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一类具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型的周期性和 全局吸引性的研究

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摘 要:基于一类具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型对农业病虫害防治周期的周期解存在性的充分必要条件和正周期解的全局吸引性进行研究,且有很强的现实意义。利用正 ω 周期解的充分必要条件和存在唯一的全局吸引的正 ω 周期解以及定理引理的引用,论证了具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型的周期解及全局吸引性,证明了具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型的周期解及全局吸引性成立,并阐明了捕食-食饵模型应基于比率依赖理论知识作为依据,同时给出具体实例进一步论证具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型的周期解存在性的充分必要条件和正周期解的全局吸引性的成立,为研究农业病虫害的防治周期提供了理论依据。

关键词:比率依赖 Leslie 模型:周期性:全局吸引性

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引言

明朝中期著名的科学家徐光启是生物数学的鼻祖,他用数学知识和方法分析了当时人口增长速度的问题。如今,随着数学知识越来越被广泛应用于人们的日常生活及各行各业,生物数学也得到了十分迅速的发展。生物数学用于对农业病虫害防治的研究已有不少报道,如:食饵依赖 G(N)、捕食者依赖 G(P) 或 G(N)、比率依赖 G(P/N) [1],这些是常见的功能性反应生物模型的延展功能反应函数中的部分,以及 Holling [1] 给出 Holling I 型功能反应函数,Andrews [2] 给出的 Monod-Haldane 型功能反应函数 $p(x) = mx/(a + bx + x^2)$ (也称为 Holling IV -型功能反应函数)。Chen [3] 利用延拓定理得

到一类带 Holling IV-型功能反应函数的捕食-食饵模型周期解的存在性和多解性结论,之后 Sokol 和 Howel [4] 又给出了简化型 Holling IV-型功能反应函数 $p(x) = mx/(a + x^2)$,这些功能反应函数主要研究了将生物方法(周期性释放天敌)和化学方法(洒农药)相结合,进行综合治理农业病虫害。

本文主要是研究具脉冲 Leslie 比率依赖捕食-食饵模型^[56],此模型是 Holling 型功能函数的具体补充,给出了周期释放或存储捕食者及喷洒农药的脉冲效应周期等结论。对于 Leslie 模型的应用主要集中在人口问题^[79]、计算机问题^[10]等方面的研究中,而鲜有用于对农业病虫害防治的研究。本文的研究成果具有十分重要的现实意义,可为农业病虫害防治周期提供必要的理论

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具脉冲 Leslie 比率依赖[11] 捕食-食饵模型为:

$$\begin{cases} x'_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left[b(t) - a(t)x_{1}(t) - \frac{c(t)x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t)}{h^{2}x_{2}^{2}(t) + x_{1}^{2}(t)} \right] \\ x'_{2}(t) = x_{2}(t) \left[e(t) - f(t) \frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right], t \neq t_{k} \\ x_{i}(t_{k}^{+}) = (1 + h_{k}^{i})x_{i}(t_{k}), x_{i}(0) > 0, i \neq 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

式中: $i = \{1,2\}$; $x_i(t)$ 分别是 t 时刻食饵和捕食者的密度; $a,b,c,e,f,h \in c(R,R_+)$, 都是关于 t 的 ω 周期函数; h^2 是正整数表示半饱和率。假定:

 $h_k^i \ (i=1,2,k\in\mathbb{Z}_+ = \{1,2,\cdots\})$ 均为常数,存在一个正整数 q>0 使得

$$h_{k+q}^i = h_k^i, \, t_{k+q} = t_k + \omega, 1 + h_k^i > 0 \, \forall \, k \in z_+$$
 }

R 表示全体实数, z_+ 表示正整数, 对 ω 周期函数, g(t) 定义:

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

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

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{0}^{\omega} g(t) dt$$

假设:

 (H_1) $b,e \in C(R,R_+)$ 都是关于 t 的 ω 周期函数 $\bar{b} > 0,\bar{e} > 0$ 。

 $\left(\text{H}_{2}\right) a,c,f\in C(R,R_{+})$ 都是关于 t 的非负 ω 周期 函数。

$$(H_3) \overline{b - \frac{c}{2 |h|}} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) > 0$$

$$\bar{e} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) > 0, \bar{b} > 0$$

