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脉冲时滞 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分布时滞的非自治周期的 Lotka-Volterra 竞争系统. 利用重合度理论, 得到该系统存在正周期解的新结果. 该结果表明, 脉冲效应对该系统正周期解存在性是有影响的.

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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生物种群系统的持续生存和正周期解的存在性都是重要的研究课题, 历来备受学术界关注, 并取得了许多成果^[1-5]. 文[2-3]分别研究了具分布时滞的两种群竞争系统, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u'(t) &= u(t)[r_1(t) - a_1(t)u(t) - c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)v(t+s)ds], \\ v'(t) &= v(t)[r_2(t) - a_2(t)v(t) - c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s)u(t+s)ds], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

以及

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u'(t) &= u(t)[r_1(t) - a_1(t)u(t) - b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)u(t+s)ds - c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)v(t+s)ds], \\ v'(t) &= v(t)[r_2(t) - a_2(t)v(t) - b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s)v(t+s)ds - c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s)u(t+s)ds] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

的 ω 正周期解存在性问题.

对于脉冲和分布时滞的非自治周期 Lotka-Volterra 竞争系统, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1'(t) &= y_1(t)[r_1(t) - a_1(t)y_1(t) - b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)y_1(t+s)ds - c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)y_2(t+s)ds], \\ y_2'(t) &= y_2(t)[r_2(t) - a_2(t)y_2(t) - b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s)y_2(t+s)ds - c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s)y_1(t+s)ds], \\ \Delta y_i(t_k) &= y_i(t_k^+) - y_i(t_k^-) = \alpha_{i,k} y_i(t_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式(3)中: $t \neq t_k$. 本文利用重合度理论, 研究系统(3)的正周期解存在性问题.

1 准备知识

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($\alpha_{i,k}$ 可以看成是种群 y_i 在 t_k 时刻的出生率或收获比率)且 $\alpha_{i,k} > -1$, $\alpha_{i,k} = \alpha_{i,k+p}$, $i = 1, 2$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$; (A3) $r_i(t)$ 是连续的 ω 周期函数, $\int_0^\omega r_i(t)dt > 0$, $a_i(t)$, $c_i(t)$ 是正的连续 ω 周期函数, $b_i(t)$ 是非负连续的 ω 周期函数, $L_i(s)$ 与 $K_i(s)$ 都是分段连续的且满足正规化假设. 即有

$$\int_{-T}^0 K_i(s)ds = 1, \quad \int_{-T}^0 L_i(s)ds = 1, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

显然, 系统(3)包含了系统(1), (2).

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定义 1 称 $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t))^T$ 是系统(3) 的解. 如果 $y_i(t) \in [-T, +\infty), (0, +\infty)), i=1, 2$, 满足: (1) $y_i(t) (i=1, 2)$ 分别在区间 $(0, t_1]$ 和 $(t_k, t_{k+1}] (k=1, 2, \dots)$ 上绝对连续的; (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 $[0, +\infty)/\{t_k\}$ 上几乎处处满足系统(3), 且 t_k 是其第一类间断点($k=1, 2, \dots$).

引入重合度理论及延拓引理^[6]. 假设 X, Z 是赋范向量空间, $L: \text{Dom } L \subset X \rightarrow Z$ 为线性映射, $N: X \rightarrow Z$ 为连续映射. 若 $\dim \text{Ker } L = \text{co dim Im } L < +\infty$, 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, 而且存在连续投影 $P: X \rightarrow X, Q: Z \rightarrow Z$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L, & \text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \text{Im } (I - Q), \\ X = \text{Ker } L \oplus \text{Ker } P, & Z = \text{Im } L \oplus \text{Ker } Q, \end{cases}$$

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 $QN: \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow Z$ 与 $K_P(I - Q)N: \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow X$ 都是紧的, 则称 N 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 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 $\overline{\Omega}$ 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 $x \notin \partial \Omega$ (这里 $\partial \Omega = \overline{\Omega} \setminus \Omega$); (2) 对任意的 $x \in \partial \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, QNx \neq 0$; (3) Brouwer 度 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0$, 其中 J, Q 的定义如上. 则有方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\text{Dom } L \cap \Omega$ 内至少存在一个解.

