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具有一般发生率和潜伏期时滞的 水痘传播动力学模型^①

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摘要: 建立并研究了一类具有一般发生率和潜伏期时滞的水痘传播动力学模型. 首先, 证明了模型解的非负性和有界性. 其次, 给出了模型的基本再生数 R_0 , 并证明了模型正平衡点的存在唯一性. 再次, 通过构造 Lyapunov 泛函, 证明了无病平衡点及地方病平衡点的全局稳定性. 最后通过数值模拟验证了: 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定; 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 地方病平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定.

关键词: 一般发生率; 潜伏期时滞; 水痘; 基本再生数; 全局稳定性

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A Dynamic Model of Varicella Transmission with General Incidence and Latency Time Delay

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Abstract: In this paper, a kind of transmission dynamics model of varicella with general incidence and latency time delay is established and studied. Firstly, the nonnegativity and boundedness of the model solution are proved. Secondly, the basic reproduction number R_0 of the model is given, and the existence and uniqueness of the positive equilibrium of the model are proved. Thirdly, the global stability of disease-free equilibrium and endemic equilibrium are proved by constructing Lyapunov functionals. Finally, numerical simulations verify that the disease-free equilibrium E_0 is globally asymptotically stable when $R_0 < 1$ and the endemic equilibrium E^* is globally asymptotically stable when $R_0 > 1$.

Key words: general incidence; latency time delay; varicella; basic reproduction number; global stability

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水痘(varicella)是一种由水痘—带状疱疹病毒引起的急性传染病,对水痘传播动力学模型的研究最早见于文献[1],之后有许多学者在此基础上构建了新的模型^[2-7],对水痘的传播进行预测.文献[8]利用传染病模型评价水痘爆发疫情的控制效果.文献[9]根据水痘在人群中的传播特征建立了流行病模型,得出了模型平衡点的稳定性.鉴于双线性发生率^[9-10]和标准发生率^[11]具有局限性,在模型中考虑非线性发生率^[12-14]具有很重要的现实意义.由于水痘的潜伏期较长,因此在模型中考虑潜伏期时滞就显得尤为重要,但前期相关文献研究中很少有包含潜伏期时滞的水痘传播动力学模型的研究.针对上述问题,本文在文献[9]的基础上,将总人口分为5个仓室,分别是: S 为易感者, V 为接种疫苗者, E 为潜伏者, I 为染病者, R 为恢复者,在模型中引入潜伏期时滞并考虑一般发生率,建立如下具有一般发生率和潜伏期时滞的水痘传播动力学模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = A - Sf(I) - (\mu + \epsilon)S \\ \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \epsilon S - \beta Vf(I) - (\mu + \sigma)V \\ \frac{dE(t)}{dt} = Sf(I) + \beta Vf(I) - e^{-\mu\tau}(S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau)) + \beta V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))) - \mu E \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = e^{-\mu\tau}(S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau)) + \beta V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))) - (\mu + \gamma)I \\ \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = \gamma I + \sigma V - \mu R \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: A 为人口的常数输入率, μ 是自然死亡率, ϵ 为易感人群的疫苗接种率, β 反映了疫苗接种者 V 免疫的有效性($\beta \in [0, 1]$), σ 为疫苗接种成功率, τ 表示潜伏期时滞, γ 代表染病者的恢复率.

系统(1)满足初始条件:

$$\begin{aligned} S(\theta) &= \varphi_1(\theta), V(\theta) = \varphi_2(\theta), E(\theta) = \varphi_3(\theta), I(\theta) = \varphi_4(\theta), R(\theta) = \varphi_5(\theta) \\ \varphi_i(\theta) &\geq 0, \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \varphi_i(0) > 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\varphi} = (\varphi_1(\theta), \varphi_2(\theta), \varphi_3(\theta), \varphi_4(\theta), \varphi_5(\theta))^T \in C$, C 表示从 $[-\tau, 0]$ 到 \mathbb{R}_+^5 的Banach空间 $C([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}_+^5)$ 上的连续函数空间, $\mathbb{R}_+^5 = \{(S, V, E, I, R) : S \geq 0, V \geq 0, E \geq 0, I \geq 0, R \geq 0\}$.

