

【微分方程与动力系统研究】

具有时滞的年龄结构 SIQRS 传染病模型

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摘要:为深入分析流行病传播特性, 建立了一个具有垂直传染和时滞影响的 SIQRS 传染病模型。利用显式递归算法、特征线法以及 Routh-Hurwitz 判据, 证明了系统行波解的存在唯一性, 并分析讨论了平衡点的存在性、稳定性及时滞对系统 Hopf 分支的影响。证明了控制时滞有利于传染病的消除。

关键词:年龄结构; 稳定性; 时滞; 传播动力学

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传染病肆虐对人类生活和生产造成极大危害, 有效控制传染病传播成为当下研究热点。利用数学模型分析传染病的发展可以更好地进行防控。像结核病、乙型肝炎等传染病的死亡率、感染率都具有较强的年龄依赖性, 因此许多专家学者根据研究重点的不同建立并讨论了许多年龄结构的传染病模型^[1-4]。因为时滞常导致 Hopf 分支的产生, 故在动力学模型中时滞被认为是非常重要的影响因素, 而许多传染病在传播的不同阶段均有可能出现时滞情况, 因此研究具有时滞的传染病模型是具有实际意义的^[5-8]。文献[8]研究了一类具有时滞的 SIR 传染病模型, 笔者在文献[8]的基础上加入了隔离措施及二次感染, 建立了一个 SIQRS 传染病模型并分析了其动力学行为。

1 模型的建立

令 $S(a, t), I(a, t), Q(a, t), R(a, t)$ 为 t 时刻年龄为 a 的易感类、染病类、隔离类和恢复类人口的密度函数。考虑人群中的感染不是在暴露后直接发生在易感者身上的, 而是在延迟时间 $\tau=c>0$ (c 为常数) 时发生的。同时考虑免疫失效的可能, 在 $\Omega = \{(a, t): 0 \leq a \leq A, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 内建立了 SIQRS 传染病模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -\lambda(a, t-\tau)S(a, t) + \alpha(a, t)R(a, t) - \mu_1(a, t)S(a, t), \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \lambda(a, t-\tau)S(a, t) - g(a, t)I(a, t) - \mu_2(a, t)I(a, t), \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = g(a, t)I(a, t) - \gamma(a, t)Q(a, t) - \mu_3(a, t)Q(a, t), \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \gamma(a, t)Q(a, t) - \alpha(a, t)R(a, t) - \mu_4(a, t)R(a, t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

感染力函数为 $\lambda(a, t-\tau) = k(a, t-\tau) \int_0^A \beta(a, a', t-\tau)I(a', t-\tau)da'$, 初始条件

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$$\begin{cases} S(a,0) = S_0(a), \\ I(a,t) = I_0(a,t), t \in [-\tau,0], \\ Q(a,0) = Q_0(a), \\ R(a,0) = R_0(a), \end{cases}$$

边界条件

$$\begin{cases} S(0,t) = \int_{a_1}^A [b_1(a)S(a,t) + b_2(a)(1-p(a,t))I(a,t) + b_3(a)Q(a,t) + b_4(a)R(a,t)]da, \\ I(0,t) = \int_{a_1}^A b_2(a)p(a,t)I(a,t)da, \\ Q(0,t) = 0, \\ R(0,t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

其中, $\mu_i(a,t)$ 和 $b_i(a)$ ($i = 1,2,3,4$) 为年龄依赖的死亡率和出生率, $\alpha(a,t)$ 为免疫失效比率, $[g(a,t)]^{-1}$ 为平均隔离周期, $\gamma(a,t)$ 为恢复率, $k(a,t-\tau)$ 为年龄依赖的传播系数, $\beta(a,a',t)$ 为年龄依赖的感染率, $p(a,t)$ 为垂直感染系数。

