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The inverse problem of determining several coefficients in a nonlinear Lotka-Volterra system

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Abstract. In this paper, we prove a uniqueness result in the inverse problem of determining several non-constant coefficients of a system of two parabolic equations which corresponds to a Lotka-Volterra competition model. Our result gives a sufficient condition for the uniqueness of the determination of four coefficients of the system. This sufficient condition only involves pointwise measurements of the solution (u, v) of the system and of the spatial derivative $\partial u/\partial x$ or $\partial v/\partial x$ of one component at a single point x_0 , during a time interval $(0, \varepsilon)$. Our results are illustrated by numerical computations.

Keywords: Parabolic equation · Uniqueness · Pointwise measurements · Heterogeneous media · Competition model

1. Introduction

This paper deals with an inverse problem of coefficient determination in a system of two parabolic equations with spatially heterogeneous coefficients. The system that we consider corresponds to a Lotka-Volterra competition model. In this model, the unknowns typically correspond to biological species which are in competition with each other. This type of model is widely used in theoretical as well as more applied works, see e.g. [1, 2, 3] for Lotka-Volterra competition models based on ordinary differential equations and [4, 5] for spatial competition models using systems of partial differential equations of the parabolic type. In these models, the dynamics of the species critically depends on the precise value of the coefficients: depending on these coefficients, the species may coexist or not [6, 4, 7]. The aim of our study is to determine these coefficients using only partial measurements of the species concentrations.

For *scalar* parabolic equations, uniqueness and stability results in the inverse problem of coefficient determination are generally obtained using the method of Carleman estimates [8, 9]. This method requires, among other measurements, the knowledge of the solution $u(\theta, x)$ of the equation at some time $\theta > 0$ and for all x in the domain Ω (see [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]). Uniqueness and stability results can also be derived from boundary measurements. In particular, there is a huge literature on the determination of nonlinear spatially homogeneous terms $f(u)$ in scalar reaction-diffusion equations from such boundary measurements [16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21].

In the one-dimensional scalar case, more recent approaches [22, 23] lead to uniqueness results for one or several spatially-varying coefficients under the assumption that the solution $u(t, x_0)$ and its spatial derivative $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, x_0)$ are known at a *single point* x_0 for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$ and that the initial condition $u(0, x)$ is known over Ω .

Here, we obtain comparable uniqueness results for several coefficients in a system of two nonlinear parabolic equations, using only local or boundary measurements. The previous results on inverse problems of coefficient determination in systems of parabolic equations were based on the method of Carleman estimates [24, 11, 25, 26]. Consequently, as in the scalar case, these methods used measurements of the solution of the model in the whole domain Ω at some positive time θ . Uniqueness results had not been previously carried out on the basis of local (i.e., without the measurement at $t = \theta$) or boundary measurements. Besides, apart from [26] where the authors deal with a system involving a linear equation coupled with a nonlinear equation, the previous works were only concerned with systems of linear equations.

The next section is devoted to the clear formulation of our assumptions and to the statement of our main results. These results are proved in Section 3 and are illustrated by numerical computations in Section 4.

2. Assumptions and main results

Consider a single-species model:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r_1(x) u - a_{11}(x) u^2, \text{ for } t > 0, x \in (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}, \quad (2.1)$$

where the diffusion coefficient D_1 is a positive constant, the intrinsic growth rate r_1 belongs to $C^{0,\eta}([a, b])$, for some $\eta \in (0, 1]$ (The space $C^{0,\eta}$ corresponds to Hölder continuous functions with exponent η , see e.g. [27]), and the intraspecific competition coefficient a_{11} is positive and also belongs to $C^{0,\eta}([a, b])$.

Assume that a second species enters in competition with species 1, and that the two-species system can be modelled by the Lotka-Volterra competition model:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r_1 u - a_{11} u^2 - a_{12} uv, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = D_2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + r_2 v - a_{21} uv - a_{22} v^2, \end{cases} \text{ for } t > 0, x \in (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}. \quad (2.2)$$

As in (2.1), $D_2 > 0$ is a constant corresponding to the diffusion coefficient of the second species, $r_2 \in C^{0,\eta}([a, b])$ is the 2nd species intrinsic growth rate and $a_{22} > 0$ corresponds to the 2nd species intraspecific competition coefficient ($a_{22} \in C^{0,\eta}([a, b])$).

Since the system is competitive, we have:

$$a_{12}, a_{21} > 0 \text{ on } [a, b]. \quad (2.3)$$

We furthermore assume that a_{12} is constant and $a_{21} \in C^{0,\eta}([a, b])$. These two coefficients respectively measure the impact of species 2 upon species 1 (resp. of species 1 upon species 2).

