

Asymptotic Behavior of a Stochastic Hybrid Mutualism System with Lévy Jumps

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with the asymptotic behavior of a stochastic mutualism system driven by Lévy jumps under Markovian switching. By using Lyapunov functions and some techniques in stochastic calculus, the sufficient conditions for stochastic permanence, extinction, and persistence in mean are established respectively. Finally, some numerical simulations are given to illustrate our theoretical results.

Keywords

Mutualism System, Markovian Switching, Lévy Jump, Stochastic Permanence, Extinction

一类带Lévy跳的随机混杂互惠系统的渐近性态

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摘 要

本文讨论一类带Lévy跳和Markov切换的随机互惠系统的渐近性态。利用Lyapunov函数和随机分析工具, 建立了系统的随机持久性、灭绝性和平均意义下的持续性。数值模拟验证了理论结果的合理性。

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关键词

互惠系统, Markov切换, Lévy跳, 随机持久, 灭绝

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1. 引言

近年来, 带有高斯白噪声扰动的种群模型受到广泛关注, 并取得了丰富的研究成果[1]-[6]。而现实世界中, 还存在着其它噪声, 其中一些可能使种群系统存在状态随机切换, 还有一些可能使种群数量在短时间内发生巨大变化, 更合理的种群模型还应包括这些随机因素[7]-[15]。特别地, 在自然界中, 种群之间的互惠关系是非常普遍的, 许多学者对各种互惠种群模型进行了深入研究[16]-[29]。

为探讨各种噪声对互惠种群模型的动力学行为的综合影响, 受文献[14] [15] [29]的启发, 本文考虑下列带 Lévy 跳的随机混杂互惠系统:

$$\begin{cases} dx_1(t) = x_1(t) \left[a_1(r(t)) - b_1(r(t))e^{-k_1(r(t))x_2(t)} - c_1(r(t))x_1(t) \right] dt \\ \quad + \sigma_1(r(t))x_1(t)dB_1(t) + \int_Y \gamma_1(r(t), u)x_1(t^-)\tilde{N}(dt, du), \\ dx_2(t) = x_2(t) \left[a_2(r(t)) - b_2(r(t))e^{-k_2(r(t))x_1(t)} - c_2(r(t))x_2(t) \right] dt \\ \quad + \sigma_2(r(t))x_2(t)dB_2(t) + \int_Y \gamma_2(r(t), u)x_2(t^-)\tilde{N}(dt, du), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $x_l(t) (l=1, 2)$ 表示第 l 个种群在时刻 t 的密度, $x_l(t^-)$ 表示 $x_l(t)$ 的左极限; (B_1, B_2) 是定义在带流概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$ 上的二维标准 Brown 运动, r 是状态空间为 S 的连续时间 Markov 链; N 是特征测度 λ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 的可测子集 Y 上满足 $\lambda(Y) < \infty$ 的 Poisson 计数测度, $\tilde{N}(dt, du) = N(dt, du) - \lambda(du)dt$ 是其补偿测度。对任意 $i \in S, l=1, 2, \sigma_l^2(i)$ 为高斯白噪声的强度; 函数 $\gamma_l(i, \cdot): Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界可测且 $\gamma_l(i, u) > -1$; $a_l(i), c_l(i), b_l(i)$ 为正常数, 相应的生物意义参见文献[18]。

我们指出, 与系统(1.1)对应的确定性自治模型最早由 Graves 等人[18]提出并研究, 向等人[19]则考虑了相应的确定性非自治模型; 仅包含高斯白噪声的情形首先由吕[20]研究, 郭和丁[21]则讨论了其相应的非自治形式。据我们所知, 关于系统(1.1)的研究还未见相关报道。本文旨在利用随机微分方程理论[30] [31] [32], 探讨系统(1.1)的正解的全局存在唯一性、随机持久性、灭绝性和平均意义下的持续性。

本文后续内容安排如下: 第 2 节, 给出一些准备工作; 第 3 节, 证明正解的全局存在唯一性; 第 4 节, 建立系统的随机持久性; 第 5 节, 讨论灭绝性和平均意义下的持续性; 最后, 数值模拟验证理论结果的合理性。

2. 准备工作

本节介绍一些定义、引理、假设和记号。

为方便讨论, 给出以下记号:

$$1) \mathbb{R}_+^2 = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0\};$$

$$2) \alpha_l(i) = a_l(i) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_l^2(i) - \int_Y [\gamma_l(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_l(i, u))] \lambda(du), \quad i \in S, \quad l = 1, 2;$$

$$3) \beta_l(i) = a_l(i) - b_l(i) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_l^2(i) - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1 + \gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(du), \quad i \in S, \quad l = 1, 2.$$

设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$ 是带流完备概率空间, 其中流 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 满足通常条件。Markov 链 $r(t), t \geq 0$ 的状态空间 $S = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 其生成元 $Q = (q_{ij})_{m \times m}$ 由

$$\mathbb{P}\{r(t + \Delta t) = j \mid r(t) = i\} = \begin{cases} q_{ij}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), & \text{if } j \neq i, \\ 1 + q_{ij}\Delta t + o(\Delta t), & \text{if } j = i, \end{cases}$$

给出。其中, $\Delta t > 0$, $q_{ij} \geq 0 (i \neq j)$ 是从 i 到 j 的转移速率, 并且 $\sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij} = 0$ 。本文假定随机过程 r , N 和 (B_1, B_2) 是相互独立的, 并且对任意的 $i \neq j$, 有 $q_{ij} > 0$ 。因此, Q 不可约, r 是遍历的 Markov 链, Q 存在唯一的不变分布 $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 满足 $\pi Q = 0$ 及 $\sum_{i=1}^m \pi_i = 1$, $\pi_i > 0$, $i \in S$ 。

