

移动环境下三种群Lotka-Volterra竞争合作系统行波解的存在性

陈碧霞

长沙理工大学数学与统计学院, 湖南 长沙

收稿日期: 2024年7月21日; 录用日期: 2024年8月13日; 发布日期: 2024年8月22日

摘要

考虑在移动环境下局部扩散三种群Lotka-Volterra竞争合作系统行波解的存在性, 并假设此系统的内禀增长率函数恒大于某正常数。通过构造一对有序的上解并利用单调迭代技巧和波动引理, 证明了系统的非负受迫行波的存在性。

关键词

移动环境, Lotka-Volterra竞争合作系统, 单调迭代, 波动引理

The Existence of Traveling Wave Solutions for Three Species Lotka-Volterra Competitive-Cooperative System under a Shifting Habitat

Bixia Chen

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha Hunan

Received: Jul. 21st, 2024; accepted: Aug. 13th, 2024; published: Aug. 22nd, 2024

Abstract

We consider the existence of traveling wave solutions for Lotka-Volterra competitive-cooperative system with three-species under a shifting habitat, and assume that the intrinsic growth rate functions of this system are greater than the normal numbers. We prove the existence of non-negative

文章引用: 陈碧霞. 移动环境下三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争合作系统行波解的存在性[J]. 应用数学进展, 2024, 13(8): 3989-4000. DOI: 10.12677/aam.2024.138380

forced traveling waves of the system by constructing a pair of upper and lower solutions and using monotonic iterative techniques and the fluctuation lemma.

Keywords

Shifting Habitat, Lotka-Volterra Competitive-Cooperative System, Monotonic Iteration, Fluctuation Lemma

Copyright © 2024 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

在生态种群动力学的研究中，如持久生存等问题都可以通过建立适当的反应扩散方程模型来进行研究[1]-[5]。自然界中普遍存在合作、竞争和捕食[6]-[8]等种间关系，并且多物种之间的种间关系作用产生的动力学受到了广大学者的关注。特别地，竞争与合作关系被学者广泛研究，是多种群生态种群动力学的研究基础。因此，研究多种群反应扩散竞争合作系统行波的存在性具有重要的生物学意义。与此同时，种间的相互作用会产生相互耦合的非线性项，这为我们的研究工作带来了困难和挑战。

为了分析三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争合作系统的动力学，众多学者进行了广泛的研究[9]-[14]。Chen 等人[9]考虑了三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争扩散模型，证明了非平凡行波解的存在性与稳定性并进行了数值模拟。后来，Mimura 等人[10]考虑了一个弱的外来竞争物种入侵一个两个物种强烈竞争的系统的情况，讨论了三种群竞争 - 扩散系统竞争者介导共存的可能性。除此之外，Yang 等人[6]讨论了气候变化下局部扩散 Lotka-Volterra 合作系统受迫行波的存在性和渐近行为。特别地，Hsu 等人[11]建立了离散扩散的三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争合作系统来研究行波的存在性和稳定性，并且假设增长函数都是正常数。受上述研究工作的启发，我们考虑了增长函数为恒正的连续非减函数而非恒为正常数的情形，即研究了如下移动环境下局部扩散三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争合作系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_1 \frac{\partial^2 u(t, x)}{\partial x^2} + u(t, x) [r_1(x - ct) - u(t, x) + hv(t, x) - a_1 w(t, x)] \\ \frac{\partial v(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_2 \frac{\partial^2 v(t, x)}{\partial x^2} + v(t, x) [r_2(x - ct) - v(t, x) + ku(t, x) - a_2 w(t, x)] \\ \frac{\partial w(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_3 \frac{\partial^2 w(t, x)}{\partial x^2} + w(t, x) [r_3(x - ct) - w(t, x) - b_1 u(t, x) - b_2 v(t, x)] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

行波解的存在性，且假设如下条件成立：

(H1) $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq d_3$, $a_1 < a_2$ 且 $h, k, a_i, b_i \in (0, 1), i = 1, 2$ 。

(H2) $r_i(-\infty) > a_i (i = 1, 2)$, $r_1(-\infty)(b_1 + b_2 k) + r_2(-\infty)(b_2 + b_1 h) > r_3(-\infty)(1 - hk) > 0$ 。

(H3) 函数 $r_i(\cdot)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上非减有界且连续，并满足 $0 < r_i(-\infty) < r_i(+\infty) = 1 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 。

其中 $c > 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 。 $u(t, x)$, $v(t, x)$ 和 $w(t, x)$ 分别表示 3 个物种在时刻 t 位置 x 处的种群密度， $d_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 表示种群扩散速率， a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 表示物种间的竞争速率， h, k 表示种间合作率。在系统(1)中，种群 u 和 v 是相互合作的，而种群 w 与种群 u 、 v 是竞争的。

首先将系统(1)的受迫行波解记作 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi))$, $\xi = x - ct$ ，代入系统(1)可得

$$\begin{cases} -c\phi_1'(\xi) = d_1\phi_1''(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(\xi) - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) - a_1\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_2'(\xi) = d_2\phi_2''(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(\xi) - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) - a_2\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_3'(\xi) = d_3\phi_3''(\xi) + \phi_3(\xi)[r_3(\xi) - \phi_3(\xi) - b_1\phi_1(\xi) - b_2\phi_2(\xi)], \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

另外, 系统(2)对应的极限方程组分别为

$$\begin{cases} -c\phi_1'(\xi) = d_1\phi_1''(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(+\infty) - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) - a_1\phi_3(\xi)] \\ -c\phi_2'(\xi) = d_2\phi_2''(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(+\infty) - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) - a_2\phi_3(\xi)] \\ -c\phi_3'(\xi) = d_3\phi_3''(\xi) + \phi_3(\xi)[r_3(+\infty) - \phi_3(\xi) - b_1\phi_1(\xi) - b_2\phi_2(\xi)] \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

和

$$\begin{cases} -c\phi_1'(\xi) = d_1\phi_1''(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(-\infty) - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) - a_1\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_2'(\xi) = d_2\phi_2''(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(-\infty) - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) - a_2\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_3'(\xi) = d_3\phi_3''(\xi) + \phi_3(\xi)[r_3(-\infty) - \phi_3(\xi) - b_1\phi_1(\xi) - b_2\phi_2(\xi)], \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