2 行波解的存在唯一性

通过显式递归算法结合特征线法及非线性时滞微分方程的分步方法讨论系统行波解的存在唯一性。首先对系统(1)恒做以下假设。

(H1) 当 $a \in [0,A]$ 时, $S_0(a), I_0(a,0)$ 非负连续且当 $a \rightarrow A-0$ 时, $I_0(a,0) = 0, S_0 = 0$ 。

(H2) 所有参数都为正, 且

$b_i(a), \beta(a,t), \mu_i(a,t), \alpha(a,t), \gamma(a,t), g(a,t), p(a,t) \in C(\Omega); 0 \leq \alpha(a,t) \leq 1, 0 \leq p(a,t) \leq 1$ 。

(H3) 零阶相容性条件:

$$\begin{cases} S_0(0) = \int_{a_1}^A [b_1(a)S_0(a,t) + b_2(a)(1-p(a,t))I_0(a,t) + b_3(a)Q_0(a,t) + b_4(a)R_0(a,t)]da, \\ I_0(0,0) = \int_{a_1}^A b_2(a)p(a,t)I_0(a,t)da, \\ Q_0(0) = 0, \\ R_0(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

定理 1 若假设(H1) ~ (H3) 成立, 则系统(1) 存在唯一的连续行波解。

证明 将系统(1) 沿特征曲线 $t - a = c$ (常数) 退化为非线性时滞微分方程

$$\begin{cases} S_t = -\lambda(t+c, t-\tau)S(t+c, t) + \alpha(t+c, t)R(t+c, t) - \mu_1(t+c, t)S(t+c, t), \\ I_t = \lambda(t+c, t-\tau)S(t+c, t) - g(t+c, t)I(t+c, t) - \mu_2(t+c, t)I(t+c, t), \\ Q_t = g(t+c, t)I(t+c, t) - \gamma(t+c, t)Q(t+c, t) - \mu_3(t+c, t)Q(t+c, t), \\ R_t = \gamma(t+c, t)Q(t+c, t) - \alpha(t+c, t)R(t+c, t) - \mu_4(t+c, t)R(t+c, t). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\lambda(t+c, t-\tau) = k(t+c, t-\tau) \int_0^A \beta(t+c, a, t-\tau)I(a', t-\tau)da',$$

初始条件

$$\begin{cases} S(c,0) = S_0(c), \\ I(c,0) = I_0(t+c, t), t \in [-\tau,0], \\ Q(c,0) = Q_0(c) = 0, \\ R(c,0) = R_0(c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

将时间区间 $[0, T]$ 分为 K 个区间, 即 $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$, 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, K, t_0 = 0, t_K = T, t_k = kA$, 那么 $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$ 可以被分成两部分:

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_k^1 &= \{(a, t) \mid t \in [(k-1)A, a + (k-1)A], a \in [0, A]\}, \\ \Omega_k^2 &= \{(a, t) \mid t \in [a + (k-1)A, kA], a \in [0, A]\}, \Omega = \bigcup_{k=1}^K (\Omega_k^1 \cup \Omega_k^2).\end{aligned}$$

定义辅助集合

$$\bar{\Omega}^k = \{[-c_n^k, -c_{n+1}^k] \mid c_n^k = na_1 + (k-1)A, n = 1, \dots, N-1, c_N^k = kA\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, K.$$

如果 $\frac{A}{a_1} - [\frac{A}{a_1}] < 0$, 则 $N = [\frac{A}{a_1}] + 1$; 如果 $\frac{A}{a_1} - [\frac{A}{a_1}] > 0$, 则 $N = [\frac{A}{a_1}]$.

