

# 时间尺度上带有反馈控制的企业集群竞争模型的概周期解\*

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**摘要:**首先利用概周期函数的性质, 得出了时间尺度上带有反馈控制的企业集群竞争模型的概周期解的存在性的充分条件; 当假设(H<sub>1</sub>)(H<sub>2</sub>)成立时, 该系统有1个概周期解。然后构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数, 得出该概周期解的唯一性和一致渐近稳定性的充分条件; 当假设(H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>), (H<sub>3</sub>)成立时, 此概周期解不仅是唯一的而且是一致渐近稳定的。

**关键词:**企业集群; 反馈控制; 时间尺度; 概周期解; Lyapunov 函数

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## 1 预备知识

概周期现象在自然界普遍存在, 它比周期现象更有实际意义, 已有大量文献做了研究<sup>[1-8]</sup>。但是在时间尺度上讨论概周期解的结论还很少, 文献[9]研究了下列时间尺度上具有反馈控制的非自治企业集群竞争系统的持久性:

$$\begin{cases} x^\Delta(t) = a_1(t) - b_1(t)\exp\{x(t)\} - c_1(t)\exp\{y(t)\} - h_1(t)u(t), \\ y^\Delta(t) = a_2(t) - b_2(t)\exp\{x(t)\} - c_2(t)\exp\{y(t)\} - h_2(t)v(t), \\ u^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)u(t) + q_1(t)\exp\{x(t)\}, \\ v^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)v(t) + q_2(t)\exp\{y(t)\}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

假设某企业集群中有两家企业, 用  $x(t)$ ,  $y(t)$  分别表示企业甲和企业乙在  $t$  时刻的产品种群规模,  $a_1(t)$ ,  $a_2(t)$  分别表示企业甲和企业乙产品规模的内部增长率,  $b_1(t)$ ,  $c_2(t)$  表示两企业各自的阻滞项系数,  $b_2(t)$ ,  $c_1(t)$  表示两企业对对方企业的竞争力系数,  $u(t)$ ,  $v(t)$  表示控制变量,  $h_1(t)$ ,  $h_2(t)$  分别表示控制变量  $u(t)$ ,  $v(t)$  对企业甲和企业乙产品种群规模增长的贡献率。系统中第三和第四个方程为控制方程。本文在文献[9]的基础上, 进一步讨论系统(1)的概周期解的存在唯一性和一致渐近稳定性。

通篇假设: (H<sub>1</sub>):  $a_i(t)$ ,  $b_i(t)$ ,  $c_i(t)$ ,  $h_i(t)$ ,  $p_i(t)$ ,  $q_i(t)$ ,  $i=1, 2$  是时标  $T$  上的非负有界概周期函数, 即对任意的  $i=1, 2$ , 有:

$$0 < a_i^m \leq a_i(t) \leq a_i^M, 0 < b_i^m \leq b_i(t) \leq b_i^M, 0 < c_i^m \leq c_i(t) \leq c_i^M, \\ 0 < h_i^m \leq h_i(t) \leq h_i^M, 0 < p_i^m \leq p_i(t) \leq p_i^M, 0 < q_i^m \leq q_i(t) \leq q_i^M.$$

这里  $f_i^m = \inf_{t \in T} \{f(t)\}$ ,  $f_i^M = \sup_{t \in T} \{f(t)\}$ 。

下面给出本文需要的引理。

**引理 1**<sup>[9]</sup> 假设(H<sub>1</sub>)成立, 则系统(1)的每个解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))^T$  都满足:

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{x(t)\} \leq x^*, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{y(t)\} \leq y^*, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{u(t)\} \leq u^*, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{v(t)\} \leq v^*,$$

其中  $x^* = \frac{a_1^M - b_1^m}{b_1^m}$ ,  $y^* = \frac{a_2^M - c_2^m}{c_2^m}$ ,  $u^* = \frac{q_1^M e^{x^*}}{p_1^m}$ ,  $v^* = \frac{q_2^M e^{y^*}}{p_2^m}$ 。