Apart from D_2 , we assume that all the coefficients associated with species 2 are unknown: $r_2(x)$, $a_{21}(x)$, $a_{22}(x)$ and a_{12} are not known. Our aim is to study under which conditions these coefficients can be uniquely determined by measurements of the solution (u, v) .

Initial and boundary conditions

We assume that u and v satisfy the initial conditions

$$u(0, x) = u_0, \quad v(0, x) = v_0,$$

and the boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 u(t, a) - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, a) = 0, & \gamma_1 u(t, b) + \delta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, b) = 0, \\ \alpha_2 v(t, a) - \beta_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(t, a) = 0, & \gamma_2 v(t, b) + \delta_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(t, b) = 0, \end{cases} \text{ for } t > 0, \quad (2.4)$$

with

$$\alpha_i^2 + \beta_i^2 > 0 \text{ and } \delta_i^2 + \gamma_i^2 > 0, \text{ for } i = 1, 2. \quad (2.5)$$

These general boundary conditions include the classical Dirichlet case ($\beta_i = \delta_i = 0$, for $i = 1, 2$) and Neumann case ($\alpha_i = \gamma_i = 0$, for $i = 1, 2$).

In order to deal with classical solutions (u, v) of (2.2), we furthermore make the following hypotheses on the initial conditions:

$$u_0, v_0 \in C^{2,\eta}([a, b]), \quad (2.6)$$

that is u_0 and v_0 are C^2 function such that $(u_0)''$ and $(v_0)''$ are Hölder continuous. In addition to that, we assume the following compatibility conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 u_0(a) - \beta_1 (u_0)'(a) = 0 & \text{and } (u_0)''(a) = 0 \text{ if } \beta_1 = 0, \\ \gamma_1 u_0(b) + \delta_1 (u_0)'(b) = 0 & \text{and } (u_0)''(b) = 0 \text{ if } \delta_1 = 0, \\ \alpha_2 v_0(a) - \beta_2 (v_0)'(a) = 0 & \text{and } (v_0)''(a) = 0 \text{ if } \beta_2 = 0, \\ \gamma_2 v_0(b) + \delta_2 (v_0)'(b) = 0 & \text{and } (v_0)''(b) = 0 \text{ if } \delta_2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

Under these assumptions, the problem (2.2) admits a unique solution (u, v) with $u, v \in C_1^2([0, \infty) \times [a, b])$. Existence, uniqueness and regularity of the solution (u, v) are classical (see e.g. [28], Chapter 8).

Hypotheses on the unknown coefficients

As above-mentioned, the coefficient a_{12} is assumed to be constant. Our assumptions on the coefficients r_2 , a_{21} , and a_{22} is that they belong to the following functional space \mathcal{M} :

$$\mathcal{M} := \{\psi \in C^{0,\eta}([a, b]) \text{ s. t. } \psi \text{ is piecewise analytic on } (a, b)\}. \quad (2.8)$$

A continuous function ψ is called piecewise analytic if there exist $n \geq 1$ and an increasing sequence $(\kappa_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}$ such that $\kappa_1 = a$, $\kappa_n = b$, and

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \chi_{[\kappa_j, \kappa_{j+1})}(x) \varphi_j(x),$$

for all $x \in (a, b)$; here φ_j are some analytic functions defined on the intervals $[\kappa_j, \kappa_{j+1}]$, and $\chi_{[\kappa_j, \kappa_{j+1})}$ are the characteristic functions of the intervals $[\kappa_j, \kappa_{j+1})$ for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$. In particular, if $\psi \in \mathcal{M}$, then, for each $x \in [a, b)$ (resp. $x \in (a, b]$), there exists $r = r_x > 0$ such that ψ is analytic on $[x, x+r]$ (resp. $[x-r, x]$).

Note that the assumption $\psi \in \mathcal{M}$ is not very restrictive. For instance, the set of piecewise linear functions on $[a, b]$ is a subset of \mathcal{M} .

Measurements of the solution

Our results use three measurements of the solution of the system (2.2), starting from three different couples of initial conditions. More precisely, We consider three couples of initial conditions (u_0^1, v_0^1) , (u_0^2, v_0^2) , (u_0^3, v_0^3) such that

$$u_0^1, u_0^2, u_0^3, v_0^1, v_0^2, v_0^3 > 0 \text{ in } (a, b), \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$(u_0^3 - u_0^2)(v_0^2 - v_0^1) - (v_0^3 - v_0^2)(u_0^2 - u_0^1) \neq 0 \quad \text{in } (a, b). \quad (2.10)$$

In other terms, for all $x \in (a, b)$, the points $(u_0^1, v_0^1)(x)$, $(u_0^2, v_0^2)(x)$ and $(u_0^3, v_0^3)(x)$ belong to the positive quadrant and are misaligned.

