

基于两斑块和人口流动的 SIR 传染病模型的稳定性*

傅金波¹, 陈兰荪^{1,2}

(1. 福建师范大学 闽南科技学院, 福建 泉州 362332;
2. 中国科学院 数学与系统科学研究院 数学研究所, 北京 100080)

摘要: 根据传染病动力学原理,考虑人口在两斑块上流动且具有非线性传染率,建立了一类基于两斑块和人口流动的 SIR 传染病模型.利用常微分方程定性与稳定性方法,分析了模型永久持续性和非负平衡点的存在性,通过构造适当的 Lyapunov 函数和极限系统理论,获得无病平衡点和地方病平衡点全局渐近稳定的充分条件.研究表明:基本再生数是决定疾病流行与否的阈值,当基本再生数小于等于 1 时,感染者逐渐消失,病毒趋于灭绝;当基本再生数大于 1 并满足永久持续条件时,感染者持续存在且病毒持续流行并将成为一种地方病.

关键词: SIR 传染病模型; 平衡点; 基本再生数; 全局渐近稳定性

中图分类号: O175 **文献标志码:** A **doi:** 10.21656/1000-0887.370087

引 言

近年来,许多学者利用 Kermack 的传染病传播数学模型,建立了多种形式的传染病模型并取得大量研究成果^[1-13].传染病是由细菌、病毒等病原体感染所引起的具有传染性、流行性和感染后免疫性的一类疾病.其传播方式主要有消化道传播、空气飞沫传播、禽虫媒传播、接触传播和血液传播,在传染病模型的建模中,学者们依据乙肝、流感、水痘、麻疹等病毒性传染病患者治愈后均有很强的免疫力,因之病愈者既非易感者而非感染者,故病愈者退出传染系统,采用 SIR 模型^[8]描述;针对菌痢、鼠疫、白喉、炭疽、霍乱等细菌感染引起的传染病,患者治愈后仅能获得暂时的免疫力,一般使用 SIRS 模型^[9]加以刻画.对于传染病传播过程的传染率,在已有的文献中采用双线性传染率居多,但更为符合实际的则是非线性传染率^[7].在自然界中,基于两斑块和种群流动的传染病(如乙肝、流感等)模型已有了重要的研究成果及相应文献^[10-13].

根据上述文献的建模机理,本文考虑在斑块环境下,种群在两斑块上流动且具有非线性传染率,假设病毒感染者治愈后获得终身免疫,建立基于两斑块和种群流动的 SIR 传染病模型如下:

* 收稿日期: 2016-03-28; 修订日期: 2016-09-18

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11371306);福建省教育厅自然科学基金(JA13370;JAT160676)

作者简介: 傅金波(1978—),男,副教授,硕士(通讯作者. E-mail: fujinbomnkjxy@sina.com).

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = A_1 - (u_1 + a_1)S_1 - \beta_1(I_1)S_1 + a_2S_2, \\ \frac{dS_2}{dt} = A_2 - (u_2 + a_2)S_2 - \beta_2(I_2)S_2 + a_1S_1, \\ \frac{dI_i}{dt} = \beta_i(I_i)S_i - (u_i + \gamma_i)I_i, \quad \beta_i(I_i) = \frac{\beta_i I_i}{1 + p_i I_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \\ \frac{dR_1}{dt} = \gamma_1 I_1 - (u_1 + e_1)R_1 + e_2 R_2, \\ \frac{dR_2}{dt} = \gamma_2 I_2 - (u_2 + e_2)R_2 + e_1 R_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $A_i, u_i, a_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i, p_i, e_i$ 均为正的常数; S_i, I_i, R_i 分别表示 t 时刻在第 i 斑块上的易感者、感染者和恢复者的数量; A_i, u_i 分别表示第 i 斑块上人群的出生率和死亡率; $\beta_i(I_i)$ 表示第 i 斑块上人群的传染率; γ_i 表示第 i 斑块上人群的恢复率; a_i, e_i 表示第 i 斑块上人群的流动率.