关于系统(1)中的 $f(I)$ 有如下假设:

$$(H_1) f(0) = 0; f(I) > 0, \forall I > 0; f'(I) > 0, \forall I \geq 0; \lim_{I \rightarrow \infty} f'(I) < \infty.$$

$$(H_2) If'(I) - f(I) \leq 0; f''(I) \leq 0, I > 0 \text{ 且 } f'(I) \geq 0, \text{ 即 } 0 \leq f'(I) \leq f'(0).$$

$$(H_3) \text{ 当 } I \in (0, I^*) \text{ 时, } \frac{I}{I^*} \leq \frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)}; \text{ 当 } I > I^* \text{ 时, } \frac{I}{I^*} > \frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)}.$$

由于系统(1)中的第1,2,4个方程与 E 和 R 无关,故我们可以研究以下约化系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = A - Sf(I) - (\mu + \epsilon)S \\ \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \epsilon S - \beta Vf(I) - (\mu + \sigma)V \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = e^{-\mu\tau}(S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau)) + \beta V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))) - (\mu + \gamma)I \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

1 解的非负有界性及平衡点的存在性

引理 1 在初始条件(2)的情况下,系统(3)的解 $(S(t), V(t), I(t))$ 始终非负且有界.

证 1) 利用反证法证明非负性. 假设存在时间 $t_1 > 0$ 使得 $S(t)$ 第一次到达 0, 即 $S(t_1) = 0$, 则

$$S'(t_1) = A > 0$$

所以对于充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 $t \in (t_1 - \varepsilon, t_1)$ 时, $S(t) < 0$, 这与在 $(0, t_1)$ 上 $S(t) > 0$ 矛盾. 类似地, 可证得 $V(t) > 0, I(t) > 0$.

2) 有界性. 令 $N(t) = S(t) + V(t) + e^{\mu\tau} I(t + \tau)$, 则

$$N'(t) = A - \mu N - \sigma V - \gamma e^{\mu\tau} I(t + \tau) \leq A - \mu N$$

从而有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} N(t) \leq \frac{A}{\mu}$$

引理 1 证毕.

由引理 1 知, 系统(3) 的可行域为

$$\Omega = \left\{ (S, V, I) \mid S \geq 0, V \geq 0, I \geq 0, 0 < S(t) + V(t) + e^{\mu\tau} I(t + \tau) \leq \frac{A}{\mu} \right\}$$

本文将在可行域 Ω 内研究系统(3) 的动力学性态.

令系统(3) 的右端为 0, 易知系统(3) 总存在无病平衡点

$$E_0 = (S_0^*, V_0^*, 0) = \left(\frac{A}{\mu + \varepsilon}, \frac{\varepsilon A}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(\mu + \sigma)}, 0 \right)$$

基于下一代矩阵的方法^[15], 可以得到系统(3) 的基本再生数为:

$$R_0 = \frac{e^{-\mu\tau} A f'(0)}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(\mu + \gamma)} + \frac{e^{-\mu\tau} \beta \varepsilon A f'(0)}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(\mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma)} = \frac{e^{-\mu\tau} S_0^* f'(0)}{\mu + \gamma} + \frac{e^{-\mu\tau} \beta V_0^* f'(0)}{\mu + \gamma}$$

引理 2 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(3) 存在唯一的地方病平衡点 $E^* = (S^*, V^*, I^*)$.

