

# 一类 Lotka-Volterra 系统可线性化的充要条件 Linearized Necessary and Sufficient Conditions for a Class of Lotka-Volterra System

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**摘要:**通过计算和推导得到一类  $p:-1$  共振 Lotka-Volterra 系统的第一对可线性化量的表达式, 并在此基础上得出该类系统可线性化的充要条件.

**关键词:**Lotka-Volterra 系统 线性化 可线性化量

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**Abstract:** The linearization of a class of  $p:-1$  resonance Lotka-Volterra system is studied. A couple of first linearized value for the system are obtained by calculating, deducing and proofing. Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions for linearization of the system are given.

**Key words:** Lotka-Volterra system, linearization, linearized value

在平面多项式微分系统定性理论中, 线性化问题可分为两个方面, 一方面是线性部分为中心型微分系统线性化问题, 即等时中心问题; 另一方面是线性部分为  $p:-q$  型共振鞍点的微分系统线性化问题. 近年来, 诸多作者研究了  $p:-q$  共振型 Lotka-Volterra 系统的可积性和可线性化问题<sup>[1~3]</sup>. 得到了共振系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + f(x, y) = x + o(x, y), \\ \dot{y} = -\lambda y + g(x, y) = -\lambda y + o(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

可线性化的充分条件及  $\lambda = p \in N \setminus \{1\}$  的 Lotka-Volterra 系统可线性化的充要条件<sup>[4]</sup>; 得出了  $\lambda = p/2$  的 Lotka-Volterra 系统可线性化的充要条件<sup>[5]</sup>, 也解决了  $3:-m$  型系统的可线性化的问题, 可是上述文献均牵涉到计算系统的积分因子, 而且其证明过程过于繁琐. 本文主要通过计算和归纳得到  $\lambda = 1/p$  时的 Lotka-Volterra 系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dT} = pz + az^2 + bzxw, \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = -w - czw - dw^2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

的可线性化量, 并给出此系统可线性化的充要条件.

## 1 预备知识

如果系统(1) 在原点存在线性化的变换可将系统线性化, 则称该系统在原点是可线性化的. 对于  $\lambda = p/q \in \mathbb{Q}$  的系统(1), 如果唯一存在形式级数可将此系统转变为  $\frac{df}{dT} = f(z, w) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p'_i z^{mi+1} w^{ni}$ ,  $\frac{dg}{dT} = -\lambda g(z, w) - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda q'_i z^{mi} w^{ni+1}$ , 那么我们就称  $p'_i, q'_i$  为系统(1) 的可线性化量.

**引理 1.1**<sup>[5]</sup> 对于系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dT} = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} Z_k(z, w) = Z(z, w), \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = -\lambda w - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} W_k(z, w) = -W(z, w), \end{cases}$$

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我们能够唯一确定下列形式级数:  $f(z, w) = z + \sum_{k+j=2}^{\infty} c'_{kj} z^k w^j, g(z, w) = w + \sum_{k+j=2}^{\infty} d'_{kj} z^k w^j$ , 其中  $c'_{ni+1, mi} = d'_{ni+1, mi} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots$ , 使得  $\frac{df}{dT} = f(z, w) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p'_i z^{mi+1} w^{ni}, \frac{dg}{dT} = -\lambda g(z, w) - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda q'_i z^{mi} w^{ni+1}$ . 且当  $k - \lambda j - 1 \neq 0$  (i.e.,  $|k - mi - 1| + |j - ni| \neq 0, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 时,  $c'_{kj}$  由下列递推公式确定:  $c'_{kj} = \frac{1}{\lambda j + 1 - k} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{k+j+1} [(k - \alpha + 1)a_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (j - \beta + 1)b_{\beta, \alpha-1}] c'_{k-\alpha+1, j-\beta+1}$ . 且当  $nj - \lambda(k - 1) \neq 0$  (i.e.,  $|k - ni - 1| + |j - mi| \neq 0, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 时,  $d'_{kj}$  由下列递推公式确定:  $d'_{kj} = \frac{1}{j - \lambda(k - 1)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{k+j+1} [(k - \beta + 1)b_{\beta, \alpha-1} - (j - \alpha + 1)a_{\alpha, \beta-1}] d'_{k-\beta+1, j-\alpha+1}$ . 对于任意正整数  $i, p'_i, q'_i$  由下列递推公式确定:

$$p'_i = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{(m+n)i+1} [(mi - \alpha + 2)a_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (ni - \beta + 1)b_{\beta, \alpha-1}] c'_{mi-\alpha+2, ni-\beta+1},$$

$$q'_i = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{(m+n)i+1} [(ni - \beta + 2)b_{\beta, \alpha-1} - (mi - \alpha + 1)a_{\alpha, \beta-1}] d'_{ni-\beta+2, mi-\alpha+1},$$