接下来利用分步法来求解系统(2)。首先令 $h = 1$, 在第一个时间区间 $t \in [0, \tau]$ 内根据已知函数值 $I(x, t - \tau)$ 得到系统(2)的解, 对于 $h = 2, 3, 4, \dots, H$, 即区间 $t \in [(h-1)\tau, h\tau]$ 重复此步骤, 之后得到系统(2)在整个区间 $t \in [0, T]$ 上的解

$$\begin{cases} S_1(c, t) = S_0(c)Z_1(c, 0, t, \tau) + \int_0^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [0, \tau], \\ S_h(c, t) = S_{h-1}(c)Z_1(c, (h-1)\tau, t, \tau) + \int_{(h-1)\tau}^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi = \\ S_0(c)Z_1(c, 0, t, \tau) + \int_0^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [(h-1)\tau, h\tau], \\ Z_1(c, t_0, t, \tau) = \exp[-\int_{t_0}^t (\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau) + \mu_1(c + \xi, \xi))d\xi]; \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1(c, t) = I_0(c, 0)Z_2(c, 0, t) + \int_0^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [0, \tau], \\ I_h(c, t) = I_{h-1}(c, (h-1)\tau)Z_2(c, (h-1)\tau, t) + \int_{(h-1)\tau}^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi = \\ I_0(c, 0)Z_2(c, 0, t) + \int_0^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [(h-1)\tau, h\tau], \\ Z_2(c, t_0, t) = \exp[-\int_{t_0}^t (g(c + \xi, \xi) + \mu_2(c + \xi, \xi))d\xi]; \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_1(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [0, \tau], \\ Q_h(c, t) = Q_{h-1}(c, (h-1)\tau)Z_3(c, (h-1)\tau, t) + \int_{(h-1)\tau}^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi = \\ \int_0^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [(h-1)\tau, h\tau], \\ Z_3(c, t_0, t) = \exp[-\int_{t_0}^t (\gamma(c + \xi, \xi) + \mu_3(c + \xi, \xi))d\xi]; \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_4(c, \xi, t)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [0, \tau], \\ R_h(c, t) = R_{h-1}(c, (h-1)\tau)Z_4(c, (h-1)\tau, t) + \int_{(h-1)\tau}^t Z_4(c, \xi, t)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi = \\ \int_0^t Z_4(c, \xi, T)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, t \in [(h-1)\tau, h\tau], \\ R_4(c, t_0, t) = \exp[-\int_{t_0}^t (\alpha(c + \xi, \xi) + \mu_4(c + \xi, \xi))d\xi]. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中, $\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau) = k(c + \xi, \xi - \tau) \int_0^A \beta(c + \xi, \eta, \xi - \tau)I(\eta, \xi - \tau)d\eta$.

用原始变量来表示系统(2)的精确解(3)~(6), 如果 $(a, t) \in \Omega_k^1$, 系统(1)的解满足

$$\begin{cases} S(a, t) = S_h^{k-1}(c, t) = S_h^{k-1}(a - t, t), \\ I(a, t) = I_h^{k-1}(c, t) = I_h^{k-1}(a - t, t), \\ Q(a, t) = Q_h^{k-1}(c, t) = Q_h^{k-1}(a - t, t), \\ R(a, t) = R_h^{k-1}(c, t) = R_h^{k-1}(a - t, t), \end{cases}$$

如果 $(a, t) \in \Omega_k^2$, 系统(1) 的解满足

$$\begin{cases} S(a, t) = S_h^k(c, t) = S_h^k(a - t, t), \\ I(a, t) = I_h^k(c, t) = I_h^k(a - t, t), \\ Q(a, t) = Q_h^k(c, t) = Q_h^k(a - t, t), \\ R(a, t) = R_h^k(c, t) = R_h^k(a - t, t). \end{cases}$$

当 $k = 1, a - t = c$ 时可得到系统(1) 在 Ω_k^1 和 Ω_k^2 上的解, 重复此步骤则可获系统(1) 在 $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ 时的显式行波解

$$\begin{cases} S^0(c, t) = S_0(c)Z_1(c, 0, t, \tau) + \int_0^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R^0(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ S^k(c, t) = F^k(c)Z_1(c, -c, t, \tau) + \int_{-c}^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi; \\ I^0(c, t) = I_0(c, 0)Z_2(c, 0, t) + \int_0^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S^0(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ I^k(c, t) = G^k(c)Z_2(c, -c, t) + \int_{-c}^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi; \\ \begin{cases} Q^0(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I^0(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ Q^k(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi; \end{cases} \begin{cases} R^0(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_4(c, \xi, t)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q^0(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ R^k(c, t) = \int_0^t Z_4(c, \xi, t)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