定义 1 如果 Leslie 比率依赖捕食 – 食饵模型(1) 的任意两个正解 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 和 $y = (y_1(t), y_2(t))$ 满足 $\lim_{x \to \infty} |x_i(t) - y_i(t)| = 0$, i = (1,2), 则称模型(1) 是全局引起的。

1 主要定理验证

首先给出本文主要理论依据 Gaines 和 Mawhin 的推 广延拓定理及相关知识:

定义 $2^{[12]}$ 令 X 和 Z 是两个实 Banach 空间, L:

DomL ⊂ $X \to Z$ 为一个线性算子, $N: X \to Z$ 为一个连续映射。若下述条件成立:

- (1) lmL 是 Z 的闭集;
- (2) dim $KerL = co \dim lmL < + \infty$

则称 L 为具有零指标的 Fredholm 算子。

定义 $3^{[12-13]}$ (Gaines – Mawhin 延拓定理) 设 X 和 Z 是实 Banach 空间, L 是具有零指标的 Fredholm 算子, Q: $Z \to Z$ 为连续投影算子, Ω 是 X 中的有界开集。则 $Lx = QN^*(X,\lambda) + y$ 与 $Lx = QN^*(X,\lambda) + \lambda(I-Q)N^*(x,\lambda) + y$ 对每一个 $\lambda \in [0,1]$ 对应的解集都相同,特别地, 若 $\lambda = 0$,后者的每一个解都是前者的解。且满足下面条件:

- (1) $Lx \neq \lambda N^*(x,\lambda) + y$ 对于每一个 $x \in DomL \cap \partial\Omega$ 和 $\lambda \in [0,1]$ 均成立:
 - (2) $\Pi N^*(X,0) \neq 0$ 和任意 $x \in L^{-1}\{y\} \cap \partial \Omega$;
 - (3) $d[\Pi N^*(.,0) | L^{-1}\{\gamma\}, \Omega \cap L^{-1}\{\gamma\}, 0] \neq 0$

引理 $\mathbf{1}^{[14]}$ L 是为零指标 Fredholm 算子, N 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上 是 L 紧的, 并且:

- (1) 对任意 $\lambda \in (0,1)$, 方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx$ 的解满足 $x \in \partial \Omega$;
 - (2) 对任意 $x \in KerL \cap \partial\Omega$, $QNx \neq 0$;
 - (3) Brouwer 度 $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap KerL, 0\} \neq 0$,

则算子方程 Lx = Nx 在 $DomL \cap \overline{\Omega}$ 中至少有一个解。

定理 1 在假设条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_2)$ 下, Leslie 比率依赖捕食 – 食饵模型(1)至少存在一个正 ω 周期解的充分必要条件 (H_3) 成立。

$$\begin{cases} y'_{1}(t) = b(t) - a(t)e^{y_{i}(t)} - \frac{c(t)e^{y_{i}(t)} + y_{2}(t)}{h^{2}e^{2y_{i}(t)} + e^{2y_{2}(t)}} \equiv f_{1} \\ y'_{2}(t) = e(t) - f(t)e^{y_{2}(t) - y_{i}(t)} \equiv f_{2} \\ y_{2}(h_{k}^{+}) = \ln(1 + h_{k}^{i}) + y_{i}(t_{k}), i = 1, 2, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{+} \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

必要条件 若 $(y_1(t), y_2(t))^T \in X$, 式(2)的正 ω 周期解为式(2)在初始条件 $y_i(\omega)$ 下对 t 在 $[0, \omega]$ 上积分,其中 $t \neq t_k, k = \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$, 得:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\omega} \left\{ b\left(\,t\,\right) \; - \; a\left(\,t\,\right) \, e^{y_{1}\left(\,t\,\right)} \; - \; \frac{c\left(\,t\,\right) \, e^{y_{1}\left(\,t\,\right)} \; + \; y_{2}\left(\,t\,\right)}{h^{2} \, e^{2y_{1}\left(\,t\,\right)} \; + \; e^{2y_{2}\left(\,t\,\right)}} \right\} \mathrm{d}t \; = \; \sum_{i=1}^{q} \ln\left(\,1 \; + \; h_{\,k}^{\,1}\,\right) \\ \int_{0}^{\omega} \left\{ e\left(\,t\,\right) \; - \; f\!\left(\,t\,\right) \, e^{y_{2}\left(\,t\,\right) \; - \; y_{1}\left(\,t\,\right)} \right\} \mathrm{d}t \; = \; - \; \sum_{i=1}^{q} \ln\left(\,1 \; + \; h_{\,k}^{\,2}\,\right) \end{cases}$$