证 令系统(3) 的右端等于 0, 可以得到如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} A - S^* f(I^*) - (\mu + \varepsilon) S^* = 0 \\ \varepsilon S^* - \beta V^* f(I^*) - (\mu + \sigma) V^* = 0 \\ e^{-\mu\tau} (S^* f(I^*) + \beta V^* f(I^*)) - (\mu + \gamma) I^* = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

解方程组(4) 得

$$S^* = \frac{A}{f(I^*) + \mu + \varepsilon}, V^* = \frac{\varepsilon A}{(f(I^*) + \mu + \varepsilon)(\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)} \quad (5)$$

把式(5) 代入方程组(4) 的第三个方程得

$$e^{-\mu\tau} \left(\frac{A}{f(I^*) + \mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon A}{(f(I^*) + \mu + \varepsilon)(\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)} \right) \frac{f(I^*)}{I^*} - (\mu + \gamma) = 0$$

令

$$\varphi(I) = e^{-\mu\tau} \left(\frac{A}{f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon A}{(f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon)(\beta f(I) + \mu + \sigma)} \right) \frac{f(I)}{I} - (\mu + \gamma)$$

则有

$$\lim_{I \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(I) = e^{-\mu\tau} \left(\frac{A}{\mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon A}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(\mu + \sigma)} \right) f'(0) - (\mu + \gamma) = (\mu + \gamma)(R_0 - 1) > 0$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) = e^{-\mu\tau} (\mu + \gamma) \left(\frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right)}{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right)}{\left(f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \varepsilon\right)\left(\beta f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \sigma\right)} - 1 \right) \leq$$

$$(\mu + \gamma) \left(\frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right)}{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right)}{\left(f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \varepsilon\right) \left(\beta f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \sigma\right)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$- \frac{(\mu + \gamma) \left(\mu \left(\beta f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \sigma \right) + \varepsilon(\mu + \sigma) \right)}{\left(f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \varepsilon\right) \left(\beta f\left(\frac{A}{\mu + \gamma}\right) + \mu + \sigma\right)} < 0$$

$$\varphi'(I) = -e^{-\mu\tau} \left(\frac{Af'(I)}{(f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon)^2} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon Af'(I)}{(f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon)^2 (\beta f(I) + \mu + \sigma)} + \frac{\beta^2 \varepsilon Af'(I)}{(f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon) (\beta f(I) + \mu + \sigma)^2} \right) \frac{f(I)}{I} +$$

$$e^{-\mu\tau} \left(\frac{A}{f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon} + \frac{\beta \varepsilon A}{(f(I) + \mu + \varepsilon) (\beta f(I) + \mu + \sigma)} \right) \frac{If'(I) - f(I)}{I^2}$$

由条件(H₂)可知, $\varphi'(I) < 0$. 故由根的存在性定理可知, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(3)存在唯一的地方病平衡点 $\mathbf{E}^* = (S^*, V^*, I^*)$.

2 稳定性分析

定理 1 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 \mathbf{E}_0 局部渐近稳定.

证 系统(3)在 \mathbf{E}_0 处的特征方程为

$$(\lambda + \mu + \varepsilon)(\lambda + \mu + \sigma)(\lambda - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)\tau} (S_0^* f'(0) + \beta V_0^* f'(0) + \mu + \gamma)) = 0$$

则

$$\lambda_1 = -\mu - \varepsilon, \lambda_2 = -\mu - \sigma$$

另一个根由 $\lambda - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)\tau} (S_0^* f'(0) + \beta V_0^* f'(0) + \mu + \gamma) = 0$ 决定, 假设 $\text{Re}(\lambda_3) \geq 0$, 则

$$\text{Re}(\lambda_3) = e^{-\mu\tau} (S_0^* f'(0) + \beta V_0^* f'(0)) e^{-\text{Re}(\lambda_3)\tau} \cos \text{Im}(\lambda_3\tau) - (\mu + \gamma) \leq$$

$$e^{-\mu\tau} (S_0^* f'(0) + \beta V_0^* f'(0)) - (\mu + \gamma) =$$

$$(\mu + \gamma)(R_0 - 1) < 0$$

矛盾, 故当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 \mathbf{E}_0 局部渐近稳定.

