

文章编号: 1004-4353(2017)03-0189-06

具反馈控制和 Holling-III 类功能反应的修正 Leslie-Gower 捕食系统研究

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摘要: 利用微分方程比较原理和构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数研究具反馈控制和 Holling-III 类功能反应的修正 Leslie-Gower 捕食系统, 得到了保证系统永久持续生存和全局吸引的充分性条件, 所得的结果补充了文献[6]的工作.

关键词: 反馈控制; Holling-III; 修正 Leslie-Gower; 全局吸引性

中图分类号: O175.14

文献标识码: A

Dynamics of a modified Leslie-Gower predator-prey system with Holling-type III response function and feedback controls

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Abstract: A modified Leslie-Gower predator-prey system with Holling-type III response function and feedback controls is investigated by applying the comparison theorem of differential equation and constructing a suitable Lyapunov function, and sufficient conditions for the permanence, global attractivity of the system are obtained. The results supplement the literature [6].

Keywords: feedback controls; Holling-III; modified Leslie-Gower; global attractivity

0 引言

对定义在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的任一有界连续函数 $f(t)$, 本文恒设:

$$f^L = \inf_{t \in [0, +\infty)} f(t), f^U = \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} f(t).$$

2003 年, Aziz-Alaoui 等^[1] 提出并研究了如下具有 Holling II 类功能性反应的修正 Leslie-Gower 捕食食饵系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \left(r_1 - b_1 x - \frac{a_1 y}{x + k_1} \right), \\ \dot{y} = y \left(r_2 - \frac{a_2 y}{x + k_2} \right), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

得到了该系统的有界性和正平衡点的全局稳定性; 2012 年, Yu Shengbin^[2] 利用振动性引理和 Lyapunov 函数法给出了两个保证系统(1)正平衡点全局稳定的充分性条件, 补充了文献[1]的结果. 2011 年, Zhu Yanling 等^[3] 讨论了该类非自治周期系统的周期解的存在性和全局稳定性. 2014 年,

Yu Shengbin^[4]进一步探讨了 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应下的系统(1)的稳定性. 2014 年, Yu Shengbin 等^[5]提出并分析了系统(1)在捕食者干扰效应下的非自治系统的概周期解的存在唯一性. 2013 年, 朱艳玲^[6]提出并研究了系统(1)在 Holling III 类功能性反应作用下的永久持续生存及周期正解的存在性问题, 但是朱艳玲并未对该系统的稳定性进行探讨. 众所周知, 稳定性是生态系统研究中的一个重要课题, 对物种或者自然资源的保护和开发等起着关键作用, 因此非常有必要对系统的稳定性进行探讨. 另外, 由于自然界会受到人类活动因素的影响^[7-10], 因此一个合理的模型必须考虑到系统能够承受住人类活动的干扰, 即能够承受反馈控制变量的影响. 基于此, 本文在文献[6]的基础上提出如下具反馈控制和 Holling-III 类功能反应的修正 Leslie-Gower 捕食系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) \left[r_1(t) - b(t)x(t) - \frac{a_1(t)x(t)y(t)}{x^2(t) + k_1(t)} - c_1(t)u(t) \right], \\ \dot{y}(t) = y(t) \left[r_2(t) - \frac{a_2(t)y(t)}{x(t) + k_2(t)} - c_2(t)v(t) \right], \\ \dot{u}(t) = -e_1(t)u(t) + d_1(t)x(t), \\ \dot{v}(t) = -e_2(t)v(t) + d_2(t)y(t), \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

其中 $x(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别表示种群 x 和 y 在 t 时刻的密度, $u(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 为反馈控制变量, 其他各系数的生物学含义见文献[1-6] 及其所引文献. 本文的目的旨在通过适当的分析手法, 得到保证系统(2) 永久持续生存和全局吸引的充分性条件. 基于生态学含义, 本文恒设系统(2) 的各系数 $r_i(t), a_i(t), c_i(t), e_i(t), d_i(t) (i=1, 2)$ 和 $b(t)$ 均为 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的有正上下界的连续函数, 且系统(2) 满足初始条件: $x(0) > 0, y(0) > 0, u(0) > 0, v(0) > 0$. 与文献[10] 类似, 可知对于任意的 $t \geq 0$ 都有 $x(t) > 0, y(t) > 0, u(t) > 0, v(t) > 0$.

