

具有双时滞的分数阶 SIQR 谣言传播模型的分岔分析*

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摘要: 考虑一个具有双时滞的分数阶 SIQR 谣言传播模型. 首先, 分别以不同的时滞为分岔参数得到两种情况下系统发生 Hopf 分岔的时滞临界值, 并给出系统发生 Hopf 分岔的条件. 最后, 数值模拟验证了结论的准确性.

关键词: 分数阶; 双时滞; 谣言传播; Hopf 分岔

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Bifurcation Analysis of Fractional SIQR Rumor Propagation Model with Double Delays

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Abstract: A fractional SIQR rumor propagation model with two time delays is considered in this paper. Firstly, different time delay is selected as bifurcation parameter to obtain the Hopf bifurcation critical values, respectively. And the conditions of bifurcation are given. Finally, numerical simulations are given to verify the accuracy of our conclusions.

Key words: fractional order; two time delays; rumors spreading; Hopf bifurcation

0 引言

数学模型可以用于研究谣言的传播, 对谣言的控制起着重要作用. 在谣言传播动力学中, Daley 和 Kendall 在 1964 年建立了 SIR 仓室模型^[1]. 近年来, 谣言传播模型的动力学分析成为研究的热点, Yu^[2]等建立了在线社交网络中的 2I2SR 谣言传播模型, 分析了模型的稳定性并进行了最优控制, 给出谣言传播的控制策略. 时滞在谣言传播过程中具有重要影响, 学者们开始以时滞为分岔参数, 研究具有时滞的谣言传播模型的分岔行为^[3-4].

分数阶微积分是整数阶微积分的推广, 由于具有良好的记忆效应和遗传效应, 广泛应用于生物数学、传染病模型、神经网络^[5-7]. 谣言的传播过程是具有记忆效应的过程^[8-10]. Singh 在文献^[11]中基于 Mittag-Leffler 定律对分数阶 SIR 谣言传播模型进行分析, 得出分数阶的阶数对系统的动力学行为具有一定的影响. Graef^[12]等建立了类传染病的分数阶 SIR 社交网络模型来检查用户对线上社交网络的采取与放弃, 并利用真实历史数据进行拟合, 来检验模型的有效性. Ren^[13]等在异构网络中考虑具有随机过程的分数阶 SIR 谣言传播模型, 并研究了系统平衡点的稳定性. 因此, 利用分数阶微分方程理论研究谣言的传播过程具有十分重要的现实意义.

本文考虑了具有双时滞的分数阶 SIQR 谣言传播模型, 对模型进行分析, 得到以不同时滞为分岔参数的分岔点的位置和分岔条件.

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1 模型建立及预备知识

考虑如下的分数阶 ($0 < \alpha_i < 1, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 时滞谣言传播模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha_1} S(t)}{d^{\alpha_1} t} = A - \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S(t - \tau_1) I(t)}{1 + b_1 I(t)} - dS(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_2} I(t)}{d^{\alpha_2} t} = \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S(t - \tau_1) I(t)}{1 + b_1 I(t)} - (b_2 + d)I(t) - c_1 I(t - \tau_2) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_3} Q(t)}{d^{\alpha_3} t} = b_2 I(t) - dQ(t) - c_2 Q(t - \tau_2) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_4} R(t)}{d^{\alpha_4} t} = c_1 I(t - \tau_2) + c_2 Q(t - \tau_2) - dR(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $S(t), I(t), Q(t), R(t)$ 分别表示谣言易感者、传播者、隔离者、恢复者的密度. 模型其它参数及解释如下: A 表示谣言易感者的移入率, β 表示谣言的接触传播率, b_1 表示抑制强度, d 为因对谣言失去兴趣而移出的概率, b_2 表示官方对谣言传播者进行教育的概率, c_1 和 c_2 分别表示传播者不再传播谣言而转变成恢复者的概率, τ_1 和 τ_2 为谣言传播过程中的时间延迟, $\langle k \rangle$ 为社交网络的平均度.

现在, 给出 Caputo 型分数阶导数的定义及其相关性质.

定义 1^[14] Caputo 型分数阶导数为

$${}^C D_t^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \alpha)} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{f^{(n)}(\tau)}{(t - \tau)^{\alpha + 1 - n}} d\tau,$$

其中: n 是正整数, α 是分数阶的阶数且 $n - 1 \leq \alpha \leq n$. $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 是伽马函数, $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$.

