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恒化器中一类具有非常数消耗率微生物培养模型的定性分析

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摘要: 研究了一类具有非常数消耗率的微生物培养模型. 假设被捕食种群对营养基的消耗率参数为 $\delta_1(s) = A + Bs + Cs^2$, 捕食种群对被捕食种群的消耗率参数为 $\delta_2(x) = R + Px + Qx^2$, 利用常微分方程的定性理论分析系统平衡点的存在性和稳定性, 证明了系统存在正向不变集, 并得到非常数消耗率单食物链模型中两种微生物共存与微生物本身参数、环境参数之间的关系.

关键词: 恒化器; 平衡点; 稳定性; 不变集

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Qualitative Analysis for a Class of Microbial Continuous Culturemodel with Variable Yield in Chemostat

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Abstract: A class of culture model with variableconsumption rate was considered. It was assumed that the consumption rate ofnutrition basis for the prayed species is $\delta_1(s) = A + Bs + Cs^2$ and the consumption rate for the preying species with respect to the predatorspecies is $\delta_2(x) = R + Px + Qx^2$. By the qualitative analysis ofthe culture model, the stability of steady states and the existence of a positive invariant set were discussed. The relationships among the parameters of themicroorganisms themselves, the coexistence of two microorganisms and theenvironment in the single food chain model with a variable consumption rate were presented.

Key words: chemostat; equilibrium points; stability; invariant set

恒化器是一种用来连续培养微生物的实验室仪器,其营养物的输入和流出近似地模拟了自然界的连续代谢过程,主要用于模拟湖泊和海洋中单细胞藻类浮游生物的生长,在废水处理或者基因产品生

产等领域具有重要应用,很多学者对此进行了大量的研究^[1-7]. 如文献[5]讨论了微生物连续培养三维竞争模型系统解的稳定性. 文献[6]对消耗率参数为一次函数的单食物链模型进行了定性研究. 而文献

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[7]则研究了具有正比增长率且消耗率参数分别为一次函数和二次函数时的二维微生物培养模型系统的极限环和 Hopf 分支存在性.

本文主要考虑三维单食物链种群竞争模型,假设被捕食种群对营养基和捕食种群对被捕食种群具有形为 $\delta(s) = A + Bs + Cs^2$ 的二次函数消耗率参数,并通过定性分析证明系统平衡点的存在性和稳定性,以及系统正向不变集的存在性.

1 变消耗率模型及定性分析

考查恒化器中只有两种微生物,即捕食和被捕食种群的三维单食物链模型

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{ds}{dt} &= (s_0 - s)D - \frac{1}{\delta_1(s)}f_1(s)x \\ \frac{dx}{dt} &= x(f_1(s) - D) - \frac{1}{\delta_2(x)}f_2(x)y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= y(f_2(x) - D) \\ s(0) &= s_0 > 0, x(0) > 0, y(0) > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中, $s(t), x(t), y(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻恒化器中营养基、被捕食种群和捕食种群的质量分数; s_0 为输入营养基的质量分数; D 为输入输出率; $\delta_1^{-1}(s), \delta_2^{-1}(s)$ 分别为被捕食种群 x 对营养基 s 的消耗率和捕食种群 y 对被捕食种群 x 的消耗率, $\delta_1^{-1}(s) = \frac{1}{A + Bs + Cs^2}$, $\delta_2^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{R + Px + Qx^2}$; $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 分别为被捕食种群 x 和捕食种群 y 的生长函数, $f_1(s) = \frac{m_1 s}{k_1 + s}, f_2(x) = \frac{m_2 x}{k_2 + x}$; $A, B, C, R, P, Q, m_i, k_i$ 为系数,均为正常数, $i = 1, 2$.