其中: $F^k(c), G^k(c)$ 由定义的辅助函数 $F_n^k(c), G_n^k(c), S_n^k(c), I_n^k(c), Q_n^k(c), R_n^k(c), (k = 1, \dots, K)$ 给出

$$(F^k(c), G^k(c)) = (F_n^k(c), G_n^k(c)), c \in [-c_n^k, -c_{n-1}^k], n = 1, \dots, N_\tau.$$

因此

$$\begin{cases} S_n^k(c, t) = F_n^k(c)Z_1(c, -c, t, \tau) + \int_{-c}^t Z_1(c, \xi, t, \tau)\alpha(c + \xi, \xi)R_n^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ I_n^k(c, t) = G_n^k(c)Z_2(c, -c, t) + \int_{-c}^t Z_2(c, \xi, t)\lambda(c + \xi, \xi - \tau)S_n^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ Q_n^k(c, t) = \int_{-c}^t Z_3(c, \xi, t)g(c + \xi, \xi)I_n^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi, \\ R_n^k(c, t) = \int_{-c}^t Z_4(c, \xi, t)\gamma(c + \xi, \xi)Q_n^k(c + \xi, \xi)d\xi. \end{cases}$$

其中: $n = 1, \dots, N_\tau - 1$; 函数 $F_n^k(c), G_n^k(c)$ 可由如下递推算法得出。

当 $u \in [-c_1^k, -c_0^k]$ 时, 可得 $F_1^k(u), G_1^k(u)$ 的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} F_1^k(u) &= \int_{a_1+u}^{A+u} [b_1(c-u, -u)S^{k-1}(c, -u) + b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I^{k-1}(c, -u) + \\ &\quad b_3(c-u, -u)Q^{k-1}(c, -u) + b_4(c-u, -u)R^{k-1}(c, -u)]dc, \\ G_1^k(u) &= \int_{a_1+u}^{A+u} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I^{k-1}(c, -u)dc; \end{aligned}$$

当 $u \in [-c_2^k, -c_1^k]$ 时, 可得 $F_2^k(u), G_2^k(u)$ 的表达式为

$$F_2^k(u) = \int_{a_1+u}^{-c_0^k} [b_1(c-u, -u)S^k(c, -u) + b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I^k(c, -u) +$$

$b_3(c-u, -u)Q^k(c, -u) + b_4(c-u, -u)R^k(c, -u)]dc + \int_{-c_0^k}^{A+u} [b_1(c-u, -u)S^k(c, -u) +$
 $b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I^k(c, -u) + b_3(c-u, u)Q^k(c, -u) + b_4(c-u, -u)R^k(c, -u)]dc,$
 $G_2^k(u) = \int_{a_1+u}^{-c_0^k} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I^k(c, -u)dc + \int_{-c_0^k}^{A+u} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I^k(c, -u)dc;$
 当 $u \in [-c_n^k, -c_{n-1}^k], n = 3, \dots, N_r$ 时, 可得 $F_n^k(u), G_n^k(u)$ 的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_n^k(u) = & \int_{a_1+u}^{-c_{n-2}^k} [b_1(c-u, -u)S^k(c, -u) + b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I^k(c, -u) + \\
 & b_3(c-u, -u)Q^k(c, -u) + b_4(c-u, -u)R^k(c, -u)]dc + \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \int_{-c_{i+1}^k}^{-u_i^k} [b_1(c-u, -u)S_{i+1}^k(c, -u) + \\
 & b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I_{i+1}^k(c, -u) + b_3(c-u, -u)Q_{i+1}^k(c, -u) + \\
 & b_4(c-u, -u)R_{i+1}^k(c, -u)]dc + \int_{-u_0^k}^{A+u} [b_1(c-u, -u)S^{k-1}(c, -u) + b_2(c-u, -u)(1-p(c-u, -u))I^{k-1}(c, -u) + \\
 & b_3(c-u, -u)Q^{k-1}(c, -u) + b_4(c-u, -u)R^{k-1}(c, -u)]dc,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_n^k(u) = & \int_{a_1+u}^{-c_{n-1}^k} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I^k(c, -u)dc + \\
 & \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \int_{-c_{i+1}^k}^{-u_i^k} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I_{i+1}^k(c, -u)dc + \int_{-u_0^k}^{A+u} p(c-u, -u)b_2(c-u, -u)I^k(c, -u)dc.
 \end{aligned}$$

