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考虑化疗及静息免疫细胞饱和转化的肿瘤模型

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摘要:讨论了一个考虑化疗及静息免疫细胞饱和转化的肿瘤模型.研究了灭绝平衡点、无免疫平衡点、无肿瘤平衡点及共存平衡点的局部稳定的条件,得到了在共存平衡点处产生 Hopf 分支的条件.最后用数值模拟验证了相关的结论.

关键词: 化疗; 饱和转化; Hopf 分支; 稳定性

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化疗的效果已被很多研究者引入到肿瘤免疫模型中^[1-4]. 文献[5] 将免疫细胞以静息与狩猎两种状态引入到肿瘤生长模型中. 在文献[5] 基础上,文献[6] 研究了免疫细胞从静息态到狩猎态的转变中时滞对模型动力学形态的影响,发现时滞的引入可能使系统呈周期震荡. 文献[5-6] 假设静息态细胞以双线性形式转化为狩猎态,但考虑到单个细胞因子接触到静息态细胞并使其转化成狩猎态细胞的数量总是有限的,所以本文假设转化率为 Michaelis-Menton 的饱和形式,同时考虑化疗的影响,最终建立如下的肿瘤免疫动力学模型,并通过理论及数值模拟发现饱和形式的转化率也可能引起化疗过程中肿瘤模型的周期波动.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}M}{\mathrm{d}t} = rM\left(1 - \frac{M}{k_{1}}\right) - \alpha MN - c_{1}M \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\beta NZ}{1 + \theta Z} - d_{1}N - c_{2}N \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}Z}{\mathrm{d}t} = sZ\left(1 - \frac{Z}{k_{2}}\right) - \frac{\beta NZ}{1 + \theta Z} - d_{2}Z - c_{3}Z \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中: M(t),N(t),Z(t)分别表示 t 时刻肿瘤细胞、狩猎态免疫细胞、静息态免疫细胞数量; r,s分别为肿瘤细胞、静息态细胞的增长率; α 表示狩猎态免疫细胞杀死肿瘤细胞的速率; d_1 , d_2 分别表示狩猎态细胞,静息态细胞的自然死亡率; β 表示由静息态到狩猎态细胞的转化率; θ 表示静息态免疫细胞的数量对于转化成狩猎态细胞的数量的影响; k_1 , k_2 分别表示肿瘤细胞、静息态细胞的最大承载量; c_1 , c_2 , c_3 表示化疗对 3种细胞衰竭率的影响. 假设非负初始条件: $M(0) \ge 0$, $N(0) \ge 0$, $Z(0) \ge 0$.

1 解的非负性和有界性

定理1 系统(1)的正不变集为:

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$$\begin{split} \Gamma &= \left\{ (M, N, Z) \in \mathbb{R}^3_+ \colon M \ge 0, N \ge 0, 0 \leqslant M \leqslant \frac{k_1 r}{4c_1}, N + Z \leqslant \frac{k_2 s}{4d} \right\} \\ \\ \mathbf{\tilde{u}} \quad 对任意(M, N, Z) \in \Gamma, \, f_1 \colon \\ &\qquad \frac{dM}{dt} \Big|_{M=0} = 0 \qquad \frac{dN}{dt} \Big|_{N=0} = 0 \qquad \frac{dZ}{dt} \Big|_{Z=0} = 0 \\ \\ & \text{m知解是非负的. 由系统(1) 的第一个方程可知} \colon \\ &\qquad \frac{dM}{dt} = rM \Big(1 - \frac{M}{k_1} \Big) - aMN - c_1M \leqslant \frac{k_1 r}{4} - c_1M \end{split}$$

由比较原理可得: $M \leq \frac{k_1 r}{4c_1}$.将系统(1)的第二和第三个方程相加得:

$$\frac{d(N+Z)}{dt} = sZ\left(1 - \frac{Z}{k_2}\right) - (d_1 + c_2)N - (d_2 + c_3)Z \leqslant$$

$$\frac{k_2s}{4} - (d_1 + c_2)N - (d_2 + c_3)Z \leqslant$$

$$\frac{k_2s}{4} - d(N + Z)$$

其中

$$d = \min\{d_1 + c_2, d_2 + c_3\}$$

由比较原理可得:

$$N+Z \leqslant \frac{k_2 s}{4 \mathrm{d}}$$

所以, Γ 是系统(1)的正不变集.

