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# 一类具有饱和发生率的染病食饵-捕食者 随机模型的动力学分析

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**摘要:** 研究了一类带有饱和发生率和随机比率依赖的 Holling III 型功能反应的染病食饵-捕食者随机模型. 首先, 利用 Itô 公式和构造的 Lyapunov 函数证明了染病食饵-捕食者随机模型存在唯一的全局正解. 其次, 利用 Has'minskii 遍历性理论证明了随机模型存在唯一的遍历平稳分布. 再次, 利用 Itô 公式、大数定律、鞅理论得到了染病食饵种群的阈值  $\mathcal{R}_0^h$ : 当  $\mathcal{R}_0^h < 1$  时疾病将趋于灭绝, 当  $\mathcal{R}_0^h > 1$  时疾病将长期存在. 最后, 利用数值仿真验证了所得结果的正确性.

**关键词:** 染病食饵-捕食者随机模型; 饱和发生率; Holling III 型功能反应函数; 比率依赖; 平稳分布; 灭绝

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## Dynamic analysis of a infected prey-predator stochastic model with saturation incidence

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we investigated the dynamics of a stochastic ratio-dependent infected prey-predator model with saturation incidence and Holling-type III functional response. Firstly, we proved that the unique solution of stochastic model was globally positive by using Itô formula and constructing Lyapunov function. Secondly, the existence of a unique ergodic stationary distribution was studied by using the ergodicity theory of Has'minskii. Thirdly, the threshold  $\mathcal{R}_0^h$  for the infected prey population was obtained by using Itô formula, the law of large numbers, and the martingale theory, that is, the disease will tend to extinction if  $\mathcal{R}_0^h < 1$ , and it will exist for a long time if  $\mathcal{R}_0^h > 1$ . Finally, numerical simulations were used to verify the correctness of the obtained results.

**Keywords:** infected prey-predator stochastic model; saturation incidence; Holling-type III functional response function; ratio-dependent; stationary distribution; extinction

## 0 引言

由于 Holling III 型功能反应函数更适合于描述脊椎动物种群随时间的变化规律, 因此一些学者对

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Holling III型功能反应函数的捕食模型进行了研究<sup>[1-3]</sup>.在捕食者-食饵模型中,由于捕食者的平均增长率需要考虑食饵丰度与捕食者丰度的比值,因此一些学者进而研究了具有比例依赖的功能反应的食饵-捕食者模型<sup>[4-5]</sup>.为了解不同生态系统的动力学性质,学者们利用 Itô 公式、大数定律、鞅理论分析了不同系统的动力学性质,其中包括全局正解的存在唯一性、遍历平稳分布的存在性、灭绝性和持久性、周期解等<sup>[4-8]</sup>.文献[9]的研究表明,饱和发生率 $\left(\frac{bX_1X_2}{1+aX_2}\right)$ 通常比双线性发生率 $(bX_1X_2)$ 更适合于描述某些流行病的传播.基于上述研究,本文提出了一类带有饱和发生率和比率依赖的Holling III型功能反应的染病食饵-捕食者模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dX_1(t)}{dt} = rX_1(t)\left(1 - \frac{X_1(t)}{k}\right) - \frac{\alpha X_1(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} - \frac{bX_1(t)X_2(t)}{1 + aX_2(t)}, \\ \frac{dX_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{bX_1(t)X_2(t)}{1 + aX_2(t)} - d_1X_2(t) - \frac{\beta X_2(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)}, \\ \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = \frac{c\alpha X_1(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} + \frac{c\beta X_2(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} - d_2Y(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $X_1(t)$ 为易感食饵种群的密度, $X_2(t)$ 为被感染的食饵种群的密度, $Y(t)$ 为捕食者种群的密度, $r$ 为内禀增长率, $\frac{r}{k}$ 为种间竞争率, $k$ 为易感食饵的承载能力, $\frac{bX_1(t)X_2(t)}{1+aX_2(t)}$ 为饱和发生率, $a$ 为饱和常数, $b$ 为传输速率, $c$ 为食饵转化为捕食者的系数, $\alpha$ 为捕食者对易感食饵的捕获率, $\beta$ 为捕食者对感染食饵的捕获率, $m$ 为半饱和常数, $d_1$ 为感染食饵的自然死亡率, $d_2$ 为捕食者的自然死亡率.

