

# 具有毒物影响和反馈控制的非自治竞争系统的全局吸引力

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**摘要:**根据种群动力学原理建立了具有毒物影响和反馈控制的非自治多种群竞争 Lotka-Volterra 系统, 在反馈控制变量的构造上采用了高次非线性函数形式. 利用重合度理论中 Gaines 和 Mawhin 延拓定理, Barbalat 引理以及构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数, 获得了该系统正周期解的存在唯一性和全局吸引力的充分条件.

**关键词:** Lotka-Volterra 系统; 重合度理论; 正周期解; 全局吸引力

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## Global attractivity of multiple species competition Lotka-Volterra system with toxicants effect and feedback controls

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**Abstract:** By means of species dynamic theory, a nonautonomous Lotka-Volterra multiple species competition system with toxicants effect and feedback controls was established, and the high order nonlinear function was used in the construction of the feedback control variables. By means of Continuation Theorem based on Gaines and Mawhin coincidence degree theory, Barbalat Lemma and constructing an appropriate Lyapunov function, the sufficient conditions for the uniqueness and global attractivity of positive periodic solutions of the system were obtained.

**Key words:** Lotka-Volterra system; coincidence degree theory; positive periodic solution; global attractivity

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# 0 引言

不同生物种群之间的相互竞争、互惠共存、捕食与被捕食等关系是自然界中普遍存在的物种间相互作用的基本关系. 近年来,许多学者借助于描述物种间相互作用基本关系的经典 Lotka-Volterra 系统,利用微分方程定性与稳定性理论及重合度理论中的延拓定理,建立和分析了大量相关的生物动力系统<sup>[1-8]</sup>. 1993 年,Gopalsamy<sup>[9]</sup>提出控制生物动力系统的一种有效办法就是引入反馈控制变量,并且建立了反馈控制系统模型,给出了该系统全局渐近稳定的充分条件. 根据 Gopalsamy 的建模机理,一些学者相继建立了基于反馈原理的生物动力学模型<sup>[10-12]</sup>. 所谓反馈原理即依据现有生物动力系统输出变化的信息来进行人为控制,加入干预借以消除系统种群增长中的偏差,以获得预期的系统性能并从中获益. 最近,陈凤德等<sup>[13]</sup>围绕单种群模型详细论述了自治的反馈控制模型和非自治的反馈控制模型的已有工作及有待进一步研究解决的问题. 然而,在已有的带有反馈控制生物动力系统中,既考虑生物种群受非密度制约影响(如有毒物影响)又采用高次非线性函数作为反馈控制变量的尚不多见. 据此,本文研究具有毒物影响和反馈控制的多种群竞争 Lotka-Volterra 系统,其数学模型如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_i'(t) = & N_i(t) \left[ r_i(t) - a_i(t)N_i(t) - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(t)N_j(t) \right. \\ & \left. - c_i(t) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)N_i(t+s)ds - d_i(t)P(t) \right], \\ & i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ P'(t) = & P(t) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(t)N_i(t - \tau_i^*) - D(t)P(t) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中,  $N_i(t)$  表示第  $i$  个生物种群在时刻  $t$  的密度,  $P(t)$  表示反馈控制变量在时刻  $t$  的密度, 常数时滞  $\tau_i \geq 0, \tau_i^* \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

系统(1)的模型建立,基于如下假设:

(A<sub>1</sub>) 第  $i$  个生物种群遵循 Logistic 增长,  $r_i(t)$  为内禀增长率,  $a_i(t)$  为密度制约系数,  $c_i(t)$  为有毒物影响比例系数, 竞争率为  $b_j(t) (j \neq i)$ ;

(A<sub>2</sub>) 控制变量遵循 Logistic 增长,  $D(t)$  为密度制约系数,  $d_i(t), h_i(t)$  分别为对第  $i$  个生物种群的捕获率和转化率;