首先对系统进行无量纲化,令 $s = s_0 \bar{s}, x = s_0^3 C \bar{x}, y = Qs_0^3 C^3 \bar{y}, t = \frac{\tau}{D}$, 记 $\bar{m}_i = \frac{m_i}{D} (i = 1, 2)$, $k_1 = s_0 \bar{k}_1, k_2 = s_0^3 C \bar{k}_2, \bar{A} = \frac{A}{Cs_0^2}, \bar{B} = \frac{B}{Cs_0}, \bar{R} = \frac{R}{Qs_0^6 C^2}, \bar{P} = \frac{P}{Qs_0^3 C}$, 系统(1)变为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{s}}{d\bar{t}} &= 1 - \bar{s} - \frac{1}{\bar{A} + \bar{B}\bar{s} + \bar{s}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s} \bar{x}}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} \\ \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{t}} &= \bar{x} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s}}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{\bar{R} + \bar{P}\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_2 \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\bar{k}_2 + \bar{x}} \\ \frac{d\bar{y}}{d\bar{t}} &= \bar{y} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_2 \bar{x}}{\bar{k}_2 + \bar{x}} - 1 \right) \\ \bar{s}(0) &> 0, \bar{x}(0) > 0, \bar{y}(0) > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$s(t)$ 不会比初始流入的质量分数 s_0 更大,从而 $0 < s \leq 1$.

命题 记 $\lambda_i = \frac{k_i}{m_i - 1}, i = 1, 2$. 若 $m_i \leq 1$ 或 $m_i > 1$ 且 $\lambda_i \geq 1$, 则系统(2)的所有解均满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0, i = 1, 2$.

证明 由系统(2)的第2和第3个方程知,若 $m_i \leq 1 (i = 1, 2)$, 则 $\frac{dx}{dt} < 0, \frac{dy}{dt} < 0$; 若 $m_i > 1$ 且 $\lambda_i \geq 1$ 时 ($i = 1, 2$), 也有 $\frac{dx}{dt} < 0, \frac{dy}{dt} < 0$, 所以, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x(t) \rightarrow 0, y(t) \rightarrow 0$.

命题说明,当微生物种群 x, y 本身的参数,即最大增长率 $m_i \leq 1$ 较小时或 $m_i > 1$ 较大但半饱和常数 $k_i \geq (m_i - 1)$ 也较大时,微生物种群都不能存活,就失去了研究的价值,因此,在下面的讨论中,均假设 $m_i > 1, \lambda_i < 1, i = 1, 2$.

考虑系统(2)的平衡解,其必满足方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 - \bar{s} - \frac{1}{\bar{A} + \bar{B}\bar{s} + \bar{s}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s} \bar{x}}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} &= 0 \\ \bar{x} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s}}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} - 1 - \frac{1}{\bar{R} + \bar{P}\bar{x} + \bar{x}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_2 \bar{y}}{\bar{k}_2 + \bar{x}} \right) &= 0 \\ \bar{y} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_2 \bar{x}}{\bar{k}_2 + \bar{x}} - 1 \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

解方程组得平衡点 $E_0(1, 0, 0), E_1(\lambda_1, (1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2), 0), E_c(s_c, x_c, y_c)$. 其中, $x_c = \lambda_2 > 0, s_c, y_c$ 满足方程

$$1 - \bar{s} - \frac{1}{\bar{A} + \bar{B}\bar{s} + \bar{s}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s} \lambda_2}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s}}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}} - 1 - \frac{1}{\bar{R} + \bar{P}\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2} \frac{\bar{m}_2 \bar{y}}{\bar{k}_2 + \lambda_2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

记

$$f(\bar{s}) = 1 - \bar{s} - \frac{1}{\bar{A} + \bar{B}\bar{s} + \bar{s}^2} \frac{\bar{m}_1 \bar{s} \lambda_2}{\bar{k}_1 + \bar{s}}, \bar{s} \in (0, 1]$$

显然 $f(\bar{s})$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上连续, $f(1) = -\frac{1}{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + 1}$.

