

文章编号: 1004-4353 (2024) 01-0043-12

受媒体信息影响的一类随机传染病模型的研究

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摘要: 考虑到媒体信息对疾病预防和控制具有重要作用, 建立了一类受媒体信息影响和具有非线性传染率的随机 SEIS 传染病模型, 并运用随机微分方程的相关理论研究了该模型的绝灭性、持久性和平稳分布. 数值模拟验证表明, 当环境随机干扰越强或媒体信息报道得越及时时, 传染病的绝灭速度越快. 该研究结果改进和丰富了文献 [12] 的相关研究结果, 并可为利用媒体信息进行预防和控制疾病提供良好参考.

关键词: 随机 SEIS 传染病模型; 非线性传染率; 媒体信息; 持久性; 绝灭性; 平稳分布

中图分类号: O175 **文献标志码:** A

Research on a stochastic epidemic model influenced by media information

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Abstract: Considering the important role of media for diseases prevention and control, a stochastic SEIS infectious disease model with media information and nonlinear infection rates was established. Moreover, correlation theories of stochastic differential equations were applied to investigate the extinction, persistence and stationary distribution issues of the model. Numerical simulation verifications showed that the stronger the random interference of the environment or the more effective media coverage, the rate of infectious disease extinction become the faster. The above results enriched and improved the research conclusions of reference [Journal of Northwest University(Natural Science Edition),2018,48(5):639-643], and exhibit a good reference value for using media coverage to prevent and control diseases.

Keywords: stochastic SEIS epidemic model; nonlinear incidence rate; media information; persistence; extinction; stationary distribution

0 引言

传染病会严重危害人类的身体健康, 因此做好预防和控制工作具有重要意义. 目前, 已有不少学者在 Kermack 等 [1] 研究的基础上, 建立了不同类型的传染病模型, 如 SI、SIS、SEIR、SEIS、SIQR、SIQ 等模型 [2-7]. 近年来随着各种媒体信息的快速发展, 学者们发现媒体信息对抑制传染病发展也具有重要作用 [8-12]. 2018 年, 张培钰等 [11] 建立了一类带有媒体饱和函数 $\frac{M}{1+kM}$ 的传染病随机性模型, 并研究了该模型的动力学性质. 同年, 邢伟等 [12] 建立了如下一类受媒体报道影响且具有非线性传染率的确定性 SEIS 模型:

投稿日期: 2023-11-03

基金项目: 福建省中青年教育科研项目 (JAT210662); 福建农林大学金山学院青年教师科研基金 (kx230301)

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$$\begin{aligned}
dS &= \left(A - \delta S - \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I + \gamma I \right) dt, \\
dE &= \left(\frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I - (\delta + \varepsilon)E \right) dt, \\
dI &= (\varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I) dt, \\
dM &= (\mu I - \mu_0 M) dt.
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

其中: 所有参量都是非负常数; $S(t)$ 、 $E(t)$ 和 $I(t)$ 分别表示在时刻 t 的易感者、潜伏者和染病者; A 表示人口常数; $\beta f(S)I$ 表示传染率, 其中 $f(S)$ 是连续可微且单调递增的函数, 满足 $f(0)=1$, $f'(S)>0$, $f''(S)<0$, $m_l = \inf_{0 \leq S \leq l} \frac{f(S)}{S} < \infty$, $M_l = \sup_{0 \leq S \leq l} \frac{f(S)}{S} < \infty$ (其中 l 为正数); δ 表示自然死亡率; ε 表示潜伏者因为染病成为患者的比率; γ 表示染病者的恢复率; α 表示因病死亡率; μ 表示信息的执彻率; μ_0 ($\mu_0 > \mu$) 表示媒体报道累计密度的耗数速率; $M(t)$ ($M(t) \leq \frac{\mu A}{\mu_0 \delta}$) 表示在时刻 t 时媒体报道的信息量; k 表示染病者接受医院治疗后的恢复率; $\frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I$ 表示受媒体报道影响下的疾病传染率.

文献 [12] 的作者研究显示, 模型 (1) 存在无病平衡点 $P_0 = (\frac{A}{\delta}, 0, 0, 0)$ 和地方病平衡点 $P^* = (S^*, E^*, I^*, R^*)$, 且它们的全局性严格依赖于基本再生数 R_0 ($R_0 = [f(\frac{A}{\delta})\beta\varepsilon]/[k(\delta+\varepsilon)(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)]$). 但是, 文献 [12] 的作者在模型 (1) 进行研究时, 并未考虑环境、交通、人口流动等随机因素对传染病的影响, 因此本文在模型 (1) 中通过引入高斯白噪声 $\sigma_1 S dB_1(t)$ 、 $\sigma_2 E dB_2(t)$ 、 $\sigma_3 I dB_3(t)$ 、 $\sigma_4 M dB_4(t)$ 后得到了如下更符合实际的随机模型:

$$\begin{aligned}
dS &= \left(A - \delta S - \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I + \gamma I \right) dt + \sigma_1 S dB_1(t), \\
dE &= \left(\frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I - (\delta + \varepsilon)E \right) dt + \sigma_2 E dB_2(t), \\
dI &= (\varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I) dt + \sigma_3 I dB_3(t), \\
dM &= (\mu I - \mu_0 M) dt + \sigma_4 M dB_4(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

其中: $B_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为独立标准布朗运动, $\sigma_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为噪声强度. 模型 (2) 的初值条件为: $0 \leq S(0) = S_0$, $0 \leq E(0) = E_0$, $0 \leq I(0) = I_0$, $0 < M(0) = M_0$.

