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周期脉冲效应下一个捕食-食饵系统的 灭绝与持续生存

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摘要: 研究在周期脉冲效应下的一个捕食-食饵系统. 首先给出两个食饵种群灭绝的相关解的存在性和全局吸引性, 然后利用比较原理及 Lyapunov 函数建立该系统的灭绝和持续生存的充分性条件, 最后利用微分不等式及其分析方法给出充分性的证明.

关键词: 灭绝; 持续生存; 脉冲; 比较定理

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Extinction and permanence of a predator-prey system with periodic impulsive effect

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Abstract: A predator-prey system with periodic impulsive effect is discussed. First we assume the existence and global attractability of the relevant solution of two prey species extinction, and then establish the sufficient conditions of both extinction and continuous existence of this system using the comparison principle and a Lyapunov function. And finally, we prove the sufficiency of it using differential inequality and its analysis methods.

Key words: extinction; permanence; impulsive; comparison theorem

在捕食-食饵系统中, 捕食者和食饵种群有时会受到呈周期变化的各种因素的影响, 如季节、气候等^[1]. 由于这些周期变化一般是瞬时发生的, 难以用连续系统来描述, 因此, 研究者在捕食-食饵系统中引入了脉冲微分方程^[2]. 目前, Lotka-volterra 系统已经有了很多的研究结果^[3-6], 但这些结果仅限于连续型系统. 最近, Hui Jing 等^[7]研究了如下系统的灭绝和持续生存:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = a_{10}x_1 - a_{11}x_1^2 - a_{13}x_1x_3, & t \neq n\tau; \\ \dot{x}_2 = a_{20}x_2 - a_{22}x_2^2 - a_{23}x_2x_3, & t \neq n\tau; \\ \dot{x}_3 = -a_{30}x_3 + a_{31}x_1x_3 + a_{32}x_2x_3, & t \neq n\tau; \\ x_1(n\tau^+) = x_1(n\tau^-), & t = n\tau; \\ x_2(n\tau^+) = x_2(n\tau^-), & t = n\tau; \\ x_3(n\tau^+) = x_3(n\tau^-) + b, & t = n\tau. \end{cases}$$

其中 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 是食饵种群的密度, $x_3(t)$ 是捕食种群的密度, $a_{ij} (i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3)$, b 以及 τ 是正的常数. 本文研究周期脉冲效应下的 3 种 Lotka-Volterra 捕食-食饵模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = a_{10}(t)x_1 - a_{11}(t)x_1^2 - a_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1), & t \neq n\tau; \\ \dot{x}_2 = a_{20}(t)x_2 - a_{22}(t)x_2^2 - a_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + D_2(t)(x_1 - x_2), & t \neq n\tau; \\ \dot{x}_3 = -a_{30}(t)x_3 + a_{31}(t)x_1x_3 + a_{32}(t)x_2x_3, & t \neq n\tau; \\ x_1(n\tau^+) = x_1(n\tau^-), & t = n\tau; \\ x_2(n\tau^+) = x_2(n\tau^-), & t = n\tau; \\ x_3(n\tau^+) = x_3(n\tau^-) + b_n, & t = n\tau. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $D_l(t)$ ($l=1,2$), $a_{ij}(t)$ ($i,j=0,1,2,3$) 是正连续周期函数,其周期为正常数 τ . 对其生物意义的探讨,可以参见文献[2]及其参考文献. b_n 表示捕食种群在时间 $t=n\tau$ 时的脉冲振动,它适用于每个 τ 周期, $\{b_n\}$ 是正 ω 周期序列.

系统(1)源于在下一个脉冲效应作用前不被影响的初值状态. 我们证明与两个食饵种群的灭绝相关的解的存在性和全局吸引性,即 $x_1(t)=0, x_2(t)=0, t \geq 0$. 在此条件下,捕食种群的增长必须满足:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_3 = -a_{30}(t)x_3, & t \neq n\tau; \\ x_3(n\tau^+) = x_3(n\tau^-) + b_n; \\ x_3(0^+) = x_{30} \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u} = -r(t)u, & t \neq n\tau; \\ u(n\tau^+) = u(n\tau^-) + b_n; \\ u(0^+) = u_0 \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

记 $f = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau f(t)dt$, $f^L = \min_{t \in [0, \tau]} f(t)$, $f^M = \max_{t \in [0, \tau]} f(t)$, 其中 f 是连续 τ -周期函数.

