ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF THE STOCHASTIC KELLER-SEGEL EQUATIONS

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Abstract. This paper deals with the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the non-autonomous one-dimensional stochastic Keller-Segel equations defined in a bounded interval with Neumann boundary conditions. We prove the existence and uniqueness of tempered pullback random attractors under certain conditions. We also establish the convergence of the solutions as well as the pullback random attractors of the stochastic equations as the intensity of noise approaches zero.

1. Introduction. In this paper, we investigate the long term dynamics of the non-autonomous stochastic Keller-Segel equations defined in a bounded interval I for \( t > \tau \) with \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \):

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho) \right), \tag{1.1}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + c(t)u - d \rho + \lambda \rho \circ dW \tag{1.2}
\]

which are supplemented with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions and appropriate initial conditions. The unknown functions in system (1.1)-(1.2) are \( u = u(x,t) \) and \( \rho = \rho(x,t) \), \( a, b \) and \( d \) are fixed positive constants, \( c : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^+ \) is a given function, \( f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a given nonlinearity. \( W \) is a two-sided real-valued Wiener process defined on a probability space and \( \lambda > 0 \) is the intensity of noise. The symbol \( \circ \) in (2.2) indicates that the equation is understood in the sense of Stratonovich’s integration.

The deterministic version (i.e., \( \lambda = 0 \)) of system (1.1)-(1.2) was proposed by Keller and Segel in [26] to model the aggregation process of cellular slime mold by...
chemical attraction. From biological point of view, \( u \) and \( \rho \) represent the population density of biological individuals and the concentration of chemical substance, respectively, \( a \) is the diffusion rate of \( u \), \( b \) is the diffusion rate of \( \rho \), \( c \) and \( d \) are the degradation and production rates of \( \rho \), respectively. The nonlinear function \( f \) in (1.1) is called a sensitivity function that is used to model the response of of cells to chemicals. The term \(-\partial_x (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho))\) is called a chemotactic term that is used to model the fact that cells are attracted by chemical stimulus. Several interesting nonlinear functions \( f \) are extensively investigated in the literature (see, e.g., [28, 32, 34]) including

\[
f(s) = s, \quad s^2, \quad \ln(1 + s), \quad \frac{s}{1 + s}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{s^2}{1 + s^2} \quad (1.3)
\]

for \( s \geq 0 \).

The deterministic Keller-Segel equations have been studied by many experts, see, e.g., [16, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41]. In particular, the existence of solutions of the equations were investigated in [16, 30, 41], the blow-up of solutions were examined in [23, 24, 31], and the global attractors were discussed in [32, 33]. However, as far as the authors are aware, there is no result available in the literature regarding the long term dynamics of the stochastic Keller-Segel system given by (1.1)-(1.2). The goal of the present paper is to investigate this problem and establish the existence of tempered pullback random attractors for the stochastic system in an invariant subset of \( L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \). We will also examine the limiting behavior of the solutions of system (1.1)-(1.2) as \( \lambda \to 0 \), and prove the convergence of the solutions as well as the pullback random attractors as \( \lambda \to 0 \). The main difficulty of the paper lies in how to derive pullback uniform estimates for the solutions. Since system (1.1)-(1.2) is a quasilinear system for the unknown functions \( u \) and \( \rho \), it is hard to derive such estimates. We will combine the semigroup method and the energy method to establish the desired a priori uniform estimates for the stochastic system.

The concept of random attractors was introduced in [13, 15, 35] and further studied in [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 29, 36, 37] for the autonomous stochastic equations; and in [1, 10, 14, 21, 22, 38, 39, 40] for the non-autonomous stochastic equations. We here will investigate the pullback random attractors for the non-autonomous stochastic system (1.1)-(1.2).

Notice that (1.1) is a deterministic equation which is not perturbed by noise. When system (1.1)-(1.2) is supplemented with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions, by (1.1) we find that

\[
\int_I u(x,t)dx \text{ is constant for all } t \geq \tau, \quad (1.4)
\]

where \( \tau \) is the initial time. This means that the total population of biological individuals is conserved for all \( t \geq \tau \), a fact of significance in both biology and mathematics. If (1.1) is perturbed by white noise, then the solutions of the system do not satisfy (1.4) anymore, which is not consistent with the deterministic system from biological point of view, and also introduces difficulty to derive uniform estimates of the solutions. That is why we do not perturb (1.1) by white noise in this paper.

This paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we define a continuous cocycle for the non-autonomous stochastic system (1.1)-(1.2) in an invariant subset.
of $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$. In Section 3, we derive pullback uniform estimates for the solutions which are needed for constructing pullback random absorbing sets. We then prove the existence of pullback random attractors in Section 4, and establish the convergence of the solutions as well as the pullback random attractors as $\lambda \to 0$ in Section 5.

Hereafter, we use $C$ and $C_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \ldots$) to denote generic positive constants whose values may change from line to line.

For later purpose, we recall the following Gagliardo-Nirenberg interpolation inequality:

**Lemma 1.1.** Let $I$ be a bounded interval in $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose $s > 0$, $1 \leq q, r \leq \infty$, $m \in \{1, 2, \ldots\}$ and $j \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$. If

$$\frac{j}{m} \leq \theta \leq 1$$

and

$$\frac{1}{p} = j + \theta\left(\frac{1}{r} - m\right) + \frac{1 - \theta}{q}$$

then there exists a positive constant $C = C(m, j, q, r, \theta, s, I)$ such that

$$\|D^j u\|_{L^p(I)} \leq C\|D^m u\|_{L^r(I)}^{\theta} \|u\|_{L^s(I)}^{1-\theta} + C\|u\|_{L^s(I)}$$

(1.5)

for all $u : I \to \mathbb{R}$ provided the right-hand side of (1.5) is finite.

Note that the space $H^s(I)$ is continuously embedded into $C(\bar{I})$ for $s > \frac{1}{2}$, that is, there exists a positive constant $C = C(s, I)$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C(\bar{I})} \leq C\|u\|_{H^s(I)}, \quad \forall \ u \in H^s(I).$$

(1.6)

The following Agmon’s inequality will also be used in this paper:

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(I)} \leq C\|u\|_{L_2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{H^1(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \forall \ u \in H^1(I),$$

(1.7)

for some $C > 0$.

2. **Cocycles for the stochastic Keller-Segel system.** In this section, we prove the global existence of solutions for the non-autonomous stochastic Keller-Segel system under certain conditions, and define a continuous cocycle in an invariant subset of $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$.

Given $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, consider the following one-dimensional stochastic Keller-Segel equations defined in a bounded interval $I = (a_1, b_1)$ for $t > \tau$:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(u \frac{\partial f(\rho)}{\partial x}\right),$$

(2.1)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + c(t)u - d\rho + \lambda \rho \circ dW/dt,$$

(2.2)

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = 0,$$

(2.3)

and initial conditions

$$u(x, \tau) = u_0(x), \quad \rho(x, \tau) = \rho_0(x),$$

(2.4)

where $a, b, d$ and $\lambda$ are all positive constants.
Throughout this paper, we will assume that $f : [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function such that there exist constants $\alpha_1 \geq 0$, $\alpha_2 \geq 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that for all $s \geq 0$, 
\[
|f'(s)| + |f''(s)| + |f'''(s)| \leq \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 s^\alpha. \tag{2.5}
\]
Note that all functions given by (1.3) satisfy condition (2.5).

We will also assume 
\[
c : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ is continuous and bounded,} \tag{2.6}
\]
where $c$ is the function in (2.2).

To describe the Wiener process $W$, we introduce the standard Wiener space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ where $\Omega = \{\omega \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) : \omega(0) = 0\}$, $\mathcal{F}$ is the Borel $\sigma$-algebra induced by the compact-open topology of $\Omega$, and $P$ is the Wiener measure on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$. Then the Wiener process $W$ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ takes the form: $W(t, \omega) = \omega(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\omega \in \Omega$. Denote by $\theta_t : \Omega \to \Omega$ the transformation 
\[
\theta_t(\omega) = \omega(\cdot + t) - \omega(t), \quad \omega \in \Omega.
\]
Then by [2], $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P; \{\theta_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}})$ is a metric dynamical system, and there exists a $\theta_t$-invariant set of full measure (which is still denoted by $\Omega$) such that for every $\omega$ in that set, 
\[
\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \frac{\omega(t)}{t} = 0.
\]

