

DOI:10.13718/j.cnki.xsxb.2020.01.002

# 带有收获项的时滞 Holling-II 型 食饵-捕食系统 4 个正周期解<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:** 通过使用一般连续定理和微积分不等式技巧, 研究带有收获项的时滞 Holling-II 型食饵-捕食系统的动态特征, 获得了带有收获项的时滞 Holling-II 型食饵-捕食系统存在 4 个正周期解的充分条件.

**关键词:** 时滞; Holling-II 型; 收获项; 食饵-捕食系统; 周期解

**中图分类号:** O175.14

**文献标志码:** A

**文章编号:** 1000-5471(2020)01-0006-07

在过去 20 年中, 各种时滞微分方程被广泛应用于人口动力学中<sup>[1-6]</sup>. 由于生物种群系统受到食物、天气和气候等环境因素的影响, 种群的数量往往随时间发生周期变化, 所以运用周期系统反映种群系统的特点更加符合实际情况. 其次, 随着人类经济社会的高速发展, 生物资源的开发和对种群数量的定期收获已被广泛应用于渔业和野生动物管理中, 故种群系统中增加收获项是非常有必要的. 文献[1-2]利用叠合度理论中的 Mawhin 连续定理研究了两类带有收获项的食饵-捕食系统多个正周期解的存在性. 文献[3]利用叠合度理论中的 Mawhin 连续定理分析了一类带有脉冲和收获项的浮游生物系统多个概周期解的存在性. 然而, 种群系统的动力学特征不仅受到脉冲和收获项的影响, 还受到功能反应函数的影响<sup>[5-7]</sup>. 功能反应函数反映捕食者在单位时间内捕食食饵的数量. 至今, 很少有学者研究带有收获项和功能反应函数的时滞种群系统. 本文利用一般连续理论和不等式技巧, 分析以下带有收获项的时滞 Holling-II 型食饵-捕食系统 4 个正周期解的存在性.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_1(t) \left( r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t - \tau_1(t)) - \frac{a_{12}(t)x_2(t)}{1 + mx_1(t)} \right) - h_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_2(t) \left( -r_2(t) + \frac{a_{21}(t)x_1(t - \tau_2(t))}{1 + mx_1(t - \tau_2(t))} - a_{22}(t)x_2(t - \tau_3(t)) \right) - h_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $x_1(t)$  和  $x_2(t)$  分别表示  $t$  时刻食饵和捕食者的种群密度;  $m$  表示捕获的半饱和值是一个非负常数;  $\tau_l(t) (l = 1, 2, 3) \geq 0$ ,  $r_i(t), a_{ij}(t) (i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2), h_i(t) > 0$  均是周期为  $\omega$  的连续函数, 且  $\int_0^\omega r_i(t) dt > 0 (i = 1, 2)$ ,  $r_1(t)$  表示食饵的内部增长率,  $r_2(t)$  表示捕食者的死亡率,  $a_{11}(t)$  表示食饵内部的竞争率,  $a_{22}(t)$  表示捕食者内部的竞争率,  $a_{12}(t)$  表示捕食者的捕获能力,  $h_i(t) (i = 1, 2)$  表示收获函数;

① 收稿日期: 2018-03-24

基金项目: 云南省自然科学基金青年项目(2014FD049); 云南大学旅游文化学院重点项目(2015XYZ03); 云南省教育厅自然科学基金项目(2017ZDX270).

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$x_1(t)(r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t - \tau_1(t)))$  表示没有捕食者时, 食饵的种群增长率;  $\frac{x_1(t)}{1 + mx_1(t)}$  表示功能反应函数, 反映捕食者的捕食能力.