通过简单计算, 我们发现系统(2)的极限系统存在 12 个平衡点:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= (0, 0, 0), E_2 = (1, 0, 0), E_3 = (0, 1, 0), E_4 = (0, 0, 1), E_5 = \left(0, \frac{1-a_2}{1-a_2b_2}, \frac{1-b_2}{1-a_2b_2}\right), \\ E_6 &= \left(\frac{1-a_1}{1-a_1b_1}, 0, \frac{1-b_1}{1-a_1b_1}\right), E_7 = \left(\frac{1+h}{1-hk}, \frac{1+k}{1-hk}, 0\right) := (k_1^+, k_2^+, 0), E_8 = \left(\frac{u^+}{D}, \frac{v^+}{D}, \frac{w^+}{D}\right), \\ E_9 &= \left(0, \frac{r_2(-\infty) - a_2r_3(-\infty)}{1-a_2b_2}, \frac{r_3(-\infty) - b_2r_2(-\infty)}{1-a_2b_2}\right), E_{10} = \left(\frac{r_1(-\infty) - a_1r_3(-\infty)}{1-a_1b_1}, 0, \frac{r_3(-\infty) - b_1r_1(-\infty)}{1-a_1b_1}\right), \\ E_{11} &= \left(\frac{r_1(-\infty) + hr_2(-\infty)}{1-hk}, \frac{r_2(-\infty) + kr_1(-\infty)}{1-hk}, 0\right), E_{12} = \left(\frac{u^-}{D}, \frac{v^-}{D}, \frac{w^-}{D}\right). \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} u^+ = [a_1 - a_1b_2 + a_2b_2 + a_2h - h - 1], \\ v^+ = [a_2 - a_2b_1 + a_1b_1 + a_1k - k - 1], \\ w^+ = [b_1 + b_2 + b_1h + b_2k + hk - 1], \\ u^- = [-r_1(-\infty)(1-a_2b_2) - r_2(-\infty)(h+a_1b_2) + r_3(-\infty)(a_1+a_2h)], \\ v^- = [-r_2(-\infty)(1-a_1b_1) - r_1(-\infty)(k+a_2b_1) + r_3(-\infty)(a_2+a_1k)], \\ w^- = [-r_3(-\infty)(1-hk) + r_1(-\infty)(b_1+b_2k) + r_2(-\infty)(b_2+b_1h)], \\ D = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_2b_1h + a_1b_2k + hk - 1. \end{cases}$$

由于种群 u 和 v 是相互合作的, 而种群 w 与种群 u 、 v 是竞争的, 所以我们只考虑连接平衡点

$$E_{11} \left(\frac{r_1(-\infty) + hr_2(-\infty)}{1-hk}, \frac{r_2(-\infty) + kr_1(-\infty)}{1-hk}, 0 \right) \text{ 和 } E_4(0, 0, 1) \text{ 的行波解。}$$

我们将 (ϕ_1, ϕ_2, ϕ_3) 替换为 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, 1-\phi_3)$, 系统(2)转变为如下合作系统

$$\begin{cases} -c\phi_1'(\xi) = d_1\phi_1''(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) + a_1\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_2'(\xi) = d_2\phi_2''(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) + a_2\phi_3(\xi)], \\ -c\phi_3'(\xi) = d_3\phi_3''(\xi) + (1-\phi_3(\xi))[1-r_3(\xi) - \phi_3(\xi) + b_1\phi_1(\xi) + b_2\phi_2(\xi)], \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

此时 $E_{11}\left(\frac{r_1(-\infty)+hr_2(-\infty)}{1-hk}, \frac{r_2(-\infty)+kr_1(-\infty)}{1-hk}, 0\right)$ 变为 $E^-\left(\frac{r_1(-\infty)+hr_2(-\infty)}{1-hk}, \frac{r_2(-\infty)+kr_1(-\infty)}{1-hk}, 1\right) := (k_1, k_2, k_3)$, $E_4(0,0,1)$ 变为 $E^+ = (0,0,0)$ 。此时边界条件转变为

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (k_1, k_2, k_3), \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0), \quad (6)$$

我们将在一定条件下寻找系统(5)满足边界条件(6)的非负解, 为此, 我们还需要如下技术性假设条件:
(H*) 存在常数 $\rho > 0$ 使得当 $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $r(+\infty) - r(\xi) = o(e^{-\rho\xi})$ 成立。

本文的剩余部分安排如下: 在第2节中我们将给出一些预备知识, 定义算子并验证它的一些性质, 同时构造一对恰当的上解。最后, 在第3节中我们将利用单调迭代技巧结合波动引理证明非负受迫行波的存在性。

2. 预备知识

首先, 我们引入一些函数空间。设空间 $C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 由 $\mathbb{R}$ 上所有连续函数组成, C^+ 表示由所有非负连续函数组成的空间, 记

$$BC(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) = \left\{ u \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \mid \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} |u(\xi)| < \infty \right\},$$

对任意的 $u, v \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, 如果 $u - v \in C^+$, 我们记 $u \geq v$ 或 $v \leq u$ 。进一步, 对任意的 $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$, $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \times C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \times C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, 如果 $u_1 \geq v_1$, $u_2 \geq v_2$ 且 $u_3 \geq v_3$, 则记 $u \geq v$ 或 $v \leq u$ 。

令 $\beta_i = a_i + 2k_i^+ - r_i(-\infty)$ ($i=1, 2$), $\beta_3 = 2 + b_1k_1^+ + b_2k_2^+ - r_3(-\infty)$, 则方程 $-d_i\lambda^2 - c\lambda + \beta_i = 0$ ($i=1, 2, 3$) 分别有两个实根:

$$\lambda_{i-} = \frac{-c - \sqrt{c^2 + 4d_i\beta_i}}{2d_i} < 0, \quad \lambda_{i+} = \frac{-c + \sqrt{c^2 + 4d_i\beta_i}}{2d_i} > 0.$$