考虑到环境噪声会对生物学系统产生不可忽略的影响,因此本文对系统(1)进行了线性扰动,以此建立了一个如下具有饱和发生率和logistic增长的随机模型(式(2)),并对其动力学性质进行了研究.

$$\begin{cases} dX_1(t) = \left[ rX_1(t)\left(1 - \frac{X_1(t)}{k}\right) - \frac{\alpha X_1(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} - \frac{bX_1(t)X_2(t)}{1 + aX_2(t)} \right] dt + \sigma_1 X_1(t)dB_1, \\ dX_2(t) = \left[ \frac{bX_1(t)X_2(t)}{1 + aX_2(t)} - d_1X_2(t) - \frac{\beta X_2(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} \right] dt + \sigma_2 X_2(t)dB_2, \\ dY(t) = \left[ \frac{c\alpha X_1(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} + \frac{c\beta X_2(t)Y^2(t)}{(X_1(t) + X_2(t))^2 + mY^2(t)} - d_2Y(t) \right] dt + \sigma_3 Y(t)dB_3. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\{B_i\}_{i \geq 0} (i=1,2,3)$ 是相互独立的标准布朗运动.

## 1 全局正解的存在性和唯一性

随机微分方程  $dX(t) = f(X(t))dt + \sum_{k=1}^m g_k(X)dB_k(t)$ .  $X(t)$  的扩散矩阵为  $\mathbf{H}(x) = (h_{ij}(x))$ ,

$h_{ij}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^m g_k^i(x)g_k^j(x)$ . 用  $L$  作用于函数  $V \in C^{2,1}(\mathbf{R}^d, \mathbf{R}^+)$  可得:

$$LV(X, t) = V_t(X, t) + V_x(X, t)f(X, t) + \frac{1}{2} \text{trace}[g^T(X, t)V_{xx}(X, t)g(X, t)],$$

其中  $V_t = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$ ,  $V_x = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_d}\right)$ ,  $V_{xx} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}\right)_{d \times d}$ .

设  $X(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 则 Lyapunov 函数  $V$  的 Itô 公式为  $dV(X(t), t) = LV(X(t), t)dt + V_x(X(t), t)g(X(t), t)dB(t)$ .

**定理 1** 对于任意的初值  $(X_1(0), X_2(0), Y(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$ , 当  $t \geq 0$  时, 系统(2)存在唯一的全局正解

$(X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t))$ , 且该解以概率 1 在  $\mathbf{R}_+^3$  中. 即当  $t \geq 0$  时,  $(X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$  a.s..

**证明** 由于定理 1 的证明过程与文献[4] 中定理 2.1 的证明过程相似, 故省略.

## 2 平稳分布的遍历性

**引理 1** (Has'minskii)<sup>[10]</sup> 设有界域  $D \subset \mathbf{R}^d$ , 且其边界是正则的, 若:

1) 存在一个正数  $M$ , 使得  $\sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq M |\xi|^2$ ,  $x \in D$ ,  $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^d$ ;

2) 存在一个非负  $C^2$ -函数  $V$ , 使得对于任意的  $\mathbf{R}^d \setminus D$ ,  $LV$  是负的,

则系统(2) 中的马尔可夫过程  $X(t)$  有一个遍历平稳分布  $\mu(\cdot)$ .

**定理 2** 假设  $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}_0^h = \left( r + d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}} \right) / \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \right] > 1$ , 环境噪声足够

小,  $\sigma_2^2 < 2d_1$ ,  $\sigma_3^2 < 2d_2$ , 则对于任意的初值  $(X_1(0), X_2(0), Y(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$ , 系统(2) 存在唯一的遍历平稳分布.

**证明** 由扩散矩阵的计算公式得系统(2) 的扩散矩阵为:

$$H(X_1, X_2, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 X_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 X_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3^2 Y^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

于是再由正定矩阵的判定易得对于任意的  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$ ,  $H(X_1, X_2, Y)$  是正定的.

定义  $C^2$ -函数  $\tilde{V} = M \left( -\ln X_1 - \frac{r}{bk} \ln X_2 + \frac{b}{d_1} X_2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( X_1 + X_2 + \frac{Y}{c} \right)^2$ , 其中:

$$M = \frac{bk}{r \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}_0^h - 1)} \max \{ 2 + \bar{f}_1 + f_2 + f_3, 2 + f_1 + \bar{f}_2 + f_3, 1 + f_1 + f_2 + \bar{f}_3 \},$$

