

具有自然年龄和染病年龄的 MSIR 传染病模型的稳定性*

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摘要: 在总人口规模不变的假设下, 建立一类具有自然年龄和染病年龄的 MSIR 传染病模型, 并研究该模型平衡解的稳定性. 首先, 对模型做归一化处理, 并在无病平衡解处线性化, 证明当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是局部渐近稳定的. 其次, 利用双曲方程组的特征线方法和 Fatou 引理, 证明当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是全局渐近稳定的. 最后, 利用介值定理证明当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 模型存在唯一的地方病平衡解.

关键词: MSIR 传染病模型; 染病年龄; 平衡解; 存在性

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The Stability of MSIR Epidemic Model with Natural Age and Infection-Age

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Abstract: Assuming total population remains constant, this paper establishes a class of MSIR epidemic models with both natural age and infection-age and studies the stability of the equilibrium solutions of this model. Firstly, by normalizing the model and linearizing it at the disease-free equilibrium, demonstrating that when $R_1 < 1$, the disease-free equilibrium is locally asymptotically stable. Subsequently, employing the method of characteristics for hyperbolic systems and Fatou's lemma, it is proven that when $R_1 < 1$, the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable. Finally, the existence of a unique endemic equilibrium solution is established using the intermediate value theorem when $R_1 > 1$.

Key words: MSIR epidemic model; infection-age; equilibrium solution; existence

0 引言

二十世纪二三十年代, 由于社会医学和流行病学的迅速发展, Kermack 和 Mckendrick 提出了具有终身免疫的 SIR 传染病模型和非终身免疫的 SIS 传染病模型^[1]. 随后, 学者们陆续建立了 SVIR^[2], SEIR^[3], MSEIS^[4], MSEIR^[5] 等传染病模型, 并对这些模型的阈值理论进行了深入研究.

流感、肺结核等常见传染病几乎都与自然年龄相关. 自然年龄被引入传染病模型的研究可以溯源至 1974 年, Hoppensteadt^[6] 提出了一类具有自然年龄的 SIQR 传染病模型, 为后续受自然年龄影响的传染病模型研究奠定

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了基础. 2001年, Li等^[7]研究了具有自然年龄的SEIR传染病模型的阈值理论. 2014年, 方彬等^[8]证明了具有疫苗接种和自然年龄的SVIR传染病模型无病平衡解的全局渐近稳定性.

乙肝、AIDS和COVID-19等传染病具有较长染病周期, 这种长周期使得疾病的监测、控制和治疗变得更加复杂. 对于具有较长病程的传染病, 学者们在仓室模型中引入染病年龄. 2010年, 由守科和闫萍^[9]研究了具有染病年龄的SEIR传染病模型解的适定性. 随后, 由守科等^[10-12]建立了具有染病年龄的SIQR和SIQRS传染病模型, 并证明了无病平衡解的全局渐近稳定性和地方病平衡解的存在性.

新生儿(被动免疫类)在母体中获得了丰富的免疫球蛋白, 因此拥有先天的免疫力, 具备较强的抗病能力, 不易受到细菌、病毒等外界感染的影响^[13]. 2002年, Li等^[14]在总人口规模不变的假设下, 研究了具有年龄结构的MSEIR流行病模型平衡解的存在性. 2005年, 陈清江等^[15]在总人口处于稳定状态下, 分析了具有接种疫苗和二次感染的年龄结构MSEIR流行病模型平衡解的稳定性. 2008年, 方彬和李学志^[16]研究了具有年龄结构的MSEIS流行病模型, 并证明了该模型无病平衡解的稳定性以及地方病平衡解的存在性.

目前, 已有学者对具有自然年龄、染病年龄或被动免疫类的传染病模型进行了研究, 但尚未对同时涉及“自然年龄、染病年龄和被动免疫类”三个方面的模型阈值理论进行研究. 因此, 我们研究了具有自然年龄和染病年龄的MSIR传染病模型的稳定性.