1 持久性

为了叙述和后续证明的方便起见, 首先给出若干已知的结果:

引理 1^[10] 设 $a > 0, b > 0$, 当 $t \geq 0$ 且 $x(0) > 0$ 时, 若有 $\dot{x} \geq x(b - ax)$, 则有 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \geq \frac{b}{a}$.

设 $a > 0, b > 0$, 当 $t \geq 0$ 且 $x(0) > 0$ 时, 若有 $\dot{x} \leq x(b - ax)$, 则有 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \leq \frac{b}{a}$.

引理 2^[10] 设 $a > 0, b > 0$, 当 $t \geq 0$ 且 $x(0) > 0$ 时, 若有 $\dot{x} \geq b - ax$, 则有 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \geq \frac{b}{a}$.

设 $a > 0, b > 0$, 当 $t \geq 0$ 且 $x(0) > 0$ 时, 若有 $\dot{x} \leq b - ax$, 则有 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \leq \frac{b}{a}$.

引理 3 设 $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))^T$ 为系统(2) 的任一正解, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) &\leq \frac{r_1^U}{b^L} \triangleq M_1, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) \leq \frac{r_2^U(M_1 + k_2^U)}{a_2^L} \triangleq M_2, \\ \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t) &\leq \frac{d_1^U M_1}{e_1^L} \triangleq W_1, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) \leq \frac{d_2^U M_2}{e_2^L} \triangleq W_2. \end{aligned}$$

证明 由系统(2) 的第 1 个方程, 可得 $\dot{x}(t) \leq x(t) [r_1(t) - b(t)x(t)] \leq x(t) [r_1^U - b^L x(t)]$. 由引理 1 可知, $\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \leq \frac{r_1^U}{b^L} \triangleq M_1$. 从而对 $\forall \epsilon_1 > 0, \exists T_1 > 0$ 使得对 $\forall t > T_1$ 有

$$x(t) \leq M_1 + \epsilon_1. \tag{3}$$

由式(3)、系统(2) 的第 2 个方程和第 3 个方程可知, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}(t) \leq y(t) \left[r_2(t) - \frac{a_2(t)y(t)}{x(t) + k_2(t)} \right] \leq y(t) \left[r_2^U - \frac{a_2^L y(t)}{M_1 + \epsilon_1 + k_2^U} \right], \\ \dot{u}(t) \leq -e_1(t)u(t) + d_1(t)(M_1 + \epsilon_1) \leq -e_1^L u(t) + d_1^U (M_1 + \epsilon_1). \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

对式(4),令 $\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$, 由引理 1 和引理 2 分别得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) \leq \frac{r_2^U(M_1 + k_2^U)}{a_2^L} \triangleq M_2, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t) \leq \frac{d_1^U M_1}{e_1^L} \triangleq W_1,$$

即 $\exists T_2 > T_1$ 使得对 $\forall t > T_2$ 有

$$y(t) \leq M_2 + \epsilon, \quad u(t) \leq W_1 + \epsilon. \quad (5)$$

由式(5)和系统(2)的第4个方程,同理可得 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) \leq \frac{d_2^U M_2}{e_2^L} \triangleq W_2$. 证毕.