定理 2 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 \mathbf{E}_0 全局渐近稳定.

证 定义如下 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$V_1(t) = I + e^{-\mu\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t (S(\theta) f(I(\theta)) + \beta V(\theta) f(I(\theta))) d\theta$$

则对 $V_1(t)$ 沿着系统(3)的轨线求得

$$V_1'(t) = e^{-\mu\tau} (S(t - \tau) f(I(t - \tau)) + \beta V(t - \tau) f(I(t - \tau))) - (\mu + \gamma) I +$$

$$e^{-\mu\tau} (S(t) f(I(t)) + \beta V(t) f(I(t)) - (S(t - \tau) f(I(t - \tau)) + \beta V(t - \tau) f(I(t - \tau)))) =$$

$$e^{-\mu\tau} (S(t) f(I(t)) + \beta V(t) f(I(t))) - (\mu + \gamma) I$$

由条件(H₂)可知 $f(I) \leq f'(0)I$, 所以

$$V_1'(t) \leq e^{-\mu\tau} (S_0^* f'(0) + \beta V_0^* f'(0)) I - (\mu + \gamma) I = (\mu + \gamma)(R_0 - 1) I$$

因此, 如果 $R_0 < 1$ 则 $V_1'(t) \leq 0$, 且仅在 \mathbf{E}_0 处 $V_1'(t) = 0$, 故由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理^[16]知 \mathbf{E}_0 全局渐近稳定.

系统(3)在地方病平衡点 \mathbf{E}^* 处的特征方程为

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + A_1 \lambda^2 + A_2 \lambda + A_3 + (B_1 \lambda^2 + B_2 \lambda + B_3) e^{-(\lambda + \mu)\tau} = 0 \quad (6)$$

其中

$$A_1 = f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon + \beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma + \mu + \gamma > 0$$

$$A_2 = (f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)(\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma + \mu + \gamma) + (\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma) > 0$$

$$A_3 = (f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)(\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma) > 0$$

$$B_1 = -S^* f'(I^*) - \beta V^* f'(I^*) < 0$$

$$B_2 = -S^* f'(I^*)(\mu + \epsilon + \beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma) - \beta V^* f'(I^*)(f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon + \mu + \sigma) < 0$$

$$B_3 = -S^* f'(I^*)((\mu + \epsilon)(\mu + \sigma) + \mu \beta f(I^*)) - \beta V^* f'(I^*)(\mu + \sigma)(f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon) < 0$$

定理 3 当 $R_0 > 1$, $\tau \geq 0$ 时, 地方病平衡点 E^* 局部渐近稳定.

证 当 $\tau \geq 0$ 时, 由系统(3)的第三个方程可得

$$e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* + \beta V^*) = \frac{(\mu + \gamma)I^*}{f(I^*)}$$

所以由假设(H₂)得

$$\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*)) = \frac{(\mu + \gamma)(f(I^*) - I^* f'(I^*))}{f(I^*)} \geq 0$$

从而

$$g(0) = A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} = \beta f(I^*)(f(I^*) + \epsilon)(\mu + \gamma) + (\mu + \epsilon)(\mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) + \mu \beta f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau} S^* f'(I^*)) + (\mu + \sigma) f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau} \beta V^* f'(I^*)) > 0$$

故 $g(\lambda)$ 不存在零根.

