Hans汉斯

一类具有反捕食行为的修正的Leslie-Gower 捕食者-食饵模型的动力学分析

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摘要

本文研究了一类具有反捕食行为的修正Leslie-Gower捕食者食饵模型,研究了加入反捕食行为对 模型动力学性态的影响,在新的常微分方程模型中,首先讨论了平衡点的存在性和稳定性,并以 b 作为分支参数讨论了Hopf分支的存在性和Hopf分支的方向和分支周期解的稳定性。最后讨论了 跨临界分支。研究表明反捕食行为可以有利于物种的共存平衡。

关键词

反捕食行为,平衡点,稳定性,Hopf分支,跨临界分支

Dynamic Analysis of a Modified Leslie-Gower Predator-Prey Model with Anti-Predation Behavior

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Abstract

In this paper, a modified Leslie-Gower predator prey model with anti-predator behavior is studied, and the effect of adding anti-predation behavior on the dynamics of the model is studied. In the new ordinary differential equation model, the existence and stability of the equilibrium point are first discussed, and the existence and Hopf of the Hopf branch are discussed with b as the branch parameter Direction of branch and stability of periodic solution of branch. Finally, the Transcritical branch is discussed. Studies have shown that anti-predation behavior can be beneficial to the coexistence balance of species.

Keywords

Anti-Predation Behavior, Equilibrium, Stability, Hopf Branch, Transcritical Bifurcation

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1. 引言

一直以来, 捕食者与食饵之间相互作用的动力学行为受到广泛关注,在20世纪初期, Lotka 和 Volterra 首次提出了捕食者-食饵模型, 即Lotka-Volterra 模型 [1] [2]. 自他们的开创性工作以来, 大部分捕食者-食饵模型都基于经典的L-V 捕食模型演化而来. 为了更好的适应现实需要, 解决相关问题, 学者们尝试建立其他类型的捕食-食饵模型.

1960年, Leslie和 Gower 两位学者在文献 [3] 捕食者-食饵模型的基础上提出了经典的Leslie-Gower 捕食者-食饵模型 [4].

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = rx(1 - \frac{x}{K}) - qxy, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = sy(1 - \frac{y}{nx}). \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

其中x 和 y 分别代表食饵和捕食者种群密度, r 和 s 分别代表食饵和捕食者的内禀增长率, K 为环境 对食饵的最大容纳量, nx 是捕食者的环境容纳量, 其与食饵种群密度的变化有关, q 是食饵x的最大 人均减少率.

但是在自然界中,当食饵数量较少时,捕食者为了生存通常会捕食其它的食饵作为食物.因此用 nx表示捕食者的环境容纳量就不够准确了,因此, Leslie-Gower 模型在被捕食者-食饵模型中的应用 也得到了很多的改进.特别地, Aziz-Alaoui 和Okiye [5]通过引入捕食者和被捕食者的Holling II 型功 能反应, 即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = rx(1-\frac{x}{K}) - \frac{a_1xy}{n_1+x},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = sy(1-\frac{a_2y}{n_2+x}).$$
(1.2)

其中 n1 和 n2 分别分别表示环境对食饵和捕食者种群所提供的保护程度.

尽管生物学家通常将动物标记为捕食者或食饵,但有时没有明显的赢家,因为食饵有时会对捕食者造成伤害,因为成年的食饵可以攻击和杀死幼年捕食者,例如,成年叶螨(食饵)能够攻击并杀死植绥螨的幼年捕食者 [6].狮子幼崽(捕食者)可能会被成年水牛(食饵)攻击和杀死 [7].

有时,幼年捕食者会被成年食饵攻击并杀死.但它们不会被成年食饵吃掉.这就提出了一种考虑,即捕杀的目的是减少竞争和未来的捕食风险 [6] [8] [9].食饵有效的反捕食行为会导致食饵种群密度的增加,捕食者与食饵密度之比的减小 [10-13].

2015年, Tang和Xiao [14]首次通过引入一个参数作为食饵对捕食者种群的反捕食行为的比率, 提出了一个具有反捕食行为捕食者-食饵模型.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = rx(1 - \frac{x}{k} - \frac{mxy}{c + x^2}),\\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\mu mxy}{c + x^2} - dy - \eta xy. \end{cases}$$
(1.3)

r是猎物的内禀增长率, K是环境的承载力, m是捕食者的捕获率, c是半饱和常数, μ 是猎物转化 为捕食者的转化率, d是捕食者种群的自然死亡率, η是猎物对捕食者种群的反捕食行为率.

