dom } L \subset X \xrightarrow{\sim} Z$ 为 $\mathbf{u} \mapsto \dot{\mathbf{u}}$, $\Delta \mathbf{u}(t_1), \dots, \Delta \mathbf{u}(t_p)$, $\forall \mathbf{u} \in \text{Dom } L \subset X$; 定义算子 $N: X \xrightarrow{\sim} Z$ 为 $N\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1(t, \mathbf{u}(t)) \\ A_2(t, \mathbf{u}(t)) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} B_{1k} \\ B_{2k} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} B_{1p} \\ B_{2p} \end{bmatrix}$, $\forall \mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)^T \in X$; 另定义算子 $P: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X, Q: Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Z$ 分别为 $P\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \mathbf{u}(t) dt$, $\forall \mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)^T \in X$, $Q\mathbf{z} = Q(\mathbf{u}, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p) = (\frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega \mathbf{u}(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \mathbf{r}_k \right), 0, \dots, 0)$, $\forall \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{u}, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p) \in Z$.

由此易见, $\text{Ker } L = \{\mathbf{u} | \mathbf{u} \in X, \mathbf{u} = c \in \mathbf{R}^2\}$, $\text{Im } L = \{\mathbf{z} | \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{u}, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p) \in Z, \int_0^\omega \mathbf{u}(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \mathbf{r}_k = 0\}$.

0). 因此, $\text{Im } L$ 为 Z 闭子集且 $\dim \text{Ker } L = \text{co dim } \text{Im } L = 2$, L 为指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. P, Q 都为连续算子, 满足 $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L$, $\text{Ker } Q = \text{Im } L = \text{Im}(I - Q)$, $X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P$, $Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Im } Q$. 记 $L_P \triangleq L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}$: $\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 是到上的一一映射. 因此, L 的广义逆映射 $K_P: \text{Im } L \rightarrow \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P$ 存在, 且 $K_P: \text{Im } L \rightarrow \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P$,

$$K_P(z(t)) = \int_0^\omega \mathbf{u}(s) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} \mathbf{r}_k - \frac{1}{\omega} \left[\int_0^\omega \int_0^s \mathbf{u}(s) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \mathbf{r}_k (\omega - t_k) \right], \quad \forall z = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_p) \in Z.$$

由于

$$QN\mathbf{u} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \right), \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} \right), \end{cases}, \quad \forall \mathbf{u} \in X,$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} K_P(I - Q)N\mathbf{u} &= \left(\int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} B_{1k} \right) - \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} B_{2k} \right) - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega \int_0^s A_1(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} (\omega - t_k) \right) - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega \int_0^s A_2(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} (\omega - t_k) \right) - \\ &\quad \left(\frac{t}{\omega} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{u}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \right), \quad \forall \mathbf{u} \in X. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Lebesgue 收敛定理, 可以证明 $QN\mathbf{u}$ 和 $K_P(I - Q)N\mathbf{u}$ 是连续的; 利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可以证明, 对 X 中的任意有界开子集 Ω , $QN(\bar{\Omega})$ 及 $K_P(I - Q)N(\bar{\Omega})$ 分别是 Z 及 X 中的紧子集.

应当注意的是, 由于 $t = t_k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, p$) 是 $QN\mathbf{u}$ 和 $K_P(I - Q)N\mathbf{u}$ 的第 1 类间断点, 故可在子区间 $[0, t_1], [t_1^+, t_2], [t_2^+, t_3], \dots, [t_p^+, \omega]$ 上分别使用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理. 因此, 对于 X 中的任意有界开子集 Ω , N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的.

对应于算子方程 $Lx = \lambda N x$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u'_1(t) &= \lambda x_1(t) \left[\frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} - \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) \right], \quad t \neq t_k, \\ u'_2(t) &= \lambda x_2(t) \left[\frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))} - \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) \right], \quad t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta u_1(t_k) &= \lambda n(1 + b_{1k}), \quad \Delta u_2(t_k) = \lambda n(1 + b_{2k}), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

设 $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X$ 是系统(4)对应于某一 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ 的解. 将系统(4)的两端从 0 到 ω 积分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) &= \int_0^\omega r_1(t) \left[\frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} - \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) \right] dt, \\ - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}) &= \int_0^\omega r_2(t) \left[\frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))} - \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) \right] dt. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 有

$$\int_0^\omega r_1(t) \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) dt = \int_0^\omega r_1(t) \frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \quad (5)$$

$$\int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_2(t) \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) dt = \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_2(t) \frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_1(t - \tau_1(t)))} dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}). \quad (6)$$