1 模型

将人群分为被动免疫类、易感类、染病类和康复类, 并考虑染病人群的染病年龄, 建立具有自然年龄和染病年龄的MSIR传染病模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M(t,x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial M(t,x)}{\partial x} = -\delta(x)M(t,x) - \mu(x)M(t,x) \\ \frac{\partial S(t,x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial S(t,x)}{\partial x} = \delta(x)M(t,x) - \lambda(t,x)S(t,x) - \mu(x)S(t,x) \\ \frac{\partial I(t,x,y)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial I(t,x,y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial I(t,x,y)}{\partial y} = -\gamma(x,y)I(t,x,y) - \mu(x)I(t,x,y) \\ \frac{\partial R(t,x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial R(t,x)}{\partial x} = \int_0^x \gamma(x,y)I(t,x,y)dy - \mu(x)R(t,x) \\ \lambda(t,x) = \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi I(t,\xi,\eta)d\eta d\xi \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

定解条件为

$$\begin{cases} M(0,x) = M_0(x), S(0,x) = S_0(x), I(0,x,y) = I_0(x,y), R(0,x) = R_0(x) \\ M(t,0) = \int_0^A b(x) \left[M(t,x) + S(t,x) + \int_0^x I(t,x,y)dy + R(t,x) \right] dx \\ S(t,0) = I(t,0,y) = R(t,0) = 0 \\ I(t,x,0) = \lambda(t,x)S(t,x) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

模型中函数 $M(t,x)$, $S(t,x)$, $I(t,x,y)$, $R(t,x)$ 分别表示被动免疫类、易感类、染病类和康复类人群的分布密度函数. $M_0(x)$, $S_0(x)$, $I_0(x,y)$, $R_0(x)$ 分别表示被动免疫类、易感类、染病类和康复类人群的初始密度函数. 变量有时间 t , 自然年龄 x , 染病年龄 y , 最大年龄为 A . $x, y \in [0, A]$, 当 $y > x$ 时 $I(t,x,y) = 0$. $\mu(x)$, $b(x)$, $\delta(x)$, $\lambda(t,x)$, $\beta(x)$, $\gamma(x,y)$ 分别表示死亡率、出生率、被动免疫失去率、年龄相关的染病率、发病率、康复率. 且在模型(1)~(2)中有如下假设成立:

(I) $M_0(x)$, $S_0(x)$, $I_0(x,y)$, $R_0(x)$ 在 $x, y \in [0, A]$ 上是非负连续的有界函数, 且 $M_0(x)$, $S_0(x)$, $R_0(x) \in L^1((0, A); R)$, $I_0(x,y) \in L^1((0, A) \times (0, A); R)$.

(II) $b(x)$, $\delta(x)$, $\lambda(t,x)$, $\beta(x)$, $\gamma(x,y)$ 在 $x, y \in [0, A]$ 上是非负连续的有界函数, $\mu(x)$ 连续且满足

$$\int_0^A \mu(x)dx = +\infty.$$

模型 (1)~(2) 是非线性双曲方程组, 利用压缩映射原理和先验估计的标准性方法^[17], 可以证明非负解的存在性.

2 等价模型

由模型 (1)~(2) 易知, 总人口的密度函数 $P(t, x)$ 定义如下:

$$P(t, x) = M(t, x) + S(t, x) + \int_0^x I(t, x, y)dy + R(t, x),$$

满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P(t, x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P(t, x)}{\partial x} = -\mu(x)P(t, x) \\ P(t, 0) = \int_0^A b(x)P(t, x)dx \\ P(0, x) = M_0(x) + S_0(x) + \int_0^x I_0(x, y)dy + R_0(x) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

根据文献 [17], 若

$$\int_0^A b(x)e^{-\int_0^x \mu(\tau)d\tau} dx = 1,$$

则总人口分布处于稳定状态. 定解问题 (3) 存在平衡解

$$P(t, x) = P_\infty(x) = Ne^{-\int_0^x \mu(\tau)d\tau},$$

其中 N 为新生个体总数.