We assume that for some $x_0 \in (a, b)$, the solution (u, v) of (2.2) and its spatial derivative can be measured at the position x_0 . More precisely, for some $\varepsilon > 0$ and for each couple of initial conditions (u_0^k, v_0^k) , with $k = 1, 2, 3$, we assume that $(u, v)(t, x_0)$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, x_0)$ (or $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(t, x_0)$, see Theorem 2.1 below) can be measured for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$.

In the next section, Theorem 2.1 shows that these measurements are sufficient to determine the four unknown coefficients $r_2(x)$, $a_{21}(x)$, $a_{22}(x)$ and a_{12} , and consequently the solution (u, v) of (2.2) on $(0, \infty) \times (a, b)$.

Main result

Let $\tilde{a}_{12} \in (0, \infty)$ and $\tilde{r}_2, \tilde{a}_{21}, \tilde{a}_{22}$ belong to \mathcal{M} . Let (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) be the solution of:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x^2} + r_1 \tilde{u} - a_{11} \tilde{u}^2 - \tilde{a}_{12} \tilde{u} \tilde{v}, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t} = D_2 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial x^2} + \tilde{r}_2 \tilde{v} - \tilde{a}_{21} \tilde{u} \tilde{v} - \tilde{a}_{22} \tilde{v}^2, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } t > 0, x \in (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}, \quad (2.11)$$

with the initial conditions:

$$\tilde{u}(0, x) = u_0, \quad \tilde{v}(0, x) = v_0.$$

Theorem 2.1. *Let $x_0 \in (a, b)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Assume that for each couple of initial conditions (u_0^k, v_0^k) , with $k = 1, 2, 3$, and for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$, we have:*

$$\begin{cases} (u, v)(t, x_0) = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})(t, x_0), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, x_0) = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x}(t, x_0) \text{ or } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(t, x_0) = \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial x}(t, x_0). \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

Then, $\tilde{a}_{12} = a_{12}$ and $\tilde{r}_2 \equiv r_2$, $\tilde{a}_{21} \equiv a_{21}$, $\tilde{a}_{22} \equiv a_{22}$ in (a, b) .

If the second derivative $\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x^2}(t, x_0)$ is known, the coefficients $r_2(x)$, $a_{21}(x)$, $a_{22}(x)$ and a_{12} can be determined without any measurement of the function v . This is the consequence of our next result.

Corollary 2.2. *Let $x_0 \in (a, b)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Assume that for each couple of initial conditions (u_0^k, v_0^k) , with $k = 1, 2, 3$, we have:*

$$\begin{cases} u(t, x_0) = \tilde{u}(t, x_0), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, x_0) = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x}(t, x_0), \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t, x_0) = \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x^2}(t, x_0), \end{cases} \quad \text{for all } t \in (0, \varepsilon). \quad (2.13)$$

Then, $\tilde{a}_{12} = a_{12}$ and $\tilde{r}_2 \equiv r_2$, $\tilde{a}_{21} \equiv a_{21}$, $\tilde{a}_{22} \equiv a_{22}$ in (a, b) .

- Remarks 2.3.** - The conclusions of Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 are still valid when $x_0 = a$ and $\beta_1, \beta_2 \neq 0$ (resp. $x_0 = b$ and $\delta_1, \delta_2 \neq 0$) if the initial conditions u_0^i, v_0^i are assumed to be positive in $[a, b)$ (resp. $(a, b]$).
- The result of Corollary 2.2 implies that, for any subset $\omega \subset (a, b)$, all the unknown coefficients $r_2, a_{22}, a_{12}, a_{21}$ are uniquely determined on $[a, b]$ by a measurement of u on ω during a time period $(0, \varepsilon)$.

A counter-example

The results of Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 are not true in general if the initial conditions (u_0^k, v_0^k) do not verify the assumption (2.10). We construct here a counter-example to these results in a case where the assumption (2.10) is not verified. This counter-example also shows that our results are not true in general if the number of initial conditions is less than three.