引理 1^[15] 考虑 n 维多时滞的线性分数阶系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{q_1} x_1(t)}{d^{q_1} t} = a_{11} x_1(t - \tau_{11}) + a_{12} x_2(t - \tau_{12}) + \dots + a_{1n} x_n(t - \tau_{1n}) \\ \frac{d^{q_2} x_2(t)}{d^{q_2} t} = a_{21} x_1(t - \tau_{21}) + a_{22} x_2(t - \tau_{22}) + \dots + a_{2n} x_n(t - \tau_{2n}) \\ \dots \\ \frac{d^{q_n} x_n(t)}{d^{q_n} t} = a_{n1} x_1(t - \tau_{n1}) + a_{n2} x_2(t - \tau_{n2}) + \dots + a_{nn} x_n(t - \tau_{nn}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: $q_i \in (0, 1)$ 为分数阶求导的阶数, $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))$ 为状态向量, $\tau_{ij} > 0$ 为时间延迟, $x_i = \phi(t), -\max \tau_{ij} = -\tau_{\max} \leq t \leq 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 为系统 (2) 的初始条件, $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \in R^{n \times n}$ 为系统 (2) 的系数矩阵, 可以得到系统 (2) 的特征矩阵为:

$$\Delta(s) = \begin{pmatrix} s^{q_1} - a_{11} e^{-s\tau_{11}} & -a_{12} e^{-s\tau_{12}} & \dots & -a_{1n} e^{-s\tau_{1n}} \\ -a_{21} e^{-s\tau_{21}} & s^{q_2} - a_{22} e^{-s\tau_{22}} & \dots & -a_{2n} e^{-s\tau_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} e^{-s\tau_{n1}} & -a_{n2} e^{-s\tau_{n2}} & \dots & s^{q_n} - a_{nn} e^{-s\tau_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

引理 2^[16] 若特征方程 $\det(\Delta(s)) = 0$ 的所有根均具有负实部, 则系统 (2) 的零解是渐近稳定的.

2 主要结果

2.1 以 τ_1 为分岔参数

假设 $\langle k \rangle \beta S_* - (b_2 + d + c_1) > 0$. 经过简单计算, 可得到系统 (1) 的谣言盛行平衡点为 $P_*(S_*, I_*, Q_*, R_*)$, 其中

$$S_* = \frac{Ab_1 + b_2 + d + c_1}{\langle k \rangle \beta + b_1 d}, I_* = \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S_* - (b_2 + d + c_1)}{b_1 (b_2 + d + c_1)}, Q_* = \frac{b_2 I_*}{d + c_2}, R_* = \frac{c_1 I_* + c_2 Q_*}{d}.$$

由于 $Q(t)$ 和 $R(t)$ 与系统前两个式子解耦. 令 $\bar{S}(t) = S(t) - S_*, \bar{I}(t) = I(t) - I_*$, 则系统 (1) 的线性部分如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha_1} \bar{S}(t)}{d^{\alpha_1} t} = a_{11} \bar{S}(t) + a_{12} \bar{I}(t) + b_{11} \bar{S}(t - \tau_1) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_2} \bar{I}(t)}{d^{\alpha_2} t} = a_{22} \bar{I}(t) + b_{21} \bar{S}(t - \tau_1) + b_{22} \bar{I}(t - \tau_2) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= -d, \quad a_{12} = -\frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S_*}{(1 + b_1 I_*)^2}, \quad b_{11} = -\frac{\langle k \rangle \beta I_*}{1 + b_1 I_*}, \\ a_{22} &= \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta S_*}{(1 + b_1 I_*)^2} - (b_2 + d), \quad b_{21} = \frac{\langle k \rangle \beta I_*}{1 + b_1 I_*}, \quad b_{22} = -c_1. \end{aligned}$$

系统 (3) 在 (0, 0) 处的特征矩阵如下:

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{\alpha_1} - a_{11} - b_{11}e^{-\lambda\tau_1} & -a_{12} \\ -b_{21}e^{-\lambda\tau_1} & \lambda^{\alpha_2} - a_{22} - b_{22}e^{-\lambda\tau_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此, 系统 (3) 相应的特征方程可以写成如下形式:

$$U_1(\lambda) + U_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_1} = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(\lambda) &= \lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} - a_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1} - a_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2} - b_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1}e^{-\lambda\tau_2} + a_{11}b_{22}e^{-\lambda\tau_2} + a_{11}a_{22}, \\ U_2(\lambda) &= -b_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2} + b_{11}b_{22}e^{-\lambda\tau_2} + a_{22}b_{11} - a_{12}b_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega_1 = \omega_1(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$, $\omega_1 > 0$ 是等式 (4) 的一个纯虚根, 然后可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)] \cos \omega_1\tau_1 + \operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)] \sin \omega_1\tau_1 = -\operatorname{Re}[U_1(i\omega_1)] \\ \operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)] \cos \omega_1\tau_1 - \operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)] \sin \omega_1\tau_1 = -\operatorname{Im}[U_1(i\omega_1)] \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[U_j(i\omega_1)]$ 和 $\operatorname{Im}[U_j(i\omega_1)]$ 分别是 $U_j(i\omega_1)$ ($j=1, 2$) 的实部和虚部. 由等式 (5), 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \cos \omega_1\tau_1 = -\frac{h_1(\omega_1)}{h_3(\omega_1)} \\ \sin \omega_1\tau_1 = -\frac{h_2(\omega_1)}{h_3(\omega_1)} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(\omega_1) &= \operatorname{Re}[U_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}[U_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)], \\ h_2(\omega_1) &= \operatorname{Re}[U_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)] - \operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Im}[U_1(i\omega_1)], \\ h_3(\omega_1) &= \operatorname{Re}^2[U_2(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[U_2(i\omega_1)]. \end{aligned}$$

将等式 (6) 两边同时平方可以得到

$$h_1^2(\omega_1) + h_2^2(\omega_1) - h_3^2(\omega_1) = 0 \quad (7)$$

由于 $\cos \omega_1\tau_1 = -\frac{h_1(\omega_1)}{h_3(\omega_1)}$, 经计算可得

$$\tau_{10}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\omega_1} [\arccos(-\frac{h_1(\omega_1)}{h_3(\omega_1)}) + 2k\pi], \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (8)$$

定义分岔点为

$$\tau_{10} = \min\{\tau_{10}^{(k)}\}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

为了得到结论, 我们做出如下假设:

$$(H1) \frac{\operatorname{Re}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\omega_1)]}{\operatorname{Re}^2[v_1(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[v_1(i\omega_1)]} > 0,$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]$, $\operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\omega_1)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\omega_1)]$ 出现在等式 (10) 中.

引理 3 令 $\lambda(\tau_1) = \xi(\tau_1) + i\omega(\tau_1)$ 是等式 (4) 在 $\tau_1 = \tau_{10}$ 附近的满足 $\xi(\tau_{10}) = 0$, $\omega(\tau_{10}) = \omega_1$ 的根, 下面的结论成立:

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1}\right]_{|\omega=\omega_1, \tau_1=\tau_{10}} > 0.$$

证明 对等式 (4) 两端关于 τ_1 求导, 我们可以得到

$$U_1'(\lambda)\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} + U_2'(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_1}\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} + U_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_1}(-\lambda - \tau_1\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1}) = 0.$$

化简得

$$\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1} = \frac{\lambda U_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_1}}{U_1'(\lambda) + [U_2'(\lambda) - \tau_1 U_2(\lambda)]e^{-\lambda\tau_1}} = \frac{\rho_1(\lambda)}{v_1(\lambda)} \tag{9}$$

由等式 (9) 得

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_1}\right]_{|\omega=\omega_1, \tau_1=\tau_{10}} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\omega_1)]}{\operatorname{Re}^2[v_1(i\omega_1)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[v_1(i\omega_1)]} \tag{10}$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)]$ 分别是 $\rho_1(i\omega_1)$ 的实部和虚部. $\operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\omega_1)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\omega_1)]$ 分别是 $v_1(i\omega_1)$ 的实部和虚部. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)] &= \omega_1(\operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)]\sin \omega_1\tau_{10} - \operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)]\cos \omega_1\tau_{10}), \\ \operatorname{Im}[\rho_1(i\omega_1)] &= \omega_1(\operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)]\cos \omega_1\tau_{10} + \operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)]\sin \omega_1\tau_{10}), \\ \operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\omega_1)] &= \operatorname{Re}[U_1'(i\omega_1)] + (\operatorname{Re}[U_2'(i\omega_1)] - \tau_{10}\operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)])\cos \omega_1\tau_{10} + (\operatorname{Im}[U_2'(i\omega_1)] - \tau_{10}\operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)])\sin \omega_1\tau_{10}, \\ \operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\omega_1)] &= \operatorname{Im}[U_1'(i\omega_1)] + (\operatorname{Im}[U_2'(i\omega_1)] - \tau_{10}\operatorname{Im}[U_2(i\omega_1)])\cos \omega_1\tau_{10} - (\operatorname{Re}[U_2'(i\omega_1)] - \tau_{10}\operatorname{Re}[U_2(i\omega_1)])\sin \omega_1\tau_{10}. \end{aligned}$$

利用假设 (H1), 引理得证.