2 平衡点的局部稳定性

为了计算方便,现通过无量纲化变换:

$$x = \frac{M}{k_1}, \ y = \frac{N}{k_1}, \ z = \frac{Z}{k_2}, \ \bar{t} = k_1 \alpha t, \ r_1 = \frac{r}{\alpha k_1}, \ \mu_1 = \frac{c_1}{\alpha k_1}, \ \eta_1 = \frac{k_2 \beta}{\alpha k_1}$$
$$\eta_2 = k_2 \theta, \ \mu_2 = \frac{d_1 + c_2}{\alpha k_1}, \ r_2 = \frac{s}{\alpha k_1}, \ \eta_3 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \ \mu_3 = \frac{d_2 + c_3}{\alpha k_1}$$

得到相应的无量纲化系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = r_1 x (1-x) - xy - \mu_1 x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\eta_1 yz}{1+\eta_2 z} - \mu_2 y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = r_2 z (1-z) - \frac{\eta_3 yz}{1+\eta_2 z} - \mu_3 z \end{cases}$$
(2)

定义

$$x^{*} = \frac{r_{1} - y^{*} - \mu_{1}}{r_{1}}$$
$$y^{*} = \frac{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*})(r_{2} - r_{2}z^{*} - \mu_{3})}{\eta_{3}}$$
$$z^{*} = \frac{\mu_{2}}{\eta_{1} - \mu_{2}\eta_{2}}$$

通过简单计算容易得到下列结果.

从

定理 2 (i) 系统(2) 总存在一个灭绝平衡点 $\overline{E} = (0, 0, 0);$

(ii) 当 $r_1 > \mu_1$ 时,系统(2)存在一个无免疫平衡点 $E_0 = \left(\frac{r_1 - \mu_1}{r_1}, 0, 0\right)$;

(iii) 当 $\eta_1 - \mu_2 \eta_2 > 0$, $r_2 - r_2 z^* - \mu_3 > 0$ 时,系统(2)存在无肿瘤平衡点 $E_1 = (0, y^*, z^*)$;

(iv) 当 $r_1 - y^* - \mu_1 > 0$, $r_2 - r_2 z^* - \mu_3 > 0$, $\eta_1 - \mu_2 \eta_2 > 0$ 时, 系统(2) 存在唯一的共存平衡点 $E^*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$.

为了研究相关平衡点的局部稳定性,计算可得系统(2)在平衡点处的 Jacobian 矩阵为:

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 - 2r_1x - y - \mu_1 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\eta_1 z}{1 + \eta_2 z} - \mu_2 & \frac{\eta_1 y}{(1 + \eta_2 z)^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\eta_3 z}{1 + \eta_2 z} & r_2 - 2r_2 z - \frac{\eta_3 y}{(1 + \eta_2 z)^2} - \mu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 3 当 $r_1 < \mu_1$ 且 $r_2 < \mu_3$ 时,系统(2)的灭绝平衡点 \overline{E} 是局部渐近稳定的.

证 系统(2) 在 E 处的特征方程为

$$(\lambda - r_1 + \mu_1)(\lambda + \mu_2)(\lambda - r_2 + \mu_3) = 0$$
(3)

方程(3)显然存在特征根 $\lambda_1 = r_1 - \mu_1, \lambda_2 = -\mu_2 < 0, \lambda_3 = r_2 - \mu_3.$ 故当 $r_1 < \mu_1 \perp r_2 < \mu_3$ 时, \overline{E} 局部 渐近稳定.定理得证.

定理 4 假设 $r_1 > \mu_1$. 当 $r_2 < \mu_3$ 时,系统(2)的无免疫平衡点 E_0 是局部渐近稳定的.