受文献 [14]的启发, 我们考虑一类带有反捕食行为修正的Leslie-Gower捕食食饵模型. 且环境对 食饵和捕食者种群所提供的保护程度相同.

k1 表示的是食饵对捕食者的反捕食行为的比率,其他参数与方程组(2)相同.采用以下的无量纲变换

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{k};$$
 $\bar{y} = \frac{a_1 y}{r_1 k};$ $\bar{t} = r_1 t,$

和无量纲参数

$$a = \frac{m}{k};$$
 $b = \frac{a_2 r_1}{a_1};$ $\rho = \frac{r_2}{r_1};$ $\eta = \frac{k_1 k}{r_1}.$

并仍记 \bar{x} 为 x, \bar{y} 为 y, \bar{t} 为t.

则模型(4)可化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = x(1-x) - \frac{xy}{x+a},\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \rho y(1 - \frac{by}{x+a}) - \eta xy. \end{cases}$$
(1.5)

2. 平衡点的存在性和稳定性

2.1. 平衡点的存在性

对于系统(1.5):

- (i) 系统总存在平凡平衡点 $E_0 = (0,0)$;
- (ii) 系统总存在半平凡平衡衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 和 $E_2 = (0, \frac{a}{b})$;
- (iii) 内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$,是下面方程的正根.

$$\begin{cases} x(1-x) - \frac{xy}{x+a} = 0, \\ \rho y(1 - \frac{by}{x+a}) - \eta xy = 0. \end{cases}$$
(2.1)

$$\Re \boxplus x^* = \frac{c(b-1)}{bc-\eta}, y^* = (1-x^*)(x^*+a), \ 0 < x^* < 1, (b-1)(bc-\eta) > 0.$$

2.2. 平衡点的局部稳定性

令
$$f(x,y) = x(1-x) - \frac{xy}{x+a}$$

 $g(x,y) = \rho y(1 - \frac{by}{x+a}) - \eta xy$
系统(1.5)在 $E_i(x,y)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵如下:

$$J_{E_i} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{array} \right)$$

此处 $f_x = 1 - 2x - \frac{ay}{(x+a)^2}$ $f_y = -\frac{x}{x+a}$ $g_x = \frac{bcy^2}{(x+a)^2} - \eta y,$ $g_y = c - \frac{2bcy}{(x+a)} - \eta x$ 定理 1 平凡平衡点 $E_0 = (0,0)$ 是一个鞍点,是不稳定的.

证明系统(1.5)在平衡点 E_0 处的Jacobian 矩阵为

$$\mathbf{J}_{E_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & c \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵 \mathbf{J}_{E_0} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 = c > 0$.因此, 平凡平衡点 E_0 是不稳定的.

定理 2 当 $c < \eta$ 时,半平凡平衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 是稳定的; 当 $c > \eta$ 时,半平凡平衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 是一个鞍点.

证明系统(1.5)在平衡点 E_1 处的Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_{E_1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{-1}{1+a} \\ 0 & c-\eta \end{pmatrix}.$$

矩阵 J_{E_1} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1 < 0, \ \lambda_2 = c - \eta$.

当 $c < \eta$ 时 $\lambda_2 = c - \eta < 0$,所以半平凡平衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 是渐近稳定的. 当 $c > \eta$ 时 $\lambda_2 = c - \eta > 0$,所以半平凡平衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 是一个鞍点.

定理 3 当 b < 1 时,半平凡平衡点 $E_2 = (0, \frac{a}{b})$ 是稳定的; 当 b > 1 时,半平凡平衡点 $E_2 = (0, \frac{a}{b})$ 是一个鞍点.

证明系统(1.5)在平衡点 E2 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_{E_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{b} & 0\\ \frac{c - a\eta}{b} & -c \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵 J_{E_2} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{b}, \ \lambda_2 = -c < 0,$ 当 b < 1 时 $\lambda_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{b} < 0$,所以半平凡平衡点 $E_2 = (0, \frac{a}{b})$ 是渐近稳定的. 当 b > 1 时 $\lambda_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{b} > 0$,所以半平凡平衡点 $E_2 = (0, \frac{a}{b})$ 是一个鞍点.