考虑线性方程

$$Qc = \eta, \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $c, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 为列向量。

引理 2.1. ([30], p. 363) 下列断言成立:

- 1) 方程(2.1)有解的充要条件是 $\pi\eta = 0$ 。
- 2) 若 c_1 和 c_2 是(2.1)的两个解, 则存在 $\gamma_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $c_1 - c_2 = \gamma_0 \mathbf{1}_m$, 其中 $\mathbf{1}_m$ 为 m 个元素全为 1 的列向量。
- 3) 方程(2.1)的任意解可以表示成 $c = \gamma_0 \mathbf{1}_m + h_0$, 其中 $\gamma_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 是任意常数, $h_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 是方程(2.1)满足 $\pi h_0 = 0$ 的唯一解。

再考虑带有 Lévy 跳和 Markov 切换的随机微分方程:

$$dx(t) = f(x(t), r(t))dt + g(x(t), r(t))dB(t) + \int_Y h(x(t), r(t), u) \tilde{N}(dt, du), \quad (2.2)$$

其中

$$f: \mathbb{R} \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g: \mathbb{R} \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad h: \mathbb{R} \times S \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

若对任意 $i \in S$, 函数 $V(t, x, i)$ 关于 t 连续可微, 关于 x 二次连续可微, 则由 Itô 公式可知

$$dV(t, x, i) = \mathcal{G}V(t, x, i)dt + V_x g(x, i)dB(t) + \int_Y [V(t, x + h(x, i, u), i) - V(t, x, i)] \tilde{N}(dt, du),$$

其中

$$\mathcal{G}V(t, x, i) = \mathcal{L}V(t, x, i) + \int_Y [V(t, x + h(x, i, u), i) - V(t, x, i) - V_x h(x, i, u)] \lambda(du),$$

$$\mathcal{L}V(x, i) = V_t + V_x f(x, i) + \frac{1}{2} V_{xx} g^2(x, i) + \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij} V(t, x, j).$$

下面给出随机最终有界、随机持久、灭绝以及平均意义下持续的定义。

定义 2.1. 若对任意 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 存在正常数 $\delta_1 := \delta_1(\varepsilon)$, 使得对初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\{x_l(t) \leq \delta_1\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, \quad l = 1, 2$$

则称系统(1.1)的解是随机最终有上界的。

定义 2.2. 若对任意的 $\varepsilon \in (0,1)$, 存在正常数 $\delta_2 := \delta_2(\varepsilon)$, 使得对初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\{x_l(t) \geq \delta_2\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, l = 1, 2$$

则称系统(1.1)的解是随机最终有下界的。

定义 2.3. 如果系统(1.1)的解既随机最终有上界又随机最终有下界, 则称系统(1.1)是随机持久的。

定义 2.4. 设 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 是系统(1.1)的正解, $l = 1, 2$ 。

1) 若 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_l(t) = 0$ a.s., 则称种群 $x_l(t)$ 是灭绝的;

2) 若 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_l(s) ds = 0$ a.s., 则称种群 $x_l(t)$ 在平均意义下是非持续的;

3) 若 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_l(s) ds > 0$ a.s., 则称种群 $x_l(t)$ 在平均意义下是强持续的。

下面是带有Lévy跳的指数鞅不等式。

引理 2.2. ([31], p. 291) 设 $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h : [0, \infty) \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为 \mathcal{F}_t -适应可料过程, 若对任意 $T > 0$ 满足

$$\int_0^T |g(t)|^2 dt < \infty \text{ a.s.}, \int_0^T \int_Y |h(t, u)|^2 \lambda(du) dt < \infty \text{ a.s.},$$

则对任意 $\alpha, \beta > 0$, 有

$$\mathbb{P}\left\{ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\int_0^t g(s) dB(s) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^t |g(s)|^2 ds + \int_0^t \int_Y h(s, u) \tilde{N}(ds, du) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^t \int_Y \left[e^{\alpha h(s, u)} - 1 - \alpha h(s, u) \right] \lambda(du) ds \right] > \beta \right\} \leq e^{-\alpha\beta}.$$

3. 正解的全局存在性与唯一性

本节建立系统(1.1)的全局正解的存在唯一性, 这是本文后续工作的基础。

定理 3.1. 对任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)存在唯一的全局解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$, 并且该解以概率 1 停留在 \mathbb{R}_+^2 中。

证明: 易知系统(1.1)的系数满足局部 Lipschitz 条件, 由随机微分方程解的存在唯一性定理可知, 系统(1.1)在区间 $[0, \tau_e)$ 上存在唯一的局部解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$, 其中 τ_e 是爆破时刻。下面证明 $x(t)$ 是全局的, 即证明 $\tau_e = \infty$ 几乎必然成立。取充分大的正整数 k_0 , 使 $x_1(0) \in \left(\frac{1}{k_0}, k_0\right)$ 和 $x_2(0) \in \left(\frac{1}{k_0}, k_0\right)$ 。对任意正整数 $k > k_0$, 定义停时:

$$\tau_k = \inf \left\{ t \in [0, \tau_e) : x_1(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right) \text{ 或者 } x_2(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right) \right\}.$$

对于空集 \emptyset , 规定 $\inf \emptyset = \infty$ 。易知 $\{\tau_k\}$ 是一个单调递增序列。令 $\tau_\infty = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tau_k$, 则 $\tau_\infty \leq \tau_e$ 。若证明 $\tau_\infty = \infty$, 则 $\tau_e = \infty$ 。

下面用反证法证明 $\tau_e = \infty$ 几乎必然成立。若该结论不成立, 则存在常数 $T > 0$ 和 $\varepsilon \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$P\{\tau_\infty \leq T\} > \varepsilon.$$