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**引理 2**<sup>[9]</sup> 假设(H<sub>1</sub>)成立,进一步假设(H<sub>2</sub>):  $a_1^m - c_1^M e^{y^*} - h_1^M u^* > 0, a_2^m - b_2^M e^{x^*} - h_2^M v^* > 0$  成立,则系统(1)的每个解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))^T$  都满足:

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{x(t)\} \geq x^*, \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{y(t)\} \geq y^*, \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{u(t)\} \geq u^*, \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{v(t)\} \geq v^*.$$

其中  $x^* = \ln\left(\frac{a_1^m - c_1^M e^{y^*} - h_1^M u^*}{b_1^M}\right), y^* = \ln\left(\frac{a_2^m - b_2^M e^{x^*} - h_2^M v^*}{c_2^M}\right), u^* = \frac{q_1^m e^{x^*}}{p_1^M}, v^* = \frac{q_2^m e^{y^*}}{p_2^M}.$

**引理 3**<sup>[8]</sup> 假设在  $T \times S \times S$  上存在 Lyapunov 函数  $V(t, X, Y)$  满足下列条件:

- 1)  $a(\|x - y\|_0) \leq V(t, X, Y) \leq b(\|x - y\|_0), a, b \in K, K = \{a \in C(\mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+): a(0) = 0, \text{且 } a \text{ 是减函数}\};$
- 2)  $|V(t, X, Y) - V(t, X_1, Y_1)| \leq L(\|X - X_1\|_0 + \|Y - Y_1\|_0),$  其中  $L > 0$  为常数;
- 3)  $D^+ V^\Delta(t, X, Y) \leq -cV(t, X, Y),$  其中  $c > 0, -c \in \mathbf{R}^+.$

此外,如果系统(1)存在一个解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)) \in S,$  其中  $S$  是一个紧集,则系统(1)有唯一的概周期解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)) \in S,$  且此概周期解还是一致渐近稳定的。

## 2 主要结论

记  $\Omega = \{(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)): (x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)) \text{ 是系统(1)的解}\},$  易证  $\Omega$  是系统(1)的不变集。

**定理 1** 假设(H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>)成立,则  $\Omega$  是非空集,即系统(1)至少有一个有界的概周期解。

**证明** 由于  $a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), h_i(t), p_i(t), q_i(t), i = 1, 2$  都是时标  $T$  上的概周期函数,则存在序列  $\{T_n\},$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,有  $T_n \rightarrow \infty,$  使得:

$$\begin{aligned} a_i(t + T_n) &\rightarrow a_i(t), b_i(t + T_n) \rightarrow b_i(t), c_i(t + T_n) \rightarrow c_i(t), \\ h_i(t + T_n) &\rightarrow h_i(t), p_i(t + T_n) \rightarrow p_i(t), q_i(t + T_n) \rightarrow q_i(t). \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 和引理 2 知,对任意的  $\epsilon > 0,$  存在  $t_1 \in T,$  使得对任意的  $t > t_1$  时有:

$$x^* - \epsilon \leq x(t) \leq x^* + \epsilon, y^* - \epsilon \leq y(t) \leq y^* + \epsilon, u^* - \epsilon \leq u(t) \leq u^* + \epsilon, v^* - \epsilon \leq v(t) \leq v^* + \epsilon.$$

记  $x_n(t) = x(t + T_n), y_n(t) = y(t + T_n), u_n(t) = u(t + T_n), v_n(t) = v(t + T_n),$  则对任意的  $m \in \mathbf{N}^+,$  存在函数序列  $\{x_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{y_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{u_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{v_n(t): n \geq m\},$  使得它们在时标  $T$  上的任意有限区间上有收敛子列。为方便起见,其收敛子列还记为  $\{x_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{y_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{u_n(t): n \geq m\}, \{v_n(t): n \geq m\}.$

因此,有  $x^*(t), y^*(t), u^*(t), v^*(t),$  使得当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,对  $t \in T,$  有:

$$x_n(t) \rightarrow x^*(t), y_n(t) \rightarrow y^*(t), u_n(t) \rightarrow u^*(t), v_n(t) \rightarrow v^*(t).$$

