

一类具有收获率互惠系统的稳定性及 Hopf 分岔*

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摘要: 首先建立了一类具有时滞的互惠模型, 该模型具有 Holling II 功能。接着研究了该模型的稳定性, 及 Hopf 分岔和分岔周期解的稳定性。最后举例论证。

关键词: 时滞; 稳定性; 平衡点; Hopf 分岔

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The Hopf Bifurcation and Stability of Cooperate System with Rate Harvesting

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Abstract: A cooperate model with Holling II functional response is established. And, the stability of this model and the Hopf bifurcation is investigated. An example shows the feasibility of the results.

Key words: time delay; stability; equilibrium point; Hopf bifurcation

文献 [1] 研究了具有 Holling II 功能反应的模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x(t) (a - bx(t)) - c \left(\frac{x(t)}{1+x(t)} \right) y(t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = y(t) (d - ey(t)) + f \left(\frac{x(t)}{1+x(t)} \right) y(t) \end{cases}$$

其中 $x(t)$ 为食饵, $y(t)$ 为捕食者, a, b, c, d, e, f 为常数。 a, d 表示食饵和捕食者的固有增长率, b, e 表示种群的种内竞争系数, c 表示捕食者的捕获能力, f 表示食饵对捕食者的供养能力。

本文我们研究具有时滞的 Holling II 功能反应模型

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1(t) \left(a_1 - b_1 x_1(t - \tau) + c_1 \frac{x_1(t)}{1+x_1(t)} x_2(t) \right) - d_1 x_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2(t) \left(a_2 - b_2 x_2(t - \tau) + c_2 \frac{x_1(t)}{1+x_1(t)} x_2(t) \right) - d_2 x_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 为两种群在 t 时刻的密度, a_1, a_2 为食饵和捕食者的固有增长率, b_1, b_2 为环境制约系数, c_1 和 c_2 为两种群的相互转化系数, d_1 和 d_2 为捕获强度。并且 $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2$ 为正常数。

文献 [2-5] 研究有关捕食系统的稳定性和时滞的 Hopf 分岔, 但关于互惠系统时滞的 Hopf 分岔并不多见, 本文我们在参考文献 [6-9] 理论的基础上研究互惠系统时滞的 Hopf 分岔及分岔的稳定性。

1 有界性

$$(H_1) \quad b_2 > c_2,$$

$$(\phi_1(\theta), \phi_2(\theta)) \in C_+ = C([- \tau, 0], \mathbf{R}_+^2),$$

$$\phi_1(0) \geq 0, \phi_2(0) \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

引理 1 系统 (1) 存在满足初值 (2) 的正解。

$x_1(t) > 0, x_2(t) > 0$ 显然成立。

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引理 2 系统 (1) 满足初值 (2) 的解为一致有界的。

证明

$$\dot{x}_2 \leq x_2(t) (a_2 - b_2 x_2(t - \tau) + c_2 x_2(t)) \quad (3)$$

设 $M^* = \frac{1 + A_2}{b_2 - c_2}$, 反设 $x_2(t)$ 无界, 则对任意的 $t^* \geq 0$, 当 $t > t^*$ 时, 均有 $x_2(t) \geq M^*$, 则由式 (3) 可得, 对一切 $t > t^* + \tau$, 都有 $\dot{x}_2 \leq -x_2(t)$ 。

从而当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $x_2(t) \rightarrow 0$, 和假设相矛盾。因此必存在 $t_1 > t^*$, 使得 $x_2(t) \geq M^*$, 如果对所有 $t > t_1$, 都有 $x_2(t) < M^*$, 则 $x_2(t)$ 有界。否则存在 $t_2 > t_1$, 有 $x_2(t_2) > M^*$, 则由 $x_2(t)$ 是连续函数得一定存在 t_1^* 和 t_2^* , 使得 $x_2(t_1^*) = x_2(t_2^*) = M^*$ 成立, 其中 $t_1 \leq t_1^* \leq t_2 \leq t_2^*$, 且当 $t_1^* < t < t_2^*$ 时, 有 $x_2(t) > M^*$ 成立。则在区间 (t_1^*, t_2^*) 内, $x_2(t)$ 能取得极值。不妨设在 t^{**} 处取得极值, 则有

$$A_2 - b_2 x_2(t^{**} - \tau) + c_2 \frac{x_1(t^{**})}{1 + x_1(t^{**})} x_2(t^{**}) = 0$$

