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一类浮游生物植化相克时滞抛物方程的稳态解

田灿荣^{1,2}, 许飞², 刘勇²

(1. 盐城工学院基础部, 江苏 盐城 224003; 2. 扬州大学数学科学学院, 江苏 扬州 225002)
(E-mail: unfoxeses@yahoo.com)

摘要: 本文研究了水生生态系统中种群间能产生抑制毒素的 Volterra 竞争模型, 用上下解的方法讨论了稳态解的渐近行为, 得到了系统存在唯一全局稳定正稳态解的充分条件.

关键词: 时滞; 上下解; 全局稳定.

MSC(2000): 35K57, 35B35

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1 引言

本文考虑具有时滞的半线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases} u_{1t} - d_1 \Delta u_1 = u_1(a_1 - b_{11}u_1 - b_{12}u_2 - e_1u_1 J_2 * u_2), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ u_{2t} - d_2 \Delta u_2 = u_2(a_2 - b_{21}u_1 - b_{22}u_2 - e_2u_2 J_1 * u_1), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u_1(t, x) = \eta_1(t, x), & (t, x) \in [-\tau_1, 0] \times \Omega, \\ u_2(t, x) = \eta_2(t, x), & (t, x) \in [-\tau_2, 0] \times \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 Ω 是 R^N 中的有界区域, 边界 $\partial\Omega \in C^{1+\alpha}$, $d_i, a_i, b_{ij}, e_i (i, j = 1, 2)$ 是正常数, n 是单位外法向量, τ_i 是表示时滞的正常数. 连续时滞量 $J_i * u_i = \int_{t-\tau_i}^t J_i(t-s, x)u_i(s, x)ds (x \in \Omega)$. 而且当 $0 \leq t \leq \tau_i$ 时, $J_i(t, x) \geq 0, J_i(t, x) \in C^\alpha([0, \tau_i] \times \bar{\Omega}), \int_0^{\tau_i} J_i(t, x)dt = 1 (x \in \Omega)$. 初始值 $\eta_i(t, x)$ 满足 $\eta_i(t, x) \geq 0, \eta_i(t, x) \in C^\alpha([- \tau_i, 0] \times \bar{\Omega})$.

问题 (1.1) 来源于水生生态系统中某两种植物种群不仅相互竞争, 而且产生毒素抑制对方生长的模型. 这里 u_1, u_2 是两个种群的密度, a_1, a_2 是种群的细胞增长率, b_{11}, b_{22} 分别是两个种群的种内竞争率, b_{12} 是第二种群对第一种群的种群间竞争率, b_{21} 是第一种群对第二种群的种群间竞争率, e_1 是第二种群对第一种群的抑制毒素率, e_2 是第一种群对第二种群的抑制毒素率. 齐次 Neumann 边界条件表示两个种群限制在区域 Ω 内, 在 Ω 的边界没有移动.

Mukhopadhyay 在 [1] 首先提出具离散时滞的常微系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_1}{dt} = u_1(a_1 - b_{11}u_1 - b_{12}u_2 - e_1u_1u_2), \\ \frac{du_2}{dt} = u_2(a_2 - b_{21}u_1 - b_{22}u_2 - e_2u_2u_1(t - \tau)), \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

Mukhopadhyay 研究了 (1.2) 解的渐近行为, 给出了 (1.2) 存在唯一全局渐近正稳态解的充分条件. 宋新宇和陈兰荪在 [2] 中研究了下面系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_1}{dt} = u_1(a_1(t) - b_{11}(t)u_1 - b_{12}(t)u_2 - e_1u_1u_2(t - \tau_2(t))) \\ \frac{du_2}{dt} = u_2(a_2(t) - b_{21}(t)u_1 - b_{22}(t)u_2 - e_2u_2u_1(t - \tau_1(t))) \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

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的周期解问题, 给出了 (1.3) 存在正周期解的充分条件.

