具分布时滞和扩散的非自治 Holling Ⅲ 捕食系统的周期解与概周期解

Periodic and Almost Periodic Solutions of Nonautonomous Diffusive Prey-Predator Systems with Distributed Time Delay and Holling Type II Functional Response

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摘要:研究一类具有分布时滞和 Holling Ⅲ 类功能反应的非自治捕食扩散系统,利用微分不等式和 Liapunov函数方法,得到该系统一致持久性及存在唯一全局渐近稳定的周期解和概周期解的充分条件.

关键词:捕食扩散系统 分布时滞 Holling II 类功能反应 周期解 概周期解 全局渐近稳定性中图法分类号:O175 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1002-7378(2005)03-0135-06

Abstract: The nonautonomous diffusive prey-predator systems with distributed time delay and Holling type II functional response are discussed with the help of differential inequality and Lyapunov function. We get the sufficient condition that the system has a unique positive periodic solution and positive almost periodic solution which is global asymptotically stable.

Key words: prey-predator and diffusion systems, distributed time delay, Holling type II functional response, periodic solution, almost periodic solution, global asymptotic stability

种群的持续生存问题一直是生物学和相关学科非常关心的问题. 考虑到季节的影响,有必要考虑种群在周期和概周期变化环境下的发展趋势. 文献[1]利用微分不等式和 Lyapunov 函数方法讨论了Lotka-Volterra Holling I 类功能反应的非自治扩散系统的周期解的存在唯一性. 文献[2]利用微分不等式和 Lyapunov 函数方法讨论了具放养率和 Holling I 类功能反应的非自治系统的周期解的存在唯一性. 本文借助文献[1,2]的方法将讨论具有 Holling I 类功能反应和存放率的非自治扩散系统(1),(1)式中, x_1 为种群 X 在斑块 I 上的密度; x_2 , x_3 , x_4 分别为种群 X, Y, Z 在斑块 I 上的密度, 种群 X 可以在斑块 I 和 II 之间扩散, 而Y 和 Z 被限制在斑块 II 内活动,种群 Y 以 X 为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 [r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1 - q_1(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_1(s)x_1(t + s) ds] + D_1(t)(x_2 - x_1) + h_1(t), \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2 [r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)x_2 - \frac{a_{23}(t)x_2x_3}{1 + c_1(t)x_2^2} - \frac{a_{24}(t)x_2x_4}{1 + c_2(t)x_2^2} - q_2(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_2(s)x_2(t + s) ds] + D_2(t)(x_1 - x_2) + h_2(t), \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_3 [r_3(t) + a_{31}(t) \frac{e_1(t)x_2^2}{1 + c_1(t)x_2^2} - \frac{a_{32}(t)x_3x_4}{1 + c_3(t)x_3^2} - a_{33}(t)x_3 - q_3(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_3(s)x_3(t + s) ds], \\ \dot{x}_4 = x_4 [r_4(t) + a_{41}(t) \frac{e_2(t)x_2^2}{1 + c_2(t)x_2^2} + a_{42}(t) \frac{e_3(t)x_3^2}{1 + c_3(t)x_3^2} - q_4(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_4(s)x_4(t + s) ds - a_{44}(t)x_4],$$

食,种群Z以种群X和Y为食, $k_i(s)$ (i=1,2,3,4)是

定义在 $[-\tau,0]$ 上的非负分段连续函数,且 $\int_{-\tau}^{0} k_i(s) ds = 1$; 系统(1) 中所有系数都为连续非负的正值函数, $D_i(t)$ (i=1,2) 表示种群 X 在 2 个斑块之间的扩散系数,在本文中始终假设:系统(1) 内所

为了方便研究,本文要用到下面记号和概念. 对任意连续有界函数 f(t) 定义:

がに思生実育が函数 f(t) 定义: $f^u = \sup\{f(t)\}, f^l = \min\{f(t)\},$

有系数都以正常数为上下界的.

1,2,3,4. },
$$x > 0$$
 是指 $x \in IntR^4_+ = \{x \in R^4 | x_i > 0\}$

$$1,2,3,4$$
. $7,x \nearrow 0$ 定指 $x \in \operatorname{Int} K_+ - \{x \in K \mid x_i \nearrow 0\}$ $C^+ = C([-\tau,0]; R_+^4)$ 表示所有非负连续函数构

$$\|\varphi\| = \sup_{s \in [-\tau,0]} |\varphi(s)|$$
,对于 $\varphi \in C^+$.
如果取 C^+ 作为系统 (1) 的初始函数空间,那么

容易看出,对于任何
$$arphi=(arphi_1,arphi_2,arphi_3,arphi_4)\in C^+$$
且 $arphi(0)$

$$> 0$$
,存在 $\alpha \in [-\tau, \alpha]$ 上的唯一解 $x(t, \varphi)$ 在 $t \in [0, \infty)$

$$\varphi \in C^+, \varphi(0) > 0.$$
 (2)
1 系统的一致持久性

定义 1 如果存在一个紧区域 $S \subset R_+^4$,使对系统 (1) 的每个可以表示成 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t))$ 并具有正初值的解存在 $T \ge 0$,当 $t \ge 0$

T 时有 $x(t) \in S$,则称系统(1) 是一致持久的. 参照文献[1] 引理 1 的证明易得:

今照文献[1] 51年 1 的证明勿符: 引理 1 $R_+^4 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) | x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \}$

引度 $\mathbf{K}_{+} = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) | x_i > 0, t = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 是关于系统(1) 的不变集.

