

一类具有 Lévy 跳的随机三种群食物网模型

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摘要:为了深入研究具有双参数扰动及 Lévy 跳的随机三种群食物网模型的动力学性质,首先给出了模型全局正解的存在唯一性;然后通过构造 Lyapunov 函数,并且应用 Itô 公式和 Chebyshev 不等式证明了该模型的随机最终有界性;接着利用指数鞅不等式和 Borel-Cantelli 引理分析了种群灭绝的充分条件;最后运用数值模拟验证了相应理论结果的合理性。研究结果表明,在 Lévy 噪声的影响下模型是随机最终有界的,并且较大的 Lévy 噪声可以导致种群的灭绝。研究方法在理论证明和数值模拟方面都得到了良好的预期结果,对于探究其他随机种群模型的一些问题具有一定借鉴意义。

关键词:定性理论;食物网模型;最终有界性;灭绝性;Lévy 跳

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A stochastic three-species food web model with Lévy jumps

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Abstract: For a stochastic three-species food web model with double parameters perturbation and Lévy jumps, we give the existence and uniqueness of global positive solution, which is beneficial to further study its dynamic properties. Then, by constructing Lyapunov function and applying Itô's formula and Chebyshev's inequality, it is found that the model is stochastic and ultimately bounded. Moreover, the sufficient conditions of extinction are obtained by using exponential martingale inequality and Borel-Cantelli's lemma. Finally, some numerical simulations are introduced to illustrate the rationality of the theoretical results. The results show that the model is stochastic and ultimately bounded under the influence of Lévy noise, and large Lévy noise can lead to the extinction of populations. The algorithm has obtained good results both in theory and numerical simulations, which provides certain significance for many problems of stochastic population models.

Keywords: qualitative theory; food web model; ultimate boundedness; extinction; Lévy jumps

捕食者与食饵之间的相互作用是最重要的生态现象之一。近年来,三种群捕食者-食饵模型的一些动力学性质得到了许多学者的广泛研究^[1-5]。

考虑到种群系统因不可避免地受到环境白噪声的影响而受到许多关注^[6-12],文献[6]建立了下列随机三

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种群食物网模型:

$$\begin{cases} dx_1(t) = x_1(t)[r_1 - a_{11}x_1(t) - a_{12}x_2(t) - a_{13}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{11}x_1(t)dB_{11}(t), \\ dx_2(t) = x_2(t)[-r_2 + a_{21}x_1(t) - a_{22}x_2(t) - a_{23}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{21}x_2(t)dB_{21}(t), \\ dx_3(t) = x_3(t)[-r_3 + a_{31}x_1(t) + a_{32}x_2(t) - a_{33}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{31}x_3(t)dB_{31}(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $x_i(t)$ 表示 t 时刻种群 $x_i(i=1,2,3)$ 的数量;种群 x_1 是种群 x_2 和 x_3 的食饵,种群 x_2 不仅是种群 x_1 的捕食者,而且是种群 x_3 的食饵,种群 x_3 是种群 x_1 和 x_2 的捕食者; r_i 表示种群 x_i 的增长率; r_2 和 r_3 分别表示种群 x_2 和种群 x_3 的死亡率; $a_{ii}(i=1,2,3)$ 表示种内竞争系数; $a_{ij}(i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, 3)$ 表示种间竞争系数且 r_i, a_{ii} 都是正常数; $B_{ij}(t), i=1, 2, 3, j=1$ 是定义在完备的概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ 上的三维标准布朗运动; $\sigma_{ii}^2(i=1, 2, 3)$ 表示噪声强度。

此外,生态系统可能会遭到突如其来的环境冲击,比如海啸、地震、非典等,这些干扰或许会在较短时间内改变种群的数量。这些扰动对种群造成的影响无法用环境白噪声来描述。为此,学者们用 Lévy 跳来描述这些随机扰动^[13-18]。