本文主要讨论 (1.1) 解的存在性和渐近行为, 全文安排如下: 第 2 节研究全局解的存在唯一性; 第 3,4 节考虑解的渐近行为. 为了方便起见, 记 $f = (f_1, f_2)$. 其中

$$f_1(u_1, u_2, J_1 * u_1, J_2 * u_2) = u_1(a_1 - b_{11}u_1 - b_{12}u_2 - e_1u_1J_2 * u_2),$$

$$f_2(u_1, u_2, J_1 * u_1, J_2 * u_2) = u_2(a_2 - b_{21}u_1 - b_{22}u_2 - e_2u_2J_1 * u_1).$$

2 全局解的存在唯一性

定义 2.1 如果 $\hat{u}, \tilde{u} \in C([-r_1, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega}) \times C([-r_2, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega})$, 而且 $\hat{u} \leq \tilde{u}$. 可以定义区间 $\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle = \{u \in C([-r_1, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega}) \times C([-r_2, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega}); \hat{u} \leq u \leq \tilde{u}\}$.

定义 2.2 称 f_i 是在 $\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$ 局部 Lipschitz 连续, 如果存在 $K_i > 0$, 使得对于任意 $u, u' \in \langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$, $|f_i(u_1, u_2, J_1 * u_1, J_2 * u_2) - f_i(u'_1, u'_2, J_1 * u'_1, J_2 * u'_2)| \leq K_i(|u_1 - u'_1| + |u_2 - u'_2| + |J_1 * u_1 - J_1 * u'_1| + |J_2 * u_2 - J_2 * u'_2|)$ 成立. 进一步, 如果 f_1, f_2 在 $\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$ 局部 Lipschitz 连续, 则称 f 在 $\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$ 局部 Lipschitz 连续.

很容易看出, f 在 $\langle 0, M \rangle$ 局部 Lipschitz 连续, 其中 M 为任意正矢量常函数.

定义 2.3 称 f_i 是在 $\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$ 拟增(减)的, 如果除去 u_i , f_i 对其余的自变量 $u_j (j \neq i)$ 都是单调增加(减少)的. 进一步, 如果除去 u_i , f_i 对其余的自变量分别既有单增又有单减, 则称 f_i 是混拟的. 如果 f_1, f_2 都是混拟的, 称 f 是混拟系统.

由此定义可以看出, f 在 $\langle 0, M \rangle$ 内是混拟系统, 其中 M 为任意正矢量常函数.

定义 2.4 设 $\hat{u} = (\hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2), \tilde{u} = (\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{u}_2), \hat{u}_i, \tilde{u}_i \in C^\alpha([-r_i, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega}) \cap C^{1,2}((-\tau_i, +\infty) \times \Omega)$, 而且 \hat{u}, \tilde{u} 非负. 称 \hat{u}, \tilde{u} 为 (1.1) 的耦合上下解, 如果 $\tilde{u} \geq \hat{u}$ 且满足下列条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \hat{u}_{1t} - d_1 \Delta \hat{u}_1 \geq \tilde{u}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\tilde{u}_1 - b_{12}\hat{u}_2 - e_1\tilde{u}_1J_2 * \hat{u}_2), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \hat{u}_{1t} - d_1 \Delta \hat{u}_1 \leq \hat{u}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\hat{u}_1 - b_{12}\tilde{u}_2 - e_1\hat{u}_1J_2 * \tilde{u}_2), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \hat{u}_{2t} - d_2 \Delta \hat{u}_2 \geq \tilde{u}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\tilde{u}_1 - b_{22}\hat{u}_2 - e_2\tilde{u}_2J_1 * \hat{u}_1), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \hat{u}_{2t} - d_2 \Delta \hat{u}_2 \leq \hat{u}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\hat{u}_1 - b_{22}\tilde{u}_2 - e_2\hat{u}_2J_1 * \tilde{u}_1), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial \hat{u}_i}{\partial n} \leq 0 \leq \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_i}{\partial n}, i = 1, 2. & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ \hat{u}_i(t, x) \leq \eta_i(t, x) \leq \tilde{u}_i(t, x), i = 1, 2. & (t, x) \in [-\tau_i, 0] \times \Omega, \end{array} \right. \quad (2.1)$$

定理 2.1 假设方程组 (1.1) 满足下面条件, $J_i(t, x) \in C^\alpha([0, \tau_i] \times \bar{\Omega}), \eta_i(t, x) \in C^\alpha([-\tau_i, 0] \times \bar{\Omega})$, 如果 \tilde{u}, \hat{u} 是 (1.1) 的耦合上下解, 那么 (1.1) 存在唯一的解 $u^*(t, x)$, 而且 $u^* \in \langle \hat{u}, \tilde{u} \rangle$.