证 系统(2) 在 E₀ 处的特征方程为

$$(\lambda - (\mu_1 - r_1))(\lambda + \mu_2)(\lambda - (r_2 - \mu_3)) = 0$$
(4)

方程(4) 显然存在特征根 $\lambda_1 = \mu_1 - r_1 < 0, \lambda_2 = -\mu_2 < 0, \ m \lambda_3 = r_2 - \mu_3, \ total single sing$

定理5 假设

$$\eta_1 - \mu_2 \eta_2 > 0$$
, $r_2 - r_2 z^* - \mu_3 > 0$

当

$$r_1-y^*-\mu_1<0$$

且.

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - rac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 < 0$$

时, 无肿瘤平衡点 E₁ 局部渐近稳定.

证 系统(2) 在 E₁ 处的特征方程为:

$$(\lambda - (r_1 - y^* - \mu_1)) \left(\lambda^2 - \left(r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 \right) \lambda + \frac{\eta_1 \eta_3 y^* z^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^3} \right) = 0$$
(5)

方程(5)显然存在特征根 $\lambda_1 = r_1 - y^* - \mu_1$. 另外两个特征根由下列方程决定:

$$\lambda^{2} - \left(r_{2} - 2r_{2}z^{*} - \frac{\eta_{3}y^{*}}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*})^{2}} - \mu_{3}\right)\lambda + \frac{\eta_{1}\eta_{3}y^{*}z^{*}}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*})^{3}} = 0$$
(6)

注意到

$$\frac{\eta_1\eta_3y^*z^*}{(1+\eta_2z^*)^3} > 0$$

故当

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 < 0$$

时, 方程(6) 的根均具有负实部. 所以当

$$r_1 - y^* - \mu_1 < 0$$

且

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 < 0$$

时, 无肿瘤平衡点 E1 局部渐近稳定. 定理得证.

定理6 假设

$$r_1 - y^* - \mu_1 > 0, r_2 - r_2 z^* - \mu_3 > 0, \eta_1 - \mu_2 \eta_2 > 0$$

当

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 < 0$$

时,共存平衡点 E* 局部渐近稳定.

证 系统(2) 在 E* 处的特征方程为:

$$(\lambda + r_1 x^*) \left(\lambda^2 - (r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3) \lambda + \frac{\eta_1 \eta_3 y^* z^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^3} \right) = 0$$
(7)

方程(7) 显然存在特征根 $\lambda_1 = -r_1 x^* < 0$. 另外两个特征根由方程(6) 决定. 所以当

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 < 0$$

时,共存平衡点 E* 局部渐近稳定. 定理得证.

3 Hopf 分支的存在性

定义关于 η_2 的连续可微函数 ψ : $[0, \infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\psi(\eta_2) = r_2 - 2r_2 z^*(\eta_2) - \frac{\eta_3 y^*(\eta_2)}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*(\eta_2))^2} - \mu_3$$

令 $\psi(\eta_2) = 0$, 并代入下式

$$y^{*}(\eta_{2}) = rac{(1+\eta_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}))(r_{2}-r_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2})-\mu_{3})}{\eta_{3}}$$
 $z^{*}(\eta_{2}) = rac{\mu_{2}}{\eta_{1}-\mu_{2}\eta_{2}}$

可得

$$(r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - \mu_{3}\mu_{2}^{2})\eta_{2}^{2} + (r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - \eta_{1}r_{2}\mu_{2} + \eta_{1}\mu_{2}\mu_{3})\eta_{2} + \eta_{1}r_{2}\mu_{2} = 0$$
(8)

令 η_2^* 为方程(8) 一个正根. 定义:

$$a_{1}(\eta_{2}) = r_{1}x^{*}(\eta_{2}) - r_{2} + 2r_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}) + \frac{\eta_{3}y^{*}(\eta_{2})}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}))^{2}} + \mu_{3}$$

$$a_{2}(\eta_{2}) = \frac{\eta_{1}\eta_{3}y^{*}(\eta_{2})z^{*}(\eta_{2})}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}))^{3}} - r_{1}x^{*}(\eta_{2})\left(r_{2} - 2r_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}) - \frac{\eta_{3}y^{*}(\eta_{2})}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}))^{2}} - \mu_{3}\right)$$

$$a_{3}(\eta_{2}) = \frac{r_{1}\eta_{1}\eta_{3}x^{*}(\eta_{2})y^{*}(\eta_{2})z^{*}(\eta_{2})}{(1 + \eta_{2}z^{*}(\eta_{2}))^{3}}$$

可得如下定理7.