令 $N = \sum_{i=1}^2 (S_i + I_i + R_i)$, 选取 $\sigma = \min\{u_1, u_2\}$, 由模型(1)可得

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = A_1 + A_2 - u_1(S_1 + I_1 + R_1) - u_2(S_2 + I_2 + R_2) \leq A_1 + A_2 - \sigma N.$$

因此, 存在 $T_1 > 0$, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, 恒有 $N \leq (A_1 + A_2)/\sigma := M$. 即

$$S_i \leq M, I_i \leq M, R_i \leq M, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

因模型(1)的前面4个方程中不含 $R_i (i = 1, 2)$, 故只需考虑如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = A_1 - (u_1 + a_1)S_1 - \beta_1(I_1)S_1 + a_2S_2, \\ \frac{dS_2}{dt} = A_2 - (u_2 + a_2)S_2 - \beta_2(I_2)S_2 + a_1S_1, \\ \frac{dI_i}{dt} = \beta_i(I_i)S_i - (u_i + \gamma_i)I_i, \quad \beta_i(I_i) = \frac{\beta_i I_i}{1 + p_i I_i}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

引入记号

$$G_0 = \{(S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2) : 0 \leq S_i \leq M, 0 \leq I_i \leq M, i = 1, 2\}$$

以及

$$G = \{(S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2, R_1, R_2) : 0 \leq S_i \leq M, 0 \leq I_i \leq M, 0 \leq R_i \leq M, i = 1, 2\}.$$

本文主要在区域上通过研究系统(2)的永久持续条件及其无病平衡点与地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性, 进而推出模型(1)在区域上的相应性质.

1 主要结果

定理 1 如果系统(2)满足条件

$$(H1) \quad \beta_i A_i > (u_i + \gamma_i) \left(u_i + a_i + \frac{\beta_i}{p_i} \right), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

则系统(2)在域 G_0 上是永久持续的.

证明 由系统(2)的前两个方程, 得

$$\frac{dS_i}{dt} \geq A_i - \left(u_i + a_i + \frac{\beta_i}{p_i} \right) S_i, \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} S_i \geq \frac{A_i p_i}{p_i(u_i + a_i) + \beta_i} := l_i, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

由比较定理知,存在 $T_2 > 0$, 当 $t > T_2$ 时,恒有 $S_i \geq l_i, i = 1, 2$.

当 $t > T_2$ 时,由系统(2)的最后两个方程,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dI_i}{dt} \geq \frac{I_i [\beta_i l_i - (u_i + \gamma_i) - (u_i + \gamma_i) p_i I_i]}{1 + p_i M}, \\ \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_i \geq \frac{\beta_i l_i - (u_i + \gamma_i)}{(u_i + \gamma_i) p_i} := r_i, \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2.$$

由条件(H1)易知 $\beta_i l_i - (u_i + \gamma_i) > 0, r_i > 0, i = 1, 2$.

同理,存在 $T_3 > T_2$,当 $t > T_3$ 时,恒有 $I_i \geq r_i, i = 1, 2$.选取 $\bar{T} = \max \{ T_1, T_2, T_3 \}$,当 $t > \bar{T}$ 时,获得紧集

$$\bar{G}_0 = \{ (S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2)^T \mid l_i \leq S_i \leq M_i, r_i \leq I_i \leq M_i, i = 1, 2 \} \subset G_0$$

是系统(2)的正不变集和最终有界区域,故系统(2)是永久持续的.证毕.

根据定理 1 和模型(1)的最后两个方程有

$$\frac{dR_i}{dt} \geq \gamma_i r_i - (u_i + e_i) R_i, \quad \liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R_i \geq \frac{\gamma_i r_i}{u_i + e_i} := v_i, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

同理,存在 $T > \bar{T}$,当 $t > T$ 时,集合

$$\bar{G} = \{ (S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2, R_1, R_2)^T \mid l_i \leq S_i \leq M_i, r_i \leq I_i \leq M_i, v_i \leq R_i \leq M_i, i = 1, 2 \} \subset G$$

是模型(1)的正不变集和最终有界区域,故有如下推论.

