

具有扩散的捕食者-食饵系统的稳定性*

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摘 要:研究了具有种内相互作用和功能反应的一个公共食饵和两个互相竞争的捕食者系统, 得到了其平衡态稳定的若干结果, 证明了扩散的稳定效应, 推广了已有的结果.

关键词:捕食者-食饵系统; 稳定性; 扩散; 稳定效应.

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1 引言

考虑具有种内相互作用和功能反应的一个公共食饵和两个互相竞争的捕食者系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial t} = U_1(P_1 - P_{11}U_1 - \frac{P_{12}U_2}{1+\theta U_1} - \frac{P_{13}U_3}{1+\theta U_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(D_1 \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial t} = U_2(-P_2 + \frac{P_{21}U_1}{1+\theta U_1} - P_{22}U_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(D_2 \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial t} = U_3(-P_3 + \frac{P_{31}U_1}{1+\theta U_1} - P_{33}U_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(D_3 \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial x}), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $(x, t) \in [0, b] \times (0, \infty)$, $U_1 = U_1(x, t)$ 是食饵空间的种群分布, $U_2 = U_2(x, t)$, $U_3 = U_3(x, t)$ 分别表示两个捕食者种群在时刻 t 的分布, 变量 D_1, D_2 和 D_3 表示扩散系数且均为正, 相互作用系数 $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_{11}, P_{22}, P_{33}, P_{12}, P_{13}, P_{21}, P_{31}$ 和 θ 都是正常数, 因子 $1/(1+\theta U_1)$ 表示此模型的功能反应, θ 表示反应的强度.

为确定系统(1)的正平衡点 (U_1^*, U_2^*, U_3^*) 有

$$\begin{cases} (P_1 - P_{11}U_1^*)(1 + \theta U_1^*) = P_{12}U_2^* + P_{13}U_3^*, \\ (P_2 + P_{22}U_2^*)(1 + \theta U_1^*) = P_{21}U_1^*, \\ (P_3 + P_{33}U_3^*)(1 + \theta U_1^*) = P_{31}U_1^*. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

令 $U_i(x, t) = U_i^* + u_i(x, t)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. 则系统(1)成为:

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = \frac{U_1^* + u_1}{W} \{ [\theta(P_{12}U_2^* + P_{13}U_3^*) - P_{11}W]u_1 - \\ (1 + \theta U_1^*)(P_{12}u_2 + P_{13}u_3) \} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \frac{U_2^* + u_2}{W} (P_{21}u_1 - P_{22}u_2W) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial t} = \frac{U_3^* + u_3}{W} (P_{31}u_1 - P_{33}u_3W) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x}), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $W = (1 + \theta U_1^*)(1 + \theta U_1^* + \theta u_1)$. 系统(3)的变分系统是:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = -r_{11}u_1 - r_{12}u_2 - r_{13}u_3 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = r_{21}u_1 - r_{22}u_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}), \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial t} = r_{31}u_1 - r_{33}u_3 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (D_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x}), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \frac{2\theta P_{11}U_1^*}{1 + \theta U_1^*} (U_1^* - P_0), \quad P_0 = \frac{\theta P_1 - P_{11}}{2\theta P_{11}}, \quad r_{12} = \frac{P_{12}U_1^*}{1 + \theta U_1^*} > 0, \quad r_{13} = \frac{P_{13}U_1^*}{1 + \theta U_1^*} > 0, \\ r_{21} &= \frac{P_{21}U_2^*}{(1 + \theta U_1^*)^2} > 0, \quad r_{22} = P_{22}U_2^* > 0, \quad r_{31} = \frac{P_{31}U_3^*}{(1 + \theta U_1^*)^2} > 0, \quad r_{33} = P_{33}U_3^* > 0. \end{aligned}$$

假设 $P_0 > 0$, 则当 $U_1^* \geq P_0$ 时, $r_{11} \geq 0$; 当 $0 < U_1^* < P_0$ 时, $r_{11} < 0$.

2 主要结果

对系统(3)和(4)考虑下列边界条件(B):

$$(B_1) \quad \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x}(0, t) = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x}(b, t) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3; \quad (B_2) \quad u_i(0, t) = u_i(b, t) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

条件(B₁)表示三个种群都不存在通过其栖息地边界的迁徙; (B₂)表示三个种群在边界上的密度与其平衡点上的密度是相同的.

定理 1 (i) 如果 $U_1^* \geq P_0$, 则不管是否存在扩散, 系统(1)的平衡点 (U_1^*, U_2^*, U_3^*) 在正卦限内线性渐近稳定.