引理 4 若 $r_1^L > c_1^M W_1$ 且 $r_2^L > c_2^M W_2$, 则存在正常数 m_i 和 $w_i (i=1,2)$, 使得对系统(2)的任一正解 $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))^T$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) &\geq \frac{k_1^L(r_1^L - c_1^U W_1)}{b^U k_1^L + a_1^U M_2} \triangleq m_1, \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) \geq \frac{k_2^L(r_2^L - c_2^U W_2)}{a_2^U} \triangleq m_2, \\ \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t) &\geq \frac{d_1^L m_1}{e_1^U} \triangleq w_1, \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) \geq \frac{d_2^L m_2}{e_2^U} \triangleq w_2, \end{aligned}$$

这里 M_2 和 $W_i (i=1,2)$ 如引理 3 所定义.

证明 由条件 $r_1^L > c_1^M W_1$ 和 $r_2^L > c_2^M W_2$, 可取足够小的 $\epsilon_2 > 0$, 使得

$$r_1^L > c_1^U (W_1 + \epsilon_2), \quad r_2^L > c_2^U (W_2 + \epsilon_2). \quad (6)$$

对上述 ϵ_2 , 由引理 3 可知, $\exists T_3 > 0$ 使得对 $\forall t > T_3$ 有

$$x(t) \leq M_1 + \epsilon_2, \quad y(t) \leq M_2 + \epsilon_2, \quad u(t) \leq W_1 + \epsilon_2, \quad v(t) \leq W_2 + \epsilon_2. \quad (7)$$

由式(7)、系统(2)的第1个和第2个方程可知, 当 $t > T_3$ 时, 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \geq x(t) \left[r_1^L - b^U x(t) - \frac{a_1^U x(t)(M_2 + \epsilon_2)}{k_1^L} - c_1^U (W_1 + \epsilon_2) \right], \\ \dot{y}(t) \geq y(t) \left[r_2^L - \frac{a_2^U y(t)}{k_2^L} - c_2^U (W_2 + \epsilon_2) \right]. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

对式(8),令 $\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0$, 由式(6)和引理 1 分别得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) \geq \frac{k_1^L(r_1^L - c_1^U W_1)}{b^U k_1^L + a_1^U M_2} \triangleq m_1, \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) \geq \frac{k_2^L(r_2^L - c_2^U W_2)}{a_2^U} \triangleq m_2.$$

从而对 $\forall \epsilon_3 < \epsilon_2$, $\exists T_4 > T_3$ 使得对 $\forall t > T_4$ 有

$$x(t) \geq m_1 - \epsilon_3, \quad y(t) \geq m_2 - \epsilon_3. \quad (9)$$

由式(9)和系统(2)的第3个和第4个方程可得, 当 $t > T_4$ 时, 有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) \geq -e_1^U u(t) + d_1^L (m_1 - \epsilon_3), \\ \dot{v}(t) \geq -e_2^U v(t) + d_2^L (m_2 - \epsilon_3). \end{cases}$$

对上式令 $\epsilon_3 \rightarrow 0$, 由引理 2 分别得 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t) \geq \frac{d_1^L m_1}{e_1^U} \triangleq w_1$, $\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) \geq \frac{d_2^L m_2}{e_2^U} \triangleq w_2$. 证毕.

由引理 3 和引理 4 可得如下定理:

定理 1 若 $r_1^L > c_1^M W_1$ 且 $r_2^L > c_2^M W_2$, 则系统(2)是永久持续生存的.

2 全局吸引性

定理 2 设定理 1 的条件成立, 进一步假设存在常数 $p_i > 0 (i=1,2,3,4)$ 使

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \{A_j(t), B_j(t)\} > 0 \quad (j=1,2) \quad (10)$$