为方便讨论, 对模型 (1)~(2) 做归一化处理. 将

$$M(t, x) = m(t, x)P_\infty(x), \quad S(t, x) = s(t, x)P_\infty(x), \quad I(t, x, y) = i(t, x, y)P_\infty(x), \quad R(t, x) = r(t, x)P_\infty(x),$$

代入模型 (1)~(2) 可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial m(t, x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial m(t, x)}{\partial x} = -\delta(x)m(t, x) \\ \frac{\partial s(t, x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial s(t, x)}{\partial x} = \delta(x)m(t, x) - \lambda(t, x)s(t, x) \\ \frac{\partial i(t, x, y)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial i(t, x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial i(t, x, y)}{\partial y} = -\gamma(x, y)i(t, x, y) \\ \frac{\partial r(t, x)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial r(t, x)}{\partial x} = \int_0^x \gamma(x, y)i(t, x, y)dy \\ \lambda(t, x) = \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^x i(t, x, y)P_\infty(x)dydx \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

定解条件为

$$\begin{cases} m(t, x) + s(t, x) + \int_0^x i(t, x, y)dy + r(t, x) = 1 \\ m(0, x) = m_0(x), s(0, x) = s_0(x), i(0, x, y) = i_0(x, y), r(0, x) = r_0(x) \\ m(t, 0) = 1, s(t, 0) = 0, i(t, 0, y) = 0, r(t, 0) = 0 \\ i(t, x, 0) = \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) i(t, \xi, \eta) d\eta d\xi s(t, x) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

接下来, 本文主要通过研究模型 (4)~(5) 来分析传染病模型 (1)~(2) 的稳定性.

3 无病平衡解的稳定性分析

假设 $(m^0(x), s^0(x), i^0(x, y), r^0(x))$ 为模型 (4)~(5) 的平衡解, 则

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dm^0(x)}{dx} = -\delta(x)m^0(x) \\ \frac{ds^0(x)}{dx} = \delta(x)m^0(x) - \lambda^0(x)s^0(x) \\ \frac{\partial i^0(x,y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial i^0(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\gamma(x,y)i^0(x,y) \\ \frac{dr^0(x)}{dx} = \int_0^x \gamma(x,y)i^0(x,y)dy \\ \lambda^0(x) = \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^x i^0(x,y)P_\infty(x)dydx \\ m^0(0) = 1, s^0(0) = 0, i^0(0,y) = 0, r^0(0) = 0 \\ m^0(x) + s^0(x) + \int_0^x i^0(x,y)dy + r^0(x) = 1 \\ i(x,0) = \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi)i^0(\xi,y)dyd\xi s^0(x) \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

显然定解问题 (6) 存在无病平衡解 $\tilde{E}(\tilde{m}(x), \tilde{s}(x), \tilde{i}(x,y), \tilde{r}(x))$, 其中

$$\tilde{m}(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \delta(\tau)d\tau}, \quad \tilde{s}(x) = 1 - e^{-\int_0^x \delta(\tau)d\tau}, \quad \tilde{i}(x,y) = 0, \quad \tilde{r}(x) = 0.$$

将模型 (4) 在无病平衡解 \tilde{E} 处线性化. 设

$$m(t,x) = \tilde{m}(x) + \tilde{m}(x)e^{\alpha t}, \quad s(t,x) = \tilde{s}(x) + \tilde{s}(x)e^{\alpha t}, \quad i(t,x,y) = \tilde{i}(x,y)e^{\alpha t}, \quad r(t,x) = \tilde{r}(x)e^{\alpha t},$$

则

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\tilde{m}(x)}{dx} = -\alpha\tilde{m}(x) - \delta(x)\tilde{m}(x), \\ \frac{d\tilde{s}(x)}{dx} = -\alpha\tilde{s}(x) + \delta(x)\tilde{m}(x) - \beta(x)\tilde{N}\tilde{s}(x), \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{i}(x,y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{i}(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\alpha\tilde{i}(x,y) - \gamma(x,y)\tilde{i}(x,y), \\ \frac{d\tilde{r}(x)}{dx} = -\alpha\tilde{r}(x) + \int_0^x \gamma(x,y)\tilde{i}(x,y)dy, \\ \tilde{m}(0) = 0, \tilde{s}(0) = 0, \tilde{i}(0,y) = 0, \tilde{r}(0) = 0, \tilde{i}(x,0) = \beta(x)\tilde{N}\tilde{s}(x), \end{array} \right.$$

