

【基础理论研究】微分方程与动力系统专题

具有捕食切换机制和时滞效应的三种群模型

王有刚, 张子振

(安徽财经大学 管理科学与工程学院, 安徽 蚌埠 233030)

摘要: 研究了一类两食饵一捕食者模型。捕食过程中, 捕食者根据食饵种群的密度, 在两类食饵之间相互切换。讨论了捕食者的妊娠时滞对模型稳定性的影响, 推导出模型局部渐近稳定和产生局部 Hopf 分岔的充分条件, 分析了 Hopf 分岔的性质, 并给出仿真示例验证所得理论结果的正确性。

关键词: 切换机制; 时滞效应; 三种群模型; Hopf 分岔; 稳定性

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0 引言

种群动力学通过微分方程数学模型描述种群之间的捕食、互惠和竞争等各种关系, 由于自然界中种群之间的关系复杂, 多种群捕食模型受到了国内外学者的广泛关注。苏茹燕等考虑到环境的异质性可以为食饵提供避难所, 研究了一类考虑避难所的食物链模型, 讨论了模型的局部和全局渐近稳定性^[1]。鉴于环境波动对种群的影响, 钟颖等考虑了一类污染环境随机带 Levy 跳的食物链模型, 并推导出模型平均持久性和灭绝性的充分条件^[2]。考虑到种群之间的竞争, 张亚非等研究了一类 Lotka-Volterra 竞争模型的最小波速问题^[3]。韩亮等则将生态位构建作用引入传统的竞争模型中, 借助生态位构建理论讨论了竞争模型的稳定性^[4]。张笑玲等研究了一类污染环境三种群随机互惠模型, 并分析了模型的随机强平均持久性^[5]。王宁等提出了周期演化区域上一类三种群互惠模型, 并对模型正周期解的存在性和稳定性进行了分析^[6]。Saha 等认为, 捕食者在捕获食饵过程中, 捕食者根据食饵密度的不同在多个食饵之间切换狩猎, 提出了如下具有捕食切换机制的三种群模型, 并研究了模型的灭绝性和持久性^[7]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = r_1 x_1(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_1(t)}{K_1}\right) - \frac{\gamma_1 x_1^2(t) y(t)}{1 + x_1(t) + x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = r_2 x_2(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_2(t)}{K_2}\right) - \frac{\gamma_2 x_2^2(t) y(t)}{1 + x_1(t) + x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{c_1 \gamma_1 x_1^2(t) y(t)}{1 + x_1(t) + x_2(t)} + \frac{c_2 \gamma_2 x_2^2(t) y(t)}{1 + x_1(t) + x_2(t)} - d y(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 分别表示两类食饵在时刻 t 的密度, $y(t)$ 表示捕食者在时刻 t 的密度, r_1 和 r_2 分别表

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第一作者简介: 王有刚(1965—), 男, 山东烟台人, 副教授, 主要从事系统动力学研究。

E-mail: 120080796@aufe.edu.cn

通信作者简介: 张子振(1982—), 男, 山东聊城人, 教授, 博士, 主要从事系统动力学研究。

E-mail: zzzhaida@163.com

示两类食饵在时刻 t 的密度, K_1 和 K_2 分别表示两类食饵在时刻 t 的环境容纳量, γ_1 和 γ_2 分别表示捕食者对两类食饵的捕食率, c_1 和 c_2 分别表示两类食饵向捕食者的转化率, d 表示捕食者的自然死亡率, $\frac{\gamma_1 x_1(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}$ 和 $\frac{\gamma_2 x_2(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}$ 表示具有捕食切换机制的功能性反应函数。值得注意的是, 模型(1)忽略了捕食者的妊娠周期。基于此, 本文研究具有捕食切换机制和时滞效应的三种群模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = r_1 x_1(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_1(t)}{K_1}\right) - \frac{\gamma_1 x_1^2(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = r_2 x_2(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_2(t)}{K_2}\right) - \frac{\gamma_2 x_2^2(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{c_1 \gamma_1 x_1^2(t-\theta)y(t-\theta)}{1+x_1(t-\theta)+x_2(t-\theta)} + \frac{c_2 \gamma_2 x_2^2(t-\theta)y(t-\theta)}{1+x_1(t-\theta)+x_2(t-\theta)} - dy(t). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, θ 表示捕食者的妊娠周期时滞。

