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一类双时滞食饵-捕食者模型的 Hopf 分支

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摘要: 研究了一类具有双时滞及比率依赖功能性反应函数的食饵-捕食者模型。运用稳定性理论, 分析了唯一的正平衡点在不同时滞状况下的稳定性, 探讨了 Hopf 分支的存在性, 最后通过数值模拟验证了结论。

关键词: 双时滞; 食饵-捕食者模型; 比率依赖; Hopf 分支

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Hopf bifurcation in a predator-prey model with double time delays

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Abstract: This study focuses on a predator-prey model with double time delays and ratio-dependent functional response. The stability theory is used to analyze the stability in the unique equilibrium in different time-delay conditions and explore the existence of the Hopf bifurcation. And the numerical simulation is conducted to justify the conclusions in the end.

Key words: double time delays; predator-prey model; ratio-dependent; Hopf bifurcation

食饵-捕食者模型是种群动力学中的重要分支, 对其进行研究具有很大的实际意义。由于在自然界中, 捕食关系受时滞的影响很大, 因此, 我们在相应的模型中也应充分考虑时滞的作用, 如文献[1]~[2]。此外, 近年来, 越来越多的生物学研究表明, 具有比率依赖的功能性反应函数往往更符合自然界中的实际情况。所谓比率依赖, 即反应函数不仅与食饵的数量有关, 还与捕食者的数量有关。在大多数情况下, 尤其是捕食者必须寻找共享或竞争的食物时, 更为合适的捕食率应是食饵与捕食者种群密度比值的函数, 即依赖于比率的功能反应函数^[3], 如文献[3]~[5]均采用了具有比率依赖的功能反应函数, 关于比率依赖的进一步阐述可参见文献[6]。另外, 文献[7]~[8]均在基本的 Leslie-Gower 模型基础上进行研究, 认为捕食者的种群密度采取 logistic 形式增长, 而最大环境容纳量与食饵的种群密度成比例。此外, 本文也参考了文献[9]关于周期解的描述。

在文献[1]中, 研究了一类无量纲化后的 Leslie-Gower 模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN(t)}{dt} = N(t-\tau)[1-N(t-\tau)] - \frac{N(t-\tau)P(t)}{N(t-\tau) + \alpha P(t)} \\ \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = \beta P(t-\tau) \left[\delta - \frac{P(t-\tau)}{N(t-\tau)} \right] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中, $N(t)$ 、 $P(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻食饵与捕食者的种群密度, α 、 β 、 δ 均为正常数, τ 为食饵与捕食者的时滞。

一方面, 我们将功能反应函数变为具有 Holling-III 型比率依赖的反应函数; 另一方面, 考虑到 τ 的含义不同, 即建立双时滞更为合理, 因此, 可建立如下模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = r_1 u(t-\tau_1) \left[1 - \frac{u(t-\tau_1)}{K} \right] - \frac{au^2(t-\tau_1)v(t)}{u^2(t-\tau_1) + bv^2(t)} \\ \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = r_2 v(t-\tau_2) \left[1 - \frac{v(t-\tau_2)}{cu(t-\tau_2)} \right] \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中, $u(t)$ 、 $v(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻的食饵与捕食者的种群密度; r_1 、 r_2 分别为食饵与捕食者的内禀增长

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率; K 为食饵生长的环境最大容纳量; c 为捕食者的环境最大容纳量与食饵种群密度的比例系数; a, b 均为功能性反应函数中的系数; τ_1, τ_2 分别表示食饵自身增长的负反馈时滞和捕食者的成熟时滞; r_1, r_2, a, b, c 均为正常数。

做以下变换, 对式(2)进行无量纲化:

$$\bar{u} = \frac{u}{K}, \bar{v} = v, \bar{t} = r_1 t, \bar{\tau}_1 = r_1 \tau_1, \bar{\tau}_2 = r_1 \tau_2,$$

$$h = \frac{b}{K^2}, m = \frac{a}{Kr_1}, q = cK, r = \frac{r_2}{r_1 cK}$$

为表述方便, 依然以 u, v, t, τ_1, τ_2 分别来代替

$\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{t}, \bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2$, 可得模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = u(t-\tau_1)[1-u(t-\tau_1)] - \frac{m^2(t-\tau_1)v(t)}{u^2(t-\tau_1)+hv^2(t)} \\ \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = rv(t-\tau_2) \left[q - \frac{v(t-\tau_2)}{u(t-\tau_2)} \right] \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中, m, h, r, q 均为正常数。