假设 $\lambda = i\omega$ ($\omega > 0$) 是 $g(\lambda) = 0$ 的一个纯虚根, 代入特征方程(6)并分离实部和虚部得

$$\begin{cases} A_1 \omega^2 - A_3 = (-B_1 \omega^2 + B_3) e^{-\mu\tau} \cos \omega\tau + B_2 \omega e^{-\mu\tau} \sin \omega\tau \\ \omega^3 - A_2 \omega = -(-B_1 \omega^2 + B_3) e^{-\mu\tau} \sin \omega\tau + B_2 \omega e^{-\mu\tau} \cos \omega\tau \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

将方程组(7)两个等式两边分别平方并相加得

$$\omega^6 + a_1 \omega^4 + a_2 \omega^2 + a_3 = 0$$

其中

$$a_1 = A_1^2 - 2A_2 - B_1^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} =$$

$$(f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)^2 + (\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)^2 +$$

$$(\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) > 0$$

$$a_2 = A_2^2 + 2B_1 B_3 e^{-2\mu\tau} - 2A_1 A_3 - B_2^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} =$$

$$(f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)^2 (\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)^2 + (\beta^2 f^2(I^*) + 2\mu \beta f(I^*)) (\mu + \gamma)^2 +$$

$$[(\mu + \epsilon)^2 + (\mu + \sigma)^2] (\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) +$$

$$2\sigma \beta f(I^*) (\mu + \gamma)^2 - 2\sigma \beta f(I^*) S^* f'(I^*) (S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*)) e^{-2\mu\tau} +$$

$$f^2(I^*) (\mu + \gamma)^2 - (\beta f(I^*) S^* f'(I^*) + f(I^*) \beta V^* f'(I^*))^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} +$$

$$2f(I^*) (\mu + \epsilon) (\mu + \gamma)^2 - (2\beta f(I^*) S^* f'(I^*) + 2f(I^*) \beta V^* f'(I^*)) (\mu + \epsilon) (S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*)) e^{-2\mu\tau} \geq$$

$$(f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)^2 (\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma)^2 + (\beta^2 f^2(I^*) + 2\mu \beta f(I^*)) (\mu + \gamma)^2 +$$

$$[(\mu + \epsilon)^2 + (\mu + \sigma)^2] (\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) +$$

$$2\sigma \beta f(I^*) (\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) +$$

$$f^2(I^*) (\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) +$$

$$2f(I^*) (\mu + \epsilon) (\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) (\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) > 0$$

$$a_3 = A_3^2 - B_3^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} = (A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau})(A_3 - B_3 e^{-\mu\tau})$$

由于 $A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} > 0$, 又

$$A_3 - B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} = \beta f(I^*)(f(I^*) + \epsilon)(\mu + \gamma) + (\mu + \epsilon)(\mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) + \mu \beta f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau} S^* f'(I^*)) + (\mu + \sigma) f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma + e^{-\mu\tau} \beta V^* f'(I^*)) > 0$$

因此

$$a_3 > 0$$

故 $g(\lambda)$ 不会存在纯虚根.

假设 $g(\lambda)$ 存在一根 $\lambda_0 > 0$, 使得 $g(\lambda_0) = 0$, 即

$$\lambda_0^3 + A_1 \lambda_0^2 + A_2 \lambda_0 + A_3 + (B_1 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0^2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau}) e^{-\lambda_0 \tau} = 0$$

因为

$$B_1 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0^2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} < 0, e^{-\lambda_0 \tau} < 1$$

所以

$$(B_1 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0^2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau}) e^{-\lambda_0 \tau} > B_1 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0^2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau} \lambda_0 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau}$$

因此可知

$$g(\lambda_0) > \lambda_0^3 + (A_1 + B_1 e^{-\mu\tau}) \lambda_0^2 + (A_2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau}) \lambda_0 + A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau}$$

因为

$$A_1 + B_1 e^{-\mu\tau} = f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon + \beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma + \mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*)) > 0$$

$$A_2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau} = (f(I^*) + \mu + \epsilon)(\beta f(I^*) + \mu + \sigma) + (\mu + \epsilon + \mu + \sigma)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau}(S^* f'(I^*) + \beta V^* f'(I^*))) + \beta f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau} S^* f'(I^*)) + f(I^*)(\mu + \gamma - e^{-\mu\tau} \beta V^* f'(I^*)) > 0$$

$$A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} > 0$$

所以

$$g(\lambda_0) > \lambda_0^3 + (A_1 + B_1 e^{-\mu\tau}) \lambda_0^2 + (A_2 + B_2 e^{-\mu\tau}) \lambda_0 + A_3 + B_3 e^{-\mu\tau} > 0$$