1 局部渐近稳定性和 Hopf 分岔的存在性

根据文献[7]的分析知, 模型(2)存在唯一正平衡点 $V_*(x_{1*}, x_{2*}, y_*)$, 故有

$$y_* = \frac{r_1}{\gamma_1 x_{1*}} (1+x_{1*}+x_{2*}) \left(1 - \frac{x_{1*}}{K_1}\right), x_{2*} = \frac{r_2 \gamma_1 K_1 K_2 x_{1*}}{r_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2 + P x_{1*}}.$$

其中, $P = r_2 \gamma_1 K_1 - r_1 \gamma_2 K_2$, x_{1*} 是方程

$$C_4 x_1^4 + C_3 x_1^3 + C_2 x_1^2 + C_1 x_1 + C_0 = 0 \quad (3)$$

的正根。在式(3)中,

$$C_0 = -d(r_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2)^2, C_1 = -d\{r_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2 [P + (r_1 \gamma_2 + r_2 \gamma_1) K_1 K_2] + Pr_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2\},$$

$$C_2 = K_1^2 K_2^2 (c_1 \gamma_2 r_1^2 + c_2 \gamma_1 r_2^2) \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - dPr_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2 - dP^2 - dP(r_1 \gamma_2 + r_2 \gamma_1) K_1 K_2,$$

$$C_3 = P(2c_1 \gamma_1 r_1 \gamma_2 K_1 K_2 - Pd), C_4 = c_1 \gamma_1 P^2.$$

模型(2)在正平衡点 $V_*(x_{1*}, x_{2*}, y_*)$ 处的雅克比矩阵为

$$J(V_*) = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} \\ w_{31} e^{-\lambda\theta} & w_{32} e^{-\lambda\theta} & w_{33} e^{-\lambda\theta} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中,

$$w_{11} = r_1 \left(1 - \frac{2x_{1*}}{K_1}\right) - \frac{\gamma_1 y_* [2x_{1*} (1+x_{2*}) + x_{1*}^2]}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2}, w_{12} = \frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2}, w_{13} = -\frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{1+x_{1*}+x_{2*}},$$

$$w_{21} = \frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2}, w_{22} = r_2 \left(1 - \frac{2x_{2*}}{K_2}\right) - \frac{\gamma_2 y_* [2x_{2*} (1+x_{1*}) + x_{2*}^2]}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2}, w_{23} = -\frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{1+x_{1*}+x_{2*}},$$

$$w_{31} = \frac{2c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*} y_* (1+x_{2*}) + c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 y_* - c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2},$$

$$w_{32} = \frac{2c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*} y_* (1+x_{1*}) + c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2 y_* - c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*}+x_{2*})^2}, w_{33} = \frac{c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 + c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{1+x_{1*}+x_{2*}} - d.$$

计算得到其特征方程为

$$\lambda^3 + F_2 \lambda^2 + F_1 \lambda + (Q_2 \lambda^2 + Q_1 \lambda + Q_0) e^{-\lambda\theta} = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$Q_0 = w_{11} (w_{23} w_{32} - w_{22} w_{33}) + w_{12} (w_{21} w_{33} - w_{23} w_{31}) - w_{13} (w_{21} w_{32} - w_{22} w_{31}),$$

$$Q_1 = w_{22} w_{33} + w_{11} w_{33} - w_{23} w_{32} - w_{13} w_{31}, Q_2 = -w_{33}, F_1 = w_{11} w_{22} - w_{12} w_{21}, F_2 = -(w_{11} + w_{22}).$$

当 $\theta=0$ 时, 方程(4)变为

$$\lambda^3 + \Psi_2 \lambda^2 + \Psi_1 \lambda + \Psi_0 = 0, \quad (5)$$

其中, $\Psi_0 = Q_0, \Psi_1 = F_1 + Q_1, \Psi_2 = F_2 + Q_2$ 。

根据 Routh-Hurwitz 稳定性判据, 当 $\Psi_2 > 0, \Psi_1 \Psi_2 > \Psi_0 > 0$ 时, 模型(2)是局部渐近稳定的。

当 $\theta > 0$ 时, 假设 $\lambda = i\delta (\delta > 0)$ 是方程(4)的根, 代入方程(4), 对所得结果进行实部和虚部的分离得

$$\begin{cases} (Q_0 - Q_2 \delta^2) \cos(\delta\theta) + Q_1 \delta \sin(\delta\theta) = F_2 \delta^2, \\ Q_1 \delta \cos(\delta\theta) - (Q_0 - Q_2 \delta^2) \sin(\delta\theta) = \delta^3 - F_1 \delta. \end{cases}$$

