



一类潜伏期和染病期均传染的流行病模型

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摘 要: 本文讨论了一类含潜伏期传染的 SEIRS 模型, 确定了各类平衡点存在的条件阈值. 利用线性化和李亚普诺夫-拉塞尔不变集的方法, 得到了各类平衡点的稳定性结论, 揭示了潜伏期传染和染病期传染对疾病发展趋势的共同影响.

关键词: 流行病模型; 平衡点; 稳定性

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0 引言

利用动力学的方法建立传染病的数学模型来研究某种传染病在某一地区是否会蔓延持续下去而成为本地区的“地方病”, 或者这种传染病终将消除具有重要的意义. 这有助于对流行病将来的发展趋势进行预测, 为人们去预防以及治疗这种疾病提供一些信息和措施. 早在 1927 年, Kermack 和 McKendrick[1] 首先利用动力学的方法建立传染病的数学模型, 即所谓的 KM 模型. 之后, Cooke[2], Hethcote[3], Brauer 和 Castillo-Chavez[4], Brauer 等都做了大量的工作. 但在以往的流行病建模中, 对潜伏期传染的情况很少考虑, 而对于一些流行病, 它不仅在染病期传染, 在潜伏期也传染. 也就是说: 一个易感者一旦被感染上病毒, 在未发病之前 (即潜伏期) 就对外呈现传染性, 而当这些感染者发病以后, 仍然具有传染性. 本文即以这类疾病作为研究对象, 并研究疾病的发展情况. 在本文, 我们假设总人口是常数, 自然出生率等于自然死亡率而不考虑因病死亡.

本文的结构安排如下: 在第 2 节我们给出所研究的模型; 在第 3 节给出各类平衡点及其存在的阈值; 第 4、5 节研究无病平衡点及地方病平衡点的稳定性.

1 模型

疾病的传染机制如下:

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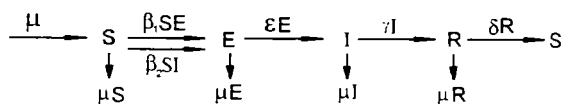


图 1.1 疾病的传染机制

这里, S, E, I, R 分别表示易感者, 潜伏者, 染病者及具有暂时免疫的移出类. 且:

β_1, β_2 分别表示一个潜伏者, 染病者所具有的传染力;

ε : 潜伏者成为染病者的比例;

r 染病者成为移出类的恢复率;

$\mu \geq 0$: 是自然出生率(自然死亡率), 并假设所有的新生儿均为易感者; 并假设 $\beta_1, \beta_2, r, \varepsilon, \delta + \mu$ 是正常数.

考虑下面的模型

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= -\beta_1 SE - \beta_2 SI + \mu - \mu S + \delta R \\ \frac{dE}{dt} &= \beta_1 SE + \beta_2 SI - (\mu + \varepsilon)E \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI}{dt} &= \varepsilon E - (r + \mu)I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= rI - (\delta + \mu)R \\ S(t) + E(t) + I(t) + R(t) &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

注: 1) 当 $\frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow \infty$, 即 $\delta = 0$ 时, 即可得到相应的 $SEIR$ 模型;

2) 当 $\frac{1}{\delta} \rightarrow 0$, 即 $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 即可得到相应的 $SEIS$ 模型;

2 平衡点

系统总有一个相应于疾病消除的无病平衡点 $(1, 0, 0, 0)$. 由 (1.1) 知, 系统的任何平衡点均须满足

$$E = \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} I, \quad R = \frac{r}{\delta + \mu} I \quad (2.1)$$

这里, 所有的参数均为正的, 这样, 非零平衡点的 E, I, R 均为正的, 且 $S < 1$, 而非零平衡点相应于疾病的持续生存. 又因任何平衡点须满足

$$(\beta_1 E + \beta_2 I)S = (\mu + \varepsilon)E$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \right) I (1 - E - I - R) &= (\mu + \varepsilon)E \\ \left(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \right) I \left(1 - \frac{I}{H} \right) &= (\mu + \varepsilon) \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} I \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2\right) \left(1 - \frac{I}{H}\right) = \frac{(r+\mu)(\mu+\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \quad I \neq 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$1 - \frac{I}{H} = \frac{(r+\mu)(\mu+\varepsilon)}{(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

这里

$$H = \frac{\varepsilon(\delta + \mu)}{r\varepsilon + (\delta + \mu)(\varepsilon + r + \mu)}, \quad \sigma = \frac{(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)} \quad (2.3)$$

(2.2) 的正根 $I \leq H$, 显然, 当 $\sigma > 1$ 时, 系统存在唯一的正平衡点; 当 $\sigma \leq 1$ 时, 系统不存在正平衡点, 即只有唯一无病平衡点. (如图 2.1)

注: σ 即为我们所关心的阈值.

