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一类具多时滞和脉冲 Lotka-Volterra 竞争系统的正周期解

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摘要: 研究一类具有脉冲和多时滞的非自治周期 Lotka-Volterra 竞争系统. 利用一些分析技巧和重合度理论, 得出脉冲对该系统的正周期解存在是有影响的. 将所得到的结果应用到 Fan Meng 等和 Li Mei-li 等研究的具时滞的两种群竞争系统的正周期解存在性问题中, 得出不同的新结果.

关键词: Lotka-Volterra; 竞争系统; 时滞; 脉冲; 周期解; 重合度理论

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1 预备知识

文献[1-2]分别研究了具时滞的两种群竞争系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_1(t) &= x_1(t)[r_1(t) - a_{1,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - a_{1,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\ x'_2(t) &= x_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_{2,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - a_{2,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{2,2}(t))]; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_1(t) &= x_1(t) \left[-d_1(t) - x_1(t) - \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{1,j}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{1,j}(s)x_j(t+s)ds \right], & t = t_k, \\ x'_2(t) &= x_2(t) \left[-d_2(t) - x_2(t) - \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{2,j}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{2,j}(s)x_j(t+s)ds \right], & t = t_k, \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) &= x_i(t_k^+) - x_i(t_k^-) = \alpha_{i,k}x_i(t_k), & i = 1, 2; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

的正的 ω -周期解存在性问题, 得到了系统(1),(2)存在正的 ω -周期解的一些结果. 本文研究脉冲和多时滞的非自治周期 Lotka-Volterra 竞争系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y'_1(t) &= y_1(t) \left[r_1(t) - a_1(t)y_1(t) - \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{1,i}(t)y_i(t - \tau_{1,i}(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{1,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{1,i}(s)y_i(t+s)ds \right], & t = t_k, \\ y'_2(t) &= y_2(t) \left[r_2(t) - a_2(t)y_2(t) - \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{2,i}(t)y_i(t - \tau_{2,i}(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{2,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{2,i}(s)y_i(t+s)ds \right], & t = t_k, \\ \Delta y_i(t_k) &= y_i(t_k^+) - y_i(t_k^-) = \alpha_{i,k}y_i(t_k), & i = 1, 2; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

其中: 系统(3)满足以下 3 点假设:

(A1) $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_p < \omega, t_{k+p} = t_k + \omega$ 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = \infty, k = 1, 2, \dots$.

(A2) $\{\alpha_{i,k}\}$ 是一个实序列且 $\alpha_{i,k} > -1, \alpha_{i,k} = \alpha_{i,(k+p)}, i = 1, 2; k = 1, 2, \dots$.

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(A3) $r_i(t)$ 是连续的 ω 周期函数, $a_i(t), b_{i,j}(t), c_{i,j}(t), \tau_{i,j}(t)$ 都是非负连续的 ω 周期函数, 且满足 $\int_0^\omega [a_i(t) + b_{i,i}(t) + c_{i,i}(t)] dt > 0, \int_0^\omega [b_{1,2}(t) + c_{1,2}(t)] dt > 0, \int_0^\omega [b_{2,1}(t) + c_{2,1}(t)] dt > 0, k_{i,j}(s)$ 都是分段连续的且满足正规化假设. 即 $\int_{-\infty}^0 k_{i,j}(s) ds = 1, i = 1, 2; j = 1, 2$. 显然, 系统(3)包含系统(1), (2).

2 基本定义和引理

定义 1 如果 $y_i(t) \in ((-\infty, +\infty), (0, +\infty)), i = 1, 2$, 则满足: (1) $y_i(t) (i = 1, 2)$ 分别在区间 $(0, t_1]$ 和 $(t_k, t_{k+1}] (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 上绝对连续; (2) 对任何 $t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, y_i(t_k^+)$ 和 $y_i(t_k^-)$ 都存在且 $y_i(t_k^-) = y_i(t_k), i = 1, 2$; (3) $y_i(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \setminus \{t_k\}$ 上几乎处处满足系统(3)且 t_k 是其第 1 类间断点, $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

设 X, Z 是赋范向量空间, $L : \text{Dom } L \subset X \rightarrow Z$ 为线性映射, $N : X \rightarrow Z$ 连续映射. 若 $\dim \ker L = \text{codim Im } L < +\infty$ 且 $\text{Im } L$ 为 Z 中闭子集, 则称 L 为指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. 如果 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射且存在连续投影 $P : X \rightarrow X$ 及 $Q : Z \rightarrow Z$, 使得 $\text{Im } P = \ker L, \text{Im } L = \ker Q = \text{Im}(I - Q), X = \ker L \oplus \ker P$ 和 $Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Im } Q$, 则 $L_p \triangleq L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \ker P} : \text{Dom } L \cap \ker P \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 可逆.

