

# 具有抑制因子的食物链恒化器模型的正解研究

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收稿日期: 2026年3月23日; 录用日期: 2026年4月18日; 发布日期: 2026年4月24日

## 摘要

本文研究了非均匀恒化器中具有抑制因子的食物链模型, 其中捕食者以生长在恒化器中的单个食饵为食, 总体捕食者对可育捕食者存在抑制作用。首先, 运用线性化特征值理论, 得出系统平凡解和半平凡解的稳定性; 然后, 运用分歧理论等研究了模型的正稳态解分支, 局部分歧解的稳定性以及将局部分歧延拓为全局分歧。

## 关键词

恒化器, 抑制因子, 捕食食饵模型

# Positive Solution Study of the Food Chain Chemostat Model with Inhibitors

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Received: March 23, 2026; accepted: April 18, 2026; published: April 24, 2026

## Abstract

In this paper, a predator-prey model with inhibitors in an unstirred chemostat is studied, in which the predator feeds on a single prey growing in the chemostat, and the overall predator has an inhibitory effect on reproducing predators. Firstly, the linearization eigenvalue theory is used to

obtain the stability of the trivial and semi-trivial solutions of the system. Then, using bifurcation theory and other methods, the branches of the model's positive steady-state solutions, the stability of local bifurcation solutions, and the continuation of local bifurcations to global bifurcations were studied.

## Keywords

Chemostat, Inhibitor, Predator-Prey Model

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## 1. 引言

恒化器模型是学者青睐的研究课题之一。Waltman 和 Smith 最早研究恒化器模型，最初假设恒化器是均匀搅拌的，发现均匀恒化器模型[1]中“竞争排斥原理”成立。为了更好解释微生物共存的现象，研究者将食物链引入到均匀恒化器模型[2]中，研究表明“竞争排斥原理”不成立。进一步，为了更好地描述自然界的生物现象，抑制剂[3]，周期性输入输出[4]，时滞[5]等被引入到均匀恒化器模型中。

随后，为刻画自然环境的非均匀性，去掉了均匀搅拌的假设，建立了非均匀的恒化器模型[6][7]。So 和 Waltman 最先把扩散引入恒化器模型，在文献[8]中通过应用分歧定理，最终得出了模型局部分歧解的存在性，并通过数值模拟验证和补充了理论部分。此后，更多的学者开始重视带有扩散的恒化器的研究。Nie 等在文献[7]中研究了恒化器中动态分配毒素产生的竞争模型，得到了单种群模型正稳态解的存在性和唯一性，两物种系统正平衡态的存在性，并建立了两物种系统非负平衡态的结构和稳定性。Shi 等在文献[9]中研究了扩散对两个物种竞争同一种养分的非均匀恒化器模型动力学行为的影响。

近年来，捕食 - 食饵反应扩散模型的研究得到了广泛关注。Li 等在文献[10]中考虑了具有 Crowley-Martin 功能反应的食物链模型，结果表明当捕食者的最大生长率属于一定范围时，该模型只有一个唯一的线性稳定共存解。Nie 等[11]研究了一种扩散性捕食 - 食饵恒化器系统，该系统的动力学行为是根据扩散速率建立的，结果表明，对于较大的扩散速率，所有物种都会被冲走；对于中等扩散速率，捕食者灭绝，食饵存活；对于较小的扩散速率，所有物种共存。在此基础之上，本文考虑总体捕食者对可育捕食者的抑制作用，讨论以下非均匀恒化器模型的反应扩散系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_t = d\mathcal{S}_{xx} - a\mathcal{U} \frac{\mathcal{S}^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}^2}, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \\ \mathcal{U}_t = d\mathcal{U}_{xx} + a\mathcal{U} \frac{\mathcal{S}^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}^2} - b\mathcal{W} \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2}, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \\ \mathcal{V}_t = d\mathcal{V}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - (m + \alpha)\mathcal{V}, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \\ \mathcal{W}_t = d\mathcal{W}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - m\mathcal{W}, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_x(0,t) = -S^0, \mathcal{S}_x(1,t) + \gamma\mathcal{S}(1,t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \mathcal{U}_x(0,t) = \mathcal{U}_x(1,t) + \gamma\mathcal{U}(1,t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \mathcal{V}_x(0,t) = \mathcal{V}_x(1,t) + \gamma\mathcal{V}(1,t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ \mathcal{W}_x(0,t) = \mathcal{W}_x(1,t) + \gamma\mathcal{W}(1,t) = 0, & t > 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

初始条件为

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}(x,0) = \mathcal{S}_0(x) \geq 0, \mathcal{U}(x,0) = \mathcal{U}_0(x) \geq 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \mathcal{V}(x,0) = \mathcal{V}_0(x) \geq 0, \neq 0, \mathcal{W}(x,0) = \mathcal{W}_0(x) \geq 0, \neq 0, & 0 < x < 1, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中  $\mathcal{S}(x,t)$  表示营养液的浓度,  $\mathcal{U}(x,t)$  表示食饵的浓度,  $\mathcal{W}(x,t)$  和  $\mathcal{V}(x,t)$  分别表示一类捕食者的总浓度和这类捕食者中可育捕食者的浓度,  $S^0 > 0$  表示营养液的初始输入浓度,  $\frac{S^2}{k_1 + S^2}$  和  $\frac{U^2}{k_2 + U^2}$  为 Holling-III 反应函数,  $k_1, k_2$  为正常数,  $a$  和  $b$  分别表示食饵和捕食者的最大生长率,  $l$  表示总体捕食者  $\mathcal{W}(x,t)$  对可育捕食者  $\mathcal{V}(x,t)$  起抑制作用的因子,  $m$  表示捕食者的死亡率,  $\alpha$  表示捕食者繁殖力的衰减率,  $d$  表示营养液、食饵及捕食者的扩散系数,  $\gamma$  为正常数.  $\mathcal{S}_0(x), \mathcal{U}_0(x), \mathcal{V}_0(x), \mathcal{W}_0(x)$  是  $[0, 1]$  上的非负连续函数, 而且总体捕食者初始浓度  $\mathcal{W}_0(x)$  总会大于等于可育捕食者初始浓度  $\mathcal{V}_0(x)$ , 所以系统的生物可行域为

$$\mathbf{X} = \{(\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{V}_0, \mathcal{W}_0) \in \mathbf{C}([0,1], \mathbb{R}_+^4) : \mathcal{W}_0(x) \geq \mathcal{V}_0(x)\},$$