消去方程组中的 $\sin(\delta\theta)$ 和 $\cos(\delta\theta)$ 得到关于 δ 的代数方程

$$\delta^6 + \Delta_2 \delta^4 + \Delta_1 \delta^2 + \Delta_0 = 0. \tag{6}$$

其中,

$$\Delta_0 = -Q_0^2, \Delta_1 = F_1^2 + 2Q_0 Q_2 - Q_1^2, \Delta_2 = F_2^2 - 2F_1 + Q_2^2.$$

令 $\delta^2 = \xi$, 则方程(6)变为

$$\xi^3 + \Delta_2 \xi^2 + \Delta_1 \xi + \Delta_0 = 0. \tag{7}$$

如果模型(2)参数给定, 则可以利用 Matlab 软件计算得到方程(7)所有根。假设方程(7)存在正实根 ξ_0 , 进而方程(6)存在正根 $\delta_0 = \sqrt{\xi_0}$, 使得方程(4)存在虚根 $\pm iz_0 = \pm i \sqrt{\xi_0}$ 。对于 δ_0 ,

$$\theta_0 = \frac{1}{\delta_0} \times \arccos \left[\frac{(Q_1 - Q_2 F_2) \delta_0^4 + (Q_0 F_2 - Q_1 F_1) \delta_0^2}{Q_2^2 \delta_0^4 + (Q_1^2 - 2Q_0 Q_2) \delta_0^2 + Q_0^2} \right],$$

进而, 有

$$\left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\theta} \right]^{-1} = -\frac{3\lambda^2 + 2F_2\lambda + F_1}{\lambda(\lambda^3 + F_2\lambda^2 + F_1\lambda)} + \frac{2Q_2\lambda + Q_1}{\lambda(Q_2\lambda^2 + Q_1\lambda + Q_0)} - \frac{\theta}{\lambda},$$

进而,

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\theta} \right]_{\theta=\theta_0}^{-1} = \frac{f'(\xi_0)}{Q_2^2 \delta_0^4 + (Q_1^2 - 2Q_0 Q_2) \delta_0^2 + Q_0^2}, f'(\xi_0) = \xi^3 + \Delta_2 \xi^2 + \Delta_1 \xi + \Delta_0 = 0,$$

其中, $\xi_0 = \delta_0^2$ 。所以, 如果 $f'(\xi_0) \neq 0$, 则 $\operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\theta} \right]_{\theta=\theta_0}^{-1} \neq 0$ 。根据文献[8]提出的 Hopf 分岔存在性定理, 可得下列结论。

定理 1 对于模型(2), 当 $\theta \in [0, \theta_0)$ 时, 正平衡点 $V_*(x_{1*}, x_{2*}, y_*)$ 局部渐近稳定; 当 $\theta = \theta_0$ 时, 模型(2)产生 Hopf 分岔, 并在正平衡点 $V_*(x_{1*}, x_{2*}, y_*)$ 处产生分岔周期解。

2 Hopf 分岔的方向和周期解的稳定性

令

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \theta_0 + \omega (\omega \in \mathbf{R}), \phi_1(t) = x_1(t) - x_{1*}, \phi_2(t) = x_2(t) - x_{2*}, \\ \phi_3(t) &= y(t) - y_*, \phi_i(t) = \phi_i(\theta t), i = 1, 2, 3, \end{aligned}$$

定义连续实数空间 $C = C([-1, 0], \mathbf{R}^3)$, 则模型(2)可以转化为

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(t) = \mathbf{L}_\omega \boldsymbol{\psi}_t + \mathbf{F}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\psi}_t). \tag{8}$$

其中,

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}(t) = (\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t), \phi_3(t))^T \in \mathbf{R}^3, \boldsymbol{\psi}_t(v) = \boldsymbol{\psi}(t+v), v \in [-1, 0],$$

