

一个免疫细胞抑制肿瘤免疫逃逸模型 整体解的存在唯一性*

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摘要: 研究了一个免疫细胞抑制肿瘤免疫逃逸的数学模型。该模型是由强耦合的抛物型偏微分方程组成的肿瘤生长问题。通过应用抛物型方程的 L^p 理论和 Schauder 估计理论, 先运用 Banach 不动点定理证明了模型局部解的存在唯一性, 然后再利用延拓法证得该问题的解是整体存在唯一的。

关键词: 肿瘤生长; 强耦合的偏微分方程; 整体解; 存在唯一性

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Existence and Uniqueness of Global Solution for a Model of Immune Cells Inhibiting Tumor Immune Evasion

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Abstract: A mathematical model of immune cells inhibiting tumor immune evasion is studied. The model involves strongly coupled parabolic PDEs. Applying the L^p -theory, Schauder-estimate and Banach Fixed Point Theorem, it is proven that the problem has an unique local solution. Then by extension method, that the local solution is global is proven.

Key words: tumor growth; strongly coupled PDEs; global solution; existence and uniqueness

自二十世纪六七十年代以来, 人们发现肿瘤生长的基本规律可以表述为偏微分方程的数学问题^[1-16]。随着人们研究地越来越深入, 考虑的参量越来越多, 描述肿瘤生长问题的形式也越来越复杂。最近研究发现, 肿瘤的生长与其自身的免疫逃逸机制密切相关 (肿瘤的免疫逃逸是指当机体发生肿瘤时, 肿瘤细胞通过多种机制逃避机体免疫系统识别和攻击, 从而得以在体内生存和增殖的现象)。机体在抑制肿瘤免疫逃逸的过程中, 其免疫系统发挥着重要的功能。其中免疫细胞扮演着重要角色, 主要表现为淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞以及白细胞等的免疫作用。基于这一机理, 许多学者不断研究

免疫细胞对肿瘤生长的免疫作用, 提出了一系列的通过偏微分方程来描述肿瘤生长的数学模型, 从不同的角度刻画了肿瘤生长问题。尽管这些问题通过数据模拟和渐近分析的实验显示其有良好的适定性, 但其严谨的数学证明更吸引一大批偏微分方程研究者的兴趣, 并获得了很多出色的研究成果。

本文将研究由 Liao 等^[17]提出的一个免疫细胞抑制肿瘤免疫逃逸的数学模型, 其具体的数学形式如下: 在 $0 \leq r \leq L, t \geq 0$ 区域内满足

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D_c \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} \right) + \lambda_1(w)c \left(1 - \frac{c}{c^*} \right) - \lambda_2(w)c - \mu_c c - \eta_c Tc \quad (1)$$

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$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = D_q \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial q}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_q q + \lambda_3 c \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial t} = D_{m_1} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial r} \right) - b_1 M_1 + \sigma_3 c M_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial t} = D_{m_2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial r} \right) - k_p \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 M_2 \frac{\partial q}{\partial r} \right) - \\ \sigma_2 M_2 - \sigma_3 c M_2 + \sigma_1 \frac{M_0 q}{\sigma_4 + q} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial I_{10}}{\partial t} = D_{I_{10}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial I_{10}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{10} I_{10} + \frac{\alpha_{10} M_2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c M_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial I_{12}}{\partial t} = D_{I_{12}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial I_{12}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{12} I_{12} + \frac{\alpha_{12} M_1}{1 + \varepsilon_1 c M_1} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D_{I_c} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) - \beta_1 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 T \frac{\partial I_{12}}{\partial r} \right) \cdot \\ \frac{k}{k + I_{10}} - \mu_T T + \frac{k}{k + I_{10}} \cdot \frac{\beta_2 I_{12}}{c_5 + I_{12}} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = D_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_h h +$$

$$\lambda_5(w) c - \lambda_6(w) \frac{q}{1 + q} \cdot \frac{M_2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c M_2} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = D_e \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial e}{\partial r} \right) - k_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 e \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = D_w \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) -$$

$$\lambda_9 (M_1 + M_2) w - \lambda_{10} c w + \lambda_8 e \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, c(L, t) = 0,$$

$$c(r, 0) = c_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, q(L, t) = 0,$$

$$q(r, 0) = \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu_q} c_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, M_1(L, t) = 0, M_1(r, 0) = \frac{b_0}{b_1} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_2}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, M_2(L, t) = 0, M_2(r, 0) = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial I_{10}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, I_{10}(L, t) = 0, I_{10}(r, 0) = \frac{\alpha_{10} \sigma_0}{\mu_{10} \sigma_2} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial I_{12}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, I_{12}(L, t) = 0, I_{12}(r, 0) = \frac{\alpha_{12} b_0}{\mu_{12} b_1} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, T(L, t) = 0, T(r, 0) = \gamma e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, h(L, t) = 0,$$