这里  $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, +\infty)$ 。

为了研究系统(1)~(3)的共存解, 考虑以下与系统(1)~(3)相对应的稳态系统

$$\begin{cases} d\mathcal{S}_{xx} - a\mathcal{U} \frac{S^2}{k_1 + S^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\mathcal{U}_{xx} + a\mathcal{U} \frac{S^2}{k_1 + S^2} - b\mathcal{W} \frac{U^2}{k_2 + U^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\mathcal{V}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{U^2}{k_2 + U^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - (m + \alpha)\mathcal{V} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\mathcal{W}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{U^2}{k_2 + U^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - m\mathcal{W} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_x(0) = -S^0, \mathcal{S}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{S}(1) = 0, \\ \mathcal{U}_x(0) = \mathcal{U}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{U}(1) = 0, \\ \mathcal{V}_x(0) = \mathcal{V}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{V}(1) = 0, \\ \mathcal{W}_x(0) = \mathcal{W}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{W}(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

本文结构如下: 在第 2 节中, 给出一些初步的结论, 引理 2.2 和引理 2.3 给出系统(4)~(5)平凡解和半平凡解的稳定性. 在第 3 节中, 以捕食者的死亡率  $m$  为分歧参数, 研究了系统(4)~(5)分歧解的结构和稳定性, 给出了定理 3.1~定理 3.3。

## 2. 预备知识

首先, 考虑没有捕食者的单物种系统, 则系统(4)~(5)可以简化为:

$$\begin{cases} d\mathcal{S}_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}\frac{\mathcal{S}^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\mathcal{U}_{xx} + a\mathcal{U}\frac{\mathcal{S}^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \mathcal{S}_x(0) = -\mathcal{S}^0, \mathcal{S}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{S}(1) = 0, \\ \mathcal{U}_x(0) = \mathcal{U}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{U}(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

根据文献[12]中引理 3.2 以及文献[13]中引理 2.1 和引理 2.2 可以得到如下结果。

**引理 2.1** 若  $a \leq \lambda_0$ , 则  $(z(x), 0)$  是单物种系统(6)的唯一非负解, 其中  $z(x) = \mathcal{S}^0 \left( \frac{1+\gamma}{\gamma} - x \right)$ ; 若  $a > \lambda_0$ ,

则系统(6)存在唯一正解, 记为  $(\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0)$ , 其中  $\lambda_0$  是  $\begin{cases} d\phi_{xx} + a\lambda\frac{z^2}{k_1 + z^2}\phi = 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \phi_x(0) = \phi_x(1) + \gamma\phi(1) = 0 \end{cases}$  的主特征值。

根据引理 2.1 知系统(4)~(5)的非负稳态解只有三种情况: (i) 平凡解  $E_0 = (z(x), 0, 0, 0)$ ; (ii) 半平凡解  $E_1 = (\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$ ; (iii) 正解  $E_2 = (\mathcal{S}_*, \mathcal{U}_*, \mathcal{V}_*, \mathcal{W}_*)$ 。

**引理 2.2** 若  $\hat{\mu} < 0$ , 则  $E_0$  是局部稳定的; 若  $\hat{\mu} > 0$ , 则  $E_0$  是不稳定的, 其中  $\hat{\mu}$  是

$$\begin{cases} \mu\varphi = d\varphi_{xx} + a\frac{z^2}{k_1 + z^2}\varphi, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \varphi_x(0) = \varphi_x(1) + \gamma\varphi(1) = 0 \end{cases} \text{的主特征值。}$$

证明: 考虑系统(4)在  $E_0 = (z(x), 0, 0, 0)$  处的线性化特征值问题

$$\eta \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{F} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{其中 } \hat{F} = \begin{pmatrix} d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} & -a\frac{z^2}{k_1 + z^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a\frac{z^2}{k_1 + z^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - (m + \alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - m \end{pmatrix}.$$

且满足  $(\psi_i)_x(0) = (\psi_i)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_i)(1) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 。

易知(7)的特征值是由

$$\hat{F}_1 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2}, \hat{F}_2 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a\frac{z^2}{k_1 + z^2}, \hat{F}_3 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - (m + \alpha), \hat{F}_4 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - m$$

算子的特征值组成。设  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$  分别是  $\hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_2, \hat{F}_3, \hat{F}_4$  的主特征值。由文献[14]命题 2.1 可得  $\eta_1 < 0$ , 从而  $\hat{F}_3$  的主特征值  $\eta_3 = \eta_1 - (m + \alpha) < 0$ ,  $\hat{F}_4$  的主特征值  $\eta_4 = \eta_1 - m < 0$ 。显然  $\hat{F}_2$  的主特征值  $\eta_2 = \hat{\mu}$ , 所以当  $\hat{\mu} < 0$  时,  $E_0$  是局部稳定的; 当  $\hat{\mu} > 0$  时,  $E_0$  是不稳定的。

**引理 2.3** 若  $\tilde{\mu} < m + \alpha$ ，则  $E_1$  是局部稳定的；若  $\tilde{\mu} > m + \alpha$ ，则  $E_1$  是不稳定的，其中  $\tilde{\mu}$  是

$$\begin{cases} \mu\varphi = d\varphi_{xx} + b\frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2}\varphi, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \varphi_x(0) = \varphi_x(1) + \gamma\varphi(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的主特征值。