1 主要结果及其证明

定义 1 假设 $X^*(t)$ 是系统(1)的一个解,如果对系统(1)的任意解 $X(t)$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|X^*(t) - X(t)\| = 0$, 则称系统(1)的解 $X^*(t)$ 是全局吸引的,其中 $\|x(t)\| = (\sum_{i=1}^3 |x_i(t)|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

引理 1 系统(3)有一个正周期解:

$$u^*(t) = \begin{cases} \bar{u}_0 e^{-\int_{m\omega\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega+1)\tau; \\ \bar{u}_1 e^{-\int_{(m\omega+1)\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & (m\omega+1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ \bar{u}_{\omega-1} e^{-\int_{(m\omega+\omega-1)\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & (m\omega+\omega-1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+\omega)\tau. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_0 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega r\tau}} [b_1 e^{-(\omega-1)r\tau} + b_2 e^{-(\omega-2)r\tau} + \cdots + b_\omega], \\ \bar{u}_1 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega r\tau}} [b_1 + b_2 e^{-(\omega-1)r\tau} + b_3 e^{-(\omega-2)r\tau} + \cdots + b_\omega e^{-r\tau}], \\ \vdots \\ \bar{u}_{\omega-1} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega r\tau}} [b_1 e^{-(\omega-2)r\tau} + b_2 e^{-(\omega-3)r\tau} + \cdots + b_{\omega-1} + b_\omega e^{-(\omega-1)r\tau}], \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

并且 $u^*(t)$ 是全局吸引的.

证明 通过直接验证可得 $u^*(t)$ 是系统(3)的一个解. 积分并解系统(3)的第1个方程可得:
 $u(t) = u(n\tau^+) e^{-\int_{n\tau}^t r(s)ds}, n\tau < t \leq (n+1)\tau$, 即

$$u(t)=\begin{cases} u(m\omega\tau)e^{-\int_{m\omega\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega+1)\tau; \\ u((m\omega+1)\tau)e^{-\int_{(m\omega+1)\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & (m\omega+1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ u((m\omega+\omega-1)\tau)e^{-\int_{(m\omega+\omega-1)\tau}^t r(s)ds}, & (m\omega+\omega-1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+\omega)\tau. \end{cases}$$

其中 $u(n\tau)$ 是在时间 $t=n\tau$ 时经过第 n 个脉冲效应作用后的种群数量.

由系统(3)的第 2 个方程可知, $u((n+1)\tau) = b_{n+1} + u(n\tau)e^{-r\tau}$. 通过迭代得 $u((n+1)\tau) = u_0e^{-(n+1)r\tau} + b_1e^{-nr\tau} + b_2e^{-(n-1)r\tau} + \cdots + b_ne^{-r\tau} + b_{n+1}$, 则

$$u(m\omega\tau) = u_0e^{-m\omega r\tau} + b_1e^{-(m\omega-1)r\tau} + b_2e^{-(m\omega-2)r\tau} + \cdots + b_{m\omega-1}e^{-r\tau} + b_{m\omega} = u_0e^{-m\omega r\tau} + b_1e^{-(\omega-1)r\tau} \frac{1-e^{-m\omega r\tau}}{1-e^{-\omega r\tau}} + \cdots + b_{\omega} \rightarrow \bar{u}_0(m \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$u((m\omega+1)\tau) = u_0e^{-(m\omega+1)r\tau} + b_1e^{-(m\omega)r\tau} + \cdots + b_{m\omega+1} = u_0e^{-(m\omega+1)r\tau} + b_1e^{-\omega r\tau} \frac{1-e^{-(m+1)\omega r\tau}}{1-e^{-\omega r\tau}} + \cdots + b_{\omega}e^{-r\tau} \frac{1-e^{-m\omega r\tau}}{1-e^{-\omega r\tau}} \rightarrow \bar{u}_1(m \rightarrow \infty),$$

$$u((m\omega+\omega-1)\tau) = u_0e^{-(m\omega+\omega-1)r\tau} + b_1e^{-(\omega-1)r\tau} \frac{1-e^{-(m+1)\omega r\tau}}{1-e^{-\omega r\tau}} + \cdots + b_{\omega-1} \frac{1-e^{-(m+1)\omega r\tau}}{1-e^{-\omega r\tau}} \rightarrow \bar{u}_{\omega-1}(m \rightarrow \infty).$$