(A<sub>3</sub>)  $R^+ = [0, +\infty)$ , 核函数  $K_i(s): R^+ \rightarrow R^+$  为分段连续函数, 满足  $\int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)ds = 1$ ;

(A<sub>4</sub>)  $r_i(t), a_i(t), b_j(t), c_i(t), d_i(t), h_i(t), D(t) \in C(R, R^+)$  都是关于  $t$  的连续  $\omega$  周期函数且均为非负的;

(A<sub>5</sub>) 记  $R_+^{n+1} = \{(N_1(t), \dots, N_n(t), P(t))^T \in R^{n+1}; N_i(t) \geq 0, P(t) \geq 0\}$ , 由  $[-\tau, 0]$  到  $R_+^{n+1}$  的连续向量函数的全体记为  $C^+ = C([-\tau, 0], R_+^{n+1})$ ,  $\tau = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\tau_i, \tau_i^*\}$ .

由系统(1)的可应用性, 设初值条件为  $\varphi_i, \psi \in C^+, N_i(\theta) = \varphi_i(\theta) \geq 0, P(\theta) = \psi(\theta) \geq 0, \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \varphi_i(0) > 0, \psi(0) > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  (2)

为方便起见, 本文采用记号:

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega g(t)dt, \quad g^l = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} \{g(t)\},$$

$$g^u = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} \{g(t)\},$$

$$M_i = \frac{r_i^u}{a_i^l}, \quad M_{n+1} = \frac{1}{D^l} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^u M_i,$$

$$m_i = \frac{1}{a_i^u} \left[ r_i^l - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u M_j - c_i^u M_i - d_i^u M_{n+1} \right],$$

$$m_{n+1} = \frac{1}{D^u} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^l m_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

其中,  $g(t)$  为连续  $\omega$  周期函数.

在本文中, 我们首先估计解的先验界, 利用重合度理论中延拓定理, 给出系统至少存在一个正周期解的充分条件; 然后通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 泛函, 运用 Barbalat 引理, 建立系统的唯一正周期解全局吸引性的代数判据.

# 1 预备知识

**定义 1.1**<sup>[14]</sup> 如果系统(1)任意正解  $(N_1(t), \dots, N_n(t), P(t))^T$  和它的一个  $\omega$  周期正解  $(\tilde{N}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{N}_n(t), \tilde{P}(t))^T$  既满足 Lyapunov 意义下的稳定, 又有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \right) = 0,$$

则称  $\omega$  周期正解  $(\tilde{N}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{N}_n(t), \tilde{P}(t))^T$  是全局吸引的.

**定义 1.2**<sup>[14]</sup> 设

$$\tilde{Y}(t) = (\tilde{N}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{N}_n(t), \tilde{P}(t))^T$$

是系统(1)的一个  $\omega$  周期正解,称  $\tilde{Y}(t)$  是全局吸引的,如果系统(1)满足初值条件(2)的任意正解  $Y(t) = (N_1(t), \dots, N_n(t), P(t))^T$  均满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \right) = 0.$$

由定义可知,若

$$\tilde{Y}(t) = (\tilde{N}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{N}_n(t), \tilde{P}(t))^T$$

是全局吸引的,则系统(1)的正周期解必是唯一的. 类似于文献[4-5]的证明,易于得到如下的引理 1.1 和引理 1.2.

**引理 1.1**  $R_+^{n+1}$  是系统(1)的正向不变集.

**引理 1.2** 设代数方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{r}_i - \bar{a}_i e^{x_i} - \nu \left[ \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \bar{b}_j e^{x_j} + \bar{c}_i e^{x_i} + \bar{d}_i e^{x_{n+1}} \right] &= 0, \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{h}_i e^{x_i} - \bar{D} e^{x_{n+1}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

参数  $\nu \in [0, 1]$ ,  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})^T \in R^{n+1}$ . 如果

$$\bar{r}_i > \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \bar{b}_j \bar{M}_j + \bar{c}_i \bar{M}_i + \bar{d}_i \bar{M}_{n+1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