(ii) 如果 $U_1^* < P_0$, 则当无扩散时系统(1)的平衡点不是线性渐近稳定; 但是若具有常数扩散系数且满足条件 $D_1 \geq \frac{2\theta P_{11}b^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{U_1^*(P_0 - U_1^*)}{1 + \theta U_1^*}$, 则系统(1)是稳定的.

证明 (i) 考虑正定函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + C_2 u_2^2 + C_3 u_3^2)$, 其中 C_2 和 C_3 是待定的正常数, 取

$$C_2 = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{21}}, \quad C_3 = \frac{r_{13}}{r_{31}}, \quad (5)$$

有 $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(u)} = -r_{11}u_1^2 - \frac{r_{12}r_{22}}{r_{21}}u_2^2 - \frac{r_{13}r_{33}}{r_{31}}u_3^2$. 显然, 当 $r_{11} \geq 0$, 即

$$U_1^* \geq P_0 \quad (6)$$

时, $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} \leq 0$, 且仅当 $u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = 0$ 时, $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} = 0$, 故当(6)成立时, 系统(1)的平衡态渐近稳定.

为研究平衡态线性稳定性的扩散效应, 考虑如下正定函数

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b (u_1^2 + C_2 u_2^2 + C_3 u_3^2) dx,$$

其中 C_2 和 C_3 由(5)给出. 利用边界条件(B)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} = & -r_{11} \int_0^b u_1^2 dx - \frac{r_{12}r_{22}}{r_{21}} \int_0^b u_2^2 dx - \frac{r_{13}r_{33}}{r_{31}} \int_0^b u_3^2 dx - \\ & \int_0^b [D_1 \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}\right)^2 + C_2 D_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right)^2 + C_3 D_3 \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x}\right)^2] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由上式可知, 当(6)成立时平衡态渐近稳定.

(ii) 如果 $U_1^* < P_0$, 即 $r_{11} < 0$, 则由 Poincare 不等式([6])和(7)产生

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} \leq & -(r_{11} + \frac{D_1 \pi^2}{b^2}) \int_0^b u_1^2 dx - (\frac{r_{12}r_{22}}{r_{21}} + \frac{r_{12}D_2 \pi^2}{r_{21}b^2}) \int_0^b u_2^2 dx - \\ & (\frac{r_{13}r_{33}}{r_{31}} + \frac{r_{13}D_3 \pi^2}{r_{31}b^2}) \int_0^b u_3^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

易见, 当 $r_{11} + \frac{D_1 \pi^2}{b^2} \geq 0$, 即 $D_1 \geq \frac{2\theta P_{11} b^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{U_1^* (P_0 - U_1^*)}{1 + \theta U_1^*}$ 时, $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} < 0$, 且仅当 $u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = 0$ 时, $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(4)} = 0$, 则平衡态渐近稳定. 此结论说明扩散具有稳定的效应.

定理 2 (i) 若 $U_1^* \geq 2P_0$, 则不管是否存在扩散, 系统(1)的平衡点 (U_1^*, U_2^*, U_3^*) 在正卦限内是非线性渐近稳定的; (ii) 若 $P_0 \leq U_1^* < 2P_0$, 则不管是否存在扩散, 平衡态在下列区域 $A = \{(U_1, U_2, U_3); U_1 \geq 2P_0 - U_1^*, U_2 > 0, U_3 > 0\}$ 内是非线性渐近稳定的; (iii) 若 $U_1^* < P_0$, 则当无扩散时, 平衡态不是非线性渐近稳定; 但, 若具有常数扩散系数且满足条件

$$D_1 \geq \frac{\theta P_{11} b^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{(2P_0 - U_1^*)^3}{U_1^* (1 + \theta U_1^*)}$$

时, 平衡态在区域 $B = \{(U_1, U_2, U_3); 0 < U_1 < 2P_0 - U_1^*, U_2 > 0, U_3 > 0\}$ 内渐近稳定.

证明 考虑正定函数

$$V = u_1 - U_1^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_1}{U_1^*}) + C_2 [u_2 - U_2^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_2}{U_2^*})] + C_3 [u_3 - U_3^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_3}{U_3^*})],$$

其中 C_2, C_3 是待定的正常数, 则取

$$C_2 = \frac{P_{12}}{P_{21}} (1 + \theta U_1^*), \quad C_3 = \frac{P_{13}}{P_{31}} (1 + \theta U_1^*), \quad (8)$$

有 $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(3)} = \theta P_{11} (1 + \theta U_1^*) (U_0 - U_1) \frac{u_1^2}{W} - C_2 P_{22} u_2^2 - C_3 P_{33} u_3^2$, 其中 $U_0 = 2P_0 - U_1^*$, W 的定义如前. 对上式分两种情况讨论:

(a) 若 $U_0 \leq 0$, 即

$$U_1^* \geq 2P_0, \quad (9)$$

则在正卦限 $Q = \{(U_1, U_2, U_3); U_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3\}$ 内有 $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(3)} < 0$, 因此平衡态在 Q 内是非线性渐近稳定的.