1 解的存在唯一性

定理 1 对于任意的初值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4$ 以及 $t \geq 0$, 模型 (2) 存在全局唯一正解.

证明 由于模型 (2) 的系数满足局部 Lipschitz 连续的条件, 因此根据随机微分方程中解的存在唯一性定理可知, 模型 (2) 在区间 $[0, \tau_e)$ 上存在局部解 $(S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t))$, 其中 τ_e 为爆破时间. 由反证法可知, 要证明模型 (2) 的解为全局正解, 只须证明 $\tau_e = +\infty$ 几乎处处成立即可. 令 $m_0 > 1$ 足够大, 使得

$S(0)$ 、 $E(0)$ 、 $I(0)$ 、 $M(0)$ 全部落在区间 $\left[\frac{1}{m_0}, m_0\right]$ 内. 对于每一个整数 m ($m > m_0$), 定义其停时为:

$$\tau_m = \inf \left\{ t \in [0, \tau_e): \min \{S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t)\} \leq \frac{1}{m} \text{ 或 } \max \{S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t)\} \geq m \right\}.$$

并规定 $\inf \emptyset = +\infty$. 当 $m \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 记 $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \tau_m = \tau_{+\infty}$. 下证 $\tau_{+\infty} = +\infty$, 否则存在常数 $T > 0$ 和 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$P\{\tau_{+\infty} \leq T\} > \varepsilon$, 即存在整数 $m > m_0$ 满足 $P\{\tau_m \leq T\} \geq \varepsilon$. 定义 C^2 -函数 $V(S, E, I, M): \mathbf{R}_+^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ 为:

$$V(S, E, I, M) = S - 1 - \ln S + I - 1 - \ln I + E - 1 - \ln E + M - 1 - \ln M.$$

对该函数利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} dV(S, E, I, M) = & (1 - \frac{1}{S})dS + \frac{1}{2S^2}(dS)^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{E})dE + \frac{1}{2E^2}(dE)^2 + \\ & (1 - \frac{1}{I})dI + \frac{1}{2I^2}(dI)^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{M})dM + \frac{1}{2M^2}(dM)^2 = \\ & (1 - \frac{1}{S})\left(A - \delta S - \frac{\beta M}{1+kM}f(S)I + \gamma I\right)dt + \sigma_1(S-1)dB_1(t) + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}dt + \\ & (1 - \frac{1}{E})\left(\frac{\beta M}{1+kM}f(S)I - (\delta + \varepsilon)E\right)dt + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}dt + \\ & (1 - \frac{1}{I})(\varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I)dt + \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2}dt + \\ & (1 - \frac{1}{M})(\mu I - \mu_0 M)dt + \sigma_4(M-1)dB_4(t) + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2}dt = \\ & LV(S, E, I, M)dt + \sigma_1(S-1)dB_1(t) + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) + \\ & \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) + \sigma_4(M-1)dB_4(t). \end{aligned}$$

由文献 [12] 可知, 模型 (1) 的总人口 $N(t)$ ($N(t) = S(t) + E(t) + I(t)$) 满足 $dN(t) = (A - \delta N(t) - \alpha I)dt$, 因此

有 $0 \leq N(t) \leq \frac{A}{\delta}$. 于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} LV(S, E, I, M) = & A - \delta S - \frac{\beta MI}{1+kM}f(S)I + \gamma I - \frac{A}{S} + \delta + \frac{\beta M}{1+kM}\frac{f(S)}{S}I - \frac{\gamma I}{S} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} + \\ & \frac{\beta MI}{1+kM}f(S)I - (\delta + \varepsilon)E - \frac{\beta M}{1+kM}\frac{f(S)}{E}I + (\delta + \varepsilon) + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} + \\ & \varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I - \frac{\varepsilon E}{I} + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} + \mu I - \mu_0 M - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} \leq \\ & A + 3\delta + \frac{\beta M}{1+kM}\frac{f(S)}{S}I + \mu I + \varepsilon + \alpha + \gamma + \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2}{2} \leq \\ & A + 3\delta + \frac{\beta}{k} \cdot M \cdot \frac{A}{\delta} + \mu \cdot \frac{A}{\delta} + \varepsilon + \alpha + \gamma + \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2}{2} := K. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

对式 (3) 两侧从 0 到 $\tau_m \wedge T = \min(\tau_m, T)$ 进行积分后取期望可得:

$$EV(S(\tau_m \wedge T), E(\tau_m \wedge T), I(\tau_m \wedge T), M(\tau_m \wedge T)) \leq V(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) + KT < +\infty.$$

由上式可知, 对每个 $w \in \Omega_m = \{\tau_m \wedge T\}$, $S(\tau_m, w)$, $E(\tau_m, w)$, $I(\tau_m, w)$, $M(\tau_m, w)$ 中至少有 1 个等

于 $\frac{1}{m}$ 或 m , 因此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} +\infty > V(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) + KT & \geq P\{\tau_m \leq T\} \min\left\{m - 1 - \ln m, \frac{1}{m} - 1 + \ln m\right\} \geq \\ & \varepsilon \min\left\{m - 1 - \ln m, \frac{1}{m} - 1 + \ln m\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $m \rightarrow +\infty$, $+\infty > V(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) + KT \geq +\infty$, 矛盾, 因此 $\tau_{+\infty} = +\infty$ 几乎处处成立. 证毕.