$$h(r, 0) = h_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) + h_1 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial e}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \frac{\partial e}{\partial r}(L, t) + \mu(e(L, t) - e_0) = 0, \\ e(r, 0) = e_0 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, w(L, t) = w_0, w(r, 0) = w_0 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \\ (20) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w$ 是未知函数, 分别表示肿瘤细胞浓度、巨噬细胞集落刺激因子浓度、M1 巨噬细胞 (炎性) 浓度、M2 巨噬细胞 (非炎性) 浓度、白细胞介素 -10 浓度、白细胞介素 -12 浓度、T 淋巴细胞浓度、血管内皮生长因子、内皮细胞浓度、氧气浓度, 它们均与径向距离 r 和时间 t 有关; $D_c, D_q, D_{m_1}, D_{m_2}, D_{I_{10}}, D_{I_{12}}, D_{I_c}, D_h, D_e, D_w$ 分别表示 $c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w$ 的扩散系数; $\lambda_1(w), \lambda_2(w), \lambda_5(w), \lambda_6(w)$ 为连续的分段函数 (具体表达式如下); $k, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_5, \lambda_6, \lambda_8, \lambda_9, \lambda_{10}, \sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4, \mu_c, \eta_c, \mu_q, \mu_{10}, \mu_{12}, b_0, b_1, k_p, M_0, \alpha_{10}, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \alpha_{12}, \beta_1, \beta_2, c_5, \mu_T, \mu_h, k_h$ 为正常数 (具体含义详见文 [17]); w_0 表示肿瘤表面的氧气浓度。

$$\lambda_1(w) = \begin{cases} 0, & w < w_h; \\ \frac{\lambda_1(w - w_h)}{w_0 - w_h}, & w_h \leq w \leq w_0; \\ \lambda_1, & w > w_0; \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_2(w) = \begin{cases} \lambda_2, & w < w_n; \\ \frac{\lambda_2(w_h - w)}{w_h - w_n}, & w_n \leq w \leq w_h; \\ 0, & w > w_h; \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_5(w) = \lambda_5 \varphi(w), \lambda_6(w) = \lambda_6 \varphi(w);$$

$$\varphi(w) = \begin{cases} 0, & w < w_n; \\ \frac{w - w_n}{w^* - w_n}, & w_n \leq w \leq w^*; \\ 1 - \frac{0.7(w - w^*)}{w_0 - w^*}, & w^* \leq w \leq w_0; \\ 0.3, & w > w_0; \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{k \beta_2 \alpha_{12} b_0 \mu_{10} \sigma_2}{\mu_T (\alpha_{12} b_0 + \mu_{12} b_1) (\alpha_{10} \sigma_0 + k \mu_{10} \sigma_2)}$$

Liao 等提出的该模型是对肿瘤微环境生长情况的描述,探讨了免疫细胞(如巨噬细胞、M-CSF 等)对肿瘤细胞生长的影响和作用。他们通过数值模拟和实验分析的方法解释了免疫细胞是如何抑制肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸的。然而,该模型解的情况缺少严谨的数学分析。故本文将对该模型的解的适定性进行严格的数学探究。

本文研究的是一个由十个耦合的抛物方程组成的数学模型,其中含有三个交叉扩散的抛物方程。由于方程个数很多,互相之间又有强耦合,处理起来比较麻烦,所以我们做了详细而繁杂的计算和数学分析。

显然,该模型的初值属于 $C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]$ 且为非负有界函数。本文的主要结论如下:

定理 1 问题 (1) - (20) 在所有 $t \geq 0$ 上存在唯一解。

1 预备引理

下面介绍一些后面部分会用到的引理。首先引入新的记号

(i) $Q_T = \{(x, t) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \times \mathbf{R} \mid 0 < |x| = r < L, 0 < t < T\}$, \bar{Q}_T 表示 Q_T 的闭包。

(ii) $W_p^{2,1}(Q_T) = \{u, v \in L^p(Q_T) \mid u_t, v_t, \nabla u, \nabla v, \Delta u, \Delta v \in L^p(Q_T)\}$, 且规定

$$\|u\|_{W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)} = \sum_{|m|+2k \leq 2} \|\partial_x^m \partial_t^k u\|_{L^p(Q_T)}$$

(iii) $D_{p,a}(B_L) = \{\varphi(x) = u(x, 0) \mid u(x, t) \in W_p^{2,1}(Q_T) \text{ 满足 } u(L, t) = a\}$, 并规定

$$\|\varphi\|_{D_{p,a}(B_L)} = \inf \{T^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|u\|_{W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)}\}$$

(iv) $C^{2k+\alpha, k+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T) = \{u(x, t) \mid u \in C^{2k, k}(\bar{Q}_T), H_{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\partial_t^s \partial_x^m u) < \infty, |m| + 2s \leq 2k\}$, 且规定

$$\|u\|_{C^{2k+\alpha, k+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} =$$

$$\sum_{0 \leq |m|+2s \leq 2k} \max_{Q_T} |\partial_t^s \partial_x^m u| + \sum_{|m|+2s=2k} H_{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\partial_t^s \partial_x^m u)$$