若 $f(t)$ 是一连续的 ω 周期函数, 就记 $f^- = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t) dt$. 为了方便叙述, 再引入记号, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= \min \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})}{(\overline{a_1} + \overline{b_1}) \omega} \right], \ln \left[\frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})}{\overline{c_2} \omega} \right] \right\}, \\ h_2 &= \min \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})}{(\overline{a_2} + \overline{b_2}) \omega} \right], \ln \left[\frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})}{\overline{c_1} \omega} \right] \right\}, \\ H_1 &= h_1 + \omega(r_1^- + |r_1^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})], \\ H_2 &= h_2 + \omega(r_2^- + |r_2^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})], \\ H_3 &= \max \left\{ \frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}) - \overline{c_1} \omega \exp(H_2)}{(\overline{a_1} + \overline{b_1}) \omega}, \frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}) - (\overline{a_2} + \overline{b_2}) \omega \exp(H_1)}{\overline{c_2} \omega} \right\}, \\ H_4 &= \max \left\{ \frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}) - \overline{c_2} \omega \exp(H_1)}{(\overline{a_2} + \overline{b_2}) \omega}, \frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}) - (\overline{a_1} + \overline{b_1}) \omega \exp(H_2)}{\overline{c_1} \omega} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

为了方便研究, 引入函数空间. 令 $X = \{x(t): x = (x_1, x_2)^T, x_i \in PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), x_i(t + \omega) = x_i(t), i=1, 2\}, Z = X \times \mathbf{R}^{2p}$. 其中, $PC(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}) = \{x: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \text{ 在 } t \neq t_k \text{ 处连续, } x(t_k^+) \text{ 和 } x(t_k^-) \text{ 都存在, 而且 } x(t_k^-) = x(t_k), k=1, 2, \dots\}$. 对一切 $x \in X$, 定义其范数为 $\|x\|_X = \max\{\sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_1(t)|, \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_2(t)|\}$; 而对一切 $z = (x, y_1, \dots, y_p) \in Z$ (y_k 均为 2 维列向量), 定义其范数为 $\|z\|_Z = \|x\|_X + \sum_{k=1}^p \|y_k\|$. 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.

2 正周期解存在性

定理 1 在系统(3)中, 若系数函数满足 $r_i^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{ik}) > 0, i=1, 2$ 及 $H_3 > 0, H_4 > 0$, 且

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega_{u_1} + \bar{c}_1 \omega_{u_2} = r_1 \bar{\omega} + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \\ (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega_{u_2} + \bar{c}_2 \omega_{u_1} = r_2 \bar{\omega} + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) \end{cases}$$

有唯一正解 $(u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{2+}$, 则系统(3)至少存在一个 ω 正周期解.

证明 作变换 $y^i(t) = \exp(x^i(t))$, $i = 1, 2$. 则系统(3)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1'(t) &= r_1(t) - a_1(t) \exp(x_1(t)) - b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s) \exp(x_1(t+s)) ds - \\ &\quad c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s) \exp(x_2(t+s)) ds, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ x_2'(t) &= r_2(t) - a_2(t) \exp(x_2(t)) - b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s) \exp(x_2(t+s)) ds - \\ &\quad c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s) \exp(x_1(t+s)) ds, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x^i(t_k) &= \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

为了方便研究, 记

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) &= r_1(t) - a_1(t) \exp(x_1(t)) - \\ &\quad b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s) \exp(x_1(t+s)) ds - c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s) \exp(x_2(t+s)) ds, \\ A_2(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) &= r_2(t) - a_2(t) \exp(x_2(t)) - \\ &\quad b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s) \exp(x_2(t+s)) ds - c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s) \exp(x_1(t+s)) ds, \\ B_{1k} &= \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}), \\ B_{2k} &= \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}(t_k) = (\Delta x_1(t_k), \Delta x_2(t_k))^T. \text{ 其中: } k = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

显然, 如果系统(4)有一个 ω 周期解 $(x_1^*(t), x_2^*(t))^T$. 那么, $(y_1^*(t), y_2^*(t))^T = (\exp(x_1^*(t)), \exp(x_2^*(t)))^T$ 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.