函数  $f_1, f_2, f_3, \bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2$  和  $\bar{f}_3$  的表达式分别为:

$$f_1(X_1) = -\frac{r}{k} X_1^3 + \left( \frac{2r}{5} + \frac{2r}{5c} \right) X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + r \right) X_1^2,$$

$$f_2(X_2) = -\left( d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) X_2^2 + \frac{3r}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{2}}, \quad f_3(Y) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \left( d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c} Y^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$\bar{f}_1(X_1) = -\frac{r}{2k} X_1^3 + \left( \frac{2r}{5} + \frac{2r}{5c} \right) X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + r \right) X_1^2,$$

$$\bar{f}_2(X_2) = -\frac{d_1 - \sigma_2^2/2}{2} X_2^2 + \frac{3r}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{2}}, \quad \bar{f}_3(Y) = -\frac{1}{2c^2} \left( d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c} Y^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

参考文献[4] 中的方法可得,  $\tilde{V}$  存在唯一的最小值点  $(\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{X}_2, \tilde{Y})$ . 定义一个非负  $C^2$ -Lyapunov 函数, 即  $V = M \left( -\ln X_1 - \frac{r}{bk} \ln X_2 + \frac{b}{d_1} X_2 + \ln Y \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( X_1 + X_2 + \frac{Y}{c} \right)^2 - \tilde{V}(\tilde{X}_1, \tilde{X}_2, \tilde{Y})$ , 并令:

$$V_1 = -\ln X_1 - \frac{r}{bk} \ln X_2 + \frac{b}{d_1} X_2 + \ln Y, \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( X_1 + X_2 + \frac{Y}{c} \right)^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 = & -r + \frac{rs}{k} + \frac{\alpha Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} + \frac{bX_2}{1 + aX_2} + \frac{b^2 X_1 X_2}{d_1(1 + aX_2)} - bX_2 - \\ & \frac{b\beta X_2 Y^2}{d_1 [mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2]} - \frac{rs}{k(1 + aX_2)} + \frac{rd_1}{bk} + \frac{r\beta Y^2}{bk [mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2]} + \\ & \frac{c\alpha X_1 Y}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - d_2 + \frac{c\beta X_2 Y}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma_1^2 + \frac{r}{bk} \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_3^2 \right) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -r + \frac{rs}{k} + \frac{\alpha Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} + bX_2 - bX_2 + \frac{b^2 X_1 X_2}{d_1(1 + aX_2)} - \frac{rX_1}{k} + \frac{arX_1 X_2}{k(1 + aX_2)} + \\
& \frac{rd_1}{bk} + \frac{r\beta}{bkm} + \frac{c\alpha + c\beta}{2\sqrt{m}} - d_2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \frac{r}{bk}\sigma_2^2 - \sigma_3^2) \leq \\
& -r + \frac{\alpha}{m} + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)X_1 X_2 + \frac{rd_1}{bk} + \frac{r\beta}{bkm} + \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}} - d_2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \frac{r}{bk}\sigma_2^2 - \sigma_3^2) = \\
& -\left[r + d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}}\right] + \frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)X_1 X_2.
\end{aligned}$$

于是由不等式  $xy \leq \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5}y^{\frac{5}{3}}$  可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
LV_2 &= rX_1^2 - \frac{r}{k}X_1^3 + rX_1 X_2 - d_1 X_2^2 + \frac{rX_1 Y}{c} - \frac{d_2 Y^2}{c^2} + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 X_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 X_2^2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2 Y^2}{c^2}) \leq \\
& rX_1^2 - \frac{r}{k}X_1^3 + \left(\frac{2}{5}r + \frac{2r}{5c}\right)X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}X_1^2 - \left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)X_2^2 + \frac{3}{5}rX_2^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{c^2}\left(d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c}Y^{\frac{5}{3}}, \\
LV &= MLV_1 + LV_2 \leq M\left[-\left(r + d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}}\right) + \frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right) + \right. \\
& \left.\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)X_1 X_2\right] - \frac{r}{k}X_1^3 + \left(\frac{2}{5}r + \frac{2r}{5c}\right)X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + r\right)X_1^2 - \left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)X_2^2 + \frac{3}{5}rX_2^{\frac{5}{3}} - \\
& \frac{1}{c^2}\left(d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c}Y^{\frac{5}{3}} = -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1)\right] + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)X_1 X_2 M - \\
& \frac{r}{k}X_1^3 + \left(\frac{2}{5}r + \frac{2r}{5c}\right)X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + r\right)X_1^2 - \left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)X_2^2 + \frac{3}{5}rX_2^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{c^2}\left(d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c}Y^{\frac{5}{3}} \leq \\
& -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1)\right] + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)X_1 X_2 M + f_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) + f_3(Y).
\end{aligned}$$

其中:  $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h = \left(r + d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{m} - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}}\right) / \left(\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)\right)$ .

