

文章编号: 1000-5013(2012)02-0218-07

脉冲时滞 Lotka-Volterra 食物链系统的正周期解

陈应生, 汪东树

(华侨大学 数学科学学院, 福建 泉州 362021)

**摘要:** 利用一些分析技巧和重合度理论, 得到一类具有脉冲和时滞 Lotka-Volterra 食物链系统存在正周期解的新结果. 所得的结论表明: 脉冲是对该食物链系统正周期解存在性是有影响的. 特别地, 在每个种群的内禀增长率(出生率  $a_1$  和死亡率  $a_2, a_3$ )、种群间相互作用率(捕食率  $b_{1,2}, b_{2,3}$  和消化率  $b_{2,1}, b_{3,2}$ ), 以及非线性种内干扰反应系数  $\alpha_{i,j}$  都确定的情况下, 可以通过适当控制每个种群的(投放率或收回率)  $h_{i,k}$ , 使每个种群达到平衡(即存在正周期解).

**关键词:** 时滞; 脉冲; Lotka-Volterra 食物链系统; 周期解; 重合度理论

**中图分类号:** O 175.6      **文献标志码:** A

对于生物种群系统的持续生存和正周期解的存在性, 许多学者已经进行了深入研究, 并取得了许多结果<sup>[1-5]</sup>. 文献[1,3]分别研究了具时滞的 3 种群食物链系统, 得到系统存在  $\omega$  正周期解的一些结果. 对于种群生态学而言, 脉冲效应是经常存在的, 因此研究脉冲种群系统更具有实际意义. 本文利用重合度理论, 研究脉冲和时滞的非自治周期 Lotka-Volterra 食物链系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1'(t) &= y_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)y_1^{q_{1,1}}(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)y_2^{q_{1,2}}(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\ y_2'(t) &= y_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)y_1^{q_{2,1}}(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)y_3^{q_{2,3}}(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \\ y_3'(t) &= y_3(t)[-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)y_2^{q_{3,2}}(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))], \\ \Delta y_i(t_k) &= y_i(t_k^+) - y_i(t_k^-) = h_{i,k}y_i(t_k), \quad i = 1, 2; \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

的正周期解的存在性问题. 系统(1)满足以下 3 个假设: 1)  $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_p < \omega, t_{k+p} = t_k + \omega$  且  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = \infty, k = 1, 2, \dots$ ; 2)  $\{h_{i,k}\}$  是一个实序列  $h_{i,k}$ , 可看成是种群  $x_i$  在  $t_k$  时刻的出生率或收获比率, 且  $h_{i,k} > -1, h_{i,k} = h_{i,(k+p)}, i = 1, 2, 3, k = 1, 2, \dots$ ; 3)  $a_i(t), b_{i,j}(t), \tau_{i,j}(t)$  是非负连续的  $\omega$  周期函数, 且满足  $\int_0^\omega b_{i,j}(t) dt > 0; \alpha_{i,j}$  是正常数,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ .

1 预备知识

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  $\dim \ker L = \text{co dim Im } L < +\infty$ , 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  $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L, \text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \text{Im}(I - Q), X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P$  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.

设逆映射为  $K_p, \Omega$  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  $\text{Ker } L$  同构, 因而存在同构映射  $J : \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$ .

**引理 1**<sup>[6]</sup> 设  $X, Z, L, N$  如上定义, 而且  $L$  是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射. 又设  $\Omega$  为  $X$  中的有界开集,  $N$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  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  $x \notin \partial\Omega(\partial\Omega = \bar{\Omega}/\Omega)$ ;

2) 对任意的  $x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, QNx \neq 0$ ;

3) Brouwer 度  $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0$ ,  $J, Q$  如上定义, 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  $\omega$ -周期函数, 记  $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t) dt$ . 为了方便叙述, 引入下面记号