详细的证明过程见 [3] 的定理 2.2.

推论 2.1 方程 (1.1) 存在唯一解 $u(t, x)$, 而且 $u \in \langle 0, M \rangle$. 其中

$$M = (M_1, M_2) = (\max\{\sup_{(t,x) \in [-\tau_1, 0] \times \Omega} \eta_1(t, x), \frac{a_1}{b_{11}}\}, \max\{\sup_{(t,x) \in [-\tau_2, 0] \times \Omega} \eta_2(t, x), \frac{a_2}{b_{22}}\}),$$

即 $0 \leq u_1 \leq M_1, 0 \leq u_2 \leq M_2, (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega$.

很容易可以看出 $(0, 0), (M_1, M_2)$ 满足 (2.1), 则是 (1.1) 的耦合上下解. 再根据定理 2.1, 可得 (1.1) 有唯一全局解 $u(t, x)$, 而且 $u(t, x) \in \langle 0, M \rangle$.

3 解的渐近行为的预备知识

为了研究 (1.1) 系统的渐近稳定性, 构造两个常向量列 $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\} = \{(\bar{c}_1^{(m)}, \bar{c}_2^{(m)})\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\} =$

$\{(\underline{c}_1^{(m)}, \underline{c}_2^{(m)})\}, m = 0, 1, 2 \dots$ 满足下面关系

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_1^{(m)} = \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_1} \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} (a_1 - b_{11} \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{12} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_1 \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} J_2 * \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)}), \\ \underline{c}_1^{(m)} = \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_1} \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} (a_1 - b_{11} \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{12} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_1 \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} J_2 * \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)}), \\ \bar{c}_2^{(m)} = \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_2} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} (a_2 - b_{21} \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{22} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_2 \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} J_1 * \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)}), \\ \underline{c}_2^{(m)} = \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_2} \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} (a_2 - b_{21} \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{22} \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_2 \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} J_1 * \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)}), \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

其中 K_1, K_2 是 f_1, f_2 在 $\langle \underline{c}^{(0)}, \bar{c}^{(0)} \rangle$ 的满足局部 Lipschitz 连续条件的常数, 注意到当 c 为常数时, $J_i * c = \int_{t-\tau_i}^t J_i(t-s, x) ds = c \int_0^{\tau_i} J_i(s, x) ds = c$. 下文将 (3.1) 中的 $J_i * c$ 直接用 c 来代替.

引理 3.1 对于 $0 \leq \hat{c} \leq \bar{c}, \hat{c} = (\hat{c}_1, \hat{c}_2), \bar{c} = (\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2)$. 如果 \bar{c}, \hat{c} 是 (1.1) 的耦合上下解, 其中 $\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2, \hat{c}_1, \hat{c}_2$ 均为常数. 那么由 $\bar{c}^{(0)} = \bar{c}, \underline{c}^{(0)} = \hat{c}$ 作为初始值, 满足 (3.1) 所构造的序列 $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\}$ 有下列单调性质:

$$\hat{c} \leq \underline{c}^{(m)} \leq \underline{c}^{(m+1)} \leq \bar{c}^{(m+1)} \leq \bar{c}^{(m)} \leq \bar{c}, m = 0, 1, 2 \dots \quad (3.2)$$

详细的证明见 [4] 的引理 2.1.