设其逆映射为 K_p, Ω 为 X 中的有界开集, 若 $QN : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow Z$ 与 $K_p(I - Q)N : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow X$ 都是紧的, 则称 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的. 由于 $\text{Im } Q$ 与 $\ker L$ 同构, 因而存在同构映射 $J : \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \ker L$.

引理 1^[3-4] 设 X, Z, L, N 如上定义, 且 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. 又设 Ω 为 X 中的有界开集, N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的. 假设: (1) 对于任意的 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx$ 的解满足 $x \notin \partial\Omega$, 而 $\partial\Omega = \bar{\Omega} \setminus \Omega$; (2) 对于任意的 $x \in \partial\Omega \cap \ker L, QNx \neq \theta$; (3) Brouwer 度 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \ker L, \theta\} \neq 0$. 其中: J, Q 定义如上. 则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\text{Dom } L \cap \bar{\Omega}$ 内至少存在一个解.

若 $f(t)$ 是一连续的 ω -周期函数, 就记 $\bar{f} = 1/\omega \int_0^\omega f(t) dt$. 为方便叙述, 引入如下记号:

$$R_i = \bar{r}_i + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{i,k}), \quad h_i = \min \left\{ \ln \frac{R_i}{a_i + b_{i,i} + c_{i,i}}, \frac{R_j}{b_{j,i} + c_{j,i}} \right\},$$

$$H_i = h_1 + R_i \omega + |\bar{r}_i| \omega + \sum_{k=i}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{i,k})|, \quad i, j = 1, 2; \quad i \neq j,$$

$$H_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{R_1 - (\bar{b}_{1,2} + \bar{c}_{1,2}) \exp(H_2)}{a_1 + b_{1,1} + c_{1,1}}, \frac{R_2 - (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2}) \exp(H_2)}{b_{2,1} + c_{2,1}} \right\},$$

$$H_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{R_2 - (\bar{b}_{2,1} + \bar{c}_{2,1}) \exp(H_1)}{a_2 + b_{2,2} + c_{2,2}}, \frac{R_1 - (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_{1,1} + \bar{c}_{1,1}) \exp(H_1)}{b_{1,2} + c_{1,2}} \right\}.$$

令 $X = \{x(t) : x = (x_1, x_2)^T, x_i \in PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), x_i(t + \omega) = x_i(t), i = 1, 2\}, Z = X \times \mathbf{R}^{2 \cdot p}$. 其中: $PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) = \{x : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 在 $t \neq t_k$ 处连续, $x(t_k^+), x(t_k^-)$ 存在, 且 $x(t_k^-) = x(t_k), k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$. 对一切 $x \in X$, 定义其范数为 $\|x\|_X = \max\{\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_1(t)|, \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_2(t)|\}$; 对一切 $z = (x, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_p) \in Z$ (γ_k 均为 2 维列向量), 定义其范数为 $\|z\|_Z = \|x\|_X + \sum_{k=1}^p \|\gamma_k\|$. 其中: $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏范数, 则 X, Z 在所定义的范数下是一个 Banach 空间.

3 周期解存在性

定理 1 在系统(3)中, 若系数函数满足 $R_i > 0, i = 1, 2$ 及 $H_3 > 0, H_4 > 0$, 则系统(3)至少存在一个正的 ω 周期解.