则方程组(3)存在与参数  $\nu$  无关的常数  $B_{0k} > 0$ , 使得

$$\|x\| = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} |x_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} B_{0k}. \quad \text{其中,}$$

$$\bar{M}_i = \frac{\bar{r}_i}{\bar{a}_i},$$

$$\bar{m}_i = \frac{1}{\bar{a}_i} \left[ \bar{r}_i - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \bar{b}_j \bar{M}_j + \bar{c}_i \bar{M}_i + \bar{d}_i \bar{M}_{n+1} \right],$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n;$$

$$\bar{M}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\bar{D}} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{h}_i \bar{M}_i, \quad \bar{m}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\bar{D}} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{h}_i \bar{m}_i,$$

$$B_{0k} = \max\{|\ln \bar{m}_k|, |\ln \bar{M}_k|\} > 0,$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1.$$

**引理 1.3** (Gaines-Mawhin 延拓定理<sup>[15]</sup>) 设  $X, Z$  是 Banach 空间, 设  $L$  是指标为零 Fredholm 算子,  $N: X \rightarrow Z$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上是  $L$  紧的, 其中  $\Omega$  是  $X$  的有界开集, 如果

$$(a) Lx \neq \lambda Nx, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Dom } L, \lambda \in (0, 1);$$

$$(b) QNx \neq 0, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L;$$

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

则方程  $Lx = Nx$  在  $\text{Dom } L \cap \bar{\Omega}$  内至少存在一个解.

**引理 1.4** (Barbalat 引理<sup>[16]</sup>) 设  $f$  是定义在  $[0, +\infty)$  上的非负函数, 在  $[0, +\infty)$  上可积, 而且在

$[0, +\infty)$  上一致连续, 则  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = 0$ .

## 2 存在性

**定理 2.1** 如果系统(1)除满足初值条件(2)外, 还满足条件

$$r_i' > \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u M_j + c_i^u M_i + d_i^u M_{n+1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

则系统(1)至少存在一个  $\omega$  周期正解.

**证明** 作变换  $N_i(t) = e^{x_i(t)}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $P(t) = e^{x_{n+1}(t)}$ , 将系统(1)化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_i'(t) &= r_i(t) - a_i(t) e^{x_i(t)} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(t) e^{x_j(t)} - \\ & c_i(t) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s) e^{x_i(t+s)} ds - d_i(t) e^{x_{n+1}(t)} := \Delta_i(x, t), \\ x_{n+1}'(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(t) e^{x_i(t-\tau_i^*)} - D(t) e^{x_{n+1}(t)} := \\ & \Delta_{n+1}(x, t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

记  $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_{n+1}(t))^T$ ,  $x'(t) = (x_1'(t), \dots, x_{n+1}'(t))^T$ , 选取

$$X = Z = \{(x_1(t), \dots, x_{n+1}(t))^T \in C(R, R^{n+1}) \mid x_k(t + \omega) = x_k(t), k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1\},$$

定义范数  $\|x\| = \|(x_1(t), \dots, x_{n+1}(t))^T\| = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_k(t)|$ , 则在范数  $\|\cdot\|$  下  $X$  是 Banach 空间. 令

$$\text{Dom } L = \{x \in X: x \in C^1(R, R^{n+1})\} \subset X \rightarrow X,$$

$$Lx = \frac{dx}{dt},$$

$$N: X \rightarrow X: Nx = (\Delta_1(x, t), \dots, \Delta_{n+1}(x, t))^T.$$

定义两个投影为

$$Px = Qx = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega x(t) dt, x \in X.$$