和

$$\begin{cases} 0 < \frac{c}{2 |h|} \omega < a(t) e^{y_1(t)} - \frac{c(t) e^{y_1(t)} + y_2(t)}{h^2 e^{2y_1(t)} + e^{2y_2(t)}} = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) \bar{b} \omega \\ \bar{e} \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^2) = \int_{0}^{\omega} f(t) e^{y_2(t) - y_1(t)} dt > 0 \end{cases}$$

由此假设(H3)成立。

充分条件 首先令:

$$X = \{x(t) = x_1(t), x_2(t)^{\mathrm{T}} | x_i(t) \in pc_{\omega}, i = 1, 2\}$$

其模为:

$$||x|| = ||x_1(t), x_2(t)|^{\mathsf{T}}|| = \sum_{i=1}^{2} ||x_i(t)|| = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \max_{0 < t < \omega} |x_i(t)|$$

则 (X, || • ||) 是 Banach 空间 [15]。

再令:

$$Y = \{\bar{y} = [y, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_q]\} = X \times R^{2q}$$

其中:
$$y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t))^T \in p'_{\omega}; \xi_k = (m_k^1, m_k^2)^T = (\Delta y_1(t_k), \Delta y_2(t_k))^T$$
 是常向量, $k = 1, 2, \dots, q_0$

$$\diamondsuit \|\bar{y}\| = \|\bar{y}(t)\| + \sum_{i=1}^{q} (t_i) = \|\xi_i\|, \, \mathbb{M}(X, \|\cdot\|)$$

是 Banach 空间。

定义 $L: DomL \subset X \rightarrow Y$

$$L\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \gamma'_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \Delta y_1(t_1) \\ \Delta y_2(t_1) \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{pmatrix} \Delta y_1(t_p) \\ \Delta y_2(t_p) \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中:

$$DomL = \{y(t) = (y_1, y_2)^{T} \in X | y'pc_{\omega} \} = \{y(t) = (y_1, y_2)^{T} \in X | y(t) \in pc \}$$

另一方面,记:

$$N(y(t)) = \left(\binom{f_1}{f_2}, \binom{\ln(1+h_1^1)}{\ln(1+h_1^2)}, \cdots, \binom{\ln(1+h_q^1)}{\ln(1+h_q^2)} \right)$$

并分别定义两个投影算子 P 和 Q:

$$P: X \to X, Q: Y \to Y$$

$$P(y(t)) = \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^{\omega} y_1(t) dt \\ \int_0^{\omega} y_2(t) dt \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q\left(\begin{pmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h_1^1 \\ h_1^2 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{pmatrix} h_q^1 \\ h_q^2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^{\omega} y_1(t) dt \\ \int_0^{\omega} y_2(t) dt \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

易得:

$$\begin{split} lmL &= \left\{ z = \left(\binom{f_1(t)}{f_2(t)} \right), \binom{h_1^1}{h_1^2}, \cdots, \binom{h_q^1}{h_q^2} \right) \in \\ &\quad Y \left| \int_0^\infty fi(t) \, \mathrm{d}t + \sum_{k=1}^q h_k^i = 0, i = 1, 2 \right. \right\} \\ &\quad KerL &= \left\{ x \left| x \in X, y = \binom{e_1}{e_2} \in \mathbf{R}^2 \right. \right\} = lmP \\ &\quad lmL &= \left. \left\{ x \in Y \right| \int_0^\omega f_i(t) \, \mathrm{d}t + \sum_{k=1}^q h_k^1 = 0, i = 1, 2 \right. \right\} = \\ &\quad KerQ \end{split}$$

都是 Y 中的闭幕集,及 dim KerL = co dim lmL = 2,因此 L 是指标为 0 的 Fredholm [16] 映射,进一步可得 L 的广义 逆算子:

 $K_P: lmL \rightarrow KerP \cap DomL$

$$K_{p}(z) = K_{p}\left(\binom{y_{1}(t)}{y_{1}(t)}, \binom{h_{1}^{1}}{h_{1}^{2}}, \cdots, \binom{h_{q}^{1}}{h_{q}^{2}}\right)$$

$$K_{p}(z) = K_{p}\left(\binom{\dot{y}_{1}(t)}{\dot{y}_{2}(t)}, \binom{h_{1}^{1}}{h_{1}^{2}}, \cdots, \binom{h_{q}^{1}}{h_{q}^{2}}\right) = \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} f_{1}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \sum_{0 \le t \le t} h_{k}^{1} - \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_{k}^{1} - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} f_{1}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}t\right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f_{2}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \sum_{0 \le t \le t} h_{k}^{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{q} h_{k}^{2} - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} f_{2}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}t\right)$$

因此有:

$$QN(y(t)) =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{0}^{t} f_{1}(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) \\ \int_{0}^{t} f_{2}(t) dt + \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{2}) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

及

由 Lebesque $^{[17]}$ 控制收敛,得算子 QN 和 $K_P(I-Q)N$ 都连续。由于算子 $QN(\bar{\Omega})$ 、 $K_P(I-Q)N(\bar{\Omega})$ 对任意的有界开集 Ω 是相对紧的,故 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L- 紧的。

为便于计算,构造了适当的有界开集,对应于算子方程 $L_Y = \lambda N_Y, \lambda \in (0,1)$,有

$$\begin{cases} y_{i}(t) = \lambda f_{i}(t), t \neq t_{k} \\ y_{i}(t_{k}^{+}) = \lambda (\ln((1 + h_{k}^{i}) + y_{i}(t_{k})) \\ (t = t_{k}, i = 1, 2) \end{cases}$$
 (3)

式中: $f_i(t)(i=1,2)$ 的定义同式(2),假设对 $\lambda \in (0,1)$, $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t))^T \in X$ 是系统(3)的一个解,在 $[0,\omega]$ 上积分式(3),得:

$$\int_{0}^{\omega} \left\{ b(t) - a(t)e^{y_{i}(t)} - \frac{c(t)e^{y_{i}(t)} + e^{y_{2}(t)}}{h^{2}e^{2y_{i}(t) + 2y_{2}(t)}} \right\} dt =$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1})$$
(4)

则:

$$\int_{0}^{\omega} \left\{ a(t) e^{y_{1}(t)} + \frac{c(t) e^{y_{1}(t) + y_{2}(t)}}{h^{2} e^{2y_{1}(t) + 2y_{2}(t)}} \right\} dt =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) + \bar{b}\omega$$
(5)

由(3)和(5)得:

$$\int_{0}^{\omega} |y_{1}(t)| dt \leq (|\bar{b}| + \bar{b})\omega +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{q} \left| \ln(1 + h_k^1) \right| + \sum_{k=1}^{q} \left| \ln(1 + p_k^1) \right| = A_1$$
 (6)

类似可得:

$$\int_{0}^{\omega} |y_{2}^{*}(t)| dt \leq (|\bar{e}| + \bar{e})\omega +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{q} |\ln(1 + h_{k}^{2})| + \sum_{k=1}^{q} |\ln(1 + p_{k}^{2})| \equiv A_{2}$$
(7)

由于 $y = (y_1(t), y_2(t))^T \in X$, 存在 $\xi_i, \eta_i \in [0, \omega]$, $i = \{1,2\}$, 使得

$$y_i(\xi_i) = \inf_{t \in [0,\omega]} y_i(t), y_i(\eta_i) = \sup_{t \in [0,\omega]} y_i(t)$$

由式(5)与式(8)可得:

$$\begin{split} \bar{a} & \exp(y_1(\xi_i)) \omega \leqslant \int_0^\omega a(t) \exp(y_1(t)) \, \mathrm{d}t \leqslant \\ & \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1+h_k^1) + \bar{b} \omega \end{split}$$

故

$$y_1(\xi_i) \le \ln\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) + \bar{b}\right) - \ln\bar{a} = B_1 \quad (9)$$