其中 $H_{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(f) = \sup \left\{ \frac{|f(x, t) - f(y, s)|}{|x - y|^\alpha + |t - s|^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}, (x, t), (y, s) \in \bar{Q}_T \text{ 且 } (x, t) \neq (y, s) \right\}$ 。

引理 1^[7] 若 D 是一个正常数, $a(x, t), b(x, t)$ 是区域 \bar{Q}_T 上的有界连续函数, $f \in L^p(Q_T), \varphi \in C[0, T]$ 且对 $1 \leq p \leq \infty, c_0(x) \in D_p[0, L]$ 。令 $Bu = \gamma \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) + \beta u$, 其中 (i) $\gamma = 0, \beta = 1$; (ii) $\gamma = 1, \beta \geq 0$ 。则对于 $0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T$ 初边值问题

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} + a(x, t) \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + b(x, t)c + f(x, t) \quad (21)$$

$$x = 0, 1; Bc = \varphi \quad (22)$$

$$c(x, 0) = c_0(x) \quad (23)$$

有唯一解 $c(x, t) \in W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)$, 且满足

$\|c\|_{W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T) (\|c_0\|_{D_p[0, L]} + \|\varphi\|_{W^{1,p}[0, T]} + \|f\|_p)$ 其中 $C_p(T)$ 是一个依赖于 $D, p, T, \|a\|_\infty, \|b\|_\infty$ 的常数, 且对任意有限数 $T, C_p(T)$ 是有界的。

引理 2^[10] 如果 D 是一个正常数, $a(x, t), b(x, t), f(x, t) \in C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T), \varphi \in C^{1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}[0, T], c_0(x) \in C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]$, 则初边值问题 (21) - (23) 存在唯一解 $c(x, t) \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$, 且满足

(i) $\gamma = 0, \beta = 1$ 时, 有

$$\|c\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \|c_0\|_{C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]} + C_\alpha(T) (\|\varphi\|_{C^{1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}[0, T]} + \|f\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)})$$

(ii) $\gamma = 1, \beta \geq 0$ 时, 有

$$\|c\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \|c_0\|_{C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]} + C_\alpha(T) (\|\varphi\|_{C^{1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}[0, T]} + \|f\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)})$$

引理 3^[14] 如果 $u(x, t) \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$, 则有

$\|u(x, t) - u(x, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) \|u\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)}$ 其中 $\xi(T) = \max\{T^{\alpha/2}, T^{(1+\alpha)/2}\}$ 。

2 解的局部存在唯一性

这部分将运用压缩映像原理证明问题 (1) - (20) 存在唯一的局部解。对任意给定的时间 T 和正整数 M (将在后面证明过程中给出), 我们首先引进一个度量空间 $(X_{T, M}, d)$, 对任意的 $(c(r, t), q(r, t), M_1(r, t), M_2(r, t), I_{10}(r, t), I_{12}(r, t), T(r, t), h(r, t), e(r, t), w(r, t)) \in X_{T, M} (0 \leq r \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T)$, 满足

$$0 \leq c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w \in C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$$

且

$$\|c\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

$$\|q\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \|M_1\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

$$\|M_2\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \|I_{10}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

$$\|I_{12}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

$$\|T\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \|h\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

$$\|e\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \|w\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M,$$

为了证明的简便, 令

$$u = (c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w),$$

$$\tilde{u} = (\tilde{c}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2, \tilde{I}_{10}, \tilde{I}_{12}, \tilde{T}, \tilde{h}, \tilde{e}, \tilde{w}),$$

$$u_1 = (c_1, q_1, M_1^1, M_2^1, I_{10}^1, I_{12}^1, T_1, h_1, e_1, w_1),$$

$$u_2 = (c_2, q_2, M_1^2, M_2^2, I_{10}^2, I_{12}^2, T_2, h_2, e_2, w_2)$$

定义 $X_{T,M}$ 空间的度量 d 为

$$d(u_1, u_2) = \|u_1 - u_2\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)}$$

显然度量空间 $X_{T,M}$ 是一个完备的度量空间。

任意 $u \in X_{T,M}$ ，我们定义一个 $X_{T,M}$ 空间上的映射 $F: X_{T,M} \rightarrow X'_{T,M} \mid uu$ ，其中 \tilde{u} 是如下问题在 $0 \leq r \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T$ 区域内的解：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial t} &= D_c \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial r} \right) + \lambda_1(w) \tilde{c} \left(1 - \frac{c}{c^*} \right) - \\ &\quad \lambda_2(w) \tilde{c} - \mu_c \tilde{c} - \eta_c T \tilde{c} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{c}(L, t) = 0, \tilde{c}(r, 0) = c_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{q}}{\partial t} = D_q \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{q}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_q \tilde{q} + \lambda_3 c \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{q}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{q}(L, t) = 0,$$

