

# 两种生物相互作用的反应扩散模型 及解的讨论\*

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## 摘 要

本文讨论和年龄有关的两种生物相互作用的反应扩散模型, 其中出生率函数具有指数衰减特征, 文中引进了与资源环境有关的环境因子 $a_i$ , 及可控生育参数 $\beta_i$ , 并运用构造上、下解的方法研究了该模型解的存在性、唯一性及平衡解的局部渐近稳定性. 研究发现, 在其它参数相对稳定的情况下, 生育参数 $\beta_i$ 的大小决定了种群发展的趋势.

**关键词** 出生率函数 死亡率函数 反应扩散方程 上、下解

## 一、引 言

自从1974年 Gurtin-MacCamy 建立第一个与年龄相关的非线性人口动力学模型以来, 关于单种群生物动力学的研究已做了大量工作<sup>[1]~[5]</sup>, 1985年Webb 在专著[6]中作了全面总结. 1988年, Weinstock和Chris Rorres 引进临界出生率和临界死亡率两个人口统计学参数, 为平衡解的稳定性研究开辟了一条新途径<sup>[7]</sup>. 对含扩散项的生物模型的研究也受到广泛重视, Langlais 在[5]中讨论了和年龄相关的单种群的反应扩散模型的大范围性质; C. V. Pao 在[8]中则讨论了两种生物相互竞争的反应扩散模型, 但其出生率函数为常数.

本文综合文[5]与[8]的特点, 提出以下相互作用的双种群模型.

设 $\Omega$ 为 $R^n$ 中的有界区域,  $\partial\Omega$ 为 $\Omega$ 的边界, 具有足够的光滑性,  $\gamma$ 为 $\partial\Omega$ 的外法向, 设 $\rho_i(a, t, x)$ 为第 $i$ 种群 $t$ 时刻,  $x$ 处, 年龄为 $a$ 的分布密度, 则

$$u_i(t, x) = \int_0^{\infty} \rho_i(a, t, x) da$$

为相应种群的总数, 假设 $\rho_i(a, t, x) \ i=1, 2$ , 服从以下规律:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial t} - D_1 \Delta \rho_1 + \rho_1 (b_1 u_1 + c_1 u_2 + d_1) = 0 & (1.1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial t} - D_2 \Delta \rho_2 + \rho_2 (b_2 u_2 + c_2 u_1 + d_2) = 0 & (1.2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho_i(0, t, x) = \beta_i \exp[-a_i u_i] \quad i=1, 2; (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega & (1.3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho_i(a, 0, x) = \rho_{i0}(a, x) \quad i=1, 2; (a, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega & (1.4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B\rho_i \equiv a(x) \partial \rho_i / \gamma + \beta(x) \rho_i = 0 \quad x \in \partial\Omega & (1.5) \end{cases}$$

\* 戴世强推荐.

这里  $D_i$  为  $i$  种群的扩散系数,  $D_i > 0$ ;  $b_i, c_i, d_i$  均为正常数,  $b_i u_i + d_i$  系  $i$  种群的死亡函数,  $c_i u_j$  ( $i \neq j$ ) 则反应了种群间的相互作用.  $B\rho_i = 0$  是边条件, 其中  $\alpha(x) \geq 0, \beta(x) \geq 0$ , 但在  $\partial\Omega$  上  $\alpha(x) + \beta(x) > 0$ ,  $\alpha_i$  具有环境因子的意义,  $\beta_i$  则为生育参数 ( $i=1, 2$ ).

对 (1.1)~(1.5) 诸式两边积分, 可得下列具初边值的反应扩散方程组:

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} - D_1 \Delta u_1 = u_1 [\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_1] - b_1 u_1 - c_1 u_2 - d_1] \quad (1.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} - D_2 \Delta u_2 = u_2 [\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 u_2] - b_2 u_2 - c_2 u_1 - d_2] \quad (1.7)$$

$$B u_i = \alpha(x) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \nu} + \beta(x) u_i = 0 \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (1.8)$$

$$u_i(0, x) = u_{i0}(x) = \int_0^\infty \rho_{i0}(a, x) da \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (1.9)$$

下面对此反应扩散方程组进行讨论, 我们将看到, 在  $\alpha_i, b_i, c_i, d_i$  不变的条件下,  $\beta_i$  的大小决定了种群的发展、衰亡及相互共存的不同结果.