Next, we establish the existence and uniqueness of solutions of system (2.1)-(2.4) under (2.5). To that end, we need to transform the stochastic equation (2.2) into a deterministic one parametrized by the sample paths. Let $v(x, t) = e^{-\lambda \omega(t)} \rho(x, t)$. Then by (2.1)-(2.2) we find that $u$ and $v$ satisfy 
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \partial_x \left( u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) \right), \quad t > \tau, \tag{2.7}
\]
\[
\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \partial_x v + c(t) e^{-\lambda \omega(t)} u, \quad t > \tau, \tag{2.8}
\]
with boundary conditions 
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = 0, \quad t > \tau, \tag{2.9}
\]
and initial conditions 
\[
u(x, \tau) = u_0(x), \quad v(x, \tau) = v_0(x), \tag{2.10}
\]
with $v_0(x) = e^{-\lambda \omega(\tau)} \rho_0(x)$. By the Galerkin method, one can verify that if $f$ satisfies (2.5), then problem (2.7)-(2.10) has a unique local solution for every $(u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$. More precisely, we have the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.1.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$ and $(u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$ with $\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)} + \|v_0\|_{H^1} \leq R$ for some $R > 0$. Then there exists a positive number $T_0 = T_0(\tau, \omega, R)$ such that problem (2.7)-(2.10) has a unique solution $(u, v) = (u(t, \tau, \omega, u_0), v(t, \tau, \omega, v_0))$ defined for $t \in [\tau, \tau + T_0]$ with the properties 
\[
u \in C([\tau, \tau + T_0], L^2(I)) \cap L^2((\tau, \tau + T_0), H^1(I)), \quad \frac{du}{dt} \in L^2((\tau, \tau + T_0), H^{-1}(I))
\]
and 
\[
v \in C([\tau, \tau + T_0], H^1(I)) \cap L^2((\tau, \tau + T_0), H^2(I)) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dv}{dt} \in L^2((\tau, \tau + T_0), L^2(I)).
\]
In addition, \((u(t), v(t))\) is continuous with respect to initial data \((u_0, v_0)\) in \(L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) and is measurable with respect to \(\omega \in \Omega\) for every \(t \in [\tau, \tau + T_0]\). Furthermore, if \(u_0 \geq 0\) and \(v_0 \geq 0\), then for every \(t \in [\tau, \tau + T_0]\), \(u(t) \geq 0\) and \(v(t) \geq 0\).

**Proof.** The existence of local solutions follows from a standard process by applying the Galerkin method, see, e.g., [32]. The uniqueness and nonnegativity of solutions with nonnegative initial data can be obtained by the arguments of [32]. Since the local solution of problem (2.7)-(2.10) is given by the limit of the measurable solutions in \(\omega\) of a family of finite-dimensional Galerkin systems, we infer that this local solution of system (2.7)-(2.10) is also measurable in \(\omega \in \Omega\). \(\square\)

In what follows, we prove the local solution of problem (2.7)-(2.10) obtained in Lemma 2.1 is actually defined for all \(t \geq \tau\) when initial data are nonnegative. For that purpose, we only need to derive uniform estimates of the solutions on a finite time interval \([\tau, \tau + T]\) where the solution is defined. First, by integrating equation (2.7) we get

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_I u(x, t) dx = 0,
\]

which together with the nonnegativity of solutions implies

\[
\|u(t)\|_{L^1(I)} = \|u_0\|_{L^1(I)}, \quad \forall \ t \in [\tau, \tau + T].
\]  (2.11)

Based on (2.11), we now derive uniform estimates on the component \(v\) of the solution \((u, v)\) in \(H^1(I)\).

**Lemma 2.2.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let \(\lambda_0 > 0\), \(T > 0\), \(\tau \in \mathbb{R}\), \(\omega \in \Omega\) and \((u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) with \(u_0 \geq 0\), \(v_0 \geq 0\), and \(\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)} + \|v_0\|_{H^1} \leq R\) for some \(R > 0\). Then there exists a positive number \(M_1 = M_1(\tau, T, \omega, \lambda_0)\) such that the solution \((u, v)\) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) satisfies, for all \(0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0\),

\[
\|v(t, \tau, \omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)} \leq M_1 \quad \text{for all } t \in [\tau, \tau + T].
\]

**Proof.** For convenience, we write \(A = -b \partial_{xx} + d\) with domain \(D(A) = \{v \in H^2(I) : \ v \text{ satisfies (2.9)}\}\). Given \(\theta \geq 0\), let \(A^\theta\) be the fractional power of \(A\). It follows from [32] that \(D(A^\theta) \subseteq H^{2\theta}(I)\) for \(\theta \geq 0\), which along with (1.6) implies that for every \(v_1 \in L^1(I)\) and \(v_2 \in D(A^\theta)\) with \(\theta > \frac{1}{4}\),

\[
| \int_I v_1(x) v_2(x) dx | \leq \|v_2\|_{C(I)} \|v_1\|_{L^1(I)} \leq C \|v_2\|_{H^{2\theta}} \|v_1\|_{L^1(I)} \leq C \|v_2\|_{D(A^\theta)} \|v_1\|_{L^1(I)}.
\]  (2.12)

By (2.12) we find that if \(\theta > \frac{1}{4}\) and \(v_1 \in L^1(I)\), then \(v_1 \in D(A^{-\theta})\) and

\[
\|v_1\|_{D(A^{-\theta})} \leq C \|v_1\|_{L^1(I)},
\]  (2.13)

where \(D(A^{-\theta})\) is the dual space of \(D(A^\theta)\).

Note that

\[
\|e^{-At} v_0\|_{L^2(I)} \leq e^{-\lambda \theta t} \|v_0\|_{L^2(I)} \quad \forall \ v_0 \in L^2(I) \quad \text{and} \ t \geq 0.
\]  (2.14)

Note that equation (2.8) can be reformulated as

\[
\frac{dv}{dt} + Av = c(t) e^{-\lambda \omega(t)} u, \quad v(\tau) = v_0,
\]

and hence

\[
v(t) = e^{A(\tau-t)} v_0 + \int_\tau^t c(s) e^{A(s-t)} e^{-\lambda \omega(s)} u(s) ds.
\]  (2.15)
By (2.13)-(2.15) we get, for \( t \in [\tau, \tau + T] \),
\[
\| A^\frac{1}{2} v(t) \|_{L^2(I)} \leq e^{-d(t-\tau)} \| A^\frac{1}{2} v_0 \|_{L^2(I)} + \int^t_\tau c(s) e^{-\lambda_\omega(s)} \| e^{A(s-t)} A^\frac{1}{2} (A^{-\frac{3}{2}} u(s)) \|_{L^2(I)} ds \\
\leq C_1 e^{-d(t-\tau)} \| v_0 \|_{H^1(I)} + C_2 \int^t_\tau (t-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-d(t-s)-\lambda_\omega(s)} \| u(s) \|_{D(A^{-\frac{3}{2}})} ds \\
\leq C_1 e^{-d(t-\tau)} \| v_0 \|_{H^1(I)} + C_3 \int^t_\tau (t-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-d(t-s)-\lambda_\omega(s)} \| u(s) \|_{L^1(I)} ds.
\]
(2.16)

By (2.11) and (2.16) we obtain, for \( t \in [\tau, \tau + T] \),
\[
\| A^\frac{1}{2} v(t) \|_{L^2(I)} \leq C_1 e^{-d(t-\tau)} \| v_0 \|_{H^1(I)} + C_3 \| u_0 \|_{L^1(I)} \int^t_\tau (t-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-d(t-s)-\lambda_\omega(s)} ds \\
\leq C_1 e^{-d(t-\tau)} \| v_0 \|_{H^1(I)} + C_4 \| u_0 \|_{L^2(I)} \int^t_\tau (t-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-d(t-s)-\lambda_\omega(s)} ds,
\]
(2.17)

from which the desired estimates follows. \(\square\)

Next, we derive uniform estimates on the component \( u \) of the solution \( (u, v) \) in \( L^2(I) \).

**Lemma 2.3.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let \( \lambda_0 > 0, T > 0, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega \) and \((u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \) with \( u_0 \geq 0, v_0 \geq 0, \) and \( \| v_0 \|_{L^2(I)} + \| v_0 \|_{H^1} \leq R \) for some \( R > 0 \). Then there exists a positive number \( M_2 = M_2(\tau, T, \omega, R, \lambda_0) \) such that the solution \((u, v)\) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) satisfies, for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0 \),
\[
\| u(t, \tau, \omega, u_0) \|_{L^2(I)} + \int^\tau_\tau (\| u(t) \|_{H^1(I)} + \| v(t) \|_{H^2(I)}) dt \leq M_2 \quad \text{for all } t \in [\tau, \tau + T].
\]
(2.18)

**Proof.** By (2.7) we get
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + a \| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} = \int_I u u_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f(e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v) \right) dx \\
\leq \frac{1}{2} a \| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + \frac{1}{2a} e^{2\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I u^2|v_x|^2 f'(e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v)^2 dx.
\]
(2.19)

We now estimate the last term on the right-hand side of (2.19). By (2.5) we get
\[
\frac{1}{2a} e^{2\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I u^2|v_x|^2 f'(e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v)^2 dx \\
\leq \frac{1}{2a} e^{2\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 e^{\alpha_\omega(t)} \| v \|^\alpha \| u \|^2) |v_x|^2 dx \\
\leq C_1 e^{2\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I u^2|v_x|^2 dx + C_2 e^{2(\alpha + 1)\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I |v|^{2\alpha} u|^2 dx.
\]
(2.20)

To estimate the right-hand side of (2.20), we use the following interpolation inequalities from (1.5):
\[
\| u \|_{L^1(I)} \leq C_3 \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^{\frac{1}{3}} \| u \|_{L^1(I)}^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{and} \quad \| u \|_{L^1(I)} \leq C_4 \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^{\frac{1}{3}} \| u \|_{L^1(I)}^{\frac{2}{3}}.
\]
(2.21)

By (1.6) and (2.21), for the second term on the right-hand side of (2.20) we have
\[
C_2 e^{2(\alpha + 1)\lambda_\omega(t)} \int_I |v|^{2\alpha} u|^2 dx \leq C_2 e^{2(\alpha + 1)\lambda_\omega(t)} \| v \|_{L^\infty(I)}^{2\alpha} \int_I u^2 |v_x|^2 dx
\]
By (2.19) and (2) we obtain

\[ C_6e^{2(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq C_7e^{2(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_7e^{2(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \]