可见  $\text{Ker } L = \text{Im } P = R^{n+1}$ ,  $\text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \{x(t) \in X: \bar{x}_k = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1\}$  是  $X$  的闭子集, 而且  $\dim \text{Ker } L = n+1 = \dim(Z/\text{Im } L)$ , 故  $L$  是指标为零 Fredholm 算子. 定义  $L$  的广义逆为  $K_P: \text{Im } L \rightarrow \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P$  为

$$K_P(z) = \int_0^t z(s) ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t z(s) ds dt.$$

由 Lebesgue 收敛定理易于证明  $QN$  及  $K_P(I-Q)N$  是连续的. 利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可以证明对  $X$  中的任何开的有界的子集  $\Omega$ ,  $QN(\bar{\Omega})$  及

$K_p(I-Q)N(\bar{\Omega})$ 是相对紧的. 据此,对  $X$  的任何开的有界子集  $\Omega, N$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上是  $L$  紧的. 对应算子方程  $Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_i(t) &= \lambda \left[ r_i(t) - a_i(t)e^{x_i(t)} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(t)e^{x_j(t)} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. c_i(t) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)e^{x_i(t+s)} ds - d_i(t)e^{x_{n+1}(t)} \right] := \\ &\quad \lambda \Lambda_i(x, t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ x'_{n+1}(t) &= \lambda \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(t)e^{x_i(t-\tau_i^*)} - D(t)e^{x_{n+1}(t)} \right] := \\ &\quad \lambda \Lambda_{n+1}(x, t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

设  $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_{n+1}(t))^T$  是系统(5)的  $\omega$  周期解, 则有  $\xi_k, \eta_k \in [0, \omega]$ , 使得

$$x_k(\xi_k) = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_k(t), x_k(\eta_k) = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} x_k(t), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1 \quad (6)$$

一方面, 由式(5)和(6)得  $x'_k(\eta_k) = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$ , 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_i(\eta_i) - a_i(\eta_i)e^{x_i(\eta_i)} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(\eta_i)e^{x_j(\eta_i)} - \\ c_i(\eta_i) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)e^{x_i(\eta_i+s)} ds - d_i(\eta_i)e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_i)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\eta_{n+1})e^{x_i(\eta_{n+1}-\tau_i^*)} - D(\eta_{n+1})e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_{n+1})} = 0 \quad (8)$$

利用式(6), 由式(7)有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_i^l e^{x_i(\eta_i)} \leq a_i(\eta_i)e^{x_i(\eta_i)} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(\eta_i)e^{x_j(\eta_i)} + \\ c_i(\eta_i) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)e^{x_i(\eta_i+s)} ds + d_i(\eta_i)e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_i)} = r_i(\eta_i) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

即

$$e^{x_i(\eta_i)} \leq \frac{r_i^u}{a_i^l} := M_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (9)$$

利用式(6)和(9), 由式(8)有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D^l e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_{n+1})} \leq D(\eta_{n+1})e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_{n+1})} = \\ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\eta_{n+1})e^{x_i(\eta_{n+1}-\tau_i^*)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^u e^{x_i(\eta_i)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h_i^u \bar{r}_i}{a_i^l}, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

从而

$$e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_{n+1})} \leq \frac{1}{D^l} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h_i^u \bar{r}_i}{a_i^l} := M_{n+1} \quad (10)$$

另一方面, 由式(5)和(6)得  $x'_k(\xi_k) = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$ , 即

$$r_i(\xi_i) - a_i(\xi_i)e^{x_i(\xi_i)} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(\xi_i)e^{x_j(\xi_i)} -$$

$$c_i(\xi_i) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)e^{x_i(\xi_i+s)} ds - d_i(\xi_i)e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_i)} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\xi_{n+1})e^{x_i(\xi_{n+1}-\tau_i^*)} - D(\xi_{n+1})e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_{n+1})} = 0 \quad (12)$$