## 二、非负解的共存性

在方程组 (1.6)~(1.9) 中令

$$F_1(u_1, u_2) = u_1 (\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_1] - b_1 u_1 - c_1 u_2 - d_1) \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_2(u_1, u_2) = u_2 (\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 u_2] - b_2 u_2 - c_2 u_1 - d_2) \quad (2.2)$$

显然, 对于  $(u_1, u_2) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$ ,  $F_1(u_1, u_2), F_2(u_1, u_2)$  分别关于  $u_2$  与  $u_1$  单调递减, 而对于任意的  $0 < m < M$ , 在  $[m, M]$  上  $F_1, F_2$  关于  $u_1, u_2$  分别为 Lipschitz 连续, 因此该方程组为拟单调减少型反应扩散方程组. 我们用构造上、下解的方法证明解的存在性与唯一性.

**定理 1** 当  $\beta_i \leq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i$ , ( $i=1, 2$ ) 时, 方程组 (1.6)~(1.9) 存在唯一的一组解  $(u_1, u_2)$  满足:

$$0 \leq u_1(t, x) \leq p_1(t) \phi(x) \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

$$0 \leq u_2(t, x) \leq p_2(t) \phi(x) \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

其中

$$p_i(t) = \begin{cases} p_i(0) \exp(\beta_i - \lambda_0 D_i - d_i)t, & \text{当 } \beta_i < \lambda_0 D_i + d_i \\ \frac{p_i(0)}{1 + p_i(0) b_i \phi_m^2 t}, & \text{当 } \beta_i = \lambda_0 D_i + d_i \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (2.3)$$

这里  $p_i(0)$  为满足以下条件的常数:  $p_i(0) \geq u_{i0}(x) / \phi_m$  ( $i=1, 2$ )

$\lambda_0$  为特征值问题:

$$-\Delta u = \lambda u, \quad B u = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

的最小特征值,  $\phi(x)$  为对应的特征函数, 显然,  $\lambda_0 > 0$ ,  $\phi(x)$  具有正的最小值  $\phi_m = \min \phi(x) > 0$ ,  $\phi(x)$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上的最大值取为  $\phi_M = \max \phi(x) |_{\bar{\Omega}} = 1$ .

**证明** 设  $\underline{u}_1 = 0, \underline{u}_2 = 0, \bar{u}_1 = p_1(t) \phi(x), \bar{u}_2 = p_2(t) \phi(x)$ ,  $p_1(t), p_2(t)$  为待定正函数, 使  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  与  $(\underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_2)$  为方程组的上、下解. 因此, 根据 [9] 它们必须满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \underline{u}_1}{\partial t} - D_1 \Delta \underline{u}_1 - \underline{u}_1 [\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 \underline{u}_1] - b_1 \underline{u}_1 - c_1 \bar{u}_2 - d_1] &\leq 0 \\ &\leq \frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial t} - D_1 \Delta \bar{u}_1 - \bar{u}_1 (\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 \bar{u}_1] - b_1 \bar{u}_1 - c_1 \underline{u}_2 - d_1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} - D_2 \Delta u_2 - u_2(\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 u_2] - b_2 u_2 - c_2 \bar{u}_1 - d_2) &\leq 0 \\ &\leq \frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial t} - D_2 \Delta \bar{u}_2 - \bar{u}_2[\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 \bar{u}_2] - b_2 \bar{u}_2 - c_2 \bar{u}_1 - d_2] \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

当  $p_1(t)$ ,  $p_2(t)$  根据(2.3)取值时, (2.5)、(2.6)同时成立, 并且因为  $p_1(0) \geq u_{10}(x)/\phi_m$ , 也有

$$\bar{u}_1(0, x) = p_1(0)\phi(x) \geq u_{10}(x)$$

又

$$B\bar{u}_1 = p_1(t)B\phi(x) = 0$$

所以  $(u_1, u_2)$  与  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  为方程组(1.6)~(1.9)的下解与上解, 且因  $(u_1, u_2) \leq (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$ , 所以由文[9]可得, 存在唯一的一组  $(u_1, u_2)$  满足(1.6)~(1.9)且

$$0 \leq u_1(t, x) \leq p_1(t)\phi(x), \quad 0 \leq u_2(t, x) \leq p_2(t)\phi(x) \quad (2.7)$$

**定理 2** 若  $\beta_1 > \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ ,  $\beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则当

$$0 \leq u_{10}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}, \quad 0 \leq u_{20}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{c_1} \phi_m$$

时, 方程组(1.6)~(1.9)存在唯一解  $(u_1, u_2)$ , 满足

$$r_1 \phi(x) \leq u_1(t, x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1} \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

$$0 \leq u_2(t, x) \leq p_2(t)\phi(x) \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

这里

$$r_1 = \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 p_2(0)}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \quad (2.8)$$