1 正平衡点的稳定性及 Hopf 分支的存在性

考虑到模型的生态学意义, 我们主要研究正平衡点 E^* 的稳定性状况。

容易计算, 若满足式(4):

$$mq < 1 + hq^2 \quad (4)$$

则式(3)存在唯一的正平衡点 $E^*(u^*, v^*)$, 其

中 $u^* = 1 - \frac{mq}{1+hq^2}, v^* = qu^*$ 。

进一步计算, 得到式(3)在 $E^*(u^*, v^*)$ 处的线性近似方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = A_1 u(t-\tau_1) + A_2 v(t) \\ \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = A_3 u(t-\tau_2) + A_4 v(t-\tau_2) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中:

$$A_1 = -1 + \frac{2mq}{(1+hq^2)^2}, A_2 = \frac{m(hq^2-1)}{(1+hq^2)^2},$$

$$A_3 = rq^2, A_4 = -rq$$

则式(5)的特征方程为:

$$\lambda^2 - (A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1} + A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_2})\lambda + A_1 A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1+\tau_2)} - A_2 A_3 e^{-\lambda\tau_2} = 0 \quad (6)$$

其中 λ 为特征值。

情形 1 当 $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0$ 时, 特征方程式(6)可化为:

$$\lambda^2 - (A_1 + A_4)\lambda + A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3 = 0$$

其中

$$A_1 + A_4 = -1 - rq + \frac{2mq}{(1+hq^2)^2}$$

$$A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3 = \frac{rq}{1+hq^2}(1+2hq^2+h^2q^4-mq-mhq^3)$$

因此, 若满足式(4)及

$$-1 - rq + \frac{2mq}{(1+hq^2)^2} < 0 \quad (7)$$

$$1+2hq^2+h^2q^4-mq-mhq^3 > 0 \quad (8)$$

则 $A_1 + A_4 < 0$ 且 $A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3 > 0$, 即特征方程的两根均具有负实部, 故模型在 E^* 渐近稳定。

情形 2 当 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 = 0$ 时, 特征方程式(6)可化为:

$$\lambda^2 - A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1} \lambda + A_1 A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_1} = 0 \quad (9)$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega_1$ ($\omega_1 > 0$) 是该方程的根, 分离实部与虚部可得:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 A_4 \cos\omega_1 \tau_1 - A_1 \omega_1 \sin\omega_1 \tau_1 = \omega_1^2 \\ A_1 \omega_1 \cos\omega_1 \tau_1 + A_1 A_4 \sin\omega_1 \tau_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

两边分别平方后相加可得:

$$\omega_1^4 - A_1^2 \omega_1^2 - A_1^2 A_4^2 = 0$$

显然, 该式有唯一正根 ω_{10} , 并满足:

$$\omega_{10}^2 = \frac{A_1^2 + \sqrt{A_1^2 + 4A_1^2 A_4^2}}{2}$$

化简式(10)可得:

$$\tau_{1k} = \frac{1}{\omega_{10}} \left\{ \arctan \frac{-\omega_{10}}{A_4} + k\pi \right\}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

取 $\tau_{1k} = \tau_{10}$, 验证横截条件。令式(9)对 τ_1 求导, 则:

$$2\lambda \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} + e^{-\lambda\tau_1} (-A_1 \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1}) + (A_1 A_4 - A_1 \lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_1} (-\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} \tau_1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2\lambda - A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1}}{\lambda(A_1 A_4 - A_1 \lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_1}} - \frac{\tau_1}{\lambda}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau_1=\tau_{10}} = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{2\lambda - A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1}}{\lambda(A_1 A_4 - A_1 \lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_1}} \right] \Big|_{\tau_1=\tau_{10}} =$$

$$\frac{A_1^2 \omega_{10}^2 + 2A_1^2 A_4^2}{A_1^2 \omega_{10}^4 + A_1^2 A_4^2 \omega_{10}^2} = \frac{\omega_{10}^2 + 2A_4^2}{\omega_{10}^4 + A_4^2 \omega_{10}^2} > 0$$