由于 $\alpha_i(t) > K_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2$), 由式(5), (6) 可得

$$\int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) dt \leq \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \alpha_1(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) = \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \quad (7)$$

$$\int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_2(t) \exp(u_2(t - \sigma_2(t))) dt \leq \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\alpha}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}). \quad (8)$$

进一步地, 由式(4)~(8), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\omega |u'_1(t)| dt &\leq \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) dt + \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} dt \leq \\ &2 \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \alpha_1(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) = 2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\int_0^\omega |u'_2(t)| dt \leq 2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\alpha}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}). \quad (10)$$

因为 $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X$, 故 $\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$, $\inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$ 存在, 并且一定存在 $\eta_i, \xi_i \in [0, \omega]$, 使得 $u_i(\eta_i^+) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$, 或者 $u_i(\eta_i^-) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$; $u_i(\xi_i^+) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$, 或者 $u_i(\xi_i^-) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$. 其中, $i = 1, 2$. 记 $u_i(\eta_i) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$, $u_i(\xi_i) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2$. 因此, 由式(7), (8) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(u_1(\xi_1)) &\leq (\bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k})) / \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \omega, \\ \exp(u_2(\xi_2)) &\leq (\bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\alpha}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k})) / \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \omega. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 由定理 1 的条件可知

$$u_1(\xi_1) \leq \ln\{\bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k})\} / \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \omega \triangleq M_1, \quad (11)$$

$$u_2(\xi_2) \leq \ln\{\bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\alpha}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k})\} / \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \omega \triangleq M_2, \quad (12)$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &\leq u_1(\xi_1) + \int_0^\omega |u'_1(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + b_{1k})| \leq \\ M_1 + 2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + b_{1k})| &\triangleq L_1, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(t) &\leq u_2(\xi_2) + \int_0^\omega |u'_2(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + b_{2k})| \leq \\ M_2 + 2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\alpha}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + b_{2k})| &\triangleq L_2. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

另一方面, 由式(5), (6) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(u_1(\eta_1)) \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \omega &\geq \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \exp(u_1(t - \sigma_1(t))) dt = \\ \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) &\geq \\ \int_0^\omega \mathbf{r}_1(t) \frac{K_1(t) + K_1(t) \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))}{1 + \exp(u_2(t - \tau_2(t)))} dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) &\geq \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 K_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}), \\ \exp(u_2(\eta_2)) \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \omega &\geq \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 k_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由定理 1 的条件可知

$$u_1(\eta_1) \geq \ln\{\bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \bar{\alpha}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k})\} / \bar{\mathbf{r}}_1 \omega \triangleq M_3, \quad (15)$$

$$u_2(\tau_2) \geq \ln\{\overline{r_2 \alpha_2} + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k})\}/\bar{r}_2 \omega \triangleq M_4. \quad (16)$$

结合式(9), (10), (15), (16), 有

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &\geq u_1(\tau_1) - \int_0^\omega |u'_1(t)| dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+b_{1k})| \geq \\ M_3 &= 2\overline{r_1 \alpha_1} \omega - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}) - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+b_{1k})| \triangleq L_3, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(t) &\geq u_2(\tau_2) - \int_0^\omega |u'_2(t)| dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+b_{2k})| \geq \\ M_4 &= 2\overline{r_2 \alpha_2} \omega - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}) - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+b_{2k})| \triangleq L_4. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

令

$$K = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 |M_i| + \sum_{i=1}^2 |\ln \frac{1}{r_i} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+b_{ik})| + \sum_{i=1}^4 |L_i| + \sum_{j=1}^2 |\ln \frac{r_j \alpha_j}{r_j} K_j| + \sum_{j=1}^2 |\ln \frac{r_j K_j}{r_j}|,$$

显然, 正常数 K 与 $\lambda (\lambda \in (0, 1))$ 无关. 由上面的讨论可知

$$\|u\| < K. \quad (19)$$

假设 $u = (u_1, u_2)^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 则从 QNu 的表达式得

$$\begin{aligned} QNu \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega r_1(t) \left[\frac{K_1(t) + \alpha_1(t) \exp(u_2)}{1 + \exp(u_2)} \right] dt - \bar{r}_1 \exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}) \right), 0, \dots, 0 \\ &\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega r_2(t) \left[\frac{K_2(t) + \alpha_2(t) \exp(u_1)}{1 + \exp(u_1)} \right] dt - \bar{r}_2 \exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}) \right) \end{aligned} \right\} = \\ &\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{\bar{r}_1 K_1 + \bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 \exp(u_2)}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \bar{r}_1 \exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}), 0, \dots, 0 \\ &\frac{\bar{r}_2 K_2 + \bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 \exp(u_1)}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \bar{r}_2 \exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}), 0, \dots, 0 \\ &\bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 - \frac{\bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 - \bar{r}_1 K_1}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \bar{r}_1 \exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}), 0, \dots, 0 \\ &\bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 - \frac{\bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 - \bar{r}_2 K_2}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \bar{r}_2 \exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}), 0, \dots, 0 \end{aligned} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