推论 1 如果模型(1)满足条件(H1),则模型(1)在域 G 上是永久持续的.

定义基本再生数 $\mathfrak{R} = \max \{ \mathfrak{R}_{01}, \mathfrak{R}_{02} \}$,由系统(2)可得无病平衡点 $E_0 = (S_1^0, S_2^0, 0, 0)$,其中

$$\mathfrak{R}_{01} = \frac{\beta_1 S_1^0}{u_1 + \gamma_1}, \quad \mathfrak{R}_{02} = \frac{\beta_2 S_2^0}{u_2 + \gamma_2}, \quad S_1^0 = \frac{a_2 A_2 + u_2 A_1 + a_2 A_1}{u_1 u_2 + a_2 u_1 + a_1 u_2}, \quad S_2^0 = \frac{a_1 A_1 + u_1 A_2 + a_1 A_2}{u_1 u_2 + a_2 u_1 + a_1 u_2}.$$

引理 1 如果 $\mathfrak{R} < 1$,则系统(2)的无病平衡点 E_0 在域 G_0 上是局部渐近稳定的.

证明 系统(2)在无病平衡点 E_0 处线性化系统的特征方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda - \beta_2 S_2^0 + u_2 + \gamma_2)(\lambda - \beta_1 S_1^0 + u_1 + \gamma_1) \times \\ & [(\lambda + u_2 + a_2)(\lambda + u_1 + a_1) - a_1 a_2] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

注意方程 $(\lambda + u_2 + a_2)(\lambda + u_1 + a_1) - a_1 a_2 = 0$,即

$$\lambda^2 + (u_2 + a_2 + u_1 + a_1)\lambda + (u_2 + a_2)(u_1 + a_1) - a_1 a_2 = 0.$$

因 $p = u_2 + a_2 + u_1 + a_1 > 0, q = (u_2 + a_2)(u_1 + a_1) - a_1 a_2 > 0$,故该方程两个根均具有负实部.而方程 $(\lambda - \beta_2 S_2^0 + u_2 + \gamma_2)(\lambda - \beta_1 S_1^0 + u_1 + \gamma_1) = 0$,当 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} > 1, \mathfrak{R}_{02} < 1$ 或 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} < 1, \mathfrak{R}_{02} > 1$ 及 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} > 1, \mathfrak{R}_{02} > 1$ 时,即当 $\mathfrak{R} > 1$ 时方程(3)中至少有一个为正根, E_0 是不稳定的;当 $\mathfrak{R} < 1$ 时,特征根 $\lambda_i = \beta_i S_i^0 - (u_i + \gamma_i) < 0 (i = 1, 2)$,故 E_0 是局部稳定的.证毕.

定理 2 如果 $\mathfrak{R} \leq 1$,则系统(2)的无病平衡点 E_0 在域 G_0 上是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 将系统(2)改写为如下等价系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = - \left(u_1 + a_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} \right) (S_1 - S_1^0) - \frac{\beta_1 S_1^0 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} + a_2 (S_2 - S_2^0), \\ \frac{dS_2}{dt} = - \left(u_2 + a_2 + \frac{\beta_2 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \right) (S_2 - S_2^0) - \frac{\beta_2 S_2^0 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} + a_1 (S_1 - S_1^0), \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} = \frac{\beta_1 I_1 (S_1 - S_1^0)}{1 + p_1 I_1} - \frac{\beta_1 S_1^0 p_1 I_1^2}{1 + p_1 I_1}, \\ \frac{dI_2}{dt} = \frac{\beta_2 I_2 (S_2 - S_2^0)}{1 + p_2 I_2} - \frac{\beta_2 S_2^0 p_2 I_2^2}{1 + p_2 I_2}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

设 $(S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2)^T$ 是系统(4)的任意正解, 构造 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$V_1(t) = |S_1 - S_1^0| + |S_2 - S_2^0| + I_1 + I_2.$$

沿着系统(4)的解计算 $V_1(t)$ 导数, 经整理得

$$D^+ V_1(t) = -u_1 |S_1 - S_1^0| - u_2 |S_2 - S_2^0| - \frac{\beta_1 S_1^0 p_1 I_1^2}{1 + p_1 I_1} - \frac{\beta_2 S_2^0 p_2 I_2^2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \leq 0.$$