定理 1 当 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 = 0$ 并满足式(4)、式(7)、式(8)时, 若 $\tau_1 \in [0, \tau_{10})$, 则模型在 E^* 处局部渐近稳定; 若 $\tau_1 > \tau_{10}$, 则模型在 E^* 处不稳定。模型在 $\tau_1 = \tau_{10}$ 处出现 Hopf 分支。

情形 3 当 $\tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 = 0$ 时, 特征方程式(6)可化为:

$$\lambda^2 - A_1 \lambda + e^{-\lambda\tau_2} (A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3 - A_4 \lambda) = 0 \quad (11)$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega_2$ ($\omega_2 > 0$) 是该方程的根, 分离实部与虚部可得:

$$\begin{cases} (A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3) \cos\omega_2 \tau_2 - A_4 \omega_2 \sin\omega_2 \tau_2 = \omega_2^2 \\ (A_1 A_4 - A_2 A_3) \sin\omega_2 \tau_2 + A_4 \omega_2 \cos\omega_2 \tau_2 = -A_1 \omega_2 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

两边分别平方后相加可得:

$$\omega_2^4 + (A_1^2 - A_4^2)\omega_2^2 - (A_1A_4 - A_2A_3)^2 = 0$$

显然,该式有唯一正根 ω_{20} , 并满足:

$$\omega_{20}^2 = \frac{(A_1^2 - A_4^2) + \sqrt{(A_1^2 - A_4^2)^2 + 4(A_1A_4 - A_2A_3)^2}}{2}$$

化简式(12)可得:

$$\tau_{2k} = \frac{1}{\omega_{20}} \left\{ \arccos \frac{-A_2A_3\omega_{20}^2}{(A_1A_4 - A_2A_3)^2 + A_4^2\omega_{20}^2} + 2k\pi \right\} \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

取 $\tau_{2k} = \tau_{20}$. 验证横截条件. 令式(11)对 τ_2 求导, 则:

$$\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2\lambda - A_1 - A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_2}}{\lambda(A_1A_4 - A_2A_3 - A_4\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_2}} - \frac{\tau_2}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau_2 = \tau_{20}} =$$

$$\text{Re} \left[\frac{2\lambda - A_1 - A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_2}}{\lambda(A_1A_4 - A_2A_3 - A_4\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_2}} \right] \Big|_{\tau_2 = \tau_{20}} =$$

$$\frac{\omega_{20}^4 + (A_1A_4 - A_2A_3)^2}{A_4^2\omega_{20}^4 + (A_1A_4 - A_2A_3)^2\omega_{20}^2} > 0$$

定理 2 当 $\tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 = 0$ 并满足式(4)、式(7)、式(8)时, 若 $\tau_2 \in [0, \tau_{20})$, 则模型在 E^* 处局部渐近稳定; 若 $\tau_2 > \tau_{20}$, 则模型在 E^* 处不稳定. 模型在 $\tau_2 = \tau_{20}$ 处出现 Hopf 分支.

情形 4 当 $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau > 0$ 时, 特征方程式(6)可化为:

$$\lambda^2 - e^{-\lambda\tau} [\lambda(A_1 + A_4) + A_2A_3] + A_1A_4 e^{-2\lambda\tau} = 0$$

两边同时乘以 $e^{\lambda\tau}$, 即:

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda\tau} - (A_1 + A_4)\lambda - A_2A_3 + A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau} = 0 \quad (13)$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega (\omega > 0)$ 是该方程的根, 分离实部与虚部可得:

$$\begin{cases} (A_1A_4 - \omega^2)\cos\omega\tau = A_2A_3 \\ (A_1A_4 + \omega^2)\sin\omega\tau = -(A_1 + A_4)\omega \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