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \bar{a}_1 + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{1,k}), & R_2 &= \bar{a}_2 - \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}), \\ R_3 &= \bar{a}_3 - \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{3,k}), & m_1 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln \frac{R_1}{b_{1,1}}, \\ m_2 &= \min\left\{\frac{1}{\alpha_{1,2}} \ln \frac{R_1}{b_{1,2}}, \frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{b_{3,2}}\right\}, & m_3 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{2,3}} \ln \frac{\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2}{b_{2,3}}, \\ H_1 &= m_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega (R_1 + \bar{a}_1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{1,k})|, \\ H_2 &= m_2 + \omega \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| + \ln(1 + h_{2,k})], \\ H_3 &= m_3 + \omega \bar{a}_3 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{3,k})| + \ln(1 + h_{3,k})], \\ H_4 &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln \frac{R_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} H_2)}{b_{1,1}} - \frac{1}{2} \omega (R_1 + \bar{a}_1) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{1,k})|. \end{aligned}$$

为运用重合度理论证明主要的结论, 需要引入一些函数空间. 记

$$PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) = \{\psi: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, \text{ 对于 } t \in \mathbf{R}, t \neq t_k, \psi(t) \text{ 是连续的,}$$

且当  $t \in \mathbf{R}, t \neq t_k$  时是左连续的,  $\psi(t_k^+)$  存在,  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$ ,

$$PC^1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) = \{\psi: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, \psi'(t) \in PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})\},$$

$$PC([0, \omega], \mathbf{R}) = \{\psi(t) \in PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) : \psi(t + \omega) = \psi(t), t \in \mathbf{R}\}.$$

取  $X = \{x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T \mid x_i \in PC([0, \omega], \mathbf{R}), x_i(t + \omega) = x_i(t), \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, 3\}$  和  $Z = X \times \mathbf{R}^{3,p}$ , 这里  $\mathbf{R}^{3,p} = \underbrace{\mathbf{R}^3 \times \mathbf{R}^3 \times \dots \times \mathbf{R}^3}_p$ . 另取范数

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\| &= \max\left\{\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_1(t)|, \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_2(t)|, \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_3(t)|\right\}, & x &\in X; \\ \|z\| &= \|x\| + \sum_{k=1}^p \|r_k\|, & x &= (x, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p) \in Z. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $r_k = (r_{1,k}, r_{2,k}, r_{3,k})^T \in \mathbf{R}^3$ ,  $\|r_k\| = \max\{|r_{1,k}|, |r_{2,k}|, |r_{3,k}|\}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, p$ , 则  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  和  $(Z, \|\cdot\|)$  都是 Banach 空间.

**定义 1** 如果  $y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t) \in PC^1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})$ , 使得  $(y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t))^T$  满足系统(1), 则称  $(y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t))^T$  是系统(1)的解.

**引理 2**<sup>[7]</sup> 若函数  $f(t) \in PC^1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})$ , 那么

$$\left| \sup_{s \in [0, \omega]} f(s) - \inf_{s \in [0, \omega]} f(s) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^\omega |f'(s)| ds + \sum_{k=1}^p |\Delta f(t_k)| \right].$$

## 2 正周期解存在性

**定理 1** 在系统(1)中, 若系数函数满足  $R_1 > \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} H_2)$ ,  $\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_4) > R_2$ , 以及  $R_3 > 0$ , 则系统(1)至少存在一个  $\omega$  正周期解.

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_1(t) &= a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t) \exp(\alpha_{1,1} x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) - b_{1,2}(t) \exp(\alpha_{1,2} x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))), \\ x'_2(t) &= -a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) - \\ &\quad b_{2,3}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))), & t \neq t_k, \\ x'_3(t) &= -a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t) \exp(\alpha_{3,2} x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))), \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) &= \ln(1 + h_{i,k}), & i = 1, 2, 3, \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{记} \quad & A_1(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) = a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) - b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))), \\
 & A_2(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) = -a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,1}x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) - b_{2,3}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,3}x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))), \\
 & A_3(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) = -a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))), \\
 & B_{i,k} = \ln(1 + h_{i,k}),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}(t_k) = (\Delta x_1(t_k), \Delta x_2(t_k), \Delta x_3(t_k))^T, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

显然, 如果系统(1)有一个  $\omega$ -周期解  $(x_1^*(t), x_2^*(t), x_3^*(t))^T$ , 那么就有  $(y_1^*(t), y_2^*(t), y_3^*(t))^T = (\exp(x_1^*(t)), \exp(x_2^*(t)), \exp(x_3^*(t)))^T$  就是系统(1)的正的  $\omega$ -周期解. 因此, 只须证明系统(1)存在一个  $\omega$ -周期解.