(b) 若 $U_0 > 0$, 即

$$0 < U_1^* < 2P_0. \quad (10)$$

考虑 Q 的子域 $A = \{(U_1, U_2, U_3) : U_1 \geq U_0, U_2 > 0, U_3 > 0\}$, 显然在 A 内有 $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(3)} < 0$, 由 (6) 和 (10) 产生渐近稳定的条件

$$P_0 \leq U_1^* < 2P_0, \quad (11)$$

则当 (11) 成立时, 它在 A 内是非线性稳定的.

为研究扩散对平衡态非线性稳定性的影响, 考虑正定函数

$$V = \int_0^b \{u_1 - U_1^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_1}{U_1^*}) + C_2[u_2 - U_2^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_2}{U_2^*})] + C_3[u_3 - U_3^* \ln(1 + \frac{u_3}{U_3^*})]\} dx,$$

其中 C_2, C_3 由 (8) 给出. 则经过运算并利用边界条件 (B), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt} = & \theta P_{11}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b (U_0 - U_1) \frac{u_1^2}{W} dx - \frac{P_{11}P_{22}}{P_{21}}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b u_2^2 dx - \\ & \frac{P_{13}P_{33}}{P_{31}}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b u_3^2 dx - \int_0^b [\frac{D_1 U_1^*}{(U_1^* + u_1)^2} (\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x})^2 + \\ & \frac{C_2 D_2 U_2^*}{(U_2^* + u_2)^2} (\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x})^2 + \frac{C_3 D_3 U_3^*}{(U_3^* + u_3)^2} (\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x})^2] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由上式, 系统 (1) 平衡态的非线性稳定性可分下列三种情况讨论:

(i) 若 $U_0 \leq 0$, 即 (9) 式 $U_1^* \geq 2P_0$ 成立, 则由 (12) 知系统 (1) 的平衡点 (U_1^*, U_2^*, U_3^*) 在正卦限 Q 内渐近稳定.

(ii) 若 $U_0 > 0$, 且 $U_1^* \geq U_0$, 即 (11) 式 $P_0 \leq U_1^* < 2P_0$ 成立, 则系统 (1) 的平衡点 (U_1^*, U_2^*, U_3^*) 在 Q 的子域 A 内渐近稳定.

(iii) 若 $U_0 > 0$, 且 $U_1^* < U_0$, 即 (11) 式不成立, 亦即 (U_1, U_2, U_3) 在区域 B 内, 此时 $U_1 < U_0$, 由 (12) 并利用 Poincare 不等式有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dt}|_{(3)} \leq & \theta P_{11}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b (U_0 - U_1) \frac{u_1^2}{W} dx - \frac{D_1 U_1^* \pi^2}{U_0^2 b^2} \int_0^b u_1^2 dx - \frac{P_{12}P_{22}}{P_{21}}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b u_2^2 dx - \\ & \frac{P_{13}P_{33}}{P_{31}}(1 + \theta U_1^*) \int_0^b u_3^2 dx - \int_0^b [\frac{C_2 D_2 U_2^*}{(U_2^* + u_2)^2} (\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x})^2 + \frac{C_3 D_3 U_3^*}{(U_3^* + u_3)^2} (\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x})^2] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

注意到 $W = (1 + \theta U_1^*)(1 + \theta U_1) > 1$, 当

$$D_1 \geq \frac{\theta P_{11} b^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{(2P_0 - U_1^*)^3}{U_1^* (1 + \theta U_1^*)} \quad (14)$$

时, $\frac{dv}{dt}|_{(3)} < 0$, 平衡点在区域 B 内渐近稳定. 这说明扩散对非线性系统 (1) 具有稳定的效应.

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On the Stability of Predator-Prey System with Dispersal

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Abstract: In this paper, we study a system of two competitive predators with common prey and inner specific interaction and functional response. Some results on the stability of equilibrium and the stabilizing effect of dispersal is obtained.

Key words: predator-prey system; stability; dispersal; stabilizing effect.