引理 2 $K_0 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) | 0 < x_1, x_2 \le M_1, 0 < x_3 \le M_2, 0 < x_4 \le M_3\}$ 是系统(1) 的一

致有界集,

其中,
$$M_1=rac{r^u+\sqrt{a^lh^u}}{a^l}$$
; $M_2>M_2^*=rac{r_3^u+rac{a_{31}^ue_1^u}{c_1^l}}{a_{33}^l}$;

$$M_3 > M_3^* = rac{r_4^u + rac{a_{41}^u e_2^u}{c_2^l} + rac{a_{42}^u e_3^u}{c_3^l}}{a_{44}^l}; r^u = \max\{r_1^u, r_2^u\};$$

$$a^{l} = \min\{a_{11}^{l}, a_{22}^{l}\}; h^{u} = \max\{h_{1}^{u}, h_{2}^{u}\}.$$

证明 令 $V_1(t)=\max\{x_1(t),x_2(t)\}$,由系统 (1)的 \dot{x}_1,\dot{x}_2 可得,当 $t\geqslant au$ 时有

 $D^+\,V_1(t) \leqslant V_1(t)\,(r^u-a^l\!V_1(t))\,+\,h^u\,,$ 记 $M_1^*=rac{r^u+\sqrt{(r^u)^2+4a^l\!h^u}}{2a^l},$ 显然 $M_1>M_1^*\,.$

$$2a'$$
 ,並然 $M_1 \nearrow M_1$.
 (i) 如果当 $t_0 \geqslant au$ 时 $V_1(t_0) \leqslant M_1$,则有

 $D^+V_1(t)|_{V_1=M_1}<0$,这蕴含当 $t\geqslant au$ 时 $V_1(t)\leqslant M_1$.

(ii) 如果 $t_1 \geqslant \tau$ 时 $V_1(t_1) \geqslant M_1$,则存在 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使当 $t \in [t_1, t_1 + \varepsilon)$ 时, $V_1(t) > M_1$,令 $-\alpha =$

 $-a'M_1^2 + r''M_1 + h''$,这时有 $D^+V_1(t) \le -\alpha < 0$. 这表明 $V_1(t)$ 以速度 α 严格单调递减,于是存在 T_1 $>\tau$,当 t > T, 时 $V_1(t) \le M$, 即当 t > T, 时 $T_2(t)$

> au,, $\exists t\geqslant T_1$ 时 $V_1(t)\leqslant M_1$,即当 $t\geqslant T_1$ 时, $x_i(t)$ $\leqslant M_1$,i=1,2. 由系统(1)的 \dot{x}_3 , \dot{x}_4 可知,当 $t\geqslant T_1$ 得

 $(\dot{x}_3 \leqslant \dot{x}_3 (r_3^u + \frac{a_{31}^u e_1^u}{c_1^l} - a_{33}^l x_3),$

$$\begin{split} & \boxplus \dot{x}_3 |_{x_3 = M_2} \leqslant M_2 (r_3^u + \frac{a_{31}^u e_1^u}{c_1^l} - a_{33}^l M_2) < 0. \\ & \dot{x}_4 \leqslant x_4 (r_4^u + \frac{a_{41}^u e_2^u}{c_2^l} + \frac{a_{42}^u e_3^u}{c_3^l} - a_{44}^l M_4) \,, \end{split}$$

且
$$x_4 | x_4 = M_3 \leqslant M_3 (r_4^u + \frac{\alpha_{41}^u e_2^u}{c_2^l} + \frac{\alpha_{42}^u e_3^u}{c_3^l} - \alpha_{44}^u M_4) < 0$$
,

类似于上述讨论可得:存在 $T_2 \geqslant T_1 + \tau$,使当 $t \geqslant T_2$ 时, $x_3(t) \leqslant M_2$, $x_4(t) \leqslant M_3$.

从上面的讨论可知,存在 $T_2 \geqslant \tau$,使当 $t \geqslant T_2$ 时有 $0 < x_i(t) \leqslant M_1(i=1,2), 0 < x_3(t) \leqslant M_2, 0 < x_4(t) \leqslant M_3.$

定理1 若系统(1) 满足条件:

 $A = r_1^I - q_1^u M_1 > 0, B = r_2^I - a_{23}^u M_1 M_2 - a_{24}^u M_1 M_3 - q_2^u M_1 > 0,$

$$egin{split} r_3^I + rac{a_{31}^Ie_1^Im_1^2}{1+c_1^um_1^2} - a_{32}^uM_2M_3 - q_3^uM_2 > 0\,, \ r_4^I + rac{a_{41}^Ie_2^Im_1^2}{1+c_2^um_1^2} + rac{a_{42}^Ie_3^Im_2^2}{1+c_3^um_2^2} - q_4^uM_3 > 0\,, \end{split}$$

则系统(1) 是一致持久的.

证别,t = t 证明 $t \ge T$, $t \ge T$ $t \ge T$

时有

 $0 < x_i(t) \leqslant M_1(i=1,2), 0 < x_3(t) \leqslant M_2, 0 < x_4(t) \leqslant M_3,$ 版以不生一般性,假设这个领出,T、时港早来(t)

所以不失一般性,假设这个解当 $t \geqslant T_2$ 时满足 x(t) = $(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t)) \in K_0$.

定义 $V_2(t)=\min\{x_1(t),x_2(t)\}$, 根据系统(1)的 $\dot{x_1},\dot{x_2}$ 可知,当 $t\geqslant T_2+\tau$ 有:

若 $V_2(t) = x_1(t)$,则

 $egin{align} D_{+}V_{2}(t) &= x_{1} \geqslant x_{1}(r_{1}^{l} - q_{1}^{u}M_{1} - a_{11}^{u}x_{1}) + h_{1}^{l} = \ V_{2}(t)(r_{12}^{l} - q_{1}^{u}M_{1} - a_{11}^{u}V_{2}(t)) + h_{1}^{l}; \end{gathered}$

若 $V_2(t) = x_2(t)$,则

 $D_{+} V_{2}(t) = x_{2}(t) \geqslant x_{2}(r_{2}^{l} - a_{22}^{u}x_{2} - a_{23}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{2}^{u}M_{1}) + h_{2}^{l} = V_{2}(t)(r_{2}^{l} - a_{23}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{2}^{u}M_{1} - a_{22}^{u}V_{2}(t)) + h_{2}^{l}.$

于是 $D_+V_2(t) \geqslant \min\{V_2(r_1^l - q_1^u M_1 (a_{11}^{u}V_{2}) + h_{1}^{l}, V_{2}(r_{2}^{l} - a_{23}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{2}^{u}M_{1} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{3} - q_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2} - a_{24}^{u}M_{1}M_{2}$ $a_{22}^u V_2) + h_2^l$.

