

# 一类具有大小结构捕食系统模型 平衡解的渐近稳定性

肖利芳<sup>1</sup>, 段 梅<sup>2</sup>

(1. 武汉工程大学 计算机科学与工程学院, 湖北 武汉 430205; 2. 金口中学, 湖北 武汉 430209)

**摘 要:** 讨论一类具有大小结构捕食系统模型平衡解的存在问题及其渐近稳定性. 首先, 用函数的单调性证明平衡解的存在性; 然后, 利用扰动函数的思想讨论平衡解的渐近稳定性; 最后, 在特殊情况下, 讨论平衡解是二维中心流形.

**关键词:** 平衡解; 渐近稳定性; 中心流形

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## 0 引 言

1974 年, Gurtin M. E. 和 MacCamy R. C. 用特征线方法讨论了一类具有年龄结构的单种群模型解的存在唯一性, 并且用扰动理论证明了此模型解的渐近稳定性<sup>[1]</sup>. 2002 年, Farkas M. 讨论了这类具有年龄结构单种群和多种群模型平衡解的渐近稳定性, 并建立了平衡解的渐近稳定性的判别准则<sup>[2]</sup>. 2004 至 2005 年, Farkas J. Z. 更深入的研究了这个判别准则. 在文献[3~4]中, Farkas J. Z. 讨论了具有大小结构的单种群模型的平衡解的渐近稳定性. 2007 年, 文献[5]用单调方法研究了一阶捕食-被捕食系统解的存在唯一性. 2007 年, 文献[6]证明了具有大小结构的捕食系统模型解

的存在唯一性. 但是, 具有大小结构捕食系统模型平衡解的渐近稳定性未研究. 根据捕食模型数据特性<sup>[7]</sup>, 讨论模型平衡解的渐近稳定性.

主要讨论一类具有大小结构捕食系统模型平衡解的渐近稳定性. 首先, 讨论该模型平衡解的存在问题; 其次, 讨论平衡解的渐近稳定性问题.

安排如下: 第一部分给出具有大小结构捕食系统模型, 并且提出基本的假设; 第二部分给出此模型平衡解的渐近稳定性, 判别准则及其中心流形<sup>[8]</sup>等结果.

## 1 捕食系统模型和假设

讨论的模型如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_1(x)u)}{\partial x} + \lambda(x, Q(t))u = 0 \quad 0 < x < \infty, 0 < t < +\infty \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_2(x)w)}{\partial x} + \mu(x, P(t))w = 0 \quad 0 < x < \infty, 0 < t < +\infty \\ g_1(0)u(0, t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)u(x, t)dx \quad 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ g_2(0)w(0, t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)w(x, t)dx \quad 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x) \quad 0 \leq x < +\infty \\ w(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \quad 0 \leq x < +\infty \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

根据实际问题和数学研究的需要, 提出如下假设:

(H<sub>1</sub>) 在 [0, +∞) 上, g<sub>1</sub>(x), g<sub>2</sub>(x) 是严格正的连续可微函数;

(H<sub>2</sub>) 在 [0, +∞) 上, β<sub>1</sub>(x), β<sub>2</sub>(x) 是非负的连续可微函数;

(H<sub>3</sub>) 在 [0, +∞) × [0, +∞) 上, λ(x, Q), μ(x, P) 都是非负的连续可微函数, 且 λ' <sub>Q</sub>(x, Q) ≥

$$0, \mu'_P(x, P) \leq 0;$$

(H<sub>4</sub>) 在 [0, +∞) 上, φ(x), φ(x) 是非负连续函数;

(H<sub>5</sub>) 满足如下相似相容条件,  $u(0, 0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)\phi(x)dx, w(0, 0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)\varphi(x)dx.$

参数  $g_1(x), g_2(x), \lambda(x, Q), \mu(x, P)$  是严格正的,  $\beta_1(x), \beta_2(x), \phi(x), \varphi(x)$  的非负性都是根据实际问题而假定的,  $\lambda'_{\alpha}(x, Q) \geq 0$  表示随着捕食者的数量的增多, 食饵的死亡率增大,  $\mu'_P(x, P) \leq 0$  表示随着食饵的数量的增多, 捕食者的死亡率减少; 以上参数的连续可微性或连续性都是根据数学研究的需要而假定的.