证明 作变换 $y_i(t) = \exp\{x_i(t)\}, i = 1, 2$. 则系统(3)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_j(t) &= r_j(t) - a_j(t) \exp(x_j(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{j,i}(t) \exp(x_i(t - \tau_{j,i}(t))) - \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{j,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{j,i}(s) \exp(x_i(t+s)) ds, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) &= \ln(1 + \alpha_{i,k}), \quad i = 1, 2; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

为方便起见,在以下证明中记

$$A_j(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) = r_j(t) - a_j(t)\exp(x_j(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{j,i}(t)\exp(x_i(t - \tau_{j,i}(t))) - \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{j,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{j,i}(s)\exp(x_i(t+s))ds,$$

$$B_{j,k} = \ln(1 + \alpha_{j,k}), \quad \Delta x(t_k) = (\Delta x_1(t_k), \Delta x_2(t_k))^T, \quad j = 1, 2; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

显然,如果系统(4)有一个 ω -周期解 $(x_1^*(t), x_2^*(t))^T$,那么可知 $(y_1^*(t), y_2^*(t))^T = (\exp(x_1^*(t)), \exp(x_2^*(t)))^T$ 就是系统(3)的正的 ω -周期解. 因此,只须证明系统(4)存在一个 ω -周期解.

现定义线性算子 $L : \text{Dom } L \subset X \rightarrow Z$ 为

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow (x', \Delta x(t_1), \dots, \Delta x(t_p)), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \text{Dom } L \subset X. \tag{5}$$

又定义算子 $N : X \rightarrow Z$ 为

$$N\mathbf{x} = (A_j(t, \mathbf{x}(t)), B_{j,1}, \dots, B_{j,p})_{2 \times (1+p)}, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X. \tag{6}$$

定义投影算子 $P : X \rightarrow X$ 及 $Q : Z \rightarrow Z$ 为

$$P\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(t)dt, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X;$$

$$Q\mathbf{z} = Q(x, d_1, \dots, d_p) = \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(t)dt + \sum_{k=1}^p d_k \right), 0, \dots, 0 \right), \quad \forall \mathbf{z} = (x, d_1, \dots, d_p) \in Z.$$

易见, $\dim \ker L = 2 = \text{co dim Im } L$ 且 $\text{Im } L$ 在 Z 中是闭的,故 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. P, Q 是连续投影且使得 $\text{Im } P = \ker L, \text{Im } L = \ker Q = \text{Im}(I - Q), X = \ker L \oplus \text{Im } P, Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Im } Q$. 记 $L_p \triangleq L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \ker P}$, 则有 $L_p : \text{Dom } L \cap \ker P \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 广义逆映射 $K_p : \text{Im } L \rightarrow \text{Dom } L \cap \ker P$ 存在, 且有

$$K_p(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \int_0^t \mathbf{x}(s)ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} d_k - \frac{1}{\omega} \left[\int_0^t \int_0^t \mathbf{x}(s)dsdt + \sum_{k=1}^p d_k(\omega - t_k) \right]. \tag{7}$$

由上面算子的定义可证明 QN 和 $K_p(I - Q)N$ 是连续的, 又利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理,可证明对 X 中的任意有界开子集 $\Omega \subset \text{Im } L$ 及 $K_p(I - Q)N(\bar{\Omega})$ 分别是 Z 及 X 中的紧子集. 因此,对于 X 中的任意有界开子集 Ω , 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的. 对应于算子方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\begin{cases} x'_j(t) = \lambda \left[r_j(t) - a_j(t)\exp(x_j(t)) - \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{j,i}(t)\exp(x_i(t - \tau_{j,i}(t))) - \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{j,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{j,i}(s)\exp(x_i(t+s))ds \right], & i, j = 1, 2; t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) = \lambda \ln(1 + \alpha_{i,k}), & i = 1, 2; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots. \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

设 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in X$ 是系统(8)对应于某一 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ 的解, 将式(8)两端从 0 到 ω 积分可得

$$R_1\omega = \int_0^\omega \left[a_1(t)\exp(x_1(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{1,i}(t)\exp(x_i(t - \tau_{1,i}(t))) + \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{1,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{1,i}(s)\exp(x_i(t+s))ds \right] dt, \tag{9}$$

$$R_2\omega = \int_0^\omega \left[a_2(t)\exp(x_2(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^2 b_{2,i}(t)\exp(x_i(t - \tau_{2,i}(t))) + \sum_{i=1}^2 c_{2,i}(t) \int_{-\infty}^0 k_{2,i}(s)\exp(x_i(t+s))ds \right] dt. \tag{10}$$

由式(8)~(10)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt &\leq \omega(R_1 + \overline{|r_1|}), \\ \int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt &\leq \omega(R_2 + \overline{|r_2|}). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

因为 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in X$, 故 $\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t)$ 存在并且一定存在 $\eta_i, \xi_i \in [0, \omega]$, 使得

$$x_i(\eta_i^+) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad x_i(\eta_i^-) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \tag{12}$$

$$x_i(\xi_i^+) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad x_i(\xi_i^-) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2. \tag{13}$$