取 $0 < m_1 < m_1^* = \min\{\frac{A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4a_{11}^n h_{11}^l}}{2a_1^n},$

 $\frac{B+\sqrt{B^2+4Bh_2^l}}{2a_{00}^u}$.

若 $t \geqslant T_2 + \tau$ 时, $V_2(t) \geqslant m_1$,则:

 $D_{+}V_{2}(t)|_{V_{2}=m_{1}}>0$,这蕴含着当 $t\geqslant T_{2}+\tau$ 时 $V_{2}(t)$ $\geqslant m_1$.

若对所有 $t \ge T_2 + \tau$ 时,有 $0 < V_2(t) < m_1$,则:

 $D_+V_2(t) \geqslant \min\{m_1(A-a_{11}^um_1)+h_1^l,m_1(B-a_{11}^um_1)+h_1^l\}$

 $a_{22}^{u}m_{1})+h_{2}^{l},h_{1}^{l},h_{2}^{l}\}>0,$

这意味着当 $t \rightarrow + \infty$ 时, $V_2(t) \rightarrow + \infty$,这与对所有 $t \geqslant T_2 + \tau$ 时 $0 < V_2(t) < m_1$ 矛盾,于是存在 $T_3 \geqslant$ $T_2 + \tau$ 使当 $t \geqslant T_3$ 时, $V_2(t) \geqslant m_1$,即 $x_1(t) \geqslant m_1$,

 $x_2(t) \geqslant m_1$.

由系统(1) 的 \dot{x}_3 , \dot{x}_4 可知, 当 $t \geqslant T_3$ 得

 $\dot{x_3} \geqslant x_3 (r_3^l + \frac{a_{31}^l e_1^l m_1^2}{1 + e_1^l m_1^2}$ $a_{32}^u M_2 M_3 - q_3^u M_2 - a_{33}^u x_3$),

且 $\dot{x}_3|_{x_3=m_2} \geqslant m_2(r_3^l + \frac{a_{31}^l e_1^l m_1^2}{1 + c_1^u m_1^2})$

 $a_{32}^u M_2 M_3 - q_3^u M_2 - a_{33}^u m_2 > 0$ $\dot{x_4} \geqslant x_4 (r_4^l + rac{a_{41}^l e_2^l m_1^2}{1 + c_2^u m_1^2} + rac{a_{42}^l e_3^l m_2^2}{1 + c_2^u m_2^2} - rac{a_{42}^l e_3^l m_2^2}{1 + c_2^u m_2^2} = 0$ $q_4^u M_3 - a_{44}^u x_4$),

且 $\dot{x}_4|_{x_4=m_3} \geqslant m_3(r_4^I + \frac{a_{41}^Ie_2^Im_1^2}{1+c_2^um_1^2} +$ $\frac{a_{42}^l e_3^l m_2^2}{1 + c_2^u m_2^2} - q_4^u M_3 - a_{44}^u m_3) > 0,$

这里 $0 < m_2 < m_2^* = \frac{r_3^l - a_{32}^u M_2 M_3 - q_3^u M_2}{a_{32}^u}, 0 < 0$ $m_3 < m_3^* = rac{r_4^l + rac{a_{41}^l e_2^l m_1^2}{1 + c_2^u m_1^2} + rac{a_{42}^l e_3^l m_2^2}{1 + c_3^u m_2^2} - q_4^u M_3}{r_4^u}.$

类似上面的讨论可得:存在 $T > T_4$, 当 $t \ge T$ 时,有 $x_3(t) \ge m_2, x_4(t) \ge m_3$.

综上所述,本文证明了:对于系统(1)满足(2) 式的任何解 x(t),存在 T > 0,使当 $t \ge T$ 时 $x(t) \in$

S,即系统(1) 是一致持久的^[2,3].

周期解的存在性与唯一性

把满足 x(0) > 0 周期系统(1) 的解记为: $x(t,x_0) = (x_1(t,x_0),x_2(t,x_0),x_3(t,x_0),x_4(t,x_0))$ $(x_0), x(0,x_0) = x_0 \in R_4^+, t > 0.$

定义 $R_4^+ \rightarrow R_4^+$ 的 Poincare' 映射 Φ 如下: $\Phi(x_0)$

 $= X(\omega, x_0), x_0 \in R_4^+.$

参照文献[1]的定理 [2]的证明易得: 定理2 如果周期系统(1)满足定理1的条件,

则系统(1) 至少存在一个正周期解.

定义 2 对于系统(1)的任两个正解 x(t) =

 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t))$ $\mathbb{1}$ $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t), y_4(t))$

 $y_3(t), y_4(t)$) 均有 $|x_1(t) - y_1(t)| + |x_2(t) - y_1(t)|$

 $y_2(t) | + |x_3(t) - y_3(t)| + |x_4(t) - y_4(t)| \rightarrow 0,$ $(t \rightarrow + \infty)$,则称系统(1) 是全局吸引的.

定理 3 若ω-周期系统(1)除满足定理1的条

引理 $3^{[4]}$ 若非负函数 f(t) 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可 积,且一致连续,则 $\lim f(t) = 0$.

