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一类恒化器时滞模型的性态分析^①

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摘要: 研究了一类带时滞的恒化器模型, 将经典恒化器模型中的微生物营养吸收的功能反应函数一般化. 首先利用微分方程的基本理论证明了模型的解的正性和有界性, 其次给出了系统的基本再生数以及平衡点存在的条件, 再利用特征根方法确定了平衡点的局部渐近稳定性的条件, 最后通过构造 Lyapunov 函数得出了细菌灭绝平衡点和无感染平衡点处的全局渐近稳定性.

关键词: 恒化器模型; 时滞; 稳定性; 分支

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恒化器是一种微生物连续培养器. 它以恒定的速度流入营养液, 从而使容器中的微生物生长繁殖速度始终保持在最快生长速度附近.

1 模型及其分析

文献[1]提出了一个描述营养、细菌和噬菌体增长的带时滞恒化器模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = D(R_0 - R(t)) - f(R(t))S(t) \\ \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = f(R(t))S(t) - DS(t) - kS(t)P(t) \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = kS(t)P(t) - DI(t) - e^{-D\tau}kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau) \\ \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = -DP(t) - kS(t)P(t) + be^{-D\tau}kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $R(t)$ 表示支持细菌生长的营养物质, $S(t)$ 表示未被噬菌体感染的细菌, $I(t)$ 表示已被感染的细菌, $P(t)$ 表示噬菌体, R_0 表示注入恒化器的营养液浓度, D 表示恒化器中的稀释率, b 表示一个细菌在生命周期内释放 b 个噬菌体, $f(R(t))$ 表示细菌在营养物质水平 $R(t)$ 下的一般生长率. 一般而言, $f(R(t))$ 取特殊的 Monod 形式:

$$f(R) = \frac{mR}{a + R} \quad m, a > 0$$

我们考虑到在实际情况下, 细菌的生长消耗的营养液速率与营养液的浓度函数 $f(R(t))$ 和细菌的个体数目 $S(t)$ 并不是成简单的双线性关系, 因此, 用一般函数 $f(R(t), S(t))$ 来替换文献[1]中的 $f(R(t))S(t)$ 项,

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使得模型更加贴近实际,更具有一般性.新模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = D(R_0 - R(t)) - f(R(t), S(t)) \\ \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = f(R(t), S(t)) - DS(t) - kS(t)P(t) \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = kS(t)P(t) - DI(t) - e^{-D\tau}kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau) \\ \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = -DP(t) - kS(t)P(t) + be^{-D\tau}kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: $R(t), S(t), I(t), P(t), R_0, D, b$ 意义与系统(1)相同, $f(R(t), S(t))$ 表示细菌在营养物质水平 $R(t)$ 和细菌个数 $S(t)$ 下的一般生长率. 借鉴文献[2]中的处理方式, 利用变量 $I(t)$ 独立于其它 3 个方程, 可以把(2)式简化为研究以下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = D(R_0 - R(t)) - f(R(t), S(t)) \\ \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = f(R(t), S(t)) - DS(t) - kS(t)P(t) \\ \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = -DP(t) - kS(t)P(t) + be^{-D\tau}kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

系统(3)满足的初始条件为:

$$S(\theta) \geq 0, P(\theta) \geq 0, \theta \in [-\tau, 0], R(0) \geq 0$$

此外, 根据功能反应函数的生物意义, 我们对 $f(R(t), S(t))$ 假设如下:

(i) $f(R(t), S(t)) \geq 0$ 有界, 特别的, $f(0, S(t)) = f(R(t), 0) = 0$.

(ii) $f(R(t), S(t))$ 偏导连续可微, 且

$$\frac{\partial f(R(t), S(t))}{\partial R} > 0, \frac{\partial f(R(t), S(t))}{\partial S} > 0, \frac{\partial f(R(t), S(t))}{\partial S} < \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{S(t)}$$

其中 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial R} = 0, \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} > 0$.