从而存在正整数 $k_1 \geq k_0$, 对任意正整数 $k \geq k_1$, 有

$$P\{\tau_k \leq T\} \geq \varepsilon. \quad (3.1)$$

定义 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(x_1, x_2, i) = (x_1 - 1 - \ln x_1) + (x_2 - 1 - \ln x_2), \quad (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \times S.$$

显然, 对任意 $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2$, $V(x_1, x_2, i) > 0$. 由 Itô 公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} dV(x_1, x_2, i) &= \mathcal{G}V(x_1, x_2, i)dt + (x_1 - 1)\sigma_1(i)dB_1(t) + (x_2 - 1)\sigma_2(i)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \int_Y [\gamma_1(i, u)x_1(t) - \ln(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))] \tilde{N}(ds, du) \\ &\quad + \int_Y [\gamma_2(i, u)x_2(t) - \ln(1 + \gamma_2(i, u))] \tilde{N}(ds, du), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{G}V(x_1, x_2, i) \\ &= (x_1 - 1) \left[a_1(i) - b_1(i)e^{-k_1(i)x_2} - c_1(i)x_1 \right] + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2(i) + \int_Y [\gamma_1(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))] \lambda(du) \\ &\quad + (x_2 - 1) \left[a_2(i) - b_2(i)e^{-k_2(i)x_1} - c_2(i)x_2 \right] + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2(i) + \int_Y [\gamma_2(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_2(i, u))] \lambda(du) \\ &\leq x_1(a_1(i) + c_1(i) - x_1) + b_1(i) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2(i) + \int_Y [\gamma_1(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))] \lambda(du) \\ &\quad + x_2(a_2(i) + c_2(i) - x_2) + b_2(i) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2(i) + \int_Y [\gamma_2(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_2(i, u))] \lambda(du). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

记

$$M := \max_{i \in S, l=1,2} \left\{ \sup_{x>0} \left\{ x(a_l(i) + c_l(i) - x) + b_l(i) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_l^2(i) + \int_Y [\gamma_l(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_l(i, u))] \lambda(du) \right\} \right\},$$

则 M 为正常数. 对(3.2)两边从 0 到 $\tau_k \wedge T$ 积分, 然后取数学期望, 再结合(3.3)可得

$$0 \leq \mathbb{E}V(x_1(\tau_k \wedge T), x_2(\tau_k \wedge T), r(\tau_k \wedge T)) \leq V(x_1(0), x_2(0), r(0)) + 2MT. \quad (3.4)$$

对 $k \geq k_1$, 记 $\Omega_k = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid \tau_k \leq T\}$. 由 τ_k 的定义可知, 对每个 $\omega \in \Omega_k$, $x_1(\tau_k, \omega)$ 和 $x_2(\tau_k, \omega)$ 中至少有一个等于 k 或 $1/k$. 由(3.1)和(3.4)可知

$$V(x_1(0), x_2(0), r(0)) + 2MT \geq \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{I}_{\Omega_k} V(x_1(\tau_k), x_2(\tau_k), r(\tau_k)) \right] \geq \varepsilon \left[(k - 1 - \ln k) \wedge \left(\frac{1}{k} - 1 - \ln \frac{1}{k} \right) \right],$$

其中 \mathbb{I}_{Ω_k} 是 Ω_k 的示性函数. 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 可得

$$\infty > V(x_1(0), x_2(0), r(0)) + 2MT = \infty.$$

矛盾. 所以 $\tau_\infty = \infty$ 几乎必然成立. 证毕.

4. 随机持久性

本节利用系统(1.1)的解的矩估计, 证明其解的随机最终有界性, 并进而得到系统的随机持久性.

引理 4.1. 对任意 $p \in (0, 1)$, 存在正常数 K_l ($l=1, 2$), 使得对任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(x_l^p) \leq K_l, \quad l=1, 2. \quad (4.1)$$

证明: 由定理 3.1 知, 对于任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)存在全局唯一解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$, 且以概率 1 停留在 \mathbb{R}_+^2 中. 定义 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_1(x_1, t, i) = e^t x_1^p(t), \quad (x_1, t, i) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times S.$$

由 Itô 公式可得

$$dV_1(x_1, t, i) = \mathcal{G}V_1(x_1, t, i)dt + pV_1(x_1, t, i)\sigma_1(i)dB_1(t) + \int_Y V_1(x_1, t, i) \left[(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))^p - 1 \right] \tilde{N}(dt, du), \quad (4.2)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}V_1(x_1, t, i) &= e^t x_1^p(t) + pe^t x_1^p(t) \left[a_1(i) - b_1(i) e^{-k_1(i)x_2(t)} - c_1(i)x_1(t) + \frac{p-1}{2}\sigma_1^2(i) \right] \\ &\quad + e^t x_1^p(t) \int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))^p - 1 - p\gamma_1(i, u) \right] \lambda(du) \\ &\leq e^t \left\{ -pc_1(i)x_1^{p+1}(t) + x_1^p(t) \left[1 + pa_1(i) + \int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))^p - 1 - p\gamma_1(i, u) \right] \lambda(du) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

记

$$G(x, i) := -pc_1(i)x^{p+1} + x^p \left[1 + pa_1(i) + \int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))^p - 1 - p\gamma_1(i, u) \right] \lambda(du) \right].$$

由 Bernoulli 不等式可知

$$\int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(i, u))^p - 1 - p\gamma_1(i, u) \right] \lambda(du) \leq 0,$$

从而

$$G(x, i) \leq -pc_1(i)x^{p+1} + (1 + pa_1(i))x^p \leq \max_{i \in S} \left\{ \sup_{x>0} \left\{ -pc_1(i)x^{p+1} + (1 + pa_1(i))x^p \right\} \right\} =: K_1. \quad (4.4)$$