对于以上表达式, 我们令  $c'_{1,0} = d'_{1,0} = 1, c'_{0,1} = d'_{0,1} = 0$ , 而且若  $\alpha < 0$  或  $\beta < 0$ , 令  $a_{\alpha\beta} = b_{\alpha\beta} = c'_{\alpha\beta} = d'_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ .

**引理 1.2**<sup>[3]</sup> 若对实系统  $z' = z + a_2 z^2 + a_1 z w, w' = -\lambda w - b_1 z w - b_2 w^2$ , 存在  $r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ , 使得映射  $(u, v) = (z w^r, y')$  能够把系统的原点转化为一可线性化的结点, 那么原系统原点也是可线性化的, 并且若下列条件之一被满足就可判断系统原点是可线性化的:

- (A)  $\lambda r - 1 > 0, \frac{\lambda r}{\lambda r - 1} \in \mathbb{N}$ , 且系统在原点领域可积.
- (B)  $\lambda r - 1 > 0, \frac{\lambda r}{\lambda r - 1} \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{b_1}{a_2} = n_1, \lambda = n_1 + \frac{1}{n_2}, n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ .

## 2 系统可线性化的充要条件

对于系统(2)由引理 1.1, 可得

**定理 2.1** 对系统(2)的原点, 可以由以下递推公式确定其可线性化量:

令  $c'_{1,0} = d'_{1,0} = 1, c'_{0,1} = d'_{0,1} = 0$ ; 当  $k < 0$  或  $j < 0$  或  $j > 0$  且  $k = j/(p + 1)$  时, 令  $c'(k, j) = 0$ ; 否则

$$c'(k, j) = \frac{1}{j + p - kp} [- (b + cj - bk)c' \cdot [-1 + k, j] + (d - dj + ak)c'[k, -1 + j]],$$

$$p'(j) = j(b - cp)c'[j, jp] + c'[1 + j, jp] + (a + d + aj - djp)c'[1 + j, -1 + jp].$$

另一方面, 当  $k < 0$  或  $j < 0$  或  $j > 0$ , 且  $k = pj + 1$  时, 令  $d'(k, j) = 0$ ; 否则

$$d'(k, j) = \frac{1}{1 - k + jp} (-d + aj - dk)d' \cdot [-1 + k, j] + (b - bj + ck)d'[k, -1 + j],$$

$$q'(j) = jp(-a + bp)d'[jp, j] + (bp + cp - bj p)d'[1 + jp, -1 + j] + (cjp^2 + 1)d'[1 + jp, j],$$

且当  $p'_0 = q'_0 = p'_1 = q'_1 = \dots = p'_{i-1} = q'_{i-1} = 0$  时, 有  $p(i) = p'(i), q(i) = q'(i), i = 1, 2, \dots$

由定理 2.1 的公式可计算出:

**定理 2.2** 对  $p:-1$  型 Lotka-Volterra 系统(2)原点处的第一对可线性化量为

1) 2:-1 型

$$p'_1 = \frac{1}{2}b(ab + 2bc - ad), q'_1 = \frac{1}{2}bc(b + d). \tag{3}$$

2) 3:-1 型

$$p'_1 = -\frac{1}{6}b(b - d)(ab + 3bc - 2ad),$$

$$q'_1 = \frac{1}{6}bc(b + d)(-b + d). \tag{4}$$

3) 4:-1 型

$$p'_1 = \frac{1}{24}b(b - 2d)(b - d)(ab + 4bc - 3ad),$$

$$q'_1 = \frac{1}{24}bc(b + d)(-b + 2d)(-b + d). \tag{5}$$

4) 5:-1 型

$$p'_1 = \frac{1}{120}b(b - 3d)(b - 2d)(b - d)(ab + 5bc - 4ad),$$

$$q'_1 = \frac{1}{120}bc(b + d)(-b + 3d)(-b + 2d)(-b + d). \tag{6}$$

5) 6:-1 型

$$p'_1 = \frac{1}{720}b(b - 4d)(b - 3d)(b - 2d)(b - d)(ab + 6bc - 5ad),$$

$$q'_1 = \frac{1}{720}bc(b + d)(-b + 4d)(-b + 3d) \cdot (-b + 2d)(-b + d). \tag{7}$$