设有界集  $D = \left\{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : \varepsilon \leq X_1 \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon \leq X_2 \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon \leq Y \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right\}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}_+^3 \setminus D = D_1^c \cup D_2^c \cup D_3^c \cup D_4^c \cup D_5^c \cup D_6^c$ , 其中:  $D_1^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : 0 < X_1 < \varepsilon\}$ ,  $D_2^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : 0 < X_2 < \varepsilon\}$ ,  $D_3^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : 0 < Y < \varepsilon\}$ ,  $D_4^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : X_1 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$ ,  $D_5^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : X_2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$ ,  $D_6^c = \{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3 : Y > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$ . 上式中  $\varepsilon$  是满足下列条件的足够小的正数, 且同时满足:

$$-M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1)\right] + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)M\varepsilon + f_1(X_1) + \bar{f}_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq -1, \quad (3)$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)M\varepsilon < \left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)/2, \quad (4)$$

$$-M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1)\right] + \left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)M\varepsilon + \bar{f}_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq -1, \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k}\right)M\varepsilon < \frac{r}{2k}, \quad (6)$$

$$-M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1)\right] + A + \frac{3r}{5c}\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{3}} \leq -1, \quad (7)$$

$$-M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + B - \frac{r}{2k\epsilon^3} \leq -1, \quad (8)$$

$$-M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + C - \frac{1}{2\epsilon^3} \left( d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \leq -1, \quad (9)$$

$$-M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + D - \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2 c^2} \left( d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) \leq -1. \quad (10)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sup_{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3} \left\{ M \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \left( \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} \right) + f_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) \right\}, \\ B &= \sup_{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3} \left\{ M \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \left( \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} \right) + \bar{f}_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \right\}, \\ C &= \sup_{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3} \left\{ \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \left( \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} M + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} M \right) + f_1(X_1) + \bar{f}_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \right\}, \\ D &= \sup_{(X_1, X_2, Y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3} \left\{ \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \left( \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} M + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} M \right) + f_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) + \bar{f}_3(Y) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

情形 1 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_1^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 < \epsilon X_2 < \epsilon(1 + X_2^2)$ . 由此再由式(3) 和式(4) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon + f_1(X_1) + \\ &\quad \left[ - \left( d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) / 2 + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon \right] X_2^2 + \bar{f}_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq \\ &\quad -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon + f_1(X_1) + \bar{f}_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq -1. \end{aligned}$$

情形 2 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_2^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 < \epsilon X_1 < \epsilon(1 + X_1^3)$ . 由此再由式(5) 和式(6) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon + \bar{f}_1(X_1) + \\ &\quad \left[ - \frac{r}{2k} + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon \right] X_1^3 + f_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq \\ &\quad -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) M\epsilon + \bar{f}_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) + f_3(Y) \leq -1. \end{aligned}$$

情形 3 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_3^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 \leq \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}$ . 由此再由式(7) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} M + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} M + \\ &\quad f_1(X_1) + f_2(X_2) - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c} \epsilon^{\frac{5}{3}} \leq \\ &\quad -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + A + \frac{3r}{5c} \epsilon^{\frac{5}{3}} \leq -1. \end{aligned}$$

情形 4 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_4^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 \leq \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}$  和  $-\frac{r}{2k} X_1^3 < -\frac{r}{2k} \epsilon^{-3}$ . 由此再由

式(8) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} LV &\leq -M \left[ \frac{r}{bk} \left( d_1 + \frac{\beta}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h - 1) \right] + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} M + \left( \frac{b^2}{d_1} + \frac{ar}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} M - \\ &\quad \frac{r}{k} X_1^3 + \left( \frac{2r}{5} + \frac{2r}{5c} \right) X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + r \right) X_1^2 - \left( d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) X_2^2 + \frac{3r}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) Y^2 + \frac{3r}{5c} \epsilon^{\frac{5}{3}} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$-M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+M\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1}+\frac{ar}{k}\right)\left(\frac{2}{5}X_1^{\frac{5}{2}}+\frac{3}{5}X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)-\frac{r}{2k}\epsilon^{-3}+\bar{f}_1(X_1)+f_2(X_2)+f_3(Y)\leqslant -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+B-\frac{r}{2k\epsilon^3}\leqslant -1.$$

情形5 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_5^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 \leqslant \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}$  和  $-\frac{1}{2}\left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right) X_2^2 c - \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2}\left(d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)$ . 由此再由式(9)可得:

$$LV \leqslant -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1}+\frac{ar}{k}\right)M\left(\frac{2}{5}X_1^{\frac{5}{2}}+\frac{3}{5}X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)+f_1(X_1)+\bar{f}_2(X_2)+f_3(Y)-\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2}\left(d_1-\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)\leqslant -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+C-\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2}\left(d_1-\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)\leqslant -1.$$