易知, K_1 是与 p 有关的正常数。对(4.4)两边从 0 到 t 积分, 然后取数学期望, 再利用(4.2)和(4.3)可得

$$\mathbb{E}V_1(x_1(t), t, r(t)) = V_1(x_1(0), 0, r(0)) + \mathbb{E} \int_0^t \mathcal{G}V_1(x_1(s), s, r(s))ds \leq V_1(x_1(0), 0, r(0)) + K_1 e^t.$$

从而

$$\mathbb{E}(x_1^p(t)) \leq x_1^p(0)e^t + K_1,$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(x_1^p(t)) \leq K_1.$$

对 $x_2(t)$ 的情况, 同理可证。证毕。

定理 4.1. 系统(1.1)的解是随机最终有上界的。

证明: 记 $K = \max\{K_1, K_2\}$, 对任意 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 令 $\delta_l = \left(\frac{K}{\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, 由 Chebyshev 不等式可得

$$\mathbb{P}\{x_l(t) > \delta_l\} \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(x_l^p(t))}{\delta_l^p}, \quad l = 1, 2.$$

结合引理 4.1 中的(4.1)可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\{x_l(t) > \delta_l\} \leq \frac{K}{\delta_l^p} = \varepsilon, \quad l = 1, 2,$$

从而

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}\{x_l(t) \leq \delta_l\} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, l = 1, 2.$$

证毕。

下面证明系统(1.1)的解是随机最终有下界的。为此, 令

$$v_l(t) := \frac{1}{x_l(t)}, l = 1, 2, \quad (4.5)$$

由 Itô 公式可得

$$\begin{cases} dv_1 = -v_1 \left\{ \left[a_1(r(t)) - b_1(r(t)) e^{-k_1(r(t))v_1^{-1}} - c_1(r(t))v_1^{-1} - \sigma_1^2(r(t)) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_1^2(r(t), u)}{1 + \gamma_1(r(t), u)} \lambda(du) \right] dt + \sigma_1(r(t)) dB_1(t) + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_1(r(t), u)}{1 + \gamma_1(r(t), u)} \tilde{N}(dt, du) \right\}, \\ dv_2 = -v_2 \left\{ \left[a_2(r(t)) - b_2(r(t)) e^{-k_2(r(t))v_2^{-1}} - c_2(r(t))v_2^{-1} - \sigma_2^2(r(t)) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_2^2(r(t), u)}{1 + \gamma_2(r(t), u)} \lambda(du) \right] dt + \sigma_2(r(t)) dB_2(t) + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_2(r(t), u)}{1 + \gamma_2(r(t), u)} \tilde{N}(dt, du) \right\}. \end{cases} \quad (4.6)$$

引理 4.2. 若 $\min\{\pi\beta_1, \pi\beta_2\} > 0$, 则对任意充分小的 $\theta > 0$, 存在正常数 L , 使得对任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2$, $r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{x_l^\theta(t)} \right] \leq L, l = 1, 2. \quad (4.7)$$

证明: 由(4.5), 只需证明

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(v_l^\theta(t)) \leq L, l = 1, 2.$$

注意到

$$\pi[-\beta_l + (\pi\beta)\mathbf{1}_m] = 0, \sum_{i=1}^m \pi_i = 1, l = 1, 2,$$

由引理 2.1 可知方程

$$Qd_l = -\beta_l + (\pi\beta)\mathbf{1}_m$$

有解 $d_l = (d_{l1}, \dots, d_{lm})^T \in \mathbb{R}^m, l = 1, 2$ 。因此

$$\beta_l(i) + \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij} d_{lj} = \pi\beta_l > 0, i \in S, l = 1, 2.$$

取 $\theta_0 \in (0, 1)$, 使得对每一 $\theta \in (0, \theta_0)$, 有

$$1 - d_{li}\theta > 0, i \in S, l = 1, 2.$$

定义 Lyapunov 函数

$$V_2(v_1, v_2, i) = \sum_{l=1}^2 (1 - d_{li}\theta)(1 + v_l)^\theta,$$

由(4.6)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{G}V_2(v_1, v_2, i) \\
 & \leq \sum_{l=1}^2 \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-1} \left\{ -v_l \left[a_l(i) - b_l(i) - \sigma_l^2(i) - c_l(i)v_l^{-1} - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u) \right] \right\} \\
 & \quad + \sum_{l=1}^2 \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2} (1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-2} v_l^2 \sigma_l^2(i) + \sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} (1-d_{lj}\theta)(1+v_l)^\theta \\
 & \quad + \int_Y \sum_{l=1}^2 (1-d_{li}\theta) \left\{ \left[1+v_l \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} - 1 \right) \right]^\theta - (1+v_l)^\theta - \theta(1+v_l)^{\theta-1} v_l \left(\frac{1}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} - 1 \right) \right\} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u).
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

根据生成元 Q 的性质可知

$$\frac{1}{\theta(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} (1-d_{lj}\theta) = -\frac{1}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} = -\left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right). \tag{4.9}$$

由 Bernoulli 不等式可知

$$\left[1+v_l + v_l \left(\frac{1}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} - 1 \right) \right]^\theta - (1+v_l)^\theta \leq \theta(1+v_l)^{\theta-1} v_l \left(\frac{1}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} - 1 \right). \tag{4.10}$$