定理 4 当 $b > b_0$ 且 $\eta < bc$ 时,内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是局部渐进稳定的; 当 $\eta > bc$ 时,内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是一个鞍点;当 $b < b_0$ 且 $\eta < bc$ 时,内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是不稳定的.

证明系统(1.5)在平衡点 E2 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_{E_3} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中,
$$a_{11} = 1 - 2x^* - \frac{ay^*}{(x^* + a)^2} = \frac{x^*(1 - 2x^* - a)}{x^* + a}, a_{12} = -\frac{x^*}{x^* + a} < 0$$

 $a_{21} = 1 - 2x^* - \frac{bc(y^*)^2}{(x^* + a)^2} - \eta y^*, a_{22} = c - \frac{2bcy^*}{x^* + a} - \eta x^* = -\frac{bcy^*}{x^* + a} < 0.$
 J_{E_3} 的特征方程是

由Routh-Hurwitz判据知,当 $tr[J(E_3)] < 0$, $det[J(E_3)] > 0$ 时,也即正平衡点的所有特征根具有负实部时,是局部渐进稳定的.

引理2.3

 $(i)tr[J(E_3)] > 0$ 当且仅当

(*H*₁)
$$2x^* + a < 1, b < b_0, b_0 = \frac{x^*(1 - 2x^* - a)}{cy^*}$$

 $(ii)tr[J(E_3)] < 0$ 当且仅当

(H₁)
$$b > b_0, b_0 = \frac{x^*(1 - 2x^* - a)}{cy^*}$$

 $(iii)det[J(E_3)] > 0$ 当且仅当

$$(H_3)\eta < bc$$

 $(iv)det[J(E_3)] < 0$ 当且仅当

 $(H_4)\eta > bc$

所以当满足 $b > b_0$ 且 $\eta < bc$ 时, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 0$, $\lambda_1\lambda_2 > 0$,得到, $\lambda_1 < 0$, $\lambda_2 < 0$.所以内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是局部渐进稳定的; 当 $\eta > bc$ 时, $\lambda_1\lambda_2 < 0$,两个特征根是异号的,所以内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是一个鞍点.

所以当满足 $b > b_0$ 且 $\eta < bc$ 时, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 0$, $\lambda_1\lambda_2 > 0$,得到, $\lambda_1 < 0$, $\lambda_2 < 0$.所以内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是局部渐进稳定的;

所以当满足 $b < b_0$ 且 $\eta < bc$ 时, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > 0$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, 得到, $\lambda_1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 > 0$.所以内部平衡点 $E_3 = (x^*, y^*)$ 是不稳定的。

3. 分支分析

3.1. Hopf分支

选取反捕食率 η 作为分支参数,很难得到唯一正的分支参数值并验证横截性条件.因此,我 们以 b 为分支参数寻找模型 (0.4) 在平衡点 E_3 处产生 Hopf 分支的条件.显然,当条件 (**H**₃) 成立 时, $det[J(E_3)] > 0$, $det tr[JE_3] = 0$ 当且仅当 $b = b_0$.

显然特征方程在E3处有一对纯虚根.

令 $\lambda(b) = \alpha(b) \pm i\omega(b)$ 是 b_0 处 $G(\lambda) = 0$ 的一对复数根, 此时

$$\alpha(b) = \frac{x^*(1 - 2x^* - a) - bcy^*}{2(x^* + a)}, \ \beta(K) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-4a_{12}a_{21} - (a_{11} - a_{22})^2}.$$

容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(b_0) &= 0,\\ \alpha'(b_0) &= \frac{-cy^*}{2(x^*+a)} < 0, \end{aligned}$$

这表明总有 $\alpha(b_0) = 0, \alpha'(b_0) < 0$, 即横截性条件成立. 因此, 当 *b* 经过 *b*₀ 时, 系统 (0.4) 在 *E*₃ 处产生 Hopf 分支.