## 1 预备知识

**引理 1**<sup>[8]</sup> (一般连续定理) 若  $X$  和  $Z$  均为 Banach 空间,  $L: \text{Dom}L \subset X \rightarrow Z$  是一个零指标的 Fredholm 算子,  $N: \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Z$ ,  $(x, \lambda) \mapsto N(x, \lambda)$  是一个  $L$ -压缩算子, 连续映射  $P: X \rightarrow X$  和  $Q: Z \rightarrow Z$  满足  $\text{Im}P = \text{Ker}L$ ,  $\text{Im}L = \text{Ker}Q = \text{Im}(I - Q)$ ,  $J: \text{Im}Q \rightarrow \text{Ker}L$  是一个同构映射.

(a) 对于任意  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ ,  $x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Dom}L$ , 有  $Lx \neq \lambda N(x, \lambda)$ ;

(b) 对于任意  $x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker}L$ , 有  $QN(x, 0) \neq 0$ ;

(c)  $\text{deg}\{JQN(\cdot, \cdot) |_{\text{Ker}L}, \Omega \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} \neq 0$ .

则对于任意的  $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ , 方程  $Lx = \lambda N(x, \lambda)$  在集合  $\Omega$  上至少存在一个解, 方程  $Lx = N(x, 1)$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上至少存在一个解.

为了方便, 令

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t) dt, \quad f^M = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} f(t), \quad f^L = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} f(t)$$

其中  $f(t)$  是一个连续的  $\omega$ -周期函数.

为了获得时滞 Holling-II 型食饵-捕食系统(1) 存在 4 个正周期解的充分条件, 需做如下假设:

$$(H_1) \quad \bar{r}_1^2 e^{\omega \bar{r}_1} > 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1, \quad \bar{a}_{21} > m\bar{r}_2,$$

$$(H_2) \quad \bar{r}_1 > \bar{a}_{12}k_2^+ + \sqrt{\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1}(1 + e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}),$$

$$(H_3) \quad \bar{a}_{21} > (\bar{r}_2 + \sqrt{\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2}(1 + e^{\frac{\omega}{m}\bar{a}_{21}})) \left(m + \frac{1}{k_1}\right),$$

其中:

$$k_1 = \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{-\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11}}, \quad k_2^+ = \frac{(\bar{a}_{21} - m\bar{r}_2) e^{\frac{\omega}{m}\bar{a}_{21}}}{m\bar{a}_{22}}$$

## 2 4 个正周期解的存在性

**定理 1** 若条件  $(H_1) - (H_3)$  成立, 则种群系统(1) 至少存在 4 个  $\omega$ -正周期解.

**证** 由指数变换  $x_i(t) = e^{u_i(t)}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , 将系统(1) 改写为系统(2):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_1(t) = r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - \frac{a_{12}(t)e^{u_2(t)}}{1 + me^{u_1(t)}} - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)} \\ \dot{u}_2(t) = -r_2(t) + \frac{a_{21}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + me^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

接下来构造集合:

$$X = Z = \{\mathbf{u}(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^2): \mathbf{u}(t + \omega) = \mathbf{u}(t)\}$$

定义范数  $\|\mathbf{u}\| = \|(u_1(t), u_2(t))^T\| = \max\{\max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_1(t)|, \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} |u_2(t)|\}$ , 显然, 集合  $X$  和  $Z$  是赋予范数  $\|\cdot\|$  的 Banach 空间.

令:

$$N(\mathbf{u}, \lambda) = \begin{cases} r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - \lambda \frac{a_{12}(t)e^{u_2(t)}}{1 + me^{u_1(t)}} - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)} \\ -r_2(t) + \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1 + mk_1} + \lambda a_{21}(t) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + me^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + mk_1} \right) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

和  $Lu = \dot{u}$ ,  $Pu = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega u(t) dt$ ,  $u \in X$ ,  $Qz = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega z(t) dt$ ,  $z \in Z$ .