定义二阶微分算子 Δ_i 和它们的逆 Δ_i^{-1} 分别为

$$\Delta_i h := -d_i h'' - ch' + \beta_i h, \\ (\Delta_i^{-1} h)(\xi) := \frac{1}{d_i(\lambda_{i+} - \lambda_{i-})} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_{i-}(\xi-\eta)} h(\eta) d\eta + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_{i+}(\xi-\eta)} h(\eta) d\eta \right].$$

不难验证对任给连续有界函数 h 都有 $\Delta_i(\Delta_i^{-1} h) = h$ 。此外, 若 h'' 也是连续有界函数, 那么 $\Delta_i^{-1}(\Delta_i h) = h$ 。

定义 2.1 若 $(\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)), (\underline{\phi}_1(\xi), \underline{\phi}_2(\xi), \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)) \in BC \times BC \times BC$ 满足 $(\bar{\phi}_1', \bar{\phi}_2', \bar{\phi}_3'), (\underline{\phi}_1', \underline{\phi}_2', \underline{\phi}_3'), (\bar{\phi}_1'', \bar{\phi}_2'', \bar{\phi}_3''), (\underline{\phi}_1'', \underline{\phi}_2'', \underline{\phi}_3'') \in L^\infty \times L^\infty \times L^\infty$, $\bar{\phi}_i(\xi) \geq \underline{\phi}_i(\xi)$ ($i=1, 2, 3$), $(\bar{\phi}_1'', \bar{\phi}_2'', \bar{\phi}_3'')$ 和 $(\underline{\phi}_1'', \underline{\phi}_2'', \underline{\phi}_3'')$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\xi_j\}$ 上连续 (ξ_j 为一有限递增点列), 且有 $\bar{\phi}_i'(\xi_j+) \leq \bar{\phi}_i'(\xi_j-)$, $\underline{\phi}_i'(\xi_j+) \geq \underline{\phi}_i'(\xi_j-)$, 此时, 若有不等式组

$$\begin{cases} -c\bar{\phi}_1'(\xi) \geq d_1\bar{\phi}_1''(\xi) + \bar{\phi}_1(\xi)[r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + h\bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1\bar{\phi}_3(\xi)] \\ -c\bar{\phi}_2'(\xi) \geq d_2\bar{\phi}_2''(\xi) + \bar{\phi}_2(\xi)[r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + k\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + a_2\bar{\phi}_3(\xi)] \\ -c\bar{\phi}_3'(\xi) \geq d_3\bar{\phi}_3''(\xi) + (1 - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi))[1 - r_3(\xi) - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi) + b_1\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2\bar{\phi}_2(\xi)] \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

和

$$\begin{cases} -c\phi_1'(\xi) \leq d_1\phi_1''(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) + a_1\phi_3(\xi)] \\ -c\phi_2'(\xi) \leq d_2\phi_2''(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) + a_2\phi_3(\xi)] \\ -c\phi_3'(\xi) \leq d_3\phi_3''(\xi) + (1 - \phi_3(\xi))[1 - r_3(\xi) - \phi_3(\xi) + b_1\phi_1(\xi) + b_2\phi_2(\xi)] \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

在 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\xi_j\}$ 上成立, 则称 $(\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 和 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi))$ 为系统(5)的一对有序上下解。给定一对有序上下解, 可以构造先验集 Γ :

$$\Gamma = \{(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) | \phi_i \in BC(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \phi_i \leq \bar{\phi}_i, i = 1, 2, 3\}.$$

对任意 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \in \Gamma$, 定义如下算子 $H = (H_1, H_2, H_3)$:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi) &:= \beta_1\phi_1(\xi) + \phi_1(\xi)[r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \phi_1(\xi) + h\phi_2(\xi) + a_1\phi_3(\xi)], \\ H_2(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi) &:= \beta_2\phi_2(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)[r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \phi_2(\xi) + k\phi_1(\xi) + a_2\phi_3(\xi)], \\ H_3(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi) &:= \beta_3\phi_3(\xi) + (1 - \phi_3(\xi))[1 - r_3(\xi) - \phi_3(\xi) + b_1\phi_1(\xi) + b_2\phi_2(\xi)]. \end{aligned}$$

接下来, 我们定义映射 $F = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$, 其中 $F_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = \Delta_i^{-1}H_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$), $\Delta^{-1} = (\Delta_1^{-1}, \Delta_2^{-1}, \Delta_3^{-1})$, 对所有的 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \in \Gamma$ 。下面先讨论映射 F 的一些性质。

引理 2.1 F 是一个非减算子, 且 $F(\Gamma) \subset \Gamma$ 。

证明 一方面, 取 $(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3), (\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3) \in \Gamma$ 且满足 $(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3) \geq (\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)$, 则对任何 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} &H_1(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3)(\xi) - H_1(\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)(\xi) \\ &= (\tilde{\phi}_1(\xi) - \hat{\phi}_1(\xi))[\beta_1 + r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \tilde{\phi}_1(\xi) - \hat{\phi}_1(\xi) + h\tilde{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1\tilde{\phi}_3(\xi)] \\ &\quad + h(\tilde{\phi}_2(\xi) - \hat{\phi}_2(\xi))\hat{\phi}_1(\xi) + a_1(\tilde{\phi}_3(\xi) - \hat{\phi}_3(\xi))\hat{\phi}_1(\xi) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$H_2(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3)(\xi) - H_2(\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)(\xi) \geq 0$$

和

$$H_3(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3)(\xi) - H_3(\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)(\xi) \geq 0.$$

即 $H(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3) \geq H(\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)$ 。从而, 对任意的 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 有 $F(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2, \tilde{\phi}_3)(\xi) \geq F(\hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_2, \hat{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 。即 F 是一个非减算子。

另一方面, 由 $F(\Gamma)$ 的定义可知, 我们只需证对所有 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \in \Gamma$ 都有

$$(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \leq F(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \leq (\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3).$$