$\frac{\bar{m}_1 \lambda_2}{\bar{k}_1 + 1} < 0, f$ 在点 0 处右连续, 又因为 $f(0) = 1 > 0$,

所以存在 $\delta > 0$, 使当 $\bar{s} \in (0, \delta)$, 有 $f(\bar{s}) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$,

故必存在 $s_c \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f(s_c) = 0$. 由方程(5)得

$$y_c = \frac{k_1 \lambda_2 (R + P\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2)(s_c - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 (k_1 + s_c)} \quad (6)$$

定理 1 系统(2)存在 $E_0(1, 0, 0), E_1(\lambda_1, (1 -$

$\lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2), 0), E_c(s_c, x_c, y_c)$ 这3个有限远的平衡点, 其中, E_0 为鞍点, 不稳定.

当 $(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) > \lambda_2$ 或 $(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) < \lambda_2$, 且

$$A < \frac{\lambda_1^2(m_1 - 2m_1\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 + 1) - (m_1\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1)B}{m_1 + \lambda_1 - 1}$$

时, E_1 为不稳定平衡点.

当 $(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) < \lambda_2$, 且

$$A > \frac{\lambda_1^2(m_1 - 2m_1\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 + 1) - (m_1\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1)B}{m_1 + \lambda_1 - 1}$$

时, E_1 为稳定平衡点.

证明 系统(2)在 E_0 处的线性化矩阵为

$$J(E_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{A+B+1} \frac{m_1}{k_1+1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{m_1}{k_1+1} - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的特征方程的特征根为 $\gamma_{1,2} = -1 < 0$, 由于上面假设 $\lambda_i < 1, i = 1, 2$. 可推知

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{m_1}{k_1+1} - 1 > 0$$

所以, E_0 为鞍点, 不稳定.

在 E_1 处, 特征方程为

$$\left\{ r - \frac{(m_2 - 1)[(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) - \lambda_2]}{k_2 + (1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2)} \right\} \cdot \left\{ r^2 + \left[1 - \frac{m_1(1 - \lambda_1)(2\lambda_1^3 + (B + k_1)\lambda_1^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2)(k_1 + \lambda_1)^2} \right] \right\}.$$

$$\left\{ r + \frac{m_1 k_1 (1 - \lambda_1)}{(k_1 + \lambda_1)^2} \right\} = 0$$

特征根

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{(m_2 - 1)[(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) - \lambda_2]}{k_2 + (1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2)}$$

当 $(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) > \lambda_2$ 时, $\gamma_1 > 0$, 此时 E_1 是不稳定的平衡点. 当 $(1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) < \lambda_2$ 时, E_1 的稳定性与二次方程 $r^2 + br + c = 0$ 的根的符号有关, 设其根为 r_2, r_3 . 这里

$$b = 1 - \frac{m_1(1 - \lambda_1)(2\lambda_1^3 + (B + k_1)\lambda_1^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2)(k_1 + \lambda_1)^2}$$

$$c = \frac{m_1 k_1 (1 - \lambda_1)}{(k_1 + \lambda_1)^2} > 0$$

当

$$A > \frac{\lambda_1^2(m_1 - 2m_1\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 + 1) - (m_1\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1)B}{m_1 + \lambda_1 - 1}$$

时, $b > 0$, 所以, r_2, r_3 均有负实部或均为负实根, 从而 E_1 是稳定的.

而当

$$A < \frac{\lambda_1^2(m_1 - 2m_1\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 + 1) - (m_1\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1)B}{m_1 + \lambda_1 - 1}$$

时, $b < 0$, 此时, r_2, r_3 均有正实部或均为正实根, 从而 E_1 为不稳定的平衡点.

在 E_c 处, 其对应的特征方程为 $r^3 + a_1 r^2 + a_2 r + a_3 = 0$, 其中

$$a_1 = 2 - \frac{m_1 s_c}{k_1 + s_c} - \frac{m_1 \lambda_2 (2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)(k_1 + s_c)^2} - \frac{m_2 k_1 \lambda_2 (s_c - \lambda_1)(2\lambda_2^3 + (P + k_2)\lambda_2^2 - k_2 R)}{\lambda_1 (R + P\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2)(k_2 + \lambda_2)^2(k_1 + s_c)}$$