## 2 平衡解的渐近稳定性

### 2.1 平衡解的存在性

在这一部分里, 首先讨论捕食系统模型平衡解的存在问题, 然后再讨论平衡解的渐近稳定性.

假设此模型有平衡解  $(\xi(x), \eta(x))$ ,  $\xi(x)$  是大小为  $x$  的食饵的密度,  $\eta(x)$  是大小为  $x$  的捕食者的密度. 于是食饵和捕食者的总目分别为

$$P_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \xi(x)dx, Q_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \eta(x)dx$$

因此平衡解满足如下方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial(g_1(x)\xi)}{\partial x} + \lambda(x, Q_0)\xi = 0 \\ \frac{\partial(g_2(x)\eta)}{\partial x} + \mu(x, P_0)\eta = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} g_1(0)\xi(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)\xi(x)dx \\ g_2(0)\eta(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)\eta(x)dx \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由于  $P_0, Q_0$  是常数, 方程 (2) 的积分得到

$$\begin{cases} \xi(x) = \frac{g_1(0)\xi(0)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right) \\ \eta(x) = \frac{g_2(0)\eta(0)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

将 (4) 分别代入 (3), 于是得到

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx = 1 \\ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx = 1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

**定理 2.1** 若  $\lambda(x, +\infty)$ , 则 (5) 有正解的充分必要条件是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, 0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx > 1$$

且  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, +\infty)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx > 1 >$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, 0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx$$

证明: 令

$$K_1(Q) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx$$

$$K_2(P) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx,$$

由于  $\lambda(x, Q), \mu(x, P)$  分别关于  $Q, P$  的单调递增函数和递减函数,  $g_1(x) > 0, g_2(x) > 0, \beta_1(x) > 0, \beta_2(x) > 0$ . 所以, 在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上,  $K_1(Q), K_2(P)$  分别是关于  $Q, P$  的单调递减函数和单调递增函数. 又由于

$$0 < 1 < \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, 0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, +\infty)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx > 1 >$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, 0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx$$

故必存在  $(Q_0, P_0) \in (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty)$ , 使得  $K_1(Q_0) = 1, K_2(P_0) = 1$ .

反过来, 若 (5) 有正解, 由于  $K_1(Q), K_2(Q)$  分别是关于  $Q, P$  的单调减函数和单调增函数, 所以, 必有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, 0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx >$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, +\infty)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx >$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx = 1 >$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, 0)}{g_2(\alpha)}d\alpha\right)dx. \quad [\text{证毕}]$$

若  $(Q_0, P_0)$  满足方程 (5), 则

$$P_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \xi(x)dx = g_1(0)\xi(0)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) dx.$$

$$Q_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \eta(x) dx =$$

$$g_2(0)\eta(0) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) dx$$

于是,

$$\xi(0) = \frac{P_0}{g_1(0) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{g_1(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) dx}$$

$$\eta(0) = \frac{Q_0}{g_2(0) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{g_2(x)} \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) dx}$$

由此可见,方程式(5)的解的问题唯一决定于系统式(1)的平衡解问题.

### 2.2 平衡解的渐近稳定性

下面,将利用文献[1]的思想,讨论系统(1)的平衡解的渐近稳定性.首先假设在  $\xi(x), \eta(x)$  的附近存在扰动的函数  $\hat{u}(x, t), \hat{w}(x, t)$  使得

$$u(x, t) = \xi(x) + \hat{u}(x, t)$$

$$w(x, t) = \eta(x) + \hat{w}(x, t)$$

将  $u(x, t), w(x, t)$  分别代入系统(1)得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_1(x)\hat{u})}{\partial x} = \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_1(x)u)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(g_1(x)\xi)}{\partial x} = \\ -\lambda(x, Q)u + \lambda(x, Q_0)\xi \\ \frac{\partial \hat{w}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_2(x)\hat{w})}{\partial x} = \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_2(x)w)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(g_2(x)\eta)}{\partial x} = \\ -\mu(x, P)w + \mu(x, P_0)\eta \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