**证明：**考虑系统(4)在  $E_1 = (\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$  处的线性化特征值问题

$$\eta \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{F} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{8}$$

$$\text{其中 } \tilde{F} = \begin{pmatrix} d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & -a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} & 0 & 0 \\ a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} & 0 & -b\frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \\ 0 & 0 & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b\frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - (m + \alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b\frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - m \end{pmatrix}.$$

且满足  $(\psi_i)_x(0) = (\psi_i)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_i)(1) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 。

易知(8)的特征值是由算子  $\tilde{F}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & -a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \\ a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$\tilde{F}_2 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b\frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - (m + \alpha)$ ,  $\tilde{F}_3 = d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - m$  的特征值组成。

首先考虑  $\tilde{F}_1$  的特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \eta\psi_1 = d(\psi_1)_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2}\psi_1 - a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2}\psi_2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \eta\psi_2 = d(\psi_2)_{xx} + a\mathcal{U}_0\frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2}\psi_1 + a\frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2}\psi_2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ (\psi_1)_x(0) = (\psi_1)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_1)(1) = 0, \\ (\psi_2)_x(0) = (\psi_2)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_2)(1) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

把(9)的第一个和第二个方程相加得到

$$\begin{cases} d(\psi_1 + \psi_2)_{xx} = \eta(\psi_1 + \psi_2), & 0 < x < 1, \\ (\psi_1 + \psi_2)_x(0) = (\psi_1 + \psi_2)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_1 + \psi_2)(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

此时有两种情况：(i) 若  $\psi_1 + \psi_2 \equiv 0$ ，则  $\psi_2 = -\psi_1$ ，于是(9)可化简为

$$\begin{cases} d(\psi_2)_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} \psi_2 + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \psi_2 = \eta \psi_2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ (\psi_2)_x(0) = (\psi_2)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_2)(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

由于  $\psi_2 \neq 0$ , 故  $\eta$  是  $\left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right)$  的特征值。另一方面, 由于  $d(\mathcal{U}_0)_{xx} + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} = 0$ ,

所以  $\eta_1 \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right) = 0$ 。由特征值关于势函数的单调性知

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \eta_i \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right) \\ &\leq \eta_1 \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right) \\ &< \eta_1 \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 若  $\psi_1 + \psi_2 \neq 0$ , 则  $\eta$  为  $d \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$  的特征值, 故均小于 0。

显然  $\tilde{F}_3$  的特征值为  $\eta_i \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - m \right) < 0$ , 故只需考虑  $\tilde{F}_2$  的特征值

$\eta_i(\tilde{F}_2) = \eta_i \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - (m + \alpha) \right)$ 。不妨设  $\tilde{F}_2$  的特征值为  $\bar{\mu}$ , 则  $\bar{\mu} = \tilde{\mu} - (m + \alpha)$ , 因此当  $\tilde{\mu} < m + \alpha$  时,  $E_1$  是局部稳定的; 当  $\tilde{\mu} > m + \alpha$  时,  $E_1$  是不稳定的。

**引理 2.4** 设  $(\mathcal{S}(x), \mathcal{U}(x), \mathcal{V}(x), \mathcal{W}(x))$  是系统(4)~(5)的非负解, 而且在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\mathcal{U}(x) \neq 0$ ,  $\mathcal{V}(x) \neq 0$ ,  $\mathcal{W}(x) \neq 0$ , 那么

- (i) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $0 < \mathcal{S}(x) < z(x)$ ,  $0 < \mathcal{U}(x) < \mathcal{U}_0 < z(x)$ , 且  $0 < \mathcal{V}(x) < \mathcal{W}(x) < z(x)$ ;
- (ii)  $0 < m < m_0$  ( $m_0$  为常数)。

**证明:** (i) 与文献[11]引理 2.6 的方法类似, 下面只给出(ii)的证明。根据系统(4)~(5)有

$$\begin{cases} d\mathcal{V}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - \alpha\mathcal{V} = m\mathcal{V}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \mathcal{V}_x(0) = \mathcal{V}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{V}(1) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

记  $\hat{\lambda}$  为(10)的主特征值。引入  $m_0 = \hat{\lambda} \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - \alpha \right)$ , 因此有

$$m = \hat{\lambda} \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - \alpha \right), \text{ 故}$$

$$m = \hat{\lambda} \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}} - \alpha \right) < \hat{\lambda} \left( d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - \alpha \right) = m_0。$$

### 3. 全局分歧

死亡率  $m$  作为分歧参数构造从半平凡分支  $\{(m; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0) : m \in (0, m_0)\}$  产生的正解分支。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{Y}_0 = \{\psi \in \mathbf{W}^{2,p}(0,1) : \psi_x(0) = \psi_x(1) + \gamma\psi(1) = 0\}, \\
 \text{定义 } & \mathbf{Y}_1 = \mathbf{Y}_0 \times \mathbf{Y}_0 \times \mathbf{Y}_0 \times \mathbf{Y}_0, \\
 & \mathbf{Y}_1^+ = \{(S, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Y}_1 : S > 0, \mathcal{U} > 0, \mathcal{V} > 0, \mathcal{W} > 0, x \in [0,1]\}, \\
 & \mathbf{Y}_2 = \mathbf{L}^p(0,1) \times \mathbf{L}^p(0,1) \times \mathbf{L}^p(0,1) \times \mathbf{L}^p(0,1).
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

其中  $p > 1$ ，则  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  嵌入  $(C^1([0,1]))^4$ ，且  $\mathbf{Y}_1^+$  是  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  中的正锥。

