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具抑制因子的肿瘤生长模型自由边界问题的分歧分析

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摘要: 研究具有抑制物因子的肿瘤生长模型的自由边界问题, 主要分析该问题的分歧现象. 此模型中肿瘤的进攻性由参数 μ 来描述, 首先证明了该问题当半径 $r = R_s$ 时有唯一径向对称稳态解. 在此基础上还证明了存在正整数 $m^{**} \in \mathbf{R}$ 和序列 μ_m , 使得 $\forall \mu_m (m > m^{**})$ 均存在由径向对称稳态解分歧出来的非径向对称稳态解.

关键词: 自由边界问题; 稳态解; 分歧

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0 引言

自20世纪开始, 肿瘤生长的数学模型已引起很多人的兴趣, 并取得了许多理论性和数值方面有意义的结果^[1-5], 其中用偏微分方程描述固体肿瘤生长的模型成为近年来的研究热点之一. 事实上, 固体肿瘤生长阶段可以视为在微环境中各种因素相互作用的结果, 如营养物质、抑制剂等. 本文研究具有抑制因子的固体肿瘤生长模型, 即自由边界问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \sigma = \lambda_1 \sigma + \beta, & x \in \Omega, \\ \Delta \beta = \lambda_2 \beta, & x \in \Omega, \\ \Delta p = -\mu(\sigma - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\beta), & x \in \Omega, \\ \sigma = \bar{\sigma}, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \beta = \bar{\beta}, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ p = \kappa, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \partial p / \partial n = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

该问题是描述在抑制物作用下肿瘤生长的稳态模型, 其中 $\sigma = \sigma(x)$, $\beta = \beta(x)$, $p = p(x)$ 分别表示肿瘤内的营养物质浓度、抑制物浓度和压强的未知函数, Ω 是 \mathbf{R}^3 中的未知有界开集, 它表示肿瘤所占区域, $\partial\Omega$ 表示区域边界. 模型中的参数 λ_1 , λ_2 , $\bar{\sigma}$, $\bar{\beta}$, κ , τ 都是正常数, $\bar{\sigma} - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta} > 0$, μ 是肿瘤进攻性参数, $\bar{\sigma}$ 是当肿瘤细胞死亡率和出生率达到平衡时的临界营养物质浓度, $\bar{\sigma}$, $\bar{\beta}$ 分别表示肿瘤外部营养物质浓度和

抑制物浓度, $\partial p / \partial n$ 表示外法向量导数.

对于问题(1)中不含抑制因子的肿瘤模型, 即 $\beta = 0$, 文献[6-8]分别在2维情形和3维情形下证明了径向对称稳态解的存在唯一性和一系列非径向对称稳态解的存在性. 对于 $\beta \neq 0$ 的情形, 文献[9-10]分析了径向对称稳态解的存在性和在径向对称扰动下的渐近稳定性, 文献[11]研究了在抑制因子直接抑制肿瘤生长, 不吸收营养的情形下稳态解的分歧现象.

本文证明了存在序列 m^{**} 和 $\{\mu_m\}$, 使得 $\forall \mu_m (m > m^{**})$, 问题(1)的稳态解存在非径向对称的分歧分支. 这把文献[11]的结果推广至抑制因子既直接抑制肿瘤生长又吸收营养, 即与肿瘤竞争营养源的情形.

1 预备知识

先回顾变形 Bessel 函数的一些特征, 得到问题(1)的径向对称稳态解. 对 $m > 0$, $\xi > 0$, 令 $I_m(\xi)$ 为变形 Bessel 函数方程^[11-12], $I_m(\xi)$ 满足关系

$$(i) \quad I'_m(\xi) + mI_m(\xi)/\xi = I_{m-1}(\xi) \quad m \geq 1;$$

$$(ii) \quad I'_m(\xi) - mI_m(\xi)/\xi = I_{m+1}(\xi) \quad m \geq 0;$$

$$(iii) \quad I_m(\xi) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n\pi}} \left(\frac{e\xi}{2m} \right)^m (1 + o(1/m)) \quad m \rightarrow \infty.$$