利用文献[1]中定理 7 的方法,将式(6)线性化后得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_1(x)\hat{u})}{\partial x} = \\ -\lambda(x, Q_0)\hat{u} - \lambda'_{Q_0}(x, Q_0)\xi \times \int_0^{+\infty} \hat{w}(x, t) dx \\ \frac{\partial \hat{w}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(g_2(x)\hat{w})}{\partial x} = \\ -\mu(x, P_0)\hat{w} - \mu'_{P_0}(x, P_0)\eta \times \int_0^{+\infty} \hat{u}(x, t) dx \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

又由边值条件得到

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}(0, t) = u(0, t) - \xi(0) = \\ \frac{1}{g_1(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)(u(x, t) - \xi(x)) dx = \\ \frac{1}{g_1(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)\hat{u}(x, t) dx \\ \hat{w}(0, t) = w(0, t) - \eta(0) = \\ \frac{1}{g_2(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)(w(x, t) - \eta(x)) dx = \\ \frac{1}{g_2(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)\hat{w}(x, t) dx \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

设式(7)系统有如下形式的解

$$(\hat{u}(x, t), \hat{w}(x, t)) = (U(x) \exp(at), V(x) \exp(at))$$

将此解代入式(7)得到

$$U(x) = \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{a + g'_1(\alpha) + \lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) (U(0) - \bar{V} \int_0^x \exp\left(\int_0^\alpha \frac{a + g'_1(\tau) + \lambda(\tau, Q_0)}{g_1(\tau)} d\tau\right) \frac{\lambda'_{Q_0}(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)} \xi(\alpha) d\alpha)$$

$$V(x) = \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{a + g'_2(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)} d\alpha\right) (V(0) - \bar{U} \int_0^x \exp\left(\int_0^\alpha \frac{a + g'_2(\tau) + \mu(\tau, P_0)}{g_2(\tau)} d\tau\right) \frac{\mu'_{P_0}(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)} \eta(\alpha) d\alpha)$$

$$\text{其中 } \bar{V} = \int_0^{+\infty} V(x) dx, \bar{U} = \int_0^{+\infty} U(x) dx$$

$$\text{令 } \Gamma_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{g_1(\alpha)} d\alpha, \pi_1(x, Q_0) =$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{g'_1(\alpha) + \lambda(\alpha, Q_0)}{g_1(\alpha)} d\alpha\right), T_1(x, Q_0) = \frac{\lambda'_{Q_0}(x, Q_0)}{g_1(x)};$$

$$\Gamma_2(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{g_2(\alpha)} d\alpha, \pi_2(x, P_0) =$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{g'_2(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha, P_0)}{g_2(\alpha)} d\alpha\right), T_2(x, P_0) = \frac{\mu'_{P_0}(x, P_0)}{g_2(x)}$$

于是,得到

$$\begin{cases} U(x) = e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) (U(0) - \\ \bar{V} \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_1(\alpha)}}{\pi_1(\alpha, Q_0)} T_1(\alpha, Q_0) \xi(\alpha) d\alpha) \\ V(x) = e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) (V(0) - \\ \bar{U} \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_2(\alpha)}}{\pi_2(\alpha, P_0)} T_2(\alpha, P_0) \eta(\alpha) d\alpha) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

将式(9)从 0 到 +∞ 积分得到

$$\begin{cases} \bar{U} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) \\ (U(0) - \bar{V} \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_1(\alpha)}}{\pi_1(\alpha, Q_0)} T_1(\alpha, Q_0) \xi(\alpha) d\alpha) dx \\ \bar{V} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) \\ (V(0) - \bar{U} \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_2(\alpha)}}{\pi_2(\alpha, P_0)} T_2(\alpha, P_0) \eta(\alpha) d\alpha) dx \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{令 } A_{13}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx$$

$$A_{12}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_1(\alpha)}}{\pi_1(\alpha, Q_0)} T_1(\alpha, Q_0) \xi(\alpha) d\alpha dx$$

$$A_{24}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx$$

$$A_{21}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_2(\alpha)}}{\pi_2(\alpha, P_0)} T_2(\alpha, P_0) \eta(\alpha) d\alpha dx$$