考虑稳态系统(4)~(5)，令  $S = \mathcal{S}_0 - S$ ， $U = \mathcal{U}_0 - U$ ， $V = \mathcal{V}$ ， $W = \mathcal{W}$ ，那么

$$\begin{cases}
 -dS_{xx} = -a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + F_0, & 0 < x < 1, \\
 -dU_{xx} = a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} W + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S + F_1, & 0 < x < 1, \\
 -dV_{xx} = b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - (m + \alpha)V + F_2, & 0 < x < 1, \\
 -dW_{xx} = b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - mW + F_3, & 0 < x < 1,
 \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_0 &= a \left( \frac{(\mathcal{S}_0 - S)^2}{k_1 + (\mathcal{S}_0 - S)^2} - \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \right) (\mathcal{U}_0 - U) + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S, \\
 F_1 &= a \left( \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} - \frac{(\mathcal{S}_0 - S)^2}{k_1 + (\mathcal{S}_0 - S)^2} \right) (\mathcal{U}_0 - U) - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S + bW \left( \frac{(\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2} - \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \right), \\
 F_2 &= bV \left( \frac{(\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2} \frac{l}{l+W} - \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \right), \\
 F_3 &= bV \left( \frac{(\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_0 - U)^2} \frac{l}{l+W} - \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

显然， $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3)$  对  $(S, U, V, W)$  是连续可微的， $F(0,0,0,0) = 0$ ，而且  $F$  的 Fréchet 导数

$$D_{(S,U,V,W)} F \Big|_{(0,0,0,0)} = 0。 \text{ 令 } \mathcal{G} = \left( -d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + M \right), \text{ 其中 } M \text{ 充分大, 满足边界条件}$$

$\mathbf{C}_B^1[0,1] = \{S \in \mathbf{C}^1[0,1] : S_x(0) = S_x(1) + \gamma S(1) = 0\}$ ，那么(12)可以写成

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \mathcal{G} \left( -a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + MS \right) + \mathcal{G}F_0, \\
 U &= \mathcal{G} \left( a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} W + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S + MU \right) + \mathcal{G}F_1, \\
 V &= \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - (m + \alpha)V + MV \right) + \mathcal{G}F_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - mW + MW \right) + \mathcal{G}F_3,$$

定义  $T: \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}_2$  如下

$$T(m; S, U, V, W) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G} \left( -a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + MS \right) + \mathcal{G}F_0 \\ \mathcal{G} \left( a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} W + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S + MU \right) + \mathcal{G}F_1 \\ \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - (m + \alpha)V + MV \right) + \mathcal{G}F_2 \\ \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - mW + MW \right) + \mathcal{G}F_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则  $T(m; S, U, V, W)$  是  $\mathbf{Y}_2$  上的可微紧算子。

令  $\mathcal{A}(m; S, U, V, W) = (m; S, U, V, W) - T(m; S, U, V, W)$ , 那么  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}_2$  是  $\mathbf{C}^1$  光滑的, 并且  $\mathcal{A}(m; S, U, V, W) = 0$  的零点对应(4)~(5)的正解。令  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0) = \mathbf{D}_{(S,U,V,W)} \mathcal{A}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)$  是  $\mathcal{A}(m_*; S, U, V, W)$  在  $(0, 0, 0, 0)$  点对  $(S, U, V, W)$  的 Fréchet 导数。然后有

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)(S, U, V, W) = \begin{pmatrix} S - \mathcal{G} \left( -a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + MS \right) \\ U - \mathcal{G} \left( a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} U + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} W + a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} S + MU \right) \\ V - \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - (m + \alpha)V + MV \right) \\ W - \mathcal{G} \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} V - mW + MW \right) \end{pmatrix},$$

显然,  $\mathbf{D}_{(S,U,V,W)} \mathcal{A}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)$  是 Fredholm 算子, 并根据  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)(\phi, \psi, \varphi, \varrho) = 0$ , 其中  $(\phi, \psi, \varphi, \varrho) \neq (0, 0, 0, 0)$  可以得到

$$\begin{cases} d\phi_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} \phi - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \psi = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\psi_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} \phi - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \psi - b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varrho = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\varphi_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varphi - (m_* + \alpha)\varphi = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\varrho_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varphi - m_*\varrho = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \phi_x(0) = \phi_x(1) + \gamma\phi(1) = 0, \psi_x(0) = \psi_x(1) + \gamma\psi(1) = 0, \\ \varphi_x(0) = \varphi_x(1) + \gamma\varphi(1) = 0, \varrho_x(0) = \varrho_x(1) + \gamma\varrho(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

如果  $\varphi \equiv \varrho \equiv 0$ ，则  $(\phi, \psi)$  满足  $\mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ，对应的边界为  $\phi_x(0) = \phi_x(1) + \gamma\phi(1) = 0$ ，

$$\psi_x(0) = \psi_x(1) + \gamma\psi(1) = 0, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & -a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \\ -a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} & \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

根据文献[15]中的引理 2.3 类似的方法，可得  $\mathbf{B}$  在边界条件  $\phi_x(0) = \phi_x(1) + \gamma\phi(1) = 0$ ， $\psi_x(0) = \psi_x(1) + \gamma\psi(1) = 0$  下是可逆的。因此， $(\phi, \psi) = (0, 0)$ ，矛盾。进而可得  $\varphi \neq 0$  或  $\varrho \neq 0$ 。又通过(13)的第四个方程容易得到，当且仅当  $\varphi = 0$  时， $\varrho = 0$ 。因此  $\varphi \neq 0$  且  $\varrho \neq 0$ 。根据强极值原理可得，对于  $x \in [0, 1]$  有  $\varphi > 0, \varrho > 0$ 。由引理 1.3 有  $\tilde{\mu} = m_* + \alpha$ 。因此取  $(\varphi, \varrho) = (\hat{\varphi}_1, \hat{\varrho}_1)$ ，其中  $\hat{\varphi}_1 > 0$  为区间  $[0, 1]$  上的主特征函数

$$\begin{cases} d\hat{\varphi}_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \hat{\varphi} - (m_* + \alpha)\hat{\varphi} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \hat{\varphi}_x(0) = \hat{\varphi}_x(1) + \gamma\hat{\varphi}(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