Assume that the boundary conditions are of the Neumann type ($\alpha_i = \gamma_i = 0$, for $i = 1, 2$) and that all the coefficients $r_1, r_2, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}$ and a_{22} are constant. Assume furthermore that there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $r_2 = \lambda r_1$, $a_{21} = \lambda a_{11}$ and $a_{22} = \lambda a_{12}$. Now, take three couples (u_0^k, v_0^k) , $k = 1, 2, 3$, of constant and positive initial conditions on the straight line $\{(x, y), \mid a_{11}x + a_{12}y = r_1\}$. Then, each couple (u_0^k, v_0^k) is a solution of:

$$\begin{cases} r_1 u_0^k - a_{11} (u_0^k)^2 - a_{12} u_0^k v_0^k = 0, \\ r_2 v_0^k - a_{21} u_0^k v_0^k - a_{22} (v_0^k)^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

for $k = 1, 2, 3$. Thus, each couple (u_0^k, v_0^k) is also a stationary solution of (2.2). Note that the couples (u_0^k, v_0^k) , $k = 1, 2, 3$, are aligned and therefore do not verify the assumption (2.10).

Let $\tilde{\lambda} > 0$ verify $\tilde{\lambda} \neq \lambda$, and take $\tilde{r}_2 = \tilde{\lambda} r_1$, $\tilde{a}_{21} = \tilde{\lambda} a_{11}$ and $\tilde{a}_{22} = \tilde{\lambda} a_{12}$. Again, the three couples (u_0^k, v_0^k) verify the system:

$$\begin{cases} r_1 u_0^k - a_{11} (u_0^k)^2 - a_{12} u_0^k v_0^k = 0, \\ \tilde{r}_2 v_0^k - \tilde{a}_{21} u_0^k v_0^k - \tilde{a}_{22} (v_0^k)^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

and are therefore stationary solutions of (2.11). In particular, the assumptions (2.12) and (2.13) of Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 are fulfilled at any point $x_0 \in (a, b)$ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$. However, the conclusions of Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 are not true, since $\tilde{r}_2 \neq r_2$, $\tilde{a}_{21} \neq a_{21}$ and $\tilde{a}_{22} \neq a_{22}$.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2

Proof of Theorem 2.1

We set $U = u - \tilde{u}$, $V = \tilde{v} - v$, $R = r_2 - \tilde{r}_2$ and $A_{ij} = a_{ij} - \tilde{a}_{ij}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ (and $(i, j) \neq (1, 1)$).

Remark 3.1. *It would be more natural to set $U = u - \tilde{u}$ and $V = v - \tilde{v}$, as it is done in most papers involving inverse problems of coefficient determination in systems [24, 11, 25, 26]. It is noteworthy that here we have set $U = u - \tilde{u}$ and $V = \tilde{v} - v$. This enables us to obtain a “cooperative” system for (U, V) . In such cooperative systems, an increase of U has a positive effect on V and similarly, an increase of V has a positive effect on U . Such systems are known to satisfy a comparison principle (see Chap. 3, Sec. 8 in [29]). Note that, when the number of species is 3 or more, it is not possible in general to convert a competitive system into a cooperative system.*

Whatever the initial condition (u_0^k, v_0^k) , with $k = 1 \dots 3$, the couple (U, V) verifies:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = U [r_1 - a_{11}(u + \tilde{u}) - \tilde{a}_{12}v] + \tilde{a}_{12}\tilde{u}V - A_{12}uv, \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - D_2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = V [\tilde{r}_2 - \tilde{a}_{22}(v + \tilde{v}) - \tilde{a}_{21}u] + \tilde{a}_{21}\tilde{v}U - v [R - A_{21}u - A_{22}v], \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

and $U(0, x) = V(0, x) = 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$. Evaluating the first equation in (3.14) at $(t, x) = (0, x_0)$ and using assumption (2.12) we obtain:

$$A_{12}u_0(x_0)v_0(x_0) = 0. \quad (3.15)$$

Thus, using e.g. the initial condition $(u_0, v_0) = (u_0^1, v_0^1)$, we get $A_{12} = 0$. Thus, $\tilde{a}_{12} = a_{12}$ and system (3.14) can be rewritten:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = U [r_1 - a_{11}(u + \tilde{u}) - a_{12}v] + a_{12}\tilde{u}V, \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - D_2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = V [\tilde{r}_2 - \tilde{a}_{22}(v + \tilde{v}) - \tilde{a}_{21}u] + \tilde{a}_{21}\tilde{v}U - v [R - A_{21}u - A_{22}v]. \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

Let us set:

$$\mathcal{A}_+ = \left\{ x \geq x_0 \text{ s.t. } R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0 \text{ for all } y \in [x_0, x] \right\},$$

and

$$x_1 := \begin{cases} \sup(\mathcal{A}_+) & \text{if } \mathcal{A}_+ \text{ is not empty,} \\ x_0 & \text{if } \mathcal{A}_+ \text{ is empty.} \end{cases}$$

If $x_1 = b$, then $R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0$ on $[x_0, b]$. Let us assume on the contrary that $x_1 < b$.