由式(6)和引理1得:

$$y_{1}(t) \leq y_{1}(\xi_{i}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\omega} |y_{1}^{*}(t)| dt + \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) \right) \leq B_{1} + \frac{A_{1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) \equiv C_{1}$$

$$(10)$$

特别地,有 $\gamma_1(\eta_1) \leq C_1$ 。

另一方面,由式(3)、式(5)和式(10)可得:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1+h_k^1) + \bar{b}\omega \leqslant \bar{a}\omega \exp(y_1(\eta_1)) + \frac{\bar{a}\omega}{2|h|} \quad (11)$$

则有

$$y_1(\eta_1) \ge \ln \frac{\frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) + \overline{b - \frac{c}{2 |h|}}}{\overline{a}} = D_1 \quad (12)$$

由引理1和式(7)、式(12)可得:

$$y_{1}(t) \geq y_{1}(\eta_{i}) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\omega} \left| y_{1}^{*}(t) \right| dt + \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) \right)$$

$$D_{1} - \frac{A_{1}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{1}) \equiv E_{1}$$

$$(13)$$

又由式(10)和式(13)得:

$$\max_{t\in[0,\omega]}|y_1(t)|\leqslant \max\{|C_1|,|E_1|\}=H_1$$
同理,有

$$\max_{\scriptscriptstyle t\in [0,\omega]} \mid y_2(t)\mid \leqslant \max\{\mid C_2\mid, \mid E_2\mid\} = H_2$$

其中:

$$E_{2} = \ln \bar{e} - \ln \bar{f} - H_{1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\overline{|e|} + \bar{e} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_{k}^{2}) \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{q} \left| \ln(1 + h_{k}^{2}) \right|$$

很明显,条件 (H_1) 、 (H_2) 与 λ 无关。

取 $H = \max\{H_1, H_2\} + c$, 其中 c 是一充分大的正常数, 使得:

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{b} - \bar{a}e^{y_1} - \frac{\bar{c}e^{y_1 + y_2}}{h^2 e^{2y_1} + e^{2y_2}} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^1) = 0 \\
\bar{e} - \bar{f}e^{y_1 - y^2} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^{q} \ln(1 + h_k^2) = 0
\end{cases}$$
(14)

的解 $(\ln u_1, \ln u_2)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 满足条件

$$\max\{|u_2^*|\} < c$$

则 $||_{V}|| < M$,取

$$\Omega = \{ y = (y_1, y_2) \} \in (PC'_{\omega})^2 : \|x\| \leq H$$

使得 Ω 满足定理 1 的条件(H₁)、(H₂)。

当 $x \in \partial \Omega \cap R^2$, $x \not\in R^2$ 中的常向量, ||x|| = H, 则 对 $x \in KerL \cap \Omega$ 有

$$QNy = \begin{pmatrix} \left[\bar{b} - \bar{\alpha}e^{y_1} - \frac{\bar{\alpha}e^{y_1+y_2}}{h^2e^{2y_2}} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1+h_k^1) \\ -\bar{e} - \bar{f}e^{y_2-y_1} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1+h_k^2) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]_{2\times 1}$$

及

$$JQNy = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{b} - \bar{a}e^{y_1} - \frac{\bar{c}e^{y_1+y_2}}{h^2e^{2y_2}} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1+h_k^1) \\ \bar{e} - \bar{f}e^{y_2-y_1} + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1+h_k^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

计算可得:

 $Deg(JQN | KerL \cap \partial \Omega)$

其中:由 lmQ = KerL 得到 J 是恒等映射,这样 Ω 满足引理 1 的所有假设条件,并得系统(2) 至少有一个 ω 周期解 \bar{y} 满足条件:

 $\bar{y} \in \bar{\Omega} \cap DomL$

由 $\bar{x}_i(t) = \exp(\bar{y}_i)$, i = 1, 2 知 $(\bar{x}_1(t), \bar{x}_2(t))$ 都是系统(1)的正的 ω 周期解。