因此, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |u(t) - u^*(t)| = 0$, 即系统(3)的周期解 $u^*(t)$ 是全局吸引的. 由引理 1 可知, 系统(1)有周期解 $(0, 0, x_3^*(t))$, 其中

$$x_3^*(t) = \begin{cases} \bar{x}_0 e^{-\int_{m\omega\tau}^t a_{30}(s)ds}, & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega+1)\tau; \\ \bar{x}_1 e^{-\int_{(m\omega+1)\tau}^t a_{30}(s)ds}, & (m\omega+1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{\omega-1} e^{-\int_{(m\omega+\omega-1)\tau}^t a_{30}(s)ds}, & (m\omega+\omega-1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+\omega)\tau. \end{cases} \tag{6}$$
$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}_0 = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\omega a_{30}\tau}} [b_1e^{-(\omega-1)a_{30}\tau} + b_2e^{-(\omega-2)a_{30}\tau} + \cdots + b_{\omega}], \\ \bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\omega a_{30}\tau}} [b_1 + b_2e^{-(\omega-1)a_{30}\tau} + b_3e^{-(\omega-2)a_{30}\tau} + \cdots + b_{\omega}e^{-a_{30}\tau}], \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{\omega-1} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\omega a_{30}\tau}} [b_1e^{-(\omega-2)a_{30}\tau} + b_2e^{-(\omega-3)a_{30}\tau} + \cdots + b_{\omega-1} + b_{\omega}e^{-(\omega-1)a_{30}\tau}]. \end{cases}$$

下面证明周期解 $(0, 0, x_3^*(t))$ 的全局吸引性.

定理 2 如果 $a_{10}^M a_{30}^M \tau - a_{13}^L \bar{x}_i (1 - e^{-a_{30}\tau}) < 0$, $a_{20}^M a_{30}^M \tau - a_{23}^L \bar{x}_i (1 - e^{-a_{30}\tau}) < 0$, $i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, \omega-1\}$, 则周期解 $(0, 0, x_3^*(t))$ 是全局吸引的.

证明 选择充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{10}^M a_{30}^M \tau - a_{13}^L \bar{x}_i (1 - e^{-a_{30}\tau}) + a_{13}^L a_{30}^M \tau \epsilon &< 0, \\ a_{20}^M a_{30}^M \tau - a_{23}^L \bar{x}_i (1 - e^{-a_{30}\tau}) + a_{23}^L a_{30}^M \tau \epsilon &< 0, \end{aligned} \tag{6^*}$$

其中 $i \in \{0, 1, \cdots, \omega-1\}$. 假设 $x(t)$ 是系统(1)的一个解, 且 $x(0^+) \geq 0$, 则知 $x(t) \geq 0, t \geq 0$. 因此由系统(1)可知 $\dot{x}_3 \geq -a_{30}(t)x_3$. 考虑下列系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} = -a_{30}(t)y, & t \neq n\tau; \\ y(n\tau^+) = y(n\tau^-) + b_n; \\ y(0^+) = x_3(0^+). \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

由脉冲微分方程的比较定理^[6-7]和引理 1 可知, 对系统(1)的任意解 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))$, 其初值为 $x_{10} = x_1(0^+) > 0, x_{20} = x_2(0^+) > 0, x_{30} = x_3(0^+) = y(0^+)$. 当 t 充分大时, 下列不等式成立:

$$x_3(t) > x_3^*(t) - \varepsilon, \quad (8)$$

其中 $x_3^*(t)$ 的定义如式(6). 进一步, 由系统(1) 的第1个和第2个方程可知, 式(8) 暗含:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 < x_1(a_{10}^M - a_{13}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon)) + D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1), \\ \dot{x}_2 < x_2(a_{20}^M - a_{23}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon)) + D_2(t)(x_1 - x_2). \end{cases}$$