易证  $(x^*(t), y^*(t), u^*(t), v^*(t))$  是系统(1)的解,并且对  $t \in T$  时有:

$$\begin{aligned} x^* - \epsilon &\leq x(t) \leq x^* + \epsilon, y^* - \epsilon \leq y(t) \leq y^* + \epsilon, \\ u^* - \epsilon &\leq u(t) \leq u^* + \epsilon, v^* - \epsilon \leq v(t) \leq v^* + \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\epsilon$  为任意小的正数,令  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  得  $x^* \leq x^*(t) \leq x^*, y^* \leq y^*(t) \leq y^*, u^* \leq u^*(t) \leq u^*, v^* \leq v^*(t) \leq v^*.$

证毕

下面给出系统(1)的一致渐近稳定的概周期解的存在性定理。

**定理 2** 假设(H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>)成立,进一步假设:(H<sub>3</sub>):  $c > 0, -c \in \mathbf{R}^+,$  其中:

$$c = \min\{P_{ij}, Q_{ij}\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij} &= b_i^m \xi_j^m + 2b_j^m \xi_j^m + c_j^m \xi_i^m + h_i^m + \mu^m p_j^m q_j^m \xi_j^m - \mu^M [(b_i^M)^2 (\xi_j^M)^2 + b_i^M c_i^M \xi_j^M \xi_i^M + b_i^M h_i^M \xi_j^M + \\ &\quad (b_j^M)^2 (\xi_j^M)^2 + b_j^M c_j^M \xi_j^M \xi_i^M + b_j^M h_j^M \xi_j^M + (q_j^M)^2 (\xi_j^M)^2] - q_j^M \xi_j^M, \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{ij} = h_j^m + 2p_j^m + \mu^m p_j^m q_j^m \xi_j^m - \mu^M [(h_j^M)^2 + b_j^M h_j^M \xi_j^M + c_j^M h_j^M \xi_i^M + (p_j^M)^2] - q_j^M \xi_j^M (i, j = 1, 2, i \neq j),$$

则系统(1)存在唯一的概周期解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)) \in \Omega,$  且此概周期解是一致渐近稳定的。

**证明** 由定理 1 知,系统(1)有有界解  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))$  满足  $\forall t \in T$  时,有:

$$0 < x^* \leq x(t) \leq x^*, 0 < y^* \leq y(t) \leq y^*, 0 < u^* \leq u(t) \leq u^*, 0 < v^* \leq v(t) \leq v^*.$$

故  $|x(t)| \leq A_1, |y(t)| \leq A_2, |u(t)| \leq A_3, |v(t)| \leq A_4,$  其中  $A_1 = \max\{x^*, x^*\}, A_2 = \max\{y^*, y^*\}, A_3 = \max\{u^*, u^*\}, A_4 = \max\{v^*, v^*\}.$

对任意的  $(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t)) \in \mathbf{R}^4,$  定义范数:

$$\|(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))\| = \sup_{t \in T} |x(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |y(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |u(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |v(t)|.$$

设  $X=(x(t), y(t), u(t), v(t))$  和  $Y=(\bar{x}(t), \bar{y}(t), \bar{u}(t), \bar{v}(t))$  是系统(1)的两个解, 则有  $\|X\| \leq C, \|Y\| \leq C$ ,

其中  $C = \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i$ .

考虑系统(1)的乘积系统:

$$\begin{cases} x^\Delta(t) = a_1(t) - b_1(t) \exp\{x(t)\} - c_1(t) \exp\{y(t)\} - h_1(t)u(t), \\ y^\Delta(t) = a_2(t) - b_2(t) \exp\{x(t)\} - c_2(t) \exp\{y(t)\} - h_2(t)v(t), \\ u^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)u(t) + q_1(t) \exp\{x(t)\}, \\ v^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)v(t) + q_2(t) \exp\{y(t)\}, \\ \bar{x}^\Delta(t) = a_1(t) - b_1(t) \exp\{\bar{x}(t)\} - c_1(t) \exp\{\bar{y}(t)\} - h_1(t)\bar{u}(t), \\ \bar{y}^\Delta(t) = a_2(t) - b_2(t) \exp\{\bar{x}(t)\} - c_2(t) \exp\{\bar{y}(t)\} - h_2(t)\bar{v}(t), \\ \bar{u}^\Delta(t) = -p_1(t)\bar{u}(t) + q_1(t) \exp\{\bar{x}(t)\}, \\ \bar{v}^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)\bar{v}(t) + q_2(t) \exp\{\bar{y}(t)\}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