由于 $(\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 和 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi))$ 是一对有序上下解, 结合文献[15]的引理3.2我们有

$$F_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = \Delta_i^{-1}H_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \geq \Delta_i^{-1}\Delta_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = \phi_i, i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$F_i(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3) = \Delta_i^{-1}H_i(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3) \leq \Delta_i^{-1}\Delta_i(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3) = \bar{\phi}_i, i = 1, 2, 3,$$

即

$$F(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \geq (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3), F(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3) \leq (\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3). \quad (9)$$

又由 F 是一个非减算子, 所以对任意的 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \in \Gamma$ 有

$$F(\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3) \leq F(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \leq F(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3). \quad (10)$$

结合(9)和(10)得到 $F(\Gamma) \subset \Gamma$ 。证毕。

系统(5)可写为

$$\Delta_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = H_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3), \quad i=1, 2, 3. \quad (11)$$

因此, 若映射 F 在 Γ 中存在一个不动点, 即存在 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \in \Gamma$ 使得

$$(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = F(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3),$$

则该不动点必是(11)的解。若该不动点还满足边界条件(6), 则必是系统(5)的受迫行波。这就是我们的研究目标。为此, 最后我们通过选取一对恰当的有序上下解构造出一个先验集。

对于任意给定的 $c > 0$, 定义连续函数

$$\Phi_i(c, \lambda) := d_i \lambda^2 - c\lambda + 1 - a_i = 0, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i=1, 2.$$

显然 $\Phi_i(c, \lambda), i=1, 2$ 有以下性质

- (i) $\Phi_i(c, 0) > 0$ 。
- (ii) 对任意的 $c > 0$, 都有 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_i(c, \lambda) = +\infty$ 。
- (iii) 对任意的 $\lambda > 0$, 都有 $\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_i(c, \lambda) = -\infty$ 。
- (iv) $\frac{\partial \Phi_i(c, \lambda)}{\partial c} = -\lambda < 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_i(c, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} = 2d_i > 0$ 。

根据这些性质可以得到如下引理

引理 2.2 令

$$c_i^*(\infty) := 2\sqrt{d_i(1-a_i)}, \quad i=1, 2,$$

若(H1)成立, 则有

- (i) 当 $c = c_i^*$ 时, $\Phi_i(c, \lambda) = 0$ 有唯一正根 λ_i^0 。
- (ii) 当 $c > c_i^*$ 时, $\Phi_i(c, \lambda) = 0$ 分别有两个不同正根 $\lambda_i^\pm$, 并满足: 当 $\lambda \in (\lambda_i^-, \lambda_i^+)$ 时, 有 $\Phi_i(c, \lambda) < 0$; 当 $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_i^-) \cup (\lambda_i^+, +\infty)$ 时, 有 $\Phi_i(c, \lambda) > 0$ 。
- (iii) 当 $c < c_i^*$ 时, 对于任意的 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Phi_i(c, \lambda) > 0$ 。此外, 当 $c > c_1^*$ 时, 我们有 $\lambda_2^- \leq \lambda_1^- < \lambda_1^+ \leq \lambda_2^+$ 。当 $c > c_1^*$ 时, 存在 $\eta > 0$ 使得 $\lambda_1^- < \eta \lambda_1^- < \min\{\lambda_1^+, \lambda_2^+, \lambda_1^- + \lambda_2^-\}$ 。那么对任意 $c > c_1^*(\infty)$ 有 $\Phi_i(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) < 0, i=1, 2$ 。因此存在充分大的正数 ξ_1 和 ξ_2 分别满足

$$(a_1 + h)e^{-(\lambda_1^- + \lambda_2^- - \eta \lambda_1^-)\xi_1} + (a_1 + h)k_1^+ e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi_1} + k_1^+ \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) = 0$$

和

$$ke^{-(\lambda_1^- + \lambda_2^- - \eta \lambda_1^-)\xi_2} + kk_2^+ e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi_2} + k_2^+ \Phi_2(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) = 0.$$

由此, 定义如下有界连续函数

$$\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + qk_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}, & \xi \geq \xi_1, \\ k_1^+, & \xi < \xi_1, \end{cases} \quad \bar{\phi}_i(\xi) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi} + qk_i^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}, & \xi \geq \xi_i, \\ k_i^+, & \xi < \xi_i, \end{cases} \quad i=2, 3.$$

其中 $k_1^+ = \frac{1+h}{1-hk}$, $k_2^+ = \frac{1+k}{1-hk}$, $k_3^+ = k_3 = 1$ 。

引理 2.3 对任意 $c > c_1^*$, 当 $q > 1$ 足够大时, $(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 是系统(5)的一个上解。

证明 方便起见, 我们记

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(\xi) &:= d_1 \bar{\phi}_1''(\xi) + c \bar{\phi}_1' + \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) [r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1 \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)], \\ A_2(\xi) &:= d_2 \bar{\phi}_2''(\xi) + c \bar{\phi}_2' + \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) [r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + k \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + a_2 \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)], \\ A_3(\xi) &:= d_3 \bar{\phi}_3''(\xi) + c \bar{\phi}_3' + (1 - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)) [1 - r_3(\xi) - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi) + b_1 \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2 \bar{\phi}_2(\xi)]. \end{aligned}$$

要证明 $(\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 是系统(5)的一个上解, 只需证明 $A_i(\xi) \leq 0 (i=1,2,3)$ 即可。下面先证明 $A_1(\xi) \leq 0$ 。

(i) 当 $\xi < \xi_1$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) = k_1^+$, $\bar{\phi}_i(\xi) \leq k_i^+, i=2,3$, 则有

$$A_1(\xi) \leq k_1^+ (1 - a_1 - k_1^+ + h k_2^+ + a_1 k_3^+) = 0.$$

(ii) 当 $\xi \geq \xi_1$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) = e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}$, $\bar{\phi}_i(\xi) \leq e^{-\lambda_i^- \xi} + q k_i^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_i^- \xi}, i=2,3$ 。由假设(H1)可知 $a_1 < 1$, 那么 $-k_1^+ + h k_2^+ + a_1 k_3^+ < 0$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(\xi) &= d_1 (\lambda_1^-)^2 e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} - c \lambda_1^- e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + (e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}) [r_1(\xi) - a_1] \\ &\quad + d_1 q k_1^+ (\eta \lambda_1^-)^2 e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} - c q k_1^+ \eta \lambda_1^- e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} + \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) [-\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1 \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)](\xi) \\ &\leq e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} \Phi_1(c, \lambda_1^-) + q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) [-\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \bar{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1 \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)] \\ &\leq q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) [-e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + (a_1 + h) e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi} + q e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} (-k_1^+ + h k_2^+ + a_1 k_3^+)] \\ &\leq q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + (e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}) (a_1 + h) e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi} \\ &\leq e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi} \left[q k_1^+ \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + q (a_1 + h) e^{-(\lambda_1^- + \lambda_2^- - \eta \lambda_1^-) \xi_1} + q (a_1 + h) k_1^+ e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi_1} \right] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