为了方便讨论,不妨设(12),(13)中的第 1 式成立(至于其他情况,同理可得以下相同的估计). 由式(9),(10)和式(13)可得

$$\int_0^\omega [a_1(t)\exp(x_1(\xi_1^+)) + b_{1,1}(t)\exp(x_1(\xi_1^+)) + c_{1,1}(t)\exp(x_1(\xi_1^+))]dt \leq R_1\omega, \tag{14}$$

$$\int_0^\omega [a_2(t)\exp(x_2(\xi_2^+)) + b_{2,2}(t)\exp(x_2(\xi_2^+)) + c_{2,2}(t)\exp(x_2(\xi_2^+))]dt \leq R_2\omega, \tag{15}$$

$$\int_0^\omega [b_{1,2}(t)\exp(x_2(\xi_2^+)) + c_{1,2}(t)\exp(x_2(\xi_2^+))]dt \leq R_1\omega, \tag{16}$$

$$\int_0^\omega [b_{2,1}(t)\exp(x_1(\xi_1^+)) + c_{2,1}(t)\exp(x_1(\xi_1^+))]dt \leq R_2\omega. \tag{17}$$

于是有

$$x_1(\xi_1^+) \leq \min \left\{ \ln \frac{R_1}{\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_{1,1} + \bar{c}_{1,1}}, \ln \frac{R_2}{\bar{b}_{2,1} + \bar{c}_{2,1}} \right\} = h_1;$$

$$x_2(\xi_2^+) \leq \min \left\{ \ln \frac{R_2}{\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2}}, \ln \frac{R_1}{\bar{b}_{1,2} + \bar{c}_{1,2}} \right\} = h_2.$$

因此,由前面关于 H_1, H_2 的记法知,当 $t \in [0, \omega]$ 时有

$$x_1(t) \leq x_1(\xi_1^+) + \int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| \leq H_1; \tag{18}$$

$$x_2(t) \leq x_2(\xi_2^+) + \int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| \leq H_2. \tag{19}$$

将式(12)代入到式(9),(10)中整理,再将式(18),(19)代入可得

$$\exp(x_1(\eta_1^+)) \geq \max \left\{ \frac{R_1 - (\bar{b}_{1,2} + \bar{c}_{1,2})\exp(H_2)}{\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_{1,1} + \bar{c}_{1,1}}, \frac{R_2 - (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2})\exp(H_2)}{\bar{b}_{2,1} + \bar{c}_{2,1}} \right\} = H_3;$$

$$\exp(x_2(\eta_2^+)) \geq \max \left\{ \frac{R_2 - (\bar{b}_{2,1} + \bar{c}_{2,1})\exp(H_1)}{\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2}}, \frac{R_1 - (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_{1,1} + \bar{c}_{1,1})\exp(H_1)}{\bar{b}_{1,2} + \bar{c}_{1,2}} \right\} = H_4.$$

因此,当 $t \in [0, \omega]$ 时有

$$x_1(t) \geq x_1(\eta_1^+) - \int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1,k})| \geq H_5; \tag{20}$$

$$x_2(t) \geq x_2(\eta_2^+) - \int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2,k})| \geq H_6. \tag{21}$$

令 $H = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^p |H_k|$, 由式(18)~(21)的讨论,可知 $\|x\| = H$. 显然,正常数 H 与 $\lambda (\lambda \in (0,$

1)) 是无关的. 由已知条件不难得出

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2}) \cdot \exp u_1 + (\bar{b}_{1,2} + \bar{c}_{1,2}) \cdot \exp u_2 = R_1, \\ (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,2} + \bar{c}_{2,2}) \cdot \exp u_2 + (\bar{b}_{2,1} + \bar{c}_{2,1}) \cdot \exp u_1 = R_2 \end{cases}$$

有唯一解 $(u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{2+}$, 记 $M = H + C$. 其中 C 充分大,使得 $\|u_1^*, u_2^*\| < C$. 令 $\Omega \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X : \|x\| < M\}$, 则 Ω 满足引理 1 中的条件(1).

又当 $x \in \ker L \cap \Omega$ 时, x 是 R^2 中的常值向量且 $\|x\| = M$. 此时,有 $QNx \neq 0$. 即引理 1 中的条件(2)也被满足.