分析可知:  $\text{Ker}L = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\text{Im}L = \{z \mid z \in Z, \int_0^\omega z(t) dt = 0\}$  是集合  $Z$  上的闭子集,  $\dim \text{Ker}L = \text{co dim Im}L = 2$ , 则  $L$  是一个零指标的 Fredholm 算子.  $L$  的广义逆算子  $K_p: \text{Im}L \rightarrow \text{Ker}P \cap \text{Dom}L$  为:  $K_p(z) = \int_0^t z(s) ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t z(s) ds dt$ . 所以

$$QN(u, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega F_1(s, \lambda) ds \\ \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega F_2(s, \lambda) ds \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_p(I - Q)N(u, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^t F_1(s, \lambda) ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t F_1(s, \lambda) ds dt + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{\omega}\right) \int_0^\omega F_1(s, \lambda) ds \\ \int_0^t F_2(s, \lambda) ds - \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega \int_0^t F_2(s, \lambda) ds dt + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{\omega}\right) \int_0^\omega F_2(s, \lambda) ds \end{pmatrix}$$

这里

$$F_1(s, \lambda) = r_1(s) - a_{11}(s)e^{u_1(s-\tau_1(s))} - \lambda \frac{a_{12}(s)e^{u_2(s)}}{1 + me^{u_1(s)}} - h_1(s)e^{-u_1(s)}$$

$$F_2(s, \lambda) = -r_2(s) + \frac{a_{21}(s)k_1}{1 + mk_1} + \lambda a_{21}(s) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(s-\tau_2(s))}}{1 + me^{u_1(s-\tau_2(s))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + mk_1} \right) - a_{22}(s)e^{u_2(s-\tau_3(s))} - h_2(s)e^{-u_2(s)}$$

显然, 算子  $QN$  和  $K_p(I - Q)N$  是连续的, 对于任意的有界开集  $\Omega \subset X$ ,  $QN(\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1])$  和  $K_p(I - Q)N(\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1])$  是相对压缩的,  $N$  是集合  $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$  上  $L$ -压缩的.

为了运用引理 1 分析时滞 Holling-II 型食饵-捕食系统(2)的周期解, 我们需要找到合适的有界开区域  $\Omega$ . 接下来考虑方程  $Lu = \lambda N(u, \lambda)$ ,  $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_1(t) = \lambda \left( r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - \lambda \frac{a_{12}(t)e^{u_2(t)}}{1 + me^{u_1(t)}} - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)} \right) \\ \dot{u}_2(t) = \lambda \left( -r_2(t) + \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1 + mk_1} + \lambda a_{21}(t) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + me^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + mk_1} \right) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} \right) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

假设  $u_i(t)$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 是满足系统(4)的  $\omega$ -周期解. 则存在  $\xi_i, \eta_i \in [0, \omega]$ , 有  $u_i(\xi_i) = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$ ,  $u_i(\eta_i) = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} u_i(t)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ .

现在, 将等式(4)的左右两边同时从 0 到  $\omega$  积分可得

$$\int_0^\omega (r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - \lambda \frac{a_{12}(t)e^{u_2(t)}}{1 + me^{u_1(t)}} - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)}) dt = 0 \quad (5)$$

和

$$\int_0^\omega \left( \lambda a_{21}(t) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + me^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + mk_1} \right) + \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1 + mk_1} - r_2(t) - a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} - h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} \right) dt = 0 \quad (6)$$

由等式(5)可知  $\int_0^\omega (r_1(t) - a_{11}(t)e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - h_1(t)e^{-u_1(t)}) dt > 0$ , 又因为  $\forall t \in [0, \omega]$ , 有

$$u_1(t) = u_1(\xi_1) + \int_{\xi_1}^t \dot{u}_1(s) ds < u_1(\xi_1) + \omega \bar{r}_1$$

因此

$$\bar{a}_{11}e^{2u_1(\xi_1)} - \bar{r}_1e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + \bar{h}_1e^{-\omega \bar{r}_1} < 0 \quad (7)$$

由不等式(7)可得

$$\ln \bar{k}_1^- =: \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{-\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11}} < u_1(\xi_1) < \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 + \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{-\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11}}$$

因为

$$u_1(\eta_1) < u_1(\xi_1) + \omega \bar{r}_1 < \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 + \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{-\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11}} + \omega \bar{r}_1 := \ln k_1^+$$

从而  $\ln k_1^- < u_1(\xi_1) < u_1(\eta_1) < \ln k_1^+$ .