基于以上分析,笔者在模型(1)的基础上加入 Lévy 跳,并且考虑环境白噪声对种群内竞争系数的影响。在本文中,环境白噪声以如下方式扰动种内竞争系数:

$$-a_{11} \rightarrow -a_{11} + \sigma_{12}\dot{B}_{12}(t), \quad -a_{22} \rightarrow -a_{22} + \sigma_{22}\dot{B}_{22}(t), \quad -a_{33} \rightarrow -a_{33} + \sigma_{32}\dot{B}_{32}(t),$$

进而建立了下列具有 Lévy 跳的随机三种群食物网模型:

$$\begin{cases} dx_1(t) = x_1(t)[r_1 - a_{11}x_1(t) - a_{12}x_2(t) - a_{13}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{11}x_1(t)dB_{11}(t) + \\ \sigma_{12}x_1^2(t)dB_{12}(t) + \int_Y \gamma_1(u)x_1(t-) \tilde{N}(dt, du), \\ dx_2(t) = x_2(t)[-r_2 + a_{21}x_1(t) - a_{22}x_2(t) - a_{23}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{21}x_2(t)dB_{21}(t) + \\ \sigma_{22}x_2^2(t)dB_{22}(t) + \int_Y \gamma_2(u)x_2(t-) \tilde{N}(dt, du), \\ dx_3(t) = x_3(t)[-r_3 + a_{31}x_1(t) + a_{32}x_2(t) - a_{33}x_3(t)]dt + \sigma_{31}x_3(t)dB_{31}(t) + \\ \sigma_{32}x_3^2(t)dB_{32}(t) + \int_Y \gamma_3(u)x_3(t-) \tilde{N}(dt, du), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: $x_i(t-)$ 表示 $x_i(t)$ 的左极限; $\sigma_{ii}^2, \sigma_{ij}^2$ 表示噪声强度; $B_{ij}(t), i=1, 2, 3, j=1, 2$ 是定义在完备的概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ 上的相互独立的标准的布朗运动; N 表示特征测度 λ 在 $[0, \infty)$ 的可测子集 Y 上满足 $\lambda(Y) < \infty$ 的泊松计数测度; \tilde{N} 表示 N 的补偿随机测度, $\tilde{N}(dt, du) = N(dt, du) - \lambda(du)dt$, $\gamma_i: Y \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是关于特征测度的连续有界函数且满足 $\gamma_i(u) > -1, i=1, 2, 3$ 。

令 $R_+^3 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in R^3 : x_i > 0, i=1, 2, 3\}$ 。模型(2)满足初始条件 $(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0))^T \in R_+^3$ 。

为了证明本文主要结论,进一步作出如下假设:

H) 存在常数 $c > 0$,使得 $\int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_i(u)) \vee (\ln(1 + \gamma_i(u)))^2] \lambda(du) < c, i=1, 2, 3$,这个假设意味着 Lévy 噪声的强度不会无限大。

1 主要结果

定理 1 若假设 H) 成立,则对任意初值 $\mathbf{x}(0) = (x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0))^T \in R_+^3$,模型(2)在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上存在依概率 1 停留在 R_+^3 中的唯一的全局正解: $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T$ 。

类似于文献[13]中引理 2.1 的证明方法,容易证明定理 1 的结论成立。

引理 1 若假设 H) 成立且 $0 < p < 1$,则对任意初值 $(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0))^T \in R_+^3$,存在一个常数 $\tilde{K} = \tilde{K}(p) > 0$,使得模型(2)的解 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T$ 满足: $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} E|\mathbf{x}(t)|^p \leq \tilde{K}$ 。