在等式 (4) 中, 令 $\tau_1 = 0$, 可以得到

$$u_1(\lambda) + u_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_2} = 0 \tag{11}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(\lambda) &= \lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2} - a_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1} - (a_{11} + b_{11})\lambda^{\alpha_2} + a_{11}a_{22} + a_{22}b_{11} - a_{12}b_{21}, \\ u_2(\lambda) &= -b_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1} + (a_{11} + b_{11})b_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\lambda = i\bar{\omega}_1 = \bar{\omega}_1(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{2})$ ($\bar{\omega}_1 > 0$) 是等式 (11) 的一个纯虚根, 然后可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\cos \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 + \operatorname{Im}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\sin \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 = -\operatorname{Re}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)] \\ \operatorname{Im}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\cos \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 - \operatorname{Re}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\sin \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 = -\operatorname{Im}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)] \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[u_j(i\bar{\omega}_1)]$ ($j = 1, 2$) 和 $\operatorname{Im}[u_j(i\bar{\omega}_1)]$ ($j = 1, 2$) 分别是 $u_j(i\bar{\omega}_1)$ ($j = 1, 2$) 的实部和虚部. 由等式 (12), 我们得到

$$\begin{cases} \cos \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 = -\frac{\kappa_1(\bar{\omega}_1)}{\kappa_3(\bar{\omega}_1)} \\ \sin \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 = -\frac{\kappa_2(\bar{\omega}_1)}{\kappa_3(\bar{\omega}_1)} \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1(\bar{\omega}_1) &= \operatorname{Re}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\operatorname{Re}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)] + \operatorname{Im}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\operatorname{Im}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)], \\ \kappa_2(\bar{\omega}_1) &= \operatorname{Re}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\operatorname{Im}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)] - \operatorname{Re}[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]\operatorname{Im}[u_1(i\bar{\omega}_1)], \\ \kappa_3(\bar{\omega}_1) &= \operatorname{Re}^2[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[u_2(i\bar{\omega}_1)]. \end{aligned}$$

对等式 (13) 两边同时平方, 得到

$$\kappa_1^2(\bar{\omega}_1) + \kappa_2^2(\bar{\omega}_1) - \kappa_3^2(\bar{\omega}_1) = 0 \tag{14}$$

由 $\cos \bar{\omega}_1\tau_2 = -\frac{\kappa_1(\bar{\omega}_1)}{\kappa_3(\bar{\omega}_1)}$ 可得

$$\bar{\tau}_{20}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\bar{\omega}_1} [\arccos(-\frac{\kappa_1(\bar{\omega}_1)}{\kappa_3(\bar{\omega}_1)}) + 2k\pi], k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (15)$$

定义分岔点为

$$\bar{\tau}_{20} = \min\{\bar{\tau}_{20}^{(k)}\}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

定理 1 若假设 (H1) 满足, 如果 $\tau_2 \in [0, \bar{\tau}_{20})$, 则有

(1) 当 $\tau_1 \in [0, \tau_{10})$ 时, 系统 (1) 的平衡点 P_* 是渐近稳定的.

(2) 当 $\tau_1 = \tau_{10}$ 时, 系统 (1) 在平衡点 P_* 处发生 Hopf 分岔, 而且在 $\tau_1 = \tau_{10}$ 周围有一簇从 P_* 分岔出的周期解.

2.2 以 τ_2 为分岔参数

等式 (4) 有如下的等价形式:

$$V_1(\lambda) + V_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_2} = 0 \quad (16)$$

其中

$$V_1(\lambda) = \lambda^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} - a_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1} - a_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2} + a_{11}a_{22} - b_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2}e^{-\lambda\tau_1} + (a_{22}b_{11} - a_{12}b_{21})e^{-\lambda\tau_1},$$

$$V_2(\lambda) = -b_{22}\lambda^{\alpha_1} + a_{11}b_{22} + e^{-\lambda\tau_1}b_{11}b_{22}.$$

令 $\lambda = i\omega_2 = \omega_2(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2})$, $\omega_2 > 0$ 是等式 (16) 的纯虚根. 然后, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\cos\omega_2\tau_2 + \operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\sin\omega_2\tau_2 = -\operatorname{Re}[V_1(i\omega_2)] \\ \operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\cos\omega_2\tau_2 - \operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\sin\omega_2\tau_2 = -\operatorname{Im}[V_1(i\omega_2)] \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[V_j(i\omega_2)]$ 和 $\operatorname{Im}[V_j(i\omega_2)]$ 分别是 $V_j(i\omega_2)$ ($j = 1, 2$) 的实部和虚部.