一般的, 我们有

**定理 2.3** 对  $p:-1$  型 Lotka-Volterra 系统(2)原点处的第一对可线性化量为

$$p'_1 = \frac{1}{p!}(-1)^p[ab + pbc - (p-1)ad] \cdot \prod_{k=0}^{p-2} (b - kd), \tag{8}$$

$$q'_1 = \frac{1}{p!}bc(b+d) \prod_{k=0}^{p-2} (-b + kd).$$

证明 由定理 2.1 可知,

$$p'_1 = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{p+2} [(3-\alpha)a_{\alpha,\beta-1} - (p-\beta+1)b_{\beta,\alpha-1}]c'_{3-\alpha,p-\beta+1},$$

又因为 Lotka-Volterra 系统是二次系统,所以  $\alpha, \beta$  为整数且  $\alpha + \beta = 3$ , 所以  $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2$  和  $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1$ , 故

$$p'_1 = [2a - (p-1)d]c'_{2,p-1} + (b - pc)c'_{1,p}, \tag{9}$$

$$c'_{2,p-1} = -p[[2a - (p-2)d]c'_{2,p-2} + [b - (p-1)c]c'_{1,p-1}],$$

$$c'_{1,p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p} \cdot p + 1 - 1^{a+\beta=3}} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{p+2} [(2-\alpha)a_{\alpha,\beta-1} -$$

$$(p-\beta+1)b_{\beta,\alpha-1}]c'_{2-\alpha,p-\beta+1} = [a - (p-1)d]c'_{1,p-1} - pcc'_{0,p}.$$

因为

$$c'_{0,p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p} \cdot p + 1^{a+\beta=3}} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{p+1} [(1-\alpha)a_{\alpha,\beta-1} - (p-$$

$$\beta+1)b_{\beta,\alpha-1}]c'_{1-\alpha,p-\beta+1} = \frac{1}{2}[(1-p)dc'_{0,p-1} + (-b - pc)c'_{-1,p}],$$

又由定理 2.1 可知  $c'_{-1,p}$  为零, 所以

$$c'_{0,p} = \frac{1}{2}(1-p)dc'_{0,p-1}, c'_{0,p} = -\frac{1}{2p}pd(p-$$

$$1)c'_{0,p-1}, c'_{0,p-1} = -\frac{1}{2p-1}pd(p-2)c'_{0,p-2},$$

$$c'_{0,p-2} = -\frac{1}{2p-2}pd(p-3)c'_{0,p-3}, \dots,$$

$$c'_{0,2} = -\frac{1}{p+2}pdc'_{0,1},$$

故  $c'_{0,p} = (-1)^{p-1} \frac{(pd)^{p-1}}{2p(2p-1)\dots(p+2)}c'_{0,1}$ . 因为  $c'_{0,1} = 0$ , 所以  $c'_{0,p} = 0$ . 又因为

$$c'_{1,p-1} = \frac{p}{p-1}[(c - cs)c'_{0,p-1} + (a - d(p-2))c'_{1,p-2}] = -pcc'_{0,p-1} + (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,p-2} = (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,p-2},$$

$$c'_{1,p-1} = (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,p-2}, \tag{10}$$

$$c'_{1,p-2} = (\frac{a+2d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,p-3}, \tag{11}$$

$$c'_{1,p-3} = (\frac{a+3d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,p-4}, \tag{12}$$

...