同理, 由等式(6)可知:

$$\int_0^\omega \left( \lambda a_{21}(t) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + m e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + m k_1} \right) + \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1 + m k_1} - r_2(t) - a_{22}(t) e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} \right) dt > 0$$

从而,

$$\int_0^\omega \left( a_{21}(t) \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + m e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - r_2(t) - a_{22}(t) e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} \right) dt > 0 \quad (8)$$

由不等式(8)可得  $\bar{a}_{22} e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + \bar{r}_2 - \frac{\bar{a}_{21}}{m} < 0$ , 即  $u_2(\xi_2) < \ln \frac{\bar{a}_{21} - m \bar{r}_2}{m \bar{a}_{22}}$ .

又因为  $\forall t \in [0, \omega]$  有  $u_2(t) = u_2(\xi_2) + \int_{\xi_2}^t \bar{u}_2(s) ds < u_2(\xi_2) + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}$ , 所以  $u_2(\eta_2) < u_2(\xi_2) + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21} <$

$$\ln \frac{\bar{a}_{21} - m \bar{r}_2}{m \bar{a}_{22}} + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21} := \ln k_2^+.$$

同理, 由等式(6)可知

$$\int_0^\omega \left( \lambda a_{21}(t) \left( \frac{e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + m e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - \frac{k_1}{1 + m k_1} \right) + \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1 + m k_1} - r_2(t) - h_2(t) e^{-u_2(t)} \right) dt > 0$$

从而

$$\int_0^\omega \left( \frac{a_{21}(t) e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}}{1 + m e^{u_1(t-\tau_2(t))}} - r_2(t) - h_2(t) e^{-u_2(t)} \right) dt > 0 \quad (9)$$

由不等式(9)可得  $\bar{h}_2 e^{-u_2(\eta_2)} + \bar{r}_2 - \frac{\bar{a}_{21}}{m} < 0$ , 即  $u_2(\eta_2) > \ln \frac{m \bar{h}_2}{\bar{a}_{21} - m \bar{r}_2}$ .

又因为  $\forall t \in [0, \omega]$ , 有  $u_2(t) = u_2(\eta_2) - \int_t^{\eta_2} \bar{u}_2(s) ds > \ln \frac{m \bar{h}_2}{\bar{a}_{21} - m \bar{r}_2} - \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21} := \ln k_2^-$ , 所以  $\ln k_2^- <$

$$u_2(\xi_2) < u_2(\eta_2) < \ln k_2^+.$$

由式(5)可知  $\int_0^\omega (r_1(t) - a_{11}(t) e^{u_1(t-\tau_1(t))} - a_{12}(t) e^{u_2(t)} - h_1(t) e^{-u_1(t)}) dt < 0$ , 进一步可得

$$\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{11} e^{u_1(\eta_1)} - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+ - \bar{h}_1 e^{-u_1(\xi_1)} < 0 \quad (10)$$

由  $u_1(\eta_1) < u_1(\xi_1) + \omega \bar{r}_1$  和不等式(10), 可得

$$\bar{a}_{11} e^{\omega \bar{r}_1} e^{2u_1(\xi_1)} - (\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+) e^{u_1(\xi_1)} + \bar{h}_1 > 0$$

即

$$u_1(\xi_1) > \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+ + \sqrt{(\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11} e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}} := \ln l_1^+$$

或

$$u_1(\xi_1) < \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+ - \sqrt{(\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11} e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}$$

当  $u_1(\xi_1) < \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+ - \sqrt{(\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11} e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}$  时,

$$u_1(\eta_1) < u_1(\xi_1) + \omega \bar{r}_1 < \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+ - \sqrt{(\bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{12} k_2^+)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1 e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}}}{2\bar{a}_{11} e^{\omega \bar{r}_1}} + \omega \bar{r}_1 := \ln l_1^-$$

由条件(H<sub>2</sub>) 不难证明  $k_1^- < l_1^- < l_1^+ < k_1^+$ .