由等式 (17) 得

$$\begin{cases} \cos\omega_2\tau_2 = -\frac{\Psi_1(\omega_2)}{\Psi_3(\omega_2)} \\ \sin\omega_2\tau_2 = -\frac{\Psi_2(\omega_2)}{\Psi_3(\omega_2)} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\Psi_1(\omega_2) = \operatorname{Re}[V_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}[V_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)],$$

$$\Psi_2(\omega_2) = \operatorname{Re}[V_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)] - \operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Im}[V_1(i\omega_2)],$$

$$\Psi_3(\omega_2) = \operatorname{Re}^2[V_2(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[V_2(i\omega_2)].$$

对等式 (18) 两端同时平方, 得到

$$\Psi_1^2(\omega_2) + \Psi_2^2(\omega_2) - \Psi_3^2(\omega_2) = 0 \quad (19)$$

由 $\cos\omega_2\tau_2 = -\frac{\Psi_1(\omega_2)}{\Psi_3(\omega_2)}$ 可得,

$$\tau_{20}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\omega_2} [\arccos(-\frac{\Psi_1(\omega_2)}{\Psi_3(\omega_2)}) + 2k\pi], k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (20)$$

定义分岔点为

$$\tau_{20} = \min\{\tau_{20}^{(k)}\}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

为了得到结论, 我们作出如下假设:

$$(H2) \frac{\operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Re}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Im}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]}{\operatorname{Re}^2[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]} > 0,$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]$, $\operatorname{Re}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]$ 出现在等式 (22) 中.

引理 4 令 $\lambda(\tau_2) = \xi(\tau_2) + i\omega(\tau_2)$ 是等式 (16) 在 $\tau_2 = \tau_{20}$ 附近满足 $\xi(\tau_{20}) = 0$, $\omega(\tau_{20}) = \omega_2$. 那么, 我们有如下结论成立:

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2}\right] \Big|_{\omega=\omega_2, \tau_2=\tau_{20}} > 0.$$

证明 对等式 (16) 两端关于 τ_2 求导, 然后可以得到

$$V_1'(\lambda) \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} + V_2'(\lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_2} \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} + V_2(\lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_2} \left(-\lambda - \tau_2 \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2}\right) = 0.$$

化简得

$$\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2} = \frac{\lambda V_2(\lambda) e^{-\lambda\tau_2}}{V_1'(\lambda) + [V_2'(\lambda) - \tau_2 V_2(\lambda)] e^{-\lambda\tau_2}} = \frac{\alpha_1(\lambda)}{\beta_1(\lambda)} \tag{21}$$

由等式 (21) 可以得出

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau_2}\right] \Big|_{(\omega=\omega_2, \tau_2=\tau_{20})} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Re}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]\operatorname{Im}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]}{\operatorname{Re}^2[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]} \tag{22}$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)]$ 分别是 $\alpha_1(i\omega_2)$ 的实部和虚部. $\operatorname{Re}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]$, $\operatorname{Im}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)]$ 分别是 $\beta_1(i\omega_2)$ 的实部和虚部. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)] &= \omega_2(\operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\sin \omega_2\tau_{20} - \operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\cos \omega_2\tau_{20}), \\ \operatorname{Im}[\alpha_1(i\omega_2)] &= \omega_2(\operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\cos \omega_2\tau_{20} + \operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)]\sin \omega_2\tau_{20}), \\ \operatorname{Re}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] &= \operatorname{Re}[V_1'(i\omega_2)] + (\operatorname{Re}[V_2'(i\omega_2)] - \tau_{20}\operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)])\cos \omega_2\tau_{20} + (\operatorname{Im}[V_2'(i\omega_2)] - \tau_{20}\operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)])\sin \omega_2\tau_{20}, \\ \operatorname{Im}[\beta_1(i\omega_2)] &= \operatorname{Im}[V_1'(i\omega_2)] + (\operatorname{Im}[V_2'(i\omega_2)] - \tau_{20}\operatorname{Im}[V_2(i\omega_2)])\cos \omega_2\tau_{20} - (\operatorname{Re}[V_2'(i\omega_2)] - \tau_{20}\operatorname{Re}[V_2(i\omega_2)])\sin \omega_2\tau_{20}. \end{aligned}$$

根据假设 (H2), 引理得证.