1.1 解的正性和有界性

命题 1 若初始值都是非负的, 则系统(3)的解对于 $t > 0$ 都是非负的.

证 首先证明当 $t \geq 0$ 时, $R(t) > 0$. 假设当 $t \in [0, t_1)$ 时, 有 $R(t) > 0$ 且存在 $R(t_1) = 0$. 则 $\dot{R}(t_1) = DR_0 > 0$, 所以对于充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 可得当 $t \in (t_1 - \epsilon, t_1)$ 时有 $R(t) < 0$, 与假设矛盾. 因而可知假设错误, 所以对于 $t \geq 0$, $R(t)$ 在解的存在区间都是非负的.

相应的, 可以通过求解方程组(3)的第二个等式证明当 $t > 0$ 时, $S(t) > 0$. 下证当 $t > 0$ 时, $P(t) > 0$. 若 $P(0) = 0$, 则 $\dot{P}(0) = be^{-D\tau}kS(-\tau)P(-\tau) \geq 0$. 因此, 对于任意给定的 $P(t) \geq 0$, 存在 $\bar{t} > 0$, 使得当 $t \in (0, \bar{t})$ 时, 有 $P(t) > 0$. 假设存在 $t_2 = \inf\{t > 0: P(t) < 0\}$, 则 $P(t_2) = 0, \dot{P}(t_2) \leq 0$. 令 $t = t_2$, 由系统(3)的第 3 个方程可得 $\dot{P}(t_2) = be^{-D\tau}kS(t_2 - \tau)P(t_2 - \tau) > 0$, 与假设矛盾, 所以假设错误. 因此当 $t > 0$ 时, $P(t) > 0$. 得证.

命题 2 具有非负初值的系统(3)的解是有界的.

证 不妨令

$$L(t) = R(t) + S(t) + \int_{t-\tau}^t ke^{-D(t-\eta)}S(\eta)P(\eta)d\eta + \frac{1}{b}P(t)$$

沿着系统(2)的轨线求导可知:

$$\dot{L}(t) = D(R(0) - L(t)) - \frac{k}{b}S(t)P(t) \leq D(R(0) - L(t))$$

$$L(t) \leq L(0)e^{-Dt} + R_0(1 - e^{-Dt}), \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \sup L(t) \leq R(0)$$

所以, 我们可以得到系统(2) 与其子系统(3) 的非负解的存在区间都是 $[0, +\infty)$, 并且都是有界的. 得证.

1.2 平衡点及基本再生数

系统(3) 最多存在 3 个平衡点, 分别为细菌灭绝平衡点 $E_0(R_0, 0, 0)$, 无感染平衡点 $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$, 正平衡点 $E_+(R_+, S_+, P_+)$, 其中, $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} D(R_0 - R_1) - f(R_1, S_1) = 0 \\ f(R_1, S_1) - DS_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

即

$$R_1 = R_0 - S_1 \quad f(R_1, S_1) = DS_1$$

显然要证明平衡点 $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$ 的存在唯一性, 只须对应的方程 $F(S) = f(R_0 - S, S) - DS = 0$ 在 $[0, R_0]$ 上有唯一的正根 S_1 . 因为

$$F(0) = 0 \quad F(R_0) = -DR_0 < 0$$

则当

$$\frac{\partial F(0)}{\partial S} = \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D > 0$$

时, 必有正根 $S_1 \in [0, R_0]$. 又

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F(S_1)}{\partial S} &= -\frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} - D = \\ &= -\frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} - \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{S_1} < -\frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此正根 $S_1 \in [0, R_0]$ 唯一, 即平衡点 $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$ 存在并且唯一.