即得 $b_2 x_2(t^{**} - \tau) - c_2 x_2(t^{**}) < A_2$, 由式 (3) 得 $\frac{\dot{x}_2(t)}{x_2(t)} < A_2$, 对此式从 $t^{**} - \tau$ 到 t^{**} 积分, 则得 $x_2(t^{**}) < x_2(t^{**} - \tau) e^{A_2 \tau} < M^* e^{A_2 \tau} \equiv M$, $t \in [t_1^*, t_2^*]$, 都有 $x_2(t) < x_2(t^{**})$, 又因为 M 与 t_1^* 和 t_2^* 无关。所以对一切 $t > t_1$, 都有 $x_2(t) < M$ 成立。

同理得 $x_1(t)$ 有界。

2 Hopf 分岔的存在性

在本文假设 $A_1 > 0$, 和 $A_2 > 0$ 。

(H₂) $A_2 c_1 > A_1 c_2$,

(H₃) $c_1 > c_2$,

(H₄) $A_1 b_2 + A_2 b_1 b_2 c_1 + A_1 b_1 c_2^2 > A_1 b_1 b_2 c_2 + A_2 b_1 c_1 c_2$ 。

系统 (1) 存在正平衡点 $E^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*)$, 其中

$$x_1^* = \frac{\sigma + \sqrt{\sigma^2 - 4A_1 b_2 (b_1 c_2 - b_1 b_2)}}{2(b_1 b_2 - b_1 c_2)},$$

$$x_2^* = \frac{A_2 c_1 - A_1 c_2 + b_1 c_2 x_1^*}{b_2 c_1}$$

其中 $A_1 = a_1 - d_1$, $A_2 = a_2 - d_2$, $\sigma = A_1 b_2 + A_2 c_1 - b_1 b_2 - A_1 c_2$ 为常数。

引理 3 如果假设 (H₁) 和 (H₂) 成立, 则 E^* 为系统 (1) 的正平衡点。

系统 (1) 平衡点的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + Ae^{-\lambda\tau}\lambda - B\lambda + Ce^{-2\lambda\tau} - De^{-\lambda\tau} = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中 $A = b_1 x_1^* + b_2 x_2^*$, $B = A_3^2 c_1 x_1^* x_2^* + A_3 c_2 x_1^* x_2^*$, $C = b_1 b_2 x_1^* x_2^*$, $A_3 = \frac{1}{1 + x_1^*}$, $D = A_3 b_1 c_2 x_1^{*2} x_2^* + A_3^2 b_2 c_1 x_1^* x_2^{*2}$ 。

定理 1 当 $\tau = 0$ 系统 (1) 满足假设条件 (H₂) 的平衡点 E^* 是稳定的。

证明 当 $\tau = 0$ 时, 系统 (1) 平衡点特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + (A - B)\lambda + C - D = 0 \quad (5)$$

其中

$$A - B = b_1 x_1^* + b_2 x_2^* - (A_3^2 c_1 x_1^* x_2^* + A_3 c_2 x_1^* x_2^*) = b_1 x_1^{*2} + A_1 + A_1(1 + x_1^*) > 0,$$

$$C - D = b_1 b_2 x_1^* x_2^* - (A_3 b_1 c_2 x_1^{*2} x_2^* + A_3^2 b_2 c_1 x_1^* x_2^{*2}) = \frac{1}{c_1} A_3 [(A_2 b_1 c_1 + b_1^2 c_2) x_1^{*2} + 2A_1 b_1 c_2 x_1^* (A_2 c_1 - A_1 c_2)] > 0$$

即特征方程 (5) 有两个负实部的根, 所以系统 (1) 的平衡点 E^* 是稳定的。

引理 4^[2] 对如下多项式

$$P(\lambda e^{-\lambda\tau_1}; \dots; e^{-\lambda\tau_m}) = \lambda^n + p_1^{(0)} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_{n-1}^{(0)} \lambda + p_n^{(0)} + [p_1^{(1)} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_{n-1}^{(1)} \lambda + p_n^{(1)}] e^{-\lambda\tau_1} + \dots + [p_1^{(m)} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_{n-1}^{(m)} \lambda + p_n^{(m)}] e^{-\lambda\tau_m}$$