并且  $\hat{\varrho}_1 = \left(-d \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + m_*\right)^{-1} \left(b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \hat{\varphi}_1\right) > 0, x \in [0, 1]$ 。

已知  $\mathbf{B}$  是可逆的，则可推断  $N(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)) = \text{Span}\{(\phi_1, \psi_1, \hat{\varphi}_1, \hat{\varrho}_1)\}$ ，其中  $(\phi_1, \psi_1)$  是

$$\mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \hat{\varrho}_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的唯一解，其对应的边界为 } (\phi_1)_x(0) = (\phi_1)_x(1) + \gamma(\phi_1)(1) = 0,$$

$(\psi_1)_x(0) = (\psi_1)_x(1) + \gamma(\psi_1)(1) = 0$ 。下面证明  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)$  的值域。为此，假设

$(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0))$ ，那么存在  $(\phi, \psi, \varphi, \varrho) \in \mathbf{Y}_1$  使得

$$\begin{cases} d\phi_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} \phi - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \psi = d\mathcal{S}_{xx} - M\mathcal{S}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\psi_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_0 \frac{2k_1\mathcal{S}_0}{(k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2)^2} \phi - a \frac{\mathcal{S}_0^2}{k_1 + \mathcal{S}_0^2} \psi - b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varrho = d\mathcal{U}_{xx} - M\mathcal{U}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\varphi_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varphi - (m_* + \alpha)\varphi = d\mathcal{V}_{xx} - M\mathcal{V}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\varrho_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \varphi - m_*\varrho = d\mathcal{W}_{xx} - M\mathcal{W}, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \phi_x(0) = \phi_x(1) + \gamma\phi(1) = 0, \psi_x(0) = \psi_x(1) + \gamma\psi(1) = 0, \\ \varphi_x(0) = \varphi_x(1) + \gamma\varphi(1) = 0, \varrho_x(0) = \varrho_x(1) + \gamma\varrho(1) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

已知  $\hat{\varphi}_1$  满足

$$\begin{cases} d(\hat{\varphi}_1)_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \hat{\varphi}_1 - (m_* + \alpha)\hat{\varphi}_1 = 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ (\hat{\varphi}_1)_x(0) = (\hat{\varphi}_1)_x(1) + \gamma\hat{\varphi}_1(1) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

让(14)的第三个方程乘以  $\hat{\varphi}_1$ ，(15)的第一个方程乘以  $\varphi$ ，在区间(0,1)上积分可得

$$\int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_1 \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - m_* - \alpha + M \right) \mathcal{V} dx = 0.$$

$$\text{因此, } \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)) = \left\{ (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Y}_2 : \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_1 \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - m_* - \alpha + M \right) \mathcal{V} dx = 0 \right\},$$

并且  $\text{codim} \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)) = 1$ 。因此  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)$  是指数为零的 Fredholm 算子, 而且通过直接的计算有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)(\hat{\phi}_1, \psi_1, \hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_1)^\top &= \mathbf{D}_{m(s, U, V, W)}^2 \mathcal{A}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)(\hat{\phi}_1, \psi_1, \hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_1)^\top \\ &= (0, 0, \mathcal{G}\hat{\phi}_1, \mathcal{G}\hat{\phi}_1) \notin \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)), \end{aligned}$$

因此证得了横截面条件。

$$\text{设 } \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)) = \left\{ (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Y}_2 : \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_1 \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - m_* - \alpha + M \right) \mathcal{V} dx = 0 \right\},$$

容易得到  $\mathbf{Z} \oplus \text{Span}\{(\hat{\phi}_1, \psi_1, \hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_1)\} = \mathbf{Y}_1$ , 通过应用参考文献[16]简单特征值的分歧定理, 得到存在  $\delta > 0$  和  $\mathbf{C}^1$  曲线  $(m(s); \iota(s), \kappa(s), \pi(s), \varpi(s)) : (-\delta, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得: (i)  $m(0) = m_*$ , (ii)  $\iota(0) = 0$ ,  $\kappa(0) = 0$ ,  $\pi(s) = 0$ ,  $\varpi(s) = 0$ , (iii)

$(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) = (m(s); s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \iota(s)), s(\psi_1 + \kappa(s)), s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \pi(s)), s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \varpi(s)))$ , 满足  $\mathcal{A}(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) = 0$ , 其中  $|s| < \delta$ 。

令  $\mathcal{S}(s) = \mathcal{S}_0 - \mathcal{S}(s) = \mathcal{S}_0 - s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \iota(s))$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(s) = \mathcal{U}_0 - \mathcal{U}(s) = \mathcal{U}_0 - s(\psi_1 + \kappa(s))$ ,  $\mathcal{V}(s) = \mathcal{V}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \pi(s))$ ,  $\mathcal{W}(s) = \mathcal{W}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \varpi(s))$ , 那么分支

$\Gamma = \{(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) : 0 < s < \delta\}$  是系统(4)~(5)的正解。系统(4)~(5)在  $(m_*; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$  附近的非平凡非负解, 要么在半平凡解分支  $\{(m; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0) : m \in (0, m_0)\}$  上, 要么在分支  $\Gamma$  上。因此有

**定理 3.1** 假设  $0 < m < m_0$ , 那么  $(m_*; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$  是系统(4)~(5)的一个分歧点。令

$$\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{R}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)) = \left\{ (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Y}_2 : \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_1 \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - m_* - \alpha + M \right) \mathcal{V} dx = 0 \right\},$$

则  $\mathbf{Z} \oplus \text{Span}\{(\hat{\phi}_1, \psi_1, \hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_1)\} = \mathbf{Y}_1$ , 而且存在  $\delta > 0$  和  $\mathbf{C}^1$  曲线