考虑下面带脉冲的比较系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = z_1(a_{10}^M - a_{13}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon)) + D_1(t)(z_2 - z_1); \\ \dot{z}_2 = z_2(a_{20}^M - a_{23}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon)) + D_2(t)(z_2 - z_1), \quad t \neq n\tau; \\ z_1(n\tau^+) = z_1(n\tau^-); \\ z_2(n\tau^+) = z_2(n\tau^-). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

通过归纳可得 $\max\{z_1(m\omega + \omega)\tau, z_2(m\omega + \omega)\tau\} \leq \max\{z_1(m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau, z_2(m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau\} \times \exp\{\max_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \omega-1\}} [a_{10}^M\tau + a_{13}^L\varepsilon\tau - \frac{a_{13}^L}{a_{30}^M}x_i(1 - e^{-a_{30}^M\tau}), a_{20}^M\tau + a_{23}^L\varepsilon\tau - \frac{a_{23}^L}{a_{30}^M}x_i(1 - e^{-a_{30}^M\tau})]\} \leq \dots \leq \max_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \omega-1\}} \{z_1(0)\tau, z_2(0)\tau\} \exp\{m(\omega - 1) \max[a_{10}^M\tau + a_{13}^L\varepsilon\tau - \frac{a_{13}^L}{a_{30}^M}x_i(1 - e^{-a_{30}^M\tau}), a_{20}^M\tau + a_{23}^L\varepsilon\tau - \frac{a_{23}^L}{a_{30}^M}x_i(1 - e^{-a_{30}^M\tau})]\}$. 由此得 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} z_1(m\omega + i)\tau = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} z_2(m\omega + i)\tau = 0, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \omega - 1\}$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_1(n\tau) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_2(n\tau) = 0$. 另一方面, $\max\{z_1(t), z_2(t)\} \leq \max\{z_1(n\tau), z_2(n\tau)\} \exp\{\max[\int_{n\tau}^t (a_{10}^M - a_{13}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon))ds, \int_{n\tau}^t (a_{20}^M - a_{23}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon))ds]\}$, 由(6*) 可知 $\exp\{\max[\int_{n\tau}^t (a_{10}^M - a_{13}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon))ds, \int_{n\tau}^t (a_{20}^M - a_{23}^L(x_3^* - \varepsilon))ds]\}$ 是有界的, 因此, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} z_1(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} z_2(t) = 0$.

令 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))$ 是系统(1) 的任一解, 其初值为 $x_{10} = x_1(0^+) = z_0 > 0, x_{20} = x_2(0^+) > 0, x_{30} = x_3(0^+) > 0$, 根据比较定理可知: $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_1(t) \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} z_1(t) = 0, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_2(t) \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} z_2(t) = 0$. 因此, 当 t 充分大时, 有 $0 < x_1(t), x_2(t) < \varepsilon$, 故 $\dot{x}_3 < \beta x_3, t \neq n\tau$, 其中 $\beta = (-a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M\varepsilon + a_{32}^M\varepsilon)$. 考虑下面的比较系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v} = \beta v, \quad t \neq n\tau; \\ v(n\tau^+) = v(n\tau^-) + b_n; \\ v(0^+) = x_3(0^+). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

由引理1 可知, 系统(10) 有如下全局吸引的周期解:

$$v^*(t) = \begin{cases} \bar{v}_0 e^{\beta(t-m\omega\tau)}, & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega+1)\tau; \\ \bar{v}_1 e^{\beta(t-(m\omega+1)\tau)}, & (m\omega+1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ \bar{v}_{\omega-1} e^{\beta(t-(m\omega+\omega-1)\tau)}, & (m\omega+\omega-1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+\omega)\tau; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{v}_0 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha\beta\tau}} [b_1 e^{(\omega-1)\beta\tau} + b_2 e^{(\omega-2)\beta\tau} + \dots + b_\omega], \\ \bar{v}_1 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha\beta\tau}} [b_1 + b_2 e^{(\omega-1)\beta\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{\beta\tau}], \\ \vdots \\ \bar{v}_{\omega-1} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\alpha\beta\tau}} [b_1 e^{(\omega-2)\beta\tau} + b_2 e^{(\omega-3)\beta\tau} + \dots + b_{\omega-1} + b_\omega e^{-(\omega-1)\beta\tau}], \end{cases}$$

因此, 对充分小的 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 和充分大的 t , 有 $x_3(t) < v^*(t) + \varepsilon_1$. 结合不等式(8), 对充分大的 t 可得 $x_3^*(t) - \varepsilon < x_3(t) < v^*(t) + \varepsilon_1$. 因为 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon_1$ 充分小, 所以 $x_3^*(t)$ 是全局吸引的. 因此, 周期解 $(0, 0, x_3^*(t))$ 是全局

吸引的. 证毕.