件外,还满足:

 $A_1 = a_{11}^l + \frac{h_1^l}{M_1^2} - \frac{D_2^u}{m_1} - q_1^u > 0$,

 $A_2 = a_{22}^l + rac{h_2^l}{M_1^2} + rac{a_{23}^l m_2}{(1 + c_1^u M_1^2)^2} + rac{a_{24}^l m_3}{(1 + c_2^u M_1^2)^2}$

 $\frac{a_{23}^u c_1^u M_2 M_1^2}{(1+c_1^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{a_{24}^u c_2^u M_3 M_1^2}{(1+c_2^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{D_1^u}{m_1} - \frac{2a_{31}^u e_1^u M_1}{(1+c_1^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{2a_{31}^u e_1^u M_2}{(1+c_1^l m_1^2)$ $\frac{2a_{41}^u e_2^u M_1}{(1+c_2^l m_1^2)^2} - q_2^u > 0,$

 $A_{\scriptscriptstyle 3} = a_{\scriptscriptstyle 33}^{\scriptscriptstyle l} + \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle 32}^{\scriptscriptstyle l} m_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}}{(1+c_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle u} M_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^2)^2} - \frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle 32}^{\scriptscriptstyle u} c_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle u} M_{\scriptscriptstyle 3} M_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^2}{(1+c_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle l} M_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^2)^2} -$

 $\frac{a_{\scriptscriptstyle 23}^{\scriptscriptstyle u}m_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}}{1+c_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle l}m_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}}-\frac{2a_{\scriptscriptstyle 42}^{\scriptscriptstyle u}e_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle u}M_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}}{(1+c_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle l}m_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}^{\scriptscriptstyle 2})^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}}-q_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\scriptscriptstyle u}>0\,,$

 $A_4=a_{44}^l-rac{a_{24}^uM_1}{1+c_2^lM_1^2}-rac{a_{32}^uM_2}{1+c_3^lm_2^2}-q_4^u>0$, 则系统(1) 存在唯一一个 ω - 周期正解,且是全局渐

近稳定的. 证明 根据定理1知系统(1)存在一个周期为

 ω 的正解 $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t), y_4(t))$. $\mathcal{C}(x(t))$ $=(x_1(t),x_2(t),x_3(t),x_4(t))$ 为系统(1) 的任一正

解,由定理 1 知,当 $t \ge T$ 时,x(t), $y(t) \in S$. 作 Lyapunov 函数 $V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{x} \{ |\ln \frac{x_i(t)}{y_i(t)}| +$

 $q_i^u \int_{-\tau}^0 k_i(s) \int_{t+s}^l |x_i(\theta) - y_i(\theta)| d\theta ds \},$

 $D^{+}(\ln \frac{x_{1}(t)}{y_{1}(t)}) = -\left[a_{11}(t) + \frac{h_{1}(t)}{x_{1}(t)y_{1}(t)}\right](x_{1}(t)$ $y_1(t) - q_1(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_1(s) (x_1(t+s) - y_1(t+s)) ds +$

 $D^{+}(\ln \frac{x_{2}(t)}{y_{2}(t)}) = -\left[a_{22}(t) + \frac{h_{2}(t)}{x_{2}(t)y_{2}(t)} - \frac{h_{2}(t)}{y_{2}(t)}\right]$

 $|-y_2(t)| + rac{D_2^u}{m_1} |x_1(t) - y_1(t)| + rac{a_{23}^u M_1}{1 + c_1^t m_1^2} |x_3(t) - a_{23}^u M_1 |$

 $\frac{a_{32}^{u}c_{3}^{u}M_{3}M_{2}^{2}}{(1+c_{3}^{l}m_{2}^{2})^{2}}]|x_{3}(t)-y_{3}(t)|+\frac{2a_{31}^{u}e_{1}^{u}M_{1}}{(1+c_{3}^{l}m_{2}^{2})^{2}}|x_{2}(t)|$

 $|y_3(t)| + \frac{a_{24}^u M_1}{1 + c_2^l m_1^2} |x_4(t) - y_4(t)| +$

 $q_1^u \int_{-\tau}^0 k_1(s) |x_1(t+s) - y_1(t+s)| ds$

 $D^{+} \left| \ln \frac{x_{3}(t)}{y_{3}(t)} \right| \leqslant - \left[a_{33}^{l} + \frac{a_{32}^{l} m_{3}}{(1 + c_{3}^{u} M_{2}^{2})^{2}} - \right]$

$$\frac{a_{23}(t)y_3(t)(c_1(t)x_2(t)y_2(t)-1)}{(1+c_1(t)x_2^2(t))(1+c_1(t)y_2^2(t))} - \frac{a_{24}(t)y_4(t)(c_2(t)x_2(t)y_2(t)-1)}{(1+c_2(t)x_2^2(t))(1+c_2(t)y_2^2(t))} \Big] \times (x_2(t) - \frac{a_{24}(t)y_4(t)(c_2(t)x_2(t)y_2(t)-1)}{(1+c_2(t)x_2^2(t))(1+c_2(t)y_2^2(t))} \Big]$$

$$y_{2}(t)) - \frac{a_{23}(t)x_{2}(t)}{1 + c_{1}(t)x_{2}^{2}(t)}(x_{3}(t) - y_{3}(t)) - \frac{a_{24}(t)x_{2}(t)}{1 + c_{2}(t)x_{2}^{2}(t)}(x_{4}(t) - y_{4}(t)) - \frac{c_{1}^{0}}{1 + c_{2}(t)x_{2}^{$$

$$\frac{1+c_2(t)x_2^2(t)}{1+c_2(t)x_2^2(t)} (x_4(t)-y_4(t)) - q_2(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_2(s)(x_2(t+s)-y_2(t+s)) ds + \widetilde{D}_2(t),$$

$$D^+(\ln \frac{x_3(t)}{2}) = \Gamma - q_{22}(t) + q_{23}(t) + q_{24}(t) + q_{24}$$

$$q_{2}(t) \int_{-\tau}^{t} k_{2}(s) (x_{2}(t+s) - y_{2}(t+s)) ds + t$$

$$D^{+}(\ln \frac{x_{3}(t)}{y_{3}(t)}) = [-a_{33}(t) + \frac{a_{32}(t)y_{4}(t)(c_{3}(t)x_{3}(t)y_{3}(t) - 1)}{(\tau, t) - \tau}] (\tau, t) = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{32}(t)y_4(t)(c_3(t)x_3(t)y_3(t)-1)}{(1+c_3(t)x_3^2(t))(1+c_3(t)y_3^2(t))}](x_3(t)-1)$$