2 持久性

定义 $\langle f \rangle_t = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f(s)ds$, $R_0^s = [f(\frac{A}{\delta})\beta\varepsilon] / [k(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2})(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2})]$, 并给出如下引理.

引理 1^[10] 对任意的初值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4$, 模型 (2) 有全局唯一正解 $(S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4$, 且解有如下的性质:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M(t)}{t} = 0,$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln S(t)}{t} = 0, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(t)}{t} = 0, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln I(t)}{t} = 0, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln M(t)}{t} = 0,$$

且当 $\delta > \frac{\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2}{2}$ 时, 有:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^t S(s) \mathrm{d} B_1(s)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^t E(s) \mathrm{d} B_2(s)}{t} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^t I(s) \mathrm{d} B_3(s)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^t M(s) \mathrm{d} B_4(s)}{t} = 0.$$

定理 2 若 $R_0^s > \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)$, $\delta > \frac{\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2}{2}$, 则模型 (2) 满足:

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) \langle I \rangle_t \geq R_0^s - \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) > 0, \text{ a.s..}$$

证明 定义 C^2 -函数为 $\tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) = -c_1 \ln S - c_2 \ln E - I$, 其中 c_1 和 c_2 是待定正常数. 对该函数利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\mathrm{d} \tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) = -\frac{c_1}{E} \mathrm{d} E + \frac{c_1}{2E^2} (\mathrm{d} E)^2 - \frac{c_2}{I} \mathrm{d} I + \frac{c_2}{2I^2} (\mathrm{d} I)^2 - \mathrm{d} I.$$

由上式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{L} \tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) = & -\frac{c_1}{E} \left(\frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S) I - (\delta + \varepsilon) E \right) + \frac{c_1 \sigma_2^2}{2} - \frac{c_2}{I} [\varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I] + \frac{c_2 \sigma_3^2}{2} - [\varepsilon E - (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I] \leq \\ & -\frac{c_1}{E} \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S) I + c_1 \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) - \frac{c_2 \varepsilon E}{I} + c_2 (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) + \frac{c_2 \sigma_3^2}{2} + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I - \\ & \frac{c_1}{E} \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S) I - \frac{c_2 \varepsilon E}{I} - \frac{1+kM}{kM} \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)}{f(S)} + \frac{1+kM}{kM} \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)}{f(S)} + c_1 \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + c_2 \left(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(S) \geq 1, 0 < M_0 \leq M(t) \leq \frac{\mu A}{\mu_0 \delta}$, 因此有:

$$\mathrm{L} \tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) \leq -3 \sqrt{\frac{c_1 c_2 \beta \varepsilon}{k}} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + c_1 \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + c_2 \left(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I.$$

取 $c_1 = \frac{\beta \varepsilon f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)}{k \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \left(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right)}, c_2 = \frac{\beta \varepsilon f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)}{k \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \left(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right)}$, 由此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{L} \tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) \leq & -\frac{\beta \varepsilon f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)}{k \left(\delta + \varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) \left(\delta + \alpha + \gamma + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} \right)} + \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I \leq -R_0^s + \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma) I. \end{aligned}$$

(4)

由式 (4) 可得：

$$\begin{aligned} d\tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) = \\ \left[-R_0^s + \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I \right] dt - c_1\sigma_2 dB_2(t) - c_2\sigma_3 dB_3(t) - \sigma_3 I dB_3(t). \end{aligned}$$

对上式两侧从 0 到 t 进行积分后再同除以 t 可得：

$$\frac{\tilde{V}(S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t))}{t} - \frac{\tilde{V}(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0))}{t} \leq -R_0^s + \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)\langle I \rangle_t - \frac{\bar{M}(t)}{t},$$

其中 $\bar{M}(t) = \int_0^t c_1\sigma_2 dB_2(s) + c_2\sigma_3 dB_3(s) + \sigma_3 I dB_3(s)$ 是一个局部鞅. 由上式和局部鞅强大数定理可知,

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\bar{M}(t)}{t} = 0$. 于是再由引理 1 进一步得：

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)\langle I \rangle_t &\geq R_0^s - \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{V}(S(t), E(t), I(t), \bar{M}(t))}{t} - \\ &\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{V}(S(0), E(0), I(0), \bar{M}(0))}{t} + \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\bar{M}(t)}{t} \geq \\ &R_0^s - \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

3 平稳分布

定理 3 如果 $R_0^s > \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)$, $\delta > \frac{\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2}{2}$, 则模型 (2) 存在平稳分布.