考虑问题(1)的径向对称稳态解. 令 $r = |x|$, 问题(1)等价于方程组

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$$\begin{cases} \sigma''(r) + 2\sigma'(r)/r = \lambda_1\sigma(r) + \beta(r) & 0 < r < R, \\ \beta''(r) + 2\beta'(r)/r = \lambda_2\beta(r) & 0 < r < R, \\ p''(r) + 2p'(r)/r = -\mu(\sigma(r) - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\beta(r)) & , \\ 0 < r < R, \\ \sigma(R) = \bar{\sigma}, \beta(R) = \bar{\beta}, p(R) = 1/R, \\ p'(R) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

解方程组(2), 利用公式 $I_{1/2}(\xi) = \sqrt{2/(\pi\xi)} \sinh\xi I_{3/2}(\xi) = \sqrt{2/(\pi\xi)} \{ -(\sinh\xi)/\xi + \cosh\xi \}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_s(r) &= \left(\bar{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \frac{R_s \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_1}r)}{r \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{R_s \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)} = \left(\bar{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{R_s^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)} + \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{R_s^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}, \quad (3) \\ \beta_s(r) &= \frac{\bar{\beta} R_s \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)} = \frac{\bar{\beta} R_s^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}, \quad (4) \\ p_s(r) &= -\mu\sigma_s(r) + \frac{\tau\mu}{\lambda_2}\beta_s(r) + \frac{1}{6}\mu\bar{\sigma}r^2 + \frac{1}{R_s} + \mu\bar{\sigma} - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{6}\mu\bar{\sigma}R_s^2 - \frac{\tau\mu}{\lambda_2}\bar{\beta}, \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

由方程组(2)知 R_s 是 $p'_s(R_s) = 0$ 的1个解, 即

$$\sigma'_s(R_s) - \tau\beta'_s(R_s)/\lambda_2 = \bar{\sigma}R_s/3. \quad (6)$$

定理1 对任意给定的正常数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \bar{\sigma}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\sigma}, \mu, \tau$ 和 $\bar{\sigma} - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta} > 0$, (3) ~ (5) 式中的 $(\sigma_s(r), \beta_s(r), p_s(r))$ 是问题(1)的唯一径向对称解.

证 显然(3) ~ (5) 式中的 $(\sigma_s(r), \beta_s(r), p_s(r))$ 是问题(1)的1个解, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'_s(R_s) &= \left(\bar{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta'_s(R_s) = \bar{\beta} \sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s) / I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s).$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} f(r) &= \left(\bar{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)}{r I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}{r I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)} - \frac{\tau\bar{\beta}}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}{r I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)}, \end{aligned}$$

由(6)式知, 问题(1)存在径向对称解当且仅当方程 $f(r) = \bar{\sigma}/3$ 有正解. 由文献[9]的定理2.3得, 当 $\bar{\sigma} - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta} > 0$ 时, (3) ~ (5) 式中的 $(\sigma_s(r), \beta_s(r), p_s(r))$ 是问题(1)的径向对称解.

2 分歧问题

接下来考虑问题(1)在具有边界 $\partial\Omega_\varepsilon: r = R_s + \varepsilon S(\theta, \varphi)$ 的区域上的非径向稳态解的存在性. 设 (σ, β, p) 是问题(1)的解, 将 σ, β, p 分别展开为

$$\sigma = \sigma_s + \varepsilon\sigma_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (7)$$

$$\beta = \beta_s + \varepsilon\beta_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (8)$$

$$p = p_s + \varepsilon p_1 + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (9)$$

其中 σ_1, β_1, p_1 是待确定的函数.