$p_2(t)$  由(2.3)式给出, 但

$$p_2(0) \leq (\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1)/c_1$$

**证明** 设  $u_1 = r_1 \phi(x)$ ,  $\bar{u}_1 = r_2$ ,  $u_2 = 0$ ,  $\bar{u}_2 = p_2(t)\phi(x)$ ,  $r_1, r_2$  为待定常数,  $p_2(t)$  为待定函数, 要使  $(u_1, u_2)$  和  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  是方程组的下解和上解, 它们必须满足(2.5)与(2.6), 当  $r_1$  依(2.8)取值,

$$r_2 = (\beta_1 - d_1)/b_1$$

且  $p_2(t)$  取为单调减函数,  $p_2(0) \leq (\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1)/c_1$  时, (2.5)一定满足,

又当  $\beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$  时, 依(2.3)式选取  $p_2(t)$ , (2.6)式也能满足, 且  $p_2(t)$  是  $t$  的单调减函数, 于是, 只要

$$0 \leq u_{10}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}, \quad 0 \leq u_{20}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{c_1} \phi_m$$

初值条件也得到满足, 所以  $(u_1, u_2)$ ,  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  确是下解与上解. 由于  $(u_1, u_2) \leq (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  显然成立, 故定理得证.

**推论 1** 若  $\beta_1 \leq \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ ,  $\beta_2 > \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则当

$$0 \leq u_{10}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2}{c_2} \phi_m, \quad 0 \leq u_{20}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2}$$

时, 方程组存在唯一解  $(u_1, u_2)$  满足

$$0 \leq u_1(t, x) \leq p_1(t)\phi(x), \quad r'_1 \phi(x) \leq u_2(t, x) \leq r'_2$$

其中

$$r'_1 = \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 p_1(0)}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2}, \quad r'_2 = \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2}$$

$p_1(t)$  由(2.3)式给出, 但  $p_1(0) \leq (\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2)/c_2$

**定理 3** 若  $\beta_i \geq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i$ ,  $i=1, 2$  且  $\beta_1 < \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 + c_1(b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2)^{-1}(\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2)\phi_m$ ,

则存在正数 $\nu$ 和 $\mu$ , 使当

$$u_{10}(x) \leq \nu \phi_m, \quad u_{20}(x) \geq (c_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2)^{-1} (\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 \nu)$$

时, 方程组存在唯一解 $(u_1, u_2)$ , 满足:

$$0 \leq u_1(t, x) \leq \nu \exp[-\mu t] \phi(x) \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

$$p_2(t) \phi(x) \leq u_2(t, x) \leq (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2 \quad (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega$$

其中

$$p_2(t) = \frac{A}{B} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-At] + A \exp[-At] / B p_2(0)}$$

$$A = \beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 \nu > 0, \quad B = b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2$$

$$0 < p_2(0) \leq A/B$$

**证明** 令 $\bar{u}_1 = p_1(t) \phi(x)$ ,  $u_1 = 0$ ,  $\bar{u}_2 = (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2$ ,  $u_2 = p_2(t) \phi(x)$ , 为了使 $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$ ,  $(u_1, u_2)$ 是方程组的上解与下解, 根据(2.5)和(2.6), 在 $p_2(t)$ 是增函数,  $p_1(t)$ 是减函数的假设下, 它们需满足

$$p_1' \phi + \lambda_0 D_1 p_1 \phi \geq p_1 \phi [\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 p_1 \phi] - b_1 p_1 \phi - c_1 p_2 \phi - d_1]$$

$$p_2' \phi + \lambda_0 D_2 p_2 \phi \leq p_2 \phi [\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 p_2 \phi] - b_2 p_2 \phi - c_2 p_1 \phi - d_2]$$

及  $\beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 r] - b_2 r - d_2 \leq 0$

这只要取

$$p_1' = (\beta_1 - d_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - c_1 p_2(0) \phi_m) p_1$$

$$p_2' - p_2 (\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 p_1(0)) + (b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2) p_2^2 = 0$$

及

$$r = (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2$$

即

$$p_1(t) = p_1(0) \exp[-\mu t] = \nu \exp[-\mu t]$$

$$p_2(t) = \frac{A}{B} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-At] + A \exp[-At] / B p_2(0)}$$

其中

$$\mu = d_1 + \lambda_0 D_1 + c_1 p_2(0) \phi_m - \beta_1 > 0, \quad \nu = p_1(0)$$

$$A = \beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 p_1(0) > 0, \quad B = b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2$$

显然 $p_1(t)$ 是单调减函数, 而当 $p_2(0) < A/B$ 时,  $p_2(t)$ 是单调增函数, 符合证明中的假设. 又

由于 $\mu > 0$ ,  $A > 0$ ,  $p_2(0) < A/B$ , 这就要求

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{c_1 \phi_m} < p_2(0) < \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 p_1(0)}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2} \quad (2.9)$$

只要  $\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{c_1 \phi_m} < \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2}$ ,  $\beta_2 > \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$

一定可选取 $p_1(0) > 0$ , 使

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{c_1 \phi_m} < \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 p_1(0)}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2}$$

成立, 选定 $p_1(0)$ 后, 也一定可选取 $p_2(0)$ , 使(2.9)成立.