利用式(9)和(10), 由式(11)有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_i(\xi_i) = a_i(\xi_i)e^{x_i(\xi_i)} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(\xi_i)e^{x_j(\xi_i)} + \\ c_i(\xi_i) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s)e^{x_i(\xi_i+s)} ds + d_i(\xi_i)e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_i)} \leq \\ a_i^u e^{x_i(\xi_i)} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u e^{x_j(\eta_j)} + c_i^u e^{x_i(\eta_i)} + d_i^u e^{x_{n+1}(\eta_{n+1})} \leq \\ a_i^u e^{x_i(\xi_i)} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u M_j + c_i^u M_i + d_i^u M_{n+1} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

由此可得

$$e^{x_i(\xi_i)} \geq \frac{1}{a_i^u} \left[ r_i^l - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u M_j - c_i^u M_i - d_i^u M_{n+1} \right] := m_i \quad (13)$$

利用式(13), 由式(12)有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D^u e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_{n+1})} \geq D(\xi_{n+1})e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_{n+1})} = \\ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(\xi_{n+1})e^{x_i(\xi_{n+1}-\tau_i^*)} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^l e^{x_i(\xi_i)} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^l m_i. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

即

$$e^{x_{n+1}(\xi_{n+1})} \geq \frac{1}{D^u} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^l m_i := m_{n+1} \quad (14)$$

综上, 由式(9), (10), (13)和(14)获得

$$\max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x_k(t)| \leq \max \{ |\ln M_k|, |\ln m_k| \} := B_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1.$$

据此, 根据引理 1.3, 取  $B = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (B_k + B_{0k})$ , 令  $\Omega = \{x \in X: \|x\| < B\}$ , 则  $\Omega$  满足引理 1.3 的条件(a). 当  $x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L = \partial\Omega \cap R^{n+1}$  时,  $x$  是  $R^{n+1}$  的一个常向量且满足  $\|x\| = B, QNx \neq 0$ , 这样  $\Omega$  满足引理 1.3 的条件(b). 构造如下映射:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_\nu(x) &= \nu QNx + (1-\nu)G_x, \quad \nu \in [0, 1], \\ G_x &= (\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_1 e^{x_1}, \dots, \bar{r}_n - \bar{a}_n e^{x_n}, \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{h}_i e^{x_i} - \bar{D}e^{x_{n+1}})^T. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

由引理 1.2 知, 对于  $\nu \in [0, 1], x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, H_\nu(x) \neq 0$ , 故  $H_\nu(x)$  是一个同伦映射. 根据同伦不变性, 选取恒同映射  $J = I$  有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} &= \\ \deg\{H_1(x), \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} &= \\ \deg\{H_0(x), \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

由于方程组:  $\bar{r}_i - \bar{a}_i e^{x_i} = 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{h}_i e^{x_i} - \bar{D} e^{x_{n+1}} = 0$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 存在唯一解  $(x_1^*, \dots, x_{n+1}^*)^T$ , 所以直接计算得

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

$$\text{sgn}\left\{(-1)^{n+1} \bar{D} e^{\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} x_k^*} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{a}_i\right\} = (-1)^{n+1} \neq 0,$$

从而  $\Omega$  满足引理 1.3 中的条件(c). 由引理 1.3, 方程  $Lx = Nx$  在  $\text{Dom } L \cap \bar{\Omega}$  中至少有一个解, 进而由变换  $N_i(t) = e^{x_i(t)}, P(t) = e^{x_{n+1}(t)}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 知, 系统(1)至少存在一个  $\omega$  周期正解.  $\square$

### 3 全局吸引力

**定理 3.1** 如果系统(1)除满足定理 2.1 所有条件外, 还满足条件

$$\textcircled{1} a_i^l - c_i^u - h_i^u - (n-1)b_i^u > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$\textcircled{2} D^l - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^u > 0,$$

则系统(1)的  $\omega$  周期正解是全局吸引的.