接下来证明 $A_2(\xi) \leq 0$ 。

(i) 当 $\xi < \xi_2$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_2(\xi) = k_2^+$, $\bar{\phi}_i(\xi) \leq k_i^+, i=1,3$, 则有

$$A_2(\xi) \leq k_2^+ (1 - a_2 - k_2^+ + k k_1^+ + a_2 k_3^+) = 0.$$

(ii) 当 $\xi \geq \xi_2$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_2(\xi) = e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi} + q k_2^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_2^- \xi}$, $\bar{\phi}_1(\xi) \leq e^{-\lambda_1^- \xi} + q k_1^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_1^- \xi}$, $\bar{\phi}_3(\xi) \leq e^{-\lambda_3^- \xi} + q k_3^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_3^- \xi}$ 。由假设(H1)可知 $a_2 < 1$, 那么 $-k_2^+ + k k_1^+ + a_2 k_3^+ < 0$, 因此, 类似 $\xi \geq \xi_1$ 时 $A_1(\xi) \leq 0$ 的证明过程可得

$$A_2(\xi) \leq 0.$$

最后证明 $A_3(\xi) \leq 0$ 。由于 $\phi_i \leq \bar{\phi}_i \leq k_i^+, 0 < r_3(\xi) \leq 1$, 其中 $i=1,2,3$, 因此存在正常数 $M > 0$ 使得

$$(1 - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)) [1 - r_3(\xi) - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi) + b_1 \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2 \bar{\phi}_2(\xi)] \leq M.$$

(i) 当 $\xi < \xi_3$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_3(\xi) = k_3^+ = 1$, 则有

$$A_3(\xi) = (1 - k_3^+) [1 - r_3(\xi) - k_3^+ + b_1 \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2 \bar{\phi}_2(\xi)] = 0.$$

(ii) 当 $\xi \geq \xi_3$ 时, $\bar{\phi}_3(\xi) = e^{-\lambda_3^- \xi} + q k_3^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_3^- \xi}$ 。由假设(H1)可知 $d_3 \leq d_2$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} A_3(\xi) &= d_3 \bar{\phi}_3''(\xi) + c \bar{\phi}_3' + (1 - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)) [1 - r_3(\xi) - \bar{\phi}_3(\xi) + b_1 \bar{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2 \bar{\phi}_2(\xi)] \\ &\leq d_2 (\lambda_3^-)^2 e^{-\lambda_3^- \xi} - c \lambda_3^- e^{-\lambda_3^- \xi} + d_2 q k_3^+ (\eta \lambda_3^-)^2 e^{-\eta \lambda_3^- \xi} - c q k_3^+ \eta \lambda_3^- e^{-\eta \lambda_3^- \xi} + M \\ &= e^{-\lambda_3^- \xi} \Phi_2(c, \lambda_3^-) + q k_3^+ e^{-\eta \lambda_3^- \xi} (d_2 (\eta \lambda_3^-)^2 - c \eta \lambda_3^-) - (1 - a_2) e^{-\lambda_2^- \xi} + M \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $q > 1$ 足够大时最后一个不等式成立。

综上所述, 对任意的 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 都有 $A_i(\xi) \leq 0, i=1, 2, 3$ 。因此, $(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 是系统(5)的一个上解, 证毕。

接下来我们构造系统(5)的下解。由假设条件(H*)可知, 存在 $K, C > 0$ 使得当 $\xi \geq K$ 时

$1 - r_i(\xi) \leq Ce^{-\rho\xi}, i=1, 2$ 成立。定义连续函数

$$\underline{\phi}_i(\xi) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda_i^-\xi} - qk_i^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_i^-\xi}, & \xi \geq \xi_i^*, \\ r_i(-\infty) - a_i, & \xi < \xi_i^*, \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \quad \underline{\phi}_3(\xi) \equiv 0.$$

其中 q 和 η 都是正常数, 并满足

$$1 < \eta < \min\{\lambda_1^+/\lambda_1^-, \lambda_2^+/\lambda_2^-, 2, 1 + \rho/\lambda_1^-, 1 + \rho/\lambda_2^-\}.$$

引理 2.4 对任意 $c > c_1^*$, 当 $q > 1$ 足够大时, $(\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 是系统(5)的一个下解。

证明 不妨记

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(\xi) &:= d_1 \underline{\phi}_1''(\xi) + c \underline{\phi}_1' + \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) [r_1(\xi) - a_1 - \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \underline{\phi}_2(\xi) + a_1 \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)], \\ B_2(\xi) &:= d_2 \underline{\phi}_2''(\xi) + c \underline{\phi}_2' + \underline{\phi}_2(\xi) [r_2(\xi) - a_2 - \underline{\phi}_2(\xi) + k \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) + a_2 \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)], \\ B_3(\xi) &:= d_3 \underline{\phi}_3''(\xi) + c \underline{\phi}_3' + (1 - \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)) [1 - r_3(\xi) - \underline{\phi}_3(\xi) + b_1 \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) + b_2 \underline{\phi}_2(\xi)]. \end{aligned}$$

要证 $(\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 是系统(5)的下解, 需证 $B_i(\xi) \geq 0 (i=1, 2, 3)$ 。