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

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

定义算子 $N: X \rightarrow Z$ 为

$$N\mathbf{x} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} A_1(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) \\ A_2(t, \mathbf{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{21} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} B_{1p} \\ B_{2p} \end{pmatrix} \right], \quad \forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X, \quad (6)$$

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

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

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

易见, $\text{Ker } L = \{\mathbf{x} \in X: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(\text{常值向量}) \in \mathbf{R}^2\}$, $\text{Im } L = \{\mathbf{z}: \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{x}, d_1, \dots, d_p) \in Z: \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(t) dt +$

$\sum_{k=1}^p d_k = 0\}$ 为 Z 中的闭子集, 且 $\dim \text{Ker } L = 2 = \text{co dim Im } L$, 故 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 映射.

P, Q 是连续投影, 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

$$K_p(\mathbf{z}(t)) = \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(s) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} d_k - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^\omega \mathbf{x}(s) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p d_k (\omega - t_k). \quad (7)$$

由于

$$QN\mathbf{x} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} \right) \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0}, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in X. \quad (8)$$

所以有

$$K_p(I - Q)N\mathbf{x} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} B_{1k} \\ \int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} B_{2k} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k}(\omega - t_k) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds dt + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k}(\omega - t_k) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} (\frac{t}{\omega} - \frac{1}{2}) \left(\int_0^\omega A_1(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \right) \\ (\frac{t}{\omega} - \frac{1}{2}) \left(\int_0^\omega A_2(s, \mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} \right) \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{x} \in X. \quad (9)$$

利用 Lebesgue 收敛定理, 可以证明 QN 和 $K_p(I - Q)N$ 是连续的, 又利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可以证明, 对 X 中的任意有界开子集 Ω , $QN(\bar{\Omega})$ 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 , N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的.

对应于算子方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_1(t) &= Nr_1(t) - a_1(t)\exp(x_1(t)) - b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds - \\ &\quad c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ x'_2(t) &= Nr_2(t) - a_2(t)\exp(x_2(t)) - b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds - \\ &\quad c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) &= \lambda \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

设 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in X$ 是系统(10)对应于某一 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ 的解. 将式(10)从 0 到 ω 积分, 可得

$$\int_0^\omega [r_1(t) - a_1(t)\exp(x_1(t)) - b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds - \\ c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds] dt = \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \quad (11)$$

$$\int_0^\omega [r_2(t) - a_2(t)\exp(x_2(t)) - b_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_2(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds - \\ c_2(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_2(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds] dt = \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k). \quad (12)$$

由式(10)~(12), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\omega |x'_1(t)| dt \leq \int_0^\omega |r_1(t) - a_1(t)\exp(x_1(t)) - \\ &\quad b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds - c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds| dt \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^\omega [-a_2(t)\exp(x_1(t)) + b_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 L_1(s)\exp(x_1(t+s))ds + \\ &\quad c_1(t) \int_{-T}^0 K_1(s)\exp(x_2(t+s))ds] dt + \int_0^\omega |r_1(t)| dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega(r_1^- + |r_1^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k). \quad (13)$$

同样, 可得

$$\int_0^\omega |x_2'(t)| dt \leq \omega(r_2^- + |r_2^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}). \quad (14)$$

因为 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in X$, 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 $\eta, \xi \in [0, \omega]$, 使得

$$x_i(\eta) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad x_i(\xi) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad (15)$$

$$x_i(\xi) = \inf_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad x_i(\eta) = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (16)$$

为了方便讨论, 设式(15), (16)的第1式成立(其他情况同理可得). 由式(11), (12), (16)有

$$\int_0^\omega [a_1(t) \exp(x_1(\xi)) + b_1(t) \exp(x_1(\xi))] dt \leq r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}), \quad (17)$$

$$\int_0^\omega [a_2(t) \exp(x_2(\xi)) + b_2(t) \exp(x_2(\xi))] dt \leq r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}), \quad (18)$$

$$\int_0^\omega c_1(t) \exp(x_2(\xi)) dt \leq r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \quad (19)$$

$$\int_0^\omega c_2(t) \exp(x_1(\xi)) dt \leq r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k). \quad (20)$$