$$y_3(t)) + \frac{a_{31}(t)e_1(t)(x_2(t)+y_2(t))}{(1+c_1(t)x_2^2(t))(1+c_1(t)y_2^2(t))}(x_2(t)-1)$$

$$-y_2(t)) - \frac{a_{32}(t)x_3(t)}{1+c_3(t)x_3^2(t)}(x_4(t)-y_4(t)) -$$

$$q_3(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_3(s) (x_3(t+s) - y_3(t+s)) ds,$$

$$D^{+}(\ln\frac{x_{4}(t)}{y_{4}(t)}) = -a_{44}(t)(x_{4}(t) - y_{4}(t))$$

$$D^{+}(\ln \frac{x_{4}(t)}{y_{4}(t)}) = -a_{44}(t)(x_{4}(t) - y_{4}(t)) + \frac{a_{41}(t)e_{2}(t)(x_{2}(t) + y_{2}(t))}{(1 + c_{2}(t)x_{2}^{2}(t))(1 + c_{2}(t)y_{2}^{2}(t))}(x_{2}(t) - y_{2}(t))$$

$$+ \frac{a_{42}(t)e_3(t)(x_3(t) + y_3(t))}{(1+c_3(t)x_3^2(t))(1+c_3(t)y_3^2(t))}(x_3(t) -$$

$$y_3(t)) - q_4(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_4(s) (x_4(t+s) - y_4(t+s)) ds,$$
其中,
$$\left[D_1(t) (\frac{x_2(t)}{s} - \frac{y_2(t)}{s}), x_1(t) > y_1(t), \right]$$

$$\widetilde{D}_{1}(t) = \begin{cases} D_{1}(t)(\frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)} - \frac{y_{2}(t)}{y_{1}(t)}), x_{1}(t) > y_{1}(t), \\ D_{1}(t)(\frac{y_{2}(t)}{y_{1}(t)} - \frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)}), x_{1}(t) < y_{1}(t), \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{D_{1}(t)\left(\frac{y_{2}(t)}{y_{1}(t)} - \frac{x_{2}(t)}{x_{1}(t)}\right), x_{1}(t) < y_{1}(t), \right\}$$

$$\left\{D_{2}(t)\left(\frac{x_{1}(t)}{x_{2}(t)} - \frac{y_{1}(t)}{y_{2}(t)}\right), y_{2}(t) > x_{2}(t), \right\}$$
 $\left\{D_{3}(t) = \left\{D_{3}(t)\left(\frac{x_{1}(t)}{x_{2}(t)} - \frac{y_{1}(t)}{y_{2}(t)}\right), y_{2}(t) > x_{2}(t), \right\}\right\}$

$$\widetilde{D}_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} D_{2}(t)(\frac{x_{1}(t)}{x_{2}(t)} - \frac{y_{1}(t)}{y_{2}(t)}), y_{2}(t) > x_{2}(t), \\ D_{2}(t)(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{y_{2}(t)} - \frac{x_{1}(t)}{x_{2}(t)}), y_{1}(t) < x_{2}(t), \end{cases}$$

$$\left| D_2(t) \left(\frac{y_1(t)}{y_2(t)} - \frac{x_1(t)}{x_2(t)} \right), y_1(t) < x_2(t), \right|$$

$$\left| \widetilde{D}_1(t) < \frac{D_1(t)}{x_2(t)} \right| x_2(t) = y_2(t),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (y_{j}(t) - x_{j}(t))$$
 $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (y_{j}(t)) \leq \frac{D_{1}(t)}{m_{1}} |x_{j}(t) - y_{j}(t)|$

易证当
$$t\geqslant T$$
 时:
$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{D}_1(t)\leqslant \frac{D_1(t)}{m_1}\big|x_2(t)-y_2(t)\big|\,,\\ \\ \widetilde{D}_2(t)\leqslant \frac{D_2(t)}{m_1}\big|x_1(t)-y_1(t)\big|\,, \end{cases}$$

書
$$t\geqslant T$$
 可证
$$\widetilde{D}_2(t)\leqslant \frac{D_2(t)}{m_1}|x_1(t)-y_1(t)|,$$
 得

导
$$x_1(t)$$
 , h_1^l , h_2^l , h

从而得
$$D^+ \left| \ln \frac{x_1(t)}{y_2(t)} \right| \leqslant - \left(a_{11}^l + \frac{h_1^l}{M_1^2} \right) \left| x_1(t) - y_1(t) \right| +$$

$$\leq \frac{D_1(t)}{m_1} | x_2(t) - y_2(t) |$$

 $\leq \frac{D_2(t)}{m_1} | x_1(t) - y_2(t) |$

$$-y_1(t)$$
,

$$y_1(t)$$
 | +

$$y_1(t) | +$$

$$|+$$
 $y_i(s)|ds < + \infty$. 由定理 1 及

$$-y_2(t)|+rac{a_{32}^uM_2}{1+c_3^lm_2^2}|x_4(t)-y_4(t)|+\ q_3^u\int_0^0 k_3(s)|x_3(t+s)-y_3(t+s)|ds,$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_3^u & \int_{-\tau}^0 k_3(s) \left| x_3(t+s) - y_3(t+s) \right| \mathrm{d}s, \\ D^+ \left| \ln \frac{x_4(t)}{y_4(t)} \right| & \leqslant - a_{44}^l \left| x_4(t) - y_4(t) \right| + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2a_{41}^{u}e_{2}^{u}M_{1}}{(1+c_{2}^{l}m_{1}^{2})^{2}}|x_{2}(t)-y_{2}(t)|+\frac{2a_{42}^{u}e_{3}^{u}M_{2}}{(1+c_{3}^{l}m_{2}^{2})^{2}}|x_{3}(t)$$