在  $T \times \Omega \times \Omega$  上定义 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V(t, X, Y) = (x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^2 + (y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^2 + (u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^2 + (v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^2.$$

易知范数

$$\|X - Y\| = \sup_{t \in T} |x(t) - \bar{x}(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |y(t) - \bar{y}(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |u(t) - \bar{u}(t)| + \sup_{t \in T} |v(t) - \bar{v}(t)|$$

和范数

$$\|X - Y\|_* = (\sup_{t \in T} (x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sup_{t \in T} (y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sup_{t \in T} (u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sup_{t \in T} (v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

是等价的。即存在常数  $C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0$ , 使得  $C_1 \|X - Y\| \leq \|X - Y\|_* \leq C_2 \|X - Y\|$ 。因此有:

$$(C_1 \|X - Y\|)^2 \leq V(t, X, Y) \leq (C_2 \|X - Y\|)^2.$$

取  $a(t) = C_1^2(t), b(t) = C_2^2(t)$ , 则引理 3 的条件 1) 满足。

此外, 对  $X_1 = (x_1(t), y_1(t), u_1(t), v_1(t)), Y_1 = (\bar{x}_1(t), \bar{y}_1(t), \bar{u}_1(t), \bar{v}_1(t))$  有:

$$\begin{aligned} |V(t, X, Y) - V(t, X_1, Y_1)| &= |(x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^2 + (y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^2 + (u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^2 + (v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^2 - \\ & (x_1(t) - \bar{x}_1(t))^2 - (y_1(t) - \bar{y}_1(t))^2 - (u_1(t) - \bar{u}_1(t))^2 - (v_1(t) - \bar{v}_1(t))^2| \leq |(x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^2 - (x_1(t) - \bar{x}_1(t))^2| + \\ & |(y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^2 - (y_1(t) - \bar{y}_1(t))^2| + |(u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^2 - (u_1(t) - \bar{u}_1(t))^2| + \\ & |(v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^2 - (v_1(t) - \bar{v}_1(t))^2| \leq (|x(t)| + |\bar{x}(t)| + |x_1(t)| + |\bar{x}_1(t)|) |x(t) - \bar{x}(t) - (x_1(t) - \bar{x}_1(t))| + \\ & (|y(t)| + |\bar{y}(t)| + |y_1(t)| + |\bar{y}_1(t)|) |y(t) - \bar{y}(t) - (y_1(t) - \bar{y}_1(t))| + \\ & (|u(t)| + |\bar{u}(t)| + |u_1(t)| + |\bar{u}_1(t)|) |u(t) - \bar{u}(t) - (u_1(t) - \bar{u}_1(t))| + \\ & (|v(t)| + |\bar{v}(t)| + |v_1(t)| + |\bar{v}_1(t)|) |v(t) - \bar{v}(t) - (v_1(t) - \bar{v}_1(t))| \leq \\ & L\{|x(t) - x_1(t)| + |y(t) - y_1(t)| + |u(t) - u_1(t)| + |v(t) - v_1(t)| + \\ & (|\bar{x}(t) - \bar{x}_1(t)| + |\bar{y}(t) - \bar{y}_1(t)| + |\bar{u}(t) - \bar{u}_1(t)| + |\bar{v}(t) - \bar{v}_1(t)|)\} = L\{\|X - X_1\| + \|Y - Y_1\|\}. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $L = 4 \max\{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ 。这表明引理 3 的条件 2) 满足。