$\forall S(\theta, \varphi) = \mu$, 定义函数 $F(S, \mu) = \partial p / \partial n|_{\partial\Omega_\varepsilon}$. 易见, (σ, β, p) 是问题(1)的1个稳态解当且仅当 $F(S, \mu) = 0$. 为了证明存在适当的 $S(\theta, \varphi) = \mu$, 使得 $F(S, \mu) = 0$, 需要计算 F 的 Frechet 导数. 现在先计算 σ_1, β_1 和 p_1 .

(i) β_1 的计算. 由边界条件知, β_1 满足问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\beta_1 = \lambda_2\beta_1, & x \in B_{R_s}, \\ \beta_1 = -\beta'_s(R_s) S(\theta, \varphi), & x \in \partial B_{R_s}. \end{cases}$$

取 $S(\theta, \varphi) = Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi)$, 计算可得

$$\beta_1(r, \theta, \varphi) = -\frac{\beta'_s(R_s) R_s^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)} Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi).$$

(ii) σ_1 的计算. σ_1 满足问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\sigma_1 = \lambda_1\sigma_1 + \beta_1, & x \in B_{R_s}, \\ \sigma_1 = -\sigma'_s(R_s) S(\theta, \varphi), & x \in \partial B_{R_s}, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

解问题(10)得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1(r) &= \left[\left(-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{R_s^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}R_s)} - \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{R_s^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}r)}{r^{1/2} I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2}R_s)} \right] \cdot \\ &\quad Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

(iii) p_1 的计算. 将(9)式代入(7)式得

$$\Delta p_1 = -\mu\sigma_1 + \mu\tau\beta_1, \quad 0 < r < R_s. \quad (11)$$

由文献[13]知, 在边界 ∂B_{R_s} 有

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{R_s} - \frac{\varepsilon}{R_s^2} \left[S(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_\omega S(\theta, \varphi) \right] + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

故

$$p_1 = -\frac{1}{R_s^2} \left(1 - \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \right) S(\theta, \varphi), \quad x \in \partial B_{R_s}. \quad (12)$$

由(11)式和边界条件(12)可得

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(r, \theta, \varphi) &= -\mu\sigma_1(r, \theta, \varphi) + \mu\tau\beta_1(r, \theta, \varphi)/\lambda_2 + \\ &\quad c_0 (r/R_s)^m Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$c_0 = -\frac{1}{R_s^2} \left(1 - \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \right) - \mu\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\mu\tau}{\lambda_2} \beta'_s(R_s).$$

下面证明展开式 (7) ~ (9) 是严格的. 事实上, $\forall S \in C^{k+\alpha}(\Sigma)$ $k \geq 3$, 定义区域 $\Omega_\varepsilon = \{r < R_s + \varepsilon S\}$. (σ, β, p) 仅被定义在 Ω_ε 区域上, 而 (σ_s, β_s, p_s) 被定义在整个 \mathbf{R}^3 区域上, (σ_1, β_1, p_1) 被定义在 B_{R_s} 区域上. 需要用 Hanzawa 变换将这些函数变换到同一个区域 Ω_ε 上. 定义微分同胚映射 $(r, \theta, \varphi) = H_\varepsilon(r', \theta', \varphi') = (r' + \chi(R_s - r'), \varepsilon S(\theta', \varphi'), \theta', \varphi')$, 其中 $\chi \in C^\infty$,

$$\chi(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & |z| \geq 3\delta_0/4, \\ 1, & |z| < \delta_0/4, \end{cases} \quad |d^k \chi / dz^k| \leq c/\delta_0^k.$$

所以 Hanzawa 变换 H_ε 是区域 B_{R_s} 映射到区域 Ω_ε . 然而保持球 $\{r < R_s - 3\delta_0/4\}$ 固定. 反向的 Hanzawa 变换 H_ε^{-1} 是区域 Ω_ε 映射到区域 B_{R_s} .