$-y_3(t)|+q_4^u\int_{-\tau}^0 k_4(s)|x_4(t+s)-y_4(t+s)|ds,$

$$D^{+} V(t) \leqslant - \left(a_{11}^{l} + \frac{h_{1}^{l}}{M_{1}^{2}} - \frac{D_{2}^{u}}{m_{1}} - q_{1}^{u}\right) |x_{1}(t)| - \left[a_{22}^{l} + \frac{h_{2}^{l}}{M_{1}^{2}} + \frac{a_{23}^{l} m_{2}}{(1 + c_{1}^{u} M_{1}^{2})^{2}} + \frac{a_{24}^{l} m_{3}}{(1 + c_{2}^{u} M_{1}^{2})^{2}}\right]$$

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{a_{23}^{u}c_{1}^{u}M_{2}M_{1}^{2}}{(1+c_{1}^{l}m_{1}^{2})^{2}}-\frac{a_{24}^{u}c_{2}^{u}M_{3}M_{1}^{2}}{(1+c_{2}^{l}m_{1}^{2})^{2}}-\frac{D_{1}^{u}}{m_{1}}-\frac{2a_{31}^{u}e_{1}^{u}M_{1}}{(1+c_{1}^{l}m_{1}^{2})^{2}}\\ &-\frac{2a_{41}^{u}e_{2}^{u}M_{1}}{(1+c_{2}^{l}m_{1}^{2})^{2}}-q_{2}^{u}]|x_{2}(t)-y_{2}(t)|-\left[a_{33}^{l}+\right. \end{split}$$

$$\frac{a_{32}^{l}m_{3}}{(1+c_{3}^{u}M_{2}^{2})^{2}} - \frac{a_{32}^{u}c_{3}^{u}M_{3}M_{2}^{2}}{(1+c_{3}^{l}m_{2}^{2})^{2}} - \frac{a_{23}^{u}M_{1}}{1+c_{1}^{l}m_{1}^{2}} - \frac{2a_{42}^{u}e_{3}^{u}M_{2}}{(1+c_{3}^{l}m_{2}^{2})^{2}} - q_{3}^{u}]|x_{3}(t) - y_{3}(t)| - (a_{44}^{l} - a_{44}^{l})|x_{3}(t)| - (a_{44}^{l} - a_{44}^{l})|x_{3}(t)| - (a_{44}^{l} - a_{44}^{l})|x_{3}(t)| - (a_{44}^{l} - a_{44}^{l})|x_{3}(t)| - (a_{44}^{l} - a_{44}^{l})|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{3}(t)|x_{$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{a_{24}^u M_1}{1+c_2^l m_1^2} - \frac{a_{32}^u M_2}{1+c_3^l m_2^2} - q_4^u) \left| x_4(t) - y_4(t) \right|, \\ & \text{记 } \beta = \min\{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\} > 0, \text{则 } D^+ V(t) \leqslant \end{split}$$

$$-\beta \sum_{i=1}^{4} |x_i(t) - y_i(t)|, (t \geqslant T).$$

于是有
$$V(t)+eta\!\int_{T}^{t}\sum_{i=1}^{4}\left|x_{i}(s)-y_{i}(s)\right|\mathrm{d}s$$
 \leqslant $V(T)<+\infty$, $(t\geqslant T)$,从而 $\int_{T}^{+\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{4}\left|x_{i}(s)\right|$

$$|\mathrm{d}s<+\infty.$$
由定理 1 及系统 (1) 可知 $|x_i(t)-y_i(t)|$ $(i=$

(1,2,3,4) 和它们的导数都在 $(0,+\infty)$ 有界,从而 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i(s) - y_i(s)|$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致连续,于是由

 $rac{D_1^u}{m_1} |x_2(t) - y_2(t)| + q_1^u \int_{-\tau}^0 k_1(s) |x_1(t+s) - y_2(t)|^2 ds + q_1^u \int_{-\tau}^0 k_1(s) |x_1(t+s)|^2 ds$ $y_1(t+s)|ds$,

 $D^+ |\ln rac{x_2(t)}{y_2(t)}| \leqslant - \left[a_{22}^l + rac{h_2^l}{M_1^2} + rac{a_{23}^l m_2}{(1 + c_1^u M_1^2)^2}
ight. +$ 引理 3 得到 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i(s) - y_i(s)| \rightarrow 0 (t \rightarrow +\infty)$,也即 $\frac{a_{24}^l m_3}{(1+c_2^u M_1^2)^2} - \frac{a_{23}^u c_1^u M_2 M_1^2}{(1+c_1^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{a_{24}^u c_2^u M_3 M_1^2}{(1+c_2^l m_1^2)^2} \Big] |x_2(t)$ $\lim |x_i(t) - y_i(t)| = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$ 故 y(t) 是唯

一全局吸引的 ω - 周期正解,即系统(1)的正周期解是唯一且是全局渐近稳定的[3.5].

3 概周期解的存在唯一性

定义 3 系统(1) 的右端关于 t 是一致概周期的,则称系统(1) 是概周期系统.

下面对概周期系统(1)进行研究,首先考虑泛函微分方程:

$$x(t) = f(t, x_t)$$
 (3)
及乘积系统 $x(t) = f(t, x_t), y(t) = f(t, y_t),$
这里 $f: R \times C \rightarrow R^n$ 连续, $C = C([-\tau, 0), R^n)$,对于 $\phi \in C$,定义范数 $\|\phi\| = \sup_{s \in [-\tau, 0]} |\phi(s)|$,其中 $|\cdot|$
为 R^n 中的范数,令 $C_H = \{\phi \in C | \|\phi\| < H^*\}, S_{H^*} = \{x \in R^n | |x| < H^*\}.$

再假设 $f: R \times C_{H^*} \rightarrow R^*$,对任意 $\phi \in C_{H^*}$ 关于 t 是一致概周期的,则有:

引理 $\mathbf{4}^{[6]}$ 若存在连续函数 $V: R^+ \times S_{H^*} \times S_{H^*} \to R^+$,满足如下条件:

 $(I)a(|x-y|) \leq V(t,x,y) \leq b(|x-y|)$,其中 a(r) 是 b(r) 连续、递增的正定函数:

$$(\mathbb{I})|V(t,x_1,y_1) - V(t,x_2,y_2)| \leqslant k(|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|)$$
,其中常数 $k > 0$;

(II) 存在连续不减函数 p(s): p(s) > s, 当 s > 0 时使得当 $p(V(t,x_1(t),x_2(t))) > V(t+\theta,x_1(t+\theta),x_2(t+\theta))$, $\theta \in [-\tau,0]$ 时有

 $D^+V(t,x_1(t),x_2(t)) \leqslant -cV(t,x_1(t),x_2(t)),c$ > 0 为常数.