由 (3.2) 的单调性可以看出 $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\}$ 存在极限, 记

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{c}^{(m)} = \bar{c}, \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \underline{c}^{(m)} = \underline{c}. \quad (3.3)$$

显然满足 \bar{c}, \underline{c} 下列关系:

$$\hat{c} \leq \underline{c}^{(m)} \leq \underline{c}^{(m+1)} \leq \underline{c} \leq \bar{c} \leq \bar{c}^{(m+1)} \leq \bar{c}^{(m)} \leq \bar{c}, m = 0, 1, 2 \dots \quad (3.4)$$

取 $m \rightarrow +\infty$, 则由 (3.1) 可以得到下列关系成立

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\bar{c}_1 - b_{12}\bar{c}_2 - e_1\bar{c}_1\underline{c}_2) = 0, \\ \underline{c}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\underline{c}_1 - b_{12}\bar{c}_2 - e_1\underline{c}_1\bar{c}_2) = 0, \\ \bar{c}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\bar{c}_1 - b_{22}\bar{c}_2 - e_2\bar{c}_2\underline{c}_1) = 0, \\ \underline{c}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\bar{c}_1 - b_{22}\underline{c}_2 - e_2\underline{c}_2\bar{c}_1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

很明显, 如果 $\bar{c} = \underline{c}$, 那么 $\bar{c}(\underline{c})$ 是 $\langle \hat{c}, \bar{c} \rangle$ 中唯一的稳态解. 在下面的定理中, 将讨论与 \bar{c}, \underline{c} 有关的稳态解的渐近行为.

定理 3.1 设 \bar{c}, \hat{c} 是 (1.1) 的非负耦合上下解, $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\}$ 是满足 (3.1) 的序列, \bar{c}, \underline{c} 分别是 $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\}$ 的极限, 那么 (1.1) 的解 $u(t, x)$ 满足 $\underline{c} \leq u(t, x) \leq \bar{c}(t \rightarrow +\infty, x \in \bar{\Omega})$. 更进一步, 如果 $\bar{c} = \underline{c} (\equiv c^*)$, 那么 c^* 是 (1.1) 在 $\langle \hat{c}, \bar{c} \rangle$ 中的唯一稳态解, 而且有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = c^*(x \in \bar{\Omega})$.

本定理的证明见 [3] 的定理 3.2.

4 解的渐近行为

在这一节中, 研究 (1.1) 解的渐近行为和它相应的常数稳态解的关系, 即满足下列条件:

$$\begin{cases} c_1(a_1 - b_{11}c_1 - b_{12}c_2 - e_1c_1c_2) = 0, \\ c_2(a_2 - b_{21}c_1 - b_{22}c_2 - e_2c_2c_1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

很明显 (4.1) 存在非负解 $(0, 0), (0, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}}), (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}}, 0)$. 而要使 (4.1) 存在唯一正解 (c_1^*, c_2^*) , 只要添加以下条件

$$\frac{b_{12}}{b_{22}} < \frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{b_{11}}{b_{21}}, \frac{b_{12}}{b_{22}} < \frac{e_1}{e_2} < \frac{b_{11}}{b_{21}}. \quad (4.2)$$

引理 4.1 如果条件 (4.2) 成立, 那么 (4.1) 存在唯一正解 (c_1^*, c_2^*) .

该引理的证明纯粹是初等代数计算, 具体过程见 [1].

由推论 2.1 知, 对任何非负初值问题 (1.1) 存在唯一全局非负解. 另外由比较原理, 如果 $\eta_i(0, x)$ 不恒为 0 ($x \in \Omega$), 那么 $u_i(t, x) > 0 ((t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega)$. 因此根据是否 $\eta_i(0, x) \equiv 0 (x \in \Omega)$ 成立分三种情形讨论.

情形 (I). $\eta_1(0, x) \equiv 0 (x \in \Omega)$. 由唯一性表明 $u_1(t, x) \equiv 0 ((t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega})$. 其中 $u_2(t, x)$ 满足下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} u_{2t} - d_2 \Delta u_2 = u_2(a_2 - b_{22}u_2), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u_2(0, x) = \eta_2(0, x), & x \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