定理 3 对系统(1) 的任一解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))$, 存在常数 $A_1 > A$, 使得 $x_i(t) \leq A_1$, $i=1, 2, 3$, 其中 t 充分大, 且 $A = \max_{t \in [0, \tau]} \{ [\frac{a_{10}(t)}{a_{11}(t)}]^M, [\frac{a_{20}(t)}{a_{22}(t)}]^M \}$.

证明 对系统(1) 的任一解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))$, 令 $v(t) = \max\{x_1(t), x_2(t)\}$, 通过计算 $v(t)$ 的右导数的上界, 可得:

$$D^+ v(t) \leq v(t) \max_{i=1,2} \{a_{i0}(t) - a_{ii}(t)v(t)\} \leq \max\{\max_{i=1,2} [a_{ii}^M(t)]v(t)[A - v(t)], \min_{i=1,2} [a_{ii}^M(t)]v(t)[A - v(t)]\}.$$

这表明 $x_1(t), x_2(t) \leq A$. 令 $w(t) = a_{23}^L a_{31}^M x_1 + a_{13}^L a_{32}^M x_2 + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L x_3$. 选取常数 $0 < \lambda_0 < a_{30}^L$, 则 $D^+ w(t) + \lambda_0 w(t) = a_{23}^L a_{31}^M [a_{10}(t)x_1 - a_{11}(t)x_1^2 - a_{13}(t)x_1 x_3 + D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1)] + a_{13}^L a_{32}^M [a_{20}(t)x_2 - a_{22}(t)x_2^2 - a_{23}(t)x_2 x_3 + D_2(t)(x_2 - x_1)] + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L [-a_{30}(t)x_3 + a_{31}(t)x_1 x_3 + a_{32}(t)x_2 x_3] + \lambda_0 a_{23}^L a_{31}^M x_1 + \lambda_0 a_{23}^L a_{13}^L x_3 + \lambda_0 a_{13}^L a_{32}^M x_2 \leq (a_{23}^L a_{31}^M a_{10}(t) + \lambda_0 a_{23}^L a_{31}^M)x_1 + (a_{13}^L a_{32}^M a_{20}(t) + \lambda_0 a_{13}^L a_{32}^M)x_2 - (a_{23}^L a_{13}^L a_{30}(t) - \lambda_0 a_{23}^L a_{13}^L)x_3 + a_{23}^L a_{31}^M D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1) + a_{13}^L a_{32}^M D_2(t)(x_1 - x_2) \leq (a_{23}^L a_{31}^M a_{10}^M + \lambda_0 a_{23}^L a_{31}^M + a_{13}^L a_{32}^M D_2^M)x_1 + (a_{23}^L a_{31}^M D_1^M + a_{13}^L a_{32}^M a_{20}^M + \lambda_0 a_{13}^L a_{32}^M)x_2 \doteq B$, 即 $D^+ w(t) + \lambda_0 w(t) \leq B$, $t \neq n\tau$; $w(n\tau^+) = w(n\tau^-) + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L b_n$. 由比较定理可知:

$$w(t) \leq w(n\tau) + e^{-\lambda_0(t-n\tau)} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0},$$

$$w((n+1)\tau) \leq w(n\tau)e^{-\lambda_0\tau} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0} + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L e^{-\lambda_0\tau} b_n,$$

$$w(m\omega\tau) \leq w(0)e^{-m\omega\lambda_0\tau} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0}e^{-\lambda_0\tau} + \dots + \frac{B}{\lambda_0}e^{-\lambda_0(m\omega-1)\tau} + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L [b_0 e^{-\lambda_0 m\omega\tau} + b_1 e^{-\lambda_0(m\omega-1)\tau} +$$

$$b_2 e^{-\lambda_0(m\omega-1)\tau} + \dots + b_{m\omega-1} e^{-\lambda_0\tau}] \rightarrow \frac{B}{\lambda_0} (\frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\tau}}) + \frac{a_{23}^L a_{13}^L}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\omega\tau}} [b_1 e^{-\lambda_0(\omega-1)\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{-\lambda_0\omega\tau}],$$