由等式(6) 可知  $\int_0^\omega (r_2(t) + a_{22}(t)e^{u_2(t-\tau_3(t))} + h_2(t)e^{-u_2(t)} - \frac{a_{21}(t)k_1}{1+mk_1}) dt > 0$ , 从而

$$\bar{r}_2 + \bar{a}_{22} e^{u_2(\eta_2)} + \bar{h}_2 e^{-u_2(\xi_2)} - \frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} > 0 \quad (11)$$

由  $u_2(\eta_2) < u_2(\xi_2) + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}$  和不等式(11) 可得

$$\bar{a}_{22} e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}} e^{2u_2(\xi_2)} - (\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2) e^{u_2(\xi_2)} + \bar{h}_2 > 0$$

即

$$u_2(\xi_2) > \ln \frac{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2) + \sqrt{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2 e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}}{2\bar{a}_{22} e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}; = \ln l_2^+$$

或

$$u_2(\xi_2) < \ln \frac{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2) - \sqrt{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2 e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}}{2\bar{a}_{22} e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}$$

当  $u_2(\xi_2) < \ln \frac{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2) - \sqrt{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2 e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}}{2\bar{a}_{22} e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}$  时,

$$u_2(\eta_2) < u_2(\xi_2) + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21} < \ln \frac{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2) - \sqrt{(\frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1+mk_1} - \bar{r}_2)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2 e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}}}{2\bar{a}_{22} e^{\frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21}}} + \frac{\omega}{m} \bar{a}_{21} := \ln l_2^-$$

由条件(H<sub>3</sub>) 不难证明  $k_2^- < l_2^- < l_2^+ < k_2^+$ .

通过以上分析可知, 对于任意  $t \in [0, \omega]$ , 有

$$\ln k_1^- < u_1(t) < \ln l_1^- \text{ 或 } \ln l_1^+ < u_1(t) < \ln k_1^+$$

和

$$\ln k_2^- < u_2(t) < \ln l_2^- \text{ 或 } \ln l_2^+ < u_2(t) < \ln k_2^+$$

现在构造 4 个开集:

$$\Omega_1 = \{(u_1(t), u_2(t)) \mid (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X, \ln l_1^+ < u_1(t) < \ln k_1^+, \ln l_2^+ < u_2(t) < \ln k_2^+\}$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(u_1(t), u_2(t)) \mid (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X, \ln k_1^- < u_1(t) < \ln l_1^-, \ln l_2^+ < u_2(t) < \ln k_2^+\}$$

$$\Omega_3 = \{(u_1(t), u_2(t)) \mid (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X, \ln k_1^- < u_1(t) < \ln l_1^-, \ln l_2^- < u_2(t) < \ln k_2^-\}$$

$$\Omega_4 = \{(u_1(t), u_2(t)) \mid (u_1(t), u_2(t))^T \in X, \ln l_1^+ < u_1(t) < \ln k_1^+, \ln l_2^- < u_2(t) < \ln k_2^-\}$$

则  $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  是空间  $X$  的有界开子集, 且  $\Omega_i \cap \Omega_j = \varnothing (i \neq j, i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2)$ . 因此,  $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  满足引理 1 中条件(a).

接下来验证引理 1 的条件(b) 是成立的. 首先证明当  $\mathbf{u} \in \partial \Omega_i \cap \text{Ker} L = \partial \Omega_i \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  时,  $\mathbf{QN}(\mathbf{u}, 0) \neq (0, 0)^T$  成立,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