$$\tilde{q}(r, 0) = \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu_q} c_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1}{\partial t} = D_{m_1} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1}{\partial r} \right) - b_1 \tilde{M}_1 + \sigma_3 c M_2 \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_1(L, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_1(r, 0) = \frac{b_0}{b_1} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2}{\partial t} &= D_{m_2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2}{\partial r} \right) - k_p \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{M}_2 \frac{\partial \tilde{q}}{\partial r} \right) - \\ &\quad \sigma_2 \tilde{M}_2 - \sigma_3 c \tilde{M}_2 + \sigma_1 \frac{M_0 q}{\sigma_4 + q} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_2(L, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_2(r, 0) = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sigma_2} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}}{\partial t} = D_{I_{10}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{10} \tilde{I}_{10} + \frac{\alpha_{10} M_2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c M_2} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{10}(L, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{10}(r, 0) = \frac{\alpha_{10} \sigma_0}{\mu_{10} \sigma_2} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}}{\partial t} = D_{I_{12}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{12} \tilde{I}_{12} + \frac{\alpha_{12} M_1}{1 + \varepsilon_1 c M_1} \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{12}(L, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{12}(r, 0) = \frac{\alpha_{12} b_0}{\mu_{12} b_1} e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} &= D_{I_c} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial r} \right) - \beta_1 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{T} \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}}{\partial r} \right) \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{k}{k + I_{10}} - \mu_T \tilde{T} + \frac{k}{k + I_{10}} \cdot \frac{\beta_2 I_{12}}{c_5 + I_{12}} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{T}(L, t) = 0, \tilde{T}(r, 0) = \gamma e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial t} &= D_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_h \tilde{h} + \\ &\quad \lambda_5(w) c - \lambda_6(w) \frac{q}{1 + q} \cdot \frac{M_2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c M_2} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{h}(L, t) = 0,$$

$$\tilde{h}(r, 0) = h_0 (e^{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} - e^{-\frac{L}{\varepsilon}}) + h_1 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{e}}{\partial t} = D_e \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{e}}{\partial r} \right) - k_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{e} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial r} \right) \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{e}}{\partial r}(0, t) &= 0, \frac{\partial \tilde{e}}{\partial r}(L, t) + \mu(\tilde{e}(L, t) - e_0) = 0, \\ \tilde{e}(r, 0) &= e_0 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} &= D_w \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial r} \right) - \lambda_9 (M_1 + M_2) \tilde{w} - \\ &\quad \lambda_{10} c \tilde{w} + \lambda_8 e \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{w}(L, t) = w_0, \tilde{w}(r, 0) = w_0 e^{-\frac{L-r}{\varepsilon}} \quad (43)$$

下面证明 F 是映到自身的。

①由上下解原理易得

$$\tilde{c}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2, \tilde{I}_{10}, \tilde{I}_{12}, \tilde{T}, \tilde{h}, \tilde{e}, \tilde{w} \geq 0$$

②已知方程 (24) 的系数属于 $C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，则由引理 2 可得，问题 (24) - (25) 有唯一解 $\tilde{c} \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，满足

$$\|\tilde{c}\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \|\tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]} \equiv C_1$$

再由引理 3，有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{c}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq \\ \|\tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}[0, L]} &+ \|\tilde{c} - \tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \\ \|\tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}[0, L]} &+ C\xi(T)C_1 \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

由于 $\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \xi(T) = 0$ ，由式 (44) 可知，只要取 T 充分小，总可以找到一个常数 $M > \|\tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}[0, L]}$ ，使得

$$\|\tilde{c}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M \quad (45)$$

同理，考虑问题 (26) - (43)。由引理 2 和引理 3 可得，当 T 取充分小时，总可以找到一个常数 M 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{q}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M, \|\tilde{M}_1\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \\ \|\tilde{M}_2\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M, \\ \|\tilde{I}_{10}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M, \|\tilde{I}_{12}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \\ \|\tilde{T}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M, \\ \|\tilde{h}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M, \|\tilde{e}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq M, \\ \|\tilde{w}\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} &\leq M \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 取

$$\begin{aligned} M > \max \left\{ \|\tilde{c}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{q}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \right. \\ \|\tilde{M}_1(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{M}_2(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{I}_{10}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \\ \|\tilde{I}_{12}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{T}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{h}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \\ \left. \|\tilde{e}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}}, \|\tilde{w}(r, 0)\|_{C^{1+\alpha}} \right\}, (r \in [0, L]) \end{aligned}$$

则当 $T > 0$ 充分小时, 有 $\tilde{u} \in X_{T, M}$, 从而得证 F 是 $X_{T, M}$ 映到自身的映射。

下面证明 F 为压缩映射。对任意的 $u_1, u_2 \in X_{T, M}$, 令 $F(u_1) = \tilde{u}_1, F(u_2) = \tilde{u}_2$ 及 $\tilde{u}^* = \tilde{u}_1 - \tilde{u}_2$, 记 $d = d(u_1, u_2)$ 。