Step 1. Assume that $x_1 < b$. We prove that there exists an initial condition $(u_0^{k^*}, v_0^{k^*})$, with $k^* \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ such that for some $\theta \in (0, T)$, and $x_2 \in (x_1, b)$ we have $R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x) \neq 0$ for all $(t, x) \in [0, \theta] \times (x_1, x_2]$.

By assumption, $x_1 < b$. Thus, from the definition of the set \mathcal{M} , there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $x_1 + \delta < b$ and R, A_{21}, A_{22} are analytic on $[x_1, x_1 + \delta]$ and not all identically

zero. Thus, the integer

$$\rho = \max \left\{ \rho' \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \begin{cases} R(x) &= O\left((x - x_1)^{\rho'}\right), \\ A_{21}(x) &= O\left((x - x_1)^{\rho'}\right), \\ A_{22}(x) &= O\left((x - x_1)^{\rho'}\right), \end{cases} \text{ as } x \rightarrow x_1^+ \right\}.$$

is well-defined.

Furthermore, the function $(t, x) \mapsto R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x)$ can then be written as

$$(t, x) \mapsto (x - x_1)^\rho \times \left[\hat{R}(x) - \hat{A}_{21}(x)u(t, x) - \hat{A}_{22}(x)v(t, x) \right], \quad (3.17)$$

for all $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [x_1, x_1 + \delta]$, where the functions \hat{R} , \hat{A}_{21} and \hat{A}_{22} are analytic and not all zero at the point x_1 . From our assumption (2.10) on the initial conditions, there necessarily exists $k^* \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ such that $\hat{R}(x_1) - \hat{A}_{21}(x_1)u_0^{k^*}(x_1) - \hat{A}_{22}(x_1)v_0^{k^*}(x_1) \neq 0$.

By continuity of the solution (u, v) of (2.2) with initial condition $(u_0^{k^*}, v_0^{k^*})$, the application $(t, x) \mapsto \hat{R}(x) - \hat{A}_{21}(x)u(t, x) - \hat{A}_{22}(x)v(t, x)$ is continuous in $[0, \infty) \times [x_1, x_1 + \delta]$. In particular, there exist $\theta > 0$ and $x_2 \in (x_1, x_1 + \delta)$ such that $\hat{R}(x) - \hat{A}_{21}(x)u(t, x) - \hat{A}_{22}(x)v(t, x) \neq 0$ for all (t, x) in $[0, \theta] \times [x_1, x_2]$. Using (3.17) we obtain

$$R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x) \neq 0, \quad (3.18)$$

for all $(t, x) \in [0, \theta] \times (x_1, x_2]$.

Step 2. We show that if $(u_0, v_0) = (u_0^{k^*}, v_0^{k^*})$, there exists $\varepsilon' > 0$ such that either $U > 0$ and $V > 0$ or $U < 0$ and $V < 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$.

From the previous step, we know that if the initial condition (u_0, v_0) is set to $(u_0^{k^*}, v_0^{k^*})$, the application $(t, x) \mapsto R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x)$ has a constant strict sign in $[0, \theta] \times (x_1, x_2]$.

Case (a) Assume that $R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x) < 0$ in $[0, \theta] \times (x_1, x_2]$. Since $U(0, x) = 0$ and $V(0, x) = 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$, it follows from (3.16) that

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(0, x_2) = -v [R - A_{21}u - A_{22}v](0, x_2) > 0. \quad (3.19)$$

Next, we show that

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(0, x_2) = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}(0, x_2) > 0. \quad (3.20)$$

Indeed, evaluating the first equation in (3.16) at $t = 0$, we easily get the equality $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(0, x) = 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$. The proof of the inequality in (3.20) is more involved.

Let W be the (classical) solution of the equation:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (U [r_1 - a_{11}(u + \tilde{u}) - a_{12}v]) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (a_{12}\tilde{u})V + a_{12}\tilde{u} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}, \\ \alpha_1 W(t, a) - \beta_1 \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}(t, a) = 0, \quad \gamma_1 W(t, b) + \delta_1 \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}(t, b) = 0, \\ W(0, x) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.21)$$

for all $t > 0$ and $x \in (a, b)$.