其中

$$\tilde{N} = \int_0^A \int_0^x \tilde{i}(x,y)P_\infty(x)dydx.$$

利用特征线法解得

$$\tilde{i}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq y, \\ \beta(x-y)\tilde{N} \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^{x-y} \delta(\tau)d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_{x-y}^x [\alpha + \gamma(l, l-x+y)]dl}, & x > y. \end{cases}$$

将 $\tilde{i}(x,y)$ 代入 \tilde{N} 可得

$$\tilde{N} = \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x)\beta(\xi)\tilde{N} \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^\xi \delta(\tau)d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_\xi^x [\alpha + \gamma(l, l-\xi)]dl} d\xi dx.$$

上式两边同除以 \tilde{N} , 得

$$1 = \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x)\beta(\xi) \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^\xi \delta(\tau)d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_\xi^x [\alpha + \gamma(l, l-\xi)]dl} d\xi dx.$$

令上式等号右端为关于 α 的函数 $F(\alpha)$

$$F(\alpha) := \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x)\beta(\xi) \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^\xi \delta(\tau)d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_\xi^x [\alpha + \gamma(l, l-\xi)]dl} d\xi dx.$$

令 $\alpha = 0$, 引入再生数

$$R_1 = F(0) = \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x)\beta(\xi) \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^\xi \delta(\tau)d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi)dl} d\xi dx.$$

定理 1 当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 模型 (4)~(5) 无病平衡解 $\check{E}(\check{m}(x), \check{s}(x), \check{i}(x, y), \check{r}(x))$ 是不稳定的; 当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解 $\check{E}(\check{m}(x), \check{s}(x), \check{i}(x, y), \check{r}(x))$ 是局部渐近稳定的.

证明 令 $H(\alpha) = F(\alpha) - 1$, 显然 $H(\alpha)$ 关于 α 单调递减且连续. 当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, $H(0) > 0$, 且

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} H(\alpha) = -1 < 0,$$

根据介值定理可知 $H(\alpha) = 0$ 存在唯一正解. 可知当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是不稳定的.

当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, $H(0) < 0$, 又 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow -\infty} H(\alpha) = +\infty$, 由介值定理可知 $H(\alpha) = 0$ 存在唯一负根 α^* . 另外, 若 $\alpha = a + ib$ 为 $H(\alpha) = 0$ 任意复根, 则

$$F(\alpha^*) = 1 = |F(a + ib)| \leq F(a),$$

根据 $F(\alpha)$ 的单调递减性知

$$\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) \leq \alpha^* < 0.$$

所以当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是局部渐近稳定的.

定理 2 如果 $R_1 < 1$, 则无病平衡解 $\check{E}(\check{m}(x), \check{s}(x), \check{i}(x, y), \check{r}(x))$ 是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 根据特征线法, 模型 (4)~(5) 的解为

$$i(t, x, y) = \begin{cases} i_0(x-t, y-t)e^{-\int_0^t \gamma(x+l-t, y+l-t)dl}, & x \geq t, y > t \\ 0, & x < t, x \leq y \\ \lambda(t-y, x-y)s(t-y, x-y)e^{-\int_{t-y}^t \gamma(x+l-t, y+l-t)dl}, & t \geq y, x > y \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$m(t, x) = \begin{cases} m_0(x-t)e^{-\int_0^t \delta(x+l-t)dl}, & x > t \\ e^{-\int_0^x \delta(l)dl}, & x \leq t \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$r(t, x) = \begin{cases} r_0(x-t) + \int_0^t \int_0^{x+l-t} \gamma(x+l-t, y) i(l, x+l-t, y) dy dl, & x > t \\ \int_0^x \int_0^l \gamma(l, y) i(t+l-x, l, y) dy dl, & x \leq t \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