证明 首先, 模型 (2) 的混合矩阵为 $\tilde{A} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2 S^2, \sigma_2^2 E^2, \sigma_3^2 I^2, \sigma_4^2 M^2) = (a_{ij})_{4 \times 4}$, 对任意的 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_k$ 有 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 a_{ij} \xi_i \xi_j = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) \tilde{A} (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)^T = (\sigma_1 S)^2 \xi_1^2 + (\sigma_2 E)^2 \xi_2^2 + (\sigma_3 I)^2 \xi_3^2 + (\sigma_4 M)^2 \xi_4^2 \geq \tilde{M} \|\xi\|^2$.

其中 $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)$, $\tilde{M} = \min_{(S, E, I, M) \in D_k \subset \mathbf{R}_+^4} (\sigma_1^2 S^2, \sigma_2^2 E^2, \sigma_3^2 I^2, \sigma_4^2 M^2)$, $D_k = [\frac{1}{k}, k] \times [\frac{1}{k}, k] \times$

$[\frac{1}{k}, k] \times [\frac{1}{k}, k]$, k 是大于 1 的充分大的整数. 由文献 [13] 可知, 只须证明对任意的 $(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4 \setminus U$,

存在非负的 C^2 -函数 \bar{V} 和邻域 U 使得 $L\bar{V} \leq -1$ 成立即可得证模型 (2) 存在平稳分布. 为此, 对 $\tilde{M} > 0$ 及充分小的 $n > 0$, 构造如下函数 $\bar{V}: \mathbf{R}_+^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$:

$$\bar{V}(S, E, I, M) = \tilde{M}\tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) - \ln S - \ln M - \ln(S + E + I) + \frac{(S + E + I)^{n+1}}{n+1}.$$

由上式和式 (4) 可得：

$$L\tilde{V}(S, E, I, M) \leq -\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\lambda = R_0^s - \frac{\mu_0\delta + k\mu A}{kM_0\mu_0\delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)$. 令 $V_1 = -\ln S$, $V_2 = -\ln M$, $V_3 = -\ln(S + E + I)$, $V_4 = \frac{(S + E + I + M)^{n+1}}{n+1}$, 再

对 V_1 、 V_2 、 V_3 、 V_4 分别利用 Itô 公式可得：

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 &= -\frac{1}{S} \left(A - \delta S - \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} f(S)I + \gamma I \right) + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \leq \\ &-\frac{A}{S} + \delta + \frac{\beta M}{1+kM} \frac{f(S)}{S} I + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} \leq -\frac{A}{S} + \delta + \frac{\beta}{k} \cdot M \frac{A}{\delta} \cdot \frac{A}{\delta} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2}; \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$LV_2 = -\frac{1}{M} (\mu I - \mu_0 M) + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} = -\frac{\mu I}{M} + \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2}; \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
LV_3 = & -\frac{1}{S+E+I} [A-\delta S-\delta E-(\delta+\alpha)I] + \frac{(dS)^2+(dE)^2+(dI)^2}{2(S+E+I)^2} = \\
& -\frac{A}{S+E+I} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} + \frac{\delta S+(\delta+\alpha)I}{S+E+I} + \frac{S^2\sigma_1^2+E^2\sigma_2^2+I^2\sigma_3^2}{2(S+E+I)^2} \leqslant \\
& \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} + 2\delta+\alpha+\frac{\sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2+\sigma_3^2}{2}; \\
LV_4 = & (S+E+I+M)^n [A-\delta(S+E+I)-\mu_0 M-\alpha I+\mu I] + \\
& \frac{n(S+E+I+M)^{n-1} (S^2\sigma_1^2+E^2\sigma_2^2+I^2\sigma_3^2+M^2\sigma_4^2)}{2} \leqslant \\
& A(S+E+I+M)^n - [(\delta\wedge\mu_0)-\mu](S+E+I+M)^{n+1} + \\
& \frac{n(S+E+I+M)^{n-1} (\sigma_1^2\vee\sigma_2^2\vee\sigma_3^2\vee\sigma_4^2)(S^2+E^2+I^2+M^2)}{2} = \\
& A(S+E+I+M)^n - \left[(\delta\wedge\mu_0)-\mu - \frac{n(\sigma_1^2\vee\sigma_2^2\vee\sigma_3^2\vee\sigma_4^2)}{2} \right] (S+E+I+M)^{n+1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

令 $\xi = (\delta\wedge\mu_0)-\mu - \frac{n(\sigma_1^2\vee\sigma_2^2\vee\sigma_3^2\vee\sigma_4^2)}{2}$, $\eta = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left\{ A(S+E+I+M)^n - \frac{\xi}{2}(S+E+I+M)^{n+1} \right\}$, 由此可得:

$$LV_4 \leqslant \eta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S+E+I+M)^{n+1} \leqslant \eta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1}+E^{n+1}+I^{n+1}+M^{n+1}). \tag{9}$$