则方程(10)可化为

$$\begin{cases} \bar{U} - A_{13}(a)U(0) + A_{12}(a)\bar{V} = 0 \\ \bar{V} - A_{24}(a)V(0) + A_{21}(a)\bar{U} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

又由边界条件得到

$$\begin{cases} U(0) = \frac{1}{g_1(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x)U(x) dx \\ V(0) = \frac{1}{g_2(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x)V(x) dx \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

将  $U(x), V(x)$  分别代入方程式(12)得

$$\begin{cases} U(0) = \frac{U(0)}{g_1(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x) e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx - \\ \frac{\bar{V}}{g_1(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_1(x) e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) \\ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{a\Gamma_1(\alpha)}}{\pi_1(\alpha, Q_0)} T_1(\alpha, Q_0) \xi(\alpha) d\alpha dx \\ V(0) = \frac{V(0)}{g_2(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x) e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx - \\ \frac{\bar{U}}{g_2(0)} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta_2(x) e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) \\ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{a\Gamma_2(\alpha)}}{\pi_2(\alpha, P_0)} T_2(\alpha, P_0) \eta(\alpha) d\alpha dx \\ \text{令 } A_{33}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$A_{32}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_1(\alpha)}}{\pi_1(\alpha, Q_0)} T_1(\alpha, Q_0) \xi(\alpha) d\alpha dx$$

$$A_{44}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx$$

$$A_{41}(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) \int_0^x \frac{e^{a\Gamma_2(\alpha)}}{\pi_2(\alpha, P_0)} T_2(\alpha, P_0) \eta(\alpha) d\alpha dx$$

将方程式(13)化为

$$\begin{cases} U(0)(1 - A_{33}(a)) + A_{32}(a)\bar{V} = 0 \\ V(0)(1 - A_{44}(a)) + A_{41}(a)\bar{U} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

于是(11), (14)可化成方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & A_{12}(a) & -A_{13}(a) & 0 \\ A_{21}(a) & 1 & 0 & -A_{24}(a) \\ 0 & A_{32}(a) & 1 - A_{33}(a) & 0 \\ A_{41}(a) & 0 & 0 & 1 - A_{44}(a) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{U} \\ \bar{V} \\ U(0) \\ V(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

若要此方程组有非零解,则

$$\det A(a) = 0$$

其中

$$\det A(a) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & A_{12}(a) & -A_{13}(a) & 0 \\ A_{21}(a) & 1 & 0 & -A_{24}(a) \\ 0 & A_{32}(a) & 1 - A_{33}(a) & 0 \\ A_{41}(a) & 0 & 0 & 1 - A_{44}(a) \end{vmatrix}$$

于是,得到方程

$$1 = A_{44}(a) + A_{33}(a) - A_{44}(a)A_{33}(a) + [A_{12}(a)(1 - A_{33}(a)) + A_{13}(a)A_{32}(a)] [A_{24}(a)A_{41}(a) + A_{21}(a)(1 - A_{44}(a))]$$

在不解方程式(15)的情况下,论文讨论方程的根与模型的平衡解的关系如下:

**定理 2.2** 若方程(15)的所有根的实部都是负的,则系统(1)的平衡解是渐近稳定的;若方程(15)有一根的实部是正的,则系统(1)的平衡解不是渐近稳定的.

定理的证明见文献[1]的定理 7.

### 2.3 平衡解的中心流形

下面建立二维中心流形结果.

**定理 2.3** 设  $\lambda'_Q(x, Q_0) = 0$  或  $\mu'_P(x, P_0) = 0$ ,

若  $l_1 \geq \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \geq 1, 0 < l_2 < \frac{\lambda(x, Q_0)}{g_1(x)} < 1$  且  $\frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \leq l_2, \frac{\mu(x, P_0)}{g_2(x)} > l_1$  或者  $l_1 \geq \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \geq 1, 0 < l_2 < \frac{\mu(x, P_0)}{g_2(x)} < 1$  且  $\frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \leq l_2, \frac{\lambda(x, Q_0)}{g_1(x)} > l_1$ , 则系统(1)的平衡解是二维中心流形.