**证明** 设  $Y(t) = (N_1(t), \dots, N_n(t), P(t))^T$ ,  $\tilde{Y}(t) = (\tilde{N}_1(t), \dots, \tilde{N}_n(t), \tilde{P}(t))^T$  分别为系统(1)的任意正解和一个  $\omega$  周期正解, 定义 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_0(t) = |\ln P(t) - \ln \tilde{P}(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^u \int_{t-\tau_i^*}^t |N_i(u) - \tilde{N}_i(u)| du,$$

沿着系统(1)的正半轨线计算  $V_0(t)$  的导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_0(t)}{dt} &= \text{sgn}\{P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)\} \cdot \\ &\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(t) [N_i(t - \tau_i^*) - \tilde{N}_i(t - \tau_i^*)] - \right. \\ &D(t) [P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)] \left. + \right. \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n h_i^u [|N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| - \\ &|N_i(t - \tau_i^*) - \tilde{N}_i(t - \tau_i^*)|] \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n h_i^u |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| - D^l |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

再定义 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\begin{aligned} V_i(t) &= |\ln N_i(t) - \ln \tilde{N}_i(t)| + \\ &c_i^u \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s) \int_{t+s}^t |N_i(u) - \tilde{N}_i(u)| du ds, \\ &i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

沿着系统(1)的正半轨线计算  $V_i(t)$  的导数有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_i(t)}{dt} &= \\ &\text{sgn}\{N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)\} \{-a_i(t) [N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)] - \\ &\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j(t) [N_j(t) - \tilde{N}_j(t)] - \\ &c_i(t) \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s) [N_i(t+s) - \tilde{N}_i(t+s)] ds - \\ &d_i(t) [P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)] + \\ &c_i^u \int_{-\tau_i}^0 K_i(s) [|N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| - \\ &|N_i(t+s) - \tilde{N}_i(t+s)|] ds \leq \\ &-(a_i^l - c_i^u) |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + \\ &\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n b_j^u |N_j(t) - \tilde{N}_j(t)| + d_i^u |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

根据上述讨论, 构造 Lyapunov 泛函:  $V(t) = V_0(t) +$

$\sum_{i=1}^n V_i(t)$ , 沿着系统(2)的正半轨线估计  $V(t)$  的导数, 利用式(15)和(16)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} &\leq - \sum_{i=1}^n [a_i^l - c_i^u - h_i^u - (n-1)b_i^u] \cdot \\ &|N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| - (D^l - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^u) |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由定理条件 $\textcircled{1}$ 选取  $\eta = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{a_i^l - c_i^u - h_i^u - (n-1)b_i^u\}$ , 式(17)可化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} &\leq -\eta \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| - \\ &(D^l - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^u) |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由定理条件 $\textcircled{2}$ 选取  $\sigma = \min\{\eta, D^l - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^u\}$ , 将式(18)化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} &\leq \\ &-\sigma \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \right] \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

将式(19)从 0 到  $t$  积分有

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) + \sigma \int_0^t \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(s) - \tilde{N}_i(s)| + \right. \\ \left. |P(s) - \tilde{P}(s)| \right) ds < V(0) < +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \right) \in L^1[0, +\infty),$$

$$\sup \int_0^t \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(s) - \tilde{N}_i(s)| + |P(s) - \tilde{P}(s)| \right) ds < \frac{V(0)}{\sigma} < +\infty.$$

由周期解的有界性可知在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)|$$

是一致连续的,由引理 1.4,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |N_i(t) - \tilde{N}_i(t)| + |P(t) - \tilde{P}(t)| \right) = 0,$$

故系统(1)的 $\omega$ 周期正解 $\tilde{Y}(t)$ 是全局吸引的.  $\square$

## 4 结论

综上所述,当满足定理 2.1 的条件时,该系统各种群密度和控制变量密度将产生多周期性变化;当满足定理 3.1 的条件时,该系统各种群密度和控制变量密度将产生一个稳定的周期性变化. 这一结果仅限于带有反馈控制变量情形,对于多因素影响下的生物动力系统,还有待于学者们共同探讨和揭示其演变规律性.

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