并且

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ w_{31} & w_{32} & w_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_\omega(\zeta) &= (\theta_0 + \omega) [\mathbf{B}_1 \boldsymbol{\varphi}(0) + \mathbf{B}_2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}(-1)], \mathbf{F}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\zeta}) = (\theta_0 + \omega) [\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_3]^T, \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_1 &= b_{11} \zeta_1^2(0) + b_{12} \zeta_1(0) \zeta_2(0) + b_{13} \zeta_1(0) \zeta_3(0) + b_{14} \zeta_2(0) \zeta_1(0) + b_{15} \zeta_2^2(0) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b_{16} \zeta_2(0) \zeta_3(0) + b_{17} \zeta_3(0) \zeta_1(0) + b_{18} \zeta_3(0) \zeta_2(0) + \dots, \\
 \Sigma_2 = & b_{21} \zeta_1^2(0) + b_{22} \zeta_1(0) \zeta_2(0) + b_{23} \zeta_1(0) \zeta_3(0) + b_{24} \zeta_2(0) \zeta_1(0) + b_{25} \zeta_2^2(0) + \\
 & b_{26} \zeta_2(0) \zeta_3(0) + b_{27} \zeta_3(0) \zeta_1(0) + b_{28} \zeta_3(0) \zeta_2(0) + \dots, \\
 \Sigma_3 = & b_{31} \zeta_1^2(-1) + b_{32} \zeta_1(-1) \zeta_2(-1) + b_{33} \zeta_1(-1) \zeta_3(-1) + b_{34} \zeta_2(-1) \zeta_1(-1) + \\
 & b_{35} \zeta_2^2(-1) + b_{36} \zeta_2(-1) \zeta_3(-1) + b_{37} \zeta_3(-1) \zeta_1(-1) + b_{38} \zeta_3(-1) \zeta_2(-1) + \dots.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_{11} = & -\frac{r_1}{2K_1} - \frac{\gamma_1 y_* [(1+x_{2*} - x_{1*})(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*}) - x_{1*}^2]}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{12} = -\frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*} y_* (x_{1*} - 1)}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, \\
 b_{13} = & -\frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*} (2+2x_{2*} + x_{1*})}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{14} = \frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*} y_* (1+x_{2*})}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{15} = -\frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, \\
 b_{16} = & \frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{17} = -\frac{2\gamma_1 x_{1*} (1+x_{2*}) + \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{18} = \frac{\gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, \\
 b_{21} = & -\frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{22} = \frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*} y_* (1+x_{1*})}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{23} = \frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, \\
 b_{24} = & -\frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*} y_* (x_{2*} - 1)}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{25} = -\frac{r_2}{2K_2} - \frac{\gamma_2 y_* [(1+x_{1*} - x_{2*})(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*}) - x_{2*}^2]}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, \\
 b_{26} = & -\frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*} (2+2x_{1*} + x_{2*})}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{27} = \frac{\gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{28} = -\frac{2\gamma_2 x_{2*} (1+x_{1*}) + \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, \\
 b_{31} = & \frac{c_1 \gamma_1 y_* (1+x_{2*}^2) + c_2 \gamma_3 x_{2*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{32} = \frac{-y_* [c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*} (1+x_{2*}) + c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*} (1+x_{1*})]}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, \\
 b_{33} = & \frac{2c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*} (1+x_{2*}) + c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 - c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{34} = \frac{-y_* [c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*} (1+x_{1*}) + c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*} (1+x_{2*})]}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, \\
 b_{35} = & \frac{c_2 \gamma_2 y_* (1+x_{1*}^2) + c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2 y_*}{(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^3}, b_{36} = \frac{2c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*} (1+x_{1*}) + c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2 - c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, \\
 b_{37} = & -\frac{c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*} (2+x_{1*} + 2x_{2*}) - c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}, b_{38} = \frac{-c_2 \gamma_2 x_{2*} (2+x_{2*} + 2x_{1*}) - c_1 \gamma_1 x_{1*}^2}{2(1+x_{1*} + x_{2*})^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是,存在分量为有界变差函数的三阶矩阵 $f(v, \omega)$, 当 $v \in [-1, 0]$ 时, 使得 $L_\omega(\phi) = \int_{-1}^0 df(v, \omega) \phi(v)$.

选取

$$f(v, \omega) = (\theta_0 + \omega) [B_1 \eta(v) + B_2 \eta(v+1)].$$

对于 $\phi \in C([-1, 0], \mathbf{R}^3)$, 定义

$$M(\omega) \phi = \begin{cases} \frac{d\phi(v)}{dv}, & -1 \leq v < 0, \\ \int_{-1}^0 df(v, \omega) \phi(v), & v = 0, \end{cases} \quad R(\omega) \phi = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 \leq v < 0, \\ F(\omega, \phi), & v = 0. \end{cases}$$

则模型(8)可以变为

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = M(\omega) \psi_t + R(\omega) \psi_t, \tag{9}$$

其中, $\psi_t = \psi(t + \mu), \mu \in [-1, 0]$.