将(4.9)和(4.10)代入(4.8)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{G}V_2(v_1, v_2, i) \\
 & \leq \sum_{l=1}^2 \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-2} \left\{ -v_l(1+v_l) \left[a_l(i) - b_l(i) - \sigma_l^2(i) - c_l(i)v_l^{-1} - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u) \right] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\theta-1}{2} v_l^2 \sigma_l^2(i) + \frac{1}{\theta(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} (1-d_{lj}\theta)(1+v_l)^2 \right\} \\
 & = \sum_{l=1}^2 \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-2} \left\{ -v_l^2 \left[a_l(i) - b_l(i) - \sigma_l^2(i) - \frac{\theta-1}{2} \sigma_l^2(i) + \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. - \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u) \right] + v_l \left[-a_l(i) + c_l(i) + b_l(i) + \sigma_l^2(i) - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u) \right] + c_l(i) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right) \right\} \\
 & = \sum_{l=1}^2 \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-2} \left\{ -v_l^2 \left[\pi\beta_l + \theta \left(\frac{d_{li}}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_l^2(i) \right) \right] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + v_l \left[-a_l(i) + c_l(i) + b_l(i) + \sigma_l^2(i) - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i, u)}{1+\gamma_l(i, u)} \lambda(\mathbf{d}u) \right] + c_l(i) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{lj} d_{lj} \right) \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

取常数 $\theta_1 \in (0, \theta_0]$, 使得对任意的 $\theta \in (0, \theta_1]$, 有

$$\pi\beta_l + \theta \left(\frac{d_{li}}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_l^2(i) \right) > 0, \quad i \in S, l=1,2.$$

再取充分小常数 $\kappa > 0$, 使得

$$\lambda_{li} := \pi\beta_l + \theta \left(\frac{d_{li}}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_l^2(i) \right) - \frac{\kappa}{\theta} > 0, \quad i \in S, l=1,2. \tag{4.12}$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} H := \max_{i \in S, l=1,2} & \left\{ \sup_{x>0} \left\{ \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+x)^{\theta-2} \left\{ -\lambda_{li}x^2 + x \left[-a_l(i) + c_l(i) + b_l(i) + \sigma_l^2(i) \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ & - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} \right) + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i,u)}{1+\gamma_l(i,u)} \lambda(du) + \frac{2\kappa}{\theta} \left. \right] + c_l(i) \\ & \left. \left. \left. \left. + \left| \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} \right| + \frac{\kappa}{\theta} \right\} \right\} \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

由(4.12)易知, H 是与 θ 有关的正常数。由(4.11)和(4.13)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} \left[e^{\kappa t} V_2(v_1, v_2, i) \right] &= \kappa e^{\kappa t} V_2(v_1, v_2, i) + e^{\kappa t} \mathcal{G} V_2(v_1, v_2, i) \\ &\leq e^{\kappa t} \sum_{l=1}^2 \theta(1-d_{li}\theta)(1+v_l)^{\theta-2} \left\{ -\lambda_{li}v_l^2 + v_l \left[-a_l(i) + c_l(i) + b_l(i) + \sigma_l^2(i) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} \right) + \int_Y \frac{\gamma_l^2(i,u)}{1+\gamma_l(i,u)} \lambda(du) + \frac{2\kappa}{\theta} \right] + c_l(i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} + \frac{d_{li}\theta}{(1-d_{li}\theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}d_{lj} \right) + \frac{\kappa}{\theta} \right\} \\ &\leq 2He^{\kappa t}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

由 Itô 公式, 并结合(4.14)可知

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} \left[e^{\kappa t} V_2(v_1(t), v_2(t), r(t)) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[e^{\kappa t} V_2(v_1(0), v_2(0), r(0)) \right] + \mathbb{E} \int_0^t \mathcal{G} \left[e^{\kappa s} V_2(v_1(s), v_2(s), r(s)) \right] ds \\ &\leq \mathbb{E} \left[e^{\kappa t} V_2(v_1(0), v_2(0), r(0)) \right] + \frac{2H}{\kappa} e^{\kappa t}, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$(1-\check{d}\theta) E \left(e^{\kappa t} \sum_{l=1}^2 [1+v_l(t)]^\theta \right) \leq (1-\hat{d}\theta) \sum_{l=1}^2 [1+v_l(0)]^\theta + \frac{2H}{\kappa} e^{\kappa t},$$

其中

$$\check{d} := \max_{i \in S, l=1,2} d_{li}, \quad \hat{d} := \min_{i \in S, l=1,2} d_{li}.$$

因此

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{l=1}^2 [1+v_l(t)]^\theta \right) \leq e^{-\kappa t} \frac{(1-\hat{d}\theta)}{(1-\check{d}\theta)} \sum_{l=1}^2 [1+v_l(0)]^\theta + \frac{2H}{\kappa(1-\check{d}\theta)}.$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[v_l^\theta(t) \right] \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(1 + v_l(t) \right)^\theta \right] \leq \frac{2H}{\kappa(1-\bar{d}\theta)} =: L, \quad l=1,2.$$

证毕。

定理 4.2. 若 $\min\{\pi\beta_1, \pi\beta_2\} > 0$, 则系统(1.1)的解是随机最终有下界的。

证明: 对任意 $\varepsilon \in (0,1)$, 令 $\delta_2 = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$, 由 Chebyshev 不等式可得

$$\mathbb{P} \left\{ \frac{1}{x_l(t)} > \frac{1}{\delta_2} \right\} \leq \delta_2^\theta \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{x_l^\theta(t)} \right), \quad l=1,2.$$

结合引理 4.2 中的(4.7)可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \{ x_l(t) < \delta_2 \} = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \left\{ \frac{1}{x_l(t)} > \frac{1}{\delta_2} \right\} \leq \delta_2^\theta L = \varepsilon, \quad l=1,2,$$

从而

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \{ x_l(t) \geq \delta_2 \} \geq 1 - \varepsilon, \quad l=1,2.$$