证明 令 $V_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^p + x_2^p + x_3^p, x_i > 0, i=1, 2, 3$ 。利用 Itô 公式^[19],有

$$d[e^t V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))] = e^t [V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t)) + LV_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))]dt +$$

$$e^t Q(t) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \int_Y e^t x_i^p(t) [(1 + \gamma_i(u))^p - 1] \tilde{N}(dt, du), \quad (3)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(t) &= p\sigma_{11}x_1^p(t)dB_{11}(t) + p\sigma_{12}x_1^{p+1}(t)dB_{12}(t) + p\sigma_{21}x_2^p(t)dB_{21}(t) + p\sigma_{22}x_2^{p+1}(t)dB_{22}(t) + \\
 &\quad p\sigma_{31}x_3^p(t)dB_{31}(t) + p\sigma_{32}x_3^{p+1}(t)dB_{32}(t), \\
 LV_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= px_1^p(r_1 - a_{11}x_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3) + px_2^p(-r_2 + a_{21}x_1 - a_{22}x_2 - a_{23}x_3) + \\
 &\quad px_3^p(-r_3 + a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 - a_{33}x_3) + 0.5p(p-1)(\sigma_{11}^2x_1^p + \sigma_{12}^2x_1^{p+2} + \sigma_{21}^2x_2^p + \\
 &\quad \sigma_{22}^2x_2^{p+2} + \sigma_{31}^2x_3^p + \sigma_{32}^2x_3^{p+2}) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \int_Y x_i^p [(1+\gamma_i(u))^p - 1 - p\gamma_i(u)]\lambda(du) \leqslant \\
 &\quad (1+pr_1 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{11}^2)x_1^p - pa_{11}x_1^{p+1} - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{12}^2x_1^{p+2} + \\
 &\quad (1-pr_2 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{21}^2)x_2^p - pa_{22}x_2^{p+1} - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{22}^2x_2^{p+2} + \\
 &\quad (1-pr_3 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{31}^2)x_3^p - pa_{33}x_3^{p+1} - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{32}^2x_3^{p+2} + \\
 &\quad a_{21}x_1x_2^p + a_{31}x_1x_3^p + a_{32}x_2x_3^p - V(x_1, x_2, x_3) \leqslant \\
 &\quad F(x_1, x_2, x_3) - V_1(x_1, x_2, x_3),
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

其中,式(4)中第1个不等式用到了基本不等式 $x^\delta \leqslant 1 + \delta(x-1)$, $x \geqslant 0$, $0 < \delta < 1$,且

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (1+pr_1 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{11}^2)x_1^p - pa_{11}x_1^{p+1} + (0.5a_{21} + 0.5a_{31})x_1^2 - \\
 &\quad 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{12}^2x_1^{p+2} + (1-pr_2 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{21}^2)x_2^p - pa_{22}x_2^{p+1} + \\
 &\quad 0.5a_{21}x_2^{2p} + 0.5a_{32}x_2^2 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{22}^2x_2^{p+2} + (1-pr_3 - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{31}^2)x_3^p - \\
 &\quad pa_{33}x_3^{p+1} + (0.5a_{31} + 0.5a_{32})x_3^{2p} - 0.5p(1-p)\sigma_{32}^2x_3^{p+2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

易知,存在常数 $K = K(p) > 0$,使得对任意 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in R_+^3$,有 $F(x_1, x_2, x_3) \leqslant K$ 。从而,

$$LV_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \leqslant K - V_1(x_1, x_2, x_3), \tag{5}$$

因此,结合式(3)和式(5)得:

$$d[e^t V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))] \leqslant K e^t dt + e^t Q(t) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \int_Y e^t x_i^p(t) [1 + \gamma_i(u)]^p - 1] \tilde{N}(dt, du). \tag{6}$$

将式(6)两端同时从0到 t 积分,再取期望,有:

$$e^t E[V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))] \leqslant V_1(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0)) + K(e^t - 1).$$

故 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} E[V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))] \leqslant K$ 。此外,

$$|(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))|^p \leqslant 3^{\frac{p}{2}} (\max_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant 3} x_i^2(t))^{\frac{p}{2}} = 3^{\frac{p}{2}} \max_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant 3} x_i^p(t) \leqslant 3^{\frac{p}{2}} V_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t)),$$