在等式 (16) 中, 令 $\tau_2 = 0$, 可以得到

$$v_1(\lambda) + v_2(\lambda)e^{-\lambda\tau_1} = 0 \tag{23}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} v_1(\lambda) &= \lambda^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2} - (a_{22} + b_{22})\lambda^{\alpha_1} - a_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2} + a_{11}(a_{22} + b_{22}), \\ v_2(\lambda) &= -b_{11}\lambda^{\alpha_2} + a_{22}b_{11} + b_{11}b_{22} - a_{12}b_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\lambda = i\bar{\omega}_2 = \bar{\omega}_2(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{2})$ ($\bar{\omega}_2 > 0$) 是等式 (23) 的一个纯虚根, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\cos \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 + \operatorname{Im}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\sin \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 = -\operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)] \\ \operatorname{Im}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\cos \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 - \operatorname{Re}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\sin \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 = -\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)] \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

其中: $\operatorname{Re}[v_j(i\bar{\omega}_2)]$ 和 $\operatorname{Im}[v_j(i\bar{\omega}_2)]$ 分别是 $v_j(i\bar{\omega}_2)$ ($j = 1, 2$) 的实部和虚部.

由等式 (24) 得,

$$\begin{cases} \cos \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 = -\frac{\gamma_1(\bar{\omega}_2)}{\gamma_3(\bar{\omega}_2)} \\ \sin \bar{\omega}_2\tau_1 = -\frac{\gamma_2(\bar{\omega}_2)}{\gamma_3(\bar{\omega}_2)} \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1(\bar{\omega}_2) &= \operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\operatorname{Re}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)] + \operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\operatorname{Im}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)], \\ \gamma_2(\bar{\omega}_2) &= \operatorname{Re}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\operatorname{Im}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)] - \operatorname{Re}[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]\operatorname{Im}[v_1(i\bar{\omega}_2)], \\ \gamma_3(\bar{\omega}_2) &= \operatorname{Re}^2[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)] + \operatorname{Im}^2[v_2(i\bar{\omega}_2)]. \end{aligned}$$

对等式 (25) 两边同时平方得

$$\gamma_1^2(\bar{\omega}_2) + \gamma_2^2(\bar{\omega}_2) - \gamma_3^2(\bar{\omega}_2) = 0 \quad (26)$$

由 $\cos \bar{\omega}_2 \tau_1 = -\frac{\gamma_1(\bar{\omega}_2)}{\gamma_3(\bar{\omega}_2)}$ 可得

$$\bar{\tau}_{10}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\bar{\omega}_2} [\arccos(-\frac{\gamma_1(\bar{\omega}_2)}{\gamma_3(\bar{\omega}_2)}) + 2k\pi], \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (27)$$

定义分岔点为

$$\bar{\tau}_{10} = \min\{\bar{\tau}_{10}^{(k)}\}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

定理 2 若假设 (H2) 满足, 如果 $\tau_1 \in [0, \bar{\tau}_{10})$, 则有

(1) 当 $\tau_2 \in [0, \tau_{20})$ 时, 系统 (1) 的平衡点 P_* 是渐近稳定的.

(2) 当 $\tau_2 = \tau_{20}$ 时, 系统 (1) 在平衡点 P_* 处发生 Hopf 分岔, 而且在 $\tau_2 = \tau_{20}$ 周围有一族从 P_* 分岔出的周期解.

3 数值模拟

这部分给出两个实例来验证理论结果的正确性. 我们选择 $A = 0.02$, $\langle k \rangle = 10$, $\beta = 0.05$, $d = 0.02$, $b_1 = 0.15$, $b_2 = 0.01$, $c_1 = 0.05$, $c_2 = 0.04$, $\alpha_1 = 0.98$, $\alpha_2 = 0.96$, $\alpha_3 = 0.94$, $\alpha_4 = 0.92$. 然后, 系统(1) 变成如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{\alpha_1} S(t)}{d^{\alpha_1} t} = 0.02 - \frac{0.5S(t-\tau_1)I(t)}{1+0.15I(t)} - 0.02S(t) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_2} I(t)}{d^{\alpha_2} t} = \frac{0.5S(t-\tau_1)I(t)}{1+0.15I(t)} - 0.03I(t) - 0.05I(t-\tau_2) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_3} Q(t)}{d^{\alpha_3} t} = 0.01I(t) - 0.02Q(t) - 0.04Q(t-\tau_2) \\ \frac{d^{\alpha_4} R(t)}{d^{\alpha_4} t} = 0.05I(t-\tau_2) + 0.04Q(t-\tau_2) - 0.02R(t) \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

经计算, 我们得到谣言盛行平衡点

$$P_* = (0.165 \ 0, 0.208 \ 7, 0.034 \ 8, 0.591 \ 5).$$

例 1 $\tau_1 > 0$, $\tau_2 > 0$ ($\tau_2 \in [0, \bar{\tau}_{20})$)

经计算, 可以得到 $\bar{\omega}_1 = 0.070 \ 1$, $\bar{\tau}_{20} = 23.58$ 和 $\omega_1 = 0.074 \ 7$, $\tau_{10} = 1.50$. 我们分别选择 $\tau_2 = 22 < \bar{\tau}_{20}$, $\tau_1 = 1.3 < \tau_{10}$ 和 $\tau_2 = 22 < \bar{\tau}_{20}$, $\tau_1 = 1.50 = \tau_{10}$, 结果见图1、图2.