若假设(H3)成立, 则行波解的两部分是连续的; 若系统的参数满足假设条件(H1)(H2), 则系统(1)存在唯一的连续行波解。

3 系统的稳定性分析

通过将迁移方程的初边值问题简化为非线性常微分方程组的初值问题来讨论无病平衡点及地方病平衡点的稳定性。

首先, 考虑系统(1)的系数为常数, 即 $\mu_i(a, t) = \mu_i, b_i(a) = b_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \alpha(a, t) = \alpha_0, g(a, t) = g_0, \gamma(a, t) = \gamma_0, p(a, t) = p_0, k(a, t) = k_0, \beta(a, a', t) = \beta_0$, 令成熟年龄 $a_1 = 0$, 并根据实际情况简化条件, 使 $S(A, t) = 0, I(A, t) = 0, Q(A, t) = 0, R(A, t) = 0$, 从而得到关于各类人群数量的非线性微分方程

$$\begin{cases}
 N_s'(t) = -(\mu_1 - b_1)N_s(t) - k_1\beta_1 N_i(t - \tau)N_s(t) + b_2(1 - p_0)N_i(t) + b_3N_q(t) + (b_4 + \alpha_0)N_r(t), \\
 N_i'(t) = -(g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0b_2)N_i(t) + k_0\beta_0 N_s(t)N_i(t - \tau), \\
 N_q'(t) = -(\gamma_0 + \mu_3)N_q(t) + g_0N_i(t), \\
 N_r'(t) = -(\alpha_0 + \mu_4)N_r(t) + \gamma_0N_q(t).
 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

初始条件

$$\begin{cases}
 N_s(0) = \int_0^A S_0(a) da, \\
 N_i(0) = \int_0^A I_0(a, t) da, \\
 N_q(0) = \int_0^A Q_0(a) da, \\
 N_r(0) = \int_0^A R_0(a) da.
 \end{cases}$$

定义系统(7)的基本再生数为 $R_0 = \frac{Nk_0\beta_0}{g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0b_2}$, 通过计算可知系统(7)总存在一个无病平衡点 $E_0 = (0, 0, 0, 0)$, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(7)存在一个地方病平衡点 $E^*(N_s^*, N_i^*, N_q^*, N_r^*)$ 。其中,

$$N_s^* = \frac{g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0 b_2}{k_0 \beta_0}, N_i^* = \frac{(b_1 - \mu_1) N_s^*}{g_0 + \mu_2 - b_2 - \frac{b_3 g_0 (\alpha_0 + \mu_4) + \gamma_0 g_0 (b_4 + \alpha_0)}{(\alpha_0 + \mu_4)(\gamma_0 + \mu_3)}},$$

$$N_q^* = \frac{g_0 N_i^*}{\gamma_0 + \mu_3}, N_r^* = \frac{\gamma_0 g_0 N_i^*}{(\alpha_0 + \mu_4)(\gamma_0 + \mu_3)}.$$

当且仅当

$$R_1 = \frac{b_1}{\mu_1} > 1, R_2 = \frac{p_0 b_2}{g_0 + \mu_2} < 1, R_3 = \frac{b_3 g_0 (\alpha_0 + \mu_4) + \gamma_0 g_0 (b_4 + \alpha_0)}{(\alpha_0 + \mu_4)(\gamma_0 + \mu_3)(g_0 + \mu_2 - b_2)} < 1$$