$(m(s); \iota(s), \kappa(s), \pi(s), \varpi(s)) : (-\delta, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbf{Z}$ , 使得:  $m(0) = m_*$ ,  $\iota(0) = 0$ ,  $\kappa(0) = 0$ ,  $\pi(s) = 0$ ,  $\varpi(s) = 0$ ,  $(m(s); \iota(s), \kappa(s), \pi(s), \varpi(s)) \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 并且分支  $\Gamma = \{(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) : 0 < s < \delta\}$  是系统(4)~(5)的正解, 其中

$$\mathcal{S}(s) = \mathcal{S}_0 - s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \iota(s)), \mathcal{U}(s) = \mathcal{U}_0 - s(\psi_1 + \kappa(s)), \mathcal{V}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \pi(s)), \mathcal{W}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \varpi(s)).$$

下面研究位于局部分歧分支  $\Gamma$  上正解的线性化稳定性。将系统(4)~(5)的正分歧解

$$\mathcal{S}(s) = \mathcal{S}_0 - s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \iota(s)), \mathcal{U}(s) = \mathcal{U}_0 - s(\psi_1 + \kappa(s)), \mathcal{V}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \pi(s)), \mathcal{W}(s) = s(\hat{\phi}_1 + \varpi(s)),$$

代入到(4)的第三个方程, 并求  $s = 0$  处的导数可得

$$d\dot{\pi}_{xx}(0) + b\dot{\pi}(0) \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - b\hat{\phi}_1 \frac{2k_2\mathcal{U}_0}{(k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2)^2} \psi_1 - b\hat{\phi}_1 \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \frac{\hat{\phi}_1}{l} - \dot{m}(0)\hat{\phi}_1 - (m_* + \alpha)\dot{\pi}(0) = 0, \quad (16)$$

其中  $\dot{\pi}(0)$ ,  $\dot{m}(0)$  是  $\pi(s)$ ,  $m(s)$  在  $s = 0$  处的导数, 注意到

$$\begin{cases} d(\hat{\phi}_1)_{xx} + b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \hat{\phi}_1 - (m_* + \alpha) \hat{\phi}_1 = 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ (\hat{\phi}_1)_x(0) = (\hat{\phi}_1)_x(1) + \gamma \hat{\phi}_1(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

把(16)两边乘以  $\hat{\phi}_1$ , (17)的第一个方程两边乘以  $\hat{\pi}(0)$ , 并分别在  $[0, 1]$  上积分可得

$$\dot{m}(0) \int_0^1 (\hat{\phi}_1)^2 dx = - \int_0^1 b \left( \frac{2k_2 \mathcal{U}_0}{(k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2)^2} \psi_1 + \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \frac{\hat{\phi}_1}{l} \right) (\hat{\phi}_1)^2 dx,$$

由于  $\frac{2k_2 \mathcal{U}_0}{(k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2)^2} \psi_1 + \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} \frac{\hat{\phi}_1}{l} > 0$ , 所以  $\dot{m}(0) < 0$ , 即存在  $\delta > 0$  充分小, 使得当  $0 < s < \delta$  时,  $\dot{m}(0) < 0$ ,

于是正解分支  $\Gamma$  是向左的。

记  $\mathcal{L}(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s))$  是系统(4)~(5)在  $(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s))$  处的线性化算子。根据[17]中的推论 1.13 可知, 存在  $\mathbf{C}^1$  的函数  $m \mapsto (\sigma(s), \mathbf{p}(s)) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbf{Y}_1$  和  $s \mapsto (\mathfrak{h}(s), \mathbf{n}(s)) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbf{Y}_1$  分别定义在  $m_*$  和 0 的领域上, 使得

$$(\sigma(m_*), \mathbf{p}(m_*)) = (0, \phi_1, \psi_1, \hat{\phi}_1, \hat{\phi}_1) = (\mathfrak{h}(0), \mathbf{n}(0)),$$

且在上述领域上有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(m; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0) \mathbf{p}(m) &= \sigma(m) \mathbf{p}(m), |m - m_*| \ll 1, \\ \mathcal{L}(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) \mathbf{n}(s) &= \mathfrak{h}(s) \mathbf{n}(s), 0 < s \ll 1. \end{aligned}$$

根据[17]中的推论 1.16 可以得到  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{s \dot{m}(s) \dot{\sigma}(m_*)}{\mathfrak{h}(s)} = -1$ , 这里  $\dot{m}(s)$  是  $m(s)$  关于  $s$  的导数,  $\dot{\sigma}(m_*)$  是  $\sigma(m)$

在  $m = m_*$  处对  $m$  的导数, 同时  $\sigma(m)$  是下面问题的简单特征值

$$\begin{cases} d\varphi_{xx} + b\varphi \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - (m + \alpha)\varphi = \sigma(m)\varphi, 0 < x < 1, \\ \varphi_x(0) = \varphi_x(1) + \gamma\varphi(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

注意  $\sigma(m) = \tilde{\mu} - m - \alpha$ , 根据文献[11]得  $\dot{\sigma}(m_*) < 0$ 。根据前面分析有  $\dot{m}(0) < 0$ , 可得对于  $0 < s < \delta$  有  $\mathfrak{h}(s) < 0$ 。所以系统(4)~(5)分歧分支  $\Gamma$  上的正解是局部渐近稳定的。因此有以下定理:

**定理 3.2** 系统(4)~(5)的正解分支  $\Gamma = \{(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)): 0 < s < \delta\}$  是向左的, 并且是渐近稳定的。

接下来通过应用 Fredholm 算子的全局分歧结果(见文献[16] [18])把局部分支  $\Gamma$  延伸到全局。显然, 映射  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  嵌入  $\mathbf{Y}_2$  是紧的,  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}_2$  是  $\mathbf{C}^1$  光滑的。根据文献[16]中的定理 3.3 可知, 对于  $\forall (m; S, U, V, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1$ , Fréchet 导数  $\mathbf{D}_{(S,U,V,W)} \mathcal{A}(m; S, U, V, W)$  是指标为 0 的 Fredholm 算子, 因此根据文献[16]中的定理 4.3 可以得到集合

$$\{(m; S, U, V, W) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbf{Y}_1 : \mathcal{A}(m; S, U, V, W) = 0, (S, U, V, W) \neq (0, 0, 0, 0)\}$$