$$a_2 = 1 - \frac{m_1 s_c}{k_1 + s_c} - \frac{m_2 k_1 \lambda_2 (s_c - \lambda_1)(2\lambda_2^3 + (P + k_2)\lambda_2^2 - k_2 R)}{\lambda_1 (R + P\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2)(k_2 + \lambda_2)^2(k_1 + s_c)} +$$

$$\frac{m_1^2 \lambda_2 s_c (2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)^2(k_1 + s_c)^3} - \frac{m_1 \lambda_2 (2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)^2(k_1 + s_c)^2} + \frac{m_2 k_2 \lambda_2 k_1 (s_c - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 (k_1 + s_c)^3} +$$

$$\frac{m_1 \lambda_2^2 k_1 m_2 (s_c - \lambda_1)(2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)(2\lambda_2^3 + (P + k_2)\lambda_2^2 - k_2 R)}{\lambda_1 (k_1 + s_c)^3 (A + Bs_c + s_c^2)^2 (k_1 + \lambda_2)^2 (R + P\lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2)} + \frac{m_1^2 s_c k_1 \lambda_2}{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)(k_1 + s_c)^3}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{(m_1 - 1)(m_2 - 1)(s_c - \lambda_1)}{m_2 (k_1 + s_c)} \left[1 - \frac{m_1 \lambda_2 (2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)}{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)^2(k_1 + s_c)^2} \right]$$

当 $m_1 < \frac{(A + Bs_c + s_c^2)^2(k_1 + s_c)^2}{\lambda_2 (2s_c^3 + (B + k_1)s_c^2 - Ak_1)}$ 时, $a_3 >$

0, 且当 $a_1 > 0, a_1 a_2 > a_3$ 时, 由霍维茨判别法^[8]知, E_c 是稳定的.

定理 2 系统(2)存在正向不变集

$$\Omega = \{(s, x, y) \in R_+^3 \mid 0 < s < N - x - y, 0 < x < (1 - \lambda_1)(A + B\lambda_1 + \lambda_1^2) + \theta_0, 0 < y < \lambda_2 + \theta_0\}$$

其中, $0 < N < \infty, \theta_0 \in R^+$.

证明 系统(2)存在解平面 $x = 0, y = 0$, 考察平面 $s = 0$, 由于 $\left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{s=0} = 1 > 0$, 所以, 系统(2)轨线当 t 增加时是由区域 $\Omega_1 = \{(s, x, y) | s < 0, x > 0, y > 0\}$ 穿过平面 $s = 0$ 而进入区域 Ω , 即从任意 (s, x, y) 出发的轨线, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时穿过平面 $s = 0$ 而进入 Ω . 再考虑平面

$$F = s + x + y - N = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{dF}{dt} \right|_{F=0} = \left[\frac{ds}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} \right]_{s+x+y=N} = 1 - N - \frac{1}{A + B(N - x - y) + (N - x - y)^2} \frac{m_1 x(N - x - y)}{k_1 + N - x - y} + \frac{m_1 x(N - x - y)}{k_1 + N - x - y} - \frac{1}{R + Px + x^2} \frac{m_2 xy}{k_2 + x} + \frac{m_2 xy}{k_2 + x}$$

因为 x, y 有界, $A, B, C, R, P, Q, m_i, k_i$ 均为常数, $i = 1, 2$. 所以, 对充分大的 N , 有 $\left. \frac{dF}{dt} \right|_{F=0} < 0$, 则系统(2)的轨线穿过平面 $F = 0$ 时, 是由外向内进入区域 Ω 的, 即任意从 (s, x, y) 出发的轨线, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 不会穿过 $F = 0$ 跑出区域 Ω .

综上所述, Ω 为系统(2)的不变区域.

2 结束语

研究了一类变消耗率食物链模型, 分析了其平衡点的类型, 证明了各个平衡点的稳定性, 并证

明出系统存在正向不变集, 由此可见, 对于此类模型, 当参数满足一定条件时, 同时培养两种微生物且使微生物种群共存这一目的是可以实现的.

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