其中 $\tau_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 和 $p_j^{(i)}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 都为常数。当 $(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_m)$ 变化时, $P(\lambda e^{-\lambda\tau_1}; \dots; e^{-\lambda\tau_m})$ 在右半平面上的零点重数之和当且仅当有零根出现在虚轴上或穿过虚轴时才发生变化。

定理 2 假设系统 (1) 满足条件 (H₃) 和 (H₄), 则

(i) 当 $\tau \in [0, \tau_0)$ 时, 系统 (1) 的正平衡点 E^* 是全局渐近稳定的 (τ_0 如下);

(ii) 当 $\tau = \tau_0$ 时, 系统 (1) 的正平衡点 E^* 出现 Hopf 分支岔 (τ_0 如下)。

证明 令 $\lambda = i\omega$ 代入式 (4), 并分离实部和虚部得

$$\begin{cases} \sin\omega\tau = \frac{-A\omega^3 + (AC + BD)\omega}{-\omega^4 - B^2\omega^2 + C^2} \\ \cos\omega\tau = \frac{(AB + D)\omega^2 + CD}{-\omega^4 - B^2\omega^2 + C^2} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

(6) 式与下式同解

$$\omega^8 + B_1\omega^6 + B_2\omega^4 + B_3\omega^2 + B_4 = 0 \quad (7)$$

其中 $B_1 = 2B^2 - A^2$, $B_2 = B^4 - 2C^2 + 2A^2C - A^2B - D^2$, $B_3 = 2B^2C^2 + A^2C^2 + B^2D^2 + 2CD^2 - 4ABCD$,

$$B_4 = C^4 - C^2 D^2,$$

令 $\eta = \omega^2$, 则 (7) 式变为

$$\eta^4 + B_1 \eta^3 + B_2 \eta^2 + B_3 \eta + B_4 = 0 \quad (8)$$

令 $F(\eta) = \eta^4 + B_1 \eta^3 + B_2 \eta^2 + B_3 \eta + B_4$, 显然

$$F(C) = -(2D - AB)^2 C^2 - B^2 C(D^2 - B^2 C) =$$

$$[(b_1 c_2 - b_1 c_1) x_1^* - (A_2 c_1^2 - A_1 c_2^2)] \cdot$$

$$\left[\frac{A_1 b_2 + A_2 b_1 b_2 c_1 + A_1 b_1 c_2^2 - (A_1 b_1 b_2 c_2 + A_2 b_1 c_1 c_2)}{b_1 b_2 - c_1 c_2} + \right.$$

$$\left. (b_1 c_1 - b_1 c_2) x_1^* \right] < 0$$

$F(0) = C^4 - C^2 D^2 > 0, \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} F(\omega) = \infty$ 。所以方程

(8) 存在两个正根, 且其中一个正根小于 C 。则相

应得方程 (7) 存在两对根, 不妨记为 $\pm \sqrt{\omega_1}, \pm$

$\sqrt{\omega_2}$, 所以可得

$$\tau_i^k = \frac{1}{\omega_i} \left[\arccos \frac{(AB + D) \omega_i^2 + CD}{-\omega_i^4 - B^2 \omega_i^2 + C^2} + 2k\pi \right]$$

($i = 1, 2; k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

令 $\tau_0 = \min_{i \in \{1, 2\}} \{\tau_i^0\}$, 则得 $\omega_0 = \omega_i^0$ 。

下面把 τ_0 和 ω_0 代入 (4) 式, 求

$$\text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right) \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\}, \text{ 因为 } \text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right) \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\} =$$

$$\text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\}, \text{ 所以下面我们计算}$$

$$\text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\}。$$

$$\text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\} =$$

$$\text{sign} \text{Re} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{-\lambda^2 e^{-\lambda\tau} + C e^{-\lambda\tau} - D}{A\lambda + 2C e^{-\lambda\tau} - D} - \frac{\tau}{\lambda} \right) \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} =$$

$$\frac{\text{sign} f_1(\omega_0)}{f_2(\omega_0)},$$

$$f_1(\omega_0) = (C \cos \omega_0 \tau_0 - D + \omega_0^2 \cos \omega_0 \tau_0) (2C \cos \omega_0 \tau_0 - D) +$$

$$(\omega_0^2 - C) (A \omega_0 - 2C \sin \omega_0 \tau_0) \sin \omega_0 \tau_0,$$

$$f_2(\omega_0) = (2C \cos \omega_0 \tau_0 - D)^2 + (A \omega_0 - 2C \sin \omega_0 \tau_0)^2$$