由式 (5) - (9) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
L\bar{V} \leqslant & \tilde{M}[-\lambda+(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} + \delta + \frac{\beta}{k} \cdot M_{\frac{A}{\delta}} \cdot \frac{A}{\delta} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \mu_0 + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} + \\
& \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} + 2\delta+\alpha+\frac{\sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2+\sigma_3^2}{2} + \eta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1}+E^{n+1}+I^{n+1}+M^{n+1}) \leqslant \\
& \tilde{M}[-\lambda+(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1}+E^{n+1}+I^{n+1}+M^{n+1}) + K'.
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $K' = 3\delta + \frac{\beta}{k} \cdot M_{\frac{A}{\delta}} \cdot \frac{A}{\delta} + \sigma_1^2 + \mu_0 + \alpha + \frac{\sigma_2^2+\sigma_3^2+\sigma_4^2}{2} + \eta$. 现对充分小的正数 ε 定义有界闭集:

$$D_\varepsilon = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: \varepsilon_1 < S < \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1}, \varepsilon_2 < I < \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2}, \varepsilon_3 < E < \frac{1}{\varepsilon_3}, \varepsilon_4 < M < \frac{1}{\varepsilon_4} \right\},$$

其中 $\varepsilon_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 是充分小的正数, 且其满足下列条件:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{A}{\varepsilon_1} + P_1 \leqslant -1, -\tilde{M}\lambda + \tilde{M}(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)\varepsilon_2 + P_2 \leqslant -1, -\tilde{M}\lambda + \frac{\mu\varepsilon_3}{\varepsilon_1+\varepsilon_2} + P_3 \leqslant -1, \\
& -\frac{\gamma\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_4} + P_4 \leqslant -1, -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_1^{n+1}} + P_4 \leqslant -1, -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_2^{n+1}} + P_5 \leqslant -1, -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_3^{n+1}} + P_6 \leqslant -1, -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_4^{n+1}} + P_7 \leqslant -1.
\end{aligned}$$

为方便证明 $L\bar{V} \leqslant -1$ 在 $\mathbf{R}_+^4 \setminus D_\varepsilon$ 上成立, 本文将 $\mathbf{R}_+^4 \setminus D_\varepsilon$ 分成下列 8 个部分:

$$D_1 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: 0 < S < \varepsilon_1 \right\}, D_2 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: 0 < I < \varepsilon_2 \right\},$$

$$D_3 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: S \geqslant \varepsilon_1, I \geqslant \varepsilon_2, 0 < E < \varepsilon_3 \right\},$$

$$D_4 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: I \geqslant \varepsilon_2, 0 < M < \varepsilon_4 \right\}, D_5 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: S > \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \right\},$$

$$D_6 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: I > \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \right\}, D_7 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4: E > \frac{1}{\varepsilon_3} \right\},$$

$$D_8 = \left\{ (S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4 : M > \frac{1}{\varepsilon_4} \right\}.$$

显然, $D_\varepsilon^c = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup \cdots \cup D_8$. 下证在 D_ε^c 上 $L\bar{V} \leq -1$ 成立, 即在上述 8 个区间内有 $L\bar{V} \leq -1$ 成立.

第 1 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_1$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &\tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I - \frac{A}{S} + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq -\frac{A}{S} + P_1 < -\frac{A}{\varepsilon_1} + P_1 \leq -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_1 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[\tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 2 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_2$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\tilde{M}\lambda + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\tilde{M}\lambda + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + P_2 \leq -\tilde{M}\lambda + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)\varepsilon_2 + P_2 \leq -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_2 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[\delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 3 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_3$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\tilde{M}\lambda + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \frac{\delta E}{S+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\tilde{M}\lambda + \frac{\delta E}{S+I} + P_3 \leq -\tilde{M}\lambda + \frac{\mu\varepsilon_3}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} + P_3 \leq -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_3 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[\tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 4 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_4$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &\tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + R^{n+1}) + K' \leq -\frac{\mu I}{M} + P_1 \leq -\frac{\gamma\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_4} + P_1 \leq -1, \end{aligned}$$

第 5 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_5$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\frac{\xi}{4}S^{n+1} - \frac{\xi}{4}S^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq \\ &-\frac{\xi}{4}S^{n+1} + P_4 \leq -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_1^{n+1}} + P_4 \leq -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_4 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[-\frac{\xi}{4}S^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 6 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_6$, 则有:

$$L\bar{V} \leq \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leq$$

$$-\frac{\xi}{4}I^{n+1}-\frac{\xi}{4}I^{n+1}+\tilde{M}(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)I+\delta-\frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1}+E^{n+1}+M^{n+1})+K'\leqslant$$

$$-\frac{\xi}{4}I^{n+1}+P_5\leqslant-\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_2}+P_5\leqslant-1,$$

$$\text{其中 } P_5 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[-\frac{\xi}{4}I^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 7 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_7$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leqslant \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leqslant \\ &\quad -\frac{\xi}{4}E^{n+1} - \frac{\xi}{4}E^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leqslant \\ &\quad -\frac{\xi}{4}E^{n+1} + P_6 \leqslant -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_3} + P_6 \leqslant -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_6 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[-\frac{\xi}{4}E^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