成立, 其中

$$A_1(t) = p_1 b(t) - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) M_1^2 M_2}{[m_1^2 + k_1(t)] [m_2^2 + k_1(t)]} + \frac{p_1 a_1(t) k_1(t) m_2}{[M_1^2 + k_1(t)] [M_2^2 + k_1(t)]} -$$

$$\frac{p_2 a_2(t) M_2}{[m_1 + k_2(t)] [m_2 + k_2(t)]} - p_3 d_1(t),$$

$$A_2(t) = \frac{p_2 a_2(t)}{M_1 + k_2(t)} - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) M_1}{m_1^2 + k_1(t)} - p_4 d_2(t),$$

$$B_1(t) = p_3 e_1(t) - p_1 c_1(t), B_2(t) = p_4 e_2(t) - p_2 c_2(t),$$

则系统(2) 是全局吸引的, 即对系统(2) 的任意两个正解 $(x_i(t), y_i(t), u_i(t), v_i(t))^T (i=1, 2)$, 有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |x_1(t) - x_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |v_1(t) - v_2(t)| = 0.$$

证明 由条件(10) 和定理 1 知, 对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在正常数 α 和足够大的 $T_5 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall t > T_5$ 有:

$$m_1 - \epsilon \leq x_i(t) \leq M_1 + \epsilon, m_2 - \epsilon \leq y_i(t) \leq M_2 + \epsilon, A_i(t, \epsilon) \geq \alpha,$$

$$w_1 - \epsilon \leq u_i(t) \leq W_1 + \epsilon, w_2 - \epsilon \leq v_i(t) \leq W_2 + \epsilon, B_i(t) \geq \alpha, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$A_1(t, \epsilon) = p_1 b(t) - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) (M_1 + \epsilon)^2 (M_2 + \epsilon)}{[(m_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)] [(m_2 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)]} +$$

$$\frac{p_1 a_1(t) k_1(t) (m_2 - \epsilon)}{[(M_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)] [(M_2 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)]} - \frac{p_2 a_2(t) (M_2 + \epsilon)}{[m_1 - \epsilon + k_2(t)] [m_2 - \epsilon + k_2(t)]} - p_3 d_1(t),$$

$$A_2(t, \epsilon) = \frac{p_2 a_2(t)}{M_1 + \epsilon + k_2(t)} - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) (M_1 + \epsilon)}{(m_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)} - p_4 d_2(t).$$

定义 $V_1(t) = |\ln x_1(t) - \ln x_2(t)|$, $V_2(t) = |\ln y_1(t) - \ln y_2(t)|$, $V_3(t) = |u_1(t) - u_2(t)|$, $V_4(t) = |v_1(t) - v_2(t)|$. 当 $t > T_5$ 时, 分别计算 $V_i(t) (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 沿着系统(2) 的正解的右上导数, 再结合式(11) 得

$$D^+ V_1(t) = \operatorname{sgn}(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) \left(\frac{\dot{x}_1(t)}{x_1(t)} - \frac{\dot{x}_2(t)}{x_2(t)} \right) = \operatorname{sgn}(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) \cdot$$

$$\left[-b(t)(x_1(t) - x_2(t)) - a_1(t) \left(\frac{x_1(t)y_1(t)}{x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)} - \frac{x_2(t)y_2(t)}{x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)} \right) - c_1(t)(u_1(t) - u_2(t)) \right].$$

因为

$$\frac{x_1(t)y_1(t)}{x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)} - \frac{x_2(t)y_2(t)}{x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)} =$$

$$\frac{x_1(t)x_2^2(t)y_1(t) + k_1(t)x_1(t)y_1(t) - x_1^2(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) - k_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t)}{[x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)] [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)]},$$

其中

$$x_1(t)x_2^2(t)y_1(t) + k_1(t)x_1(t)y_1(t) - x_1^2(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) - k_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) =$$