情形6 若  $(X_1, X_2, Y) \in D_6^c$ , 则显然有  $X_1 X_2 \leqslant \frac{2}{5} X_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{5} X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}$  和  $-\frac{1}{2c^2}\left(d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right) Y^2 < -\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2 c^2}\left(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)$ . 由此再由式(10)可得:

$$LV \leqslant -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+\left(\frac{b^2}{d_1}+\frac{ar}{k}\right)M\left(\frac{2}{5}X_1^{\frac{5}{2}}+\frac{3}{5}X_2^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)+f_1(X_1)+f_2(X_2)+\bar{f}_3(Y)-\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2 c^2}\left(d_2-\frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)\leqslant -M\left[\frac{r}{bk}\left(d_1+\frac{\beta}{m}+\frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h-1)\right]+D-\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2 c^2}\left(d_2-\frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)\leqslant -1.$$

由上述讨论和引理1可得, 系统(2)存在一个平稳分布, 定理2得证.

### 3 灭绝性和持久性

引理2<sup>[11]</sup> 设  $X(t) \in C(\Omega_X[0, \infty), \mathbf{R}_+)$ , 则有:

1) 如果存在  $T (T > 0)$ ,  $\lambda_0 (\lambda_0 > 0)$ ,  $\lambda$  和  $n_i$ , 使得当  $t \geqslant T$  时有  $\ln X(t) \leqslant \lambda t - \lambda_0 \int_0^t X(s) ds +$

$$\sum_{i=1}^j n_i B(t) \text{ a.s.}, \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} \langle X(t) \rangle^* \leqslant \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \text{ a.s.}, \lambda \geqslant 0; \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} X(t) = 0 \text{ a.s.}, \lambda < 0, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } \langle X(t) \rangle^* = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle X(t) \rangle, \langle X(t) \rangle =$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X(s) ds.$$

2) 如果存在  $T (T > 0)$ ,  $\lambda_0 (\lambda_0 > 0)$ ,  $\lambda (\lambda > 0)$  和  $n_i$ , 使得当  $t \geqslant T$  时有  $\ln X(t) \geqslant \lambda t - \lambda_0 \int_0^t X(s) ds + \sum_{i=1}^j n_i B(t) \text{ a.s.}$ , 则有  $\langle X(t) \rangle^* \geqslant \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \text{ a.s.}$ , 其中  $\langle X(t) \rangle^* = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle X(t) \rangle$ .

定理3 设  $(X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t))$  是系统(2)的解, 其初值为  $(X_1(0), X_2(0), Y(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$ . 若  $r > \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}$ ,  $\alpha + \beta < 2\sqrt{m}\left(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right)/c$ ,  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h = \left[bk\left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right)\right] / \left[r\left(d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)\right] < 1$ , 则有:

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln X_2(t)}{t} \leqslant \left(d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\mathfrak{R}_0^h - 1) < 0 \text{ a.s.},$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Y(t)}{t} \leqslant -\left[\left(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}\right) - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}}\right] < 0 \text{ a.s.},$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds = k\left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right)/r \text{ a.s.}.$$

证明 对  $\ln X_1$  利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln X_1 = & \left[ r - \frac{rX_1}{k} - \frac{\alpha Y^2}{\beta Y^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - \frac{bX_2}{1 + aX_2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_1 dB_1(t) \leqslant \\ & \left( r - \frac{r}{k} X_1 - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) dt + \sigma_1 dB_1(t). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

对式(11) 从 0 到  $t$  进行积分后再除以  $t$  可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{X_1(t)}{X_1(0)} & \leqslant r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{r}{k} \left( \int_0^t X_1(s) ds \right) / t + \left( \int_0^t \sigma_1 dB_1(\theta) \right) / t, \\ \ln \frac{X_1(t)}{X_1(0)} & \leqslant \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) t - \frac{r}{k} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma_1 dB_1(\theta). \end{aligned}$$

由上式和引理 2 中的结论 1) 可得  $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds \leqslant \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) / \left( \frac{r}{k} \right) = k \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) / r$  a.s..