再根据初值条件, 必须要求

$$u_{10} \leq p_1(0) \phi_m, \quad A/B < p_2(0) \leq u_{20} \leq r$$

最后, 当 $p_2(0) \leq A/B$ 时,  $p_2(t) \leq A/B$ 总成立, 所以:

$$u_2 = p_2(t) \phi(x) \leq p_2(t) \leq \frac{A}{B} \leq \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2} = \bar{u}_2$$

故  $(u_1, u_2) \leq (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$ , 定理成立.

**推论2** 若  $\beta_i \geq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i, i=1, 2$  且  $\beta_2 \leq c_2 \phi_m (b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1)^{-1} \cdot (\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1) + \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则存在  $v > 0, \mu > 0$ . 使当

$$u_{10} \geq \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 v}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1}, \quad u_{20} \leq v \phi_m$$

时, 方程组唯一的解  $(u_1, u_2)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(t) \phi(x) &\leq u_1(t, x) \leq (\beta_1 - d_1) / b_1 & (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega \\ 0 &\leq u_2(t, x) \leq v \exp[-\mu t] \phi(x) & (t, x) \in R^+ \times \Omega \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(t) &= \frac{A}{B} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-At] + A \exp[-At] / B p_1(0)} \\ A &= \beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 v, \quad B = b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1 \\ v &= p_1(0) > 0, \quad \mu = d_2 + \lambda_0 D_2 + c_2 p_1(0) \phi_m - \beta_2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

**定理4** 若  $c_1 c_2 < b_1 b_2, \beta_i > \lambda_0 D_i + d_i, i=1, 2$  且

$$\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 > \frac{c_1}{b_1} (\beta_2 - d_2); \quad \beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 > \frac{c_2}{b_1} (\beta_1 - d_1)$$

则方程组存在唯一的解  $(u_1, u_2)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 \phi(x) &\leq u_1(t, x) \leq \bar{r}_1 \\ r_2 \phi(x) &\leq u_2(t, x) \leq \bar{r}_2 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1}, \quad \bar{r}_1 = \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1} \\ r_2 &= \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 (\beta_1 - d_1) / b_1}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2}, \quad \bar{r}_2 = \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2} \end{aligned}$$

只要令  $u_1 = r_1 \phi(x), \bar{u}_1 = \bar{r}_1, u_2 = r_2 \phi(x), \bar{u}_2 = \bar{r}_2$ , 其中  $r_1, \bar{r}_1, r_2, \bar{r}_2$  为待定正常数, 容易证明, 当这些常数按定理中条件取值时, 定理一定成立, 证明从略.

### 三、平衡解的稳定性

方程组(1.6)~(1.9)的平衡解  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  满足下列椭圆方程组:

$$\begin{cases} -D_1 \Delta u_{1s} = F_1(u_{1s}, u_{2s}) & (3.1) \\ -D_2 \Delta u_{2s} = F_2(u_{1s}, u_{2s}) & (3.2) \\ B u_{is} = 0 \quad (i=1, 2) & (3.3) \end{cases}$$

为了讨论平衡解的渐近稳定性, 我们证明下列引理.

**引理** 设  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  为(3.1)~(3.3)的解, 若存在正数  $\alpha > 0, \varepsilon > 0$  使

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 (u_{1s} - \alpha)] + 2b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s} - \alpha c_1 u_{1s} &\geq \varepsilon \\ \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2 - \beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 (u_{2s} - \alpha)] + 2b_2 u_{2s} + c_2 u_{1s} - \frac{1}{\alpha} c_2 u_{2s} &\geq \varepsilon \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

成立, 则方程组(1.6)~(1.9)存在唯一的解  $(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x))$  满足:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1s} - \mu_1 p(t) \phi(x) &\leq u_1(t, x) \leq u_{1s} + p(t) \phi(x) \\ u_{2s} - \mu_2 p(t) \phi(x) &\leq u_2(t, x) \leq u_{2s} + \mu_3 p(t) \phi(x) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} p(0)\exp[-\varepsilon t] & \text{当 } r=0 \text{ 时} \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \frac{1}{1-\exp[\varepsilon t] + \frac{\varepsilon}{rp(0)}\exp[\varepsilon t]} & \text{当 } r \neq 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

$$p(0) < \varepsilon/r$$

$$r = \min(b_1 - ac_1, ac_2 - b_2, \alpha^2 b_2 - ac_2, \alpha^2 c_1 - ab_1, 0)$$

$\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$  为某个正常数.