(i) 记 $\tilde{c}^* = \tilde{c}_1 - \tilde{c}_2$, 由式 (24) - (25) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{c}^*}{\partial t} = D_c \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{c}^*}{\partial r} \right) + \lambda_1(w_1) \left(1 - \frac{c_1}{c^*} \right) \tilde{c}^* - \\ \lambda_2(w_1) \tilde{c}^* - \mu_c \tilde{c}^* - \eta_c \tilde{T} \tilde{c}^* + f_c \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{c}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{c}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{c}^*(r, 0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_c = \tilde{c}_2 \left[\lambda_1(w_1) \left(1 - \frac{c_1}{c^*} \right) - \lambda_1(w_2) \left(1 - \frac{c_2}{c^*} \right) \right] + \\ \tilde{c}_2 \left[\lambda_2(w_2) - \lambda_2(w_1) \right] + \eta_c \tilde{c}_2 (T_2 - T_1) \end{aligned}$$

易知

$$\|f_c\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \tilde{c}_2 \left[\lambda_1(w_1) \left(1 - \frac{c_1}{c^*} \right) - \lambda_1(w_2) \left(1 - \frac{c_2}{c^*} \right) \right] \right\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} + \\ \|\tilde{c}_2 [\lambda_2(w_2) - \lambda_2(w_1)]\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} + \\ \|\eta_c \tilde{c}_2 (T_2 - T_1)\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \end{aligned}$$

由 $\lambda_2(w)$ 的表达式可知, $\lambda_2(w)$ 可表示为 $a_w w + b_w \in C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)$ (其中 a_w, b_w 为根据 w 不同的取值范围而取不同值的常数), 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_2(w_2) - \lambda_2(w_1)\|_{C^{\alpha}(\bar{Q}_T)} = \\ \|a_{w_2} w_2 + b_{w_2} - a_{w_1} w_1 - b_{w_1}\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \\ \|a_0(w_2 - w_1) + b_0\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} = \\ \|a_0(w_2 - w_1)\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \\ \|a_0(w_2 - w_1)\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a_0 = \max\{a_{w_1}, a_{w_2}\}, b_0 = \max\{b_{w_2} - b_{w_1}\}$ 。

由式 (45) 和 $\lambda_1(w)$ 连续有界可得

$$\|f_c\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T, M) d$$

由引理 2 可知, 方程 (46) - (47) 有估计

$$\|\tilde{c}^*\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T) \|f_c\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T, M) d$$

继而由引理 3 得

$$\|\tilde{c}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) C(T, M) d$$

(ii) 同理, 记 $\tilde{q}^* = \tilde{q}_1 - \tilde{q}_2$, 由式 (26) - (27) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{q}^*}{\partial t} = D_q \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{q}^*}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_q \tilde{q}^* + \lambda_3(c_1 - c_2),$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{q}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{q}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{q}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{q}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) C(T, M) d$ 。

记 $\tilde{M}_1^* = \tilde{M}_1^1 - \tilde{M}_1^2$, 由式 (28) - (29) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1^*}{\partial t} = D_{m_1} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1^*}{\partial r} \right) - b_1 \tilde{M}_1^* + \\ \sigma_3 c_1 M_2^1 - \sigma_3 c_2 M_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_1^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_1^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_1^*(r, 0) = 0$$

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{M}_1^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) C(T, M) d$ 。

记 $\tilde{I}_{10}^* = \tilde{I}_{10}^1 - \tilde{I}_{10}^2$, 由式 (32) - (33) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}^*}{\partial t} = D_{I_{10}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}^*}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{10} \tilde{I}_{10}^* + f_{I_{10}},$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{10}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{10}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{10}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_{I_{10}} = \frac{\alpha_{10} M_2^1}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c_1 M_2^1} - \frac{\alpha_{10} M_2^2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c_2 M_2^2}$$

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{I}_{10}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) C(T, M) d$ 。

记 $\tilde{I}_{12}^* = \tilde{I}_{12}^1 - \tilde{I}_{12}^2$, 由式 (34) - (35) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}^*}{\partial t} = D_{I_{12}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}^*}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{12} \tilde{I}_{12}^* + f_{I_{12}},$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{I}_{12}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{12}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{I}_{12}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_{I_{12}} = \frac{\alpha_{12} M_1^1}{1 + \varepsilon_1 c_1 M_1^1} - \frac{\alpha_{12} M_1^2}{1 + \varepsilon_1 c_2 M_1^2}$$

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{I}_{12}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T) C(T, M) d$ 。

记 $\tilde{w}^* = \tilde{w}_1 - \tilde{w}_2$, 由式 (42) - (43) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}^*}{\partial t} = D_w \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{w}^*}{\partial r} \right) -$$

$$\lambda_9 (M_1^1 + M_2^1) \tilde{w}^* - \lambda_{10} c_1 \tilde{w}^* + f_w,$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{w}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{w}^*(L, t) = w_0, \tilde{w}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_w = \lambda_9 (M_1^2 + M_2^2 - M_1^1 - M_2^1) \tilde{w}_2 + \lambda_{10} (c_2 - c_1) \tilde{w}_2 + \lambda_8 (e_1 - e_2)$$

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{w}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T)C(T, M)d$ 。

(iii) 记 $\tilde{M}_2^* = \tilde{M}_2^1 - \tilde{M}_2^2$ ，由式 (30) - (31)