$E_+(R_+, S_+, P_+)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} D(R_0 - R_+) = f(R_+, S_+) \\ f(R_+, S_+) = DS_+ + kS_+ P_+ \\ kbe^{-D\tau} S_+ P_+ = DP_+ + kS_+ P_+ \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

即

$$S_+ = \frac{D}{k(be^{-D\tau} - 1)} \quad S_+ = \frac{D(R_0 - R_+)}{D + kP_+} \quad f(R_+, S_+) = D(R_0 - R_+)$$

对于基本再生数, 我们根据下一代矩阵的概念以及求法求解到本文的基本再生数 R^* 满足

$$R^* = \frac{be^{-D\tau} k S_1}{D + k S_1} \quad (6)$$

下证当 $R^* > 1$ 时, 平衡点 $E_+(R_+, S_+, P_+)$ 的存在唯一性, 即证明 $0 \leq R_+ \leq R_0$ 存在且唯一. 令函数 $h(R) = f(R, S_+) - D(R_0 - R)$, 因为 $h(0) = -DR_0 < 0$ 且 $h(R_0) = f(R_0, S_+) > 0$, 又

$$\frac{\partial h(R)}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} + D > 0$$

所以存在唯一的正根 $R_+ \in [0, R_0]$, 即当 $R^* > 1$ 时, 平衡点 $E_+(R_+, S_+, P_+)$ 存在并且唯一.

通过分析(4), (5) 正解的存在唯一性, 我们得到如下的定理:

定理 1 对于系统(3), 我们有:

1) 当 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D < 0$ 时, 系统仅有一个细菌灭绝平衡点 $E_0(R_0, 0, 0)$.

2) 当 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D > 0$, $R^* < 1$ 时, 系统仅有 2 个平衡点: 细菌灭绝平衡点 $E_0(R_0, 0, 0)$ 与无感染平衡点 $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$.

3) 当 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D > 0, R^* > 1$ 时, 系统仅有 3 个平衡点: 细菌灭绝平衡点 $E_0(R_0, 0, 0)$ 、无感染

平衡点 $E_1(R_1, S_1, 0)$ 和正平衡点 $E_+(R_+, S_+, P_+)$.

1.3 平衡点的局部稳定性

我们利用文献[3]中提供的含时滞的平衡点的局部稳定性的判断方法, 分别在平衡点 E_0, E_1, E_+ 处进行线性化处理. 其线性化系统可写成:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax(t) + Bx(t - \tau)$$

其中

$$x(t) = (R(t), S(t), P(t))'$$

定理 2 当 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D < 0$ 时, 细菌灭绝平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定.

证 在 E_0 处

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -D & \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} & 0 \\ 0 & -D + \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -D \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = 0$, 对应的特征方程为

$$(\lambda + D)^2 \left(\lambda + D - \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} \right) = 0 \quad (7)$$

明显的, 特征方程有 3 个特征根 $\lambda_1 = -D < 0$ (二重), $\lambda_3 = \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D < 0$, 平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定.

定理 3 当 $\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D > 0, R^* < 1$ 时, 平衡点 E_1 局部渐近稳定.

证 在 E_1 处

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -D - \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} & -\frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} & -D + \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} & -kS_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -D - kS_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & bke^{-D\tau}S_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的特征方程为

$$(\lambda + D) \left(\lambda + D + \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} \right) (\lambda + D + kS_1 - bke^{-(\lambda+D)\tau}S_1) = 0 \quad (8)$$

明显的, 特征方程有 3 个特征根 $\lambda_1 = -D < 0, \lambda_2 = -D - \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_1, S_1)}{\partial S} < 0, \lambda_3$ 满足方程

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda + D + kS_1 - bke^{(\lambda+D)\tau}S_1 = 0$$

下证 $\lambda_3 < 0$. 因为

$$R^* < 1, g(0) = D + kS_1 - bke^{D\tau}S_1 > 0, g'(\lambda) = 1 + \tau bke^{(\lambda+D)\tau}S_1 > 0$$

又 $g(\lambda_3) = 0$, 所以 $\lambda_3 < 0$. 平衡点 E_1 局部渐近稳定.

定理 4 1) 当 $\tau \in (0, \tau_1) \cup (\tau_2, \tau_3) \cup (\tau_4, \tau_5) \cdots$ 时, 平衡点 E_+ 局部渐近稳定.