先来讨论 (4.3) 解的渐近稳定性. 当 $\eta_2(0, x) \equiv 0 (x \in \Omega)$ 时 $u_2(t, x) \equiv 0 ((t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega})$. 当 $\eta_2(0, x)$ 不恒为 0 ($x \in \Omega$) 时, 由强极大值原理得, $u_2(t, x) > 0 ((t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega)$. 则任取 $t_0 > 0$ 有 $u_2(t_0, x) > 0 (x \in \bar{\Omega})$ 成立. 令 $m = \min_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} u_2(t_0, x), M = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} u_2(t_0, x)$. 考虑下列常微方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} = v(a_2 - b_{22}v), \\ v(0) = M; \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dw}{dt} = w(a_2 - b_{22}w), \\ w(0) = m. \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

由常微方程稳定性理论知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) = \frac{a_2}{b_{22}}, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} w(t) = \frac{a_2}{b_{22}}. \quad (4.6)$$

再考虑下列方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{2t} - d_2 \Delta u_2 = u_2(a_2 - b_{22}u_2), & (t, x) \in (t_0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} = 0, & (t, x) \in (t_0, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u_2(t, x)|_{t=t_0} = u_2(t_0, x), & x \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

比较 (4.4)(4.5)(4.7) 知, $v(t), w(t)$ 分别是 (4.7) 在 $(t_0, +\infty) \times \Omega$ 的上解和下解. 由比较原理得 $w(t) \leq u_2(t, x) \leq v(t) ((t, x) \in [t_0, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega})$. 于是有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} w(t) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u_2(t, x) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) (x \in \bar{\Omega})$. 再联系 (4.6) 可得: $u_2(t, x) \rightarrow \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} (t \rightarrow +\infty) (x \in \bar{\Omega})$.

情形 (II). $\eta_2(0, x) \equiv 0 (x \in \Omega)$. 与情形 (I) 相类似的方法可以得出: 当 $\eta_1(0, x) \equiv 0 (x \in \Omega)$ 时, $u_1(t, x) \equiv 0 ((t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times \bar{\Omega})$. 当 $\eta_1(0, x)$ 不恒为 0 ($x \in \Omega$) 时, $u_1(t, x) \rightarrow \frac{a_1}{b_{11}} (t \rightarrow +\infty) (x \in \bar{\Omega})$.

情形 (III). $\eta_1(0, x)$ 与 $\eta_2(0, x)$ 都不恒为 0 ($x \in \Omega$). 由引理 4.1, 如果 (4.2) 成立, (4.1) 存在唯一正解. 考虑下列方程

$$\begin{cases} U_{1t} - d_1 \Delta U_1 = U_1(a_1 - b_{11}U_1), & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial n} = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ U_1(0, x) = \eta_1(0, x), & x \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

由情形(I)的讨论过程知 $U_1(t, x) \rightarrow \frac{a_1}{b_{11}}(t \rightarrow +\infty)(x \in \bar{\Omega})$. 对照方程(1.1), (4.1), 由抛物方程的比较原理得 $u_1(t, x) \leq U_1(t, x)$. 因此任取 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 存在 $t_1 > 0$, 当 $t \geq t_1$ 时, $u_1(t, x) \leq \frac{a_1}{b_{11}} + \varepsilon_1$. 类似地, 任取 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$, 存在 $t_2 > 0$, 当 $t \geq t_2$ 时, $u_2(t, x) \leq \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} + \varepsilon_2$. 所以可取 $t_3 = \max\{t_1, t_2\}$, 当 $t \geq t_3$ 时, $(u_1, u_2) \leq (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}} + \varepsilon_1, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} + \varepsilon_2)$. 很明显(1.1)解的渐近稳定性与下列方程组解的渐近稳定性是等价的,

$$\begin{cases} u_{1t} - d_1 \Delta u_1 = u_1(a_1 - b_{11}u_1 - b_{12}u_2 - e_1u_1J_2 * u_2), & (t, x) \in (t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ u_{2t} - d_2 \Delta u_2 = u_2(a_2 - b_{21}u_1 - b_{22}u_2 - e_2u_2J_2 * u_1), & (t, x) \in (t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2, +\infty) \times \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} = 0, & (t, x) \in (t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2, +\infty) \times \partial\Omega, \\ u_1(t, x)|_{t \in [t_3 + \tau_2, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2]} = u_1(t, x), & (t, x) \in [t_3 + \tau_2, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \Omega, \\ u_2(t, x)|_{t \in [t_3 + \tau_1, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2]} = u_2(t, x), & (t, x) \in [t_3 + \tau_1, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (4.9)$$

