

Population systems with nonlinear discrete diffusion terms

Manuel Gamez^a and Antonio Tineo^{b,*}

^a *Departamento de Estadística y Matemática Aplicada, Universidad de Almería, La Cañada de San Urbano s/n, Spain*

^b *Departamento de Matemáticas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela*

Received 13 February 2001

Submitted by T.C. Gard

Keywords: Population systems; Nonlinear diffusion; Predator–prey; Competitive system; Brouwer’s degree; Fixed point index; Iterative schemes

0. Introduction

In this paper, we study the asymptotic behaviour of the following periodic population system, with nonlinear discrete diffusion terms:

$$\begin{aligned}x'_i &= D_i(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) + x_i f_i(t, x_i, y_i), \\y'_i &= E_i(t, y_1, \dots, y_n) + y_i g_i(t, x_i, y_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n,\end{aligned}\tag{0.1}$$

where $f_i, g_i : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions which are T -periodic in t and locally Lipschitz continuous in (x_i, y_i) and $D = (D_1, \dots, D_n)$, $E = (E_1, \dots, E_n)$ are T -periodic nonlinear diffusion functions in the sense of [9]. That is, $D(t, x)$, $E(t, x)$ are positive homogeneous in x , cooperative and irreducible [9]. As usual, x_i, y_i represent the population density of the species at the patch i . We will assume that

(H_1) $f_i(t, x, y)$ is strictly decreasing in x and decreasing in y .

(H_2) $g_i(t, x, y)$ is strictly decreasing in y .

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: atineo@ula.ve (A. Tineo).