而

$$f_1(\omega_0) = \frac{3}{2} \omega_0^4 + \frac{1}{2} (A^2 - B^2) \omega_0^2 + \frac{5}{2} C^2 +$$

$$\frac{3}{2} D^2 + C \omega_0^2 (\sin^2 \omega_0 \tau_0 - \cos^2 \omega_0 \tau_0) - 2CD \cos \omega_0 \tau_0 \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \omega_0^4 + \frac{1}{2} (A^2 - B^2) \omega_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^2 > 0$$

所以 $\text{sign} \left\{ \text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right) \Big|_{\tau=\tau_0}^{\lambda=i\omega_0} \right\} > 0$, 定理 2 成立。

3 Hopf 分岔与分岔周期解的计算公式

下面用中心流形定理和规范型方法给出系统

(1) 的分岔方向, 分岔周期解及稳定性的计算公式。

令 $u_1 = x_1 - x_1^*, \mu_2 = x_2 - x_2^*, \sigma = \tau_0 + \mu$, 并且用 $u_1(t\tau), \mu_2(t\tau)$ 替换, 则系统 (1) 可化为在 $C = \mathcal{C}([-1, \rho], \mathbf{R}^2)$ 上的时滞泛函微分方程。

$$\dot{u}(t) = L_\mu(u_t) + F(\mu, u_t) \quad (9)$$

其中 $u(t) = (u_1(t), \mu_2(t)) \in \mathbf{R}^2, L: C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2, F: \mathbf{R} \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$, 则有

$$F_\mu(\varphi) = (\tau_0 + \mu) \cdot$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_3(c_1 x_2^* - A_3 c_1 x_2^*) & c_1 x_1^* - A_3 c_1 x_1^* \\ A_3^2 c_2 x_2^{*2} & c_2 x_2^* - A_3 c_2 x_2^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(0) \\ \varphi_2(0) \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$(\tau_0 + \mu) \begin{pmatrix} -b_1 x_1^* & 0 \\ 0 & -b_2 x_2^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(-1) \\ \varphi_2(-1) \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$F(\mu, \varphi) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -b_1 \varphi_1(0) \varphi_1(-1) + c_1 \varphi_1(0) \varphi_2(0) - A_3 c_1 \varphi_1(0) \varphi_2(0) \\ -b_2 \varphi_2(0) \varphi_2(-1) + c_2 (\varphi_2(0))^2 - A_3 c_2 (\varphi_2(0))^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(11)$$

由 Riesz 定理可得, 一定存在有界变差函数的矩阵 $\eta(\theta, \mu)$, 使得

$$L_\mu(\varphi) = \int_{-1}^0 d(\eta(\theta, \mu)) \varphi(\theta), \varphi \in C \quad (12)$$

其中 $\eta(\theta, \mu): C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2, \theta \in [-1, \rho]$, 令

$$A(\mu) \varphi = \begin{cases} \frac{d\varphi(\theta)}{d\theta}, & \theta \in [-1, \rho) \\ \int_{-1}^0 d(\eta(\theta, \mu)) \varphi(\theta), & \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}([-1, \rho], \mathbf{R}^2)$ 。取

$$R(\mu) \varphi = \begin{cases} 0, & \theta \in [-1, \rho) \\ F(\mu, \varphi), & \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

则系统 (9) 可写成算子方程

$$\dot{u}_t = A(\mu) u_t + R(\mu) u_t \quad (13)$$

其中 $u = (u_1, \mu_2)^T, \mu_t(\theta) = u(t + \theta), \theta \in [-1, \rho],$

$\mu = \tau - \tau_0$ 。由定理 2 可知, 当 $\mu = 0$ 时系统 (13)