证明:先对  $\lambda'_Q(x, Q_0) = 0$  的情形证明,而  $\mu'_P(x, P_0) = 0$  是类似于  $\lambda'_Q(x, Q_0) = 0$  的情形的证明. 于是,得到

$$A_{12}(a) = 0, A_{32}(a) = 0,$$

方程式(15)可化为

$$A_{33}(a) + A_{44}(a) - A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a) = 1 \quad (16)$$

令

$$K(a) = A_{33}(a) + A_{44}(a) - A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a) =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx$$

$$K(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(a, Q_0)}{g_1(a)} da} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(a, P_0)}{g_2(a)} da} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(a, Q_0)}{g_1(a)} da} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(a, P_0)}{g_2(a)} da} dx =$$

$$\left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(a, Q_0)}{g_1(a)} da} dx - 1 \right) \left( 1 - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(a, P_0)}{g_2(a)} da} dx \right) + 1$$

因为(5),所以  $K(0) = 1$ .

另外,由于  $\Gamma_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{g_1(a)} da > 0$ ,

$$\Gamma_2(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{g_2(a)} da > 0,$$

所以,  $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} K(a) = 0$ .

下面证明在  $[0, +\infty)$  上,  $K(a)$  是关于  $a$  的单调减函数.

$$K'(a) = -a \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } A_{33}(a) + A_{44}(a) - 2A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a) \geq 2\sqrt{A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)} - 2A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a) \geq 2\sqrt{A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)}(1 - \sqrt{A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)}), \\ & \text{又由条件 } l_1 \geq \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \geq 1, 0 < l_2 < \frac{\lambda(x, Q_0)}{g_1(x)} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \leq l_2, \frac{\mu(x, P_0)}{g_2(x)} > l_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx \leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\lambda(a, Q_0)}{g_1(a)} da} dx < \int_0^{+\infty} l_1 e^{-l_2 x} dx = \frac{l_1}{l_2} \\ & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx \leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} e^{-\int_0^x \frac{\mu(a, P_0)}{g_2(a)} da} dx < \int_0^{+\infty} l_2 e^{-l_1 x} dx = \frac{l_2}{l_1} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_2(x)} \pi_2(x, P_0) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(0)} e^{-a\Gamma_1(x)} \pi_1(x, Q_0) dx < 1$$

$$\text{于是 } 1 - \sqrt{A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)} > 0$$

同理,当满足条件  $l_1 \geq \frac{\beta_2(x)}{g_2(x)} \geq 1, 0 < l_2 < \frac{\mu(x, P_0)}{g_2(x)} < 1$  且  $\frac{\beta_1(x)}{g_1(x)} \leq l_2, \frac{\lambda(x, Q_0)}{g_1(x)} > l_1$  时,同样

有  $1 - \sqrt{A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)} > 0$  成立.

于是  $K'(a) = -a[A_{33}(a) + A_{44}(a) - 2A_{33}(a)A_{44}(a)] \leq 0$ .

对于  $a \in [0, +\infty]$ ,  $K(a)$  是递减函数. 所以, 在  $[0, +\infty)$  上,  $0$  是唯一使  $K(a) = 1$  的根. 故在  $[0, +\infty)$  上, 系统(1)的平衡解是二维中心流形.

### 3 结 语

用数学工具研究生物中生态平衡是一门新兴学科, 并且能进一步促进生物学的发展. 通过偏微分方程的方法解决种群模型的平衡问题.

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## Asymptotical stability for stationary solutions of a kind of predator-prey population model with size structure

XIAO Li-fang<sup>1</sup>, DUAN Mei<sup>2</sup>

(1. School of Computer Science and Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430205, China;

2. Jinkou Middle School, Wuhan 430209, China)

**Abstract:** This paper considered the existence and asymptotical stability for stationary solutions of predator-prey population model with size structure. First, the paper presents a proof of existence of the stationary solutions by monotone functions. Second, it is discussed the asymptotical stability of stationary solutions with pertub functions. At last, in the especial case, the paper presents the fact that the stationary solutions are the two-dimensional center manifold.

**Key words:** stationary solution; asymptotical stability; center manifold

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