下面先证明 $B_1(\xi) \geq 0$ 。

(i) 当 $\xi < \xi_1^*$ 时, $\underline{\phi}_1(\xi) = r_1(-\infty) - a_1 > 0$, 则有

$$B_1(\xi) = \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) [r_1(\xi) - r_1(-\infty) + h \underline{\phi}_2(\xi)] > 0.$$

(ii) 当 $\xi \geq \xi_1^*$ 时, $\underline{\phi}_1(\xi) = e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} - qk_1^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} \leq e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi}$, $\underline{\phi}_3(\xi) = 0$ 。那么

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(\xi) &= d_1 (\lambda_1^-)^2 e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} - c \lambda_1^- e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} + (e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} - qk_1^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi}) [1 - a_1] \\ &\quad - d_1 qk_1^+ (\eta \lambda_1^-)^2 e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} + c qk_1^+ \eta \lambda_1^- e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} + \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) [r_1(\xi) - 1 - \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \underline{\phi}_2(\xi)] \\ &= e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} \Phi_1(c, \lambda_1^-) - qk_1^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) [r_1(\xi) - 1 - \underline{\phi}_1(\xi) + h \underline{\phi}_2(\xi)] \\ &\geq -qk_1^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) + (e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi} - qk_1^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi}) [-Ce^{-\rho\xi} - e^{-\lambda_1^-\xi}] \\ &\geq e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} \left[-qk_1^+ \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) - \left(Ce^{-(\lambda_1^- + \rho - \eta\lambda_1^-)\xi} + e^{-(2-\eta)\lambda_1^-\xi} \right) \right] \\ &\geq e^{-\eta\lambda_1^-\xi} \left[-qk_1^+ \Phi_1(c, \eta \lambda_1^-) - \left(Ce^{-(\lambda_1^- + \rho - \eta\lambda_1^-)\xi_1^*} + e^{-(2-\eta)\lambda_1^-\xi_1^*} \right) \right] \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $q > 1$ 足够大时最后一个不等号成立。接下来证明 $B_2(\xi) \geq 0$ 。

(i) 当 $\xi < \xi_2^*$ 时, $\underline{\phi}_2(\xi) = r_2(-\infty) - a_2 > 0$, 则有

$$B_2(\xi) = \underline{\phi}_2(\xi) [r_2(\xi) - r_2(-\infty) + k \underline{\phi}_1(\xi)] > 0.$$

(ii) 当 $\xi \geq \xi_2^*$ 时, $\underline{\phi}_2(\xi) = e^{-\lambda_2^-\xi} - qk_2^+ e^{-\eta\lambda_2^-\xi} \leq e^{-\lambda_2^-\xi}$, $\underline{\phi}_3(\xi) = 0$, 那么, 与 $\xi \geq \xi_1^*$ 时 $B_1(\xi) \geq 0$ 的证明过程类似, 当 $q > 1$ 足够大时有

$$B_2(\xi) \geq 0.$$

最后对于任意 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 都有 $\phi_3(\xi) \equiv 0$, 因此 $B_3(\xi) = 0$ 。

综上所述, 当 q 足够大时, 对任意的 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 都有 $B_i(\xi) \geq 0$ ($i=1, 2, 3$), 又由 $(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 和 $(\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 的构造易知 $(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3)(\xi) \geq (\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 。因此, $(\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3)(\xi)$ 是系统(5)的一个下解, 证毕。

由上述两个引理, 我们得到如下先验集:

$$\Gamma := \{(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \mid \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3 \in BC(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \underline{\phi}_i \leq \phi_i \leq \bar{\phi}_i, i=1, 2, 3\}.$$

3. 行波解的存在性

定理 3.1 若(H1)~(H3)以及(H*)成立, 那么对任意 $c > c_1^*$, 当 $q > 1$ 足够大时, 系统(5)总存在一个满足边界条件(6)的非负受迫行波。

证明 首先构造如下迭代序列:

$$(\phi_1^{(1)}, \phi_2^{(1)}, \phi_3^{(1)}) = F(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3), \quad (\phi_1^{(n+1)}, \phi_2^{(n+1)}, \phi_3^{(n+1)}) = F(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)}), \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

由于 $\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的有界连续函数, 结合引理 2.1 得到对所有的 $n \geq 1$, $\phi_1^{(n)}(\xi), \phi_2^{(n)}(\xi)$ 和 $\phi_3^{(n)}(\xi)$ 也是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的有界连续函数且满足不等式

$$(\bar{\phi}_1, \bar{\phi}_2, \bar{\phi}_3) \geq (\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)}) \geq (\phi_1^{(n+1)}, \phi_2^{(n+1)}, \phi_3^{(n+1)}) \geq (\underline{\phi}_1, \underline{\phi}_2, \underline{\phi}_3).$$

从而, 存在一个有界连续函数 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) \in \Gamma$ 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\phi_1^{(n)}(\xi), \phi_2^{(n)}(\xi), \phi_3^{(n)}(\xi)) = (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)).$$

不难看出, 对所有的 $n \geq 1$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$|H_1(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)})(\xi)| \leq k_1^+ (\beta_1 + 1 + k_1^+ + h k_2^+),$$

$$|H_2(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)})(\xi)| \leq k_2^+ (\beta_2 + 1 + k_2^+ + k k_1^+)$$

和

$$|H_3(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)})| \leq \beta_3 + 3 + b_1 k_1^+ + b_2 k_2^+.$$

从而利用 Lebesgue's 控制收敛定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(\xi) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_1^{(n+1)}(\xi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_1(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)})(\xi) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\Delta_1^{-1} H_1(\phi_1^{(n)}, \phi_2^{(n)}, \phi_3^{(n)}))(\xi) \\ &= \frac{1}{d_1(\lambda_{1+} - \lambda_{1-})} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_{1-}(\xi-\eta)} H_1(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\eta) d\eta + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_{1+}(\xi-\eta)} H_1(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\eta) d\eta \right] \\ &= F_1(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\phi_2(\xi) = F_2(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi), \quad \phi_3(\xi) = F_3(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi).$$

即 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) \in \Gamma$ 是算子 F 的不动点, 也就是说 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) \in \Gamma$ 是系统(5)的解。由 $(\underline{\phi}_1(\xi), \underline{\phi}_2(\xi), \underline{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 的构造特点可知 $(\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi))$ 为非负解。