下面对系统(1)的全局吸引性进行论证。

定理 2 假设条件(H₁),(H₂),(H₃)及以下条件(H₄)均成立。

 (H_4) 存在正常数 $s_i, \omega_i = 1,2$ 及 ρ , 使得

$$\min_{t \in [0,\omega]} \{\psi_i(t), \xi_i(t)\} > \rho, i = 1,2$$

式中:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{i}(t) = \left(s_{1}a(t) - \frac{s_{2}f(t)x_{2}^{*}}{x_{*1}^{2}(t)} + \frac{2s_{1}c(t)x_{*1}^{2}(t)x_{*2}(t)}{(h^{2}x_{2}^{*2}(t) + x_{1}^{*2}(t))^{2}} + \frac{s_{1}c(t)x_{*2}(t)}{h^{2}x_{2}^{*2}(t) + x_{1}^{*2}(t)} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\xi_{i}(t) = \left(\frac{s_{2}f(t)}{x_{1}^{*}(t)} - \frac{s_{1}c(t)x_{1}^{*}(t)}{h^{2}x_{*2}^{2}(t) + x_{*1}^{2}(t)} - \frac{2h^{2}s_{1}c(t)x_{1}^{*}(t)x_{2}^{*2}(t)}{(h^{2}x_{2}^{*2}(t) + x_{*1}^{2}(t))^{2}} \right)$$

$$(15)$$

式中: $i = \{1, 2\}$, x_{*i} 、 x_i^* 的定义同定理1,则系统(1)存在唯一的全局吸引的正 ω 周期解。

证明 假设系统(1)存在唯一的全局吸引的正 ω 周 期解 $(x_1(t), x_2(t))$,令 $(y_1(t), y_2(t))$ 是系统(1)的另外一个解,考虑以下的 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$W(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} |\ln x_i(t) - \ln y_i(t)|$$
 (16)

直接计算 W(t) 对 $t(t \neq t_k)$ 在系统(1)上的右上导数 $D^+W(t)$. 有

$$D^+W(t) \leqslant$$

$$-s_1c(t)\operatorname{sgn}\{x_1(t) - y_1(t)\} \left[\frac{x_1(t)x_2(t) - y_1(t)y_2(t)}{h^2x_2^2(t) + x_1^2(t)} + \right]$$

$$\frac{y_{1}(t)y_{2}(t)}{h^{2}x_{2}^{2}(t)+x_{1}^{2}(t)}-\frac{y_{1}(t)y_{2}(t)}{h^{2}y_{2}^{2}(t)+y_{1}^{2}(t)}\Big]-$$

$$s_1 a(t) |x_1(t) - y_1(t)| - s_1 f(t) \operatorname{sgn} \{x_2(t) - y_2(t)\} \times$$

$$\left[\frac{x_2(t)}{x_1(t)} - \frac{y_2(t)}{y_1(t)}\right] \le$$

$$-s_1c(t)\operatorname{sgn}\{x_1(t)-y_1(t)\}\left[\frac{x_2(t)(x_1(t)-y_1(t))}{h^2x_2^2(t)+x_1^2(t)}+\right]$$

$$\frac{y_1(t)x_2(t)}{h^2x_2^2(t)+x_1^2(t)}+$$

$$\frac{y_{1}(t)y_{2}(t)\left(h^{2}y_{2}^{2}(t)-h^{2}x_{2}^{2}(t)+y_{1}^{2}(t)-x_{1}^{2}(t)\right)}{\left(h^{2}x_{2}^{2}(t)+x_{1}^{2}(t)\right)\left(h^{2}y_{2}^{2}(t)+y_{1}^{2}(t)\right)}\Big]-$$

$$-s_1c(t)\operatorname{sgn}\{x_1(t)-y_1(t)\}\left[\frac{x_2(t)(x_1(t)-y_1(t))}{h^2x_2^2(t)+x_1^2(t)}+\right.$$

$$\frac{y_1(t)x_2(t)}{h^2x_2^2(t)+x_1^2(t)}+$$

$$\frac{y_1(t)y_2(t)(h^2y_2^2(t) - h^2x_2^2(t) + y_1^2(t) - x_1^2(t))}{(h^2x_2^2(t) + x_1^2(t))(h^2y_2^2(t) + y_1^2(t))}\Big]$$