可见, 集合

$$M_1 = \{ (S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2) : D^+ V_1(t) = 0 \} = \{ S_1^0, S_2^0, 0, 0 \}$$

是系统(3)的最大不变集, 由 LaSalle 不变集原理^[14]知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} S_i = S_i^0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_i = 0, i = 1, 2$. 进而, 结合引理 1, 当 $\mathfrak{R} \leq 1$ 时, E_0 在域 G_0 上是全局渐近稳定的. 证毕.

根据定理 2 和模型(1)可得极限系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR_1}{dt} = - (u_1 + e_1) R_1 + e_2 R_2, \\ \frac{dR_2}{dt} = - (u_2 + e_2) R_2 + e_1 R_1. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

设 $(R_1, R_2)^T$ 是系统(5)的任意正解, 构造 Lyapunov 泛函 $V_2(t) = R_1 + R_2$, 沿着系统(5)的解计算 $V_2(t)$ 导数得 $V_2'(t) = -u_1 R_1 - u_2 R_2 \leq 0$, 即 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R_i = 0, i = 1, 2$. 据此, 可得如下推论.

推论 2 如果 $\mathfrak{R} \leq 1$, 则模型(1)的无病平衡点 $(S_1^0, S_2^0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ 在域 G 上是全局渐近稳定的.

当条件(H1)成立时, 系统(2)在域 \bar{G}_0 内存在地方病平衡点 $E = (S_1^*, S_2^*, I_1^*, I_2^*)$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} S_1^* &= \frac{(A_1 p_1 + u_1 + \gamma_1)(\beta_2 + u_2 p_2 + a_2 p_2) + a_2 p_1 (A_2 p_2 + u_2 + \gamma_2)}{(\beta_1 + u_1 p_1 + a_1 p_1)(\beta_2 + u_2 p_2 + a_2 p_2) - a_1 a_2 p_1 p_2}, \\ S_2^* &= \frac{(A_2 p_2 + u_2 + \gamma_2)(\beta_1 + u_1 p_1 + a_1 p_1) + a_1 p_2 (A_1 p_1 + u_1 + \gamma_1)}{(\beta_1 + u_1 p_1 + a_1 p_1)(\beta_2 + u_2 p_2 + a_2 p_2) - a_1 a_2 p_1 p_2}, \\ I_1^* &= \frac{\beta_1 S_1^* - (u_1 + \gamma_1)}{p_1 (u_1 + \gamma_1)}, \quad I_2^* = \frac{\beta_2 S_2^* - (u_2 + \gamma_2)}{p_2 (u_2 + \gamma_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

易于验证, 在条件(H1)之下恒有 $\mathfrak{R} > 1$.

引理 2 如果除 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} > 1, \mathfrak{R}_{02} > 1$ 外, 还满足条件(H1), 则系统(2)的地方病平衡点 E 在域 \bar{G}_0 上是局部渐近稳定的.

证明 为方便起见, 采用如下记号:

$$a_{11} = u_1 + a_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1^*}{1 + p_1 I_1^*}, \quad a_{12} = a_2, \quad a_{13} = \frac{\beta_1 S_1^*}{(1 + p_1 I_1^*)^2}, \quad a_{21} = a_1,$$

$$a_{22} = u_2 + a_2 + \frac{\beta_2 I_2^*}{1 + p_2 I_2^*}, \quad a_{24} = \frac{\beta_2 S_2^*}{(1 + p_2 I_2^*)^2}, \quad a_{31} = \frac{\beta_1 I_1^*}{1 + p_1 I_1^*},$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{p_1 I_1^* (u_1 + \gamma_1)}{1 + p_1 I_1^*}, \quad a_{42} = \frac{\beta_2 I_2^*}{1 + p_2 I_2^*}, \quad a_{44} = \frac{p_2 I_2^* (u_2 + \gamma_2)}{1 + p_2 I_2^*}.$$