有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2^*}{\partial t} = D_{m_2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2^*}{\partial r} \right) - k_p \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{M}_2^* \frac{\partial \tilde{q}_1}{\partial r} \right) -$$

$$\sigma_2 \tilde{M}_2^* - \sigma_3 c_1 \tilde{M}_2^* + f_{M_2},$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{M}_2^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_2^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{M}_2^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_{M_2} = -k_p (\nabla_r \tilde{q}^*) \nabla_r \tilde{M}_2^* - k_p (\Delta_r \tilde{q}^*) \tilde{M}_2^* +$$

$$\sigma_3 \tilde{M}_2^* (c_2 - c_1) + \sigma_1 M_0 \left(\frac{q_1}{\sigma_4 + q_1} - \frac{q_2}{\sigma_4 + q_2} \right)$$

由不等式

$$\|\Delta_r \tilde{q}^*\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq \|\tilde{q}^*\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T)d$$

可推得 $\|f_{M_2}\|_{C^{\alpha, \frac{\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T, M)d$ 。

应用引理 2 和引理 3 得

$$\|\tilde{M}_2^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T)C(T, M)d$$

同理，记 $\tilde{T}^* = \tilde{T}_1 - \tilde{T}_2$ ，令 $(\Delta_r = \Delta, \nabla_r = \nabla)$ ，由式 (36) - (37) 得

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial t} = D_{ic} \Delta \tilde{T}^* - \beta_1 \nabla (\tilde{T}^* \nabla \tilde{I}_{12}^1) \cdot$$

$$\frac{k}{k + I_{10}^1} - \mu_T \tilde{T}^* + f_T,$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{T}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{T}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_T = \beta_1 \left(\frac{k}{k + I_{10}^2} \nabla \tilde{I}_{12}^2 - \frac{k}{k + I_{10}^1} \nabla \tilde{I}_{12}^1 \right) \nabla \tilde{T}_2 +$$

$$\beta_1 \left(\frac{k}{k + I_{10}^2} \Delta \tilde{I}_{12}^2 - \frac{k}{k + I_{10}^1} \Delta \tilde{I}_{12}^1 \right) \tilde{T}_2 +$$

$$\frac{k}{k + I_{10}^1} \cdot \frac{\beta_2 I_{12}^1}{c_5 + I_{12}^1} - \frac{k}{k + I_{10}^2} \cdot \frac{\beta_2 I_{12}^2}{c_5 + I_{12}^2}$$

同样地，应用引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{T}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T)C(T, M)d$ 。

记 $\tilde{h}^* = \tilde{h}_1 - \tilde{h}_2$ ，由式 (38) - (39) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}^*}{\partial t} = D_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{h}^*}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_h \tilde{h}^* + f_h,$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \tilde{h}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{h}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其

$$f_h = \lambda_5 (w_1) (c_1 - c_2) - [\lambda_5 (w_1) - \lambda_5 (w_2)] c_2 +$$

$$\lambda_6 (w_1) \frac{q_1}{1 + q_1} \cdot \left(\frac{M_2^1}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c_1 M_2^1} - \frac{M_2^2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c_2 M_2^2} \right) +$$

$$\frac{M_2^2}{1 + \varepsilon_2 c_2 M_2^2} \left[\lambda_6 (w_1) \left(\frac{q_1}{1 + q_1} - \frac{q_2}{1 + q_2} \right) - \right.$$

$$\left. (\lambda_6 (w_1) - \lambda_6 (w_2)) \frac{q_2}{1 + q_2} \right]$$

由引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{h}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T)C(T, M)d$ 。

记 $\tilde{e}^* = \tilde{e}_1 - \tilde{e}_2$ ，由式 (40) - (41) 有

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{e}^*}{\partial t} = D_e \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tilde{e}^*}{\partial r} \right) - k_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{e}^* \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial r} \right) + f_e,$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{e}^*}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0, \frac{\partial \tilde{e}^*}{\partial r}(L, t) + \mu \tilde{e}^*(L, t) = 0, \tilde{e}^*(r, 0) = 0$$

其中

$$f_e = k_h \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \tilde{e}_2 \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_2}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_1}{\partial r} \right) \right) =$$

$$k_h (\nabla \tilde{h}_2 - \nabla \tilde{h}_1) \nabla \tilde{e}_2 + k_h (\Delta \tilde{h}_2 - \Delta \tilde{h}_1) \tilde{e}_2$$

由引理 2 和引理 3 得 $\|\tilde{e}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C\xi(T)C(T, M)d$ 。

综上所述，

$$\|\tilde{u}^*\|_{C^{1+\alpha, \frac{1+\alpha}{2}}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T, M)\xi(T)d$$