对于 $\tilde{\omega} \in C^1([0, 1], (\mathbf{R}^3)^*)$, 定义

$$M^* \tilde{\omega}(s) = \begin{cases} -\frac{d\tilde{\omega}(s)}{ds}, & 0 < s \leq 1, \\ \int_{-1}^0 df^T(t, 0) \tilde{\omega}(-t), & s = 0, \end{cases}$$

及双线性内积

$$\langle \bar{\omega}(s), \phi(v) \rangle = \bar{\omega}(0) \phi(0) - \int_{v=-1}^0 \int_{\epsilon=0}^v \bar{\omega}(\epsilon-v) df(v) \phi(\epsilon) d\epsilon, \quad (10)$$

其中, $f(v) = f(v, 0)$ 。

令 $\mathbf{r}(v) = (1, \mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_3)^T e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0 v}$ 为 $M(0)$ 对应于 $+i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0$ 的特征向量, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & w_{13} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & w_{23} \\ w_{31} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} & w_{32} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} & w_{33} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \\ \mathbf{r}_3 \end{pmatrix} = i\bar{\omega}_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \\ \mathbf{r}_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{cases} w_{11} + w_{12} \mathbf{r}_2 + w_{13} \mathbf{r}_3 = i\bar{\omega}_0, \\ w_{21} + w_{22} \mathbf{r}_2 + w_{23} \mathbf{r}_3 = i\bar{\omega}_0 \mathbf{r}_2, \\ w_{31} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} + w_{32} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_2 + w_{33} e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_3 = i\bar{\omega}_0 \mathbf{r}_3, \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = \frac{w_{13} w_{21} - w_{11} w_{23} + w_{23} i\bar{\omega}_0}{i\bar{\omega}_0 + w_{12} w_{23} - w_{13} w_{22}}, \quad \mathbf{r}_3 = \frac{i\bar{\omega}_0 - w_{11} - w_{12} \mathbf{r}_2}{w_{13}}.$$

令 $\mathbf{r}^*(s) = D(1, \mathbf{r}_2^*, \mathbf{r}_3^*)^T e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0 s}$ 为 $M^*(0)$ 对应于 $-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0$ 的特征向量, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{21} & w_{31} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \\ w_{12} & w_{22} & w_{32} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \\ w_{13} & w_{23} & w_{33} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2^* \\ \mathbf{r}_3^* \end{pmatrix} = -i\bar{\omega}_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2^* \\ \mathbf{r}_3^* \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{cases} w_{11} + w_{21} \mathbf{r}_2^* + w_{31} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_3^* = -i\bar{\omega}_0, \\ w_{12} + w_{22} \mathbf{r}_2^* + w_{32} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_3^* = -i\bar{\omega}_0 \mathbf{r}_2^*, \\ w_{13} + w_{23} \mathbf{r}_2^* + w_{33} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_3^* = -i\bar{\omega}_0 \mathbf{r}_3^*, \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\mathbf{r}_2^* = \frac{w_{32} (i\bar{\omega}_0 + w_{11})}{w_{31} i\bar{\omega}_0 + w_{12} w_{22} w_{31} - w_{21} w_{32}}, \quad \mathbf{r}_3^* = -\frac{i\bar{\omega}_0 + w_{11} + w_{21} \mathbf{r}_2^*}{w_{31} e^{i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0}}.$$

根据方程(10), 有

$$\bar{D} = [1 + \mathbf{r}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2^* + \mathbf{r}_3 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3^* + \theta_0 e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \mathbf{r}_3^* (w_{31} + w_{32} \mathbf{r}_2 + w_{33} \mathbf{r}_3)]^{-1}.$$

计算得出如下中心流形系数:

$$\Omega_{20} = 2\bar{D}\theta_0 [\alpha_1 + \mathbf{r}_2 \alpha_2 + \mathbf{r}_3 \alpha_3 + \mathbf{r}_2^2 \alpha_4 + \mathbf{r}_2 \mathbf{r}_3 \alpha_5 + e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_6 + \mathbf{r}_2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_7 + \mathbf{r}_3 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_8 + \mathbf{r}_2^2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_9 + \mathbf{r}_2 \mathbf{r}_3 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_{10}],$$

$$\Omega_{11} = \bar{D}\theta_0 [2\alpha_1 + (\mathbf{r}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2) \alpha_2 + (\mathbf{r}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3) \alpha_3 + 2\mathbf{r}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \alpha_4 + (\mathbf{r}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \mathbf{r}_3) \alpha_5 + 2e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_6 + (\mathbf{r}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2) e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_7 + (\mathbf{r}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3) e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_8 + 2\mathbf{r}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_9 + (\mathbf{r}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \mathbf{r}_3) e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_{10}],$$

$$\Omega_{02} = 2\bar{D}\theta_0 [\alpha_1 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \alpha_2 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 \alpha_3 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2^2 \alpha_4 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 \alpha_5 + e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_6 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_7 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_8 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2^2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_9 + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} \alpha_{10}],$$