而且注意

$$\frac{\beta_i S_i^*}{1 + p_i I_i^*} = u_i + \gamma_i,$$

恒有

$$\frac{\beta_i S_i^*}{(1 + p_i I_i^*)^2} - (u_i + \gamma_i) = -\frac{p_i I_i^* (u_i + \gamma_i)}{1 + p_i I_i^*} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

以及

$$a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} = \left(u_2 + \frac{\beta_2 I_2^*}{1 + p_2 I_2^*} \right) \left(u_1 + a_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1^*}{1 + p_1 I_1^*} \right) + a_2 \left(u_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1^*}{1 + p_1 I_1^*} \right) > 0.$$

系统(2)在地方病平衡点 E 处线性化系统的特征方程为

$$\lambda^4 + b_1 \lambda^3 + b_2 \lambda^2 + b_3 \lambda + b_4 = 0. \quad (6)$$

这里正的常数 $b_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为

$$b_1 = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} + a_{44},$$

$$b_2 = (a_{11} a_{33} + a_{13} a_{31}) + (a_{22} a_{44} + a_{24} a_{42}) + a_{22} a_{33} + a_{44} (a_{11} + a_{33}) + (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}),$$

$$b_3 = a_{22} a_{13} a_{31} + a_{44} (a_{11} a_{33} + a_{13} a_{31}) + a_{11} a_{24} a_{42} + a_{33} (a_{22} a_{44} + a_{24} a_{42}) + (a_{33} + a_{44}) (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}),$$

$$b_4 = a_{22} a_{44} a_{13} a_{31} + a_{24} a_{42} (a_{11} a_{33} + a_{13} a_{31}) + a_{33} a_{44} (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}).$$

令 $f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + b_1 \lambda^3 + b_2 \lambda^2 + b_3 \lambda + b_4$, 因为

$$f(0) = b_4 > 0, \quad f(+\infty) = +\infty,$$

$$f'(\lambda) = 4\lambda^3 + 3b_1 \lambda^2 + 2b_2 \lambda + b_3 > 0 \quad (\lambda > 0),$$

所以方程(6)在 $\lambda > 0$ 平面上无正根. 下面设 $\lambda = i\omega (\omega > 0)$ 是特征方程(6)的纯虚根, 则有

$$(\omega^4 - b_2 \omega^2 + b_4) + i(b_3 \omega - b_1 \omega^3) = 0.$$

令 $\mu = \omega^2$, 由上式得

$$\begin{cases} \mu^2 - b_2 \mu + b_4 = 0, \\ b_3 - b_1 \mu = 0. \end{cases}$$

进而, 有

$$b_1 b_2 b_3 - b_3^2 - b_1^2 b_4 = 0. \quad (7)$$

经计算得

$$b_1 b_2 - b_3 = (a_{11} + a_{33}) (a_{11} a_{33} + a_{13} a_{31}) + (a_{22} + a_{44}) (a_{22} a_{44} + a_{24} a_{42}) + a_{11} a_{22} (a_{33} + a_{44}) + a_{22} a_{33} (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} + a_{44}) + a_{44} (a_{11} + a_{33}) (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} + a_{44}) > 0,$$

$$b_3 (b_1 b_2 - b_3) \neq b_1^2 b_4.$$

这表明方程(7)无根,也就是特征方程(6)不存在纯虚根,根据文献[15]中定理3.3.1知,方程(6)的根均具有负实部.因此,当条件(H1)成立时,地方病平衡点 E 总是局部稳定的.证毕.