第 8 种情况 若 $(S, E, I, M) \in D_8$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{V} &\leqslant \tilde{M}[-\lambda + (\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{A}{S} - \frac{\mu I}{M} + \frac{\delta E}{S+E+I} - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1} + M^{n+1}) + K' \leqslant \\ &\quad -\frac{\xi}{4}M^{n+1} - \frac{\xi}{4}M^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1}) + K' \leqslant \\ &\quad -\frac{\xi}{4}M^{n+1} + P_7 \leqslant -\frac{\xi}{4\varepsilon_4} + P_7 \leqslant -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_7 = \sup_{(S, E, I, M) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4} \left[-\frac{\xi}{4}M^{n+1} + \tilde{M}(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I + \delta - \frac{\xi}{2}(S^{n+1} + E^{n+1} + I^{n+1}) + K' \right].$$

4 绝灭性

定理 4 设对任意的初值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) \in \mathbf{R}_+^4$, $(S(t), E(t), I(t), M(t))$ 是模型 (2) 的解, 且当

$$R_0 = \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)\beta\varepsilon}{k(\delta+\varepsilon)(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)} < 1 \text{ 时, 有 } \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \ln(\theta_1 E(t) + \theta_2 I(t)) < \nu, \text{ 其中 } \theta_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{(\delta+\varepsilon)(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)}, \theta_2 = \frac{\sqrt{R_0}}{\delta+\alpha+\gamma},$$

$$\nu = \frac{\theta_1 \beta}{\theta_2} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + (\sqrt{R_0} - 1) \cdot \min(\delta + \varepsilon, \delta + \alpha + \gamma) - \frac{1}{2(\sigma_2^{-2} + \sigma_3^{-2})}. \text{ 特别地, 当 } \nu < 0, \text{ 有 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t) = 0.$$

证明 设 C^2 -函数 $\hat{V}: \mathbf{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ 为 $\hat{V}(E, I) = \theta_1 E(t) + \theta_2 I(t)$. 对该函数利用 Itô 公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln \hat{V}(E(t), I(t)) &= \frac{1}{\hat{V}}(\theta_1 dE + \theta_2 dI) - \frac{1}{2\hat{V}^2}[\theta_1^2 (dE)^2 + \theta_2^2 (dI)^2] = \\ &\quad L(\ln \hat{V}(E(t), I(t))) dt + \frac{\theta_1 \sigma_2 E dB_2(t) + \theta_2 \sigma_3 I dB_3(t)}{\hat{V}}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

对上式利用基本不等式 $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) \geqslant (ac + bd)^2$ ($a, b, c, d > 0$) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} L[\hat{V}(E(t), I(t))] &= \frac{1}{\theta_1 E + \theta_2 I} \left[\theta_1 \frac{\beta M}{1 + kM} f(S)I - \theta_1(\delta + \varepsilon)E + \theta_2 \varepsilon E - \theta_2(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I \right] - \frac{\theta_1^2 \sigma_2^2 E^2 + \theta_2^2 \sigma_3^2 I^2}{2(\theta_1 E + \theta_2 I)^2} \leqslant \\ &\quad \frac{\theta_1 \beta}{\theta_2 k} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) + \frac{1}{\hat{V}} \left[\frac{\theta_1 \beta}{k} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)I - \theta_1(\delta + \varepsilon)E \right] + \frac{1}{\hat{V}} [\theta_2 \varepsilon E - \theta_2(\delta + \alpha + \gamma)I] - \frac{1}{2(\sigma_2^{-2} + \sigma_3^{-2})} \leqslant \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\frac{1}{\hat{V}}\left[R_0I-\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta+\alpha+\gamma}E\right]+\frac{1}{\hat{V}}\left[\frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{R_0}}{\delta+\alpha+\gamma}E-\sqrt{R_0}I\right]-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}\leqslant$$
$$\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\frac{1}{\hat{V}}\left(\sqrt{R_0}-1\right)\left[(\delta+\varepsilon)\theta_1E+(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)\theta_2I\right]-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}.$$

再由式 (10) 可得：

$$\mathrm{d}\ln\hat{V}(E(t), I(t))\leqslant$$
$$\left\{\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\frac{1}{\hat{V}}\left(\sqrt{R_0}-1\right)\left[(\delta+\varepsilon)\theta_1E+(\delta+\alpha+\gamma)\theta_2I\right]-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}\right\}\mathrm{d}t+\frac{\theta_1\sigma_2E\mathrm{d}B_2(t)+\theta_2\sigma_3I\mathrm{d}B_3(t)}{\hat{V}}\leqslant$$
$$\left\{\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\left(\sqrt{R_0}-1\right)\cdot\min(\delta+\varepsilon,\delta+\alpha+\gamma)-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}\right\}\mathrm{d}t+\frac{\theta_1\sigma_2E\mathrm{d}B_2(t)+\theta_2\sigma_3I\mathrm{d}B_3(t)}{\hat{V}}.$$