Now, let us set $\hat{W} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}$. Differentiating the equation satisfied by U in (3.16) with respect to t , and using Theorems 4 and 5 in [30] Chap. 7 (which readily extend to more general boundary conditions such as those in (3.21)), we obtain that \hat{W} is the unique weak solution of (3.21). It follows that $\hat{W} = W$ and therefore \hat{W} is a classical solution of (3.21). As a consequence, $U \in C_2^2([0, \infty) \times (a, b))$ and $\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}(t, x) = \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}(t, x)$ for all $(t, x) \in [0, \infty) \times (a, b)$. Computing the equation (3.21) at $t = 0$ and $x = x_2$, and using the equalities $U(0, x_2) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(0, x_2) = V(0, x_2) = 0$, we get:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}(0, x_2) = \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}(0, x_2) = a_{12} u_0^*(x_2) \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(0, x_2) > 0 \quad (3.22)$$

from assumptions (2.3), (2.9) and from (3.19). This proves (3.20).

From (3.19) and (3.20), and since $U(0, x_2) = V(0, x_2) = 0$, we know that there exists $\varepsilon' \in (0, \varepsilon)$ such that $U(t, x_2) > 0$ and $V(t, x_2) > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon')$. Besides, from the assumption (2.12) of Theorem 2.1, we know that $U(t, x_0) = V(t, x_0) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon')$. As a consequence, the couple (U, V) verifies:

$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - U [r_1 - a_{11}(u + \tilde{u}) - a_{12}v] = a_{12}\tilde{u}V, \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - D_2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - V [\tilde{r}_2 - \tilde{a}_{22}(v + \tilde{v}) - \tilde{a}_{21}u] > \tilde{a}_{21}\tilde{v}U, \end{cases} & t \in (0, \varepsilon'), \quad x \in (x_0, x_2), \\ U(t, x_0) = 0, \quad U(t, x_2) > 0, \quad t \in (0, \varepsilon'), \\ V(t, x_0) = 0, \quad V(t, x_2) > 0, \quad t \in (0, \varepsilon'), \\ U(0, x) = V(0, x) = 0, \quad x \in (x_0, x_2). \end{cases} \quad (3.23)$$

By continuity of (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) with respect to t and from assumption (2.9) on the initial conditions, we know that for $t > 0$ small enough $\tilde{u}(t, x) > 0$ and $\tilde{v}(t, x) > 0$ for all $x \in (x_0, x_2)$. Thus, even if it means decreasing ε' , we can assume that $\tilde{u}(t, x) > 0$ and $\tilde{v}(t, x) > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$. As a consequence, and since a_{12} and \tilde{a}_{21} are assumed to be positive, the system (3.23) satisfies a monotonicity assumption:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} (a_{12}\tilde{u}V) = a_{12}\tilde{u} > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial U} (\tilde{a}_{21}\tilde{v}U) = \tilde{a}_{21}\tilde{v} > 0 \quad \text{in } (0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2). \quad (3.24)$$

Finally, the couple (U, V) satisfies all the assumptions of the strong maximum principle for systems satisfying the monotonicity assumption (3.24) (Theorem 13 p. 190 in [29]), which implies that either $(U, V) > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$ or there exists some time $t_0 \in (0, \varepsilon')$ such that $U \equiv 0$ or $V \equiv 0$ in $(0, t_0) \times (x_0, x_2)$. From the boundary condition satisfied by U and V at x_2 , we necessarily have $(U, V) > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$.

Case (b) Assume that $R(x) - A_{21}(x)u(t, x) - A_{22}(x)v(t, x) > 0$ in $[0, \theta] \times (x_1, x_2]$. Applying the same arguments as above to $-U$ and $-V$, we obtain that $U < 0$ and $V < 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$.

Step 3. Using Hopf's Lemma and assumption (2.12), we get a contradiction with the assumption of Step 1.

From Step 2, we know that either $U > 0$ and $V > 0$ or $U < 0$ and $V < 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2]$. Assume that $U > 0$ and $V > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$ (the case $U < 0$ and $V < 0$ can be treated the same way). Then,

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - D_1 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - U [r_1 - a_{11}(u + \tilde{u}) - a_{12}v] > 0 \text{ in } (0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2), \quad (3.25)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - D_2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - V [\tilde{r}_2 - \tilde{a}_{22}(v + \tilde{v}) - \tilde{a}_{21}u] > 0 \text{ in } (0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2). \quad (3.26)$$

Since $U > 0$ and $V > 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon') \times (x_0, x_2)$ and $U(t, x_0) = V(t, x_0) = 0$, the Hopf's Lemma (Theorem 14 p. 190 in [29]) implies that

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}(t, x_0) > 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(t, x_0) > 0 \text{ for all } t \in (0, \varepsilon'),$$

which contradicts the assumption (2.12) of Theorem 2.1. As a consequence, the assumption $x_1 < b$ of Step 1 is false.

Step 4. Conclusion.