By the process to derive (2.24), we also obtain

\[ C_7e^{2(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq C_8e^{4(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_9e^{8(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \]

which along with (2.20) and (2.24) implies

\[ C_1e^{2\Lambda(t)}\int_I u^2|v_x|^2 dx \leq C_1e^{2\Lambda(t)}\int_I u^2|v_x|^2 dx + C_11(1 + e^{8\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + C_12e^{12\Lambda(t)} \]

For convenience, we write

\[ \delta = \min\left\{ \frac{1}{2}a, b, d \right\}. \] (2.23)

Then by Young’s inequality, (2.11) and (2.22) we get

\[ C_2e^{2(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\int_I |u|^2|v_x|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{8}\delta\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + C_8e^{4(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + C_9e^{8(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \]

By the process to derive (2.24), we also obtain

\[ C_1e^{2\Lambda(t)}\int_I u^2|v_x|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{4}\delta\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\delta\|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_11(1 + e^{8\Lambda(t)}\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + C_12e^{12\Lambda(t)} \]

which along with (2.20) and (2.24) implies

\[ \frac{1}{2}\delta^2\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\delta\|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_9(1 + e^{8(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)})\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \]

By (2.19) and (2) we obtain

\[ \frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + a\|u_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\delta\|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + 2C_9(1 + e^{8(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)})\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \]

Note that by (1.5),

\[ \|u\|_{L^2(I)} \leq C_{13}\|u\|_{L^1(I)} \] (2.27)

By (2.27) we get

\[ 2d\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{8}\delta\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + C_{14}\|u\|_{L^1(I)}^2, \]

which along with (2.11) and (2.26) yields

\[ \frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + 2d\|u\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + a\|u_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{5}{8}\delta\|u\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\delta\|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + 2C_9(1 + e^{8(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)})\|v\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \]

\[ + 2C_10e^{4(\alpha+1)\Lambda(t)}\]
On the other hand, by (2.8) we get
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + b \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)} + d \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} = -e^{-\lambda_0(t)} \int c(t) uv_{xx} dx \leq \frac{1}{2} b \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)} + C_{16} e^{-2\lambda_0(t)} \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)}. \tag{2.29}
\]
By (2.27) we obtain
\[
C_{16} e^{-2\lambda_0(t)} \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)} \leq \frac{1}{8} \delta \|u\|^2_{H^1(I)} + C_{17} e^{-3\lambda_0(t)} \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)}. \tag{2.30}
\]
By (2.11) and (2.29)-(2.30) we get
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + b \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)} + 2d \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} \leq \frac{1}{4} \delta \|u\|^2_{H^1(I)} + C_{18} e^{-3\lambda_0(t)}. \tag{2.31}
\]
It follows from (2) and (2.31) that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + d \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + a \|u_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + b \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)} \right) \leq \frac{7}{8} \delta \|u\|^2_{H^1(I)} + \frac{1}{2} \delta \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)} + 2C_9 (1 + e^{8(\alpha+1)\lambda_0(t)}) \|v\|^8_{H^1(I)} + 2C_{10} e^{4\lambda\alpha(4\alpha+30)\omega(t)}
\]
\[+ 2C_{11} (1 + e^{8\lambda_0(t)}) \|v\|^6_{H^1(I)} + 2C_9 e^{12\lambda_0(t)} + C_{18} e^{-3\lambda_0(t)} + C_{15}. \tag{2.32}
\]
By (2.23) and (2) we find that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + d \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} \right) \leq 2C_9 (1 + e^{8(\alpha+1)\lambda_0(t)}) \|v\|^8_{H^1(I)} + 2C_{10} e^{4\lambda\alpha(4\alpha+30)\omega(t)}
\]
\[+ 2C_{11} (1 + e^{8\lambda_0(t)}) \|v\|^6_{H^1(I)} + 2C_9 e^{12\lambda_0(t)} + C_{18} e^{-3\lambda_0(t)} + C_{15}. \tag{2.33}
\]
By (2) and Lemma 2.2 we infer that there exists \(C_{19} = C_{19}(\tau, T, \omega, R, \lambda_0) > 0\) such that for all \(t \in [\tau, \tau + T]\) and \(0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0\),
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \|u\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \min\{a, b\} (\|u_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_{xx}\|^2_{L^2(I)}) \leq C_{19},
\]
from which (2.18) follows. \(\square\)

As an immediate consequence of Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 we obtain the global existence of solutions for problem (2.7)-(2.10).

**Corollary 2.4.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let \(\tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega\) and \((u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) with \(u_0 \geq 0\) and \(v_0 \geq 0\). Then system (2.7)-(2.10) possesses a unique nonnegative solution \((u, v) = (u(t, \tau, \omega, u_0), v(t, \tau, \omega, v_0))\) defined for all \(t \geq \tau\) with the properties
\[
u \in C([\tau, \infty), H^1(I)) \cap L^2_{loc}((\tau, \infty), H^{-1}(I)), \quad \frac{d}{dt} v \in L^2_{loc}((\tau, \infty), H^{-1}(I))
\]
and
\[
u \in C([\tau, \infty), H^1(I)) \cap L^2_{loc}((\tau, \infty), H^2(I)) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d}{dt} v \in L^2_{loc}((\tau, \infty), L^2(I)).
\]
In addition, \((u(t), v(t))\) is continuous with respect to initial data \((u_0, v_0)\) in \(L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) and is measurable with respect to \(\omega \in \Omega\) for every \(t \geq \tau\).
Next, we establish the uniform estimates of solutions of problem (2.7)-(2.10) in $H^1(I) \times H^2(I)$.

**Lemma 2.5.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let $\lambda_0 > 0$, $T > 0$, $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$ and $(u_0, v_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$ with $u_0 \geq 0$, $v_0 \geq 0$, and $\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)} + \|v_0\|_{H^1} \leq R$ for some $R > 0$. Then there exists a positive number $M_3 = M_3(\tau, T, \omega, R, \lambda_0)$ such that the solution $(u, v)$ of problem (2.7)-(2.10) satisfies, for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$,

$$
\|u(t, \tau, \omega, u_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \|v(t, \tau, \omega, u_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq M_3 + M_3(t-\tau)^{-1}
$$

for all $t \in (\tau, \tau + T]$. (2.34)

**Proof.** By (2.8) we get

$$
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + d \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 = -c(t)e^{-\lambda \omega(t)} \int_I u_x v_{xxx} dx
$$

which implies

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + 2d \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{b} c^2(t)e^{-2\lambda \omega(t)} \|u_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2.
$$

(2.35)

By (2.7) we obtain

$$
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + a \|u_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 = \int_I u_{xx} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) \right)
$$

$$
\leq \frac{1}{2} \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{2a} \int_I \left( u_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) + u \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) \right)^2 dx
$$

which implies

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + a \|u_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{3}{a} \int_I (e^{\lambda \omega(t)} f'(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) u_x v_x)^2 + (e^{\lambda \omega(t)} f'(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) u v_{xx})^2) dx
$$

$$
+ \frac{3}{a} \int_I (e^{2\lambda \omega(t)} f''(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} v) v_x^2 u_x)^2 dx.
$$

(2.36)

We now estimate the right-hand side of (2). By (1.6) and Lemma 2.2 we find that there exists $C_1 = C_1(\tau, T, \omega, R, \lambda_0) > 0$ such that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$,

$$
\|v(t)\|_{C(I)} \leq C_1 \quad \text{for all} \quad t \in [\tau, \tau + T].
$$

(2.37)

By (2.5) and (2.37) we obtain from (2) that, for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$,

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + a \|u_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq C_2 \int_I \left( u_x^2 v_x^2 + u^2 v_{xx}^2 + v_x^4 u^2 \right) dx
$$

(2.38)

for some $C_2 = C_2(\tau, T, \omega, R, \lambda_0) > 0$. By (1.5) we have

$$
\|u\|_{L^4(I)} \leq C_3 \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_3 \|u\|_{L^2(I)},
$$

(2.39)

and

$$
\|u\|_{L^4(I)} \leq C_4 \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_4 \|u\|_{L^2(I)}.
$$

(2.40)