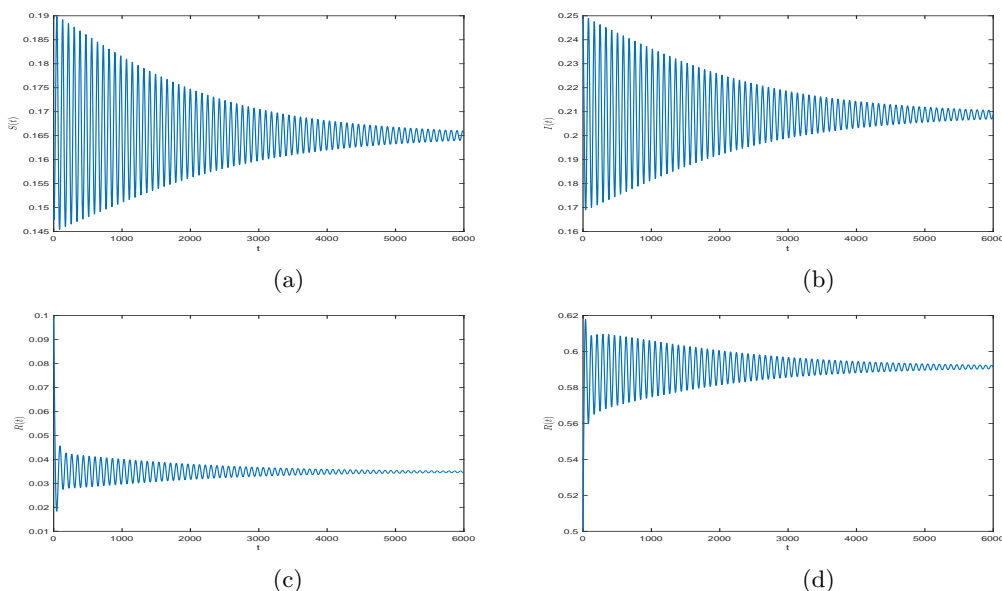


图 1 系统(28) 的状态轨迹, $\tau_2 = 22 < \bar{\tau}_{20}$, $\tau_1 = 1.3 < \tau_{10}$

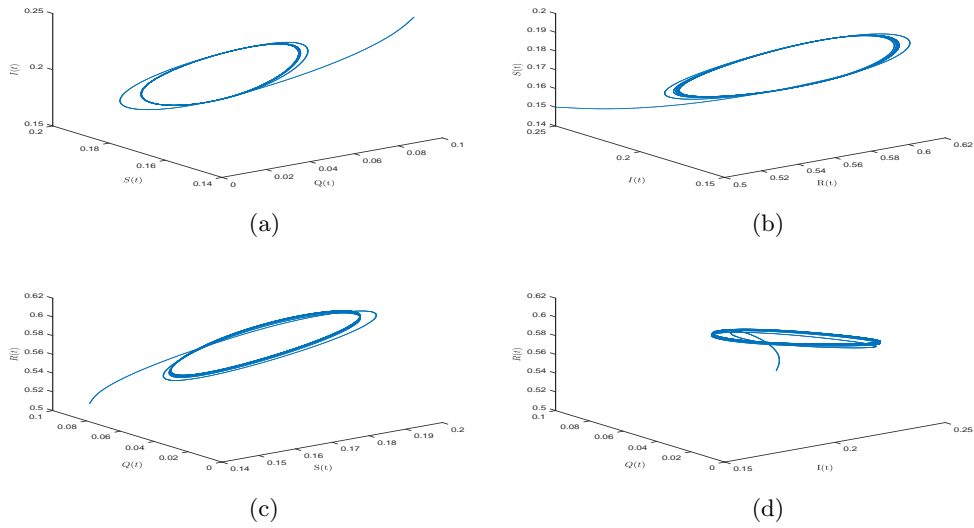


图 2 系统(28) 的相图, $\tau_2 = 22 < \bar{\tau}_{20}$, $\tau_1 = 1.50 = \tau_{10}$

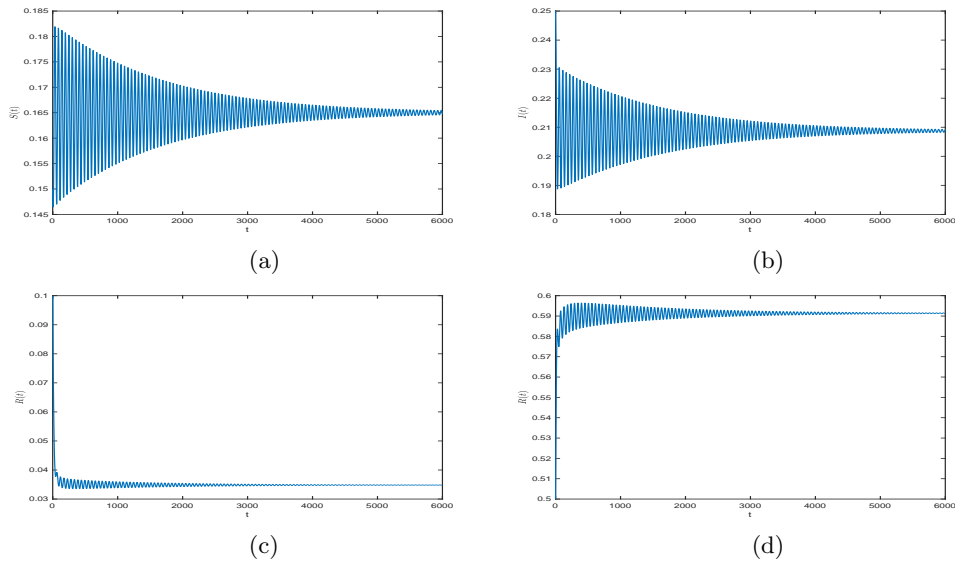


图 3 系统(28) 的状态轨迹, $\tau_1 = 8 < \bar{\tau}_{10}$, $\tau_2 = 9.1 < \tau_{20}$

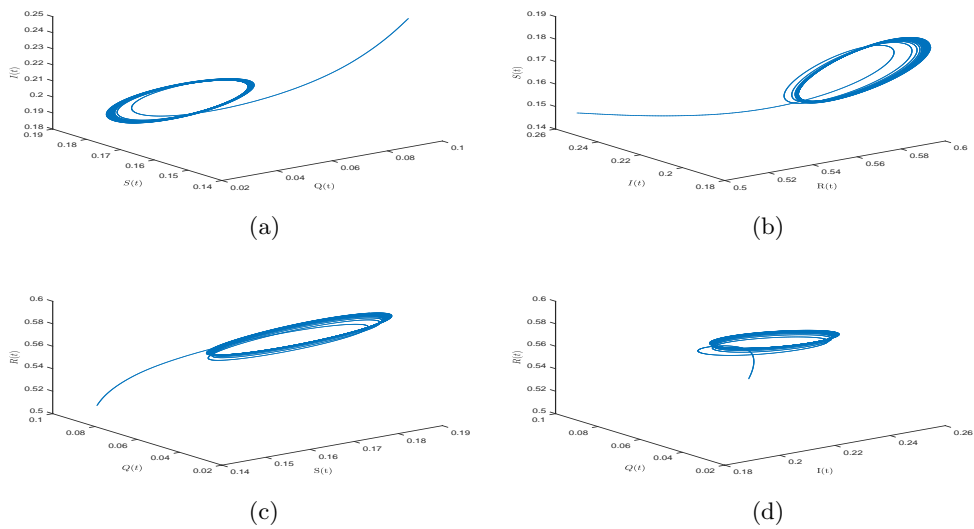


图 4 系统(28) 的相图, $\tau_1 = 8 < \bar{\tau}_{10}$, $\tau_2 = 9.28 = \tau_{20}$

例 2 $\tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 > 0$ ($\tau_1 \in [0, \bar{\tau}_{10})$)

经计算,可以得到 $\bar{\omega}_2 = 0.1157, \bar{\tau}_{10} = 10.70$ 和 $\omega_2 = 0.1165, \tau_{20} = 9.28$. 我们分别选择 $\tau_1 = 8 < \bar{\tau}_{10}, \tau_2 = 9.1 < \tau_{20}$ 和 $\tau_1 = 8 < \bar{\tau}_{10}, \tau_2 = 9.28 = \tau_{20}$, 结果见图3、图4.

4 结论

本文利用分数阶微分方程理论对具有双时滞的分数阶 SIQR 谣言传播模型的分岔进行分析,得到了模型分别以不同的时滞为分岔参数而发生分岔的充分条件,为多时滞分数阶模型的分岔研究提供了思路. 最后,给出两个数值实例验证了结论的正确性.

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