可能产生 Hopf 分支。

定义算子 $A^*(\mu)$ 为

$$A^*(\mu) \psi(\theta) = \begin{cases} -\frac{d\psi(\theta)}{d\theta}, & \theta \in [-1, \rho) \\ \int_{-1}^0 d\eta^T(t, \rho) \psi(-t), & \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

并且定义双线性内积为

$$[\psi, \varphi] = \bar{\psi}(0) \varphi(0) -$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 \int_{\xi=0}^{\theta} \bar{\psi}(\xi - \theta) d\eta(\theta) \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (14)$$

其中 $\psi \in ([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^{2*}), \eta(\theta) = \eta(\theta, \rho)$ 。

设 $q(\theta) = (1, \alpha)^T e^{i\theta \omega_0 \tau_0}$ 为 $A(0)$ 的关于 $i\omega_0 \tau_0$

的特征向量, $q^*(\theta) = \bar{D}(1 \ \alpha^*)^T e^{i\theta\omega_0\tau_0}$ 为 $A^*(0)$ 的关于 $-i\omega_0\tau_0$ 的特征向量, 则有 $A(0)q(\theta) = i\omega_0\tau_0q(\theta)$, $A^*(0)q^*(\theta) = -i\omega_0\tau_0q^*(\theta)$, 则由 $A(0)$ 和 $\eta(\theta, \mu)$ 的定义可得

$$\tau_0 \begin{pmatrix} i\omega_0 + b_1x_1^* e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} - A_3^2c_1x_1^*x_2^* & -A_3c_1x_1^{*2} \\ -A_3^2c_2x_2^{*2} & i\omega_0 + b_2x_2^* e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} - A_3c_2x_1^*x_2^* \end{pmatrix} \cdot q(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

从上式可得 $q(0) = (1 \ \alpha)^T$ 和 $q^*(0) = \bar{D}(1 \ \alpha^*)$, 其中

$$\alpha = \frac{(i\omega_0 + b_1x_1^* e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0})(1 + x_1^*)^2 - c_1x_1^*x_2^*}{c_1x_1^{*2}(1 + x_1^*)},$$

$$\alpha^* = \frac{(-i\omega_0 + b_1x_1^* e^{i\omega_0\tau_0})(1 + x_1^*)^2 - c_1x_1^*x_2^*}{c_2x_2^{*2}}.$$

由 (14) 式可得

$$(q^* \ \eta) = \bar{D}(1 \ \alpha^*) (1 \ \alpha)^T - \int_{-1}^0 \int_{\xi=0}^{\theta} \bar{D}(1 \ \alpha^*) e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0(\xi-\theta)} d\eta(\theta) (1 \ \alpha)^T e^{i\omega_0\tau_0\xi} d\xi = \bar{D}[(1 + \bar{\alpha}^* \alpha) - \int_{-1}^0 (1 \ \bar{\alpha}^*) e^{i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} d\eta(\theta) (1 \ \alpha)^T] =$$

$$\bar{D}[(1 + \bar{\alpha}^* \alpha) + \tau_0(b_1x_1^* + \alpha\bar{\alpha}^* b_2x_2^*) e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0}]$$

令

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{(1 + \bar{\alpha}^* \alpha) + \tau_0(b_1x_1^* + \alpha\bar{\alpha}^* b_2x_2^*) e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0}}$$

则有 $[q^* \ \eta] = 1$, $[q^* \ \bar{q}] = 0$.

定义

$$v(t) = [q^* \ \mu_t], W(t, \theta) = W(v \ \bar{p}, \theta) = u_t(\theta) - 2\text{Re}\{v(t)q(\theta)\} \quad (15)$$

由中心流行定理可得

$$W(v \ \bar{p}, \theta) = W_{20}(\theta) \frac{v^2}{2} + W_{11}(\theta) v\bar{v} + W_{02}(\theta) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + \dots \quad (16)$$