两边分别平方后相加可得:

$$\omega^8 + a'\omega^6 + b'\omega^4 + c'\omega^2 + d' = 0 \quad (15)$$

其中:

$$a' = -(A_1 + A_4)^2, \quad b' = 2(A_1 + A_4)^2 A_1 A_4 - 2A_1^2 A_4^2 - A_2^2 A_3^2,$$

$$c' = -[2A_1 A_2^2 A_3^2 A_4 + (A_1 + A_4)^2 A_1^2 A_4^2],$$

$$d' = A_1^2 A_4^2 (A_1^2 A_4^2 - A_2^2 A_3^2)$$

为方便计算, 令 $u = \omega^2$, 则式(15)可进一步化简为:

$$u^4 + a'u^3 + b'u^2 + c'u + d' = 0 \quad (16)$$

若满足:

$$mq(1 + hq^2) < 1 + 2hq^2 + h^2q^4 < mq(3 - hq^2) \quad (17)$$

则 $A_1A_4 + A_2A_3 < 0, A_1A_4 - A_2A_3 > 0$, 得到 $d' < 0$, 故式(16)显然至少有一个正根, 为不失一般性, 不妨设式(16)有 4 个正根 $u_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4), \omega_i =$

$\sqrt{u_i}$. 则:

$$\tau_i^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\omega_i} \left\{ \arccos \frac{A_2A_3}{A_1A_4 - \omega_i^2} + 2k\pi \right\}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

令 $\min \tau_i^{(0)} = \tau_i^0 = \tau_0$, 相应的 $\omega_{i0} = \omega_0, i=1, 2, 3, 4$.

下面来验证横截条件. 对式(13)两边关于 τ 求导, 得:

$$2\lambda \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} e^{\lambda\tau} + \lambda^2 e^{\lambda\tau} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \tau + \lambda \right) - (A_1 + A_4) \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} +$$

$$A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau} \left(-\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \tau - \lambda \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2\lambda e^{\lambda\tau} - (A_1 + A_4)}{\lambda(A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau} - \lambda^2 e^{\lambda\tau})} - \frac{\tau}{\lambda}$$

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

$$\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{2\lambda e^{\lambda\tau} - (A_1 + A_4)}{\lambda(A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau} - \lambda^2 e^{\lambda\tau})} \right\} \Big|_{\tau = \tau_0} =$$

$$\frac{-wn + 2f\omega_0 \cos\omega_0 \tau_0}{w^2 + f^2}$$

其中:

$$w = \omega_0 (A_1A_4 - \omega_0^2) \sin\omega_0 \tau_0$$

$$f = \omega_0 (A_1A_4 + \omega_0^2) \cos\omega_0 \tau_0$$

$$n = A_1 + A_4 - 2\omega_0 \sin\omega_0 \tau_0$$

因此, 若满足式(18):

$$-wn + 2f\omega_0 \cos\omega_0 \tau_0 \neq 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau = \tau_0} \neq 0.$$

定理 3 当 $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau \neq 0$ 并满足式(4)、式(7)、式(8)、式(17)、式(18)时, 若 $\tau \in [0, \tau_0)$, 则模型在 E^* 处局部渐近稳定; 若 $\tau > \tau_0$, 则模型在 E^* 处不稳定. 模型在 $\tau = \tau_0$ 处出现 Hopf 分支.

情形 5 当 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 \neq \tau_2$ 时, 考虑 τ_1 在稳定的区间, τ_2 为参数. 为不失一般性, 在情形 2 中考虑式(3). 特征方程式(6)可化为:

$$\lambda^2 - A_1\lambda e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - e^{-\lambda\tau_2} (A_4\lambda + A_2A_3) + A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)} = 0 \quad (19)$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega_2 (\omega_2 > 0)$ 是该方程的根, 分离实部与虚部可得:

$$\begin{cases} -g\sin\omega_2 \tau_2 + H\cos\omega_2 \tau_2 = \omega_2^2 + A_1\omega_2 \sin\omega_2 \tau_1 \\ g\cos\omega_2 \tau_2 + H\sin\omega_2 \tau_2 = A_1\omega_2 \cos\omega_2 \tau_1 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$g = A_4\omega_2 + A_1A_4 \sin\omega_2 \tau_1, \quad H = A_2A_3 - A_1A_4 \cos\omega_2 \tau_1$$

两边分别平方后相加可得:

$$f_1(\omega_2) + 2f_2(\omega_2) \sin\omega_2 \tau_1 + 2A_1A_2A_3A_4 \cos\omega_2 \tau_1 = 0 \quad (21)$$