**证明** 设  $\underline{u}_1 = u_{1s} - \mu_1 p(t)\phi(x)$ ,  $\bar{u}_1 = u_{1s} + p(t)\phi(x)$ ,  $\underline{u}_2 = u_{2s} - \mu_2 p(t)\phi(x)$ ,  $\bar{u}_2 = u_{2s} + \mu_3 p(t)\phi(x)$ ,  $p(t)$  为待定正减函数,  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$  为待定正常数. 为使  $(\underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_2)$  与  $(\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  是方程组(1.6)~(1.9)的下解与上解, 根据(2.5)及(2.6)有

$$p' + (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s} - \alpha_1 p\phi] + 2b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s} - \mu_2 c_1 u_{1s})p + (b_1 - \mu_2 c_1)p^2 \phi \geq 0$$

$$p' + (\lambda_0 D_2 + d_2 - \beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 u_{2s} + d_2 \mu_3 p\phi] + 2b_2 u_{2s} + c_2 u_{1s} - \frac{1}{\mu_2} c_1 u_{2s})p + (\mu_2 c_2 - b_2)p^2 \phi \geq 0$$

$$p' + (\lambda_0 D_2 + d_2 - \beta_2 \exp[-\alpha_2 u_{2s} - \alpha_2 \mu_3 p\phi] + 2b_2 u_{2s} + c_2 u_{1s} - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_3} c_2 u_{2s})p + (\mu_3 b_2 - \mu_1 c_2)p^2 \phi \geq 0$$

$$p' + (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s} + \alpha_1 \mu_1 p\phi] + 2b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s} - \frac{\mu_3}{\mu_1} c_1 u_{1s})p + (\mu_3 c_1 - \mu_1 b_1)p^2 \phi \geq 0$$

由(3.4), 取  $\mu_2 = \alpha$ ,  $\mu_1 = \alpha$ ,  $\mu_3 = \alpha^2$ , 且令  $r = \min(b_1 - ac_1, ac_2 - b_2, \alpha^2 b_2 - ac_2, \alpha^2 c_1 - ab_1, 0)$ , 则  $p(t)$  可取为方程:

$$p'(t) + \varepsilon p(t) + rp^2(t) = 0$$

的解, 解此方程, 即得(3.5)式, 显然  $p(t)$  为正的减函数, 再由初值条件, 只要

$$u_{1s} - \alpha p(0)\phi(x) \leq u_{10}(x) \leq u_{1s} + p(0)\phi(x)$$

$$u_{2s} - \alpha p(0)\phi(x) \leq u_{20}(x) \leq u_{2s} + \alpha^2 p(0)\phi(x)$$

则(1.6)~(1.9)存在唯一的一组解  $(u_1, u_2)$  且

$$u_{1s} - \alpha p(t)\phi(x) \leq u_1(t, x) \leq u_{1s} + p(t)\phi(x)$$

$$u_{2s} - \alpha p(t)\phi(x) \leq u_2(t, x) \leq u_{2s} + \alpha^2 p(t)\phi(x)$$

由引理的证明可以看出, 当  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $u_1(t, x) \rightarrow u_{1s}$ ,  $u_2(t, x) \rightarrow u_{2s}$ , 即平衡解  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  是局部渐近稳定的.

下面给出几个平衡解的存在定理, 我们仍然根据椭圆型方程组上、下解方法来构造它们.

**定理5** 设  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  为(1.6)~(1.9)的非平凡非负平衡解,

- (i) 若  $\beta_1 \leq \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ , 则  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  必为  $(0, u_{2s})$  形式;
- (ii) 若  $\beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  必为  $(u_{1s}, 0)$  形式;
- (iii) 若  $\beta_i \leq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i$  ( $i=1, 2$ ) 则  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  必为  $(0, 0)$ .

**证明** (i) 因为  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  是平衡解, 它们满足

$$-D_1 \Delta u_{1s} = u_{1s} (\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}] - b_1 u_{1s} - c_1 u_{2s} - d_1) \quad x \in \Omega$$

$$B u_{1s} \equiv \alpha(x) \frac{\partial u_{1s}}{\partial \gamma} + \beta(x) u_{1s} = 0 \quad x \in \partial \Omega$$

以 $\phi(x)$ 乘上式两边并对 $x$ 在 $\Omega$ 内积分得:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}]) u_{1s} \phi(x) dx = - \int_{\Omega} u_{1s} (b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s}) dx$$

$$\because \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}] \geq 0, \quad -(b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s}) < 0$$

$$\therefore u_{1s} \equiv 0, \quad \text{即} \quad (u_{1s}, u_{2s}) = (0, u_{2s}).$$

同理可证(ii), (iii).