取 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{a_2b_{11} - a_1b_{21}}{2b_{11}b_{21}}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{a_1b_{22} - a_2b_{12}}{2b_{12}b_{22}}$, $\tilde{c} = (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}} + \frac{a_2b_{11} - a_1b_{21}}{2b_{11}b_{21}}, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} + \frac{a_1b_{22} - a_2b_{12}}{2b_{12}b_{22}})$, $\hat{c} = (\delta_1, \delta_2)$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \min\left(\inf_{(t, x) \in [t_3 + \tau_2, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \bar{\Omega}} u_1(t, x), \frac{b_{12}(a_1b_{22} - a_2b_{12})}{2b_{11}b_{12}b_{22} + e_1(a_1b_{22} + a_2b_{12})}\right), \\ \delta_2 &= \min\left(\inf_{(t, x) \in [t_3 + \tau_1, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \bar{\Omega}} u_2(t, x), \frac{b_{21}(a_2b_{11} - a_1b_{21})}{2b_{11}b_{21}b_{22} + e_2(a_1b_{21} + a_2b_{11})}\right). \end{aligned}$$

由简单的代数计算可知 \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 满足

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{c}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\tilde{c}_1 - b_{12}\hat{c}_2 - e_1\tilde{c}_1\hat{c}_2) \leq 0, \\ \hat{c}_1(a_1 - b_{11}\hat{c}_1 - b_{12}\tilde{c}_2 - e_1\hat{c}_1\tilde{c}_2) \geq 0, \\ \tilde{c}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\tilde{c}_1 - b_{22}\tilde{c}_2 - e_2\tilde{c}_2\hat{c}_1) \leq 0, \\ \hat{c}_2(a_2 - b_{21}\hat{c}_1 - b_{22}\hat{c}_2 - e_2\hat{c}_2\tilde{c}_1) \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.10)$$

很明显 \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 是(4.9)的耦合上下解, 构造满足(3.1)的迭代序列 $\{\bar{c}^{(m)}\}, \{\underline{c}^{(m)}\}, \bar{c}, \underline{c}$ 分别为 $\bar{c}^{(m)}, \underline{c}^{(m)}$ 的极限. 由于 $\hat{c} > 0$, 故 $\underline{c} > 0$. 因此 \bar{c}, \underline{c} 满足的(3.5)可变为

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - b_{11}\bar{c}_1 - b_{12}\underline{c}_2 - e_1\bar{c}_1\underline{c}_2 = 0, \\ a_1 - b_{11}\underline{c}_1 - b_{12}\bar{c}_2 - e_1\underline{c}_1\bar{c}_2 = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{21}\underline{c}_1 - b_{22}\bar{c}_2 - e_2\underline{c}_2\underline{c}_1 = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{21}\bar{c}_1 - b_{22}\underline{c}_2 - e_2\underline{c}_2\bar{c}_1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

由(4.11)可推导出下列关系

$$(b_{21}e_1 - b_{11}e_2)(\bar{c}_1 - \underline{c}_1) + (b_{12}e_2 - b_{22}e_1)(\bar{c}_2 - \underline{c}_2) = 0. \quad (4.12)$$

结合(4.12)(3.2)可得, $\bar{c}_1 = \underline{c}_1, \bar{c}_2 = \underline{c}_2$. 再由定理3.1得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = c^*(x \in \bar{\Omega})$. 根据以上的讨论, 有下面结论.