其中:

$$f_1(\omega_2) = \omega_2^4 + (A_1^2 - A_4^2)\omega_2^2 - (A_1^2A_4^2 + A_2^2A_3^2)$$

$$f_2(\omega_2) = A_1\omega_2^3 - A_1A_4^2\omega_2$$

令:

$$G(\omega_2) = f_1(\omega_2) + 2f_2(\omega_2)\sin\omega_2\tau_1 + 2A_1A_2A_3A_4\cos\omega_2\tau_1$$

显然,若满足式(22):

$$2A_1A_2A_3A_4 - (A_1^2A_4^2 + A_2^2A_3^2) < 0 \quad (22)$$

则 $G(0) < 0, \lim_{\omega_2 \rightarrow +\infty} G(\omega_2) \rightarrow +\infty$, 即式(21)至少

$$\tau_{2i}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\omega_{2i}} \left\{ \arccos \frac{(\omega_{2i}^2 + A_1\omega_{2i}\sin\omega_{2i}\tau_1)H + (A_1\omega_{2i}\cos\omega_{2i}\tau_1)g}{g^2 + H^2} + 2k\pi \right\}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (23)$$

$$2\lambda \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} - A_1 \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - \lambda\tau_1 \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} e^{-\lambda\tau_1} \right) - \left[A_4 \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} e^{-\lambda\tau_2} - (A_4\lambda + A_2A_3) e^{-\lambda\tau_2} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \tau_2 + \lambda \right) \right] + A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)} \left[-\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} (\tau_1 + \tau_2) - \lambda \right] = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2\lambda - A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_2} + \tau_1 [A_1\lambda e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)}]}{\lambda [A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)} - e^{-\lambda\tau_2} (A_4\lambda + A_2A_3)]} - \frac{\tau_2}{\lambda} \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau_2 = \tau^*} = \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{2\lambda - A_1 e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - A_4 e^{-\lambda\tau_2} + \tau_1 [A_1\lambda e^{-\lambda\tau_1} - A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)}]}{\lambda [A_1A_4 e^{-\lambda(\tau_1 + \tau_2)} - e^{-\lambda\tau_2} (A_4\lambda + A_2A_3)]} \right\} \Big|_{\tau_2 = \tau^*} = \frac{Px + Qy}{\omega^* (x^2 + y^2)} \quad (26)$$

其中:

$$x = A_1A_4\sin\omega^*(\tau_1 + \tau^*) + A_4\omega^*\cos\omega^*\tau^* - A_2A_3\sin\omega^*\tau^*$$

$$y = A_1A_4\cos\omega^*(\tau_1 + \tau^*) - A_2A_3\cos\omega^*\tau^* - A_4\omega^*\sin\omega^*\tau^*$$

$$P = A_1\tau_1 [\omega^*\sin\omega^*\tau_1 - A_4\cos\omega^*(\tau_1 + \tau^*)] - A_1\cos\omega^*\tau_1 - A_4\cos\omega^*\tau^*$$

$$Q = A_1\tau_1 [\omega^*\cos\omega^*\tau_1 + A_4\sin\omega^*(\tau_1 + \tau^*)] + 2\omega^* + A_1\sin\omega^*\tau_1 + A_4\sin\omega^*\tau^*$$

因此,若满足式(27):

$$Px + Qy \neq 0 \quad (27)$$

则

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{\tau_2 = \tau^*} \neq 0$$

定理 4 当 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 \neq \tau_2$ 并满足条件式(4)、式(7)、式(8)、式(22)、式(27)时, 固定 $\tau_1 \in [0, \tau_{10})$, 若 $\tau_2 \in [0, \tau^*)$, 则模型在 E^* 处局部渐近稳定; 若 $\tau_2 > \tau^*$, 则模型在 E^* 处不稳定。模型在 $\tau_2 = \tau^*$ 处出现 Hopf 分支。

2 数值模拟

在本节, 利用 MATLAB 对以上各种不同的时滞情况进行了数值模拟, 并验证了相应定理。

情形 2 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 = 0$ 。取 $m = 1, q = 1, h = 3, r = 0.3$ 。满足定理 1 的条件, 计算可得临界值 $\tau_{10} = 1.3644$ 。图 1 和图 2 分别为 $\tau_1 < \tau_{10}$ 和 $\tau_1 > \tau_{10}$ 时, 解的相图。

有有限正根 $\omega_{21}, \omega_{22}, \dots, \omega_{2j}$ 。对每一固定的 $\omega_{2i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, j)$, 由式(20)可求出相应的 $\tau_{2i}^{(k)}$ (见式(23))。