利用反证法, 假设  $\mathbf{u} \in \partial \Omega_i \cap \text{Ker} L = \partial \Omega_i \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  时,  $\mathbf{QN}(\mathbf{u}, 0) = (0, 0)^T$  成立,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . 即常向量  $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)^T \in \partial \Omega_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{r}_1 - \bar{a}_{11} e^{u_1} - \bar{h}_1 e^{-u_1} = 0 \\ -\bar{r}_2 + \frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1 + mk_1} - \bar{a}_{22} e^{u_2} - \bar{h}_2 e^{-u_2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \bar{a}_{11} e^{2u_1} - \bar{r}_1 e^{u_1} + \bar{h}_1 = 0 \\ \bar{a}_{22} e^{2u_2} - \left( \frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1 + mk_1} - \bar{r}_2 \right) e^{u_2} + \bar{h}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由系统(13)的第一个等式可得

$$u_{1+}^* = \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 + \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1}}{2\bar{a}_{11}}, \quad u_{1-}^* = \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 - \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1}}{2\bar{a}_{11}}$$

不难验证  $\ln k_1^- < u_{1-}^* < \ln l_1^- < \ln l_1^+ < u_{1+}^* < \ln k_1^+$ , 则  $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega_1 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  或  $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega_2 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  或  $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega_3 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  或  $\mathbf{u} \in \Omega_4 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$ . 因此, 此结论与  $\mathbf{u} \in \partial\Omega_i \cap \mathbb{R}^2$  矛盾, 所以, 引理 1 的条件(b) 成立.

最后验证引理 1 的条件(c) 是成立的. 接下来, 分析代数方程(12)的 4 个不同的解:  $(u_{1+}^*, u_{2+}^*)$ ,  $(u_{1-}^*, u_{2+}^*)$ ,  $(u_{1-}^*, u_{2-}^*)$ ,  $(u_{1+}^*, u_{2-}^*)$ , 这里

$$u_{1\pm}^* = \ln \frac{\bar{r}_1 \pm \sqrt{\bar{r}_1^2 - 4\bar{a}_{11}\bar{h}_1}}{2\bar{a}_{11}}$$

$$u_{2\pm}^* = \ln \frac{\left( \frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1 + mk_1} - \bar{r}_2 \right) \pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{\bar{a}_{21} k_1}{1 + mk_1} - \bar{r}_2 \right)^2 - 4\bar{a}_{22}\bar{h}_2}}{2\bar{a}_{22}}$$

容易验证:  $(u_{1+}^*, u_{2+}^*) \in \Omega_1$ ,  $(u_{1-}^*, u_{2+}^*) \in \Omega_2$ ,  $(u_{1-}^*, u_{2-}^*) \in \Omega_3$ ,  $(u_{1+}^*, u_{2-}^*) \in \Omega_4$ .

由于  $\text{Ker } L = \text{Im } Q$ , 令  $J = I$ . 由 Leray-Schauder 度的定义可得:  $\forall i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . 有

$$\deg\{JQN(\mathbf{x}, 0), \Omega_i \cap \ker L, 0\} = \text{sign} \begin{vmatrix} -\bar{a}_{11} u_1^* + \frac{\bar{h}_1}{u_1^*} & 0 \\ 0 & -\bar{a}_{22} u_2^* + \frac{\bar{h}_2}{u_2^*} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\text{sign} \left( -\bar{a}_{11} u_1^* + \frac{\bar{h}_1}{u_1^*} \right) \left( -\bar{a}_{22} u_2^* + \frac{\bar{h}_2}{u_2^*} \right) = \pm 1$$

以上分析证明  $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  满足引理 1 的所有条件. 所以, 系统(2) 至少存在 4 个不同的  $\omega$ -正周期解, 即带有收获项的时滞 HollingII 型食饵-捕食系统(1) 至少存在 4 个不同的  $\omega$ -正周期解.

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## Four Positive Periodic Solutions of a Delayed Predator-Prey Systems with Holling-II Type Functional Response and Harvesting Terms

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a delayed predator-prey systems with Holling-II type functional response and Harvesting Terms has been investigated. With the generalized continuation theorem and differential inequality skills, the existence of four positive periodic solutions has been established for delayed predator-prey systems with Holling-II type functional response and Harvesting Terms.

**Key words:** delay; Holling-II type; harvesting terms; predator-prey systems; periodic solutions

责任编辑 张 枸