当 W 是实数时 u_t 也是实数, 因此下面只考虑实数 u_t , 并且有

$$\dot{v} = \langle q^* \ \dot{\mu}_t \rangle = \langle q^* \ A(0)u_t \rangle + \langle q^* \ R(0)u_t \rangle = \langle A^*(0)q^* \ \mu_t \rangle + \langle q^* \ R(0)u_t \rangle = A^*(0)v + q^*(0)F(0, W(v \ \bar{p}, \theta)) + 2\text{Re}\{vq(\theta)\} = i\omega_0\tau_0 + q^*(0)F(v \ \bar{p}) = i\omega_0\tau_0 + g(v \ \bar{p}) \quad (17)$$

其中

$$g(v \ \bar{p}, \theta) = g_{20}(\theta) \frac{v^2}{2} + g_{11}(\theta) v\bar{v} + g_{02}(\theta) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + g_{21}(\theta) \frac{v^2\bar{v}}{2} + \dots \quad (18)$$

则由 (15) 式和 (16) 式可得

$$u_t = (u_{1t}(\theta) \ \mu_{2t}(\theta)) = W(t, \theta) + vq(\theta) + \bar{v}\bar{q}(\theta)$$

又因为 $q(\theta) = (1 \ \alpha)^T e^{i\theta\omega_0\tau_0}$, 所以有下式成立。

$$u_{1t}(0) = W_{20}^{(1)}(0) \frac{v^2}{2} + W_{11}^{(1)}(0) v\bar{v} + W_{02}^{(1)}(0) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + v + \bar{v} + O(|(v \ \bar{p})|^3),$$

$$u_{1t}(0) = W_{20}^{(2)}(0) \frac{v^2}{2} + W_{11}^{(2)}(0) v\bar{v} + W_{02}^{(2)}(0) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + \alpha v + \bar{\alpha}\bar{v} + O(|(v \ \bar{p})|^3),$$

$$u_{1t}(-1) = W_{20}^{(1)}(-1) \frac{v^2}{2} + W_{11}^{(1)}(-1) v\bar{v} +$$

$$W_{02}^{(1)}(-1) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + ve^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + \bar{v}e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + O(|(v \ \bar{p})|^3),$$

$$u_{1t}(-1) = W_{20}^{(2)}(-1) \frac{v^2}{2} + W_{11}^{(2)}(-1) v\bar{v} +$$

$$W_{02}^{(2)}(-1) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + \alpha ve^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + \bar{\alpha}\bar{v}e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + O(|(v \ \bar{p})|^3)$$

由 $F(\mu, \mu_t)$ 得

$$g(v \ \bar{p}) = \bar{q}^*(0)F_0(v \ \bar{p})$$

所以可得

$$g_{02} = 2\tau_0\bar{D}\{-b_1e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + c_1\alpha(1 - A_3) + \bar{\alpha}^* \alpha^2[-b_2e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + c_2(1 - A_3)]\},$$

$$g_{11} = 2\tau_0\bar{D}\{-b_1\text{Re}\{e^{i\omega_0\tau_0}\} + c_1\text{Re}\{\alpha\}(1 - A_3) + \bar{\alpha}^* |\alpha|^2[-b_2\text{Re}\{e^{i\omega_0\tau_0}\} + c_2(1 - A_3)]\},$$

$$g_{20} = 2\tau_0\bar{D}\{-b_1e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + c_1\bar{\alpha}(1 - A_3) + \bar{\alpha}^* \bar{\alpha}^2[-b_2e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + c_2(1 - A_3)]\},$$

$$g_{21} = \tau_0\bar{D}\{-b_1(W_{20}^{(1)}(0)e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + W_{20}^{(1)}(-1) + 2W_{11}^{(1)}(0)e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + 2W_{11}^{(1)}(-1)) +$$

$$c_1(1 - A_3)(W_{20}^{(1)}(0)\bar{\alpha} + W_{20}^{(2)}(0) + 2W_{11}^{(1)}(0)\alpha + 2W_{11}^{(2)}(0)) +$$

$$\bar{\alpha}^* [-b_2(W_{20}^{(2)}(0)\bar{\alpha}e^{i\omega_0\tau_0} + W_{20}^{(2)}(-1)\bar{\alpha} + 2W_{11}^{(2)}(0)\alpha e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0} + 2W_{11}^{(2)}(-1)\alpha) +$$