From Step 3, we know that $x_1 = b$. Therefore $R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0$ on $[x_0, b]$. Setting:

$$\mathcal{A}_- = \left\{ x \leq x_0 \text{ s.t. } R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0 \text{ for all } y \in [x, x_0] \right\},$$

and

$$y_1 := \begin{cases} \inf(\mathcal{A}_-) & \text{if } \mathcal{A}_- \text{ is not empty,} \\ x_0 & \text{if } \mathcal{A}_- \text{ is empty,} \end{cases}$$

we can prove, by applying the same arguments as above, that $y_1 = a$ and consequently $R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0$ on $[a, x_0]$.

Finally, $R(y) \equiv A_{21}(y) \equiv A_{22}(y) \equiv 0$ on $[a, b]$ which concludes the proof of Theorem 2.1. \square

Proof of Corollary 2.2

Assume that u verifies (2.13). Take any initial data (u_0^k, v_0^k) . As already observed, evaluating the first equation in (3.14) at $(t, x) = (0, x_0)$ and using the assumption (2.13) we obtain that $\tilde{a}_{12} = a_{12}$. Rewriting the equations satisfied by u and \tilde{u} , we get:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r_1 u - a_{11} u^2 - a_{12} uv, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x^2} + r_1 \tilde{u} - a_{11} \tilde{u}^2 - a_{12} \tilde{u} \tilde{v}, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } t > 0, x \in (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.27)$$

Using assumption (2.13), we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r_1 u - a_{11} u^2 - a_{12} uv, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r_1 u - a_{11} u^2 - a_{12} u \tilde{v}, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } t \in (0, \varepsilon), x = x_0. \quad (3.28)$$

From assumption (2.9), and by continuity of u with respect to t , we know that $u(t, x_0) > 0$ for t small enough and for any initial data (u_0^k, v_0^k) . Finally, it follows from (3.28) that

$$v(t, x_0) = \tilde{v}(t, x_0) \text{ for all } t \in (0, \varepsilon'),$$

for some $\varepsilon' \in (0, \varepsilon)$. The result of Corollary then follows from Theorem 2.1. \square

4. Numerical computations

In this section, we check whether the measurements (2.12) of Theorem 2.1 allow for an accurate reconstruction of the coefficients r_2 , a_{21} , a_{22} and a_{12} .

Given the initial data (u_0^k, v_0^k) , for $k = 1, 2, 3$, and the measurements $(u^k, v^k)(t, x_0)$ and $\partial u^k / \partial x(t, x_0)$ of the corresponding solution of (2.2) for $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$, we can look for the vector of coefficients $\Gamma = (a_{12}, r_2, a_{21}, a_{22})$ as a minimizer of some functional G_Γ . Indeed, define the set \mathcal{M}^+ as the subset of \mathcal{M} made of positive functions. Then, for any $\tilde{\Gamma} = (\tilde{a}_{12}, \tilde{r}_2, \tilde{a}_{21}, \tilde{a}_{22}) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}^+ \times \mathcal{M}^+$, the distance between our measurements and the solutions $(\tilde{u}^k, \tilde{v}^k)$ associated with the vector of coefficients $\tilde{\Gamma}$ can be evaluated through the function:

$$G_\Gamma(\tilde{\Gamma}) = \sum_{k=1}^3 \|(u^k, v^k)(\cdot, x_0) - (\tilde{u}^k, \tilde{v}^k)(\cdot, x_0)\|_{(L^2(0, \varepsilon))^2} + \left\| \frac{\partial u^k}{\partial x}(\cdot, x_0) - \frac{\partial \tilde{u}^k}{\partial x}(\cdot, x_0) \right\|_{L^2(0, \varepsilon)}.$$

Then, $G_\Gamma(\Gamma) = 0$ and from Theorem 2.1 this is the unique global minimum of G_Γ in $(0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}^+ \times \mathcal{M}^+$.

In our numerical computations, we fixed $(a, b) = (0, 1)$, $D_1 = 0.1$, $D_2 = 0.2$, $r_1 = a_{11} = 1$ and $\alpha_i = \gamma_i = 0$, for $i = 1, 2$ (Neumann boundary conditions). The solution was measured at the point $x_0 = 2/3$ and during the time-interval $(0, \varepsilon) = (0, 0.3)$.

Besides, we assumed that the vector of coefficients Γ belongs to a finite-dimensional subspace of $(0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}^+ \times \mathcal{M}^+$. Let E be the $n + 1$ -dimensional ($n = 9$ in our

computations) subspace of \mathcal{M} defined by:

$$E := \left\{ \rho \in C^{0,\eta}([0, 1]) \mid \exists (h_j)_{0 \leq j \leq n} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \right. \\ \left. \rho(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n h_j \cdot J((n-2)(x - c_j)) \text{ on } [0, 1] \right\},$$

with $c_j = \frac{j-1}{n-2}$ and $J(x) = \frac{(x-2)^4(x+2)^4}{2^8}$ if $x \in (-2, 2)$, and $J(x) = 0$ otherwise. Let E^+ be the set of positive functions in E . We assumed that $\Gamma \in (0, \infty) \times E \times E^+ \times E^+$.