由模型 (5) 可知

$$s(t, x) = 1 - m(t, x) - \int_0^x i(t, x, y) dy - r(t, x).$$

令 $h(t, x) = \lambda(t, x)s(t, x)$. 由于 $0 \leq s(t, x) \leq 1 - m(t, x)$, 那么当 $t > A$ 时由式 (7) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} h(t, x) &\leq \lambda(t, x)(1 - m(t, x)) \\ &= \beta(x)(1 - m(t, x)) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) \lambda(t-\eta, \xi-\eta) s(t-\eta, \xi-\eta) e^{-\int_{t-\eta}^t \gamma(\xi+l-t, \eta+l-t)dl} d\eta d\xi \\ &= \beta(x)(1 - m(t, x)) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) h(t-\eta, \xi-\eta) e^{-\int_{t-\eta}^t \gamma(\xi+l-t, \eta+l-t)dl} d\eta d\xi \\ &= \beta(x)(1 - m(t, x)) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) h(t+\sigma-\xi, \sigma) e^{-\int_\sigma^\xi \gamma(\theta, \theta-\sigma)d\theta} d\sigma d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\tilde{h}(t, x) \leq \beta(x)(1 - m(t, x)) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) \tilde{h}(t + \sigma - \xi, \sigma) e^{-\int_\sigma^\xi \gamma(\theta, \theta - \sigma) d\theta} d\sigma d\xi \quad (10)$$

记 $V(x) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{h}(t, x)$, 根据 Fatou 引理, 令不等式 (10) 两端 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 可得

$$V(x) \leq \beta(x)(1 - e^{-\int_0^x \delta(t) dt}) \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(x) V(\sigma) e^{-\int_\sigma^\xi \gamma(\theta, \theta - \sigma) d\theta} d\sigma d\xi = \beta(x)C(1 - e^{-\int_0^x \delta(t) dt}) \quad (11)$$

其中

$$C = \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) V(\sigma) e^{-\int_\sigma^\xi \gamma(\theta, \theta - \sigma) d\theta} d\sigma d\xi,$$

从而

$$C \leq \int_0^A \int_0^\xi P_\infty(\xi) \beta(\sigma) C(1 - e^{-\int_0^\sigma \delta(t) dt}) e^{-\int_\sigma^\xi \gamma(\theta, \theta - \sigma) d\theta} d\sigma d\xi = CR_1.$$

若 $R_1 < 1$, 则 $C = 0$, 从而由式 (11) 可得 $V(x) = 0$, 即 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{h}(t, x) = 0$, 于是由式 (7) 与 (9) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{i}(t, x, y) &= 0 = \check{i}(x, y), \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda(t, x) &= 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} r(t, x) &= 0 = \check{r}(x), \end{aligned}$$

代入式 (8) 与模型 (5) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} m(t, x) &= e^{-\int_0^x \delta(\tau) d\tau} = \check{m}(x), \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} s(t, x) &= 1 - e^{-\int_0^x \delta(\tau) d\tau} = \check{s}(x), \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解 $\check{E}(\check{m}(x), \check{s}(x), \check{i}(x, y), \check{r}(x))$ 是全局渐近稳定的.

4 地方病平衡解的存在性

定理 3 当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 模型 (4)~(5) 存在唯一的地方病平衡解.

证明 设 $\hat{E}(\hat{m}(x), \hat{s}(x), \hat{i}(x, y), \hat{r}(x))$ 为模型 (4)~(5) 的地方病平衡解, 则