$$c_2(1 - A_3)(2W_{20}^{(2)}(0)\bar{\alpha} + 4W_{11}^{(2)}(0)\alpha)]\}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W} &= \dot{u}_t - v\dot{q}(\theta) - \bar{v}\dot{\bar{q}}(\theta) = \\ &A(0)u_t + R(0)u_t - (i\omega_0\tau_0 + g(v \ \bar{p}))q(\theta) - \\ &(-i\omega_0\tau_0 + \bar{g}(v \ \bar{p}))\bar{q}(\theta) = \\ &A(0)u_t + R(0)u_t + 2\text{Re}\{gq\} = \\ &\begin{cases} A(0)W - 2\text{Re}\{\bar{q}^*(0)F_0q(\theta)\}, & \theta \in [-1, 0) \\ A(0)W - 2\text{Re}\{\bar{q}^*(0)F_0q(\theta) + F_0\}, & \theta = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$H(v \ \bar{p}, \theta) = H_{20}(\theta) \frac{v^2}{2} +$$

$$H_{11}(\theta) v\bar{v} + H_{02}(\theta) \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} + \dots \quad (20)$$

所以得

$$\begin{cases} H_{20}(\theta) = (2i\omega_0\tau_0 - A) W_{20}(\theta) \\ H_{11}(\theta) = -A W_{11}(\theta) \\ H_{02}(\theta) = -(2i\omega_0\tau_0 + A) W_{02}(\theta) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

由 (19) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} H(v\bar{v}, \theta) &= -\bar{q}^*(0) F_0 q(\theta) - \\ q^*(0) \bar{F}_0 \bar{q}(\theta) &= -gq(\theta) - \bar{g}\bar{q}(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{20}(\theta) &= -g_{20}q(\theta) - \bar{g}_{02}\bar{q}(\theta), \\ H_{11}(\theta) &= -g_{11}q(\theta) - \bar{g}_{11}\bar{q}(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

所以有

$$\dot{W}_{20}(\theta) = 2i\omega_0\tau_0 W_{20}(\theta) + g_{20}q(\theta) + \bar{g}_{02}\bar{q}(\theta) \quad (24)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} W_{20}(\theta) &= \frac{ig_{20}}{\omega_0\tau_0} q(0) e^{i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} + \\ &\frac{i\bar{g}_{02}}{3\omega_0\tau_0} \bar{q}(0) e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} + E_1 e^{2i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$W_{11}(\theta) = -\frac{ig_{11}}{\omega_0\tau_0} q(0) e^{i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} + \frac{i\bar{g}_{11}}{\omega_0\tau_0} \bar{q}(0) e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} + E_2 \quad (26)$$

由 A 的定义和 (21) 式可得

$$\int_{-1}^0 d\eta(\theta) W_{20}(\theta) = 2i\omega_0\tau_0 W_{20}(\theta) - H_{20}(\theta) \quad (27)$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 d\eta(\theta) W_{11}(\theta) = -H_{11}(\theta) \quad (28)$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} (i\omega_0\tau_0 I - \int_{-1}^0 e^{i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} d\eta(\theta)) q(\theta) &= 0, \\ -(i\omega_0\tau_0 I + \int_{-1}^0 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_0\theta} d\eta(\theta)) \bar{q}(\theta) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

则可求得 E_1 和 E_2 。

令

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(0) &= \frac{i}{2\omega_0\tau_0} \left(g_{20}g_{11} - 2|g_{11}|^2 - \frac{|g_{02}|^2}{3} \right) + \frac{g_{21}}{2}, \\ \mu_2 &= -\frac{\text{Re}\{c_1(0)\}}{\text{Re}\{\lambda(\tau_0)\}}, \\ \beta_2 &= 2\text{Re}\{c_1(0)\}, \\ T_2 &= \frac{\text{Im}\{c_1(0)\} + \mu_2\{\lambda(\tau_0)\}}{\omega_0\tau_0} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

定理 3 系统 (1) 的分岔方向由 μ_2 确定, 当 $\mu_2 > 0$ ($\mu_2 < 0$), Hopf 分岔是上临界的 (下临界的), 即当 $\tau > \tau_0$ ($\tau < \tau_0$) 存在相应的 Hopf 周期解; 分岔周期解的稳定性由 β_2 确定, 当 $\beta_2 < 0$ ($\beta_2 > 0$) 分岔周期解稳定 (不稳定); 分岔周期解的周期由 T_2 确定, 当 $T_2 > 0$ ($T_2 < 0$) 周期增加 (减少)。