如果系统(3) 存在一个解 $\eta(t)$: $\|\eta(t)\| \le H$ $< H^*$, $t \ge t_0$ 时,那么系统(3) 必存在一个一致渐近稳定的概周期解 p(t),且 $\operatorname{mod}(p) \subset \operatorname{mod}(f)$. 进一步,若 $f(t,\phi)$ 关于 $t \in \omega$ - 周期的,则系统(3) 存在一个 ω - 周期解.

下面对系统(1) 作变换 $x_i^*(t) = \ln x_i(t), i = 1,2,3,4.$

则系统(1) 可化为等价系统 $(1)^*$,由定理 1 及系统(1) 与 $(1)^*$ 的关系,得到:

引理 5 若定理 1 的条件满足,则集合 $S^* = \{(x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*, x_4^*) | \ln m_1 \leqslant x_i^* \leqslant \ln M_1, i = 1, 2; \ln m_2 \leqslant x_3^* \leqslant \ln M_2; \ln m_3 \leqslant x_4^* \leqslant \ln M_3 \}$ 是系统 $(1)^*$ 的不变集,且是最终有界集,其中 $m_i, M_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 如引理 2 所述.

定理 4 设条统(1) 满足定理 1 的条件及 $B_1 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_1} > 0, B_2 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_1} > 0, B_3 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_2} > 0,$ $B_4 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_3} > 0,$

其中,
$$\gamma > 1$$
 为常数, $B_1 = a_{11}^l + \frac{h_1^l}{M_1^2} - \frac{D_2^u}{m_1}$;
$$B_2 = a_{22}^l + \frac{h_2^l}{M_1^2} + \frac{a_{23}^l m_2}{(1 + c_1^u M_1^2)^2} + \frac{a_{24}^l m_3}{(1 + c_2^u M_1^2)^2} - \frac{a_{23}^u c_1^u M_2 M_1^2}{(1 + c_1^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{a_{23}^u c_2^u M_3 M_1^2}{(1 + c_2^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{D_1^u}{m_1} - \frac{2a_{31}^u e_1^u M_1}{(1 + c_1^l m_1^2)^2} - \frac{2a_{41}^u e_2^u M_1}{(1 + c_2^l m_1^2)^2}$$
;

$$\begin{split} B_3 &= a_{33}^l + \frac{a_{32}^l m_3}{(1 + c_3^u M_2^2)^2} - \frac{a_{23}^u c_3^u M_3 M_2^2}{(1 + c_3^l m_2^2)^2} - \\ \frac{a_{23}^u M_1}{(1 + c_1^l M_1^2)^2} - \frac{2a_{42}^u e_3^u M_2}{(1 + c_3^l m_2^2)^2}; \\ B_4 &= a_{44}^l - \frac{a_{24}^u M_1}{1 + c_2^l m_1^2} - \frac{a_{32}^u M_2}{1 + c_3^l M_2^2}; \\ C &= q_1^u M_1 + q_2^u M_1 + q_3^u M_2 + q_4^u M_3, \end{split}$$

则系统(1) 在S 内存在唯一的正概周期解,它是全局一致渐近稳定的.

证明 考虑系统(1)的乘积系统

$$\begin{split} \dot{x}_1 &= x_1 \big[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t) x_1 - q_1(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_1(s) x_1(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] + D_1(t) (x_2 - x_1) + h_1(t) \,, \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_2 \big[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t) x_2 - \frac{a_{23}(t) x_2 x_3}{1 + c_1(t) x_2^2} - \frac{a_{24}(t) x_2 x_4}{1 + c_2(t) x_2^2} - q_2(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_2(s) x_2(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] + D_2(t) (x_1 - x_2) + h_2(t) \,, \\ \dot{x}_3 &= x_3 \big[r_3(t) + a_{31}(t) \frac{e_1(t) x_2^2}{1 + c_1(t) x_2^2} - \frac{a_{32}(t) x_3 x_4}{1 + c_3(t) x_4^2} - a_{33}(t) x_3 - q_3(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_3(s) x_3(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] \,, \\ \dot{x}_4 &= x_4 \big[r_4(t) + a_{41}(t) \frac{e_2(t) x_2^2}{1 + c_2(t) x_2^2} + a_{42}(t) \frac{e_3(t) x_3^3}{1 + c_3(t) x_3^3} - q_4(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_4(s) x_4(t + s) \mathrm{d}s - a_{44}(t) x_4 \big] \,, \\ \dot{y}_1 &= y_1 \big[r_1(t) - a_{11}(t) y_1 - q_1(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_1(s) y_1(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] + D_1(t) (y_2 - y_1) + h_1(t) \,, \\ \dot{y}_2 &= y_2 \big[r_2(t) - a_{22}(t) y_2 - \frac{a_{23}(t) y_2 y_3}{1 + c_1(t) y_2^2} - \frac{a_{24}(t) y_2 y_4}{1 + c_2(t) y_2^2} - q_2(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_2(s) y_2(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] + D_2(t) (y_1 - y_2) + h_2(t) \,, \\ \dot{y}_3 &= x_3 \big[r_3(t) + a_{31}(t) \frac{e_1(t) y_2^2}{1 + c_1(t) y_2^2} - \frac{a_{32}(t) y_3 y_4}{1 + c_3(t) y_4^2} - a_{33}(t) y_3 - q_3(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_3(s) y_3(t + s) \mathrm{d}s \big] \,, \\ \dot{y}_4 &= y_4 \big[r_4(t) + a_{41}(t) \frac{e_2(t) y_2^2}{1 + c_2(t) y_2^2} + a_{42}(t) \frac{e_3(t) y_3^2}{1 + c_3(t) y_3^2} - q_4(t) \Big]_{-r}^0 k_4(s) y_4(t + s) \mathrm{d}s - a_{44}(t) y_4 \big] \,, \end{split}$$