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

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow (\mathbf{x}', \Delta \mathbf{x}(t_1), \dots, \Delta \mathbf{x}(t_p)), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \text{Dom } L \subset X; \quad (3)$$

又定义算子  $N: X \rightarrow Z$  为

$$\left[ \begin{pmatrix} A_1(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) \\ A_2(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) \\ A_3(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B_{1,1} \\ B_{2,1} \\ B_{3,1} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} B_{1,p} \\ B_{2,p} \\ B_{3,p} \end{pmatrix} \right], \quad \forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in X. \quad (4)$$

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

$$P\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(t) dt, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in X.$$

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

易见  $\text{Ker } L = \{\mathbf{z} \in X : \mathbf{x} = h(\text{常值向量}) \in \mathbf{R}\}$ ,  $\text{Im } L = \{\mathbf{z} : \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{x}, d_1, \dots, d_p) \in Z : \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p d_k = 0\}$  为  $Z$  中的闭子集, 且  $\dim \text{Ker } L = 3 = \text{co dim Im } L$ , 故  $L$  是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射.

$P, Q$  是连续投影且使得  $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L, \text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \text{Im}(I - Q), X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P, Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Im } Q$ . 记  $L_p \triangleq L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}$ , 则  $L_p: \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P \rightarrow \text{Im } L$  是到上的——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

$$K_P(\mathbf{z}(t)) = \int_0^t x(s) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} d_k - \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \int_0^\omega \int_0^t x(s) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p d_k(\omega - t_k) \right]. \quad (5)$$

由于有

$$QN\mathbf{x} = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \int_0^\omega A_1(s, x(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1,k} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \int_0^\omega A_2(s, x(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2,k} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \int_0^\omega A_3(s, x(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{3,k} \right) \end{pmatrix}, 0, \dots, 0 \right], \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in X. \quad (6)$$

所以有

$$K_P(I - Q)N\mathbf{x} = \int_0^t N\mathbf{y}(s) ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t N\mathbf{y}(s) ds - \left( \frac{t}{\omega} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_0^\omega N\mathbf{y}(s) ds.$$

由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, 不难证明对  $X$  中任意有界开集  $\bar{\Omega}$ ,  $QN(\bar{\Omega})K_P(I - Q)N(\bar{\Omega})$  都是紧的, 并且  $QN(\bar{\Omega})$  是有界的, 从而  $N$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上是  $L$ -紧的.

对应于算子方程  $L\mathbf{x} = \lambda N\mathbf{x}, \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x'_1(t) &= \lambda [a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) - b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t)))], \\
 x'_2(t) &= \lambda [-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,1}x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) - \\
 &\quad b_{2,3}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,3}x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t)))], \quad t \neq t_k, \\
 x'_3(t) &= \lambda [-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t)))], \\
 \Delta x_i(t_k) &= \lambda \ln(1 + h_{i,k}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3; \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots.
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

设  $\mathbf{x}=(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T \in X$  是系统(7)对应于某一  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$  的解, 将式(7)的两端从 0 到  $\omega$  进行积分, 可得

$$\int_0^\omega [a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) - b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t)))]dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{1,k}) = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,1}x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) - b_{2,3}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,3}x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t)))]dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\int_0^\omega [-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t)))]dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{3,k}) = 0. \quad (10)$$

由式(7)~(10)可得

$$\int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt = \lambda \int_0^\omega [a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) - b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t)))] dt \leq \int_0^\omega [b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t))) + b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t)))] dt + \int_0^\omega a_1(t) dt = \omega(R_1 + \bar{a}_1), \quad (11)$$

$$\int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt \leq 2 \int_0^\omega b_{2,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{2,1}x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}), \quad (12)$$

$$\int_0^\omega |x'_3(t)| dt = \lambda \int_0^\omega [-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t)))] dt \leq \omega(R_3 + \bar{a}_3). \quad (13)$$

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

$$x_i(\eta_i^+) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad \text{或 } x_i(\eta_i^-) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (14)$$

$$x_i(\xi_i^+) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad \text{或 } x_i(\xi_i^-) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (15)$$

为了方便讨论, 不妨设(14), (15)中的第 1 式成立, 至于其他情况, 则同理可得以下相同的估计.