定理4.1 对于有非负非平凡初始值的(1.1), 则

- (1) 如果 $\eta_1(0, x) \equiv 0(x \in \Omega), \eta_2(0, x)$ 不恒为0($x \in \Omega$), 那么当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x)) \rightarrow (0, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}})$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 一致成立.
- (2) 如果 $\eta_2(0, x) \equiv 0(x \in \Omega), \eta_1(0, x)$ 不恒为0($x \in \Omega$), 那么当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x)) \rightarrow (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}}, 0)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 一致成立.
- (3) 如果 $\eta_1(0, x), \eta_2(0, x)$ 都不恒为0($x \in \Omega$), 而且(4.2)成立, 那么当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x)) \rightarrow (c_1^*, c_2^*)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 一致成立. 其中 c^* 是(4.1)的唯一正解.

注 4.1 对非负非平凡初始扰动, (1.1) 的正稳态解是全局渐近稳定的, 因此 (1.1) 没有其它渐近稳态解, 也没有非常值的渐近稳态解.

当条件 (4.2) 不成立时, 我们分别讨论下列情形 (1.1) 解的渐近行为.

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{e_1}{e_2} < \frac{b_{12}}{b_{22}}, \frac{a_1}{a_2} < \frac{e_1}{e_2} < \frac{b_{11}}{b_{21}}. \quad (4.13)$$

$$\frac{b_{12}}{b_{22}} < \frac{e_1}{e_2} < \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{b_{11}}{b_{21}} < \frac{e_1}{e_2} < \frac{a_1}{a_2}. \quad (4.14)$$

(I). 在条件 (4.13) 成立时, (1.1) 解的渐近行为仍与 (4.9) 解的渐近行为等价. 取 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{a_2 b_{11} - a_1 b_{21}}{2b_{11} b_{21}}, \varepsilon_2 = 1, \tilde{c} = (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}} + \varepsilon_1, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} + \varepsilon_2), \hat{c} = (0, \delta)$. 其中

$$\delta = \min\left(\inf_{(t,x) \in [t_3 + \tau_1, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \bar{\Omega}} u_2(t, x), \frac{b_{21}(a_2 b_{11} - a_1 b_{21})}{2b_{21}(b_{11} b_{22} + a_1 e_2) + e_2(a_2 b_{11} - a_1 b_{21})}\right),$$

显然 \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 满足 (4.10). 因此, \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 是 (4.9) 的耦合上下解. 又由于 (3.1) 中

$$\underline{c}_1^{(m)} = \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_1} \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} (a_1 - b_{11} \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{12} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_1 \underline{c}_1^{(m-1)} J_2 * \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)}),$$

故 $\underline{c}_1^{(m)} = 0$. 则 $\underline{c}_1 = 0$. 同时, $\bar{c}_2 \geq \underline{c}_2 \geq \hat{c}_2 = \delta > 0$. 于是 (3.5) 可推导出

$$\begin{cases} \bar{c}_1(a_1 - b_{11} \bar{c}_1 - b_{12} \underline{c}_2 - e_1 \bar{c}_1 \underline{c}_2) = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{22} \bar{c}_2 = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{21} \bar{c}_1 - b_{22} \underline{c}_2 - e_2 \underline{c}_2 \bar{c}_1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.15)$$

假设 $\bar{c}_1 \neq 0$, (4.15) 可推导出

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - b_{11} \bar{c}_1 - b_{12} \underline{c}_2 - e_1 \bar{c}_1 \underline{c}_2 = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{21} \bar{c}_1 - b_{22} \underline{c}_2 - e_2 \underline{c}_2 \bar{c}_1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.16)$$

整理 (4.16) 得,

$$(b_{21} e_1 - b_{11} e_2) \bar{c}_1 = (b_{12} e_2 - b_{22} e_1) \underline{c}_2 + (a_2 e_1 - a_1 e_2). \quad (4.17)$$

(4.17) 与 (4.13) 矛盾, 故 $\bar{c}_1 = 0$. 由 (4.15) 得 $\bar{c}_1 = \underline{c}_1 = 0, \bar{c}_2 = \underline{c}_2 = \frac{a_2}{b_{22}}$. 由定理 3.1 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = (0, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}})(x \in \bar{\Omega})$.