为了详细分析 Hopf 分支的性质, 需要进一步讨论模型 (0.4) 的标准形式. 作变换 $\ddot{x} = x - \bar{x}, \, \ddot{y} = y - \bar{y}, \,$ 则平衡点 \bar{E} 平移到原点. 方便起见, 变换后仍用 $x \approx y$ 表示. 从而将局部系统 (1.5) 转化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = (x+\bar{x})[1-(x+\bar{x})] - \frac{(x+\bar{x})(y+\bar{y})}{x+\bar{x}+a},\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = c(y+\bar{y})(1-\frac{b(y+\bar{y})}{(\bar{x})+a}) - \eta(x+\bar{x})(y+\bar{y}). \end{cases}$$
(3.1)

改写系统 (1.5) 为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f(x,y,b) \\ g(x,y,b) \end{pmatrix},$$
(3.2)

其中

$$f(x, y, b) = a_{20}x^2 + a_{11}xy + a_{30}x^3 + a_{21}x^2y + \cdots,$$

$$g(x, y, b) = b_{20}x^2 + b_{02}y^2 + b_{11}xy + b_{21}x^2y + b_{12}xy^2v + b_{30}x^3 + \cdots,$$

且.

$$a_{20} = \frac{a(1-x^*) - (x^*+a)^2}{(x^*+a)^2}, a_{11} = \frac{-a}{(x^*+a)^2},$$
$$a_{30} = \frac{-a(1-x^*)}{(x^*+a)^3}, a_{21} = \frac{a}{(x^*+a)^3},$$
$$b_{20} = \frac{-bc(1-x^*)^2}{(x^*+a)}, b_{02} = \frac{-bc}{(x^*+a)^2},$$
$$b_{11} = \frac{2bc(1-x^*) - \eta(x^*+a)}{(x^*+a)}, b_{21} = \frac{-2bc(1-x^*)}{(x^*+a)^2},$$
$$b_{12} = \frac{bc}{(x^*+a)^2}, b_{30} = \frac{bc(1-x^*)^2}{(x^*+a)^2},$$

定义矩阵

$$\mathcal{T} := \left(\begin{array}{cc} N & 1 \\ M & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

0 其中 $M = -\frac{a_{21}}{\omega(b)}, N = \frac{\alpha(b) - a_{22}}{-\omega(b)}, 则$

$$\mathcal{P}^{-1}J\mathcal{P} = \Phi(K) := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha(b) & -\omega(b) \\ \omega(b) & \alpha(b) \end{pmatrix}.$$

设

$$M_0 := M|_{b=b_0}, \quad N_0 := N|_{b=b_0}, \quad \omega_0 := \omega(b_0).$$

通过变换 $(x,y)^{\top} = \mathcal{T}(u,v)^{\top}$, 系统 (1.6) 可重写为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{pmatrix} = \Phi(b) \begin{pmatrix} u\\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f^1(x,y,b)\\ g^1(x,y,b) \end{pmatrix},$$
(3.3)

其中

$$f^{1}(u, v, b) = \frac{1}{M}g(Nu + v, Mu, b)$$

= $\left(\frac{b_{20}N^{2}}{M} + b_{02}M + b_{11}N\right)u^{2} + \left(\frac{2b_{20}N}{M} + b_{11}\right)uv$
+ $\left(\frac{b_{20}}{M}\right)v^{2} + \left(\frac{b_{30}N^{3}}{M} + b_{21}N^{2} + b_{12}MN\right)u^{3}$
+ $\left(2b_{21}N + b_{12}M + \frac{3b_{30}N^{2}}{M}\right)u^{2}v + \left(b_{21} + \frac{3b_{30}N}{M}\right)uv^{2} + \frac{b_{30}}{M}v^{3} + \cdots,$

$$g^{1}(u, v, b) = f(Nu + v, Mu, b) - \frac{N}{M}g(Nu + v, Mu, b)$$

$$= \left[(a_{20} - b_{11})N^{2} + (a_{11} - b_{02})MN - \frac{b_{20}N^{3}}{M} \right]u^{2}$$

$$+ \left[(2a_{20} - b_{11})N + a_{11}M - \frac{2b_{20}N^{2}}{M} \right]uv + \left[a_{20} - \frac{b_{20}N}{M} \right]v^{2}$$

$$+ \left[(a_{30} - b_{21})N^{3} + (a_{21} - b_{12})MN^{2}) - \frac{b_{30}N^{4}}{M} \right]u^{3}$$

$$+ \left[(3a_{30} - 2b_{21})N^{2} + (2a_{21} - b_{12})MN - \frac{3b_{30}N^{3}}{M} \right]u^{2}v$$

$$+ \left[(3a_{30} - b_{21})N + a_{21}M - \frac{3b_{30}N^{2}}{M} \right]uv^{2} - \left(\frac{b_{30}N}{M} \right)v^{3} + \cdots$$