$$w((m\omega+1)\tau) \leq w(0)e^{-\lambda_0\tau} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0} + \frac{B}{\lambda_0}e^{-\lambda_0\tau} + \dots + \frac{B}{\lambda_0}e^{-\lambda_0 m\tau} + a_{23}^L a_{13}^L e^{-\lambda_0\tau} [b_1 + b_2 e^{-\lambda_0(\omega m-1)\tau} + \dots +$$

$$b_{m\omega} e^{-\lambda_0\tau}] \rightarrow \frac{B}{\lambda_0} (\frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\tau}}) + \frac{a_{23}^L a_{13}^L}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\omega\tau}} [b_1 e^{-\lambda_0\omega\tau} + b_2 e^{-\lambda_0(\omega-1)\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{-\lambda_0\tau}],$$

⋮

$$w((m\omega+\omega-1)\tau) \rightarrow \frac{B}{\lambda_0} (\frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\tau}}) + \frac{a_{23}^L a_{13}^L}{1-e^{-\lambda_0\omega\tau}} [b_1 e^{-\lambda_0(\omega-2)\tau} + b_2 e^{-\lambda_0(\omega-3)\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{-\lambda_0\tau}],$$

其中 $m \rightarrow \infty$. 因此, 存在常数 $A_1 > A$, 使得 $x_i \leq A_1$, $i=1, 2, 3$, 故 $w(t)$ 最终有界.

定理 4 如果 $a_{30}^L a_{22}^L > a_{32}^M a_{20}^M$, $a_{30}^L a_{11}^L > a_{31}^M a_{10}^M$, $(a_{10}^L a_{30}^L - \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M a_{10}^L)\tau > a_{13}^M x_i e^{(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}$, $(a_{20}^L a_{30}^L - \frac{a_{20}^M}{a_{22}^L} a_{32}^M a_{20}^L)\tau > a_{23}^M x_i e^{(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{20}^M}{a_{22}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}$, 其中

$$\bar{x}_0 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\omega(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}} [b_1 e^{(\omega-1)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau} + b_2 e^{(\omega-2)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau} + \dots + b_\omega],$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\omega(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}} [b_1 + b_2 e^{(\omega-1)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{(\omega-1)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}],$$

⋮

$$\bar{x}_{\omega-1} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{\omega(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}} [b_1 e^{(\omega-2)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau} + \dots + b_{\omega-1} + b_\omega e^{(\omega-1)(-a_{30}^L + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M)\tau}],$$

则系统(1) 是持久的.

证明 由系统(1) 的第 3 个方程可知, $\dot{x}_3 \geq -a_{30}(t)x_3$. 由比较定理及引理 1 知, 对充分小的 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$

和充分大的 t , $k_2 \doteq \min_{i \in \{0,1,\dots,\omega-1\}} \{\bar{x}_i e^{-a_{30}\tau}\} - \varepsilon_2 > 0$, 有 $x_3(t) > k_2$. 因此 t 充分大时只需找到 k_1 , $k_4 > 0$, 使得 $x_1(t) > k_1$, $x_2(t) > k_4$. 分两步证明:

1) 令 $0 < k_3 < \min\{\frac{a_{30}^L a_{22}^L - a_{32}^M a_{20}^M}{a_{31}^M a_{22}^L}, \frac{a_{30}^L a_{11}^L - a_{31}^M a_{10}^M}{a_{32}^M a_{11}^L}\}$, 其中 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 充分小, 使得:

$$\sigma \doteq \min\{a_{10}^L \tau - a_{11}^M k_3 \tau - a_{13}^M \varepsilon_1 \tau - \frac{a_{13}^M y_i (1 - e^{(-a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M k_3 + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M) \tau})}{-a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M k_3 + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M}, a_{20}^L \tau - a_{22}^M k_3 - a_{23}^M \varepsilon_1 \tau - \frac{a_{23}^M y_i (1 - e^{(-a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M k_3 + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M) \tau})}{-a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M k_3 + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M}\} > 0, i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega - 1\};$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega\gamma\tau}} [b_1 e^{-(\omega-1)\gamma\tau} + b_2 e^{-(\omega-2)\gamma\tau} + \dots + b_\omega], \\ y_1 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega\gamma\tau}} [b_1 + b_2 e^{-(\omega-1)\gamma\tau} + b_3 e^{-(\omega-2)\gamma\tau} + \dots + b_\omega e^{-\gamma\tau}], \\ \vdots \\ y_{\omega-1} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\omega\gamma\tau}} [b_1 e^{-(\omega-2)\gamma\tau} + b_2 e^{-(\omega-3)\gamma\tau} + \dots + b_{\omega-1} + b_\omega e^{-(\omega-1)\gamma\tau}]. \end{cases}$$

其中 $\gamma = -a_{30}^L + a_{31}^M k_3 + \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} a_{32}^M$. 下面证明对所有 $t \geq 0$, $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) < k_3$ (或 $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) \geq k_3$, 或 $x_1(t) \geq k_3$, $x_2(t) < k_3$) 不成立. 否则如果 $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) < k_3$, $t \geq 0$ (其他情况类似), 类似于定理 3 的证明有 $k_3 \leq x_2(t) \leq A$, 其中 A 的定义如定理 3, 则可得

$$\dot{x}_3 \leq \gamma x_3, x_3(t) < y(t) + \varepsilon_1, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} y_0 e^{\gamma(t-m\omega\tau)}, & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega+1)\tau; \\ y_1 e^{\gamma(t-(m\omega+1)\tau)}, & (m\omega+1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ y_{\omega-1} e^{\gamma(t-(m\omega+\omega-1)\tau)}, & (m\omega+\omega-1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega+\omega)\tau. \end{cases}$$

因此有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 > x_1(a_{10}^L - a_{11}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M(y(t) + \varepsilon)) + D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1), \\ \dot{x}_2 > x_2(a_{20}^L - a_{22}^M k_3 - a_{23}^M(y(t) + \varepsilon)) + D_2(t)(x_1 - x_2). \end{cases}$$

通过归纳得 $\min\{x_1((m\omega+1)\tau), x_2((m\omega+1)\tau)\} \geq \min\{x_1(m\omega\tau), x_2(m\omega\tau)\} \exp\{\min[\int_{m\omega\tau}^{(m\omega+1)\tau} (a_{10}^L - a_{11}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M(y(t) + \varepsilon)) ds, \int_{m\omega\tau}^{(m\omega+1)\tau} (a_{20}^L - a_{22}^M k_3 - a_{23}^M(y(t) + \varepsilon)) ds]\} \geq \min\{x_1(0), x_2(0)\} \exp m(\omega-1)\sigma \rightarrow \infty, n \rightarrow \infty$. 因此存在 $t_1 > 0$, 使得 $x_1(t_1) \geq k_3$, $x_2(t_1) \geq k_3$.

2) 如果对所有 $t \geq t_1$, 有 $x_1(t) \geq k_3$, $x_2(t) \geq k_3$, 即可完成证明. 因此证明只需考虑不在区域 $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in R_3^+, x_1(t) \geq k_3, x_2(t) \geq k_3\}$ 上的解. 令 $t^* = \inf_{t \geq t_1} \{x_1(t) < k_3 \text{ 或 } x_2(t) < k_3\}$. 由于 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ 是连续的, 因此有 $x_1(t) > k_3$, $x_2(t) > k_3$, $t \in [t_1, t^*)$; $x_1(t^*) = k_3$ 或 $x_2(t^*) = k_3$, $t_1 \in [(m\omega+i)\tau, (m\omega+1+i)\tau]$. 如果 $t^* \geq (m\omega+1+i)\tau$, 那么对所有 $t \in [t_1, (m\omega+1+i)\tau]$, 有 $x_1(t) > k_3$, $x_2(t) > k_3$. 如果 $t^* \in [(m\omega+i)\tau, (m\omega+1+i)\tau]$, 选取 $n_2, n_3 \in \mathbf{N}$, 使得 $n_2 = m_2\omega$, $n_3 = m_3\omega$, 并且