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) [x_2(t)y_1(t) - x_1(t)y_2(t)] + k_1(t) [x_1(t)y_1(t) - x_2(t)y_2(t)] =$$

$$x_1(t)x_2^2(t) [y_1(t) - y_2(t)] - x_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) [x_1(t) - x_2(t)] +$$

$$k_1(t)x_1(t) [y_1(t) - y_2(t)] + k_1(t)y_2(t) [x_1(t) - x_2(t)] =$$

$$x_1(t) [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)] [y_1(t) - y_2(t)] - x_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) [x_1(t) - x_2(t)] +$$

$$k_1(t)y_2(t) [x_1(t) - x_2(t)].$$

故

$$D^+ V_1(t) \leq -b(t) |x_1(t) - x_2(t)| + c_1(t) |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| +$$

$$\frac{a_1(t)x_1(t) [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)] |y_1(t) - y_2(t)|}{[x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)] [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)]} + \frac{a_1(t)x_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t) |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|}{[x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)] [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)]} -$$

$$\frac{a_1(t)k_1(t)y_2(t) |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|}{[x_1^2(t) + k_1(t)] [x_2^2(t) + k_1(t)]} \leq - \left\{ b(t) - \frac{a_1(t)(M_1 + \epsilon)^2 (M_2 + \epsilon)}{[(m_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)] [(m_2 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)]} + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{a_1(t)k_1(t)(m_2 - \epsilon)}{[(M_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)] [(M_2 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)]} \right\} |x_1(t) - x_2(t)| +$$

$$\frac{a_1(t)(M_1 + \epsilon)}{(m_1 - \epsilon)^2 + k_1(t)} |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| + c_1(t) |u_1(t) - u_2(t)|. \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V_2(t) &= \operatorname{sgn}(y_1(t) - y_2(t)) \left(\frac{\dot{y}_1(t)}{y_1(t)} - \frac{\dot{y}_2(t)}{y_2(t)} \right) = \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(y_1(t) - y_2(t)) \left[-a_2(t) \left(\frac{y_1(t)}{x_1(t) + k_2(t)} - \frac{y_2(t)}{x_2(t) + k_2(t)} \right) - c_2(t)(v_1(t) - v_2(t)) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y_1(t)}{x_1(t) + k_2(t)} - \frac{y_2(t)}{x_2(t) + k_2(t)} &= \frac{x_2(t)y_1(t) + k_2(t)y_1(t) - x_1(t)y_2(t) - k_2(t)y_2(t)}{[x_1(t) + k_2(t)][x_2(t) + k_2(t)]} = \\ &= \frac{x_2(t)[y_1(t) - y_2(t)] - y_2(t)[x_1(t) - x_2(t)] + k_2(t)[y_1(t) - y_2(t)]}{[x_1(t) + k_2(t)][x_2(t) + k_2(t)]} = \\ &= \frac{[x_2(t) + k_2(t)][y_1(t) - y_2(t)] - y_2(t)[x_1(t) - x_2(t)]}{[x_1(t) + k_2(t)][x_2(t) + k_2(t)]}, \end{aligned}$$

可知:

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V_2(t) &= -\frac{a_2(t)|y_1(t) - y_2(t)|}{x_1(t) + k_2(t)} + \frac{a_2(t)y_2(t)|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|}{[x_1(t) + k_2(t)][x_2(t) + k_2(t)]} + \\ &+ c_2(t)|v_1(t) - v_2(t)| \leq -\frac{a_2(t)|y_1(t) - y_2(t)|}{M_1 + \epsilon + k_2(t)} + \frac{a_2(t)(M_2 + \epsilon)|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|}{[m_1 - \epsilon + k_2(t)][m_2 - \epsilon + k_2(t)]} + \\ &+ c_2(t)|v_1(t) - v_2(t)|, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V_3(t) &= \operatorname{sgn}(u_1(t) - u_2(t)) [\dot{u}_1(t) - \dot{u}_2(t)] = \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(u_1(t) - u_2(t)) \{-e_1(t)[u_1(t) - u_2(t)] + d_1(t)[x_1(t) - x_2(t)]\} \leq \\ &= -e_1(t)|u_1(t) - u_2(t)| + d_1(t)|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V_4(t) &= \operatorname{sgn}(v_1(t) - v_2(t)) [\dot{v}_1(t) - \dot{v}_2(t)] = \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(v_1(t) - v_2(t)) \{-e_2(t)[v_1(t) - v_2(t)] + d_2(t)[y_1(t) - y_2(t)]\} \leq \\ &= -e_2(t)|v_1(t) - v_2(t)| + d_2(t)|y_1(t) - y_2(t)|. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