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d\hat{m}(x)}{dx} &= -\delta(x)\hat{m}(x) \\ \frac{d\hat{s}(x)}{dx} &= \delta(x)\hat{m}(x) - \hat{\lambda}(x)\hat{s}(x) \\ \frac{\partial \hat{i}(x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{i}(x, y)}{\partial y} &= -\gamma(x, y)\hat{i}(x, y) \\ \frac{d\hat{r}(x)}{dx} &= \int_0^x \gamma(x, y)\hat{i}(x, y) dy \\ \hat{\lambda}(x) &= \beta(x) \int_0^A \int_0^x \hat{i}(x, y) P_\infty(x) dy dx = \beta(x)\kappa^* \\ \hat{m}(x) + \hat{s}(x) + \int_0^x \hat{i}(x, y) dy + \hat{r}(x) &= 1 \\ \hat{m}(0) = 1, \hat{s}(0) = \hat{i}(0, y) = \hat{r}(0) &= 0 \\ \hat{i}(x, 0) &= \beta(x)\kappa^*\hat{s}(x) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\kappa^* := \int_0^A \int_0^x \hat{i}(x, y) P_\infty(x) dy dx \quad (13)$$

由模型 (12) 可得

$$\hat{m}(x) = e^{-\int_0^x \delta(s) ds} \tag{14}$$

$$\hat{s}(x; \kappa^*) = \int_0^x \delta(s) \hat{m}(s) e^{-\int_s^x \beta(h) \kappa^* dh} ds \tag{15}$$

$$\hat{i}(x, y; \kappa^*) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < y \\ \kappa^* \beta(x-y) \hat{s}(x-y) e^{-\int_0^y \gamma(x+l-y, l) dl}, & y \leq x \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

$$\hat{r}(x; \kappa^*) = \int_0^x \int_0^s \gamma(s, y) \hat{i}(s, y) dy ds \tag{17}$$

将式 (16) 代入式 (13) 可得

$$\kappa^* = \int_0^A \int_0^x \kappa^* P_\infty(x) \hat{s}(\xi; \kappa^*) \beta(\xi) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi) dl} d\xi dx,$$

两边同除以 κ^* 可得

$$1 = \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x) \hat{s}(\xi; \kappa^*) \beta(\xi) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi) dl} d\xi dx,$$

令上式等号右端为关于 κ^* 的函数 $G(\kappa^*)$,

$$G(\kappa^*) := \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x) \hat{s}(\xi; \kappa^*) \beta(\xi) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi) dl} d\xi dx \tag{18}$$

一方面, 当 $\kappa^* = 0$ 时, 根据式 (16) 和 (17) 可知

$$\hat{i}(x, y; 0) = 0, \quad \hat{r}(x; 0) = 0.$$

再根据式 (12) 和 (14) 可得

$$\hat{s}(x; 0) = 1 - e^{-\int_0^x \delta(s) ds}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} G(0) &= \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x) \beta(\xi) \hat{s}(\xi; 0) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi) dl} d\xi dx \\ &= \int_0^A \int_0^x P_\infty(x) \beta(\xi) \left(1 - e^{-\int_0^\xi \delta(\tau) d\tau}\right) e^{-\int_\xi^x \gamma(l, l-\xi) dl} d\xi dx \\ &= R_1, \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 当 $\kappa^* > 0$ 时, 注意到 $0 < \int_0^x \hat{i}(x, y; \kappa^*) dy < 1$, 则

$$G(\kappa^*) = \frac{1}{\kappa^*} \int_0^A \int_0^x \hat{i}(x, y; \kappa^*) P_\infty(x) dy dx < \frac{1}{\kappa^*} \int_0^A P_\infty(x) dx = \frac{N_\infty}{\kappa^*},$$

其中 N_∞ 为总人口数. 当 $\kappa^* = N_\infty$ 时, $G(N_\infty) < 1$. 由于 $G(\kappa^*)$ 是关于 κ^* 的单调递减函数, 并且当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 有 $G(0) > 1$. 故式 (18) 在 $(0, N_\infty)$ 上存在唯一的正根 $\hat{\kappa}^*$. 即, 当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 模型 (4)~(5) 存在唯一的地方病平衡解.

5 结论

讨论了一类具有自然年龄和染病年龄的 MSIR 传染病模型的稳定性. 运用积分方程和微分方程的理论证明了当再生数 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是局部渐近稳定的. 当 $R_1 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡解是全局渐近稳定的. 当再生数 $R_1 > 1$ 时, 无病平衡解不稳定, 但存在唯一的地方病平衡解.

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