4 举例

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1(t) \left(0.7 - 2x_1(t - \tau) + \right. \\ \quad \left. 2 \frac{x_1(t)}{1 + x_1(t)} x_2(t) \right) - 0.2x_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2(t) \left(0.8 - 2x_2(t - \tau) + \right. \\ \quad \left. \frac{x_1(t)}{1 + x_1(t)} x_2(t) \right) - 0.3x_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

满足假设 (H₁) - (H₄), 正平衡点为 (0.325, 0.28), 正平衡点稳定, 并且计算得 $\omega_0 = 1.03$, $\tau_0 = 2 \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \Big|_{\lambda=i\omega_0, \tau=\tau_0} = 1.2094 + 2.4090i$, $c_1(0) = -3.2 - 1.3i$, $\mu_2 = 2.643$, $\beta_2 = -6.4$, $T_2 = 2.4194$ 。见图 1 和图 2。

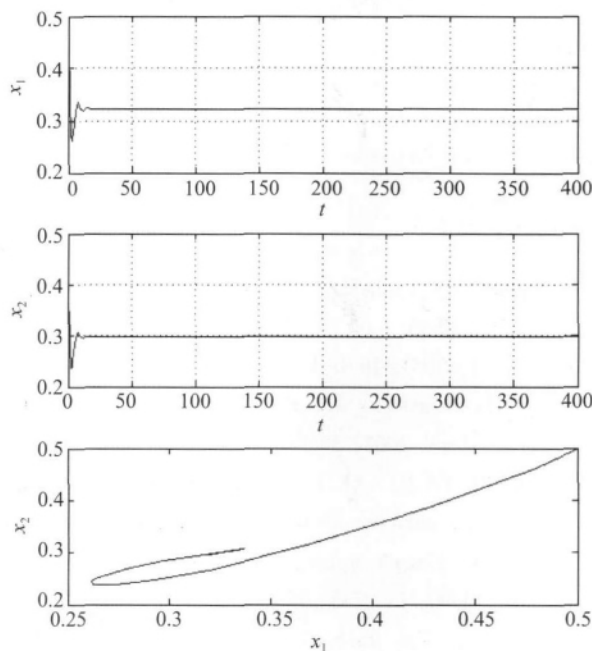


图 1 $\tau = 1.2$ 平衡点渐近稳定

Fig. 1 The positive equilibrium is stable for $\tau = 1.2$

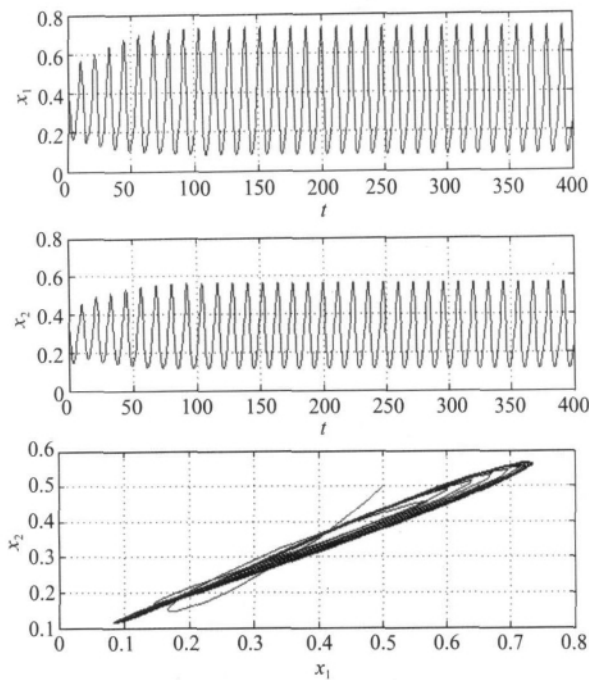


图 2 $\tau = 2.1$ Hopf 分岔及周期解稳定

Fig. 2 Hopf bifurcation and stability for $\tau = 2.1$

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