于是, 有

$$x_1(\xi) \leq \min \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})}{(\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega} \right], \ln \left[\frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})}{\bar{c}_2 \omega} \right] \right\} = h_1,$$

$$x_2(\xi) \leq \min \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})}{(\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega} \right], \ln \left[\frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})}{\bar{c}_1 \omega} \right] \right\} = h_2.$$

因此, 当 $t \in [0, \omega]$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &\leq x_1(\xi) + \int_0^\omega |x_1'(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| \leq \\ &h_1 + \omega(r_1^- + |r_1^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})] = H_1, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &\leq x_2(\xi) + \int_0^\omega |x_2'(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| \leq \\ &h_2 + \omega(r_2^- + |r_2^-|) + \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})] = H_2. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

又由式(11), (12), (15)有

$$\int_0^\omega [a_1(t) \exp(x_1(\eta)) + b_1(t) \exp(x_1(\eta))] dt \geq r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}) - \bar{c}_1 \omega \exp(x_2(\eta)), \quad (23)$$

$$\int_0^\omega [a_2(t) \exp(x_2(\eta)) + b_2(t) \exp(x_2(\eta))] dt \geq r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}) - \bar{c}_2 \omega \exp(x_1(\eta)), \quad (24)$$

$$\int_0^\omega c_1(t) \exp(x_2(\eta)) dt \geq r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) - (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega \exp(x_1(\eta)), \quad (25)$$

$$\int_0^\omega c_2(t) \exp(x_1(\eta)) dt \geq r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) - (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega \exp(x_2(\eta)). \quad (26)$$

于是, 有

$$\exp(x_1(\eta)) \geq \max \left\{ \frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) - \bar{c}_1 \omega \exp(H_2)}{(\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega}, \right.$$

$$\frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{2k}) - (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega \exp(H_2)}{\bar{c}_2 \omega} \} = H_3,$$

$$\exp(x_2(\tau_k^-)) \geq \max\{ \frac{r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) - \bar{c}_2 \omega \exp(H_1)}{(\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega},$$

$$\frac{r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_{1k}) - (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega \exp(H_1)}{\bar{c}_1 \omega} \} = H_4.$$

因此, 当 $t \in [0, \omega]$ 时, 有

$$x_1(t) \geq x_1(\tau_1^-) - \int_0^\omega |x_1'(t)| \, dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| \geq$$

$$\ln H_3 - \omega(r_1^- + |r_1^-|) - \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{1k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_k)] =: H_5, \tag{27}$$

$$x_2(t) \geq x_2(\tau_1^-) - \int_0^\omega |x_2'(t)| \, dt - \sum_{k=1}^p |\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| \geq$$

$$\ln H_4 - \omega(r_2^- + |r_2^-|) - \sum_{k=1}^p [|\ln(1 + \alpha_{2k})| + \ln(1 + \alpha_k)] =: H_6. \tag{28}$$

令 $H = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^6 |H_k|$, 由式(21), (22), (27), (28)的讨论可知, $\|x\| \leq H$. 显然, 正常数 H 与 $\lambda (\lambda \in (0, 1))$ 是无关的. 由于代数方程组

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \omega u_1 + \bar{c}_1 \omega u_2 = r_1^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k), \\ (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \omega u_2 + \bar{c}_2 \omega u_1 = r_2^- \omega + \sum_{k=1}^p \ln(1 + \alpha_k) \end{cases}$$

有唯一正解 $(u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{2+}$. 记 $M = H + C$, 其中 C 充分大, 使得 $\|\ln u_1^*, \ln u_2^*\| < C$. 令 $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X: \|x\| < M\}$, 则 Ω 满足引理 1 中的条件(1). 当 $x \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial \Omega$ 时, x 是 \mathbf{R}^2 中的常值向量且 $\|x\| = M$. 于是, 有

$$QNx = \left[\begin{pmatrix} r_1^- - \bar{a}_1 \exp(x_1) - \bar{b}_1 \exp(x_1) - \bar{c}_1 \exp(x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \\ r_2^- - \bar{a}_2 \exp(x_2) - \bar{b}_2 \exp(x_2) - \bar{c}_2 \exp(x_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{0} \right] \neq \mathbf{0}.$$