这与 $g(\lambda_0) = 0$ 矛盾. 所以 $g(\lambda) = 0$ 不存在正根. 综上可得 $g(\lambda) = 0$ 只存在负实部根. 故定理 3 得证.

定理 4 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 地方病平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定.

证 首先, 定义函数 $h(x) = x - 1 - \ln x$. 显然, $h(x) \geq 0 (\forall x > 0)$, 且当且仅当 $x = 1$ 时, $h(x) = 0$. 定义如下 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$V_2(t) = S - S^* - S^* \ln \frac{S}{S^*} + V - V^* - V^* \ln \frac{V}{V^*} + e^{\mu t} \left(I - I^* - \int_{I^*}^I \frac{f(X)}{f(I^*)} dX \right) + S^* f(I^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t h \left(\frac{S(\theta) f(I(\theta))}{S^* f(I^*)} \right) d\theta + \beta V^* f(I^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t h \left(\frac{V(\theta) f(I(\theta))}{V^* f(I^*)} \right) d\theta$$

则对 $V_2(t)$ 沿着系统(3)的轨线求导得

$$\begin{aligned} V_2'(t) &= \left(1 - \frac{S^*}{S} \right) S' + \left(1 - \frac{V^*}{V} \right) V' + e^{\mu t} \left(1 - \frac{f(I^*)}{f(I)} \right) I' + \\ & S^* f(I^*) \left(\frac{S(t) f(I(t))}{S^* f(I^*)} + \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S^* f(I^*)} + \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S(t) f(I(t))} \right) + \\ & \beta V^* f(I^*) \left(\frac{V(t) f(I(t))}{V^* f(I^*)} + \frac{V(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{V^* f(I^*)} + \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{V(t) f(I(t))} \right) = \\ & \mu S^* \left(2 - \frac{S}{S^*} - \frac{S^*}{S} \right) + \epsilon S^* \left(3 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{S}{S^*} \frac{V^*}{V} \right) + \\ & S^* f(I^*) \left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S^* f(I(t))} + \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S(t) f(I(t))} \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \beta V^* f(I^*) \left(\frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{V^* f(I(t))} + \ln \frac{V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{V(t)f(I(t))} \right) + \\
& (S^* f(I^*) + \beta V^* f(I^*)) \left(\frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} + \frac{f(I^*)}{f(I)} \frac{I}{I^*} - \frac{I}{I^*} - 1 \right) = \\
& -\mu S^* \left(h\left(\frac{S}{S^*}\right) + h\left(\frac{S^*}{S}\right) \right) - \varepsilon S^* \left(h\left(\frac{S^*}{S}\right) + h\left(\frac{V}{V^*}\right) + h\left(\frac{S}{S^*} \frac{V^*}{V}\right) \right) - \\
& S^* f(I^*) \left(\left(\frac{S^*}{S} \right) + h\left(\frac{S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{S^* f(I(t))}\right) \right) + \beta V^* f(I^*) \left(h\left(\frac{V}{V^*}\right) - h\left(\frac{V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{V^* f(I(t))}\right) \right) + \\
& (S^* f(I^*) + \beta V^* f(I^*)) \left(\frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - \frac{I}{I^*} \right) \left(1 - \frac{f(I^*)}{f(I)} \right) = \\
& -\mu S^* \left(h\left(\frac{S}{S^*}\right) + h\left(\frac{S^*}{S}\right) \right) - \varepsilon S^* \left(h\left(\frac{S^*}{S}\right) + h\left(\frac{S}{S^*} \frac{V^*}{V}\right) \right) - \\
& S^* f(I^*) \left(h\left(\frac{S^*}{S}\right) + h\left(\frac{S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{S^* f(I(t))}\right) \right) + (\beta V^* f(I^*) - \varepsilon S^*) h\left(\frac{V}{V^*}\right) - \\
& \beta V^* f(I^*) h\left(\frac{V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))}{V^* f(I(t))}\right) + (S^* f(I^*) + \beta V^* f(I^*)) \left(\frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - \frac{I}{I^*} \right) \left(1 - \frac{f(I^*)}{f(I)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