其中 $\xi(T) = \max\{T^{\alpha/2}, T^{(1+\alpha)/2}\}$ 。

我们取 T 充分小，使得 $C(T, M)\xi(T) < 1$ ，则映射 F 为压缩映射。由 Banach 不动点定理可知，当 T 充分小时， F 在 $X_{T, M}$ 上存在唯一不动点 $(c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w)$ ，其正是问题 (1) - (20) 在空间 $X_{T, M}$ 上的唯一解，且由以上证明过程可知 T 依赖于 $u(x, 0)$ 在空间 $C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]$ 上范数的上确界。

综上所述可得如下定理。

定理 2 存在 $T > 0$ ，对所有 $t \in [0, T]$ ，问题 (1) - (20) 在度量空间 $X_{T, M}$ 上存在唯一解，其中 T 依赖于 $u(r, 0)$ 在空间 $C^{2+\alpha}[0, L]$ 上范数的上确界。

3 整体解的存在唯一性

由上下解原理，可直接推得以下引理。

引理 4 问题 (1) - (20) 的解有如下结论成立

$$c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w \geq 0$$

引理 5 任意 $1 < p < \infty$, 存在一个依赖于时间 T 的常数 $C_p(T)$, 满足

$$\|c\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T), \|q\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T), \\ \|M_2\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T)$$

证明 (i) 由引理 4 知 $c \geq 0, T \geq 0$, 从而由方程 (1) 可得不等式

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} \leq D_c \Delta c + \lambda_1 c \quad (48)$$

将上式 (48) 两边同乘 $c^k (k > 0)$ 并在 $Q_t (\forall t \in [0, T])$ 上积分得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial c}{\partial \tau} c^k dx d\tau \leq D_c \int_0^t \int_0^L \Delta c \cdot c^k dx d\tau + \\ \lambda_1 \int_0^t \int_0^L c^{k+1} dx d\tau: = I_1 + I_2 \quad (49)$$

不等式 (49) 左边易得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial c}{\partial \tau} c^k dx d\tau = \frac{1}{k+1} \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L c^{k+1} d\tau dx = \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L \int_0^t c^{k+1} dx d\tau \quad (50)$$

不等式 (49) 右边第一项 I_1 通过分部积分得

$$I_1 = -D_c k \int_0^L \int_0^t |\nabla c|^2 c^{k-1} dx d\tau \leq 0 \quad (51)$$

将式 (50) - (51) 代入式 (49) 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L \int_0^t c^{k+1} dx d\tau \leq (k+1) \lambda_1 \int_0^L \int_0^t c^{k+1} dx d\tau$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\|c\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T), (p > 1)$$

(ii) 由引理 4 知 $q \geq 0$, 从而由方程 (2) 可得不等式

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} \leq D_q \Delta q + \lambda_3 c \quad (52)$$

将上式 (52) 两边同乘 $q^k (k > 0)$ 并在 $Q_t (\forall t \in [0, T])$ 上积分得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} q^k dx d\tau \leq D_q \int_0^t \int_0^L \Delta q \cdot q^k dx d\tau + \\ \lambda_3 \int_0^t \int_0^L c q^k dx d\tau: = I_3 + I_4 \quad (53)$$

式 (53) 左边易得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} q^k dx d\tau = \frac{1}{k+1} \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L q^{k+1} d\tau dx = \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L \int_0^t q^{k+1} dx d\tau \quad (54)$$

考虑式 (53) 右边第一项 I_3 , 通过分部积分得

$$I_3 = -D_q k \int_0^L \int_0^t |\nabla q|^2 q^{k-1} dx d\tau \leq 0 \quad (55)$$

考虑式 (53) 右边第二项 I_4 , 由 Hölder 不等式得

$$I_4 \leq \lambda_3 \|c\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \left(\int_0^t \int_0^L q^{k+1} dx d\tau \right)^{\frac{k}{k+1}} \leq \\ C(T) \left(\int_0^t \int_0^L q^{k+1} dx d\tau + 1 \right) \quad (56)$$

将式 (54) - (56) 代入式 (53) 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L \int_0^t q^{k+1} dx d\tau \leq$$

$$C(T) (k+1) \left(\int_0^t \int_0^L q^{k+1} dx d\tau + 1 \right)$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\|q\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T), (p > 1)$$

注 1 已知 $c \in L^p(Q_T)$, 则由引理 1 可知, 方程 (2) 有唯一解 $q \in W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)$ 且满足 $\|q\|_{W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T)$, 再由 Sobolev 嵌入定理 $W_p^{2,1}(Q_T) \rightarrow C^{1+\alpha, (1+\alpha)/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$, $0 < \alpha < 1 - \frac{5}{p}, p > 5$ 可推得 $\nabla q \in C^{\alpha, \alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$, 故在有界区域 Q_T 上有 $\|\nabla q\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(T)$ 。

(iii) 由引理 4 知 $c \geq 0, q \geq 0, M_2 \geq 0$, 从而由方程 (4) 得不等式

$$\frac{\partial M_2}{\partial t} \leq D_{m_2} \Delta M_2 - k_p \nabla q \cdot \\ \nabla M_2 - k_p \Delta q \cdot M_2 + \frac{\sigma_1 M_0}{\sigma_4} q \quad (57)$$