时, $N_s^* > 0, N_i^* > 0, N_q^* > 0, N_r^* > 0$ 存在。

定理 2 对于任意 $\tau \geq 0$ 当 $R_1 < 1, R_2 < 1$ 成立时, 无病平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定。

证明 E_0 的特征方程为

$$(\lambda + \mu_1 - b_1)(\lambda + g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0 b_2)(\lambda + \gamma_0 + \mu_3)(\lambda + \alpha_0 + \mu_4) = 0, \tag{8}$$

若 $\mu_1 > b_1, g_0 + \mu_2 > p_0 b_2$, 即 $R_1 < 1, R_2 < 1$ 成立, 则特征方程(8)存在 4 个负实根, 即 E_0 是局部渐近稳定的。

下面通过对非线性自治系统进行线性化和计算特征方程的方法来分析地方病平衡点的稳定性。对系统(7)作线性化处理得到

$$\begin{cases} L_s'(t) = -(\mu_1 - b_1)L_s(t) - k_0 \beta_0 [N_i^* L_s(t) + N_s^* L_i(t - \tau)] + (1 - \rho_0)b_2 L_i(t) + b_3 L_q(t) + (b_4 + \alpha_0)L_r(t), \\ L_i'(t) = -(g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0 b_2)L_i(t) + k_0 \beta_0 [N_i^* L_s(t) + N_s^* L_i(t - \tau)], \\ L_q'(t) = -(\gamma_0 + \mu_3)L_q(t) + g_0 L_i(t), \\ L_r'(t) = -(\alpha_0 + \mu_4)L_r(t) + \gamma_0 L_q(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

令 $M_1 = b_1 - \mu_1, M_2 = g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0 b_2, M_3 = \gamma_0 + \mu_3, M_4 = g_0 + \mu_2 - p_0 b_2, M_5 = \alpha_0 + \mu_4$, 得到 E^* 的特征方程

$$\lambda^4 + D_5 \lambda^3 + D_6 \lambda^2 + D_7 \lambda - M_4 e^{-\lambda \tau} [\lambda^3 + (D_2 - M_5) \lambda^2 + (D_2 M_5 - D_1) \lambda - D_1 M_5] = 0, \tag{9}$$

其中, $D_1 = M_1 M_3, D_2 = M_3 - M_1, D_3 = M_4 + M_5, D_4 = M_4 M_5, D_5 = D_2 + D_3 + M_1 M_4 M_6^{-1}, D_6 = D_2 D_3 - D_1 + D_4 + (D_3 + M_3 - b_2(1 - p_0)) M_1 M_4 M_6^{-1}, D_7 = D_2 D_4 - D_1 D_3 + (M_2 M_3 + M_2 M_5 + M_5 M_3 - g_0 b_3) M_1 M_4 M_6^{-1}$ 。

接下来分析在时滞 $\tau = 0$ 和 $\tau > 0$ 的情况下 E^* 的稳定性。

当 $\tau = 0$ 时, 特征方程(9)简化为

$$\lambda^4 + (D_5 - M_4) \lambda^3 + (D_6 - D_4 - D_2 M_4) \lambda^2 + (D_7 - D_2 D_4 - D_1 M_4) \lambda - D_1 D_4 = 0. \tag{10}$$

当条件 $R_1 > 1, R_2 < 1, R_3 < 1$ 成立时, 显然 $D_1 > 0, D_2 > 0, D_3 > 0, D_4 > 0$ 有, 通过计算得

$$\begin{cases} D_5 - M_4 = M_3 + M_5 + M_1 (M_4 M_6^{-1} - 1) > 0, \\ D_6 - D_4 - D_2 M_4 = M_1 (M_3 + M_5) (M_4 M_6^{-1} - 1) + M_1 M_4 M_6^{-1} M_2 + M_3 M_5 > 0, \\ D_7 - D_2 D_4 - D_1 M_4 = M_1 M_3 M_5 (M_4 M_6^{-1} - 1) + M_1 M_4 M_6^{-1} (M_2 (M_3 + M_5) - g_0 b_3) > 0. \end{cases}$$