(II). 在条件 (4.14) 成立时, (1.1) 解的渐近行为仍与 (4.9) 解的渐近行为等价. 取 $\varepsilon_1 = 1, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{a_1 b_{22} - a_2 b_{12}}{2b_{12} b_{22}}, \tilde{c} = (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}} + \varepsilon_1, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}} + \varepsilon_2), \hat{c} = (\delta, 0)$, 其中

$$\delta = \min\left(\inf_{(t,x) \in [t_3 + \tau_2, t_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2] \times \bar{\Omega}} u_1(t, x), \frac{b_{12}(a_1 b_{22} - a_2 b_{12})}{2b_{12}(b_{11} b_{22} + a_2 e_1) + e_1(a_1 b_{22} - a_2 b_{12})}\right),$$

显然 \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 满足 (4.10). 因此, \tilde{c}, \hat{c} 是 4.9 的耦合上下解. 又由于 (3.1) 中

$$\underline{c}_2^{(m)} = \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} + \frac{1}{K_2} \underline{c}_2^{(m-1)} (a_2 - b_{21} \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)} - b_{22} \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} - e_2 \bar{c}_2^{(m-1)} J_1 * \bar{c}_1^{(m-1)}),$$

故 $\underline{c}_2^{(m)} = 0$. 则 $\underline{c}_2 = 0$. 同时, $\bar{c}_1 \geq \underline{c}_1 \geq \hat{c}_1 = \delta > 0$. 于是 (3.5) 可推导出

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - b_{11} \bar{c}_1 = 0, \\ a_1 - b_{11} \underline{c}_1 - b_{12} \bar{c}_2 - e_1 \underline{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 = 0, \\ \bar{c}_2(a_2 - b_{21} \underline{c}_1 - b_{22} \bar{c}_2 - e_2 \bar{c}_2 \underline{c}_1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.18)$$

假设 $\bar{c}_2 \neq 0$, (4.18) 可推导出

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - b_{11}\underline{c}_1 - b_{12}\bar{c}_2 - e_1\underline{c}_1\bar{c}_2 = 0, \\ a_2 - b_{21}\underline{c}_1 - b_{22}\bar{c}_2 - e_2\underline{c}_2\bar{c}_1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.19)$$

整理 (4.19) 得,

$$(b_{21}e_1 - b_{11}e_2)\underline{c}_1 = (b_{12}e_2 - b_{22}e_1)\bar{c}_2 + (a_2e_1 - a_1e_2). \quad (4.20)$$

(4.20) 与 (4.14) 矛盾, 故 $\bar{c}_2 = 0$. 由 (4.18) 得 $\bar{c}_1 = \underline{c}_1 = \frac{a_1}{b_{11}}$, $\bar{c}_2 = \underline{c}_2 = 0$. 由定理 3.1 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}}, 0)(x \in \bar{\Omega})$. 因此得到下面结论.

定理 4.2 对于非负非平凡初始值 (1.1), 则

(1) 如果 $\eta_2(0, x)$ 不恒为 0($x \in \Omega$), 而且条件 (4.13) 成立, 那么 $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x)) \rightarrow (0, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}})$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 内一致成立.

(2) 如果 $\eta_1(0, x)$ 不恒为 0($x \in \Omega$), 而且条件 (4.14) 成立, 那么 $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x)) \rightarrow (\frac{a_1}{b_{11}}, 0)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 内一致成立.

注 4.2 条件 (4.13) 成立时, 对于非负非平凡的初始扰动, $(0, \frac{a_2}{b_{22}})$ 是全局渐近稳定的; 条件 (4.14) 成立时, 对于非负非平凡的初始扰动, $(\frac{a_1}{b_{11}}, 0)$ 是全局渐近稳定的.

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Stable Solution of a Delay Parabolic Equation of Plankton Allelopathy

TIAN Can-rong^{1,2}, XU Fei², LIU Yong²

(1. Basic Sci. Dept. Yancheng Institute of Technology, Jiangsu 224003, China;
2. School of Math. & Sci., Yangzhou University, Jiangsu 225002, China)

Abstract: A Volterra competing model arising in plankton allelopathy is considered. The asymptotical behavior of the solution is discussed using upper and lower solutions. A sufficient condition for the system to have a positive globally asymptotically stable solution is obtained.

Key words: time delay; upper and lower solution; globally stable.