类似地, 对  $\ln X_2$  利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln X_2 = & \left[ \frac{bX_1}{1 + aX_2} - d_1 - \frac{\beta Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_2 dB_2(t) \leqslant \\ & \left[ bX_1 - \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \right] dt + \sigma_2 dB_2(t). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

对式(12) 从 0 到  $t$  进行积分后再除以  $t$  可得  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{X_2(t)}{X_2(0)} \leqslant \left( b \int_0^t X_1(s) ds \right) / t - \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + \left( \int_0^t \sigma_2 dB_2(\theta) \right) / t$ . 由上式和引理 2 中的结论 1) 可得:

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln X_2(t)}{t} \leqslant bk \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) / r - \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) = \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\mathfrak{R}_0^h - 1) < 0 \text{ a.s..}$$

类似地, 对  $\ln Y$  利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln Y = & \left[ \frac{c\alpha X_1 P}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} + \frac{c\beta X_2 P}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_3 dB_3(t) \leqslant \\ & \left[ \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}} - d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_3 dB_3(t). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

对式(13) 从 0 到  $t$  进行积分后再除以  $t$  可得  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{Y(t)}{Y(0)} \leqslant \left[ \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}} - d_2 - \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right] + \left( \int_0^t \sigma_3 dB_3(\theta) \right) / t$ . 由

该式和引理 2 中的结论 1) 可得  $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Y(t)}{t} \leqslant - \left[ \left( d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) - \frac{c(\alpha + \beta)}{2\sqrt{m}} \right] < 0$  a.s.. 于是再由

$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Y(t)}{t} < 0$  a.s. 可知, 存在任意小的常数  $\epsilon_1 (\epsilon_1 > 0)$  和  $\epsilon_2 (\epsilon_2 > 0)$ , 使得当  $t > T$  时有

$\frac{Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} < \epsilon_1$  和  $\frac{bX_2}{1 + aX_2} < \epsilon_2$ , 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln X_1 = & \left[ r - \frac{rX_1}{k} - \frac{\alpha Y^2}{\beta Y^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - \frac{bX_2}{1 + aX_2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_1 dB_1(t) \geqslant \\ & \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{rX_1}{k} - \alpha \epsilon_1 - b \epsilon_2 \right) dt + \sigma_1 dB_1(t). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

对式(14) 从 0 到  $t$  进行积分后再除以  $t$  可得  $\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{X_1(t)}{X_1(0)} \geqslant r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{r}{k} \left( \int_0^t X_1(s) ds \right) / t - \alpha \epsilon_1 - b \epsilon_2 +$

$\left( \int_0^t \sigma_1 dB_1(\theta) \right) / t$ . 由该式和引理 2 以及  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$  的任意性可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{X_1(t)}{X_1(0)} &\geq \left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right)t - \frac{r}{k} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds - \alpha \epsilon_1 t - b \epsilon_2 t + \int_0^t \sigma_1 dB_1(\theta) = \\ &\left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \alpha \epsilon_1 - b \epsilon_2\right)t - \frac{r}{k} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds + \int_0^t \sigma_1 dB_1(\theta), \\ \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds &\geq \left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right) / \left(\frac{r}{k}\right) = k \left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right) / r \text{ a.s..} \end{aligned}$$

于是再由式(12) 可得  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X_1(s) ds = k \left(r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}\right) / r$  a.s., 定理 3 证毕.

**定理 4** 设  $(X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t))$  是系统(2) 的解, 其初值为  $(X_1(0), X_2(0), Y(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^3$ . 若  $r > \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}$ ,  $\alpha + \beta < 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c$ ,  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h > 1$ , 则有  $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln X_2(t)}{t} \geq \left(d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(\mathfrak{R}_0^h - 1) > 0$  a.s..

**证明** 对  $\ln X_2$  利用 Itô 公式可得  $d \ln X_2 = \left[ \frac{bX_1}{1+aX_2} - d_1 - \frac{\beta Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right] dt + \sigma_2 dB_2(t)$ . 再由定理 3 可知, 存在任意小的常数  $\epsilon_1 (\epsilon_1 > 0)$  和  $\epsilon_2 (\epsilon_2 > 0)$ , 使得当  $t > T$  时有  $\frac{Y^2}{mY^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} < \epsilon_1$  和  $X_2 < \epsilon_2$ . 由此可得:  $d \ln X_2 \geq \left( \frac{bX_1}{1+a\epsilon_2} - d_1 - \beta\epsilon_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) dt + \sigma_2 dB_2(t) \geq \left( bX_1 - d_1 - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) dt + \sigma_2 dB_2(t)$ . 对该式从 0 到  $t$  进行积分后再除以  $t$  可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{X_2(t)}{X_2(0)} &\geq \left( b \int_0^t X_1(s) ds \right) / t - \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + \left( \int_0^t \sigma_2 dB_2(\theta) \right) / t = \\ &bk \left( r - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \right) / r - \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \geq \left( d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (\mathfrak{R}_0^h - 1) > 0 \text{ a.s..} \end{aligned}$$

由上式和定理 3 可知:  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h$  是感染食饵种群的阈值; 当  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h < 1$  时, 疾病将会灭绝; 当  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h > 1$  时, 疾病将会长期存在. 定理 4 证毕.