根据 $(\underline{\phi}_1(\xi), \underline{\phi}_2(\xi), \underline{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 和 $(\bar{\phi}_1(\xi), \bar{\phi}_2(\xi), \bar{\phi}_3(\xi))$ 的定义知

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\underline{\phi}_1(\xi), \underline{\phi}_2(\xi), \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0), \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\underline{\phi}_1(\xi), \underline{\phi}_2(\xi), \underline{\phi}_3(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0).$$

于是

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0).$$

下面我们证明 $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$ 。记

$$(P_1, P_2, P_3) := \limsup_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)), \quad (Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) := \liminf_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)).$$

于是 $0 < Q_i \leq P_i \leq k_i$ ($i=1, 2$), $0 \leq Q_3 \leq P_3 \leq k_3 = 1$ 。由波动引理(文献[16]中引理 A.1), 存在满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = -\infty$ 的单调序列 $\{s_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 和满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = -\infty$ 的单调序列 $\{t_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\phi_1(s_n), \phi_2(s_n), \phi_3(s_n)) = (P_1, P_2, P_3), \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\phi_1(t_n), \phi_2(t_n), \phi_3(t_n)) = (Q_1, Q_2, Q_3),$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\phi'_1(s_n), \phi'_2(s_n), \phi'_3(s_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\phi'_1(t_n), \phi'_2(t_n), \phi'_3(t_n)) = (0, 0, 0).$$

根据 $(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi) = F(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\xi)$ 可得

$$\phi'_i(\xi) = \lambda_{i+} \phi_i(\xi) - \frac{1}{d_i} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_i(\xi-\eta)} H_i(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\eta) d\eta.$$

对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $N_1 > 0$ 使得当 $\eta \in (-\infty, s_{N_1})$ 时有

$$0 < \phi_i(\eta) < P_i + \epsilon, \quad r_i(-\infty) < r_i(\eta) < r_i(-\infty) + \epsilon, \quad i=1, 2,$$

$$0 \leq \phi_3(\eta) < P_3 + \epsilon, \quad r_3(-\infty) < r_3(\eta) < r_3(-\infty) + \epsilon.$$

因此, 当 $n > N_1$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'_1(s_n) &= \lambda_{1+} \phi_1(s_n) - \frac{1}{d_1} \int_{-\infty}^{s_n} e^{\lambda_1(s_n-\eta)} H_1(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)(\eta) d\eta \\ &\geq \lambda_{1+} \phi_1(s_n) - \frac{1}{d_1} \int_{-\infty}^{s_n} e^{\lambda_1(s_n-\eta)} (P_1 + \epsilon) [\beta_1 + r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - P_1 + hP_2 + a_1P_3 + (a_1 + h)\epsilon] d\eta \\ &= \lambda_{1+} \phi_1(s_n) + \frac{1}{d_1 \lambda_{1-}} (P_1 + \epsilon) [\beta_1 + r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - P_1 + hP_2 + a_1P_3 + (a_1 + h)\epsilon]. \end{aligned}$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 我们有

$$\lambda_{1+} P_1 + \frac{1}{d_1 \lambda_{1-}} (P_1 + \epsilon) [\beta_1 + r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - P_1 + hP_2 + a_1P_3 + (a_1 + h)\epsilon] \leq 0.$$

由 ϵ 的任意性得

$$\lambda_{1+} P_1 + \frac{1}{d_1 \lambda_{1-}} P_1 (\beta_1 + r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - P_1 + hP_2 + a_1P_3) \leq 0.$$

注意到 $P_1 > 0$, 上述不等式可推得

$$r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - P_1 + hP_2 + a_1P_3 \geq 0. \quad (12)$$

同理可得

$$r_2(-\infty) - a_2 - P_2 + kP_1 + a_2P_3 \geq 0 \quad (13)$$

和

$$(1-P_3)(1-r_3(-\infty)-P_3+b_1P_1+b_2P_2)\geq 0. \quad (14)$$

由于 $0 \leq P_3 \leq k_3 = 1$, 可分为 $P_3 = 1$ 和 $0 \leq P_3 < 1$ 两种情况进行讨论。

若 $P_3 = 1$, 那么联立(12)和(13)可得

$$P_1 \leq k_1, P_2 \leq k_2. \quad (15)$$

若 $0 \leq P_3 < 1$, 由(14)可以推出

$$1-r_3(-\infty)-P_3+b_1P_1+b_2P_2 \geq 0. \quad (16)$$

联立(12)、(13)和(16)可得

$$P_1 \leq \frac{u^-}{D}, P_2 \leq \frac{v^-}{D}, P_3 \leq 1 - \frac{w^-}{D}. \quad (17)$$

类似地, 对任意的 $\epsilon \in (0, \min\{Q_1, Q_2, Q_3\})$, 存在 $\exists N_2 > 0$ 使得当 $\eta \in (-\infty, t_{N_2})$ 时有

$$Q_i - \epsilon < \phi_i(\eta) < Q_i + \epsilon, \quad r_i(-\infty) < r_i(\eta) < r_i(-\infty) + \epsilon, \quad i=1, 2,$$

$$Q_3 - \epsilon \leq \phi_3(\eta) < Q_3 + \epsilon, \quad r_3(-\infty) < r_3(\eta) < r_3(-\infty) + \epsilon.$$

因此, 当 $n > N_2$ 时有

$$\phi'_1(t_n) \leq \lambda_{1+}\phi_1(t_n) + \frac{1}{d_1\lambda_{1-}}(Q_1 - \epsilon)[\beta_1 + r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - Q_1 + hQ_2 + a_1Q_3 - (a_1 + h - 1)\epsilon].$$