对于 $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in S, Y = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in$ S, \diamondsuit

(4)

 $\gamma \frac{C}{m} > 0.$

 $x_i^* = \ln x_i, y_i^* = \ln y_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4; X^* = (x_1^*, x_1^*)$ $x_2^*, x_3^*, x_4^*), Y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, y_3^*, y_4^*).$

由此可得 $X^* \in S^*$, $Y^* \in S^*$,要证明系统(1)*

广西科学院学报 2005 年 8 月 第 21 卷 第 3 期 的概周期解的存在唯一性,就等价干证明系统(4) 的概周期解的存在唯一性. 为此本文定义 Lyapunov 函数 $W(t, X^*(t), Y^*(t)) = \sum |x_i^*(t) - y_i^*(t)|,$ 显然 W(t) 满足引理条件(I)、(I). 设 $X(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), x_4(t)), Y(t) =$ $(y_1(t), y_2(t), y_3(t), y_4(t))$ 是乘积系统(4) 在 $S \times S$ 上的解,由微分中值定理,有 $|x_i(t) - y_i(t)| = |e^{x_i^*(t)} - e^{y_i^*(t)}| = e^{\xi_i(t)} |x_i^*(t)|$ $-y_i^*(t)$, i = 1, 2, 3, 4,其中 $\ln m_1 \leqslant \xi_i(t) \leqslant \ln M_1, i = 1, 2; \ln m_2 \leqslant \xi_3(t) \leqslant$ $\ln M_2$, $\ln m_3 \leqslant \xi_4(t) \leqslant \ln M_3$, 于是有 $m_1 | x_i^*(t) - y_i^*(t) | \leq |x_i(t) - y_i(t)| \leq$ $M_1|x_i^*(t)-y_i^*(t)|, i=1,2;$ $m_2 |x_3^*(t) - y_3^*(t)| \leqslant |x_3(t) - y_3(t)| \leqslant$ $M_2 | x_3^*(t) - y_3^*(t) |$, $m_3 | x_4^*(t) - y_4^*(t) | \leqslant | x_4(t) - y_4(t) | \leqslant$ $M_3 | x_4^* (t) - y_4^* (t) |$. 计算W(t) 沿系统(4) 的解的右上导数(结合定理3的证明过程)得 $D^+W(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{x_i}{x_i} - \frac{y_i}{y_i}\right) \operatorname{sign}(x_i(t) - y_i(t)) \leqslant$ $-\sum_{i=1}^{4} \left[B_{i} | x_{i}(t) - y_{i}(t) | + q_{i}^{u} \int_{-\tau}^{0} k_{i}(s) | x_{i}(t+s) - x_{i}(t) \right]$ $y_i(t+s) |ds| \le -\sum_{i=1}^{2} B_i m_1 |x_i^*(t) - y_i^*(t)| B_3 m_2 | x_3^*(t) - y_3^*(t) | - B_4 m_3 | x_4^*(t) - y_4^*(t) | +$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} q_{i}^{u} \int_{-\tau}^{0} k_{i}(s) |x_{i}(t+s) - y_{i}(t+s)| ds,$ 由已知 $W(t + s, X^*(t + s), Y^*(t + s)) < \gamma W(t, t)$ $X^*(t), Y^*(t), s \in [-\tau, 0], \gamma > 1$ 是常数,于是得 $D^{+}W(t) \leqslant -\sum_{i=1}^{2} (B_{1} + \gamma \frac{C}{m_{1}}) m_{1} |x_{i}^{*}(t) - y_{i}^{*}(t)| (B_3 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_2})m_2|x_3^*(t) - y_3^*(t)| - (B_4 +$ $\gamma \frac{C}{m_2} m_3 |x_4^*(t) - y_4^*(t)| \leqslant -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i^*(t)| =$ $y_{i}^{*}(t) \mid = -\lambda W(t, X^{*}, Y^{*}),$

其中 $\lambda = \min\{B_1 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_1}, B_2 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_2}, B_3 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_2}, B_4 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_3}, B_5 + \gamma \frac{C}{m_3}, B$

(下转第 143 页)

表 3 中的 $K_{\rm T}$ 、 $K_{\rm D}$ 、 $K_{\rm O}$ 值随着时间延长而增大是由于 β -蒎烯的挥发度较大,部分 β -蒎烯被气体带走使浓度减少所致。

3 结论

用 β -蒎烯作为参比物和用苯乙烯作为参比物得出的结果十分接近,表明在采用臭氧化竞争法测定单不饱和长链脂肪酸甲酯时,只要竞争参比物选择恰当,其反应速率常数值是可靠的。本实验中,长链脂肪酸甲酯中的 TAE,DAE 和 OAE 以苯乙烯为参比物在乙酸丁酯中的速率常数分别为 2.082× $10^7 \mathrm{cm}^3 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ 和 $2.229 \times 10^7 \mathrm{cm}^3 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ 。

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(上接第 140 页)

即满足引理 4 的条件(\mathbb{I}). 综上所述,由引理 4 知系统(1)* 在 S* 中有一个一致渐近稳定的概周期解 y* (t). 特别地,若系统(1)* 的右端关于 t 是 ω- 周期的,则系统(1)* 在 S* 中存在一个 ω- 周期解.

相应地,系统(1) 在 S 中存在一个一致渐近稳定的概周期解 $y(t) = e^{y^*(t)}$. 若系统(1) 的右端关于 t 是 ω - 周期的,则系统(1) 在 S 中存在一个 ω - 周期解.由于定理 4 的条件蕴含定理 3 的条件,则由定理 3 可知: y(t) 还是全局渐近稳定的,从而也保证了系统(1) 在 S 中的概周期解的唯一性[$6 \sim 8$].

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