由文献 [14] 的引理 3.2 和利用 Schauder 估计可得, 当 $k = 3$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} \|\sigma - (\sigma_s + \varepsilon \sigma_1(H_\varepsilon^{-1}(\cdot)))\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon)} \leq \\ c \|\varepsilon\|^2 \|S\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\Sigma)}, \\ \|\beta - (\beta_s + \varepsilon \beta_1(H_\varepsilon^{-1}(\cdot)))\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon)} \leq \\ c \|\varepsilon\|^2 \|S\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\Sigma)}, \\ \|p - (p_s + \varepsilon p_1(H_\varepsilon^{-1}(\cdot)))\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon)} \leq \\ c \|\varepsilon\|^2 \|S\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(\Sigma)}, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

这个结论对所有的 $k \geq 2$ 也成立. 这也表明了 (7) ~ (9) 式的展开是严格的.

由 $F(S, \mu)$ 的定义, 计算 Frechet 导数

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial S}(0, \mu) \right] S(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{\partial^2 p_s(R_s)}{\partial r^2} S(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi).$$

计算上述等式右边的 2 项

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^2 p_s(R_s) / \partial r^2 &= -\mu(\bar{\sigma} - \tilde{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta})', \\ \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) &= -\mu \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) + \frac{\mu\tau}{\lambda_2} \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) + \\ &\frac{m}{R_s^3} \left[\left(\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{R_s^2} - \mu \sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\mu\tau}{\lambda_2} \beta'_s(R_s) \right] \cdot \\ &Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

利用 Bessel 函数的性质

$$\left(\frac{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda}r)}{r^{1/2}} \right)' = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda}r)}{r^{1/2}} + m \frac{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda}r)}{r^{3/2}}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) &= \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \cdot \\ &\left[\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} + \frac{m}{R_s} \right] Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi) - \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \cdot \\ &\left[\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} + \frac{m}{R_s} \right] Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) = \left[\frac{-\beta'_s(R_s) \sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} - \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) m}{R_s} \right] Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial r}(R_s, \theta, \varphi) &= \left\{ -\mu \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \cdot \right. \\ &\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} + \mu \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) \sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} \left. \right\} \cdot \\ &Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi) + \left\{ -\frac{\mu\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{m}{R_s^3} \left(\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - 1 \right) \right\} Y_{m,l}(\theta, \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

方程 $[\partial F(0, \mu) / \partial S] S(\theta, \varphi) = 0$ 可以简写成

$$A_m - \mu B_m = 0, \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= \frac{m}{R_s^3} \left(\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - 1 \right), \\ B_m &= \bar{\sigma} - \tilde{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta} + \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \cdot \\ &\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} + \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} - \\ &\frac{\beta'_s(R_s) \sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}. \end{aligned}$$

记 $\mu_m = A_m/B_m$. 接下来证明此 μ_m ($m > m^{**}$) 是问题 (1) 的分歧参数. 先证明 1 个有用的引理.

引理 1 若 $\bar{\sigma} - \tilde{\sigma} - \tau\bar{\beta} > 0$, 则 $\exists m^* \in \mathbf{N}$, 使得当 $m > m^*$ 时, $\mu_m(>0)$ 关于 m 单调递增, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mu_m = +\infty$.

证 由变形 Bessel 函数的特征可得

$$\frac{I_{m+3/2}(r)}{I_{m+1/2}(r)} = \frac{(2m+1)}{(2m+3)} \frac{m+1}{m+2} (1 + O(1/m)) \operatorname{er} = r/2m + O(1/m^2),$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} q_m(R_s) &= \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \cdot \\ &\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} + \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} - \\ &\frac{\beta'_s(R_s) \sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}, \end{aligned}$$

则当 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} q_m(R_s) &\sim \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \frac{\lambda_1 R_s}{2m} + \\ &\frac{\tau \beta'_s(R_s) R_s}{2m} - \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) \lambda_2 R_s}{2m(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} + O\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由(14)式得

$$\mu_m = \frac{A_m}{B_m} = \frac{\frac{m(m+1)}{R_s^3} - 1}{\sigma - \bar{\sigma} - \tau\beta + q_m(R_s)}. \quad (16)$$

又由(15)式和(16)式知引理1得证.