定理7 假设

$$r_1 - y^* - \mu_1 > 0, r_2 - r_2 z^* - \mu_3 > 0, \eta_1 - \mu_2 \eta_2 > 0$$

当

$$a_{3}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a_{2}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*})a_{1}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})a_{1}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) \neq 0$$

时,系统(2) 在 $\eta_2 = \eta_2^*$ 处发生 Hopf 分支.

证 当 $\eta_2 = \eta_2^*$ 时,根据

$$r_2 - 2r_2 z^* - \frac{\eta_3 y^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^2} - \mu_3 = 0$$

定理(6)中特征方程(7)可以写为:

$$(\lambda + r_1 x^*) \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{\eta_1 \eta_3 y^* z^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^3} \right) = 0$$

易得此特征方程有一对纯虚根 $\lambda_1 = \overline{\lambda}_2 = i \sqrt{\frac{\eta_1 \eta_3 y^* z^*}{(1 + \eta_2 z^*)^3}}$ 和一个负实根 $\lambda_3 = -r_1 x^*$.

根据文献[7],下面只需验证在 η_2^* 处发生 Hopf 分支的横截条件成立. 令 $\lambda(\eta_2) = \chi(\eta_2) + i\nu(\eta_2)$,代 入(7) 式,并对 η_2 求导可得:

$$\begin{cases} D_{1}(\eta_{2})\chi'(\eta_{2}) - D_{2}(\eta_{2})\nu'(\eta_{2}) + D_{3}(\eta_{2}) = 0\\ D_{2}(\eta_{2})\chi'(\eta_{2}) + D_{1}(\eta_{2})\nu'(\eta_{2}) + D_{4}(\eta_{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(9)

其中:

$$D_{1}(\eta_{1}) = 3\chi^{2}(\eta_{1}) - 3\nu^{2}(\eta_{1}) + 2a_{1}(\eta_{1})\chi(\eta_{1}) + a_{2}(\eta_{1})$$
$$D_{2}(\eta_{1}) = 6\chi(\eta_{1})\nu(\eta_{1}) + 2a_{1}(\eta_{1})\nu(\eta_{1})$$
$$D_{3}(\eta_{1}) = a_{1}^{'}(\eta_{1})(\chi^{2}(\eta_{1}) - \nu^{2}(\eta_{1})) + a_{2}^{'}(\eta_{1})\chi(\eta_{1}) + a_{3}^{'}(\eta_{1})$$
$$D_{4}(\eta_{1}) = 2a_{1}^{'}(\eta_{1})\chi(\eta_{1})\nu(\eta_{1}) + a_{2}^{'}(\eta_{1})\nu(\eta_{1})$$