$$\Omega_{21} = 2\bar{D}\theta_0 [\alpha_1 (W_{20}^{(1)}(0) + 2W_{11}^{(1)}(0)) + \alpha_2 (W_{11}^{(2)}(0) + \mathbf{r}_2 W_{11}^{(1)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} W_{20}^{(2)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 W_{20}^{(1)}(0)) +$$

$$\alpha_3 (W_{11}^{(3)}(0) + \mathbf{r}_3 W_{11}^{(1)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} W_{20}^{(3)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 W_{20}^{(1)}(0)) + \alpha_4 (2\mathbf{r}_2 W_{11}^{(2)}(0) + \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 W_{20}^{(2)}(0)) +$$

$$\alpha_5 (\mathbf{r}_2 W_{11}^{(3)}(0) + \mathbf{r}_3 W_{11}^{(2)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 W_{20}^{(3)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{r}}_3 W_{20}^{(2)}(0)) + \alpha_6 (2e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(1)}(-1) + e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(1)}(-1)) +$$

$$\alpha_7 (\mathbf{r}_2 e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(1)}(-1) + e^{-i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(2)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{r}}_2 e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(1)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2i\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(2)}(-1)) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_8 (\mathcal{R}_3 e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(1)}(-1) + e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(3)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3 e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(1)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(3)}(-1)) + \\ & \alpha_9 (2\mathcal{R}_2 e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(2)}(-1) + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(2)}(-1)) + \\ & \alpha_{10} (\mathcal{R}_2 e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(3)}(-1) + \mathcal{R}_3 e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{11}^{(2)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(3)}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3 e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} W_{20}^{(2)}(-1))]. \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= b_{11} + b_{21} \mathcal{R}_2^*, \alpha_2 = b_{12} + b_{14} + b_{22} \mathcal{R}_2^* + b_{24} \mathcal{R}_2^*, \alpha_3 = b_{13} + b_{17} + b_{23} \mathcal{R}_2^* + b_{27} \mathcal{R}_2^*, \alpha_4 = b_{15} + b_{25} \mathcal{R}_2^*, \\ \alpha_5 &= b_{16} + b_{18} + b_{26} \mathcal{R}_2^* + b_{28} \mathcal{R}_2^*, \alpha_6 = b_{31} \mathcal{R}_3^*, \alpha_7 = (b_{32} + b_{34}) \mathcal{R}_3^*, \alpha_8 = b_{33} + b_{37}, \alpha_9 = b_{35}, \alpha_{10} = b_{36} + b_{38}, \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{20}(\nu) = \frac{i\Omega_{20} \bar{\mathcal{R}}(0)}{\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} e^{i\omega_0 \theta_0 \nu} + \frac{i\bar{\Omega}_{02} \bar{\mathcal{R}}(0)}{3\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0 \nu} + Q_1 e^{2i\omega_0 \theta_0 \nu},$$

$$W_{11}(\nu) = -\frac{i\Omega_{11} \bar{\mathcal{R}}(0)}{\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} e^{i\omega_0 \theta_0 \nu} + \frac{i\bar{\Omega}_{11} \bar{\mathcal{R}}(0)}{\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} e^{-i\omega_0 \theta_0 \nu} + Q_2,$$

且有

$$Q_1 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2i\bar{\omega}_0 - \omega_{11} & -\omega_{12} & -\omega_{13} \\ -\omega_{21} & 2i\bar{\omega}_0 - \omega_{22} & -\omega_{23} \\ -\omega_{31} e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} & -\omega_{32} e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} & 2i\bar{\omega}_0 - \omega_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \times \begin{pmatrix} Q_1^{(1)} \\ Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_1^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}, Q_2 = - \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} & \omega_{13} \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} & \omega_{23} \\ \omega_{31} & \omega_{32} & \omega_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \times \begin{pmatrix} Q_2^{(1)} \\ Q_2^{(2)} \\ Q_2^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中,

$$Q_1^{(1)} = b_{11} + (b_{12} + b_{14}) \mathcal{R}_2 + (b_{13} + b_{17}) \mathcal{R}_3 + b_{15} \mathcal{R}_2^2 + (b_{16} + b_{18}) \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{R}_3,$$

$$Q_1^{(2)} = b_{21} + (b_{22} + b_{24}) \mathcal{R}_2 + (b_{23} + b_{27}) \mathcal{R}_3 + b_{25} \mathcal{R}_2^2 + (b_{26} + b_{28}) \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{R}_3,$$

$$Q_1^{(3)} = e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} [b_{31} + (b_{32} + b_{34}) \mathcal{R}_2 + (b_{33} + b_{37}) \mathcal{R}_3 + b_{35} \mathcal{R}_2^2 + (b_{36} + b_{38}) \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{R}_3],$$