中的连通元  $\mathfrak{N}$  发自点  $(m_*; 0, 0, 0, 0)$  附近的  $\{(m; 0, 0, 0, 0) : m \in (0, m_0)\}$ 。进而要么  $\mathfrak{N}$  在  $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1$  中非紧, 要么包含点  $(\bar{m}; 0, 0, 0, 0)$ , 其中  $\bar{m} \neq m_*$ 。

设  $\mathfrak{N}' = \{(m; S, U, V, W) : S = \mathcal{S}_0 - S, U = \mathcal{U}_0 - U, V = V, W = W, (m; S, U, V, W) \in \mathfrak{N}\}$ , 那么  $\Gamma \subset \mathfrak{N}'$ , 也有  $\mathfrak{N}' \cap (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+) \neq \emptyset$ 。令  $\mathfrak{N}^* = \mathfrak{N}' \cap (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+)$ ,  $\mathfrak{N}^*$  由分歧点  $(m_*; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$  附近的局部正解分支  $\Gamma$  组成。

令  $\mathfrak{N}^+$  为  $\mathfrak{N}' \setminus \{(m(s); \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) : -\delta < s < 0\}$  的连通元, 则  $\mathfrak{N}^* \subset \mathfrak{N}^+$ 。根据文献[16]中定理 4.4 可知  $\mathfrak{N}^+$  满足下列选择中的一条: (i) 它包含点  $(\bar{m}; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$ , 其中  $\bar{m} \neq m_*$ ; (ii) 它不是紧的; (iii) 它包含点  $(m; \mathcal{S}_0 + \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}_0 + \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W})$ , 其中  $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \neq 0, (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Z}$ 。

假设(iii)成立, 对于  $\forall (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathfrak{N}^*$ , 可知在区间  $[0, 1]$  上有  $\mathcal{V} > 0$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_1 \left( b \frac{\mathcal{U}_0^2}{k_2 + \mathcal{U}_0^2} - m_* - \alpha + M \right) \mathcal{V} dx > 0, \text{ 这与 } (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ 矛盾, 因此(iii)是不可能的。}$$

假设(i)成立, 则存在一组序列点  $\{(m_n; \mathcal{S}_n, \mathcal{U}_n, \mathcal{V}_n, \mathcal{W}_n)\} \subset \mathfrak{N}^+ \cap (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+)$ , 其中在区间  $[0, 1]$  上有  $\mathcal{S}_n > 0, \mathcal{U}_n > 0, \mathcal{V}_n > 0, \mathcal{W}_n > 0$ , 且这组序列点列随着  $n \rightarrow \infty$  收敛于  $(\bar{m}, \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$ 。根据  $\mathcal{V}_n$  的方程可知

$$\begin{cases} d(\mathcal{V}_n)_{xx} + b\mathcal{V}_n \frac{(\mathcal{U}_n)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_n)^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}_n} - (m_n + \alpha)\mathcal{V}_n = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ (\mathcal{V}_n)_x(0) = (\mathcal{V}_n)_x(1) + \gamma(\mathcal{V}_n)(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

取极限  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 可以得到  $\bar{m}$  满足

$$\begin{cases} d\mathcal{V}_{xx} + b\mathcal{V} \frac{(\mathcal{U}_0)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_0)^2} - (\bar{m} + \alpha)\mathcal{V} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \mathcal{V}_x(0) = \mathcal{V}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{V}(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

因此可得  $\bar{m} = m_*$ , 矛盾。

接下来证明  $\mathfrak{N}^+ - \{(m_*, \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)\} \subset \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+$ 。假设不然, 则存在

$$(\tilde{m}; \tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}) \in \mathfrak{N}^+ - \{(m_*, \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)\} \subset \partial(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+)$$

是序列点  $\{(m_k; \mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k)\} \subset \mathfrak{N}^+ \cap (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+)$  的极限, 其中在区间  $[0, 1]$  上有  $\mathcal{S}_k > 0, \mathcal{U}_k > 0, \mathcal{V}_k > 0, \mathcal{W}_k > 0$ 。根据  $(\tilde{m}; \tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}) \in \partial(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+)$  可知, 下面一种情况成立: (a) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} \geq 0$ , 且对于某个点  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  有  $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(x_0) = 0$ ; (b) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \geq 0$ , 且对于某个点  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  有  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(x_0) = 0$ ; (c) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \geq 0$ , 且对于某个点  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  有  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(x_0) = 0$ ; (d) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}} \geq 0$ , 且对于某个点  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  有  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(x_0) = 0$ ; (e)  $\tilde{d} = 0$ 。

根据强极值原理, 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} > 0$ , 因此(a)不成立。如果在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = 0$ , 则根据  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$  和  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  的方程得出, 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}} = \tilde{\mathcal{W}} \equiv 0$ 。根据在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(x) \geq \tilde{\mathcal{V}}(x)$ , 进一步得到在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(x) \equiv 0$  当且仅当  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(x) \equiv 0$ , 因此根据强极值原理, (b), (c)和(d)意味着只有以下两种情况会发生: (i) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \equiv 0, \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \equiv 0$ ; (ii) 在区间  $[0, 1]$  上,  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} > 0, \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \equiv 0$ 。

假设在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \equiv 0, \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \equiv 0$ , 那么在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} = z, \tilde{\mathcal{W}} \equiv 0$ , 且在  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  中取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  有  $(m_k; \mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k) \rightarrow (\tilde{m}; z, 0, 0, 0)$ 。又根据  $\mathcal{V}_k$  的方程, 取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  有

$$\begin{cases} d\mathcal{V}_{xx} - (\tilde{m} + \alpha)\mathcal{V} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \mathcal{V}_x(0) = \mathcal{V}_x(1) + \gamma\mathcal{V}(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