定理3 如果除 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} > 1, \mathfrak{R}_{02} > 1$ 和条件(H1)之外,还满足条件

$$(H2) \quad \min_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \left\{ u_1 + \frac{a_1}{2} - \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{\beta_1 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} \right\} > 0, \quad \min_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \left\{ u_2 + \frac{a_2}{2} - \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{\beta_2 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \right\} > 0,$$

则系统(2)的地方病平衡点 E 在域 \bar{G}_0 内是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 将系统(2)改写为如下等价系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = - \left(u_1 + a_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} \right) (S_1 - S_1^*) - \frac{\beta_1 S_1^* (I_1 - I_1^*)}{(1 + p_1 I_1)(1 + p_1 I_1^*)} + a_2 (S_2 - S_2^*), \\ \frac{dS_2}{dt} = - \left(u_2 + a_2 + \frac{\beta_2 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \right) (S_2 - S_2^*) - \frac{\beta_2 S_2^* (I_2 - I_2^*)}{(1 + p_2 I_2)(1 + p_2 I_2^*)} + a_1 (S_1 - S_1^*), \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} = I_1 \left(\frac{\beta_1 (S_1 - S_1^*)}{1 + p_1 I_1} - \frac{p_1 \beta_1 S_1^* (I_1 - I_1^*)}{(1 + p_1 I_1)(1 + p_1 I_1^*)} \right), \\ \frac{dI_2}{dt} = I_2 \left(\frac{\beta_2 (S_2 - S_2^*)}{1 + p_2 I_2} - \frac{p_2 \beta_2 S_2^* (I_2 - I_2^*)}{(1 + p_2 I_2)(1 + p_2 I_2^*)} \right). \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

设 $(S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2)^T$ 是系统(8)的任意正解,根据已知条件,当 $t > T$ 时, $(S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2)^T \in \bar{G}_0$. 构造 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (S_i - S_i^*)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{S_i^*}{1 + p_i I_i^*} \left\{ I_i - I_i^* - I_i^* \ln \frac{I_i}{I_i^*} \right\}.$$

利用不等式 $2mn \leq m^2 + n^2$, 直接用系统(8)的解计算 $V_3(t)$ 导数,得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V_3(t) \leq & - \left(u_1 + a_1 + \frac{\beta_1 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} \right) (S_1 - S_1^*)^2 + \frac{a_2}{2} (S_1 - S_1^*)^2 + \frac{a_2}{2} (S_2 - S_2^*)^2 - \\ & \left(u_2 + a_2 + \frac{\beta_2 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \right) (S_1 - S_1^*)^2 + \frac{a_1}{2} (S_1 - S_1^*)^2 + \frac{a_1}{2} (S_2 - S_2^*)^2 - \\ & \frac{p_1 \beta_1 (S_1^*)^2 (I_1 - I_1^*)^2}{(1 + p_1 I_1)(1 + p_1 I_1^*)^2} - \frac{p_2 \beta_2 (S_2^*)^2 (I_2 - I_2^*)^2}{(1 + p_2 I_2)(1 + p_2 I_2^*)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

进一步整理得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ V_3(t) \leq & - \left(u_1 + \frac{a_1}{2} - \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{\beta_1 I_1}{1 + p_1 I_1} \right) (S_1 - S_1^*)^2 - \\ & \left(u_2 + \frac{a_2}{2} - \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{\beta_2 I_2}{1 + p_2 I_2} \right) (S_2 - S_2^*)^2 - \\ & \frac{p_1 \beta_1 (S_1^*)^2 (I_1 - I_1^*)^2}{(1 + p_1 I_1)(1 + p_1 I_1^*)^2} - \frac{p_2 \beta_2 (S_2^*)^2 (I_2 - I_2^*)^2}{(1 + p_2 I_2)(1 + p_2 I_2^*)^2} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

而且,集合

$$M_2 = \{ (S_1, S_2, I_1, I_2) \in G^* : D^+ V_3(t) = 0 \} = \{ S_1^*, S_2^*, I_1^*, I_2^* \}$$

是系统(8)的最大不变集,由 LaSalle 不变集原理^[14]知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} S_i = S_i^*$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_i = I_i^*$, $i = 1, 2$. 据此,结合引理 2,当同时满足条件(H1)、(H2)时, E 在域 \bar{G}_0 上是全局渐近稳定的.证毕.