$$\left(s_{1}a(t) - \frac{s_{2}f(t)y_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)y_{1}(t)}\right) | x_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t) | - \frac{s_{2}f(t)}{x_{1}(t)} | x_{2}(t) - y_{2}(t) | \leq \frac{s_{2}f(t)x_{2}^{*}(t)}{x_{1}^{2}(t)} + \frac{2s_{1}c(t)x_{*1}^{2}(t)x_{*2}(t)}{(h^{2}x_{*2}^{2}(t) + x_{1}^{*2}(t))^{2}} + \frac{2s_{1}c(t)x_{*1}^{2}(t)x_{*2}(t)}{h^{2}x_{2}^{*2}(t) + x_{1}^{*2}(t)} | x_{1}(t) - y_{1}(t) | - \frac{s_{2}f(t)}{x_{1}^{*}(t)} - \frac{s_{1}c(t)x_{1}^{*}(t)}{(h^{2}x_{*2}^{2}(t) + x_{1}^{2}(t))^{2}} - \frac{2h^{2}s_{1}c(t)x_{1}^{*}(t)x_{2}^{*2}(t)}{(h^{2}x_{*2}^{2}(t) + x_{1}^{2}(t))^{2}} | x_{2}(t) - y_{2}(t) |$$

其中, ρ 同式(15)的定义。

另一方面,对
$$t = t_k$$
有

$$W(t_k^+) = \sum_{i=1}^2 s_i | \ln x_i(t_k^+) - \ln y_i(t_k^+) | = W(t_k) \quad (18)$$

由式(17)和式(18)得

$$\begin{split} &D^{+}W(t) \leq 0, \Delta W(t_{k}) \leq 0 \\ &\forall t \geq T_{0}, \, 在 \left[T_{0}, t \right] \, \text{上积分式}(17), 得 \\ &\rho \! \int_{T_{0}}^{t} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \, \left| x_{i}(s) - y_{i}(s) \right| \mathrm{d}s \leq W(T_{0}) - W(t) \end{split}$$

则

$$\int_{T_0}^{+\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2} |x_i(s) - y_i(s)| ds \le \frac{W(T_0)}{\rho} < +\infty$$

$$\int_{T_0}^{+\infty} |x_i(s) - y_i(s)| ds < +\infty$$
(19)

式中i = 1,2。则由引理^[18]得:

$$\lim_{i \to \infty} |x_i(s) - y_i(s)| = 0, i = 1,2$$
则系统(1)的全局吸引性成立得证。

2 例证

考虑系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \begin{cases} 9 + \sin 2t - 4x_{1}(t) - \frac{1}{2}x_{1}(t)x_{2}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{2}(t) = x_{2}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{2}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{2}x_{1}(t_{k}) t_{k} = k\pi t_{k+2} = t_{k} + \pi, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{2}(t) = x_{2}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{2}(t) = x_{2}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{3}(t) = x_{3}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{3}(t) = x_{3}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{3}(t) = x_{3}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \\ \dot{x}_{3}(t) = x_{3}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1}(t) = x_{1}(t) \left(9 + \cos 2t - 4\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} \right) t \neq t_{k} \end{cases}$$

则易验证定理 1 和定理 2 的条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_4)$,满足系统(21)有一个全局吸引的正周期解。

3 结束语

本文通过一类具脉冲比率依赖 Leslie 模型的周期解存在性的充分必要条件和其正周期解的全局吸引性研究,得出了 Leslie 比率依赖捕食-食饵模型系统的可行性。在生物方法防治虫害中,可以根据一类具脉冲 Leslie 比率依赖捕食-食饵模型,提供病虫害发生频率及最优病虫害防治周期理论依据,这在国民生产中具有十分重要的现实意义。

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Studying on Periodicity and Global Attractivity of a Type of Pulsating and Ratio-dependent Leslie Model

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Abstract: Based on a class of pulse-ratio dependent Leslie model on the existence of periodic solution of agricultural pest, and disease prevention cycle and the global attraction of its periodic solution, this study has a strong practical significance. The sufficient necessary conditions of the regular ω periodic solution and the reference of the normal ω periodic solution with unique global attraction and the theorem lemma are used to demonstrate the periodic solution and global attraction of the Leslie model with pulse ratio dependence. The periodic solution and global attractiveness of the Leslie model with pulse ratio dependence are demonstrated. The periodic solution and global attractiveness of the Leslie model with pulse ratio dependence are demonstrated by the above methods, and the predation bait model is stated to based on the theory of ratio dependence. At the same time, a concrete example is given to demonstrate the sufficient necessary conditions for the existence of periodic solutions with pulse ratio dependence and the establishment of the global attractiveness of its positive periodic solutions. It provides a theoretical basis for the study of agricultural pest control cycle.

Key words: ratio-dependent Leslie model; periodicity; global attractivity