沿系统(1)的解计算  $V(t, X, Y)$  的右上导数得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V^\Delta(t, X, Y) &= [2(x(t) - \bar{x}(t)) + \mu(t)(x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^\Delta](x(t) - \bar{x}(t))^\Delta + \\ & [2(y(t) - \bar{y}(t)) + \mu(t)(y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^\Delta](y(t) - \bar{y}(t))^\Delta + [2(u(t) - \bar{u}(t)) + \mu(t)(u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^\Delta](u(t) - \bar{u}(t))^\Delta + \\ & [2(v(t) - \bar{v}(t)) + \mu(t)(v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^\Delta](v(t) - \bar{v}(t))^\Delta. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

为方便起见, 记  $W_1(t) = x(t) - \bar{x}(t), W_2(t) = y(t) - \bar{y}(t), W_3(t) = u(t) - \bar{u}(t), W_4(t) = v(t) - \bar{v}(t)$ , 则

$$V(t, X, Y) = W_1^2(t) + W_2^2(t) + W_3^2(t) + W_4^2(t).$$

从而(3)式可变为  $D^+ V^\Delta(t, X, Y) = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4$ , 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= [2W_1(t) + \mu(t)W_1^\Delta(t)]W_1^\Delta(t), V_2 = [2W_2(t) + \mu(t)W_2^\Delta(t)]W_2^\Delta(t), \\ V_3 &= [2W_3(t) + \mu(t)W_3^\Delta(t)]W_3^\Delta(t), V_4 = [2W_4(t) + \mu(t)W_4^\Delta(t)]W_4^\Delta(t). \end{aligned}$$

利用微分中值定理得:

$$\exp\{x(t)\} - \exp\{\bar{x}(t)\} = \xi_1(t)(x(t) - \bar{x}(t)), \exp\{y(t)\} - \exp\{\bar{y}(t)\} = \xi_2(t)(y(t) - \bar{y}(t)),$$

其中  $\xi_1(t)$  介于  $\exp\{x(t)\}$  与  $\exp\{\bar{x}(t)\}$  之间,  $\xi_2(t)$  介于  $\exp\{y(t)\}$  与  $\exp\{\bar{y}(t)\}$  之间。从而(2)式可变为