由上述方程可得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{Re}\lambda(\eta_{2}))}{\mathrm{d}\eta_{2}}\bigg|_{\eta_{2}=\eta_{2}^{*}} = \chi'(\eta_{2})\bigg|_{\eta_{2}=\eta_{2}^{*}} = -\frac{D_{1}(\eta_{2}^{*})D_{3}(\eta_{2}^{*}) + D_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})D_{4}(\eta_{2}^{*})}{D_{1}^{2}(\eta_{2}^{*}) + D_{2}^{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})} = \frac{a_{3}'(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a_{2}'(\eta_{2}^{*})a_{1}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})a_{1}'(\eta_{2}^{*})}{2a_{1}^{2}(\eta_{2}^{*}) + 2a_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{1}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= r_{1}x^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) + 2r_{2}z^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) + \eta_{3}y^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-2} - 2\eta_{3}y^{*}(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-3}(z^{*} + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*'}) \\ a_{2}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= \eta_{1}\eta_{3}(y^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})z^{*} + z^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})y^{*})(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-3} - 3\eta_{1}\eta_{3}y^{*}z^{*}(z^{*} + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*'})(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-4} - r_{1}r_{2}x^{*'} + 2r_{1}r_{2}(x^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})z^{*} + z^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})x^{*}) - 2r_{1}\eta_{3}x^{*}y^{*}(z^{*} + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*'})(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-3} + r_{1}\mu_{3}x^{*} \\ a_{3}^{'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= r_{1}\eta_{1}\eta_{3}(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-3}(x^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})y^{*}z^{*} + x^{*}y^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*})z^{*} + x^{*}y^{*}z^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - 3x^{*}y^{*}z^{*}(1 + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*})^{-1} \times (z^{*} + \eta_{2}^{*}z^{*'})) \\ x^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= -(r_{2}\mu_{2}\eta_{1}^{2} - \eta_{1}\eta_{2}^{*}r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - 2\eta_{1}r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - \mu_{2}\mu_{3}\eta_{1}^{2} + \eta_{1}\eta_{2}^{*}\mu_{3}\mu_{2}^{2})(\eta_{1} - \mu_{2}\eta_{2}^{*})^{-3}(r_{1}\eta_{3})^{-1} \\ y^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= (r_{2}\mu_{2}\eta_{1}^{2} - \eta_{1}\eta_{2}^{*}r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - 2\eta_{1}r_{2}\mu_{2}^{2} - \mu_{2}\mu_{3}\eta_{1}^{2} + \eta_{1}\eta_{2}^{*}\mu_{3}\mu_{2}^{2})(\eta_{1} - \mu_{2}\eta_{2}^{*})^{-3}\eta_{3}^{-1} \\ z^{*'}(\eta_{2}^{*}) &= \mu_{2}^{'}(\eta_{1} - \mu_{2}\eta_{2}^{*})^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

若

$$a'_{3}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a'_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})a_{1}(\eta_{2}^{*}) - a_{2}(\eta_{2}^{*})a'_{1}(\eta_{2}^{*}) \neq 0$$

则横截条件

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}(Re\lambda_{j}(\eta_{2}))}{\mathrm{d}\eta_{2}}\Big|_{\eta_{2}=\eta_{2}^{*}}\neq0$$

成立,定理得证.

4 数值模拟

本节通过数值模拟验证上述理论研究结果. 若取定参数 $r_1 = 0.8$, $\mu_1 = 0.2$, $\eta_1 = 2.4$, $\mu_2 = 0.3$, $r_2 = 0.79$, $\eta_3 = 1.6$, $\mu_3 = 0.1$, 计算可得一元 二次方程 (8) 存在两个正根, $\eta_2^* = 1.818$ 6 或 5.036 4. 由 Matcont 分支软件可得系统(2)以 η_2 为分支参数的分支图(图 1), 其中 A 是 Hopf 分支 点, B 是分叉点, 可以看到系统(2)会在 $\eta_2^* =$ 1.818 6 处发生 Hopf 分支.若取定 $\eta_2 = 2.5$, 直接 计算得到此时平衡点 $x^* = 0.129$ 1, $y^* = 0.496$ 7,



z*=0.1818.此时系统(2)的时间序列图如图2所示,系统处产生周期解,各变量产生周期振荡.

在已有研究中,静息态向狩猎态免疫细胞的转化以线性形式进行.本文理论分析及数值模拟发现,当 静息态细胞以饱和形式转化,即与其相关的 η₂ 超过阈值时,系统会通过 Hopf 分支产生周期解.这就表明 静息态免疫细胞的转化形式对肿瘤动力学形态有重要影响.



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A Tumor Model Considering Chemotherapy and Saturated Transformation of Resting Immune Cells

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Abstract: In this paper, a tumor model considering chemotherapy and saturated transformation of resting immune cells is discussed. The conditions of local stability of extinction equilibrium point, non-immune equilibrium point, tumor-free equilibrium point and coexistence equilibrium point are studied. The conditions of Hopf bifurcation at the coexistence equilibrium point are obtained. Finally, the relevant conclusions are verified by numerical simulation.

Key words: chemotherapy; saturated transformation; Hopf bifurcation; stability

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