2) 当 $\tau \in (\tau_1, \tau_2) \cup (\tau_3, \tau_4) \cup (\tau_5, \tau_6) \cdots$ 时, 平衡点 E_+ 局部不稳定.

证 在 E_+ 处

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -D - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} & -\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} & -D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} - kP_+ & -kS_+ \\ 0 & -kP_+ & -D - kS_+ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & bke^{-D\tau}P_+ & bke^{-D\tau}S_+ \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的特征方程为

$$0 = (\lambda + D) \left((\lambda + D)^2 + (\lambda + D) \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(1 - be^{-(\lambda+D)\tau})S_+ + kP_+ \right) + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} kP_+ + \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) k(1 - be^{-(\lambda+D)\tau})S_+ \right)$$

明显的, 特征方程有 3 个特征根 $\lambda_1 = -D < 0$, 另外的 2 个特征根 λ_2, λ_3 满足

$$0 = (\lambda + D)^2 + (\lambda + D) \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(1 - be^{-(\lambda+D)\tau})S_+ + kP_+ \right) + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} kP_+ + \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) k(1 - be^{-(\lambda+D)\tau})S_+$$

简化得

$$\lambda^2 + m\lambda + n - b k S_+ (\lambda + q) e^{-(D+\lambda)\tau} = 0 \quad (9)$$

其中

$$m = 2D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+)$$

$$n = D^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) k S_+ + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} k P_+ + D \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+) \right)$$

$$q = D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S}$$

现分析上式的局部性态如下:

1) 当 $\tau = 0$ 时,

$$\lambda^2 + (m - bkS_+)\lambda + n - bk_+q = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m - bkS_+ = 2D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+) - bkS_+ = 2D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+) - (D + kS_+) = -D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+) - bkS_+ = D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + kP_+ = \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + \frac{f(R_+, S_+)}{S_+} > \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} > 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad n - bkS_+q = D^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) k S_+ + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} k P_+ + D \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} + k(S_+ + P_+) \right) - bkS_+q = D^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) k S_+ +$$

$$\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} k P_{++} + D \left(\frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) - (D + k S_+) \left(D + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial S} k S_{++} + \frac{\partial f(R_+, S_+)}{\partial R} k P_{++} + D k P_{++} > 0.$$

由此可知方程(10)对应的两个根都具有负实部, 即当 $\tau = 0$ 时, E_+ 局部渐进稳定.

2) 当 $\tau > 0$ 时, 因为 $n - b k S_+ q e^{-D\tau} > n - b k S_+ q > 0$, 所以 $\lambda \neq 0$, 即方程无零根.

我们令 $\lambda = i\omega$, 带入方程(10), 并且分离实部与虚部可知

$$\begin{aligned} e^{D\tau} (n - \omega^2) &= b k S_+ (q \cos(-\omega\tau) - \omega \sin(-\omega\tau)) \\ e^{D\tau} m \omega &= b k S_+ (q \sin(-\omega\tau) - \omega \cos(-\omega\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

两边平方作和得

$$e^{2D\tau} ((n - \omega^2)^2 + (m\omega)^2) = (b k S_+)^2 (q^2 + \omega^2)$$

化简得

$$F(\omega) = \omega^4 + (m^2 - 2n - (b k S_+ e^{-D\tau})^2) \omega^2 + n^2 - (q b k S_+ e^{-D\tau})^2 = 0 \quad (11)$$

这里我们利用文献[4]中提供的分析方程特征根的方法. 为了能更好地对应文献中的结论, 不妨设 $a(\tau) = m$, $b(\tau) = -b k S_+ e^{-D\tau}$, $c(\tau) = n$, $d(\tau) = -b k S_+ q e^{-D\tau}$, 又 ω 与 τ 有关, 则

$$F(\omega) = F(\tau) = \omega^4 - (b^2 + 2c - a^2) \omega^2 + n^2 + c^2 - d^2 = 0 \quad (12)$$