By (2.39)-(2.40) and Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 we obtain

$$
C_2 \int_I u_x^2 v_x^2 dx \leq C_2 \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|v_x\|_{L^2(I)} \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)} (\|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2)
$$

$$
\leq C_5 (\|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \|u\|_{L^2(I)}^{\frac{3}{2}}) (\|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)} + \|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^2) + \|v_x\|_{L^2(I)}^2.
$$
\[
\leq C_6 (1 + \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4}) (1 + \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4}) \leq \frac{1}{4} a \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_7. \quad (2.41)
\]
Similarly, by (2.39)-(2.40) we can also obtain
\[
C_2 \int_I u^2 v_{xx}^2 \, dx \leq C_8 (1 + \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4}) (1 + \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4}) \leq \frac{1}{4} a \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_9, \quad (2.42)
\]
and by (1.7) and (2.39)-(2.40),
\[
C_2 \int_I v_{xx}^4 \, dx \leq C_{10} \|v\|_{L^\infty(I)}^2 \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4} \leq C_{11} (1 + \|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)})(1 + \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{4}) \leq \|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_{12}. \quad (2.43)
\]
It follows from (2.38) and (2.41)-(2.42) that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} a \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} \leq \frac{3}{4} b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_{13},
\]
which along with (2.35) yields
\[
\frac{d}{dt} (\|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|v_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} a \|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} b \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + 2 d \|v_{xxx}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} \leq C_{14} \|u_{x}\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_{13}. \quad (2.44)
\]
Let \( t \in (\tau, \tau + T) \) and \( s \in (\tau, t) \). Integrating (2.44) on \((s, t)\) we get
\[
\|u_{x}(t)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|v_{xx}(t)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} \leq \|u_{x}(s)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|v_{xx}(s)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + C_{14} \int_{\tau}^{\tau+T} \|u_{x}(\tau)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} \, d\tau + C_{14} T.
\]
We now integrate the above with respect to \( s \) on \((\tau, t)\) to obtain
\[
(t - \tau)(\|u_{x}(t)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|v_{xx}(t)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2}) \leq \int_{\tau}^{t} (\|u_{x}(s)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} + \|v_{xx}(s)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2}) \, ds + C_{14} T \int_{\tau}^{\tau+T} \|u_{x}(\tau)\|_{L^2(I)}^{2} \, d\tau + C_{13} T^2.
\]
which along with Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 yields the desired estimates.

As a consequence of Lemma 2.5 and the compactness of Sobolev embedding \(H^1(I) \times H^2(I) \hookrightarrow L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\), we obtain the compactness of the solution operator of problem (2.7)-(2.10).

**Corollary 2.6.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Then given \( \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \ t > \tau, \omega \in \Omega, \) and a bounded sequence \( \{(u_{0,n},v_{0,n})\}_{n=1}^\infty \) of nonnegative initial data in \( L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\), the sequence \( \{(u(t,\tau,\omega,u_{0,n}),v(t,\tau,\omega,v_{0,n}))\}_{n=1}^\infty \) of the solutions of problem (2.7)-(2.10) has a convergent subsequence in \( L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\).
Now by the solution \((u,v)\) of (2.7)-(2.10), we can get a solution \((u,\rho)\) for the stochastic system (2.1)-(2.4) where \(\rho\) is given by

\[
\rho(t, \tau, \omega, \rho_0) = e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v(t, \tau, \omega, v_0)
\]

(2.45)

with \(\rho_0 = e^{\lambda_\omega(\tau)} v_0\). By Corollary 2.4 we find that for every \((u_0, \rho_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) with \(u_0 \geq 0\) and \(\rho_0 \geq 0\), system (2.1)-(2.4) has a unique nonnegative solution \((u(t, \tau, \omega, u_0), \rho(t, \tau, \omega, \rho_0))\) in \(L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) which is defined for all \(t \geq \tau\). This solution is both continuous in \(t \in [\tau, \infty)\) and in \((u_0, \rho_0) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\). Moreover, \((u(t, \tau, \cdot, u_0), \rho(t, \tau, \cdot, \rho_0)) : \Omega \to L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) is measurable. Let \(\gamma\) be a fixed positive number, and define a subset of \(L^2(I) \times H^1(I)\) by

\[
H = \{(u, \rho) \in L^2(I) \times H^1(I) : u \geq 0, \rho \geq 0, \int_I u(x) dx \leq \gamma\}.
\]

Then we see that \(H\) is invariant under the solution operator of system (2.1)-(2.4).

We now define a continuous cocycle in \(H\) for (2.1)-(2.4). Let \(\Phi : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Omega \times H \to H\) be a mapping given by, for every \(t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega\) and \((u_0, \rho_0) \in H\),

\[
\Phi(t, \tau, \omega, (u_0, \rho_0)) = (u(t + \tau, \tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, u_0), \rho(t + \tau, \tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, \rho_0))
\]

(2.46)

where \(v_0 = e^{\lambda_\omega(-\tau)} \rho_0\). We will investigate the tempered random attractors for \(\Phi\) in \(H\).

Let \(D = \{D(\tau, \omega) \subseteq H : \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega\}\) be a family of bounded nonempty subsets of \(H\). Such a family \(D\) is called tempered if for every \(C > 0\), \(\tau \in \mathbb{R}\) and \(\omega \in \Omega\),

\[
\lim_{t \to -\infty} e^{C t} \|D(\tau + t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega)\| = 0,
\]

where the norm \(\|D\|\) of a set \(D\) in \(H\) is given by \(\|D\| = \sup_{(u, \rho) \in D} \|(u, \rho)\|_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)}\).

We will use \(D\) to denote the collection of all tempered families of bounded nonempty subsets of \(H\):

\[
D = \{D(\tau, \omega) \subseteq H : \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega : D\ is\ tempered\ in\ H\}.
\]

3. Uniform estimates. In this section, we derive uniform estimates for the cocycle \(\Phi\) defined by (2). These estimates will be used to construct tempered pullback absorbing sets for system (2.1)-(2.4). We start with the uniform estimates on the component \(v\) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) in \(H^1(I)\).

Lemma 3.1. Suppose (2.5) holds true. Then for every \(\lambda_0 > 0\), \(\sigma \in \mathbb{R}\), \(\tau \in \mathbb{R}\), \(\omega \in \Omega\) and \(D \in D\), there exists \(T_1 = T_1(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda_0, \sigma) > 0\) such that for all \(t \geq T_1\) and \(0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0\), the solution \((u, v)\) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) satisfies

\[
\|v(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)} \leq L_1 + L_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma - \tau} (\sigma - \tau - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{d(\sigma - \tau + t) + e^{\lambda_\omega(-\tau)} - \omega(s)} ds,
\]

(3.1)

where \((u_0, e^{\lambda_\omega(-\tau)} v_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega)\), and \(L_1\) is a positive constant independent of \(\tau\), \(\omega\), \(D\) and \(\lambda\).

Proof. By replacing \(t\) by \(\sigma\), \(\tau\) by \(\tau - t\) and \(\omega\) by \(\theta_{-\tau} \omega\) in (2.17) we obtain, for all \(0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0\),

\[
\|A^\frac{1}{2} v(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)} \leq C_1 e^{-d(\sigma - \tau + t)} \|v_0\|_{H^1(I)} + C_3 \|u_0\|_{L^1(I)} \int_{\sigma - t}^{\sigma} (\sigma - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{d(\sigma - s)} e^{\lambda_\omega(-\tau) - \omega(s - \tau)} ds
\]
Then (3.1) follows from (3.2)-(3.3).

Since \( D \in \mathcal{D} \), we find that

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} C_1 e^{-d(\sigma - \tau) + \lambda_0|\omega(-\tau)|} e^{-dt + \lambda_0|\omega(-t)|} \| D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega) \| = 0,
\]

and hence there exists \( T_1 = T_1(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda_0, \sigma) > 0 \) such that for all \( t \geq T_1 \) and \( 0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0 \),

\[
C_1 e^{-d(\tau - \sigma) + \lambda_0|\omega(-\sigma)|} e^{-dt + \lambda_0|\omega(-t)|} \| D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega) \| \leq 1. \tag{3.3}
\]

Then (3.1) follows from (3.2)-(3.3). \( \square \)

We now establish the uniform estimates on the component \( u \) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) in \( L^2(I) \).

**Lemma 3.2.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Then for every \( \lambda_0 > 0 \), \( \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \), \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \), \( \omega \in \Omega \) and \( D \in \mathcal{D} \), there exists \( T_2 = T_2(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda_0, \sigma) > 0 \) such that for all \( t \geq T_2 \) and \( 0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0 \), the solution \((u, v)\) of problem (2.7)-(2.10) satisfies

\[
\| u(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_0) \|^2_{L^2(I)} \leq L_2 + L_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - \sigma)} \phi_\lambda(r, \theta_{-\tau}\omega) dr
\]

\[
+ L_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - \sigma)} \left( \int_0^{\infty} s^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(\tau - \omega(r - \tau - s))} ds \right)^{16\alpha + 12} dr,
\]

where \((u_0, e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(-\tau))} v_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)\), \( L_2 \) is a positive constant independent of \( \tau, \omega, D \) and \( \lambda \), and

\[
\phi_\lambda(r, \omega) = e^{16(\alpha + 1)\lambda_0 \omega(r)} + e^{\frac{4\lambda(\alpha + 1)(4\alpha + 3)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)} + e^{\frac{16(\alpha + 1)(4\alpha + 3)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)} + e^{12\lambda_0 \omega(r)} + e^{-3\lambda_0 \omega(r)} + 1.
\]