证毕。

联合定理 4.1 与定理 4.2 即得

定理 4.3. 若 $\min\{\pi\beta_1, \pi\beta_2\} > 0$, 则系统(1.1)是随机持久的。

5. 灭绝性与平均意义下的持续性

本节讨论系统(1.1)的灭绝性和平均意义下的持续性。为此, 先利用引理 2.2 建立如下引理。

引理 5.1. 对任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_l(t)}{t} \leq 0, \quad l=1,2, \text{ a.s.}$$

证明: 对任意 $t \geq 0$, 由Itô公式可知

$$\begin{aligned} e^t \ln x_1(t) &= \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t e^s \left[\ln x_1(s) + a_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s)) e^{-k_1(r(s))x_2(s)} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2(r(s)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - c_1(r(s))x_1(s) + \int_Y \left[\ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) - \gamma_1(r(s), u) \right] \lambda(du) \right] ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t e^s \sigma_1(r(s)) dB_1(s) + \int_0^t \int_Y e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du). \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

注意到对任意 $c > 0$ 和 $x > 0$, 有

$$\ln x - cx \leq -1 - \ln c, \quad \ln x \leq x - 1,$$

由(5.1)可知

$$\begin{aligned} e^t \ln x_1(t) &\leq \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t e^s \left[-1 - \ln c_1(r(s)) + a_1(r(s)) - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2(r(s)) \right] ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t e^s \sigma_1(r(s)) dB_1(s) + \int_0^t \int_Y e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du). \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

根据引理2.2, 对任意 $\alpha, \beta, T > 0$, 有

$$P \left\{ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\int_0^t e^s \sigma_1(r(s)) dB(s) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^t e^{2s} \sigma_1^2(r(s)) ds + \int_0^t \int_Y e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^t \int_Y \left[e^{\alpha e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u))} - 1 - \alpha e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \right] \lambda(du) ds \right] > \beta \right\} \leq e^{-\alpha\beta}.$$

取 $T = k\delta$, $\alpha = \varepsilon e^{-k\delta}$, $\beta = \frac{\theta e^{k\delta} \ln k}{\varepsilon}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, $\delta > 0$, $\theta > 1$. 因为 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-\theta} < \infty$, 根据Borel-Cantelli

引理, 存在 $\bar{\Omega} \subseteq \Omega$ 满足 $P(\bar{\Omega}) = 1$, 使得对任意 $\omega \in \bar{\Omega}$, 存在正整数 $k_0 := k_0(\omega, \varepsilon)$, 当 $k \geq k_0$, $0 \leq t \leq k\delta$ 时, 成立

$$\int_0^t e^s \sigma_1(r(s)) dB_1(s) + \int_0^t \int_Y e^s \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du) \\ \leq \frac{\theta e^{k\delta} \ln k}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\varepsilon e^{-k\delta}}{2} \int_0^t e^{2s} \sigma_1^2(r(s)) ds \\ + \frac{1}{\varepsilon e^{-k\delta}} \int_0^t \int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u))^{e\varepsilon^{s-k\delta}} - 1 - \varepsilon e^{s-k\delta} \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \right] \lambda(du) ds. \quad (5.3)$$

由Bernoulli不等式可知

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon e^{t-k\delta}} \int_0^t \int_Y \left[(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u))^{e\varepsilon^{s-k\delta}} - 1 - \varepsilon e^{s-k\delta} \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \right] \lambda(du) ds \\ \leq \int_0^t \int_Y e^{s-t} \left[\gamma_1(r(s), u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \right] \lambda(du) ds \\ \leq \max_{i \in S, l=1,2} \left\{ \int_Y \left[\gamma_l(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_l(i, u)) \right] \lambda(du) \right\}. \quad (5.4)$$

(5.2)式两边同除 $e^t \ln t$, 再利用(5.3)和(5.4)可知, 对任意 $\omega \in \bar{\Omega}$, 当 $k \geq k_0 + 1$, $(k-1)\delta \leq t \leq k\delta$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\ln x_1(t)}{\ln t} \leq \frac{\ln x_1(0)}{e^t \ln t} + \frac{\theta e^{k\delta} \ln k}{\varepsilon e^{(k-1)\delta} \ln((k-1)\delta)} \\ + \frac{1}{\ln t} \int_0^t e^{s-t} \left[-1 - \ln c_1(r(s)) + a_1(r(s)) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \varepsilon e^{s-k\delta}) \sigma_1^2(r(s)) \right] ds \\ + \frac{1}{\ln t} \max_{i \in S, l=1,2} \left\{ \int_Y \left[\gamma_l(i, u) - \ln(1 + \gamma_l(i, u)) \right] \lambda(du) \right\}.$$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{\ln t} \leq \frac{\theta e^\delta}{\varepsilon}.$$

再令 $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow 1^-$, $\theta \rightarrow 1^+$, 可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{\ln t} \leq 1,$$

从而

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} \leq 0.$$

对 $x_2(t)$ 的情况, 同理可证。证毕。

下面依次给出灭绝性、平均意义下的非持续性和强持续性。

定理 5.1. 对任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 满足

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_l(t)}{t} \leq \pi\alpha_l, l = 1, 2, \text{ a.s.} \tag{5.5}$$

特别的, 如果 $\pi\alpha_l < 0 (l = 1, 2)$, 则种群 $x_l(t)$ 趋于灭绝。

证明: 记

$$C := \max_{i \in S, l = 1, 2} \int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_l(i, u))]^2 \lambda(du)。$$

由定理3.1知, 对于任意初值 $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, r(0) \in S$, 系统(1.1)存在全局唯一解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$, 且以概率1停留在 \mathbb{R}_+^2 中。由Itô公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_1(t) &= \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t [\alpha_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s))e^{-k_1(r(s))x_2(s)} - c_1(r(s))x_1(s)] ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \sigma_1(r(s)) dB_1(s) + \int_0^t \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du) \\ &\leq \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t \alpha_1(r(s)) ds + P_1(t) + P_2(t), \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