下面证明引理 1 中的条件(3)也成立. 取 $J : \text{Im}Q \rightarrow X : (f, 0, \dots, 0) \rightarrow f$, 则当 $x \in \ker L \cap \partial\Omega$ 时有

$$QNx = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_1 \exp(x_1) - \bar{b}_{1,1} \exp(x_1) - \bar{c}_{1,1} \exp(x_1) - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(x_2) - \bar{c}_{1,2} \exp(x_2) \\ \bar{r}_2 - \bar{a}_2 \exp(x_2) - \bar{b}_{2,2} \exp(x_2) - \bar{c}_{2,2} \exp(x_2) - \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(x_1) - \bar{c}_{2,1} \exp(x_1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

经计算,并由定理条件可得 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \ker L, \theta\} \neq 0$,从而引理 1 中的条件(3)也满足. 因此,系统(4)至少有一个 ω -周期解,即系统(3)至少存在一个正的 ω -周期解.

4 应用

考虑文献[1-2]中研究的系统(1),(2)的正周期解存在性问题. 由定理 1 可得

定理 2 若系统(1)中的系数函数满足:

$$(1) \max \left\{ \bar{r}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{b}_{2,2}}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,2}} \right\} + (\bar{r}_2 + |r_2|)\omega \right), \bar{r}_2 - \bar{b}_{2,2} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{b}_{2,2}}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,2}} \right\} + (\bar{r}_2 + |r_2|)\omega \right) \right\} > 0;$$

$$(2) \max \left\{ \bar{r}_2 - \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,1}}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{b}_{2,1}} \right\} + (\bar{r}_1 + |r_1|)\omega \right), \bar{r}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,1} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,1}}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{b}_{2,1}} \right\} + (\bar{r}_1 + |r_1|)\omega \right) \right\} > 0,$$

则系统(1)至少存在一个正的 ω 周期解.

定理 3 若系统(2)中的系数函数满足:

$$(3) \max \left\{ \Gamma_1 - \bar{a}_{1,2} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\Gamma_2}{1 + \bar{a}_{2,2}}, \ln \frac{\Gamma_1}{\bar{a}_{1,2}} \right\} + (\Gamma_2 + |\bar{d}_2|)\omega \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2,k})|, \right. \\ \left. \Gamma_2 - (1 + \bar{a}_{2,2}) \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\Gamma_2}{1 + \bar{a}_{2,2}}, \ln \frac{\Gamma_1}{\bar{a}_{1,2}} \right\} + (\Gamma_2 + |\bar{d}_2|)\omega \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2,k})| \right\} > 0;$$

$$(4) \max \left\{ \Gamma_2 - \bar{a}_{2,1} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\Gamma_1}{1 + \bar{a}_{1,1}}, \ln \frac{\Gamma_2}{\bar{a}_{2,1}} \right\} + (\Gamma_1 + |\bar{d}_1|)\omega \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1,k})|, \right. \\ \left. \Gamma_1 \bar{a}_{1,1} \exp \left(\min \left\{ \ln \frac{\Gamma_1}{1 + \bar{a}_{1,1}}, \ln \frac{\Gamma_2}{\bar{a}_{2,1}} \right\} + (\Gamma_1 + |\bar{d}_1|)\omega \right) + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1,k})| \right\} > 0.$$

其中: $\Gamma_i = \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{i,k}) - \bar{d}_i$, 则系统(2)至少存在一个正的 ω 周期解.

注 1 易见, 定理 2, 3 结果的成立条件分别比文献[1-2]中主要结果的成立条件弱得多. 即结论推广并改进了文献[1-3]中的主要结果.

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Positive Periodic Solutions of a Lotka-Volterra Competition System with Impulses and Several Delays

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Abstract: A non autonomous periodic Lotka-Volterra competition system with impulses and several delays is investigated. By means of coincidence degree theory and some analysis techniques, we obtain that the impulses will influence on the existence of positive periodic solutions of the system. Moreover, we deduce some new criteria for the existence of positive periodic solutions of the two-species competition system with delays studied by Fan Meng, et al and Li Mei-li, et al respectively, our results improve and give some supplement for those obtained by research of Fan Meng, et al and Li Mei-li, et al.

Keywords: delay; impulse; positive periodic solution; coincidence degree theory

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