对上式从 0 到 t 进行积分后再除以 t 得：

$$\frac{\ln\hat{V}(E(t), I(t))}{t}\leqslant\frac{\ln\hat{V}(E(0), I(0))}{t}+\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\left(\sqrt{R_0}-1\right)\cdot\min(\delta+\varepsilon,\delta+\alpha+\gamma)-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}+\frac{M_1(t)}{t}+$$
$$\frac{M_2(t)}{t}, \text{ 其中 } M_1(t)=\int_0^t\frac{\theta_1\sigma_2E(s)}{\hat{V}(s)}\mathrm{d}B_2(s), M_2(t)=\int_0^t\frac{\theta_2\sigma_3I(s)}{\hat{V}(s)}\mathrm{d}B_3(s). \text{ 由此再根据强大数定律可知}$$
$$\lim_{t\rightarrow 0}\frac{M_1(t)}{t}=\lim_{t\rightarrow 0}\frac{M_2(t)}{t}=0. \text{ 对该式取上极限可得:}$$

$$\limsup_{t\rightarrow 0}\frac{\ln\hat{V}(E(t), I(t))}{t}\leqslant\frac{\theta_1\beta}{\theta_2k}f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)+\left(\sqrt{R_0}-1\right)\cdot\min(\delta+\varepsilon,\delta+\alpha+\gamma)-\frac{1}{2\left(\sigma_2^{-2}+\sigma_3^{-2}\right)}:=\nu.$$

因当 $\nu < 0$ 时有 $\lim_{t\rightarrow\infty}E(t)=0$, 所以 $\lim_{t\rightarrow\infty}I(t)=0$ 处处成立, 证毕.

5 数值模拟

例 1 假设模型 (2) 的参数如表 1 所示, 其初值为 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) = (0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 0.5)$, $R_0 = 0.0392 < 1$, $\nu = -0.0037 < 0$. 图 1 为模型参数扰动较小 (取 $\sigma_1 = 0.01$, $\sigma_2 = 0.02$, $\sigma_3 = 0.006$, $\sigma_4 = 0.05$) 时, 潜伏者 E 与感染者 I 的密度绝灭仿真图 . 图 2 为模型参数扰动较大 (取 $\sigma_1 = 0.1$, $\sigma_2 = 0.2$, $\sigma_3 = 0.06$, $\sigma_4 = 0.5$) 时, 潜伏者 E 与感染者 I 的密度绝灭仿真图 . 对比图 1 和图 2 可以看出, 图 2 中的灭绝速度显著快于图 1 中的灭绝速度 . 图 3 为增大媒体信息的执彻率 μ 时感染者 I 的密度变化情况 . 由图 3 可以看出, μ 越大感染者 I 越快速趋于绝灭 .

表 1 模型 (2) 在绝灭性时其参数取值

参数	A	β	α	μ	ε	γ	δ	k	μ	μ_0
取值	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.35	0.2	2	0.2	0.3