对上式 (57) 两边同乘 $M_2^k (k > 0)$ 并在 $Q_t (\forall t \in [0, T])$ 上积分得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial \tau} M_2^k dx d\tau \leq D_{m_2} \int_0^t \int_0^L \Delta M_2 \cdot M_2^k dx d\tau - \\ k_p \int_0^t \int_0^L \nabla q \cdot \nabla M_2 \cdot M_2^k dx d\tau - k_p \int_0^t \int_0^L \Delta q \cdot M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau + \\ \frac{\sigma_1 M_0}{\sigma_4} \int_0^t \int_0^L q \cdot M_2^k dx d\tau: = I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8 \quad (58)$$

不等式 (58) 左边易得

$$\int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial \tau} M_2^k dx d\tau = \frac{1}{k+1} \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} d\tau dx = \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^L \int_0^t M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau \quad (59)$$

考虑不等式 (58) 右边第一项 I_5 , 通过分部积分得

$$I_5 = -D_{m_2} k \int_0^L \int_0^t |\nabla M_2|^2 M_2^{k-1} dx d\tau \leq 0 \quad (60)$$

考虑不等式 (58) 右边第二项 I_6 和第三项 I_7 , 通过分部积分得

$$I_6 + I_7 = k \cdot k_p \int_0^L \int_0^t \nabla q \cdot \nabla M_2 \cdot M_2^k dx d\tau$$

再由 $\|\nabla q\|_{L^\infty} \leq C(T)$ 及带 ε 的 Young 不等式得

$$I_6 + I_7 \leq k k_p \|\nabla q\|_{L^\infty} \cdot$$

$$\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^L |\nabla M_2|^2 \cdot M_2^{k-1} dx d\tau + \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau\right) \leq C(T) \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \int_0^t \int_0^L |\nabla M_2|^2 \cdot M_2^{k-1} dx d\tau + \frac{C(T)}{2\varepsilon} \int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau \quad (61)$$

结合式 (60) 和式 (61)，可以取 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0$ 足够小，使得 $-D_{m_2}k + \frac{C(T)}{2}\varepsilon_0 < 0$ ，则有

$$I_5 + I_6 + I_7 < \frac{C(T)}{2\varepsilon_0} \int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau \quad (62)$$

考虑不等式 (58) 右边第四项 I_8 ，由 Hölder 不等式得

$$I_8 \leq \frac{\sigma_1 M_0}{\sigma_4} \|q\|_{L^{k+1}(Q_T)} \left(\int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau\right)^{\frac{k}{k+1}} \leq C(T) \left(\int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau + 1\right) \quad (63)$$

将式 (59)、(62) 和式 (63) 代入式 (58) 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau \leq C_1(T) \int_0^t \int_0^L M_2^{k+1} dx d\tau + C_2(T)$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\|M_2\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq C_p(T), (p > 1)$$

注 2 已知 $c, M_2 \in L^p(Q_T)$ ，且由 Hölder 不等式有

$$\|c \cdot M_2\|_{L^p(Q_T)} \leq \|c\|_{L^1(Q_T)} \|M_2\|_{L^{2p}(Q_T)}$$

其中 $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$ 。则 $c \cdot M_2 \in L^p(Q_T)$ 。从而由引理 1 知，方程 (3) 有唯一解 $M_1 \in W_p^{2,1}(Q_T)$ 。再由 Sobolev 嵌入定理 $W_p^{2,1}(Q_T) \rightarrow C^{1+\alpha, (1+\alpha)/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$, $0 < \alpha < 2 - \frac{5}{p}, p > \frac{5}{2}$ 可得 $M_1 \in C^{1+\alpha, (1+\alpha)/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。

引理 6 $c, q, M_1, M_2, I_{10}, I_{12}, T, h, e, w_1 \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，即存在一个依赖于时间 T 的常数 $C(T)$ ，满足

$$\|u\|_{C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)} \leq C(T)$$

证明 由 $c, M_1 \geq 0$ 且 $M_1 \in C^{1+\alpha, (1+\alpha)/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 可知，方程 (6) 的系数属于 $C^{\alpha, \alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，则由引理 2 得 $I_{12} \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。同理，方程 (1) - (2) 和 (7) 可由引理 2 得 $T, c, q \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。

又由非负 $c, q \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 可知，方程 (4) 的系数属于 $C^{\alpha, \alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，则由引理 2 得 $M_2 \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。同理，方程 (3)、(5) 和 (8) 由非负 $M_2, c, q \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 和引理 2 得 $M_1, I_{10}, h \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ；从而可知方程 (9) 的系数属于 $C^{\alpha, \alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，由引理 2 得 $e \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。最后，由 $M_1, M_2, c, e \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 可知，方程

(10) 的系数属于 $C^{\alpha, \alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，则由引理 2 得 $w \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 。

综上所述证得 $u \in C^{2+\alpha, 1+\alpha/2}(\bar{Q}_T)$ ，即引理 6 得证。

通过定理 2、引理 4 和引理 6 以及时间 T 的任意性可证得本文主要结论定理 1。

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