再作极坐标变换 $x = rcos\theta, y = rsin\theta,$ 模型(1.7)等价于

$$\dot{r} = \alpha(b)r + a(b)r^3 + \cdots,$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \beta(b) + c(b)r^2 + \cdots.$$
(3.4)

对系统 (1.8) 在 $b = b_0$ 处作 Taylor 展式有

$$\dot{r} = \alpha'(b_0)(b-b_0)r + a(b_0)r^3 + o((b-b_0)^2r, (b-b_0)r^3, r^5),$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \beta(b_0) + \beta'(b_0)(b-b_0) + c(b_0)r^2 + o((b-b_0)^2, (b-b_0)r^2, r^4).$$

为了确定 Hopf 分支方向和分支周期解的稳定性, 需要计算

$$\begin{aligned} a(b_0) &:= \frac{1}{16} (f_{uuu}^1 + f_{uvv}^1 + g_{uuv}^1 + g_{vvv}^1) \\ &+ \frac{1}{16\beta_0} [f_{uv}^1 (f_{uu}^1 + f_{vv}^1) - g_{uv}^1 (g_{uu}^1 + g_{vv}^1) - f_{uu}^1 g_{uu}^1 + f_{vv}^1 g_{vv}^1] \end{aligned}$$

的符号, 其中所有的偏导数都在分支点 $(x, y, b) = (0, 0, b_0)$ 处取值:

$$\begin{split} &f_{uuu}^1(0,0,b_0) = 6\left(\frac{b_{30}N_0^2}{M_0} + b_{12}M_0N_0 + b_{21}N_0^2\right), \quad f_{uvv}^1(0,0,b_0) = 2\left(\frac{3b_{30}N_0}{M_0} + b_{21}\right), \\ &g_{uuv}^1(0,0,b_0) = 2\left[(3a_{30} - 2b_{21})(N_0)^2 + (2a_{21} - b_{12})M_0N_0 - \frac{3b_{30}N_0^3}{M_0}\right], \\ &g_{vvv}^1(0,0,b_0) = -\frac{6b_{30}N_0}{M_0}, \quad f_{uu}^1(0,0,b_0) = 2\left(\frac{b_{20}N_0^2}{M_0} + b_{02}M_0 + b_{11}N_0\right), \\ &f_{uv}^1(0,0,b_0) = \left(\frac{2b_{20}N_0}{M_0} + b_{11}\right), \quad f_{vv}^1(0,0,b_0) = \frac{2b_{21}}{M_0}, \\ &g_{uu}^1(0,0,b_0) = 2\left[(a_{20} - b_{11})N_0^2 + (a_{11} - b_{02})M_0N_0 - \frac{b_{20}N_0^3}{M_0}\right], \\ &g_{uv}^1(0,0,b_0) = \left[(2a_{20} - b_{11})N_0 + a_{11}M_0 - \frac{2b_{20}N_0^2}{M_0}\right], \\ &g_{vv}^1(0,0,b_0) = 2\left[a_{20} - \frac{b_{20}N_0}{M_0}\right]. \end{split}$$

从而

$$\begin{split} a(b_0) &= -\frac{1}{8} \Big[\frac{6b_{30}N_0^2(1-N_0)}{M_0} + 4(a_{21}b_{12}M_0N_0) + 2(3a_{30}+b_{21})N_0^2 + 2b_{21} \Big] \\ &+ \frac{1}{8\omega_0} \Big[\frac{(a_{20}+\frac{3a_{21}}{2})b_{20}N_0^4}{M_0} + \frac{2(2a_{20}+b_{11})b_{20}N_0^2}{M_0} + \frac{(2a_{20}+b_{11})b_{21}}{M_0} \\ &+ (2b_{20}+b_{02}+b_{11}^2 - 2a_{20}^2 + a_{20}b_{11} + b_{20}a_{11})N_0 + (b_{02}b_{11} - a_{20}a_{11})M_0 \\ &+ (a_{20}b_{11} - 2a_{20}^2 + 2b_{02}b_{20})N_0^3 + (3b_{02}b_{11} - 2a_{20}a_{11} - a_{11}b_{11})M_0N_0^2 \\ &- a_{11}(a_{20}-b_{11})N_0^2 + (2b_{02}^2 - a_{11}b_{02} - a_{11}^2)M_0^2N_0 \Big]. \end{split}$$

定义第一 Liapunov 系数为

$$\sigma_2 = -\frac{a(b_0)}{\alpha'(b_0)}.$$

注意到 $\alpha'(b_0) < 0$. 由 Poincaré-Andronov-Hopf 分支定理,可得如下结论.