$$Q_2^{(1)} = 2b_{11} + (b_{12} + b_{14})(\mathcal{R}_2 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2) + (b_{13} + b_{17})(\mathcal{R}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3) + 2b_{15} \mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 + (b_{16} + b_{18})(\mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 \mathcal{R}_3),$$

$$Q_2^{(2)} = 2b_{21} + (b_{22} + b_{24})(\mathcal{R}_2 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2) + (b_{23} + b_{27})(\mathcal{R}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3) + 2b_{25} \mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 + (b_{26} + b_{28})(\mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 \mathcal{R}_3),$$

$$Q_2^{(3)} = e^{-2i\omega_0 \theta_0} [2b_{31} + (b_{32} + b_{34})(\mathcal{R}_2 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2) + (b_{33} + b_{37})(\mathcal{R}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3) + 2b_{35} \mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 + (b_{36} + b_{38})(\mathcal{R}_2 \bar{\mathcal{R}}_3 + \bar{\mathcal{R}}_2 \mathcal{R}_3).$$

由此,可以得到确定分岔周期解的方向和稳定性的系数,以及关于分岔周期解周期和稳定性的结果:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1(0) &= \frac{i}{2\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0} (\Omega_{11} \Omega_{20} - 2|\Omega_{11}|^2 - \frac{|\Omega_{02}|^2}{3}) + \frac{\Omega_{21}}{2}, \mu_2 = -\frac{\text{Re}\{C_1(0)\}}{\text{Re}\{\lambda'(\theta_0)\}}, \\ \beta_2 &= 2\text{Re}\{C_1(0)\}, T_2 = -\frac{\text{Im}\{C_1(0)\} + \mu_2 \text{Im}\{\lambda'(\theta_0)\}}{\bar{\omega}_0 \theta_0}. \end{aligned}$$

其中,影响 Hopf 分岔性质的系数 μ_2 、 β_2 、 T_2 的正负决定着 Hopf 分岔的方向、稳定性和周期解的性质:若 $\mu_2 > 0$,则模型(2)的 Hopf 分岔是超临界的;若 $\beta_2 < 0$,则模型(2)的 Hopf 分岔周期解是稳定的;若 $T_2 > 0$,则模型(2)的 Hopf 分岔周期是递增的。

3 仿真示例

选取文献[7]中给定的部分参数取值,并考虑模型(2)产生 Hopf 分岔的充分条件,取

$$r_1 = 10, K_1 = 60, \gamma_1 = 0.5, r_2 = 20, K_2 = 80, \gamma_2 = 0.2, c_1 = 0.7, c_2 = 0.06, d = 1,$$

此时模型(2)变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = 10x_1(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_1(t)}{60}\right) - \frac{0.5x_1^2(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = 20x_2(t) \left(1 - \frac{x_2(t)}{80}\right) - \frac{0.2x_2^2(t)y(t)}{1+x_1(t)+x_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{0.35x_1^2(t-\theta)y(t-\theta)}{1+x_1(t-\theta)+x_2(t-\theta)} + \frac{0.012x_2^2(t-\theta)y(t-\theta)}{1+x_1(t-\theta)+x_2(t-\theta)} - y(t). \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

利用 Matlab 软件可以计算得到方程(3)存在唯一正实根 $x_{1*} = 9.275 0$ 。于是, 模型(11)存在唯一正平衡点 $V_*(9.275 0, 32.541 5, 78.054 5)$, 并计算得到 $\theta_0 = 1.701 4$ 。根据定理 1, 当 $\theta \in [0, \theta_0)$ 时, 模型(11)局部渐近稳定。此时, 捕食者和两类食饵种群的密度趋于理想的稳定状态, 仿真效果如图 1 所示。