**Proof.** By (2.2) we find

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + \| v_x \|^2_{L^2(I)}) + d(\| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + \| v_x \|^2_{L^2(I)}) \leq 2C_9(1 + e^{8(\alpha + 1)\lambda_0 \omega(t)}) \| v \|^8_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(I)} + 2C_10 e^{\frac{24(\alpha + 1)(4\alpha + 3)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)}
\]

\[
+ 2C_{11}(1 + e^{8\lambda_0 \omega(t)}) \| v \|^6_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(I)} + 2C_{12} e^{12\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{18} e^{-3\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{15}
\]

\[
\leq C_{19}(1 + e^{8(\alpha + 1)\lambda_0 \omega(t)}) \| v \|^8_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(I)} + 2C_10 e^{\frac{24(\alpha + 1)(4\alpha + 3)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)}
\]

\[
+ C_{20}(1 + e^{\frac{16\lambda_0 (\alpha + 1)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)}) + 2C_{12} e^{12\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{18} e^{-3\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{15}
\]

\[
\leq \| v \|^{16\alpha + 12}_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(I)} + C_{21} e^{16(\alpha + 1)\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{21} e^{\frac{24(\alpha + 1)(4\alpha + 3)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)}
\]

\[
+ C_{21} e^{\frac{16\lambda_0 (\alpha + 1)}{2\alpha + 1} \omega(t)} + C_{21} e^{12\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{21} e^{-3\lambda_0 \omega(t)} + C_{21}.
\] \( \tag{3.6} \)

By (3.5) and (3.6) we get

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + \| v_x \|^2_{L^2(I)}) + d(\| u \|^2_{L^2(I)} + \| v_x \|^2_{L^2(I)}) \leq \| v \|^{16\alpha + 12}_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(I)} + C_{21} \phi_\lambda(t, \omega).
\] \( \tag{3.7} \)
Multiplying (3.7) by $e^{dt}$, and then integrating on $(\tau - t, \sigma)$ we get
\[
\|u(\sigma, \tau - t, \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_x(\sigma, \tau - t, \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \\
\leq e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_0\|_{H^1(I)}^2) + \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - r)}\|v(r, \tau - t, \omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^{16\alpha+12}dr \\
+ C_{21} \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - r)}\phi_\lambda(r, \omega)dr.
\] (3.8)
Replacing $\omega$ by $\theta_\tau \omega$ in (3.8) we obtain that for every $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$ and $\tau - t \leq \sigma,$
\[
\|u(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_x(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \\
\leq e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_0\|_{H^1(I)}^2) + \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - r)}\|v(r, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^{16\alpha+12}dr \\
+ C_{21} \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{d(\tau - r)}\phi_\lambda(r, \theta_\tau \omega)dr.
\] (3.9)
Since $(u_0, e^{\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau))}v_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega)$ and $D \in D$, for the first term on the right-hand side of (3.9) we have
\[
e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_0\|_{H^1(I)}^2) \leq e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(1 + e^{2\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau))})\|D(\tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega)\|^2 \\
\leq e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(1 + e^{2\lambda_0(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau))})\|D(\tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega)\|^2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty.
\]
Therefore, there exists $T_2 = T_2(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda_0, \sigma) > 0$ such that for all $t \geq T_2$ and $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0,$
\[
e^{d(\tau - t - \sigma)}(\|u_0\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_0\|_{H^1(I)}^2) \leq 1.
\] (3.10)
Similarly, we have
\[
\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{d\tau + \lambda_0(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau))}e^{\lambda_0(\omega(-t))}e^{-\frac{dt}{\lambda_0+\sigma}}\|D(\tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega)\| = 0,
\]
and hence there exists $T_3 = T_3(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda_0) > 0$ such that for all $t \geq T_3,$
\[
e^{d\tau + \lambda_0(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau))}e^{\lambda_0(\omega(-t))}e^{-\frac{dt}{\lambda_0+\sigma}}\|D(\tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega)\| \leq 1.
\] (3.11)
By (3.2) and (3.11) we get, for all $t \geq T_3$ and $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0,$
\[
\|v(r, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)} \\
\leq C_{22} e^{-d(t+\tau)}e^{\frac{dt}{\lambda_0+\sigma}} + C_{22} \int_{-\infty}^{r-\tau} (r - t - s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{d(s+r-\tau)}e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(s))ds} \\
\leq C_{22} e^{-d(t+\tau)}e^{\frac{dt}{\lambda_0+\sigma}} + C_{22} \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-ds}e^{\lambda(\omega(-r) - \omega(r-\tau)s))ds}.
\] (3.12)
Let $T_4 = \max\{T_2, T_3\}$. Then by (3.9), (3.10) and (3.12) we obtain, for all $t \geq T_4$ and $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0,$
\[
\|u(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_x(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_\tau \omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \\
\leq 1 + C_{23} e^{-d\tau}e^{\frac{dt}{\lambda_0+\sigma}} + C_{23} e^{-d\tau}e^{-d(t+16\alpha+11)} \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{-dr(16\alpha+11)}dr \\
+ C_{23} e^{-d\tau} \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-ds}e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(r-\tau)s))ds} \right)^{16\alpha+12}dr \\
+ C_{21} \int_{\tau - t}^{\sigma} e^{d(r-\tau)}\phi_\lambda(r, \theta_\tau \omega)dr
\]
This completes the proof.

Note that there exists $T_5 = T_5(\tau, \sigma) > 0$ such that for all $t \geq T_5$,

$$
\frac{C_{23}}{d(16\alpha + 11)} e^{-d\sigma} e^{-d\tau(16\alpha + 11)} e^{-\frac{4}{T} dt} \leq 1,
$$

which along with (3.13) shows that for all $t \geq \max\{T_4, T_5\}$ and $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$,

$$
\|u(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v_x(\sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2
\leq 2 + C_{21} \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma} e^{d(r-\sigma)} \phi_\lambda(r, \theta_{-\tau}\omega) dr
$$

and

$$
\|\int_{-\infty}^{\sigma} e^{dr} \left(\int_0^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^\lambda \omega(-\tau) - \omega(r-\tau-s) ds\right)^{16\alpha + 12} dr
$$

This completes the proof. \(\square\)

For later purpose, we prove the following compactness of solutions of problem (2.7)-(2.10).

**Lemma 3.3.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $t_n \to \infty$ and $(u_{0,n}, e^{\lambda(\omega(t_n) - \omega(t))} v_{0,n}) \in D(\tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)$ for some $D \in \mathcal{D}$. Then the sequence of the solutions of problem (2.7)-(2.10),

$$
\{(u(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_{0,n}), v(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_{0,n}))\}_{n=1}^\infty,
$$

has a convergent subsequence in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$.

**Proof.** Since $t_n \to \infty$ and $(u_{0,n}, e^{\lambda(\omega(t_n) - \omega(t))} v_{0,n}) \in D(\tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)$ for some $D \in \mathcal{D}$, by Lemmas 3.1 and (3.2) with $\sigma = \tau - 1$, we find that there exists $N = N(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda) > 0$ such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$
\|u(\tau - 1, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_{0,n})\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|v(\tau - 1, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_{0,n})\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq C_1, \quad (3.14)
$$

where $C_1 = C_1(\tau, \omega, \lambda) > 0$. Note that

$$
(u(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_{0,n}), v(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_{0,n}))
\quad = (u(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u(\tau - 1, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_{0,n})),
\quad v(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v(\tau - 1, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_{0,n}))), \quad (3.15)
$$

Then by (3.14)-(3) and Corollary 2.6 we infer that the sequence $\{(u(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_{0,n}), v(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_{0,n}))\}_{n=1}^\infty$ has a convergent subsequence in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$.

This completes the proof. \(\square\)
4. **Existence of tempered random attractors.** This section is devoted to the existence of tempered random attractors for system (2.1)-(2.4). We first present the existence of pullback absorbing sets for the system in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$.

**Lemma 4.1.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Given $\lambda > 0$, $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\omega \in \Omega$, let

$$K_\lambda(\tau, \omega) = \{(u, \rho) \in H : \|(u, \rho)\|_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)}^2 \leq L_\lambda(\tau, \omega)\},$$

where $L_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is given by

$$L_\lambda(\tau, \omega) = L_3(1 + e^{-2\lambda \omega(-\tau)}) + L_3 \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{-\lambda \omega(-s)} ds \right)^2$$

$$+ L_3 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{dr} \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(r-s))} ds \right)^{16\alpha + 12} dr$$

$$+ L_3 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{dr} \phi_\lambda(r + \tau, \theta_{-r}\omega)dr,$$

where $L_3$ is a positive constant independent of $\tau$, $\omega$ and $\lambda$, and $\phi_\lambda$ is given by (3.5). Then $K_\lambda = \{K_\lambda(\tau, \omega) : \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega\} \in \mathcal{D}$ is a closed measurable $\mathcal{D}$-pullback absorbing set of the cocycle $\Phi$.