## 4 数值模拟

**例 1** 设系统(2) 的初值  $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4, r = 0.3, k = 9, b = 0.03, m = 1, \alpha = 0.03, \beta = 0.03, c = 0.8, d_1 = 0.1, d_2 = 0.05, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ . 将上述初值代入定理 2 的条件中进行计算可得  $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h = 1.776 > 1, \sigma_2^2 = 0.04 < 0.2 = 2d_1, \sigma_3^2 = 0.04 < 0.1 = 2d_2$ . 该结果满足定理 2 的条件, 因此系统(2) 存在唯一的遍历平稳分布. 将上述初值代入定理 4 的条件中进行计算可得  $r = 0.3 > \frac{0.04}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}, \alpha + \beta = 0.06 < 0.175 = 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c, \mathfrak{R}_0^h = 2.1 > 1$ . 由于该结果满足定理 4 的条件, 因此可知易感食饵和感染食饵是持久的, 而捕食者将会逐渐灭绝. 图 1 为在噪声强度为  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ , 初始值为  $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$  时系统(2) 的解  $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$  的路径仿真图. 由图 1 进一步可知, 定理 2 和定理 4 是正确的.

**例 2** 设系统(2) 的初值  $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4, r = 0.3, k = 9, b = 0.03, m = 1, \alpha = 0.03, \beta = 0.03, c = 0.8, d_1 = 0.1, d_2 = 0.05, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.1$ . 将上述初值代入定理 2 的条件中进行计算可得  $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h = 3.1342 > 1, \sigma_2^2 = 0.01 < 0.2 = 2d_1, \sigma_3^2 = 0.01 < 0.1 = 2d_2$ . 该结果满足定理 2 的条件, 所以系统(2) 存在唯一的遍历平稳分布. 将上述初值代入定理 4 的条件中进行计算可得  $r = 0.3 > \frac{0.01}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}, \alpha + \beta = 0.06 < 0.1375 = 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c, \mathfrak{R}_0^h = 2.5286 > 1$ . 由于该结果满足定理 4 的条



件,因此可知易感食饵和感染食饵是持久的,而捕食者将会逐渐灭绝.图2为系统(2)在噪声强度为 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.1$ ,初始值为 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$ 时系统(2)的解 $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$ 的路径仿真图.从图1和图2可以看出,噪声强度越小,系统(2)的动力学性质越接近系统(1)的性质.

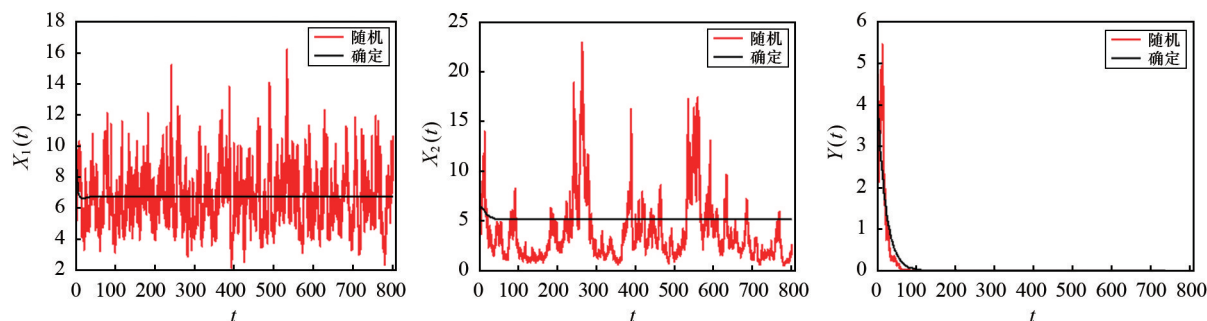


图1 在噪声强度为 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ ,初始值为 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$ 时系统(2)的解 $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$ 的路径图