**定理 6**

(i) 若 $\beta_1 > \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1, \beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则(1.6)~(1.9)必存在非平凡解 $(u_{1s}, 0)$ 满足:

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \leq u_{1s} \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}$$

(ii) 若 $\beta_1 \leq \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1, \beta_2 > \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 则(1.6)~(1.9)必存在非平凡平衡解 $(0, u_{2s})$ 满足:

$$\frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2} \leq u_{2s} \leq \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2}$$

**证明**  $u_{2s} \equiv 0$ , 显然满足平衡解方程(3.2), 余下的问题是找到 $u_{1s}$ , 满足

$$\begin{cases} -D_1 \Delta u_{1s} = u_{1s} (\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}] - b_1 u_{1s} - d_1) \\ B u_{1s} = 0 \end{cases}$$

我们寻找 $u_{1s}$ 的上解 $\bar{u}_{1s}$ 和下解 $\underline{u}_{1s}$ , 设 $\bar{u}_{1s} = r_1, \underline{u}_{1s} = r_2 \phi(x)$ , 容易得知:

$$r_1 = \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}, \quad r_2 = \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1}$$

显然  $\underline{u}_{1s} \leq u_{1s} \leq \bar{u}_{1s}$ , 所以至少存在一个 $u_{1s}$ , 满足

$$-D_1 \Delta u_{1s} = u_{1s} (\beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}] - b_1 u_{1s} - d_1)$$

且  $\underline{u}_{1s} \leq u_{1s} \leq \bar{u}_{1s}$  即

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi(x) \leq u_{1s} \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}$$

同理可证(ii).

**定理 7** 设 $\beta_i > \lambda_0 D_i + d_i, (i=1, 2)$ , 若 $b_2/c_2 > c_1/b_1$ 且

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{\beta_2 - d_2} > \frac{c_1}{b_2}, \quad \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2}{\beta_1 - d_1} > \frac{c_2}{b_1}$$

则(1.6)~(1.9)存在非平凡非负平衡解 $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$ 满足:

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi(x) \leq u_{1s}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}$$

$$\frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 (\beta_1 - d_1) / b_1}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2} \phi(x) \leq u_{2s}(x) \leq \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2}$$

**证明** 设 $\bar{u}_{1s} = r_1, \bar{u}_{2s} = r'_1, \underline{u}_{1s} = r_2 \phi(x), \underline{u}_{2s} = r'_2 \phi(x)$ , 要使 $(\bar{u}_{1s}, \bar{u}_{2s})$ 与 $(\underline{u}_{1s}, \underline{u}_{2s})$ 是(1.6)~(1.9)的上下解, 根据(2.5)及(2.6)可以取

$$r_1 = \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1}, \quad r_2 = \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - c_1 (\beta_2 - d_2) / b_2}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1}$$

$$r'_1 = \frac{\beta_2 - d_2}{b_2}, \quad r'_2 = \frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - c_2 (\beta_1 - d_1) / b_1}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2}$$

显然 $(\underline{u}_{1s}, \underline{u}_{2s}) \leq (\bar{u}_{1s}, \bar{u}_{2s})$ , 从而(1.6)~(1.9)存在非负平衡解 $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$ , 且有 $(\underline{u}_{1s}, \underline{u}_{2s}) \leq (u_{1s}, u_{2s}) \leq (\bar{u}_{1s}, \bar{u}_{2s})$ .

有了非负平衡解的存在性, 可以根据引理讨论它们的稳定性, 显然, 当 $\beta_i \leq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i (i=1, 2)$ 时 $(0, 0)$ 是唯一的平衡解, 它是局部渐近稳定的, 对于 $\beta_i \geq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i$ , 我们有下列

定理.

定理8 设  $\beta_1 > \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ ,  $\beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$ , 若

$$\frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1 + 2b_1 - \sqrt{(\alpha_1 \beta_1 + 2b_1)^2 - 2\alpha_1^2 \beta_1 (\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1)}}{\alpha_1^2 \beta_1} < \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi_m \quad (3.6)$$

则平衡解  $(u_{1s}, 0)$  是局部渐近稳定的, 对平衡解  $(0, u_{2s})$  也有类似的结果.

证明 平衡解  $(u_{1s}, 0)$  满足

$$\bar{u}_1 = \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi_m \leq u_{1s} \leq \frac{\beta_1 - d_1}{b_1} = \bar{u}_2$$

由引理知, 对任一  $u_{1s} \in (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$ , 若存在  $\alpha > 0$  使

$$\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1(u_{1s} - \alpha)] > c_1 u_{1s} \alpha - 2b_1 u_{1s} \quad (*)$$

成立, 则  $u_{1s}$  是渐近稳定的, 这只要  $(\alpha = 0)$

$$\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}] > -2b_1 u_{1s}$$

即可, 即  $\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 + 2b_1 u_{1s} > \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}]$

设  $y_1 = \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1(u_{1s} - \alpha)]$ ,  $y_2 = c_1 u_{1s} \alpha - 2b_1 u_{1s}$ .