**Proof.** As a first step, we show that $K_\lambda$ pullback absorbs every $D \in \mathcal{D}$. By (2.45) we have

$$\rho(\tau, \sigma - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, \rho_0) = e^{-\lambda \omega(-\tau)} v(\tau, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_0), \quad \rho_0 = e^{\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau)) v_0},$$

(4.3)

Let $(u_0, \rho_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)$. Then by (4.3) we find that $(u_0, e^{\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-\tau)) v_0}) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)$. Thus by Lemma 3.1, there exists $T_1 = T_1(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda) > 0$ such that for all $t \geq T_1$,

$$\|v(\tau, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq 2L_1^2 + 2L_1^2 \left( \int_{-\infty}^0 (-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{ds} e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(s))} ds \right)^2,$$

where $L_1$ is a positive constant independent of $\tau$, $\omega$, $D$ and $\lambda$. By (4.4) we get, for all $t \geq T_1$,

$$\|v(\tau, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, v_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq 2L_1^2 + 2L_1^2 \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(s))} ds \right)^2.$$

(4.5)

By (4.3) and (4.5) we obtain, for all $t \geq T_1$,

$$\|\rho(\tau, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, \rho_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq 2L_1^2 e^{-2\lambda \omega(-\tau)} + 2L_1^2 e^{-2\lambda \omega(-\tau)} \left( \int_{-\infty}^0 (-s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{ds} e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(s))} ds \right)^2.$$

(4.6)

On the other hand, by Lemma 3.2, there exists $T_2 = T_2(\tau, \omega, D, \lambda) \geq T_1$ such that for all $t \geq T_2$,

$$\|u(\tau, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, u_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq L_2 + L_2 \int_0^\tau e^{dr} \phi_\lambda(r + \tau, \theta_{-\tau}\omega)dr$$

$$+ L_2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{dr} \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(r-s))} ds \right)^{16\alpha + 12} dr.$$

(4.7)
where $L_2$ is a positive constant independent of $\tau$, $\omega$, $D$ and $\lambda$, and $\phi_\lambda$ is given by (3.5). Let $L_3 = \max\{L_2, 2L_1^2\}$. It follows from (4.4)-(4.7) that for all $t \geq T_2$ and $(u_0, \rho_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega})$,

$$\|u(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, u_0)\|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \|\rho(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, \rho_0)\|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq L_\lambda(\tau, \omega),$$

where $L_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is given by (4.4). This shows that for all $t \geq T_2$ and $(u_0, \rho_0) \in D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega})$,

$$\Phi^-(\tau, \theta_{-\omega}, u_0, \rho(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, \rho_0)) \in K_\lambda(\tau, \omega),$$

where $K_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is given by (4.1). On the other hand, by (2) we have

$$\Phi(t, \tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, (u_0, \rho_0)) = (u(\tau, \theta_{-\omega}, u_0), \rho(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, \rho_0)).$$

By (4.8)-(4.9) we find that $\Phi(t, \tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}, D(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega})) \subseteq K_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ for all $t \geq T_2$, and hence $K_\lambda$ pulls back absorbs every member of $D$. Since $L_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is measurable in $\Omega$, we see that $K_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is a closed measurable random set in $H$.

It remains to show $K_\lambda$ is tempered, i.e., $K_\lambda \subseteq D$. Replacing $\tau$ by $t$ and $\omega$ by $\theta_{-\omega}$ in (4.1), after simple calculations, we get

$$L_\lambda(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}) = L_3(1 + e^{-2\lambda(\omega(-\tau))}) + L_3 \int_0^\infty e^{2\lambda t} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-s))} ds \, dr,$$

where $\phi_\lambda(t + \tau - t, \theta_{-\omega})$ is given by

$$\phi_\lambda(t + \tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}) = e^{16(d+1)\lambda(\omega(-\tau))} + e^{\frac{4d(d+1)}{\lambda}(\omega(-\tau) - \omega(-\tau))} + \frac{1}{e^{\frac{4d(d+1)}{\lambda}}},$$

Let $C > 0$ be an arbitrary constant. Then we get from (4.1) and (4.4) that

$$e^{-2Ct} L_\lambda(\tau - t, \theta_{-\omega}) \leq L_3 e^{-2Ct} (1 + e^{-2\lambda(\omega(-\tau))}) + L_3 e^{-2Ct} \left( \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-s))} ds \right)^2 \int_0^\infty e^{2\lambda t} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(\omega(-t) - \omega(-s))} ds \, dr,$$

Next, we show that the right-hand side of (4) converges to zero as $t \to \infty$. Note that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\omega \in \Omega$, there exists $T_0 = T_0(\varepsilon, \omega) > 0$ such that for all $\xi \geq T_0$,

$$|\omega(-\xi)| \leq \varepsilon \xi.$$
By (4.14) we have the following estimate for the third term on the right-hand side of (4),
\[
L_3e^{-2Ct} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(-\tau)t} \right) ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr \\
\leq L_3e^{-2Ct} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(-\tau)\lambda(s+t-r)} \right) ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr \\
\leq L_3e^{(16\alpha+12)\lambda(-\tau)t}e^{-2Ct} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda s} ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} e^{(16\alpha+12)\lambda(-r)} dr
\]
which along with (4.13) implies
\[
L_3e^{-2Ct} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(-\tau)t} \right) ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr \\
\leq L_3e^{(16\alpha+12)\lambda(-\tau)t}e^{-2Ct} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}ds} ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}ds} ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr
\]

Therefore, we obtain that for any \( C > 0 \),
\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} L_3e^{-2Ct} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{dr} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} s^{-\frac{7}{8}} e^{-ds} e^{\lambda(-\tau)t} \right) ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr = 0. \quad (4.15)
\]
Similarly, by (4.13), one can verify that the other terms on the right-hand side of (4) also converge to zero as \( t \to \infty \), which together with (4) and (4.15) yields
\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} e^{-2Ct} \| K_\lambda(t - t, \theta(-\tau)) \| = 0.
\]
In other words, \( K \in \mathcal{D} \). This completes the proof.

Next, we prove the \( \mathcal{D} \)-pullback asymptotic compactness of \( \Phi \) in \( H \).

**Lemma 4.2.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Then for every \( \lambda > 0 \), \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \), \( \omega \in \Omega \) and \( D = \{ D(\tau, \omega) : \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \omega \in \Omega \} \in \mathcal{D} \), the sequence \( \Phi(t_n, \tau - t_n, \theta_{t_n} \omega, (u_{0,n}, \rho_{0,n})) \) has a convergent subsequence in \( H \) whenever \( t_n \to \infty \) and \( (u_{0,n}, \rho_{0,n}) \in D(\tau - t_n, \theta_{t_n} \omega) \).

**Proof.** By (4.3) we have
\[
\rho(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, \rho_{0,n}) = e^{-\lambda(\omega(-\tau))} v(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, v_{0,n}), \rho_{0,n} = e^{\lambda(\omega(-t_n) - \omega(-\tau))} v_{0,n}. \quad (4.16)
\]
Since \( (u_{0,n}, \rho_{0,n}) \in D(\tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega) \), by (4.16) we find that \( (u_{0,n}, e^{\lambda(\omega(-t_n) - \omega(-\tau))} v_{0,n}) \in D(\tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega) \). Therefore, by Lemma 3.3 we know that the sequence
\[
(u(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, u_{0,n}), v(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, v_{0,n}))
\]
has a convergent subsequence in \( L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \), which along with (4.16) show that the sequence
\[
(u(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, u_{0,n}), \rho(\tau, \tau - t_n, \theta_{-t_n} \omega, \rho_{0,n}))
\]
has a convergent subsequence in \( L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \). Then by (4.9) we conclude that \( \Phi(t_n, \tau - t_n, \theta_{t_n} \omega, (u_{0,n}, \rho_{0,n})) \) has a convergent subsequence in \( H \). \( \square \)

We are now ready to present the main result of this section as given below.
Proof. By Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, we obtain the existence and uniqueness of the pullback attractor $A$. In addition, the function $c : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is periodic with period $T > 0$, then the attractor $A$ is also periodic with period $T$, i.e., $A(t + T, \omega) = A(t, \omega)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\omega \in \Omega$.

5. Convergence of tempered random attractors. In this section, we investigate the limiting behavior of the solutions of the stochastic system (2.1)-(2.4) as the intensity $\lambda$ of noise approaches zero. We will show that the $D$-pullback random attractors of the stochastic system converge to that of a deterministic system in terms of the Hausdorff semi-distance in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$ as $\lambda \to 0$.

To indicate the dependence of solutions on $\lambda$, from now on, we write the solution of problem (2.1)-(2.4) as $(u_{\lambda}, \rho_{\lambda})$, and the corresponding cocycle as $\Phi_{\lambda}$. For the same reason, we write the solution of system (2.7)-(2.10) as $(u_{\lambda}, v_{\lambda})$:

\[
\frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u_{\lambda}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u_{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\omega(t)}u_{\lambda}) \right), \quad t > \tau, \tag{5.1}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial v_{\lambda}}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 v_{\lambda}}{\partial x^2} - d v_{\lambda} + c(t)e^{-\lambda \omega(t)}u_{\lambda}, \quad t > \tau, \tag{5.2}
\]

with boundary conditions

\[
\frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = \frac{\partial v_{\lambda}}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial v_{\lambda}}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = 0, \quad t > \tau, \tag{5.3}
\]

and initial conditions

\[
u_{\lambda}(x, \tau) = u_{0,\lambda}(x), \quad v_{\lambda}(x, \tau) = v_{0,\lambda}(x). \tag{5.4}
\]

In the limiting case $\lambda = 0$, the stochastic system (2.1)-(2.4) becomes a deterministic system:

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho) \right), \tag{5.5}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + c(t)u - d \rho, \tag{5.6}
\]

with boundary conditions

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}(a_1, t) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}(b_1, t) = 0, \tag{5.7}
\]

and initial conditions

\[
u(x, \tau) = u_0(x), \quad \rho(x, \tau) = \rho_0(x). \tag{5.8}
\]

In the rest of this paper, we always assume $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. Note that all uniform estimates obtained in the previous sections are valid for $\lambda = 0$. This indicates that system (5.5)-(5.8) is well-posed in $H$. Let $\Phi_0$ be the corresponding continuous deterministic cocycle associated with problem (5.5)-(5.8). Denote by $D_0$ the collection of tempered families of deterministic nonempty subsets of $H$, i.e.,

\[
D_0 = \{ D = \{ D(\tau) \subseteq H : \tau \in \mathbb{R} \} : \lim_{t \to -\infty} e^{Ct}||D(\tau + t)|| = 0, \forall \tau \in \mathbb{R}, \forall C > 0 \}.
\]
By Theorem 4.3, we see that, for every positive \( \lambda \), \( \Phi_\lambda \) has a unique \( D \)-pullback random attractor \( \mathcal{A}_\lambda \subset D \). By the same argument, we can prove that \( \Phi_0 \) also has a unique \( D_0 \)-pullback attractor \( \mathcal{A}_0 = \{ \mathcal{A}_0(\tau) : \tau \in \mathbb{R} \} \subset D_0 \). The goal of this section is to investigate the relation between \( \mathcal{A}_\lambda \) and \( \mathcal{A}_0 \) as \( \lambda \to 0 \).