定理 1.4 假设 (**H**₀), (**H**_{K₁}) 成立或 (**H**₀), (**H**_{K₂}) 成立, 则当 $K = K_0$ 时, 模型 (0.4) 在正平衡 点 \bar{E} 处产生 Hopf 分支.

(i) 若 *a*(*b*₀) < 0, 则 Hopf 分支是亚临界的且分支周期解是是不稳定的轨道渐近稳定的.

(ii) 若 $a(b_0) > 0$,则 Hopf 分支是超临界的且分支周期解是不稳定的.

3.2. 跨临界分支

下面运用Sotomayor定理分析模型的(0.4)跨临界分支

定理 3.1 当 $\eta = c$ 时,系统(1.5)在半平凡平衡点 $E_1 = (1,0)$ 处发生跨临界分支.

证明系统(1.5)在平衡点 E1 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J_{E_1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{-1}{1+a} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则矩阵JE3和JE3的特征向量分别为

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{1+a} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $记F(x,y) = ((f(x,y)), (g(x,y)))^T,
通过计算得到$

$$\begin{split} F_{\eta}(E_1) &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \eta} \end{array}\right)_{(E_1; \ \eta_{TC})} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right). \\ Df_{\eta}(E_1; \ b_{TC})S &= \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 \\ -y & -x \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{1+a} \\ 1 \end{array}\right)_{(E_1; \ \eta_{TC})} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array}\right), \end{split}$$

$$D^{2}f(E_{1}; \eta_{TC})(S, S) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2}f_{1}}{\partial x^{2}}V_{1}V_{1} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}f_{1}}{\partial x\partial y}V_{1}V_{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}f_{2}}{\partial y^{2}}V_{2}V_{2} \\ \frac{\partial^{2}f_{2}}{\partial x^{2}}V_{1}V_{1} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}f_{2}}{\partial x\partial y}V_{1}V_{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}f_{2}}{\partial y^{2}}V_{2}V_{2} \end{pmatrix}_{(E_{1}; \eta_{TC})}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2V_{1}^{2} - \frac{2a}{(1+a)^{2}}V_{1}V_{2} \\ -2\eta V_{1}V_{2} - \frac{2bc}{(1+a)}V_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix}_{(E_{1}; \eta_{TC})}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{(1+a)^{3}} \\ \frac{2c(1-b)}{1+a} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此, V 和 W 满足横截性条件

$$W^{\top} f_{\eta}(E_{1}; \eta_{TC}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$W^{\top} [Df_{\eta}(E_{1}; \eta_{TC})V] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \neq 0,$$

$$W^{\top} [D^{2}f(E_{1}; \eta_{TC})(V, V)] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{(1+a)^{3}} \\ \frac{2c(1-b)}{1+a} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2c(1-b)}{1+a} \neq 0.$$

由 Sotomayor 定理 [15], 系统 (0.4) 在平衡点 E₁ 处产生跨临界分支.

4. 总结与展望

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本文研究了一类具有反捕食行为的修正的Leslie-gower捕食食饵模型,当反捕食率η < c且b > 1时,我们发现捕食者和食饵两个种群都会都会趋于稳定,说明一定程度的反捕食行为有利于两个种 群共存;当反捕食率η > bc 且b < 1时,两个种群都将灭绝.当食饵灭绝时,捕食者因为会额外捕食其它 食饵也会趋于稳定.

选取b为hopf分支参数,当b经过b0时,系统(1.5)在E3处产生Hopf分支.系统(1.5)会产生极限环.

本文目前只考虑了常微分方程方面,后面会详细讨论带有扩散模型的Turing不稳定性与分支以 及非常数稳态解的存在性与不存在性.

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