下证当 m 充分大时 μ_m 是问题(1)的分歧点.

引理2^[15] (Crandall-Rabinowitz 定理) 设 X, Y 是 Banach 空间, $F(x, \mu)$ 是 $(0, \mu_0)$ 的某个邻域到 Y 的 C^p 映射, $(0, \mu_0) \in X \times \mathbf{R}, p \geq 3$. 假设

(i) 在 μ_0 的一个邻域内, 对所有的 μ 都满足 $F(0, \mu) = 0$;

(ii) $\text{Ker}[F_x(0, \mu_0)]$ 是由 x_0 张成的1维空间;

(iii) $\text{Im}[F_x(0, \mu_0)] = Y_1$ 的余维数是1;

(iv) $[F_{\mu x}](0, \mu_0)x_0 \notin Y_1$,

则 $(0, \mu_0)$ 是方程 $F(x, \mu) = 0$ 的1个分歧点, 具有如下意义: 在 $(0, \mu_0)$ 的1个小邻域内, $F(x, \mu) = 0$ 解的集合包括2条 C^{p-2} 光滑曲线 Γ_1 和 Γ_2 , 只与点 $(0, \mu_0)$ 相交; Γ_1 是 $(0, \mu)$ 曲线, Γ_2 表示为

$$\Gamma_2: (x(\varepsilon), \mu(\varepsilon)), (x(0), \mu(0)) = (0, \mu_0), x'(0) = x_0,$$

其中 $|\varepsilon|$ 充分小.

定理2 若 $\bar{\sigma} - \tilde{\sigma} - \tau\beta > 0$, 则存在正整数 m^{**} , 使得对每个偶数 $m > m^{**}$, $(0, \mu_m)$ 是方程 $F(S, \mu) = 0$ 的1个分歧点, μ_m 是问题(1)的1个分歧点, 解的相应的分支有表达式

$$\sigma_\varepsilon = \sigma_s + \varepsilon\sigma_1 Y_{m,0}(\theta, \varphi) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

$$\beta_\varepsilon = \beta_s + \varepsilon\beta_1 Y_{m,0}(\theta, \varphi) + O(\varepsilon^2),$$

$$p_\varepsilon = p_s + \varepsilon p_1 Y_{m,0}(\theta, \varphi) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

及它的自由边界形式 $r = R_s + \varepsilon Y_{m,0}(\theta, \varphi) + O(\varepsilon^2)$.

证 在引理1中对任意给定的 m^* , 定义 m^{**} 为 $m^{**} = \inf\{m \in \mathbf{N}^+: \mu_m \geq \max\{\mu_2, \mu_3, \dots, \mu_{m^*}\}\}$.

$\forall m > m^{**}$, 引进 Banach 空间

$X^{m+\alpha} = \{S(\theta, \varphi) \in C^{m+\alpha}(\Sigma), S(\theta + k\pi, \varphi) = S(\theta, \varphi), S(\theta, \varphi + k \cdot 2\pi) = S(\theta, \varphi), k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$, $X_2^{m+\alpha}$ 是线性空间张成 $\{Y_{j,0}, j = 0, 2, 4, \dots\}$ 的闭包, 其中 $\{Y_{j,0}, j = 0, 2, 4, \dots\} \in X^{m+\alpha}$.

由(13)式知 $F(S, \mu)$ 是从 $X^{m+2+\alpha}$ 到 $X^{m-1+\alpha}$ 的1个映射. 令 $X = X_2^{m+2+\alpha}(\Sigma)$, $Y = X_2^{m-1+\alpha}(\Sigma)$.