For \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \), let \( K_\lambda \) be the \( D \)-pullback absorbing set of \( \Phi_\lambda \) given by (4.1). When \( \lambda = 0 \), we define \( K_0 \) to be the following family of subsets of \( H \):

\[
K_0 = \left\{(u, \rho) \in H : \|(u, \rho)\|_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)}^2 \leq L_0(\tau) \right\},
\]

where \( L_0(\tau) \) is given by

\[
L_0(\tau) = 2L_3 + L_3 \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{7}{2}} e^{-ds} ds \right)^2
+ L_3 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{dr} \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{7}{2}} e^{-ds} ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr + 6L_3 \int_0^\infty e^{dr} dr,
\]

with \( L_3 \) being the same positive constant as in (4.1). Since Lemma 4.1 is also valid for \( \lambda = 0 \), we find that \( K_0 \) is a \( D_0 \)-pullback absorbing set of \( \Phi_0 \) in \( H \). In addition, by (4.1)-(4.1) and (5.9)-(5), one can verify that for every \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega \in \Omega \),

\[
\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \|K_\lambda(\tau, \omega)\|^2 = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \|L_\lambda(\tau, \omega)\| = \|L_0(\tau)\| = \|K_0(\tau)\|^2.
\]

Given \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega \in \Omega \), denote by

\[
B(\tau, \omega) = \{(u, \rho) \in H : \|(u, \rho)\|^2_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)} \leq L(\tau, \omega)\},
\]

where \( L(\tau, \omega) \) is given by

\[
L(\tau, \omega) = L_3(1 + e^{2|\omega(\tau)|}) + L_3 \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{7}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\omega(s)} ds \right)^2
+ L_3 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{dr} \left( \int_0^\infty s^{-\frac{7}{2}} e^{-ds} e^{\omega(r)+|\omega(r-s)|} ds \right)^{16\alpha+12} dr
+ L_3 \int_0^\infty e^{dr} e^{\phi(r+\tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega) dr},
\]

and \( \phi(r+\tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega) \) is given by

\[
\phi(r+\tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega) = e^{16(\alpha+1)|\omega(r)| + |\omega(\tau)| + |\omega(-\tau)|} + e^{4(\alpha+1)|\omega(r)| + |\omega(\tau)+|\omega(-\tau)||
+ e^{8(\alpha+1)|\omega(r)| + |\omega(-\tau)| + |\omega(\tau)|} + e^{12|\omega(r)| + |\omega(\tau)|} + 1.
\]

By (4.1)-(4.1) and (5.12)-(5) we see that \( K_\lambda(\tau, \omega) \subset B(\tau, \omega) \) for all \( \lambda \in (0, 1] \), \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega \in \Omega \). Therefore, for every \( \tau \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega \in \Omega \),

\[
\bigcup_{0 < \lambda \leq 1} \mathcal{A}_\lambda(\tau, \omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{0 < \lambda \leq 1} K_\lambda(\tau, \omega) \subseteq B(\tau, \omega).
\]

On the other hand, by (5.12)-(5) and Lemma 2.5 we infer that there exists a positive constant \( C_1 = C_1(\tau, \omega) \) (independent of \( \lambda \)) such that for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \) and \((u_0, \rho_0) \in B(\tau - 1, \theta_{-1} \omega) \), the solutions of system (5.1)-(5.4) satisfy

\[
\|(u_\lambda(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau}, \omega, u_0), v_\lambda(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, v_0))\|^2_{H^1(I) \times H^2(I)} \leq C_1,
\]

where \( v_0 = e^{\lambda(\omega(-\tau)-\omega(-1))} \rho_0 \). By (4.3) and (5.15) we get, for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \) and for all \((u_0, \rho_0) \in B(\tau - 1, \theta_{-1} \omega) \),

\[
\|(u_\lambda(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, u_0), \rho_\lambda(\tau, \tau - 1, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, \rho_0))\|^2_{H^1(I) \times H^2(I)} \leq C_1(1 + e^{2|\omega(-\tau)|}).
\]
By (4.9) and (5.16) we obtain, for all $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ and for all $(u_0, \rho_0) \in B(\tau - 1, \theta_1 \omega)$,
\[
\| \Phi_{\lambda}(1, \tau - 1, \theta_{-1}\omega, (u_0, \rho_0)) \|^2_{H^1(I) \times H^2(I)} \leq C_1(1 + e^{2|\omega(-\tau)|}).
\]  
(5.17)

By (5.14) and (5.17) we see that for all $0 < \lambda \leq 1$ and $(u_0, v_0) \in A_\lambda(\tau - 1, \theta_{-1}\omega)$,
\[
\| \Phi_{\lambda}(1, \tau - 1, \theta_{-1}\omega, (u_0, \rho_0)) \|^2_{H^1(I) \times H^2(I)} \leq C_1(1 + e^{2|\omega(-\tau)|}).
\]  
(5.18)

By the invariance of $A_\lambda$, we have
\[
\Phi_{\lambda}(1, \tau - 1, \theta_{-1}\omega, A_\lambda(\tau - 1, \theta_{-1}\omega)) = A_\lambda(\tau, \omega),
\]
which together with (5.18) implies
\[
\|(u, \rho)\|^2_{H^1(I) \times H^2(I)} \leq C_1(1 + e^{2|\omega(-\tau)|}),
\]  
for all $(u, \rho) \in A_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ with $0 < \lambda \leq 1$.
(5.19)

By (5.19) we find that the set $\bigcup_{0 < \lambda \leq 1} A_\lambda(\tau, \omega)$ is bounded in $H^1(I) \times H^2(I)$ and hence precompact in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$, which will be used to prove the upper semicontinuity of $A_\lambda$ in $L^2(I) \times H^1(I)$ as $\lambda \to 0$.

Next, we establish the convergence of solutions of system (2.1)-(2.4) as $\epsilon \to \infty$.

**Lemma 5.1.** Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let $(u_{0,\lambda}, v_{0,\lambda}) \in H$ and $(u_0, \rho_0) \in H$ such that
\[
\|(u_{0,\lambda}, v_{0,\lambda})\|_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)} \leq R \quad \text{and} \quad \|(u_0, \rho_0)\|_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)} \leq R,
\]
for some $R > 0$. Then, for every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $T > 0$ and $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$, there exists a positive number $\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(\tau, \omega, T, \epsilon)$ such that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, T + \tau]$, the solutions of systems (5.1)-(5.4) and (5.5)-(5.8) satisfy
\[
\|u_{\lambda}(t, \tau, \omega, u_{0,\lambda}) - u(t, \tau, u_0)\|^2_{H^1(I)} + \|v_{\lambda}(t, \tau, \omega, v_{0,\lambda}) - \rho(t, \tau, \rho_0)\|^2_{H^1(I)}
\]  
\[
\leq M_4 \|u_{0,\lambda} - u_0\|^2_{L^2(I)} + \|v_{0,\lambda} - \rho_0\|^2_{H^1(I)} + \epsilon M_5,
\]
where $M_4$ and $M_5$ are positive constants depending on $\tau, \omega, T$ and $R$, but independent of $\epsilon$ and $\lambda$.