故 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} E|\mathbf{x}(t)|^p \leqslant 3^{\frac{p}{2}} K = \tilde{K}$ 。因此,引理1成立。

定理2 若假设H)成立,则对任意初值 $(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0))^T \in R_+^3$,模型(2)是随机最终有界的。

证明 取常数 $p \in (0, 1)$ 。对任意的 $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$,令 $H = (\frac{\tilde{K}}{\epsilon})^{\frac{1}{p}}$ 。由切比雪夫不等式^[19]及引理1可得

$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} P\{|x(t)| > H\} \leqslant \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} (H^{-p}[E|x(t)|^p]) \leqslant \epsilon$,即 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} P\{|x(t)| \leqslant H\} \geqslant 1 - \epsilon$ 。从而,定理2得证。

引理2^[20] 设 $M(t), t \geqslant 0$ 是一个局部鞅且在 $t=0$ 时消失,则:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho_M(t) < \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M(t)}{t} = 0 \quad \text{a.s.},$$

其中, $\rho_M(t) = \int_0^t \frac{d\langle M, M \rangle(s)}{(1+s)^2}, t \geqslant 0$ 。

方便起见,记 $\beta_1 = r_1 - 0.5\sigma_{11}^2 + \int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_1(u)) - \gamma_1(u)]\lambda(du)$, $\beta_i = -r_i - 0.5\sigma_{ii}^2 + \int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_i(u)) - \gamma_i(u)]\lambda(du), i = 2, 3$ 。显然 $\beta_i < 0, i = 2, 3$ 。

定理3 若假设H)成立且 $\beta_1 < 0$,则对任意初值 $(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0))^T \in R_+^3$,模型(2)的解 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T$ 满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_i(t) = 0$ a.s., $i = 1, 2, 3$,即种群 x_1, x_2, x_3 都趋于灭绝。

证明 令 $V_2(z) = \ln z, z \in R_+$ 。利用 Itô 公式, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} d[\ln x_1(t)] &= \{\beta_1 - a_{11}x_1(t) - a_{12}x_2(t) - a_{13}x_3(t) - 0.5\sigma_{12}^2x_1^2(t)\}dt + \sigma_{11}dB_{11}(t) + \\ &\quad \sigma_{12}x_1(t)dB_{12}(t) + \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_1(u))\tilde{N}(dt, du). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将式(7)两端同时从 0 到 t 积分, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_1(t) &= \ln x_1(0) + \beta_1 t - a_{11} \int_0^t x_1(s)ds - a_{12} \int_0^t x_2(s)ds - a_{13} \int_0^t x_3(s)ds - 0.5\sigma_{12}^2 \int_0^t x_1^2(s)ds + \\ &\quad \sigma_{11}B_{11}(t) + \sigma_{12} \int_0^t x_1(s)dB_{12}(s) + \int_0^t \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_1(u))\tilde{N}(ds, du). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

令 $M_1(t) = \sigma_{12} \int_0^t x_1(s)dB_{12}(s), N_1(t) = \int_0^t \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_1(u))\tilde{N}(ds, du)$ 。一方面, 由假设 H) 可知,

$\langle N_1, N_1 \rangle_t = t \int_Y [\ln(1 + \gamma_1(u))]^2 \lambda(du) < ct$ 。进而由引理 2, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_1(t)}{t} = 0$ a.s.。另一方面, $M_1(t)$ 的二

次变分为 $\langle M_1, M_1 \rangle_t = \sigma_{12}^2 \int_0^t x_1^2(s)ds$ 。由指数鞅不等式^[19], 对任意整数 $k > 1$, 有:

$$P\left\{\sup_{0 \leq t \leq k} [M_1(t) - 0.5\langle M_1, M_1 \rangle_t] > 2 \ln k\right\} \leqslant 1/k^2.$$