根据定理 3 和模型(1)可得极限系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR_1}{dt} = -(u_1 + e_1)(R_1 - R_1^*) + e_2(R_2 - R_2^*), \\ \frac{dR_2}{dt} = -(u_2 + e_2)(R_2 - R_2^*) + e_1(R_1 - R_1^*). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

设 $(R_1, R_2)^T$ 是系统(9)的任意正解,构造 Lyapunov 函数:

$$V_4(t) = |R_1 - R_1^*| + |R_2 - R_2^*|,$$

则

$$D^+ V_4(t) = -u_1 |R_1 - R_1^*| - u_2 |R_2 - R_2^*| \leq 0.$$

即 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R_i(t) = R_i^*$, $i = 1, 2$. 于是,获得如下推论.

推论 3 如果除 $\mathfrak{R}_{01} > 1$, $\mathfrak{R}_{02} > 1$ 和条件(H1)之外,还满足条件(H2),则模型(1)的地方病平衡点 $(S_1^*, S_2^*, I_1^*, I_2^*, R_1^*, R_2^*)$ 在域 \bar{G} 内是全局渐近稳定的.这里 $S_1^*, S_2^*, I_1^*, I_2^*$ 与 E 中所给出的相同,而且

$$R_1^* = \frac{\gamma_1 I_1^* (u_2 + e_2) + e_2 \gamma_2 I_2^*}{u_2 (u_1 + e_1) + u_1 e_2}, \quad R_2^* = \frac{\gamma_2 I_2^* (u_1 + e_1) + e_1 \gamma_1 I_1^*}{u_2 (u_1 + e_1) + u_1 e_2}.$$

2 结 论

由定理 2 的推论知,当易感者种群的出生率较高且接触性传染率和流动率相对较低时,流行性的乙肝(或流感、水痘、麻疹等)病毒在两斑块中将趋于灭绝,感染者和恢复者两类种群消失,易感者种群稳定在一组正值上.由定理 3 的推论知,当易感者种群的出生率和接触性传染率均较高而两斑块上的相互流动率持平时,两斑块上的易感者、感染者、恢复者 3 类种群将永久共存且稳定在一组正值上,流行性的乙肝(或流感、水痘、麻疹等)病毒将在两斑块中与之共存.若两斑块之间的人员流动率过分大,则会打破地方病平衡态,将产生不稳定的振荡现象.

参考文献(References):

- [1] CHEN Liu-juan. Global stability of a SEIR epidemic model with nonmonotone incidence rate [J]. *Journal of Biomathematics*, 2009, **24**(4): 591-598.
- [2] 何艳辉,唐三一. 经典 SIR 模型辨识和参数估计问题[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2013, **34**(3): 252-258. (HE Yan-hui, TANG San-yi. Identification and parameter estimation for classical SIR model[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2013, **34**(3): 252-258. (in Chinese))
- [3] 刘玉英,肖燕妮. 一类受媒体影响的传染病模型的研究[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2013, **34**(4): 399-407. (LIU Yu-ying, XIAO Yan-ni. An epidemic model with saturated media/psychological impact[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2013, **34**(4): 399-407. (in Chinese))
- [4] 杨亚莉,李建全,刘万萌,等. 一类具有分布时滞和非线性发生率的媒介传染病模型的全局稳定性[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2013, **34**(12): 1291-1299. (YANG Ya-li, LI Jian-quan, LIU Wan-meng, et al. Global stability of a vector-borne epidemic model with distributed delay and nonlinear incidence[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2013, **34**(12): 1291-1299. (in Chinese))