令 $\tau^* = \min\{\tau_{2i}^{(k)}\}$, 相应的 $\omega_{2i} = \omega^*$ 。

验证横截条件。令式(19)对 τ_2 求导, 可得式(24)。

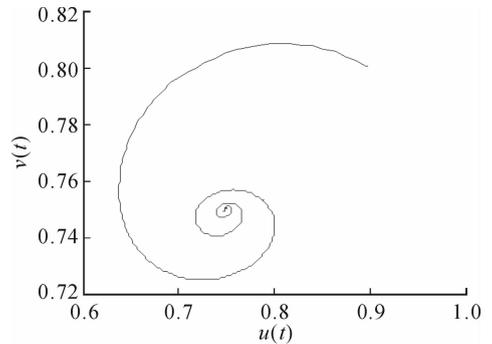


图 1 $\tau_1 = 1.3 < \tau_{10}$ 时模型在 E^* 处稳定
Fig. 1 E^* is stable when $\tau_1 = 1.3 < \tau_{10}$

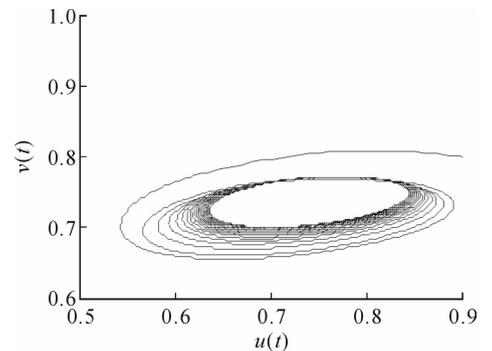


图 2 $\tau_1 = 1.9 > \tau_{10}$ 时模型在 E^* 处经历 Hopf 分支
Fig. 2 E^* undergoes Hopf bifurcation when $\tau_1 = 1.9 > \tau_{10}$

情形 3 $\tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 = 0$ 。取 $m = 1, q = 1, h = 3, r = 0.3$ 。满足定理 2 的条件, 计算可得临界值 $\tau_{20} = 6.1930$ 。图 3 和图 4 分别为 $\tau_2 < \tau_{20}$ 和 $\tau_2 > \tau_{20}$ 时解的相图。

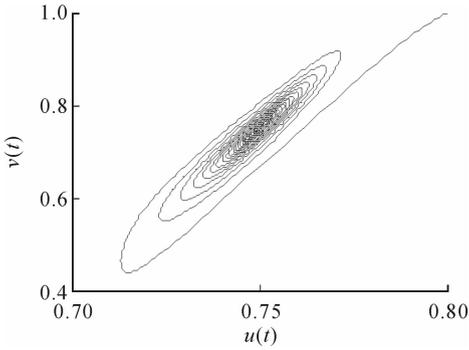


图 3 $\tau_2 = 6.0 < \tau_{20}$ 时模型在 E^* 处稳定
 Fig. 3 E^* is stable when $\tau_2 = 6.0 < \tau_{20}$

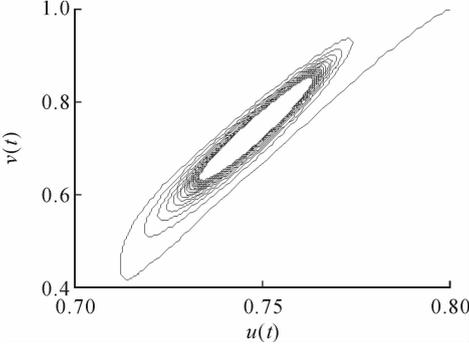


图 4 $\tau_1 = 6.3 > \tau_{20}$ 时模型在 E^* 处经历 Hopf 分支
 Fig. 4 E^* undergoes Hopf bifurcation when $\tau_1 = 6.3 > \tau_{20}$

情形 4 $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau > 0$ 。取 $m = 0.5, q = 1, h = 0.05, r = 0.1$ 。满足定理 3 的条件, 计算可得临界值 $\tau_0 = 2.7801$ 。图 5 和图 6 分别为 $\tau < \tau_0$ 和 $\tau > \tau_0$ 时解的相图。