假设

$$(D_5 - M_4)(D_6 - D_4 - D_2 M_4)(D_7 - D_2 D_4 - D_1 M_4) - (D_7 - D_2 D_4 - D_1 M_4)^2 - (D_5 - M_4)^2 D_1 D_4 > 0, \tag{11}$$

则根据 Routh-Hurwitz 判据, 特征方程(10)的根均具负实部, 即 E^* 局部渐近稳定。因此有以下定理成立:

定理 3 当 $\tau = 0$ 时, 若假设式(11)成立, 则地方病平衡点局部渐近稳定。

当 $\tau > 0$ 时, 假设方程(8)存在纯虚根 $\lambda = i\omega (\omega > 0)$, 将它代入方程(8)并分离实部和虚部, 得

$$\begin{cases} D_7 \omega - D_5 \omega^3 = \sin(\omega \tau) [(D_4 + M_4 D_2) \omega^2 + D_1 D_4] - \cos(\omega \tau) [M_4 \omega^3 - (D_2 D_4 + D_3 M_4) \omega], \\ \omega^4 - D_6 \omega^2 = \cos(\omega \tau) [(D_4 + M_4 D_2) \omega^2 + D_1 D_4] + \sin(\omega \tau) [M_4 \omega^3 - (D_2 D_4 + D_3 M_4) \omega]. \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

令 $x = \omega^2$ 则有

$$x^4 + (D_5^2 - 2D_6 - M_4^2)x^3 + [D_6^2 - D_4^2 - 2D_7 D_5 + M_4^2(2D_3 - D_2^2)]x^2 +$$

$$[D_4^2(D_2^2 - 3D_3) + D_3^2M_4^2 + D_7^2]x - D_1^2D_4^2 = 0,$$

令

$$l(x) = x^4 + (D_5^2 - 2D_6 - M_4^2)x^3 + [D_6^2 - D_4^2 - 2D_7D_5 + M_4^2(2D_3 - D_2^2)]x^2 + [D_4^2(D_2^2 - 3D_3) + D_3^2M_4^2 + D_7^2]x - D_1^2D_4^2,$$

因为 $R_2 < 1, R_3 < 1$, 则

$$D_5^2 - 2D_6 - M_4^2 = M_3^2 + M_5^2 + M_1^2(M_4M_6^{-1} - 1)^2 + 2b_2(1 - p_0) > 0.$$

假设

$$D_6^2 - D_4^2 - 2D_7D_5 + M_4^2(2D_3 - D_2^2) > 0, D_4^2(D_2^2 - 3D_3) + D_3^2M_4^2 + D_7^2 > 0, \quad (13)$$

根据笛卡尔符号规则可判定方程 $l(x)$ 仅一个正根 x_0 , 记 ω 为 $\pm i\omega_0 = \pm i\sqrt{x_0}$, 结合式(12)可得

$$\tau_k = \frac{1}{\omega_0} \arcsin \frac{(D_7\omega - D_5\omega^3)[(D_4 + M_4D_2)\omega^2 + D_1D_4] + (\omega^4 - D_6\omega^2)[M_4\omega^3 - (D_2D_4 + D_3M_4)\omega]}{[(D_4 + M_4D_2)\omega^2 + D_1D_4]^2 + [M_4\omega^3 - (D_2D_4 + D_3M_4)\omega]^2} + \frac{2k\pi}{\omega_0},$$

其中 $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 。因此, 当 $\tau \in (0, \tau_0)$ 时, 方程(9)的任意根均具严格负实部, 即地方病平衡点局部渐近稳定; 当 $\tau = \tau_0$ 时, 除 $\pm i\omega_0$ 外, 方程(9)的根均具有严格负实部; 而当 $\tau > \tau_0$ 时, 地方病平衡点是不稳定的。