**Proof.** Let $\kappa = u_{\lambda} - u_0$ and $\eta = v_{\lambda} - \rho_0$. Then by (5.1)-(5.2) and (5.5)-(5.6) we get
\[
\frac{\partial \kappa}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 \kappa}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \kappa \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v_{\lambda}) + (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v_{\lambda}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho)) \right), \quad t > \tau,
\]  
(5.20)

\[
\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} - d \eta + c(t) \left( e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} \kappa + (e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} - 1) u \right), \quad t > \tau,
\]  
(5.21)

with initial conditions
\[
\kappa(x, 0) = \kappa_0(x) = u_{0,\lambda}(x) - u_0(x), \quad \eta(x, 0) = \eta_0(x) = v_{0,\lambda}(x) - \rho_0(x).
\]  
(5.22)

Given $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $T > 0$ and $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$, by the continuity of $\omega$, we find that there exists $\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(\tau, \omega, T, \epsilon) \in (0, 1]$ such that for all $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ and for all $t \in [\tau, T + \tau]$,
\[
|e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} - 1| < \epsilon.
\]  
(5.23)

By (5.20) we obtain
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\kappa\|^2_{L^2(I)} + a \|\kappa_x\|^2_{L^2(I)} = \int_I \kappa_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v_{\lambda}) dx + \int_I \kappa_x u (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda_\omega(t)} v_{\lambda}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho)) dx.
\]  
(5.24)
For the last term on the right-hand side of (5) we have
\[
\int_I \kappa_x u \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda(t)} v_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho) \right) dx
\]
\[
= \int_I \kappa_x u \left( f'(e^{\lambda(t)} v_x) e^{\lambda(t)} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - f'(\rho) e^{\lambda(t)} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} - f'(\rho) \rho_x \right) dx
\]
\[
= \int_I \kappa_x u \left( f''(s)(e^{\lambda(t)} v_x) - f'(\rho)(e^{\lambda(t)} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + f'(\rho)(e^{\lambda(t)} \eta_x + (e^{\lambda(t)} - 1) \rho_x) \right) dx
\]
\[
= \int_I \kappa_x u \left( e^{2\lambda(t)} f''(s) \kappa_x u \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \int_I e^{\lambda(t)} (e^{\lambda(t)} - 1) f''(s) \kappa_x u \rho \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} dx + \int_I e^{\lambda(t)} f'(\rho) \kappa_x u \eta_x dx + \int_I (e^{\lambda(t)} - 1) f'(\rho) \kappa_x u \rho_x dx. \right) (5.25)
\]

We need to estimate every term on the right-hand side of (5.25). First, by Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3, we find that there exists \( C_1 = C_1(\tau, \omega, \tau, R) > 0 \) such that for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \) and \( t \in [\tau, \tau + T] \),
\[
\| u_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, 0) \|_{L^2(I)} + \| v_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, 0) \|_{L^2(I)} \leq C_1, \quad (5.26)
\]
\[
\int_{\tau}^{\tau + T} \left( \| u_\lambda(s, \tau, \omega, 0) \|_{L^2(I)} + \| v_\lambda(s, \tau, \omega, 0) \|_{H^1(I)} \right)^2 ds \leq C_1, \quad (5.27)
\]
and
\[
\int_{\tau}^{\tau + T} \left( \| u(s, \tau, 0) \|_{L^2(I)} + \| \rho(s, \tau, 0) \|_{H^1(I)} \right) ds \leq C_1. \quad (5.29)
\]

By (1.6), (5.26) and (5.28) we get, for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \) and \( t \in [\tau, \tau + T] \),
\[
\| v_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, 0) \|_{C(\bar{I})} + \| \rho(t, \tau, 0) \|_{C(\bar{I})} \leq C_2, \quad (5.30)
\]
for some \( C_2 = C_2(\tau, \omega, T, R) > 0 \). By (2.5), (5.26), (5.28) and (5.30), for the first term on the right-hand side of (5.25) we have, for all \( 0 < \lambda \leq 1 \) and \( t \in [\tau, \tau + T] \),
\[
\left| \int_I e^{2\lambda(t)} f''(s) \kappa_x u \eta_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right| \leq C_3 \int_I |\kappa_x u \eta_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}| dx
\]
\[
\leq C_3 \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{L^4(I)} \left( \| \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \|_{L^4(I)} \right) \| \eta \|_{L^\infty(I)}
\]
\[
\leq C_4 \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{L^4(I)} \left( \| \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \|_{L^4(I)} \right) \| \eta \|_{L^\infty(I)}
\]
\[
\leq C_5 \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \left( \| \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \|_{H^1(I)} \right) \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{8} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_6 \| u \|_{H^1(I)} ^2 \| \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \|_{H^1(I)}^2 \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2,
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{8} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_7(1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)} + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)} \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2). \quad (5.31)
\]

Similarly, we can also obtain
\[
\left| \int_I e^{\lambda(t)} f'(\rho) \kappa_x u \eta_x dx \right| \leq C_8 \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{L^4(I)} \| \eta \|_{L^4(I)}
\]
\begin{align}
& \leq C_9 \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)} + C_{10} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)} \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{8} a \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \frac{1}{4} b \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_{11} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2) \| \eta \|_{L^2(I)}^2. \tag{5.32}
\end{align}

For the second term on the right-hand side of (5.25), by (5.23), we get, for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$,
\begin{align}
& \left| \int_I e^{\lambda \omega(t)} (e^{\lambda \omega(t)} - 1) f''(\eta) \kappa_x u^\rho \frac{\partial \nu_x}{\partial x} dx \right| \leq \varepsilon C_{12} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{L^4(I)} \| \rho \|_{L^\infty(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \varepsilon C_{13} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| \rho \|_{H^1(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \varepsilon C_{14} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)} \| \rho \|_{H^1(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \frac{1}{8} a \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \varepsilon C_{15} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^1(I)}^2). \tag{5.33}
\end{align}

Similarly, for the last term on the right-hand side of (5.25), by (5.23), we get, for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$,
\begin{align}
& \left| \int_I e^{\lambda \omega(t)} (e^{\lambda \omega(t)} - 1) f'(\rho) \kappa_x u^\rho \rho_x dx \right| \leq \varepsilon C_{16} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{L^4(I)} \| \rho_x \|_{L^4(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \varepsilon C_{17} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| \rho_x \|_{H^1(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \varepsilon C_{18} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| u \|_{H^1(I)} \| \rho \|_{H^2(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \frac{1}{8} a \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \varepsilon C_{19} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2). \tag{5.34}
\end{align}

It follows from (5.25), and (5.31)-(5.34) that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$,
\begin{align}
& \int_I \kappa_x u \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} \nu_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(\rho) \right) dx \leq \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon C_{20} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| \rho \|_{H^2(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) \\
& \quad + C_{21} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2. \tag{5.35}
\end{align}

For the first term on the right-hand side of (5) we have
\begin{align}
& \left| \int_I \kappa_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} \nu_x) dx \right| = \left| \int_I \kappa_x \kappa_y f'(e^{\lambda \omega(t)} \nu_x) \eta_x \frac{\partial \nu_x}{\partial x} dx \right| \\
& \quad \leq C_{22} \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| \kappa \|_{L^2(I)} \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)} \| \nu_x \|_{L^\infty(I)} \\
& \quad \leq \frac{1}{8} a \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + C_{23} \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)} \| \kappa \|_{L^2(I)}^2. \tag{5.36}
\end{align}

By (5) and (5)-(5) we obtain that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$,
\begin{align}
& \frac{d}{dt} \| \kappa \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \frac{3}{4} a \| \kappa_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} b \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + 2 \varepsilon C_{20} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| \rho \|_{H^2(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) \\
& \quad + C_{22} (1 + \| \kappa \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) \| \kappa \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2. \tag{5.37}
\end{align}

On the other hand, by (5.21), (5.23), (5.26)-(5.28) we get
\begin{align}
& \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + b \| \eta_x \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \| \eta_{xx} \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + d \| \eta \|_{H^1(I)}^2.
\end{align}
Theorem 3.2 in [39] directly.

Proof. Based on (5.11), (5.19) and Lemma 5.2, we see that (5.41) follows from
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \| \kappa \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \| \eta \|_{L^2(I)}^2 \right) \leq \varepsilon C_{29} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) + \varepsilon C_{30} (1 + \| u \|_{H^1(I)}^2 + \| v_\lambda \|_{H^2(I)}^2) \]
By (5.27) and (5.29) implies that for all $0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$, 
\[ \| \kappa(t, \tau, \omega, \kappa_0) \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \| \eta(t, \tau, \omega, \eta_0) \|_{H^1(I)}^2 \leq C_{31} (\| \kappa_0 \|_{L^2(I)}^2 + \| \eta_0 \|_{H^1(I)}^2) + \varepsilon C_{32}. \]
By (5.22) and (5.40) we conclude the proof.

We now present the convergence of the solutions of system (2.1)-(2.4) as $\lambda \to 0$.

Lemma 5.2. Suppose (2.5) holds true. Let $(u_{0,\lambda}, \rho_{0,\lambda}) \in H$ and $(u_0, \rho_0) \in H$ such that 
\[ (u_{0,\lambda}, \rho_{0,\lambda}) \to (u_0, \rho_0) \text{ in } L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \text{ as } \lambda \to 0. \]
Then, for every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $T > 0$ and $t \in [\tau, \tau + T]$, 
\[ (u_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, u_{0,\lambda}), \rho_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, \rho_{0,\lambda})) \to (u(t, \tau, u_0), \rho(t, \tau, \rho_0)) \text{ in } L^2(I) \times H^1(I) \]
as $\lambda \to 0$, where $(u_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, u_{0,\lambda}), \rho_\lambda(t, \tau, \omega, \rho_{0,\lambda}))$ and $(u(t, \tau, u_0), \rho(t, \tau, \rho_0))$ are the solutions of system (2.1)-(2.4) and system (5.5)-(5.8), respectively.

Proof. This follows from (2.45) and Lemma 5.1 immediately.

We finally prove the upper semi-continuity of $\mathcal{D}$-pullback random attractors for the stochastic system (2.1)-(2.4).

Theorem 5.3. Suppose (2.5) holds true. Then for every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\omega \in \Omega$, 
\[ \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \text{dist}_{L^2(I) \times H^1(I)}(\mathcal{A}_\lambda(\tau, \omega), \mathcal{A}_0(\tau)) = 0. \]

Proof. Based on (5.11), (5.19) and Lemma 5.2, we see that (5.41) follows from Theorem 3.2 in [39] directly.
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