- [5] 谢英超, 程燕, 贺天宇. 一类具有非线性发生率的时滞传染病模型的全局稳定性[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2015, **36**(10): 1107-1116. (XIE Ying-chao, CHENG Yan, HE Tian-yu. Global stability of a class of delayed epidemic models with nonlinear incidence rates[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2015, **36**(10): 1107-1116. (in Chinese))
- [6] 傅金波, 陈兰荪, 程荣福. 具有潜伏期和免疫应答的时滞病毒感染模型的全局稳定性[J]. 高校应用数学学报(A辑), 2015, **30**(4): 379-388. (FU Jin-bo, CHEN Lan-sun, CHENG Rong-fu. Global stability of a delayed viral infection model with latent period and immune response[J]. *Applied Mathematics; A Journal of Chinese Universities (Ser A)*, 2015, **30**(4): 379-388. (in Chinese))
- [7] 傅金波, 陈兰荪, 程荣福. 具有 Logistic 增长和治疗的 SIRS 传染病模型的后向分支[J]. 吉林大学学报(理学版), 2015, **53**(6): 1166-1170. (FU Jin-bo, CHEN Lan-sun, CHENG Rong-fu. Backward bifurcation of a SIRS epidemic model with Logistic growth and treatment[J]. *Journal of Jilin University (Science Edition)*, 2015, **53**(6): 1166-1170. (in Chinese))
- [8] Yoshida N, Hara T. Global stability of a delayed SIR epidemic model with density dependent birth and death rates[J]. *Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 2007, **201**(2): 339-347.
- [9] 唐晓明, 薛亚奎. 具有饱和治疗函数与密度制约的 SIS 传染病模型的后向分支[J]. 数学的实践与认识, 2010, **40**(24): 241-246. (TANG Xiao-ming, XUE Ya-kui. Backward bifurcation of a SIS epidemic model with density dependent birth and death rates and saturated treatment function[J]. *Mathematics in Practice and Theory*, 2010, **40**(24): 241-246. (in Chinese))
- [10] Brauer F, van den Driessche P. Models for transmission of disease with immigration of infectives[J]. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 2001, **171**(2): 143-154.
- [11] WANG Wen-di, Mulone G. Threshold of disease transmission in a patch environment[J]. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, 2003, **285**(1): 321-335.
- [12] Takeuchi Y, LIU Xian-ning, CUI Jin-gan. Global dynamics of SIS models with transport-related infection[J]. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, 2007, **329**(2): 1460-1471.
- [13] 李冰, 王辉. 一类在两斑块内人口迁移的传染病模型的研究[J]. 北京工商大学学报(自然科学版), 2009, **27**(1): 56-61. (LI Bing, WANG Hui. Research on an SIS epidemic model with population dispersal in two patches[J]. *Journal of Beijing Technology and Business University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2009, **27**(1): 56-61. (in Chinese))
- [14] 马知恩, 周义仓, 王稳地, 等. 传染病动力学的数学建模与研究[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2004. (MA Zhi-en, ZHOU Yi-cang, WANG Wen-di, et al. *Mathematics Modeling and Research of Infectious Disease Dynamics*[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2004. (in Chinese))
- [15] YANG Kuang. *Delay Differential Equation With Application in Population Dynamics*[M]. Boston: Academic Press, 1993.

Stability of an SIR Epidemic Model With 2 Patches and Population Movement

FU Jin-bo¹, CHEN Lan-sun^{1,2}

- (1. *Minnan Science and Technology Institute, Fujian Normal University, Quanzhou, Fujian 362332, P.R.China;*
2. *Institute of Mathematics, Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, P.R.China*)

Abstract: Based on the epidemic dynamics, in view of the population movement between 2 patches and the nonlinear infection rate, a class of SIR epidemic model with 2 patches and population movement was established. With the qualitative method and the stability method for ordinary differential equations, the permanence of the model and the existence of nonnegative equilibrium points were analyzed. Through construction of proper Lyapunov functions and according to the limit system theory, the sufficient conditions for the global asymptotic stability of the disease-free equilibrium points and the endemic equilibrium points were obtained. The results show that, the basic reproduction number makes a threshold to determine whether the disease spreads or not. When the basic reproduction number is less than or equal to 1, the infection will gradually disappear, the virus will tend to be extinct; when the dominant regeneration number of the virus is greater than 1 and satisfies the permanence conditions, the infection will persist, and the virus will continue to prevail and become an endemic disease.

Key words: SIR epidemic model; equilibrium point; basic reproduction number; global asymptotic stability

Foundation item: The National Natural Science Foundation of China(11371306)

引用本文/Cite this paper:

傅金波, 陈兰荪. 基于两斑块和人口流动的 SIR 传染病模型的稳定性[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2017, **38**(4): 486-494.

FU Jin-bo, CHEN Lan-sun. Stability of an SIR epidemic model with 2 patches and population movement[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2017, **38**(4): 486-494.