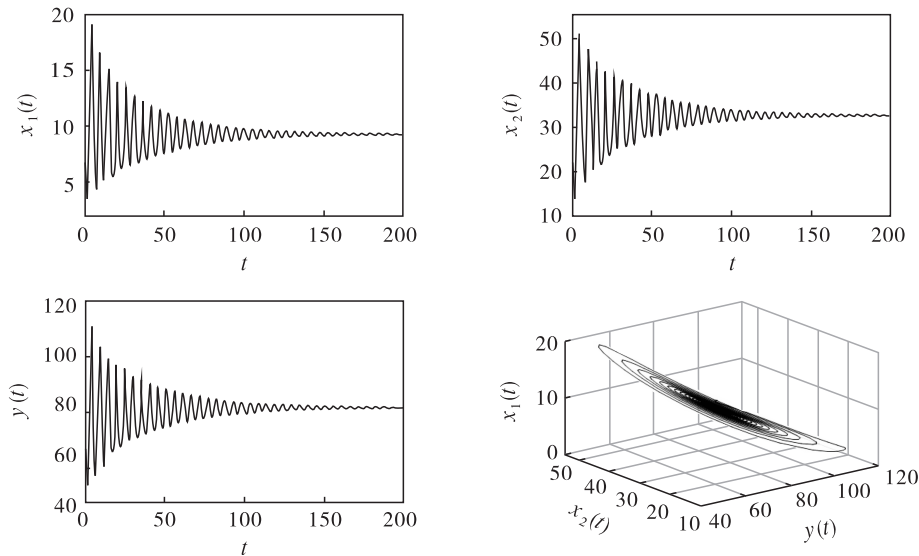


图 1 当 $\theta = 1.549 3 \in (0, \theta_0 = 1.701 4)$ 时, 模型(11)局部渐近稳定

当 $\theta > \theta_0$ 时, 模型(11)失去稳定, 产生 Hopf 分岔, 并在正平衡点 $V_*(9.275 0, 32.541 5, 78.054 5)$ 附近产生分岔周期解。此时, 捕食者和两类食饵种群的密度处于周期震荡状态, 仿真效果如图 2 所示。

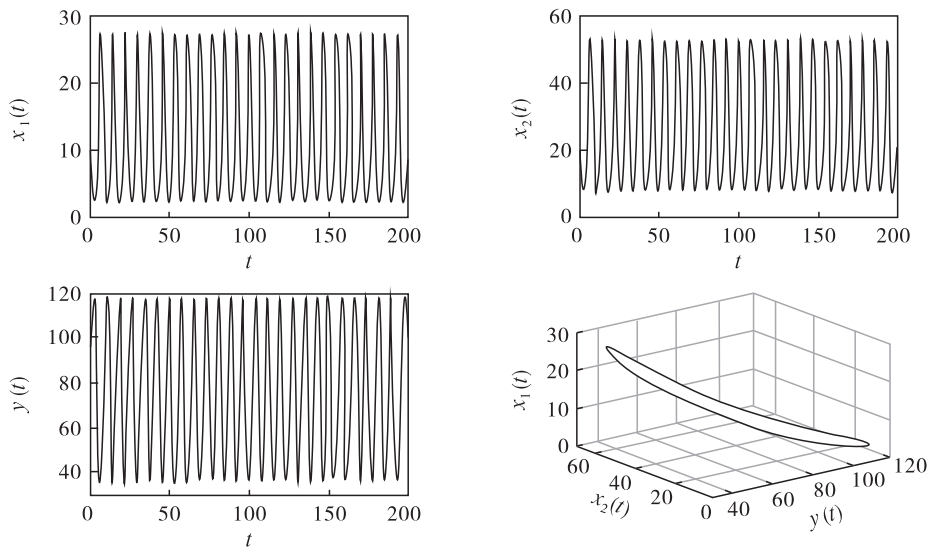


图 2 当 $\theta = 2.654 7 > \theta_0 = 1.701 4$ 时, 模型(11)失去稳定并产生 Hopf 分岔

4 小结

本文在文献[7]研究工作的基础上, 进一步考虑捕食者的妊娠周期时滞, 研究了一类具有捕食切换机制和时滞效应的三种群模型。以捕食者的妊娠周期时滞为分岔参数, 讨论了模型局部 Hopf 分岔的存在性。研究表明, 如果捕食者的妊娠周期时滞足够小 ($\theta \in [0, \theta_0)$), 那么模型中的 3 个种群的密度处于理想的渐近稳定状态。一旦捕食者的妊娠周期时滞越过临界点 θ_0 , 模型将失去稳定。此时, 模型中的 3 个种群的密度处于周期震荡。本文的研究工作是对文献[7]研究工作的适当补充。然而, 本文只研究了模型(2)的局部 Hopf 分岔, 今后将进一步关注模型(2)全局 Hopf 分岔的研究。

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A three-species model with predation switching mechanism and time delay effect

WANG Yougang, ZHANG Zizhen

(School of Management Science and Engineering,
Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, China)

Abstract: A two-prey one-predator model is investigated. Predator switches between two prey based on the density of the two prey during the predation process. First, the effect of the predator pregnancy delay on the stability of the model is discussed, and sufficient conditions for local asymptotic stability and the generation of local Hopf bifurcation are derived. Furthermore, the properties of the Hopf bifurcation are analyzed. Finally, a simulation example to verify the correctness of the obtained theoretical results is provided.

Keywords: switching mechanism; delay effect; three-species model; Hopf bifurcation; stability

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