$$n_2\tau > T_2 \doteq \max_{i \in \{0,1,\dots,\omega-1\}} \left\{ \frac{a_{22}^L \ln \varepsilon_1 / (K + b_i)}{a_{32}^M a_{20}^M + a_{31}^M k_3 - a_{30}^L a_{22}^L}, \frac{a_{11}^L \ln \varepsilon_1 / (K + b_i)}{a_{32}^M a_{10}^M + a_{31}^M k_3 - a_{30}^L a_{11}^L} \right\},$$

$$\exp(\sigma_1(n_2+1)\tau) \exp(n_3\sigma) > 1,$$

其中 $\sigma_1 = \min\{a_{10}^L - a_{11}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} - D_1^M, a_{20}^L - a_{22}^M k_3 - a_{23}^M \frac{a_{20}^M}{a_{22}^L} D_2^M\}$, k 是正常数. 令 $T = n_2 \tau + n_3 \tau$, 则必存在 $t \in [(m\omega + i + 1)\tau, (m\omega + i + 1)\tau + T)$, 使得 $x_1(t) \geq k_3$, $x_2(t) \geq k_3$. 否则 $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) \geq k_3$ (或 $x_1(t) \geq k_3$, $x_2(t) < k_3$ 或 $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) < k_3$). 假设 $x_1(t) < k_3$, $x_2(t) \geq k_3$ (其他情况的证明类似). 考虑下列比较系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} = \gamma y, & t \neq n\tau; \\ y(n\tau^+) = y(n\tau^-) + b_n; \\ y((m\omega + i + 1)\tau^+) = x_3((m\omega + i + 1)\tau^+). \end{cases}$$

可知:

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} ((y(m\omega\tau^+) - y_0) \exp[\gamma(t - m\omega\tau)] + y_0 \exp[\gamma(t - m\omega\tau)]), & m\omega\tau < t \leq (m\omega + 1)\tau; \\ (y(m\omega + 1)\tau^+) - y_1) \exp[\gamma(t - (m\omega + 1)\tau)] + y_1 \exp[\gamma(t - (m\omega + 1)\tau)], & \\ (m\omega + 1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega + 2)\tau; \\ \vdots \\ (y(m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau^+) - y_{\omega-1}) \exp[\gamma(t - (m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau)] + \\ y_{\omega-1} \exp[\gamma(t - (m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau)], & (m\omega + \omega - 1)\tau < t \leq (m\omega + \omega)\tau; \\ |y(t) - y(t)| < (K + \max\{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{\omega-1}\}) e^{\gamma t} < \varepsilon; \\ x_3(t) \leq y(t) \leq y(t) + \varepsilon_1. \end{cases}$$

因此有 $\dot{x}_1 \geq x_1(a_{10}^L - a_{11}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M (y(t) + \varepsilon_1))$, 其中 $(n_1 + 1 + n_2)\tau \leq t \leq (n_1 + 1)\tau + T$. 进一步, 由系统(1)的第1个方程可知 $\dot{x}_1 \geq x_1(a_{10}^L - a_{11}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M k_3 - a_{13}^M \frac{a_{10}^M}{a_{11}^L} - D_1^M) \doteq \sigma_1 x_1$. 在 $[t^*, (n_1 + 1 + n_2)\tau)$ 上对上式积分可得 $x_1(n_1 + 1 + n_2)\tau \geq x_1(t^*) \exp[\sigma_1((n_1 + 1 + n_2)\tau - t^*)] \geq k_3 \exp[\sigma_1(1 + n_2)\tau]$. 因此 $x_1(n_1 + 1 + n_2 + n_3)\tau \geq k_3 \exp[(\sigma_1(1 + n_2)\tau)] \exp[n_3\sigma] > k_3$, 矛盾. 令 $\bar{t} = \inf_{t \geq t^*} \{x_1(t) \geq k_3\}$, 则 $x_1(\bar{t}) \geq k_3$. 对 $t \in [t^*, \bar{t})$, 因为 $\dot{x}_1(t) \geq \sigma_1 x_1$, 所以 $x_1(t) \geq x_1(t^*) e^{\sigma_1(t-t^*)} \geq k_3 \exp[\sigma_1((n_1 + 1 + n_2 + n_3)\tau)] \doteq k_1$, $t > \bar{t}$. 因此, $x_1(t) \geq k_1$, $t \geq t_1$. 同理可得 $x_2(t) \geq k_4$, 其中 k_4 是常数. 因此定理4成立, 证毕.

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