即引理 1 中的条件(2)也被满足. 取 $J: {}^\rightarrow \text{Im } Q \rightarrow X: (f, 0, \dots, 0) \rightarrow f$, 则当 $x \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial \Omega$ 时, 有

$$JQNx = \begin{pmatrix} r_1^- - \bar{a}_1 \exp(x_1) - \bar{b}_1 \exp(x_1) - \bar{c}_1 \exp(x_2) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{1k} \\ r_2^- - \bar{a}_2 \exp(x_2) - \bar{b}_2 \exp(x_2) - \bar{c}_2 \exp(x_1) + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^p B_{2k} \end{pmatrix}.$$

经计算, 并由定理条件可得 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, \mathbf{0}\} \neq 0$, 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. 系统(3)至少存在一个正的 ω -周期解.

3 应用

考虑文[2-3]中研究的系统(1)与(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

$$\max\{r_1^- - \bar{c}_1 \exp(\max\{\ln \frac{r_2^-}{a_2}, \ln \frac{r_1^-}{c_1}\} + (r_2^- + |\bar{a}_2|) \omega),$$

$$r_2^- - \bar{a}_2 \exp(\max\{\ln \frac{r_2^-}{a_2}, \ln \frac{r_1^-}{c_1}\} + (r_2^- + |\bar{a}_2|) \omega)\} > 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ r_2 - \bar{c}_2 \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{a}_1}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{c}_2} \right\} + (r_1 + |\bar{a}_1|) \omega \right), \right. \\ & \left. \bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_1 \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{a}_1}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{c}_2} \right\} + (r_1 + |\bar{a}_1|) \omega \right) \right\} > 0, \\ \text{方程组} & \begin{cases} \bar{a}_1 u_1 + \bar{c}_1 u_2 = \bar{r}_1 \\ \bar{a}_2 u_2 + \bar{c}_2 u_1 = \bar{r}_2 \end{cases} \text{有唯一正解 } (u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{2+}, \text{ 则系统(1)至少存在一个正周期解.} \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 若系统(2)中的系数函数满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ r_1 - \bar{c}_1 \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{c}_1} \right\} + (r_2 + |\bar{a}_2|) \omega \right), \right. \\ & \left. \bar{r}_2 - (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{c}_1} \right\} + (r_2 + |\bar{a}_2|) \omega \right) \right\} > 0; \\ & \max \left\{ r_2 - \bar{c}_2 \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{c}_2} \right\} + (r_1 + |\bar{a}_1|) \omega \right), \right. \\ & \left. \bar{r}_1 - (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) \exp \left(\max \left\{ \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1}{\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1}, \ln \frac{\bar{r}_2}{\bar{c}_2} \right\} + (r_1 + |\bar{a}_1|) \omega \right) \right\} > 0, \\ \text{方程组} & \begin{cases} (\bar{a}_1 + \bar{b}_1) u_1 + \bar{c}_1 u_2 = \bar{r}_1 \\ (\bar{a}_2 + \bar{b}_2) u_2 + \bar{c}_2 u_1 = \bar{r}_2 \end{cases} \text{有唯一正解 } (u_1^*, u_2^*)^T \in \mathbf{R}^{2+}, \text{ 则系统(2)至少存在一个 } \omega \text{ 正周期解.} \end{aligned}$$

易见, 定理 2, 3 的结果与文[2-3]中的主要结果是不相同的, 不被文[2-3]中的主要结果所包括.

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

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Abstract: In this paper, a Lotka-Volterra competition system with impulses and delays is investigated. By means of coincidence degree theory and some analysis techniques, we obtain a new result on the existence of positive periodic solutions to the system, which shows that impact of impulsive effects on existence of positive periodic to the system.

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

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