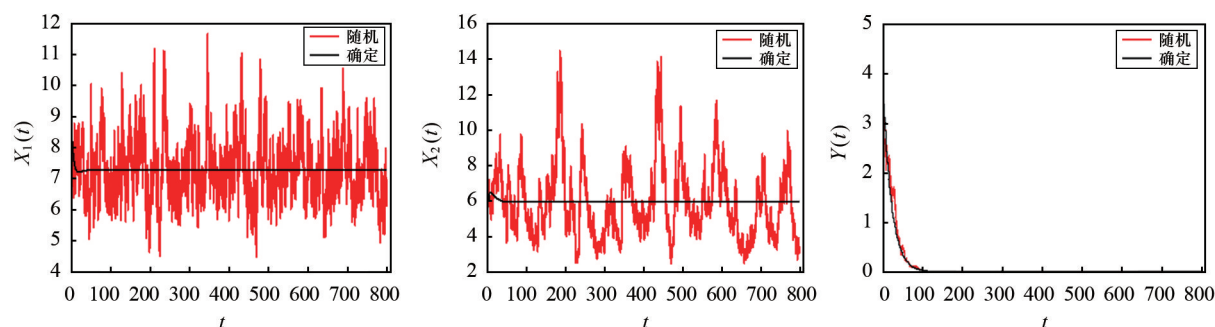


图2 在噪声强度为 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.1$ ,初始值为 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$ 时系统(2)的解 $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$ 的路径图

**例3** 设系统(2)的初值 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4, r = 0.3, k = 9, b = 0.01, m = 1, \alpha = 0.03, \beta = 0.03, c = 0.8, d_1 = 0.1, d_2 = 0.05, \sigma_1 = 0.1, \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ .将上述初值代入定理3的条件中进行计算可得 $\alpha + \beta = 0.06 < 0.175 = 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c, r = 0.2 > \frac{0.01}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}, \mathfrak{R}_0 = 0.73125 < 1$ .由于该结果满足定理3的条件,因此可知易感食饵是持久的,而感染食饵和捕食者将会逐渐灭绝.图3为系统(2)在噪声强度为 $\sigma_1 = 0.1, \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ ,初始值为 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$ 时系统(2)的解 $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$ 的路径仿真图.由图3进一步可知,定理3是正确的.

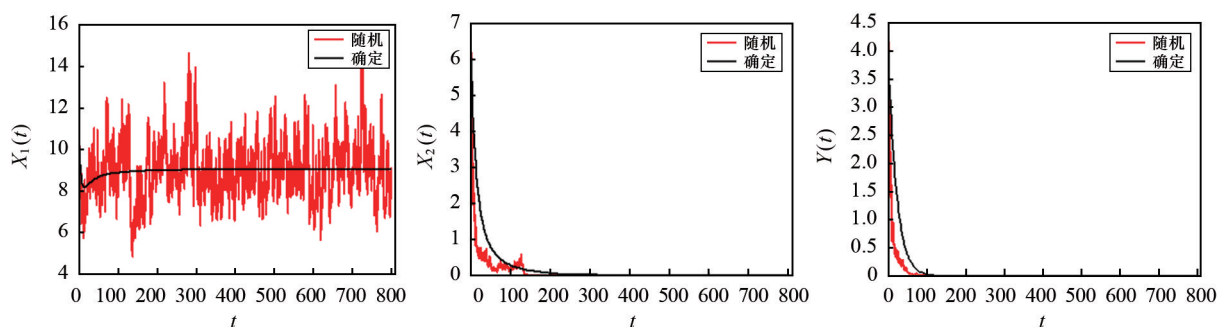


图3 在噪声强度为 $\sigma_1 = 0.1, \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.2$ ,初始值为 $X_1(0) = 10, X_2(0) = 6, Y(0) = 4$ 时系统(2)的解 $X_1(t), X_2(t), Y(t)$ 的路径图

## 5 结论

对本文给出的一类带有饱和发生率和随机比率依赖的 Holling III 型功能反应函数的染病食饵-捕食者模型进行研究, 该模型具有以下动力学性质: ① 存在唯一的全局正解; ② 若  $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}_0^h > 1$ ,  $\sigma_2^2 < 2d_1$  和  $\sigma_3^2 < 2d_2$ , 则系统存在唯一的遍历平稳分布; ③ 该模型中的染病食饵种群具有阈值( $\mathfrak{R}_0^h$ ), 即当  $r > \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}$ ,  $\alpha + \beta < 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c$  和  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h < 1$  时, 染病食饵和捕食者是灭绝的, 易感食饵是持久的; 当  $r > \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}$ ,  $\alpha + \beta < 2\sqrt{m}(d_2 + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})/c$  和  $\mathfrak{R}_0^h > 1$  时, 易感食饵和感染食饵是持久的, 捕食者是灭绝的. 该结果可为预测种群的变化规律和研究染病食饵-捕食者种群模型的动力学性质提供良好参考. 今后我们将探讨具有非线性发生率( $bX_1g(X_2)$ )和高阶随机扰动等更为一般的随机系统, 以更准确地描述染病食饵-捕食者系统的动力学性质.

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