由系统(3)的第2个方程知 $\beta V^* f(I^*) - \varepsilon S^* = -(\mu + \sigma)V^*$, 结合条件(H₃)可得 $V'_2(t) \leq 0$, 且仅在 E^* 处 $V'_2(t) = 0$, 故由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理^[16] 知当 $R_0 > 1$ 时 E^* 全局渐近稳定.

3 数值模拟与结论

下面利用 MATLAB 软件进行数值模拟来验证理论分析的结果. 图 1 和图 2 分别模拟了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的全局稳定性.

在这里, 我们选取 $f(I) = \frac{I}{1 + \alpha I}$, 显然 $f(I)$ 满足假设(H₁), (H₂), (H₃). 根据水痘的疾病特点, 在系统(3)中选择参数 $A = 10, \mu = 0.24, \varepsilon = 0.56, \alpha = 0.3, \beta = 0.02, \sigma = 0.90, \gamma = 0.96, \tau = 15$, 则有 $R_0 \approx 0.287 < 1$. 由图 1 知, 此时无病平衡点全局渐近稳定. 选择参数 $A = 10, \mu = 0.07, \varepsilon = 0.56, \alpha = 0.3, \beta = 0.02, \sigma = 0.90, \gamma = 0.96, \tau = 15$, 则有 $R_0 \approx 5.498 > 1$. 由图 2 知, 此时地方病平衡点全局渐近稳定.

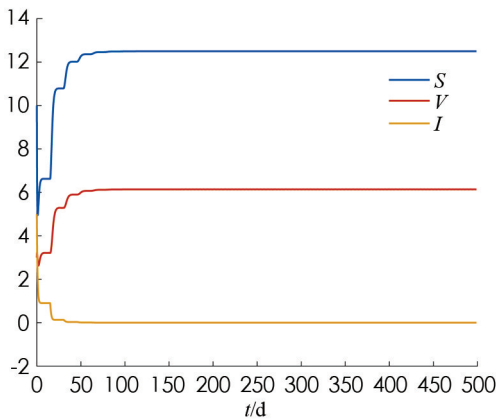


图 1 $R_0 < 1$ 时 E_0 全局渐近稳定

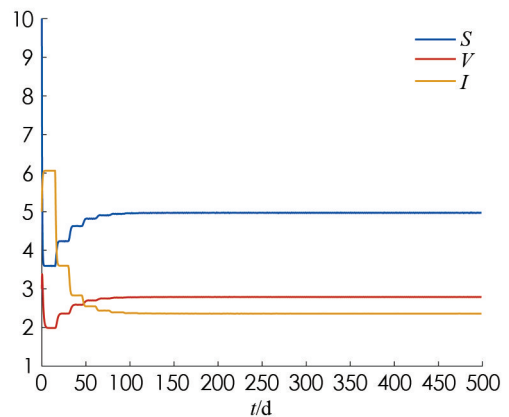


图 2 $R_0 < 1$ 时 E^* 全局渐近稳定

本文建立并研究了一类具有一般发生率和潜伏期时滞的水痘传播动力学模型, 证明了解的的非负性和有界性, 给出了基本再生数 R_0 的表达式, 通过构造 Lyapunov 泛函并应用 LaSalle 不变集原理得出: 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时无病平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时地方病平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定.

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