首先估计  $x_i(t)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ) 的上界. 由式(9), (15)可得

$$\int_0^\omega [b_{1,1}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,1}x_1(\xi_1^+)) + b_{1,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{1,2}x_2(\xi_2^+))]dt \leq \bar{a}_1\omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{1,k}) = \omega R_1, \quad (16)$$

于是有

$$x_1(\xi_1^+) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln \frac{R_1}{b_{1,1}} = m_1, \quad x_2(\xi_2^+) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,2}} \ln \frac{R_1}{b_{1,2}}. \quad (17)$$

因此, 由引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$x_1(t) \leq x_1(\xi_1^+) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{1,k})| \leq H_1. \quad (18)$$

由式(10)和式(15)可得

$$\int_0^\omega [-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(\xi_2^+))]dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{3,k}) \leq 0. \quad (19)$$

于是有

$$x_2(\xi_2^+) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{b_{3,2}}. \quad (20)$$

从而由式(13)与式(20)可知

$$x_2(\xi_2^+) \leq \min\left\{\frac{1}{\alpha_{1,2}} \ln \frac{R_1}{b_{1,2}}, \frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{b_{3,2}}\right\} = m_2. \quad (21)$$

由式(12), (18), (21)及引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$x_2(t) \leq x_2(\xi_2^+) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| \leq$$

$$m_2 + \int_0^\omega b_{21}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) dt + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| + \ln(1 + h_{2,k})] \leq H_2. \tag{22}$$

由式(9)和式(15)可得

$$\int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{21}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t))) - b_{2,3}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(\xi_3^+))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) \geq 0,$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \bar{b}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(\xi_3^+)) &\leq \int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) \leq \\ &- \omega \bar{a}_2 + \omega \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) = \omega (\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2) > 0. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

这里  $\omega \bar{b}_{2,1} (\exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2) > 0$  是由条件  $\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) > R_2$  保证的, 故有

$$x_3(\xi_3^+) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{2,3}} \ln \frac{\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2}{\bar{b}_{2,3}} = m_3. \tag{24}$$

由式(13), (24)及引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$x_3(t) \leq x_3(\xi_3^+) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x_3'(t)| dt + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{3,k})| \leq H_3. \tag{25}$$

下面估计  $x_i(t) (i=1, 2, 3)$  的下界. 由式(9), (14)和(22)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \bar{b}_{1,1} \exp(\alpha_{1,1} x_1(\eta_1^+)) &\geq \int_0^\omega [a_1(t) - b_{1,2}(t) \exp(\alpha_{1,2} x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t)))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{1,k}) \geq \\ &\omega \bar{a}_1 - \omega \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} H_2) + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{1,k}) = \omega (R_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} H_2)) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$x_1(\eta_1^+) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln \frac{R_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} H_2)}{\bar{b}_{1,1}}. \tag{26}$$

由式(11), (26)及引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$x_1(t) \geq x_1(\eta_1^+) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x_1'(t)| dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{1,k})| \geq H_4. \tag{27}$$

又由式(10)和(14)可知

$$\omega \bar{b}_{32} \exp(\alpha_{3,2} x_2(\eta_2^+)) \geq \omega \bar{a}_3 - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{3,k}) = \omega R_3 > 0.$$

从而有

$$x_2(\eta_2^+) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{\bar{b}_{3,2}}. \tag{28}$$

于是, 由式(12), (28)及引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &\geq x_2(\eta_2^+) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x_2'(t)| dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| \geq \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{\bar{b}_{3,2}} - \omega \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| + \ln(1 + h_{2,k})] \triangleq H_5. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