显然  $y_1$  是关于  $\alpha$  单调降的, 而  $y_2$  是关于  $\alpha$  增的(图1).

令  $u_0$  是  $\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 + 2b_1 u = \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u]$

的根,  $\hat{u}_0$  是方程

$$\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 + 2b_1 u = \beta_1 \left(1 - \alpha_1 u + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1^2 u^2\right)$$

的根, 则  $\hat{u}_0 > u_0$  (见图2).

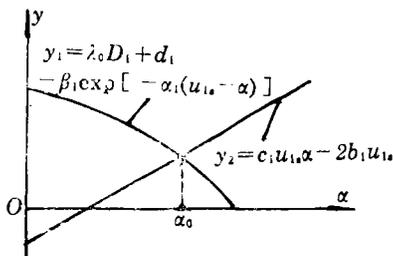


图 1

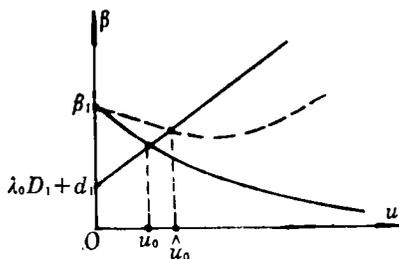


图 2

再令  $\hat{u}_0 < \bar{u}_1$ , 则

对任一  $u_{1s} \in (\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)$  必有

$$\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 + 2b_1 u_{1s} > \beta_1 \exp[-\alpha_1 u_{1s}]$$

解出  $\hat{u}_0$ , 可得不等式:

$$0 < \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1 + 2b_1 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{\alpha_1^2 \beta_1} < \frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi_m$$

其中  $\Delta = (\alpha_1 \beta_1 + 2b_1)^2 - 2\alpha_1^2 \beta_1 (\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1) \geq 0$

定理9 设  $\beta_1 > \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ ,  $\alpha_1 < 2b_2 \phi_m$ ,  $c_2 < 1$ , 且

$$\frac{b_2}{c_1} - \left( \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2c_1 \phi_m} - \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{4b_2 c_1 \phi_m} \right) > \frac{c_2}{b_1}$$

则当

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_2 &\leq \left( \frac{b_2}{c_1} - \frac{\alpha_1}{2c_1 \phi_m} \right) \beta_1 + d_2 - \frac{b_2}{c_1} (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1) - \frac{b_1}{2c_1 \phi_m} \\ \beta_2 &\geq \frac{c_2}{b_1 (1 - \alpha_2 / 2b_2 \phi_m)} \left[ \beta_1 + \frac{b_1}{c_2} (\lambda_0 D_2 + d_2) - d_1 + \frac{b_1}{2c_2 \phi_m} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

时, 平衡解是渐近稳定的.

证明 当  $\alpha_1 < 2b_2\phi_m$  时, 区域 I:

$$\begin{cases} \beta_2 \leq \left( \frac{b_2}{c_1} - \frac{\alpha_1}{2c_1\phi_m} \right) \beta_1 + d_2 - \frac{b_2}{c_1} (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1) - \frac{b_1}{2c_1\phi_m} \\ \beta_2 \geq \frac{c_2}{b_1(1-\alpha_2/2b_2\phi_m)} \left[ \beta_1 + \frac{b_1}{c_2} (\lambda_0 D_2 + d_2) - d_1 + \frac{b_1}{2c_2\phi_m} \right] \end{cases}$$

落在区域 I:

$$\begin{cases} \beta_2 \geq \frac{b_2}{c_1} \cdot \beta_1 + d_2 - \frac{b_2}{c_1} (\lambda_0 D_1 + d_1) \\ \beta_2 \leq \frac{c_2}{b_1} \left[ \beta_1 + \frac{b_1}{c_2} (\lambda_0 D_2 + d_2) - d_1 \right] \end{cases}$$

内, 故在 I 内, (1.6)~(1.9) 的解  $(u_1, u_2)$  及平衡解  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  都存在. 且有

$$\frac{\beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1 - (c_1/b_2)(\beta_2 - d_2)}{b_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1} \phi_m \geq \frac{1}{2b_2}$$

$$\frac{\beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2 - (c_2/b_1)(\beta_1 - d_1)}{b_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_2} \phi_m \geq \frac{1}{2b_2}$$

令  $\alpha < 1/2b_2$ , 则在 I 内,  $u_{1s} > \alpha$ ,  $u_{2s} > \alpha$ , 根据引理, 只要找到一个  $\alpha_0 > 0$ , 使当  $\alpha_0 < \alpha < 1/2b_2$  时

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1 - \beta_1 + 2b_1 u_{1s} + c_1 u_{2s} > c_1 u_{1s}^2 \\ \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2 - \beta_2 + 2b_2 u_{2s} + c_2 u_{1s} > c_2 u_{2s} / \alpha \end{cases}$$

同时成立, 则平衡解  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$  是渐近稳定的.