为此验证横截条件, 令特征方程(9)对 τ 求导, 有

$$\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau}\right)^{-1} = \frac{3M_4\lambda^2 + 2\theta_1\lambda + \theta_2 - (4\lambda^3 + 3D_5\lambda^2 + 2D_6\lambda + D_7)e^{\lambda\tau}}{M_4\lambda^4 + \theta_1\lambda^3 + \theta_2\lambda^2 - D_1D_4\lambda} - \frac{\tau}{\lambda},$$

更进一步有

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau}\right)^{-1}\right\}_{\lambda=i\omega_0} = \frac{V_1 + V_2 - V_3}{\omega_0^2[(M_4\omega_0^3 - \theta_2\omega_0^2)^2 + (\theta_1\omega_0^2 + D_1D_4)^2]},$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \omega_0^2(\theta_2 - 3M_4\omega_0^2)(M_4\omega_0^2 - \theta_2) - 2\omega_0^2\theta_1(\omega_0^2\theta_1 + D_1D_4), \\ V_2 &= \omega_0^2(M_4\omega_0^2 - \theta_2)(3D_5\omega_0^2 - D_7)\cos(\omega_0\tau) - \omega_0^3(M_4\omega_0 - \theta_2)(4\omega_0^2 - 2D_6)\sin(\omega_0\tau), \\ V_3 &= \omega_0^2(\theta_1\omega_0^2 + D_1D_4)(4\omega_0^2 - 2D_6)\cos(\omega_0\tau) + \omega_0(\theta_1\omega_0^2 + D_1D_4)(3D_5\omega_0^2 - D_7)\sin(\omega_0\tau). \end{aligned}$$

若式(13)成立, 当 $\tau = \tau_0, \lambda = i\omega_0$ 时显然有

$$\operatorname{sign}\left\{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau}\right)\right\}_{\tau=\tau_0, \lambda=i\omega_0} = \operatorname{sign}\left\{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau}\right)^{-1}\right\}_{\tau=\tau_0, \lambda=i\omega_0} = \operatorname{sign}\left\{\frac{l'(x_0)}{(M_4\omega_0^3 - \theta_2\omega_0^2)^2 + (\theta_1\omega_0^2 + D_1D_4)^2}\right\}_{x_0=\omega_0^2} > 0,$$

因此基于 Hopf 分支定理^[9], 得到如下定理。

定理 4 若式(13)成立, 则: 当 $0 < \tau < \tau_0$ 时, 地方病平衡点局部渐近稳定; 当 $\tau \in [0, \tau_0]$ 时地方病平衡点局部渐近稳定; 当 $\tau = \tau_0$ 时, 模型在地方病平衡点处产生 Hopf 分支。

4 结论

该论文在文献[8]的基础上对原有模型进行改进, 考虑了隔离项以及二次感染的情况, 建立了一个既有时滞又有垂直传染的 SIQRS 模型, 证明了该模型行波解的存在性和唯一性, 并在一定条件下证明了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的局部渐近稳定性, 验证了 Hopf 分支产生的条件。由该论文可知当 τ 超过临界值 τ_0 时, 系统(7)会失去稳定性产生 Hopf 分支, 因此缩短时滞是消除传染病的重要手段。另外, 由 R_0 的表达式可以看出, 隔离是消除传染病的有效方式。

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Age-structured SIQRS Epidemic Model with Time Delay

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Abstract: In order to further analyze the characteristics of epidemic transmission and better control the development of the epidemic, a SIQRS epidemic model with vertical transmission and time delay is established. The existence and uniqueness of the traveling wave solution of the system are proved by using the explicit recursive algorithm combined with the characteristic line method and Routh Hurwitz criterion, and then the stability of the equilibrium point of the system is analyzed in order to find out the influence of delay on Hopf bifurcation. It is proved that controlling time delay is beneficial to eliminate the epidemic.

Keywords: age-structure; stability; time-delay; transmission dynamics

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