利用 Borel-Cantelli 引理^[19] 可知, 存在 $\Omega_0 \in \mathcal{F}$ 且 $P(\Omega_0) = 1$, 使得对任意 $\omega \in \Omega_0$, 都存在一个整数 $k_0 = k_0(\omega) > 0$, 当 $k \geq k_0(\omega), 0 \leq t \leq k$ 时,

$$M_1(t) \leq 2 \ln k + 0.5\langle M_1, M_1 \rangle_t = 2 \ln k + 0.5\sigma_{12}^2 \int_0^t x_1^2(s)ds. \quad (9)$$

由式(8) 和式(9), 有 $\ln x_1(t, \omega) \leq \ln x_1(0) + \beta_1 t + \sigma_{11}B_{11}(t, \omega) + 2 \ln k + N_1(t, \omega)$ 。因此, 当 $\omega \in \Omega_0, k \geq k_0(\omega), 0 < (k-1) \leq t \leq k$ 时, $\frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} \leq \frac{\ln x_1(0)}{t} + \beta_1 + \frac{\sigma_{11}B_{11}(t)}{t} + \frac{2 \ln k}{k-1} + \frac{N_1(t)}{t}$ 。

由强大数定律^[19], $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_{11}(t)}{t} = 0$ a.s.。注意到 $P(\Omega_0) = 1$ 。对任意 $\omega \in \Omega_0$, 有 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_1(t)}{t} \leq \beta_1 < 0$ a.s.。

进而可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_1(t) = 0$ a.s.。即种群 x_1 趋于灭绝。类似地, 由 Itô 公式, 指数鞅不等式及 Borel-Cantelli 引理, 存在 $\Omega_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ 且 $P(\Omega_1) = 1$, 使得对任意的 $\omega \in \Omega_1$, 都存在一个整数 $l_0 = l_0(\omega) > 0$, 当 $l \geq l_0(\omega), 0 \leq t \leq l$ 时, 有:

$$\ln x_2(t, \omega) \leq \ln x_2(0) + \beta_2 t + a_{21} \int_0^t x_1(s, \omega)ds + \sigma_{21}B_{21}(t, \omega) + 2 \ln l + N_2(t, \omega), \quad (10)$$

其中, $N_2(t) = \int_0^t \int_Y \ln(1 + \gamma_2(u))\tilde{N}(ds, du)$ 。因为 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_1(t) = 0$ a.s., 所以对任意的 $0 < \epsilon < -\frac{\beta_2}{a_{21}}$, 存在

$T > 0$, 使得 $t > T$ 时, $x_1(t) < \epsilon$ 。又由 $x_1(t)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上的连续性可知, 存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $x_1(t) \leq M$ 。故由式(10) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_2(t) &\leq \ln x_2(0) + \beta_2 t + a_{21} \int_0^T x_1(s)ds + a_{21} \int_T^t x_1(s)ds + \sigma_{21}B_{21}(t) + 2 \ln l + N_2(t) \leq \\ &\quad (\beta_2 + a_{21}\epsilon)t + \ln x_2(0) + a_{21}MT - a_{21}\epsilon T + \sigma_{21}B_{21}(t) + 2 \ln l + N_2(t). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 $\omega \in \Omega_1, l \geq l_0(\omega), 0 < (l-1) \leq t \leq l$ 时,

$$\frac{\ln x_2(t)}{t} \leq \frac{\ln x_2(0)}{t} + (\beta_2 + a_{21}\epsilon) + \frac{a_{21}MT}{t} - \frac{a_{21}\epsilon T}{t} + \frac{\sigma_{21}B_{21}(t)}{t} + \frac{2 \ln l}{l-1} + \frac{N_2(t)}{t}.$$

由假设 H) 及引理 2 可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_2(t)}{t} = 0$ a.s.。又由强大数定律, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_{21}(t)}{t} = 0$ a.s.。注意到 $P(\Omega_1) = 1$ 。所以对任意的 $\omega \in \Omega_1$, $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x_2(t)}{t} \leq \beta_2 + a_{21}\epsilon < 0$ a.s., 进而可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_2(t) = 0$ a.s., 即种群 x_2 趋于灭绝。