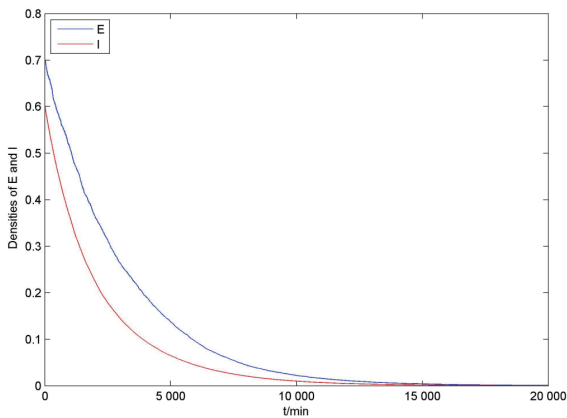


图 1 扰动较小时潜伏者 E 和感染者 I 的密度变化

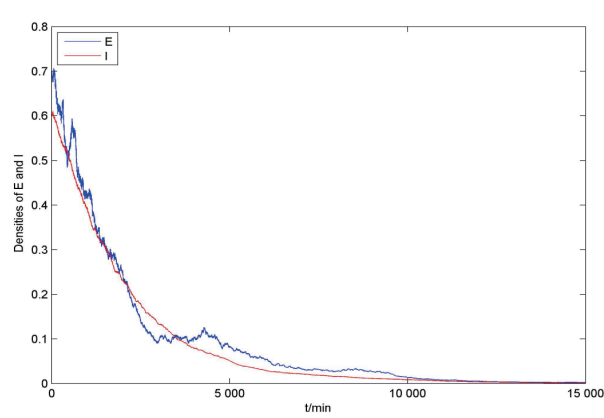


图 2 扰动较大时潜伏者 E 和感染者 I 的密度变化

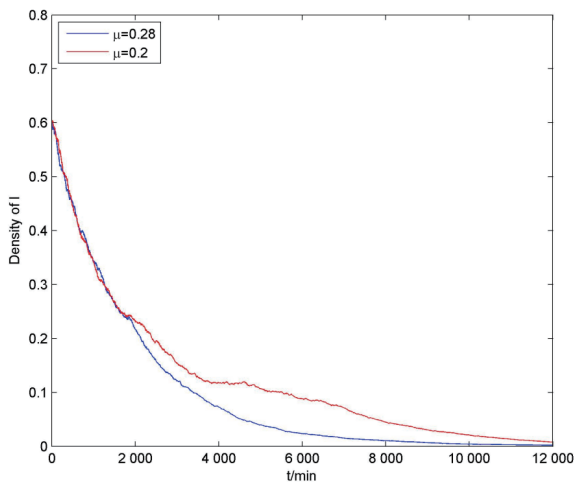


图 3 增大媒体信息的贯彻率 μ 时感染者 I 的绝灭图

例 2 假设模型 (2) 的参数如表 2 所示, 其初值为 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), M(0)) = (0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 0.5)$, $f(S) = 1 + S$, $R_0^s = 50.1150$, $\frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right) = 48.7500$, 且初值满足 $R_0^s > \frac{\mu_0 \delta + k \mu A}{k M_0 \mu_0 \delta} f\left(\frac{A}{\delta}\right)$, $\langle I \rangle_t = 3.2501$. 图 4 和图 5 分别是潜伏者 E、感染者 I 和易感者 S 的平均持久图. 由图 4 和图 5 可以看出, 在定理 2 的条件下, 潜伏者、感染者和易感者是平均持久的. 图 6 是易感者 S、潜伏者 E 和感染者 I 的密度频率图. 由图 6 可以看出, 在定理 3 的条件下, 潜伏者、感染者和易感者的密度频率呈平稳分布.

表 2 模型 (2) 在持久性时其参数取值

参数	A	β	α	μ	ε	γ	δ	μ_0	k	M_0
取值	0.5	0.35	0.2	0.1	0.25	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.4	8

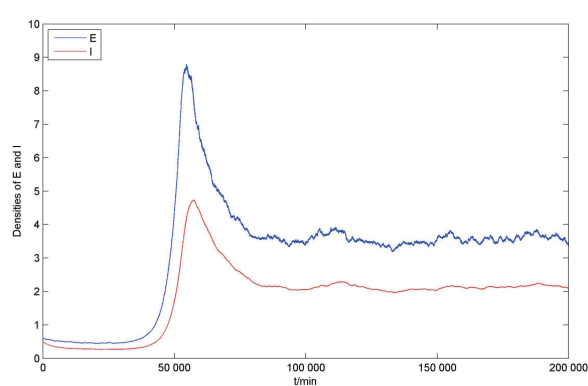


图 4 潜伏者 E 与感染者 I 的平均持久性

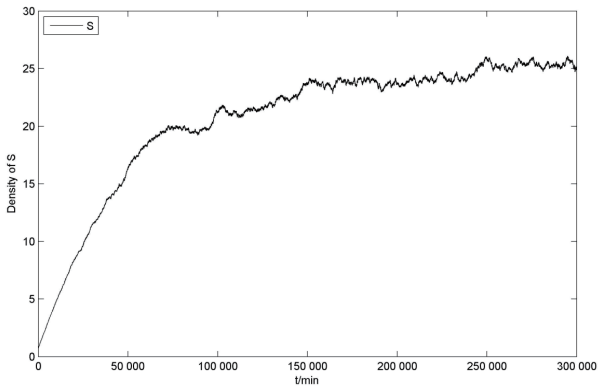


图 5 易感者 S 的平均持久性

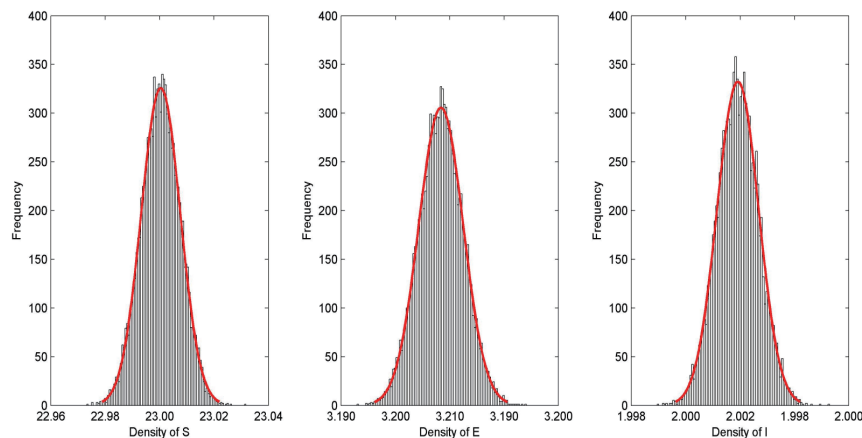


图 6 易感者 S、潜伏者 E 与感染者 I 的密度频率

6 结论

本文对一类受媒体影响且具有非线性接触率的随机 SEIS 传染病模型进行研究表明：模型 (2) 在一定条件下具有解的存在唯一性、绝灭性和持久性；当随机干扰较小时，感染者会稳定在某个水平；当随机干扰强度 $\sigma_i(i=1,2,3,4)$ 越大时，模型 (2) 的绝灭速度会越快；当媒体信息报道得及时、有效时，感染者的绝灭速度也会加快。在今后的研究中，我们将研究受媒体影响且带有时滞的一类随机传染病模型。

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