考虑方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\bar{r}_1 K_1 + \bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 \exp(u_2)}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \bar{r}_1 \exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}) = 0, \\ \frac{\bar{r}_2 K_2 + \bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 \exp(u_1)}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \bar{r}_2 \exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

类似于式(11), (12), (15), (16)的讨论, 可知方程(20)的任一解 $u^* = (u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$ 一定满足

$$M_3 \leq u_1^* \leq M_1, \quad M_4 \leq u_2^* \leq M_2,$$

从而有

$$\|u^*\| < K. \quad (21)$$

令 $\Omega = \{u = (u_1, u_2)^T \in X : \|u\| < K\}$, 则由式(19)可知, 引理2中的条件(1)成立. 当 $u \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial \Omega$ 时, u 是 \mathbf{R}^2 中的常值向量且 $\|u\| = K$, 则由式(21)可知

$$QNu \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\left(\bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 - \frac{\bar{r}_1 \alpha_1 - \bar{r}_1 K_1}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \bar{r}_1 \exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{1k}) \right), 0, \dots, 0 \\ &\left(\bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 - \frac{\bar{r}_2 \alpha_2 - \bar{r}_2 K_2}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \bar{r}_2 \exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+b_{2k}) \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \neq 0,$$

即引理1中的条件(2)也满足. 取同构映射 $J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$ 为

$$J\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega u(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p r_k \right), 0, \dots, 0\right) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega u(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p r_k \right),$$

因此,有

$$JQN\mathbf{u} = \begin{cases} \overline{\mathbf{r}_1\alpha_1} - \frac{\overline{\mathbf{r}_1\alpha_1} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_1K_1}}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_1}\exp(u_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) \\ \overline{\mathbf{r}_2\alpha_2} - \frac{\overline{\mathbf{r}_2\alpha_2} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_2K_2}}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_2}\exp(u_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}) \end{cases}.$$

定义同伦映射

$$\Psi(u_1, u_2, \eta) = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{r}_1\alpha_1} - \frac{\overline{\mathbf{r}_1\alpha_1} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_1K_1}}{1 + \exp(u_2)} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_1}\exp(u_1) \\ \overline{\mathbf{r}_2\alpha_2} - \frac{\overline{\mathbf{r}_2\alpha_2} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_2K_2}}{1 + \exp(u_1)} - \overline{\mathbf{r}_2}\exp(u_2) \end{pmatrix} + \eta \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{1k}) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + b_{2k}) \end{pmatrix},$$

上式中: $(u_1, u_2)^T \in \bar{\Omega} \cap \text{Ker } L$, $\eta \in [0, 1]$. 当 $(u_1, u_2)^T \in \partial \Omega \cap \mathbf{R}^2$, $\eta \in [0, 1]$ 时, $\Psi(u_1, u_2, \eta) \neq 0$. 若不然, 即当 $(u_1, u_2)^T \in \partial \Omega \cap \mathbf{R}^2$ 时, 有 $\Psi(u_1, u_2, \eta) = 0$. 类似式(21)的证明, 可得 $\|u_i\| < K$, $i = 1, 2$. 这与 $(u_1, u_2)^T \in \partial \Omega \cap \mathbf{R}^2$ 矛盾. 因此, 当 $(u_1, u_2)^T \in \partial \Omega \cap \mathbf{R}^2$, $\eta \in [0, 1]$ 时, $\Psi(u_1, u_2, \eta) \neq 0$. 由正常数 K 的取法可知, $\Psi(u_1, u_2, 0)$ 满足引理 2 的条件. 由重合度的同伦不变性及引理 2, 可得

$$\deg(JQN\mathbf{u}, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0) = \deg(\Psi(u_1, u_2, 1), \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0) = \deg(\Psi(u_1, u_2, 0), \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0) \neq 0.$$

这样, 引理 1 中的条件(3)也满足. 因此, 系统(3)至少有一个 ω -周期解, 而系统(2)至少存在一个正的 ω -周期解.

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Existence of Positive Periodic Solutions for a Class of Mutualism Systems with Impulses and Delays

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Abstract: In this paper, by means of some analysis techniques and the continuation theorem of coincidence degree theory, we study a class of mutualism systems with impulses and delays. The existence of positive periodic solutions for the systems is proved. The result expresses that, under some sufficient conditions, there exists at least a positive periodic solution for the system.

Keywords: time delay; impulse; positive periodic solutions; coincidence degree theory

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