其中 $\Delta = (b^2 + 2c - a^2)^2 - 4(c^2 - d^2)$. 所以方程的根 ω_+^2 , ω_-^2 满足

$$\omega_+^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(b^2 + 2c - a^2) + \Delta^{\frac{1}{2}}] \quad \omega_-^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(b^2 + 2c - a^2) - \Delta^{\frac{1}{2}}] \quad (13)$$

这样, 我们就能利用文献[4]中的方法求得:

$$\sin(\theta(\tau)) = \frac{-(c - \omega^2)\omega b + \omega a b}{\omega^2 b^2 + d^2} \quad \cos(\theta(\tau)) = -\frac{(c - \omega^2)\omega b + \omega a b}{\omega^2 b^2 + d^2} \quad (14)$$

且数列 $S_n(\tau)$ 满足:

$$S_n(\tau) = \tau - \frac{\theta(\tau) + 2n\pi}{\omega} \quad (15)$$

通过求解 $S_n(\tau) = 0$, 就可以找到对应的分支点处的 $\tau_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 的取值, 并利用

$$\text{sign} \left\{ \frac{d\text{Re}\lambda(\tau_i)}{d\tau} \right\} = \text{sign} \{ \pm \Delta^{\frac{1}{2}} \} \text{sign} \left\{ \frac{dS_n(\tau_i)}{d\tau} \right\} \quad (16)$$

确定分支点的类型: 当 $\text{sign} \left\{ \frac{d\text{Re}\lambda(\tau_i)}{d\tau} \right\} > 0$ 时, 方程对应的根的实部由负到正, 为不稳定分支点; 当

$\text{sign} \left\{ \frac{d\text{Re}\lambda(\tau_i)}{d\tau} \right\} < 0$ 时, 方程对应的根的实部由正到负, 为稳定分支点. 利用文献[4]的结论可知: 不稳定

分支点和稳定分支点交替出现, 即 τ_{2n+1} 为不稳定分支点, τ_{2n} 为稳定分支点, 其中 $n \in N^*$.

1.4 平衡点的全局稳定性

定理 5 当

$$(i) \frac{\partial f(R(t), 0)}{\partial S} > \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{S(t)},$$

$$(ii) \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D < 0,$$

时, 平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定.

证 在 E_0 处建立 Lyapunov 函数如下:

$$V(t) = R(t) - R_0 - \int_{R_0}^R \lim_{S(t) \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(R_0, S(t))}{f(\xi, S(t))} d\xi + S(t) +$$

$$\int_{t-\tau}^t k e^{-D(t-\eta)} S(\eta) P(\eta) d\eta + P(t)$$

沿着系统(3) 轨线求导化简可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = & D(R_0 - R(t)) \left(1 - \lim_{S \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(R_0, S(t))}{f(R(t), S(t))} \right) + f(R(t), S(t)) \lim_{S \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(R_0, S(t))}{f(R(t), S(t))} - \\ & DS(t) - D \int_{t-\tau}^t k e^{-D(t-\eta)} S(\eta) P(\eta) d\eta - \frac{1}{b} P(t) - \frac{1}{b} k S(t) P(t) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $R(t) < R_0$, 所以 $\frac{f(R_0, S(t))}{f(R(t), S(t))} < 1$. 又

$$\lim_{S \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(R_0, S(t))}{f(R(t), S(t))} = \frac{\frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S}}{\frac{\partial f(R(t), 0)}{\partial S}} < \frac{DS(t)}{f(R(t), S(t))}$$

则有 $\frac{dV(t)}{dt} < 0$, 平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定.

定理 6 当

$$(i) \ 0 < S(t) \leq S_1, \quad \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \leq \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))},$$

$$(ii) \ S(t) \geq S_1, \quad \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \geq \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))},$$

$$(iii) \ \frac{\partial f(R_0, 0)}{\partial S} - D > 0,$$

时, 平衡点 E_1 全局渐近稳定.