类似可证, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_3(t) = 0$ a.s., 从而, 定理 3 成立。

注 1 由定理 3 可知, 白噪声或 Lévy 噪声的强度较大时可以使种群 x_1, x_2, x_3 都趋于灭绝。

2 数值模拟

笔者将用文献[21]中提到的 Milsteins 方法来验证理论结果。

对模型(2),令初值 $(x_1(0), x_2(0), x_3(0)) = (1, 1, 1)$,选取参数 $r_1 = 0.2, r_2 = 0.05, r_3 = 0.06, a_{11} = 0.5, a_{12} = 0.6, a_{13} = 0.4, a_{21} = 0.6, a_{22} = 0.1, a_{23} = 0.2, a_{31} = 0.4, a_{32} = 0.5, a_{33} = 0.25, \sigma_{11} = 0.3, \sigma_{12} = 0.25, \sigma_{21} = 0.15, \sigma_{22} = 0.3, \sigma_{31} = 0.1, \sigma_{32} = 0.4, Y = (0, \infty), \lambda(Y) = 1, \gamma_1(u) = \gamma_2(u) = \gamma_3(u) = 0.9$,则 $\beta_1 \approx -0.103 < 0$,因此,定理3的条件成立。由图1可知,模型(2)中种群 x_1, x_2, x_3 都趋于灭绝,这与定理3的结论一致。同时分别对比图1 a)—c)中的确定性模型、只含有白噪声的随机模型和既有白噪声又有Lévy 噪声的随机模型可得结论:Lévy 噪声对种群数量产生了较大影响,它导致了种群 x_1, x_2, x_3 的灭绝。

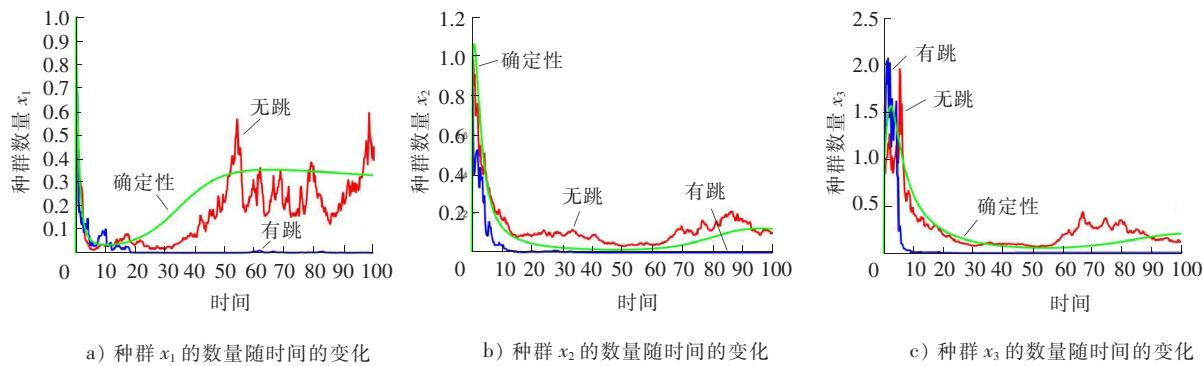


Fig.1 Change in the number of populations

3 结论

本文研究了一类具有双参数扰动及 Lévy 跳的随机三种群食物网模型全局正解的存在唯一性和随机最终有界性,讨论了种群灭绝的充分条件,并运用数值模拟验证了结果的合理性。研究结果表明,在 Lévy 噪声的影响下模型是随机最终有界的,并且 Lévy 噪声可以导致种群的灭绝。因此,在考虑某些突发性环境冲击时,具有 Lévy 跳的随机模型有利于更好地研究种群的动力学性质。在未来的研究中,将着力于考虑该模型的一些其他的动力学性质。

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