由式(9), (14)和式(28)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \bar{b}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(\eta_3^+)) &\geq \int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{21}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) \geq \\ &\omega \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_4) - \omega \bar{a}_2 + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) = \omega (\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_4) - R_2) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$x_3(\eta_3^+) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_{2,3}} \ln \frac{\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_4) - R_2}{\bar{b}_{2,3}}. \tag{30}$$

由式(13), (30)及引理 2 可知, 当  $t \in [0, \omega]$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_3(t) &\geq x_3(\eta_3^+) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x_3'(t)| \, dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+h_{3,k})| \geq \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha_{2,3}} \ln \frac{\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_4) - R_2}{\bar{b}_{2,3}} - \frac{1}{2} \omega(R_1 + \bar{a}_3) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1+h_{3,k})| \triangleq H_6. \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

令  $H = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^6 |H_k|$ , 由式(18), (22), (25), (27), (29), (31)的讨论可知  $\|x\| \leq H$ .

显然, 正常数  $H$  与  $\lambda (\lambda \in (0, 1))$  是无关的. 由已知条件易知, 代数方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{b}_{1,1} \omega u_{1,1}^a + \bar{b}_{1,2} \omega u_{1,2}^a &= \bar{a}_1 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+h_{1,k}), \\ \bar{b}_{2,1} \omega u_{2,1}^a + \bar{b}_{2,3} \omega u_{2,3}^a &= -\bar{a}_2 \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+h_{2,k}), \\ \bar{b}_{3,2} \omega u_{3,2}^a &= \bar{a}_3 \omega - \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1+h_{3,k}) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

有唯一正解  $(u_1^*, u_2^*, u_3^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{3+}$ , 记  $M = H + C$ . 其中,  $C$  充分大使得  $\|\ln u_1^*, \ln u_2^*, \ln u_3^*\| < C$ .

令  $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in X : \|x\| < M\}$ , 则  $\Omega$  满足引理 1 中的条件 1). 当  $x \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial\Omega$  时,  $x$  是  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中的常值向量且  $\|x\| = M$ , 于是有

$$QNx = \left[ \begin{aligned} &\left[ \bar{a}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,1} \exp(\alpha_{1,1} x_1) - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1,k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1) - \bar{b}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2,k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \bar{a}_3 + \bar{b}_{3,2} \exp(\alpha_{3,2} x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{3,k} \right] \end{aligned} \right], 0, \dots, 0 \neq 0,$$

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  $x \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial\Omega$  时, 有

$$JQNx = \left[ \begin{aligned} &\bar{a}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,1} \exp(\alpha_{1,1} x_1) - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1,k} \\ &- \bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1) - \bar{b}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2,k} \\ &- \bar{a}_3 + \bar{b}_{3,2} \exp(\alpha_{3,2} x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{3,k} \end{aligned} \right],$$

经计算并由定理条件可得

$$\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0,$$

从而引理 1 中的条件 3) 也满足. 因此, 系统(1)至少有一个  $\omega$ -周期解, 从而系统(1)至少存在一个正的  $\omega$ -周期解.

### 3 应用

下面分别考虑文献[1, 3]中研究的具时滞的 3 种群食物链系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1'(t) &= x_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\ x_2'(t) &= x_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \\ x_3'(t) &= x_3(t)[-a_1(t) + b_{3,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))], \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{32}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1'(t) &= x_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)x_1^{a_{1,1}}(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)x_2^{a_{1,2}}(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\ x_2'(t) &= x_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)x_1^{a_{2,1}}(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)x_3^{a_{2,3}}(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \\ x_3'(t) &= x_3(t)[-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)x_2^{a_{3,2}}(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))]. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{33}$$

由定理 1 可得如下定理.

**定理 2** 如果系统(32)中的系数函数满足  $\bar{a}_1 > \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} M_1)$ ,  $\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} M_2) > \bar{a}_2$  以及  $\bar{a}_3 > 0$ .

其中:  $M_1 = \min\{\ln \frac{\bar{a}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,2}}, \ln \frac{\bar{a}_3}{\bar{b}_{3,2}}\} + \omega \bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\ln \frac{\bar{a}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,1}} + \omega \bar{a}_1)$ ,  $M_2 = \ln \frac{\bar{a}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(M_1)}{\bar{b}_{1,1}} - \omega \bar{a}_1$ , 则系统(1)至少存在一个  $\omega$  正周期解.