定义 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 p_i V_i(t)$, 则当 $t > T_5$ 时, 由式(12)–(15) 及式(11) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(t) &\leq -A_1(t, \epsilon)|x_1(t) - x_2(t)| - A_2(t, \epsilon)|y_1(t) - y_2(t)| - \\ &- B_1(t)|u_1(t) - u_2(t)| - B_2(t)|v_1(t) - v_2(t)| \leq \\ &= -\alpha[|x_1(t) - x_2(t)| + |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| + |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| + |v_1(t) - v_2(t)|]. \end{aligned}$$

取 $T^* > T_5$, 对上式从 T^* 到 t 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) + \alpha \int_{T^*}^t [|x_1(s) - x_2(s)| + |y_1(s) - y_2(s)| + |u_1(s) - u_2(s)| + \\ |v_1(s) - v_2(s)|] ds \leq V(T^*) < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\int_{T^*}^t [|x_1(s) - x_2(s)| + |y_1(s) - y_2(s)| + |u_1(s) - u_2(s)| + |v_1(s) - v_2(s)|] < \frac{V(T^*)}{\alpha} < +\infty$.

从而有 $|x_1(t) - y_1(t)| + |x_2(t) - y_2(t)| + |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| + |v_1(t) - v_2(t)| \in L^1([T^*, +\infty))$.

由引理 3 可知, $x_i(t), y_i(t), u_i(t)$ 和 $v_i(t) (i = 1, 2)$ 及其导数在 $[T^*, +\infty)$ 上有界, 从而知 $|x_1(t) - x_2(t)| + |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| + |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| + |v_1(t) - v_2(t)|$ 在 $[T^*, +\infty)$ 上一致连续. 再由 Barbalat 引理^[11] 得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [|x_1(t) - x_2(t)| + |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| + |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| + |v_1(t) - v_2(t)|] = 0,$$

即 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |x_1(t) - x_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |u_1(t) - u_2(t)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |v_1(t) - v_2(t)| = 0$, 故系统

(2) 是全局吸引的. 证毕.

在没有反馈控制变量作用且 $k_i(t) (i=1,2)$ 为常数的情形下,系统(2) 转化为如下朱艳玲^[6] 所讨论的系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) \left[r_1(t) - b(t)x(t) - \frac{a_1(t)x(t)y(t)}{x^2(t) + k_1} \right], \\ \dot{y}(t) = y(t) \left[r_2(t) - \frac{a_2(t)y(t)}{x(t) + k_2} \right]. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

作为系统(2) 的特例,由定理 1 容易得到如下推论:

推论 1 系统(16) 是永久持续生存的.

由定理 2,还可以进一步得到系统(16) 的稳定性结论:

推论 2 系统(16) 是全局吸引的,假设存在常数 $p_i > 0 (i=1,2)$ 使 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \{C_1(t), C_2(t)\} > 0$ 成立,其中:

$$C_1(t) = p_1 b(t) - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) M_1^2 M_2}{(m_1^2 + k_1)(m_2^2 + k_1)} + \frac{p_1 a_1(t) k_1 m_2}{(M_1^2 + k_1)(M_2^2 + k_1)} - \frac{p_2 a_2(t) M_2}{(m_1 + k_2)(m_2 + k_2)},$$

$$C_2(t) = \frac{p_2 a_2(t)}{M_1 + k_2} - \frac{p_1 a_1(t) M_1}{m_1^2 + k_1}.$$

注 推论 1 即为文献[6]的定理 1,推论 2 是文献[6]未探讨的系统(16)的稳定性结论,故本文补充了文献[6]的结果.

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