证 在 E_1 处, 建立 Lyapunov 函数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) = & R - R_1 - \int_{R_1}^R \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{f(\xi, S_1)} d\xi + S_1 \left(\frac{S(t)}{S_1} - 1 - \ln \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \right) + \\ & \frac{D + kS_1}{D} \int_{t-\tau}^t k e^{-D(t-\eta)} S(\eta) P(\eta) d\eta + \frac{D + kS_1}{bD} P(t) \end{aligned}$$

沿着系统(3) 轨线求导:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = & \left(1 - \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{f(R(t), S_1)} \right) (D(R_0 - R(t)) - f(R(t), S(t))) + \\ & \left(1 - \frac{S_1}{S(t)} \right) (f(R(t), S(t)) - DS(t) - kS(t)P(t)) + \\ & \frac{D + kS_1}{D} (kS(t)P(t) - D \int_{t-\tau}^t k e^{-D(t-\eta)} S(\eta) P(\eta) d\eta - e^{-D\tau} kS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau)) + \\ & \frac{D + kS_1}{bD} (-DP(t) - kS(t)P(t) + e^{-D\tau} kbS(t-\tau)P(t-\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

代入平衡点条件 $S_1 = R_0 - R_1$, $f(R_1, S_1) = DS_1$. 化简可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = & kS(t)P(t) \frac{kbS_1 - D - kS_1}{bD} + P(t) \frac{kbS_1 - D - kS_1}{b} - DI(t) - kS_1 I(t) + \\ & D(R_1 - R(t)) \left(1 - \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{f(R(t), S_1)} \right) + f(R_1, S_1) \left(1 - \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{f(R(t), S_1)} + \ln \frac{f(R_1, S_1)}{f(R(t), S_1)} \right) + \\ & f(R_1, S_1) \left(1 - \frac{S_1}{S(t)} \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{f(R(t), S_1)} + \ln \frac{S_1}{S(t)} \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{f(R(t), S_1)} \right) + \\ & \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{f(R(t), S_1)} \left(1 - \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))} + \ln \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))} \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{S(t)}{S_1} - \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))} \left(1 - \frac{f(R(t), S(t))}{f(R(t), S_1)} \right)$$

由于 $\frac{\partial f(R, S)}{\partial R} > 0$, 又基本再生数 $R^* = \frac{be^{-D\tau}kS_1}{D+kS_1} < 1$ 时显然有 $kbS_1 - D - kS_1 < 0$, 再利用函数 $g(x) = 1 - x + \ln x \leq 0, x > 0$ 可知只需满足

$$(i) \ 0 < S(t) \leq S_1, \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \leq \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))},$$

$$(ii) \ S(t) \geq S_1, \frac{S(t)}{S_1} \geq \frac{f(R(t), S_1)}{f(R(t), S(t))},$$

则有 $\frac{dV(t)}{dt} < 0$, 平衡点 E_1 全局渐近稳定.

2 结 论

本文研究了一类含时滞的恒化器模型, 分析了 3 个平衡点存在的条件以及 3 个平衡点局部渐近稳定的条件, 并且探讨了无病平衡点和无感染平衡点处的全局渐近稳定性. 今后我们的工作将主要围绕简化分支出现的条件进行.

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Performance Analysis of a Delayed Chemostat Model

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Abstract: In this paper, we study a delayed chemostat model in which the functional response function of microbial nutrient uptake in the classical chemostat model is generalized. Firstly, we prove that the solutions of the model are positive and bounded by using the basic theories of differential equations. Secondly, we calculate the basic reproduction number of the system and analyze the existence conditions of equilibrium points. Moreover, we use the theory of characteristic roots to study the conditions for the local asymptotic stability of equilibrium points. Finally, we study the global asymptotic stability of bacterial extinction equilibrium and infection-free equilibrium by constructing Lyapunov functions.

Key words: chemostat model; delay; stability; bifurcation