$$c'_{1,1} = (\frac{a+(p-1)d}{p-1} - d)pc'_{1,0}. \tag{13}$$

由 (8) + (9)  $\cdot (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d) \cdot p$  + (10)  $\cdot (\frac{a+2d}{p-1} - d) \cdot (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d) \cdot p^2 + \dots$  + (11)  $\cdot (\frac{a+(p-2)d}{p-1} - d) \dots (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d) \cdot p^{p-2}$  可得

$$c'_{1,p-1} = p^{p-1}(\frac{a+(p-1)d}{p-1} - d)(\frac{a+(p-1)d}{p-1} - d) \dots (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d)c'_{1,0}.$$

因为  $c'_{1,0} = 1$ , 所以

$$c'_{1,p-1} = p^{p-1}(\frac{a+(p-1)d}{p-1} - d)(\frac{a+(p-1)d}{p-1} - d) \dots (\frac{a+d}{p-1} - d), \tag{14}$$

所以  $c'_{1,p} = [a - (p-1)d]c'_{1,p-1} = p^{p-1}(a - (p-1)d) \frac{a+(2-p)d}{p-1} \cdot \frac{a+(3-p)d}{p-1} \dots$

$$\frac{a}{p-1},$$

$$c'_{2,p-1} = -p((2a - (p-2)d)c'_{2,p-2} + (b - (p-1)c)c'_{1,p-1}), \tag{15}$$

$$c'_{2,p-2} = -\frac{p}{2}((2a - (p-3)d)c'_{2,p-3} + (b - (p-2)c)c'_{1,p-2}), \tag{16}$$

$$c'_{2,p-3} = -\frac{p}{3}((2a - (p-4)d)c'_{2,p-4} + (b - (p-3)c)c'_{1,p-3}), \tag{17}$$

...

$$c'_{2,1} = -\frac{p}{p-1}(2ac'_{2,0} + (b-c)c'_{1,1}). \tag{18}$$

由 (15) + (16)  $\cdot (-p(2a - (p-2)d))$  + (17)  $\cdot (-\frac{p}{2}(2a - (p-3)d))(-p(2a - (p-2)d))$  + (18)  $\cdot (-p(2a - (p-2)d)) \dots (-\frac{p}{p-2}(2a - d))$  可得

$$c'_{2,p-1} = (-p)(b - (p-1)c)c'_{1,p-1} + (-p)(-\frac{p}{2})(2a - (p-2)d)(b - (p-2)c)c'_{1,p-2} + (-p)(-\frac{p}{2})(2a - (p-2)d)(2a - (p-3)d)(b - (p-3)c)c'_{1,p-3} + (-p)(-\frac{p}{2}) \dots (-\frac{p}{p-1})(2a - (p-2)d) \dots (2a - d)c'_{1,1} + (-p)(2a - (p-2)d) \dots (-\frac{p}{p-1})2ac'_{2,0}, \tag{19}$$

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$$\frac{12k^2 p^2 \mu [\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]}{d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)}$$

$$12 \frac{k^2 p^2 \mu [\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2}{[d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2},$$

其中  $\xi = kx + k^3 p^2 \mu t, d$  是任意常数.

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$$c'_{11} = a, c'_{20} = b. \tag{20}$$

所以,由(9)式,(14)式,(19)式,(20)式可得  $p'_1 =$

$$\frac{1}{p!} (-1)^p [ab + pbc - (p-1)ad] \prod_{k=0}^{p-2} (b - kd).$$

同理可得  $q'_1 = \frac{1}{p!} bc(b+d) \prod_{k=0}^{p-2} (-b + kd)$ ,定理 2.3 证明完毕.

**定理 2.4**  $p:-1$ 型 Lotka-Volterra 系统(2)原点处可线性化的充要条件是下列条件之一成立:

- (1)  $b = 0$ ; (2)  $b = d$ ; (3)  $b = 2d$ ; ...;  $(p-1)b = (p-2)d$ ;  $(p)a = 0, c = 0$ .

**证明** 必要性. 通过对  $p:-1$ 型 Lotka-Volterra 系统(2)第一对可线性化量的计算可知,要使系统(2)可线性化必须使其系统所有的可线性化量均为零. 若条件(1), (2), ..., (p)成立,则系统的第一对可线性化量为零,则所有的可线性化量全为零,故必要性成立.

充分性. 若条件(1), (2), (3), (4), ..., (p-1), (p)成立,由文献[1]易知,系统(2)是可积的. 再由引理 1.2 可知,系统是可线性化的.

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