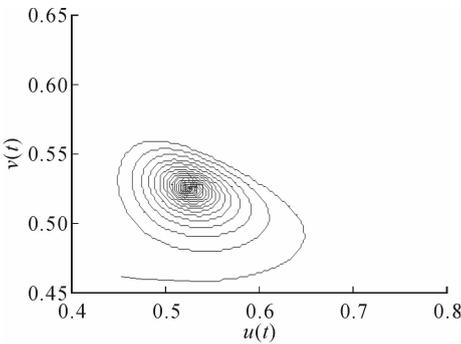


图 5 $\tau = 2.7 < \tau_0$ 时模型在 E^* 处稳定
 Fig. 5 E^* is stable when $\tau = 2.7 < \tau_0$,

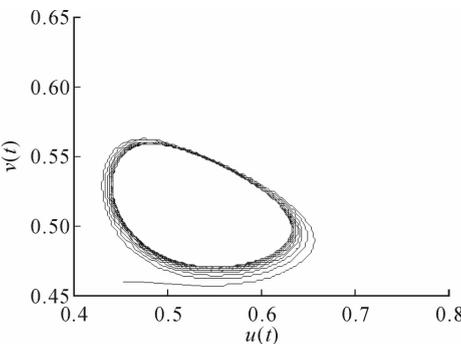


图 6 $\tau = 2.9 > \tau_0$ 时模型在 E^* 处经历 Hopf 分支
 Fig. 6 E^* undergoes Hopf bifurcation when $\tau = 2.9 > \tau_0$

情形 5 当 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 > 0, \tau_1 \neq \tau_2$ 。取 $m = 1, q = 1, h = 3, r = 0.3, \tau_1 = 0.5 \in [0, \tau_{10})$ 。满足定理 4 的条件, 计算可得临界值 $\tau^* = 5.9811$ 。图 7 和图 8 分别为 $\tau < \tau^*$ 和 $\tau > \tau^*$ 时解的相图。

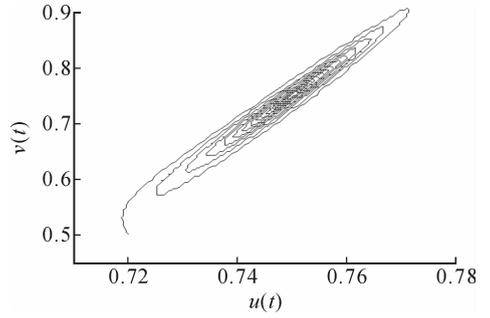


图 7 $\tau = 5.9 < \tau^*$ 时模型在 E^* 处稳定
 Fig. 7 E^* is stable when $\tau = 5.9 < \tau^*$

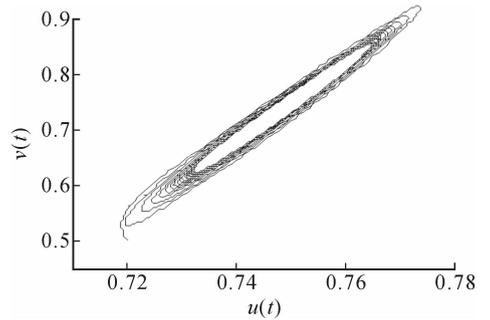


图 8 $\tau = 6.3 > \tau^*$ 时模型在 E^* 处经历 Hopf 分支
 Fig. 8 E^* undergoes Hopf bifurcation when $\tau = 6.3 > \tau^*$

3 结 论

本文研究了一类具有双时滞的食饵-捕食者模型。与原有的单时滞模型相比, 它区分食饵与捕食者的成熟时滞, 即建立双时滞, 这显然更合理; 此外, 本文采用了比率依赖型功能反应函数, 即反应函数不仅与食饵的数量有关, 也与捕食者的数量有关, 这更符合自然界的实际情况。通过以上分析, 首先得到了模型存在的唯一正平衡点; 其次讨论了它在不同滞情况下的稳定性状况, 得到了其产生 Hopf 分支的条件; 最后进行了数值模拟, 验证了文中的各个定理。研究表明: 时滞的变化对于种群的生长具有很大影响, 一旦超越临界时滞, 模型就会经历 Hopf 分支, 产生周期解。文章最终将有助于我们更好地理解自然界中的捕食关系, 研究种群的实际生长情况。

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