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脉冲时滞 Lotka-Volterra 食物链系统的正周期解

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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

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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^[1-5]. 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 ω 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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y'_1(t) &= y_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)y_1^{q_{1,1}}(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)y_2^{q_{1,2}}(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\ y'_2(t) &= y_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)y_1^{q_{2,1}}(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)y_3^{q_{2,3}}(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \quad t \neq t_k, \\ y'_3(t) &= y_3(t)[-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)y_2^{q_{3,2}}(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))], \\ \Delta y_i(t_k) &= y_i(t_k^+) - y_i(t_k^-) = h_{i,k}y_i(t_k), \quad i = 1, 2; \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

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 ω 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 $\dim \ker L = \text{codim Im } L < +\infty$, 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 $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L, \text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \text{Im}(I - Q), X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P$ 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, 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 $\text{Ker } L$ 同构, 因而存在同构映射 $J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$.

引理 1^[6] 设 X, Z, L, N 如上定义, 而且 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 $x \notin \partial\Omega (\partial\Omega = \bar{\Omega} / \Omega)$;

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

3) Brouwer 度 $\text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0, J, Q$ 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 ω -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

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

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

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

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^[7] 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 ω 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

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

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

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

显然, 如果系统(1)有一个 ω -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 ω -周期解. 因此, 只须证明系统(1)存在一个 ω -周期解.

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

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

又定义算子 $N: X \rightarrow Z$ 为

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

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

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

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

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

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 ω 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

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

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

$$\int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt = \lambda \int_0^\omega |-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)\exp(\alpha_{3,2}x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t)))| dt \leq \omega(R_3 + \bar{a}_3). \quad (13)$$

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 $\eta_i^+, \eta_i^- \in [0, \omega]$, 使得

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(\xi_3^+)) &\leq \int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{21}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) \leq \\ &-\bar{\omega}_{2,1} + \bar{\omega}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) = \omega (\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2) > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

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

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

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

$$x_3(t) \leq x_3(\xi_3^+) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x'_3(t)| dt + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{3,k})|] \leq H_3. \quad (25)$$

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

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

从而有

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

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

$$x_1(t) \geq x_1(\eta_1^+) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{1,k})| \geq H_4. \quad (27)$$

又由式(10)和(14)可知

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

从而有

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &\geq x_2(\eta_2^+) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\omega |x'_2(t)| dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| \geq \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha_{3,2}} \ln \frac{R_3}{\bar{b}_{3,2}} - \bar{\omega}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + h_{2,k})| + \ln(1 + h_{2,k})] \geq H_5. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

由式(9), (14)和式(28)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega}_{2,3} \exp(\alpha_{2,3} x_3(\eta_3^+)) &\geq \int_0^\omega [-a_2(t) + b_{21}(t) \exp(\alpha_{2,1} x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)))] dt + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) \geq \\ &\bar{\omega}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - \bar{\omega}_{2,1} + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + h_{2,k}) = \omega (\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$x_3(\eta_3^+) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha_{2,3}} \ln \frac{\bar{b}_{2,1} \exp(\alpha_{2,1} H_1) - R_2}{\bar{b}_{2,3}}. \quad (30)$$

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

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

有唯一正解 $(u_1^*, u_2^*, u_3^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^+$, 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 Ω 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

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

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

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

经计算并由定理条件可得

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x'_1(t) &= x_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\
 x'_2(t) &= x_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)x_1(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)x_3(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \\
 x'_3(t) &= x_3(t)[-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)x_2(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))],
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{32}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x'_1(t) &= x_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_{1,1}(t)x_1^{\alpha_{1,1}}(t - \tau_{1,1}(t)) - b_{1,2}(t)x_2^{\alpha_{1,2}}(t - \tau_{1,2}(t))], \\
 x'_2(t) &= x_2(t)[-a_2(t) + b_{2,1}(t)x_1^{\alpha_{2,1}}(t - \tau_{2,1}(t)) - b_{2,3}(t)x_3^{\alpha_{2,3}}(t - \tau_{2,3}(t))], \\
 x'_3(t) &= x_3(t)[-a_3(t) + b_{3,2}(t)x_2^{\alpha_{3,2}}(t - \tau_{3,2}(t))].
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{33}$$

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 ω 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 ω 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.

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

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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_2), the population interacting rate (the prey 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