其中

$$P_1(t) := \int_0^t \sigma_1(r(s)) dB_1(s) \text{ 和 } P_2(t) := \int_0^t \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u)) \tilde{N}(ds, du)$$

是局部平方可积鞅, 并且

$$\langle P_1 \rangle(t) := \int_0^t \sigma_1^2(r(s)) ds \leq \bar{\sigma}_1^2 t \text{ a.s.}, \langle P_2 \rangle(t) := \int_0^t \int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_1(r(s), u))]^2 \lambda(du) ds \leq Ct \text{ a.s.}$$

根据局部鞅的大数定律[32]可知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_j(t)}{t} = 0, j = 1, 2 \text{ a.s.} \tag{5.7}$$

(5.6)式两边同除 t , 然后取上极限, 再利用(5.7)和Markov链 $r(t)$ 的遍历性可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \alpha_1(r(s)) ds = \pi\alpha_1 \text{ a.s.}$$

同理可知

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_2(t)}{t} \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \alpha_2(r(s)) ds = \pi\alpha_2 \text{ a.s.}$$

特别的, 若 $\pi\alpha_l < 0 (l = 1, 2)$, 则有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_l(t)}{t} < 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

从而

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_l(t) = 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

即种群 $x_l(t)$ 趋于灭绝。证毕

定理5.2. 若 $\pi\alpha_l = 0 (l = 1, 2)$, 则种群 $x_l(t)$ 在平均意义下非持续。

证明: 若 $\pi\alpha_l = 0$, 由Markov链 $r(t)$ 的遍历性可知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \alpha_1(r(s)) ds = \pi \alpha_1 = 0 \text{ a.s.} \quad (5.8)$$

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 由(5.7)和(5.8)可知, 存在正数 T , 对任意 $t > T$, 有

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \alpha_1(r(s)) ds < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \frac{P_1(t)}{t} < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad \frac{P_2(t)}{t} < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

代入(5.6)可知, 对任意 $t > T$, 有

$$\ln x_1(t) \leq \ln x(0) + \int_0^t [\alpha_1(r(s)) - c_1(r(s))x(s)] ds + P_1(t) + P_2(t) \leq \ln x(0) + \varepsilon t - \widehat{c}_1 \int_0^t x_1(s) ds.$$

设 $g(t) = \int_0^t x_1(s) ds$, 则对任意 $t > T$, 有

$$\ln \left(\frac{dg}{dt} \right) \leq \ln x_1(0) + \varepsilon t - \widehat{c}_1 g(t),$$

或者

$$e^{\widehat{c}_1 g(t)} \frac{dg}{dt} \leq x_1(0) e^{\varepsilon t}.$$

两边从 T 到 t 积分可得

$$\widehat{c}_1^{-1} \left(e^{\widehat{c}_1 g(t)} - e^{\widehat{c}_1 g(T)} \right) \leq x_1(0) \varepsilon^{-1} \left(e^{\varepsilon t} - e^{\varepsilon T} \right),$$

从而

$$g(t) \leq \widehat{c}_1^{-1} \ln \left(e^{\widehat{c}_1 g(T)} + \widehat{c}_1 x_1(0) \varepsilon^{-1} \left(e^{\varepsilon t} - e^{\varepsilon T} \right) \right).$$

两边同除 t , 再取上极限可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_1(s) ds = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(t)}{t} \leq \widehat{c}_1^{-1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\widehat{c}_1^{-1} \ln \left(e^{\widehat{c}_1 g(T)} + \widehat{c}_1 x_1(0) \varepsilon^{-1} \left(e^{\varepsilon t} - e^{\varepsilon T} \right) \right)}{t} = \widehat{c}_1^{-1} \varepsilon.$$

由 ε 的任意性, 可知

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_1(s) ds \leq 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

从而

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_1(s) ds = 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

同理可证, 若 $\pi \alpha_2 = 0$, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_2(s) ds = 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

证毕。

定理5.3. 若 $\pi(\alpha_l - b_l) > 0 (l=1,2)$, 则种群 $x_l(t)$ 在平均意义下强持续。

证明: 由Itô公式可知

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_1(t) &= \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t [\alpha_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s)) e^{-k_1(r(s))x_2(s)} - c_1(r(s))x_1(s)] ds + P_1(t) + P_2(t) \\ &\geq \ln x_1(0) + \int_0^t [\alpha_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s)) - c_1(r(s))x(s)] ds + P_1(t) + P_2(t). \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

两边同除 t , 并移项可得

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t [c_1(r(s))x_1(s)] ds \geq \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (\alpha_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s))) ds - \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} + \frac{\ln x_1(0)}{t} + \frac{P_1(t)}{t} + \frac{P_2(t)}{t}.$$

两边取下极限, 并利用引理5.1和(5.7)式可得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t [c_1(r(s))x_1(s)] ds \geq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (\alpha_1(r(s)) - b_1(r(s))) ds - \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} = \pi(\alpha_1 - b_1).$$

若 $\pi(\alpha_1 - b_1) > 0$, 则

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t x_1(s) ds \geq \frac{\pi(\alpha_1 - b_1)}{\bar{c}_1} > 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