进而可以得到  $\tilde{m} + \alpha < 0$ , 矛盾。

假设在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} > 0, \tilde{\mathcal{V}} \equiv 0$ , 那么容易得到在区间  $[0, 1]$  上  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}} \equiv 0$  且  $(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}})$  满足

$$\begin{cases} d\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{xx} - a\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2}{k_1 + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{xx} + a\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2}{k_1 + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(0) = -S^0, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(1) = 0, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_x(0) = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

因此,  $(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}) = (\mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0)$ , 也就是在  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  中取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  有  $(m_k; \mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k) \rightarrow (\tilde{m}; \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$ 。根据  $\mathcal{V}_k$  的方程, 取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  可推导出  $\tilde{m} = m_*$ , 矛盾。

假设  $\tilde{m} = 0$ , 即存在  $m_k \rightarrow 0$  和系统(4)~(5)的正解  $(\mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k)$ , 其中  $m = m_k$ , 使得在  $\mathbf{Y}_1$  中取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  有  $(m_k; \mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k) \rightarrow (0; \tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}})$ , 这里  $(m_k; \mathcal{S}_k, \mathcal{U}_k, \mathcal{V}_k, \mathcal{W}_k)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} d(\mathcal{S}_k)_{xx} - a\mathcal{U}_k \frac{(\mathcal{S}_k)^2}{k_1 + (\mathcal{S}_k)^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d(\mathcal{U}_k)_{xx} + a\mathcal{U}_k \frac{(\mathcal{S}_k)^2}{k_1 + (\mathcal{S}_k)^2} - b\mathcal{W}_k \frac{(\mathcal{U}_k)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_k)^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d(\mathcal{V}_k)_{xx} + b\mathcal{V}_k \frac{(\mathcal{U}_k)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_k)^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}_k} - (m_k + \alpha)\mathcal{V}_k = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ d(\mathcal{W}_k)_{xx} + b\mathcal{V}_k \frac{(\mathcal{U}_k)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_k)^2} \frac{l}{l + \mathcal{W}_k} - m_k\mathcal{W}_k = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ (\mathcal{S}_k)_x(0) = -S^0, (\mathcal{S}_k)_x(1) + \gamma(\mathcal{S}_k)(1) = 0, (\mathcal{U}_k)_x(0) = (\mathcal{U}_k)_x(1) + \gamma(\mathcal{U}_k)(1) = 0, \\ (\mathcal{V}_k)_x(0) = (\mathcal{V}_k)_x(1) + \gamma(\mathcal{V}_k)(1) = 0, (\mathcal{W}_k)_x(0) = (\mathcal{W}_k)_x(1) + \gamma(\mathcal{W}_k)(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

因为  $\frac{(\mathcal{S}_k)^2}{k_1 + (\mathcal{S}_k)^2}$ ,  $\frac{(\mathcal{U}_k)^2}{k_2 + (\mathcal{U}_k)^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}_k$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_k$ ,  $\mathcal{V}_k$ ,  $\mathcal{W}_k$  是一致有界的, 所以有  $(\mathcal{S}_k)_{xx}$ ,  $(\mathcal{U}_k)_{xx}$ ,  $(\mathcal{V}_k)_{xx}$ ,

$(\mathcal{W}_k)_{xx}$  是一致有界的。因此取极限  $k \rightarrow \infty$  可以得到  $(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}})$  满足

$$\begin{cases} d\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{xx} - a\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2}{k_1 + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ d\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{xx} + a\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2}{k_1 + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}^2} - b\tilde{\mathcal{W}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2}{k_2 + \tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2} = 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ d\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{xx} + b\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2}{k_2 + \tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2} \frac{l}{l + \tilde{\mathcal{W}}} - \alpha\tilde{\mathcal{V}} = 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ d\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{xx} + b\tilde{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2}{k_2 + \tilde{\mathcal{U}}^2} \frac{l}{l + \tilde{\mathcal{W}}} = 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(0) = -S^0, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(1) = 0, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_x(0) = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(1) = 0, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_x(0) = \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{V}}(1) = 0, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_x(0) = \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_x(1) + \gamma\tilde{\mathcal{W}}(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

根据文献[11]可以证得系统(1)~(3)的一致持久性, 因此(19)至少有一个正解, 进而可以得出(19)解的估计与  $m$  无关。所以全局分支  $\Gamma$  与分支  $\hat{\Gamma} = \{(0, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) : \mathcal{S} > 0, \mathcal{U} > 0, \mathcal{V} > 0, \mathcal{W} > 0\}$  在某点  $(0, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}})$  处相遇。因此有以下定理:

**定理 3.3** 假设  $0 < m < m_0$ , 那么系统(4)~(5)的正解分支  $\Gamma = \{(m(s), \mathcal{S}(s), \mathcal{U}(s), \mathcal{V}(s), \mathcal{W}(s)) : 0 < s < \delta\}$

能够在  $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbf{Y}_1^+$  中沿  $m \rightarrow 0^+$  延拓至无穷。

总而言之,  $(m_*, \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{U}_0, 0, 0)$  是稳态系统(4)~(5)的一个分歧点, 它是捕食者是否能够长期存活, 并与食饵稳定共存的生死阈值。当死亡率穿过  $m_*$  时, 系统存在正解分支  $\Gamma$ , 这意味着出现了营养液, 食饵, 捕食者共存的稳定生态平衡。具体来说, 当捕食者死亡小于  $m_*$  时, 三者稳定共存态存在, 否则当死亡率大于  $m_*$  时, 共存态消失。而且只要死亡率小于  $m_*$ , 三者的稳定共存态都会持续存在, 不会因为死亡率降低而突然消失。

## 基金项目

国家自然科学基金(No. 12201067), 长安大学中央高校基本科研业务费专项(Nos. 300102124201, 300102124205)资金资助。

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