注意到 $Q_1 > 0$, 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 且由 ϵ 的任意性可得

$$r_1(-\infty) - a_1 - Q_1 + hQ_2 + a_1Q_3 \leq 0. \quad (18)$$

同理可得

$$r_2(-\infty) - a_2 - Q_2 + kQ_1 + a_2Q_3 \leq 0 \quad (19)$$

和

$$(1-Q_3)(1-r_3(-\infty)-Q_3+b_1Q_1+b_2Q_2)\leq 0. \quad (20)$$

由于 $0 \leq Q_3 \leq k_3 = 1$, 可分为 $Q_3 = 1$ 和 $0 \leq Q_3 < 1$ 两种情况进行讨论。

若 $Q_3 = 1$, 那么联立(18)和(19)可得

$$Q_1 \geq k_1, Q_2 \geq k_2. \quad (21)$$

若 $0 \leq Q_3 < 1$, 由(20)可以推出

$$1-r_3(-\infty)-Q_3+b_1Q_1+b_2Q_2 \leq 0. \quad (22)$$

联立(18)、(19)和(22)可得

$$Q_1 \geq \frac{u^-}{D}, Q_2 \geq \frac{v^-}{D}, Q_3 \geq 1 - \frac{w^-}{D}. \quad (23)$$

注意到 $Q_i \leq P_i \leq k_i^+ (i=1, 2, 3)$, 结合(15)和(21)可知

$$P_i = Q_i = k_i, \quad i=1, 2, 3.$$

又由(17)和(23)可知

$$P_1 = Q_1 = \frac{u^-}{D}, P_2 = Q_2 = \frac{v^-}{D}, P_3 = Q_3 = 1 - \frac{w^-}{D}.$$

若 $D < 0$, 由(H2)可知 $\frac{w^-}{D} < 0$, 那么 $1 - \frac{w^-}{D} > 1$ 。若 $D > 0$, 通过简单计算并结合(H2)可知 $1 - \frac{w^-}{D} < 0$, 即 $1 - \frac{w^-}{D} \notin [0, 1]$ 。这与 $0 \leq Q_3 \leq P_3 \leq k_3 = 1$ 矛盾。

综上可知, $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$ 。证毕。

4. 小结

本文研究了移动环境下三种群 Lotka-Volterra 竞争合作系统行波解的存在性, 主要通过构造上下解和先验集, 并结合单调迭代技巧和波动引理证明了该系统非负受迫行波的存在性。同时注意到受迫波的边界条件为 $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \phi_3(\xi)) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$, 由于 $r(\cdot)$ 恒正, 我们有 $k_1, k_2, k_3 > 0$, 这表明种群栖息地环境是轻微恶化的, 由此可知这三个种群在任一固定的区域上都可以持久生存。

参考文献

- [1] Fisher, R.A. (1937) The Wave of Advance of Advantageous Genes. *Annals of Eugenics*, **7**, 355-369. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-1809.1937.tb02153.x>
- [2] Kolomgorov, A.N., Petrovskii, I.G. and Piskunov, N.S. (1937) Study of a Diffusion Equation That Is Related to the Growth of a Quality of Matter, and Its Application to a Biological Problem. *Moscow University Mathematics Bulletin*, **1**, 1-26.
- [3] Cantrell, R.S. and Cosner, C. (2004) Spatial Ecology via Reaction-Diffusion Equations. John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/0470871296>
- [4] 倪维明. 浅谈反应扩散方程[J]. 数学传播, 2016, 34(4): 17-26.
- [5] 楼元. 空间生态学中的一些反应扩散方程模型[J]. 中国科学: 数学, 2015, 45(10): 1619-1634.
- [6] Yang, Y., Wu, C. and Li, Z. (2019) Forced Waves and Their Asymptotics in a Lotka-Volterra Cooperative Model under Climate Change. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **353**, 254-264. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2019.01.058>
- [7] Dong, F., Li, B. and Li, W. (2021) Forced Waves in a Lotka-Volterra Competition-Diffusion Model with a Shifting Habitat. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **276**, 433-459. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2020.12.022>
- [8] Sharmila, N.B. and Gunasundari, C. (2022) Travelling Wave Solutions for a Diffusive Prey-Predator Model with One Predator and Two Preys. *International Journal of Applied Mathematics*, **35**, 661-684. <https://doi.org/10.12732/ijam.v35i5.3>
- [9] Chen, C., Hung, L., Mimura, M. and Ueyama, D. (2012) Exact Travelling Wave Solutions of Three-Species Competition-Diffusion Systems. *Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems-Series B*, **17**, 2653-2669. <https://doi.org/10.3934/dcdsb.2012.17.2653>
- [10] Mimura, M. and Tohma, M. (2015) Dynamic Coexistence in a Three-Species Competition-Diffusion System. *Ecological Complexity*, **21**, 215-232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecocom.2014.05.004>
- [11] Hsu, C.-H., Lin, J.-J. and Wu, S.-L. (2019) Existence and Stability of Traveling Wavefronts for Discrete Three Species Competitive-Cooperative Systems. *Mathematical Biosciences and Engineering*, **16**, 4151-4181. <https://doi.org/10.3934/mbe.2019207>
- [12] Wu, C., Yang, Y. and Wu, Z. (2021) Existence and Uniqueness of Forced Waves in a Delayed Reaction-Diffusion Equation in a Shifting Environment. *Nonlinear Analysis: Real World Applications*, **57**, Article 103198. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nonrwa.2020.103198>
- [13] Yan, R., Liu, G. and Wang, Y. (2022) Stability of Bistable Traveling Wavefronts for a Three Species Competitive-Cooperative System with Nonlocal Dispersal. *Japan Journal of Industrial and Applied Mathematics*, **39**, 515-541. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13160-021-00497-5>
- [14] Yang, Z., Zhang, G. and He, J. (2023) Existence and Stability of Traveling Wavefronts for a Three-Species Lotka-Volterra Competitive-Cooperative System with Nonlocal Dispersal. *Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences*, **46**, 13051-13073. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mma.9232>
- [15] Hu, H. and Zou, X. (2021) Traveling Waves of a Diffusive SIR Epidemic Model with General Nonlinear Incidence and Infinitely Distributed Latency but without Demography. *Nonlinear Analysis: Real World Applications*, **58**, Article 103224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nonrwa.2020.103224>
- [16] Smith, H.L. (2011) An Introduction to Delay Differential Equations with Applications to the Life Sciences. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-7646-8>