**注 1** 定理 2 的结果与文献[1]中的主要结果是不相同的, 不被文献[1]中的主要结果所包括.

**定理 3** 如果系统(33)中的系数函数满足  $\bar{a}_1 > \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} \Delta_1)$ ,  $\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} \Delta_2) > \bar{a}_2$  以及  $\bar{a}_3 > 0$ . 其中:  $\Delta_1 =$

$\min\{\frac{1}{\alpha_{1,2}} \ln \frac{\bar{a}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,2}}, \frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{\bar{a}_3}{\bar{b}_{3,2}}\} + \omega(\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln \frac{\bar{a}_1}{\bar{b}_{1,1}} + \omega \bar{a}_1))$ ,  $\Delta_2 = \frac{1}{\alpha_{1,1}} \ln(\frac{\bar{a}_1 - \bar{b}_{1,2} \exp(\alpha_{1,2} \Delta_1)}{\bar{b}_{1,1}} - \omega \bar{a}_1)$ , 则系统(33)至少存在一个  $\omega$  正周期解.

**注 2** 定理 3 的条件要比文献[3]中的结果成立的条件弱得多, 即结论推广并改进了文献[3]中的主要结果.

## 4 结束语

显然, 系统(1)包含了系统(32), (33). 利用重合度理论研究系统(1)的正周期解存在性问题, 得出了脉冲对系统(1)的正周期解存在是有影响的新结果. 当应用得到的结果研究系统(32), (33)的正周期解存在性问题时, 推广并改进了文献[1, 3]中的相关结果. 这一研究无论是在理论上, 还是在物种保护的应用上, 都具有广泛的前景和重大意义.

## 参考文献:

- [1] 张树文, 陈兰荪. 具有偏差变元的三种群食物链系统的全局正周期解的存在性[J]. 数学杂志, 2003, 23(1): 125-28.
- [2] 汪东树, 王全义. 一类具时滞和比率的扩散系统正周期解[J]. 华侨大学学报: 自然科学版, 2006, 27(4): 358-361.
- [3] SHEN Chun-xia. Positive periodic solution of a kind of nonlinear food-chain system[J]. Appl Math Comp, 2007, 194(1): 234-242.
- [4] SAITO Y. Permanence and global stability for general Lotka-Volterra predator prey systems with distributed delays[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2001, 47(9): 6157-6168.
- [5] KORMAN P. Some new results on the periodic competition model[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1992, 171(1): 131-138.
- [6] GAINES R E, MAWHIN J L. Coincidence degree and nonlinear differential equations[M]. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1977: 40-60.
- [7] WANG Qi, DAI Bin-xiang, CHEN Yu-ming. Multiple periodic solutions of an impulsive predator-prey model with Holling-type IV functional response[J]. Math Comput Modelling, 2009, 49(9/10): 1829-1836.

## Positive Periodic Solutions of a Lotka-Volterra Food-Chain System with Impulses and Delays

CHEN Ying-sheng, WANG Dong-shu

(School of Mathematical Sciences, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou 362021, China)

**Abstract:** By means of coincidence degree theory and some analysis techniques, we obtain a new result on the existence of positive periodic solutions to a Lotka-Volterra food-chain system with impulses and delays. The result showed that impulses have effects on the existence of positive periodic solutions of a Lotka-Volterra food-chain system. Especially, if the growth rate (the birthrate  $a_1$  and the mortality  $a_2, a_3$ ), the population interacting rate (the pery rate  $b_{1,2}, b_{2,3}$  and digest rate  $b_{2,1}, b_{3,2}$ ), and the nonlinear interference reaction coefficient ( $\alpha_{i,j}$ ) of every one of populations are given, each population may be balanced by controlling the putting rate or recovering rate ( $h_{i,k}$ ) of every group.

**Keywords:** delay; impulse; Lotka-Volterra food-chain system; positive periodic solution; coincidence degree theory