对 $x_2(t)$ 的情况, 同理可证。证毕。

6. 数值模拟

为验证理论分析结果, 本节采用Milstein方法[33]对系统(1.1)进行数值模拟。

例6.1 在系统(1.1)中, 设Markov链 $r(t)$ 的状态空间 $S = \{1, 2\}$, 生成元

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

易知 Q 存在唯一不变分布

$$\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right).$$

给定初值 $x_1(0) = 5, x_2(0) = 7, r(0) = 1$, 且 $\lambda(Y) = 1$, 其它系数取值如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(1) &= 3, b_1(1) = 1, c_1(1) = 3, k_1(1) = 2, \sigma_1(1) = 1, \gamma_1(1, u) = 1, \\ a_1(2) &= 2, b_1(2) = 0.5, c_1(2) = 1, k_1(2) = 1, \sigma_1(2) = 0.5, \gamma_1(2, u) = 1, \\ a_2(1) &= 3, b_2(1) = 0.5, c_2(1) = 2, k_2(1) = 2, \sigma_2(1) = 1, \gamma_2(1, u) = 1, \\ a_2(2) &= 4, b_2(2) = 1, c_2(2) = 1, k_2(2) = 3, \sigma_2(2) = 1, \gamma_2(2, u) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

经简单计算可知

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1(1) &= 1 > 0, \beta_2(1) = 1.5 > 0, \beta_1(2) = 0.75 > 0, \beta_2(2) = 2 > 0, \\ \pi\beta_1 &= \pi_1\beta_1(1) + \pi_2\beta_1(2) \doteq 0.92 > 0, \pi\beta_2 = \pi_1\beta_2(1) + \pi_2\beta_2(2) \doteq 1.67 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

满足定理4.3的条件。从图1可知系统(1.1)是随机持久的。

例6.2 在系统(1.1)中, 设Markov链 $r(t)$ 的状态空间 $S = \{1, 2\}$, 生成元

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 7 \\ 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

易知 Q 存在唯一不变分布

$$\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2) = \left(\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{12} \right).$$

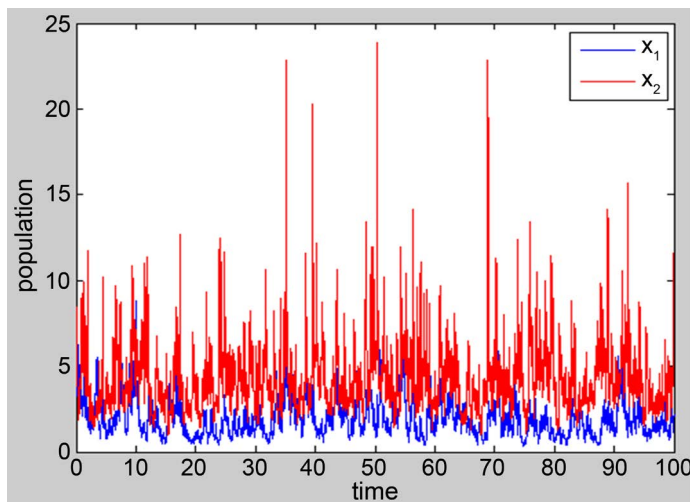


Figure 1. A solution of system (1.1) with $\pi\beta_l > 0, l=1,2$

图 1. 当 $\pi\beta_l > 0, l=1,2$ 时系统(1.1)的解

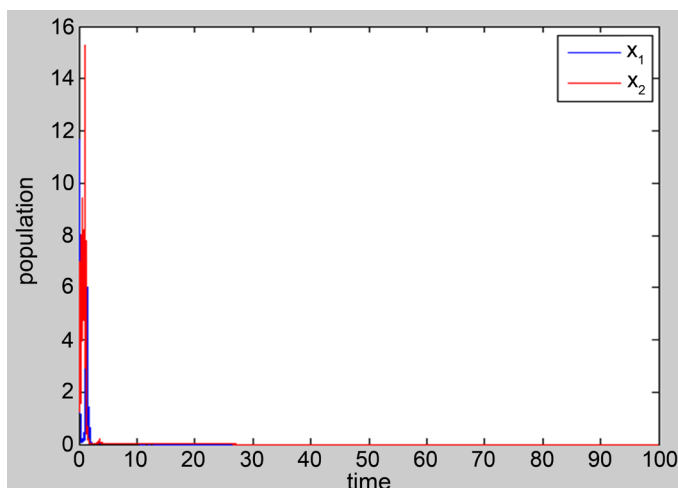


Figure 2. A solution of system (1.1) with $\pi\alpha_l < 0, l=1,2$

图 2. 当 $\pi\alpha_l < 0, l=1,2$ 时系统(1.1)的解

给定初值 $x_1(0) = 5, x_2(0) = 7, r(0) = 1$, 且 $\lambda(Y) = 1$, 其它系数取值如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(1) &= 1, b_1(1) = 2, c_1(1) = 3, k_1(1) = 2, \sigma_1(1) = 2, \gamma_1(1, u) = 1, \\ a_1(2) &= 2, b_1(2) = 1, c_1(2) = 1, k_1(2) = 1, \sigma_1(2) = 3, \gamma_1(2, u) = 1, \\ a_2(1) &= 1, b_2(1) = 0.5, c_2(1) = 2, k_2(1) = 1, \sigma_2(1) = 3, \gamma_2(1, u) = 1, \\ a_2(2) &= 1, b_2(2) = 1, c_2(2) = 1, k_2(2) = 1, \sigma_2(2) = 2, \gamma_2(2, u) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

经简单计算可知

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1(1) &\doteq -1.31 < 0, \alpha_2(1) \doteq -3.81 < 0, \alpha_1(2) \doteq -2.81 > 0, \alpha_2(2) \doteq -1.31 < 0, \\ \pi\alpha_1 &= \pi_1\alpha_1(1) + \pi_2\alpha_1(2) \doteq -2.14 < 0, \pi\alpha_2 = \pi_1\alpha_2(1) + \pi_2\alpha_2(2) \doteq -2.31 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

满足定理5.1的条件。从图2可知系统(1.1)是灭绝的。

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