$$\begin{cases} W_1^\Delta(t) = -b_1(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_1(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_1(t)W_3(t), \\ W_2^\Delta(t) = -b_2(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_2(t)W_4(t), \\ W_3^\Delta(t) = -p_1(t)W_3(t) + q_1(t)W_1(t), \\ W_4^\Delta(t) = -p_2(t)W_4(t) + q_2(t)W_2(t). \end{cases}$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= [2W_1(t) + \mu(t)W_1^\Delta(t)]W_1^\Delta(t) = [2W_1(t) + \mu(t)(-b_1(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_1(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_1(t)W_3(t))] \times \\ &\quad (-b_1(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_1(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_1(t)W_3(t)) = (\mu(t)b_1^2(t)\xi_1^2(t) - 2b_1(t)\xi_1(t))W_1^2(t) + \\ &\quad \mu(t)c_1^2(t)\xi_2^2(t)W_2^2(t) + \mu(t)h_1^2(t)W_3^2(t) + 2(\mu(t)b_1(t)c_1(t)\xi_1(t)\xi_2(t) - c_1(t)\xi_2(t))W_1(t)W_2(t) + \\ &\quad 2\mu(t)c_1(t)h_1(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t)W_3(t) + 2(\mu(t)b_1(t)h_1(t)\xi_1(t) - h_1(t))W_1(t)W_3(t) \leq \\ &\quad [\mu^M(b_1^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2 - 2h_1^M\xi_1^M]W_1^2(t) + \mu^M(c_1^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2W_2^2(t) + \mu^M(h_1^M)^2W_3^2(t) + \\ &\quad [\mu^M b_1^M c_1^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M - c_1^M \xi_2^M](W_1^2(t) + W_2^2(t)) + \mu^M c_1^M h_1^M \xi_2^M (W_2^2(t) + W_3^2(t)) + (\mu^M b_1^M h_1^M \xi_1^M - h_1^M)(W_1^2(t) + W_3^2(t)), \\ V_2 &= [2W_2(t) + \mu(t)W_2^\Delta(t)]W_2^\Delta(t) = [2W_2(t) + \mu(t)(-b_2(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_2(t)W_4(t))] \times \\ &\quad (-b_2(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t) - c_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t) - h_2(t)W_4(t)) = (\mu(t)b_2^2(t)\xi_1^2(t) - 2b_2(t)\xi_1(t))W_1^2(t) + \\ &\quad \mu(t)c_2^2(t)\xi_2^2(t)W_2^2(t) + \mu(t)h_2^2(t)W_4^2(t) + 2(\mu(t)b_2(t)c_2(t)\xi_1(t)\xi_2(t) - c_2(t)\xi_2(t))W_1(t)W_2(t) + \\ &\quad 2\mu(t)c_2(t)h_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t)W_4(t) + 2(\mu(t)b_2(t)h_2(t)\xi_1(t) - h_2(t))W_1(t)W_4(t) \leq \\ &\quad [\mu^M(b_2^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2 - 2h_2^M\xi_1^M]W_1^2(t) + \mu^M(c_2^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2W_2^2(t) + \mu^M(h_2^M)^2W_4^2(t) + [\mu^M b_2^M c_2^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M - \\ &\quad c_2^M \xi_2^M](W_1^2(t) + W_2^2(t)) + \mu^M c_2^M h_2^M \xi_2^M (W_2^2(t) + W_4^2(t)) + (\mu^M b_2^M h_2^M \xi_1^M - h_2^M)(W_1^2(t) + W_4^2(t)), \\ V_3 &= [2W_3(t) + \mu(t)W_3^\Delta(t)]W_3^\Delta(t) = \\ &\quad [2W_3(t) + \mu(t)(-p_1(t)W_3(t) + q_1(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t))](-p_1(t)W_3(t) + q_1(t)\xi_1(t)W_1(t)) = \\ &\quad \mu(t)q_1^2(t)\xi_1^2(t)W_1^2(t) + 2(q_1(t)\xi_1(t) - \mu(t)p_1(t)q_1(t)\xi_1(t))W_1(t)W_3(t) + (\mu(t)p_1^2(t) - 2p_1(t))W_3^2(t) \leq \\ &\quad \mu^M(q_1^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2W_1^2(t) + (q_1^M\xi_1^M - \mu^M p_1^M q_1^M \xi_1^M)(W_1^2(t) + W_3^2(t)) + (\mu^M(p_1^M)^2 - 2p_1^M)W_3^2(t), \\ V_4 &= [2W_4(t) + \mu(t)W_4^\Delta(t)]W_4^\Delta(t) = \\ &\quad [2W_4(t) + \mu(t)(-p_2(t)W_4(t) + q_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t))](-p_2(t)W_4(t) + q_2(t)\xi_2(t)W_2(t)) = \\ &\quad \mu(t)q_2^2(t)\xi_2^2(t)W_2^2(t) + 2(q_2(t)\xi_2(t) - \mu(t)p_2(t)q_2(t)\xi_2(t))W_2(t)W_4(t) + (\mu(t)p_2^2(t) - 2p_2(t))W_4^2(t) \leq \\ &\quad \mu^M(q_2^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2W_2^2(t) + (q_2^M\xi_2^M - \mu^M p_2^M q_2^M \xi_2^M)(W_2^2(t) + W_4^2(t)) + (\mu^M(p_2^M)^2 - 2p_2^M)W_4^2(t). \end{aligned}$$

故有:

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V^\Delta(t, X, Y) &= V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \leq W_1^2(t)[-b_2^m\xi_1^m - 2b_1^m\xi_1^m - c_1^m\xi_2^m - h_1^m - \mu^m p_1^m q_1^m \xi_1^m + \mu^M((b_2^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2 + \\ &\quad b_2^M c_2^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M + b_2^M h_2^M \xi_1^M + (b_1^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2 + b_1^M c_1^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M + b_1^M h_1^M \xi_1^M + (q_1^M)^2(\xi_1^M)^2) + q_1^M \xi_1^M] + \\ &\quad W_2^2(t)[-c_1^m\xi_2^m - 2c_2^m\xi_2^m - b_2^m\xi_1^m - h_2^m - \mu^m p_2^m q_2^m \xi_2^m + \mu^M((c_1^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2 + b_1^M c_1^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M + c_1^M h_1^M \xi_2^M + \\ &\quad (c_2^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2 + b_2^M c_2^M \xi_1^M \xi_2^M + c_2^M h_2^M \xi_2^M + (q_2^M)^2(\xi_2^M)^2) + q_2^M \xi_2^M] + W_3^2(t)[-h_1^m - 2p_1^m - \mu^m p_1^m q_1^m \xi_1^m + \\ &\quad \mu^M((h_1^M)^2 + b_1^M h_1^M \xi_1^M + c_1^M h_1^M \xi_2^M + (p_1^M)^2) + q_1^M \xi_1^M] + W_4^2(t)[-h_2^m - 2p_2^m - \mu^m p_2^m q_2^m \xi_2^m + \mu^M((h_2^M)^2 + \\ &\quad c_2^M h_2^M \xi_2^M + b_2^M h_2^M \xi_1^M + (p_2^M)^2) + q_2^M \xi_2^M] \leq -cV(t, X, Y). \end{aligned}$$

因此,满足引理 3 的条件 3),故系统(1)有唯一的正的概周期解,并且此解是一致渐进稳定的。 证毕  
由定理 2 可得下面的推论。

**推论 1** 假设  $a_i(t)$ ,  $b_i(t)$ ,  $c_i(t)$ ,  $h_i(t)$ ,  $p_i(t)$ ,  $q_i(t)$ ,  $i=1,2$  是时标  $T$  上的非负周期函数,进一步假设  $(H_2) \sim (H_3)$  成立。则系统(1)有唯一的正的周期解,且此解是一致渐进稳定的。

设  $T$  为一时标,则当  $T=R$  时,系统(1)可变为

$$\begin{cases} N_1'(t) = N_1(t)[a_1(t) - b_1(t)N_1(t) - c_1(t)N_2(t) - h_1(t)u(t)], \\ N_2'(t) = N_2(t)[a_2(t) - b_2(t)N_1(t) - c_2(t)N_2(t) - h_2(t)v(t)], \\ u'(t) = -p_1(t)u(t) + q_1(t)N_1(t), \\ v'(t) = -p_2(t)v(t) + q_2(t)N_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

当  $T=Z$  时,系统(1)可变为

$$\begin{cases} N_1(t+1) = N_1(t)\exp\{a_1(t) - b_1(t)N_1(t) - c_1(t)N_2(t) - h_1(t)u(t)\}, \\ N_2(t+1) = N_2(t)\exp\{a_2(t) - b_2(t)N_1(t) - c_2(t)N_2(t) - h_2(t)v(t)\}, \\ \Delta u(t) = -p_1(t)u(t) + q_1(t)N_1(t), \\ \Delta v(t) = -p_2(t)v(t) + q_2(t)N_2(t). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

**推论 2** 如果 $(H_1) \sim (H_3)$ 成立,则系统(4),(5)有唯一的正的概周期解,且这个概周期解是一致渐进稳定的。

**推论 3** 假设 $a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), h_i(t), p_i(t), q_i(t), i=1,2$ 是时标 $T$ 上的非负周期函数,进一步假设 $(H_2) \sim (H_3)$ 成立。则系统(4),(5)有唯一的正的周期解,且此解是一致渐进稳定的。

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## Almost Periodic Solutions of Competitive Model of Enterprise Cluster with Feedback Control on Time Scales

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**Abstract:** In this paper, firstly using the property of almost periodic function, some sufficient conditions to guarantee the existence of almost periodic solution of competitive model of enterprise cluster with feedback control on time scales is obtained; suppose that the condition  $(H_1)$  and  $(H_2)$  are fulfilled, there is a almost periodic solution of the system. And then by constructing the Lyapunov function, some conditions to ensure the uniqueness and uniformly asymptotical stability of almost periodic solution is got; suppose that the conditions  $(H_1)$ ,  $(H_2)$ ,  $(H_3)$  are satisfied, the almost periodic solution is unique and uniformly asymptotical stability.

**Key words:** enterprise cluster; feedback control; time scales; almost periodic solution; Lypunov function

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