在  $u_{1s}-u_{2s}$  平面上, 讨论两条曲线:

$$l_1: \left( u_{1s} - \frac{b_1}{c_1} \right)^2 + \bar{A} = u_{2s}, \quad \bar{A} = \frac{A_1}{c_1} - \frac{b_1^2}{c_1^2}$$

$$A_1 = \beta_1 - \lambda_0 D_1 - d_1$$

$$l_2: u_{1s} = \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{2b_2}{c_2} \right) u_{2s} + \frac{A_2}{c_2}, \quad A_2 = \beta_2 - \lambda_0 D_2 - d_2$$

过  $l_2$  上的点  $(A_2/c_2, 0)$  作  $l_1$  的切线  $l$ ,  $l$  的方程为

$$u_{2s} = k(u_{1s} - A_2/c_2)$$

易求得:

$$k = \frac{A_2}{c_2} - \frac{b_1}{c_1} + \sqrt{\left( \frac{A_2}{c_2} - \frac{b_1}{c_1} \right)^2 + \frac{A_1}{c_1} - \frac{b_1^2}{c_1^2}}$$

设  $A_1/c_1 - b_1^2/c_1^2 > 0$ , 则  $k > 0$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{1/\alpha - 2b_2/c_2} > k$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha > \frac{1}{2b_2/c_2 + 1/k} = \alpha_0$$

(见图3). 当  $c_2 < 1$  时, 有  $\alpha_0 < 1/2b_2$ , 故当  $\alpha_0 < \alpha < 1/2b_2$  时, (3.4) 式满足, 稳定性证毕.

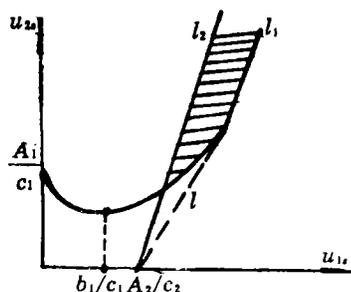


图 3

#### 四、结论的生物学意义

从上面的讨论可知:

1. 当  $\beta_i \leq \lambda_0 D_i + d_i (i=1, 2)$ , 两种生物在短期内能共处于区域  $\Omega$  中, 但由于生育参数大

小, 或者由于死亡过多, 扩散太快, 两种种群都将趋向于灭绝状态, 最终稳定地被消亡掉.

2. 当  $\beta_1 > \lambda_0 D_1 + d_1$ ,  $\beta_2 \leq \lambda_0 D_2 + d_2$  时, 共处于  $\Omega$  中的两个种群, 第二种群由于  $\beta_2$  太小, 或者  $D_2$ ,  $d_2$  过大, 最终将趋于消亡, 而第一种群, 由于  $\beta_1$  较大, 或者  $D_1$ ,  $d_1$  较小, 可以不被消亡, 只  $\beta_1$  满足 (3.6), 它最终将趋于稳定的平衡状态.

3. 当  $\beta_i > \lambda_0 D_i + d_i (i=1, 2)$  时, 如果  $b_1 b_2 > c_1 c_2$ , 则两种群可以共处于  $\Omega$  中; 且当  $\alpha_i < 2b_2 \phi_m$ , 即环境因子较好时 ( $\alpha_i$  较小), 它们可以永远共处于  $\Omega$  中; 且当  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  满足 (3.7) 时, 两种群永远不会被消亡, 而最终稳定于平衡态  $(u_{1s}, u_{2s})$ .

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## On the Solution of the Model of Two Co-Affected Species

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### Abstract

This paper discusses a model of two coaffected species with diffusion system, where the birth functions have the characteristic index decline, and then the circumstance factors  $\alpha_i$  which are connected with natural resources, and the birth parameters  $\beta_i$  which could be controlled are introduced. By means of the upper-lower solutions, the existence, uniqueness and the local stability of equilibrium solutions of the model are discussed. It's discovered that the birth parameters  $\beta_i$  determine the developing tendency when other parameters are comparatively stable.

**Key words** birth function, dead function, effecton-diffusion equation, upper-lower solutions