We randomly drawn 30 vectors with a uniform law in $(0, 10) \times (-5, 5)^{10} \times (0, 10)^{10} \times (0, 10)^{10}$. Each vector corresponds to an element Γ_i of $(0, \infty) \times E \times E^+ \times E^+$. Starting from the constant initial data $(u_0^1, v_0^1) = (0.1, 0.5)$, $(u_0^2, v_0^2) = (0.5, 0.2)$ and $(u_0^3, v_0^3) = (0.9, 0.5)$, the corresponding values of $(u^k, v^k)(t, x_0)$ and $\partial u^k / \partial x(t, x_0)$ for $k = 1, 2, 3$, were recorded[‡]. This enabled us to compute $G_{\Gamma_i}(\tilde{\Gamma})$ for any $\tilde{\Gamma}$ in $(0, \infty) \times E \times E^+ \times E^+$. The minimizations[§] of the functions G_{Γ_i} led to 30 vectors of coefficients Γ_i^* , each one corresponding to a computed minimizer of the function G_{Γ_i} .

The average values of the quantities $\|r_2 - r_2^*\|_{L^2(0,1)}$, $\|a_{21} - a_{21}^*\|_{L^2(0,1)}$, $\|a_{22} - a_{22}^*\|_{L^2(0,1)}$ and $|a_{12} - a_{12}^*|$ over the 30 samples of vectors Γ_i were $4 \cdot 10^{-2}$, $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$, $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ and $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$, respectively. These values correspond to a very accurate estimation of Γ . This is illustrated by Fig. 1, which depicts an example of vector of coefficients Γ in $(0, \infty) \times E \times E^+ \times E^+$, together with the vector of coefficients Γ^* which was obtained by minimizing G_{Γ} .

[‡] The numerical computations of (u, v) and (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) were carried out with Comsol Multiphysics[®] time-dependent solver. We used a second order finite element method (FEM) with 960 elements. This solver uses a method of lines approach incorporating variable order and variable stepsize backward differentiation formulas.

[§] The minimization of the functions G_{Γ} was performed using MATLAB's[®] *fminunc* solver. This optimization algorithm uses a Quasi-Newton method with a mixed quadratic and cubic line search procedure. The stopping criterion was $G_{\Gamma_i} < 10^{-6}$.

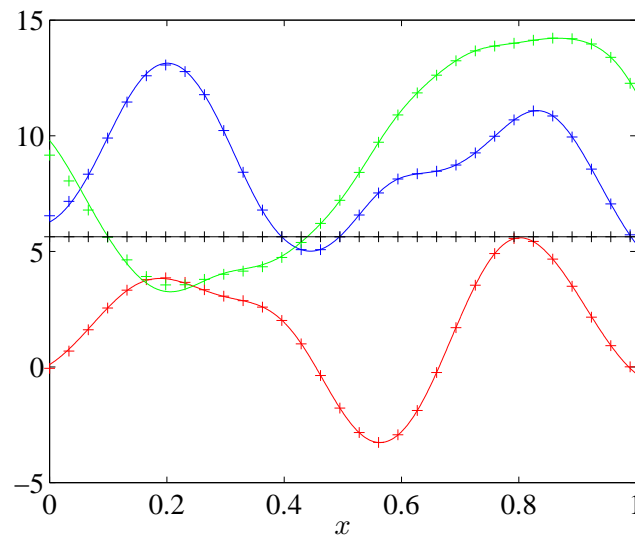


Figure 1. An example of vector of coefficients Γ together with the vector of coefficients Γ^* obtained by minimizing G_Γ . Plain lines: the coefficients r_2 (in red), a_{21} (in blue) and a_{22} (in green). The black line corresponds to a constant value a_{12} . Crosses: the functions r_1^* (in red), a_{21}^* (in blue), a_{22}^* (in green) and a_{12}^* obtained by minimizing $G_{\Gamma=(a_{12}, r_2, a_{21}, a_{22})}$. In this particular example, we have $\|r_2 - r_2^*\|_{L^2(0,1)} = 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$, $\|a_{21} - a_{21}^*\|_{L^2(0,1)} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$, $\|a_{22} - a_{22}^*\|_{L^2(0,1)} = 0.1$, and $|a_{12} - a_{12}^*| = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$.

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