当偶数 $m \geq m^{**}$, $\text{Ker}[F_S(0, \mu_m)] = \text{span}\{Y_{m,0}\}$, $F_S(0, \mu_m)Y_{k,0} = (A_k - \mu_m B_k)Y_{k,0}$, 当 $k \neq m$ 时, $A_k - \mu_m B_k \neq 0$. 所以 $\text{Im}[F_S(0, \mu)] + \text{Ker}[F_S(0, \mu)] = Y$. 注意

$$[F_{\mu S}(0, \mu_m)]Y_{m,0} = -B_m Y_{m,0} \notin \text{Im}[F_S(0, \mu_m)].$$

由 Crandall-Rabinowitz 定理和引理1得, 当偶数

$m \geq m^{**}$ 时, μ_m 是问题(1)的1个分歧点.

定理3 攻击性参数 μ_m 关于抑制物浓度 $\bar{\beta}$ 是增函数.

证 只需要证明函数 $h(\bar{\beta}) = -\tau\bar{\beta} + q_m(R_s)$ 关于 $\bar{\beta}$ 是递减的. 结合 $q_m(R_s)$ 的式子得

$$h(\bar{\beta}) = -\tau\bar{\beta} + \left[-\sigma'_s(R_s) + \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} + \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} \frac{\beta'_s(R_s) I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} - \frac{\beta'_s(R_s)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_2} I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} = -\bar{\beta} \left[\tau \left(1 - \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} \cdot \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} \right) + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} \cdot \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} \right] + \bar{\beta} \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} \cdot \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}.$$

由文献[13]知

$$1 - \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} > 0.$$

又因为

$$I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda} R_s) / I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda} R_s) = \sqrt{\lambda} R_s / 3 + O(1/m^2),$$

$$I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda} R_s) / I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda} R_s) = \sqrt{\lambda} R_s / (2m) + O(1/m^2),$$

所以

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s)} - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \cdot \frac{I_{3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} \frac{I_{m+3/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)}{I_{m+1/2}(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s)} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \left(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s / 3 + O(1/m^2) \right) \left(\sqrt{\lambda_1} R_s / (2m) + O(1/m^2) \right) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s / 3 + O(1/m^2) \right) \left(\sqrt{\lambda_2} R_s / (2m) + O(1/m^2) \right) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) R_s^2 / (6m) + O(1/m^2) > 0.$$

从而 $h'(\bar{\beta}) < 0$. 定理3得证.

3 小结

尽管研究的带抑制因子作用的肿瘤模型相当简单, 但本文的结果有着深刻的生物意义. 肿瘤生长会形成不同的形状, 结果表明带抑制因子作用的肿瘤除了会以球状的稳态存在, 还会以具有突出物的稳态情形存在. 在本文的模型中, 这些突出区域由自由边界的 $r = R_s + \varepsilon Y_{m,0}(\theta, \varphi) + O(\varepsilon^2)$ 来表示, 突出

物的数量与 m 有关. 另一方面, 肿瘤的进攻性由参数 μ 来估量, μ 越大, 肿瘤的进攻性就越大. 当 $\mu = \mu_m$ 时, m 充分大, 肿瘤将形成指状物, 具有进攻性. 定理 3 表明对于同样的分支突出物, 抑制因子供应的越多将需要更大的肿瘤进攻性参数来形成同样的突出物. 也就是说, 抑制物将减缓肿瘤进化到进攻性状态的趋势.

4 参考文献

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The Bifurcation Analysis for a Free Boundary Problem Modeling Tumor Growth with Inhibitors

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Abstract: A free boundary problem modeling tumor growth with inhibitors is considered, and the bifurcation phenomenon of the problem is mainly analyzed. The aggressiveness is modeled by a positive tumor aggressiveness parameter μ . Firstly, it is proved that this problem has a unique radially symmetric stationary solution with radius $r = R_s$. On this basis, it is also shown that there exist a positive integer $m^{**} \in \mathbf{R}$ and a sequence of μ_m such that for each $\mu_m (m > m^{**})$, symmetric-breaking solutions bifurcate from the radially symmetric stationary solutions.

Key words: free boundary problem; stationary solution; bifurcation

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