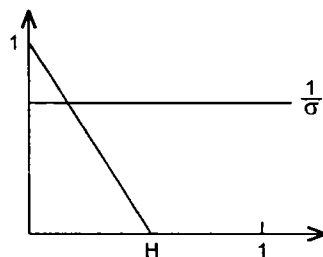


图 2.1 系统的平衡点

3 疾病消除平衡点的稳定性

现在我们来证明各类平衡点的稳定性.

因为 $S + E + I + R = 1$, 所以模型 (1.1) 就归结为下列的三维模型

$$\begin{aligned} E' &= (\beta_1 E + \beta_2 I)(1 - E - I - R) - (\mu + \varepsilon)E \\ I' &= \varepsilon E - (r + \mu)I \\ R' &= rI - (\delta + \mu)R \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

在零点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 - (\mu + \varepsilon) & \beta_2 & 0 \\ \varepsilon & -(r + \mu) & 0 \\ 0 & r & -(\delta + \mu) \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中一个特征根为 $-(\delta + \mu)$. 另两个特征根为下列方程的根

$$\lambda^2 + [-\beta_1 + (\mu + \varepsilon) + (r + \mu)]\lambda - [\beta_1 - (\mu + \varepsilon)](r + \mu) - \beta_2\varepsilon = 0$$

若 $\sigma < 1$, 则

$$\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2\varepsilon < (\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)$$

即

$$-[\beta_1 - (\mu + \varepsilon)](r + \mu) - \beta_2\varepsilon > 0$$

且

$$-\beta_1 + (\mu + \varepsilon) + (r + \mu) > 0$$

所有的三个特征根均具有负实部. 故当 $\sigma < 1$ 时无病平衡点是局部渐近稳定的, 进一步我们可证明当 $\sigma \leq 1$ 时零平衡点是全局渐近稳定的.

考虑李亚普诺夫函数

$$L = E + \frac{\varepsilon + \mu}{\varepsilon} I$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} L' &= (\beta_1 E + \beta_2 I)(1 - E - I - R) - \frac{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)}{\varepsilon} I = \\ &= \left(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \right) I(1 - E - I - R) - \frac{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)}{\varepsilon} I = \\ &= \frac{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)}{\varepsilon} I \left[\frac{(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon}{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)} (1 - E - I - R) - 1 \right] = \\ &= \frac{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)}{\varepsilon} I [\sigma(1 - E - I - R) - 1] \end{aligned}$$

当 $\sigma \leq 1$ 时, $L' \leq 0$ 等号成立的条件为 (a) $\sigma = 1, E = I = R = 0$; (b) $I = 0$

集合 $I = 0$ 和 $E \neq 0$ 不是不变集, 且当 $I \neq 0$ 时, $L' < 0$. 当 $I = E = 0$ 时, $E' = I' = 0$, 且 $R' = -(\delta + \mu)R$, 所以 $R \rightarrow 0$. 故使得 $L' = 0$ 的最大正向不变集为 $(E, I, R) = (0, 0, 0)$. 由李亚普诺夫拉塞尔不变集定理, 零平衡点是全局渐近稳定的, 即 $\{(E, I, R) | E \geq 0, I \geq 0, R \geq 0, E + I + R \leq 1\}$ 中的任一解均趋于零.

4 非零平衡点的稳定性

利用 (2.2), 非零平衡点的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) & \beta_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy & -bHy \\ \varepsilon & -(\mu + \varepsilon) & 0 \\ 0 & r & -(\delta + \mu) \end{pmatrix}$$

这里

$$b = \frac{(\varepsilon + \mu)(r + \mu)}{\varepsilon} \quad y = \frac{I}{H} \times \left(1 - \frac{I}{H} \right) \quad -bHy = -\left(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \right) I$$

根据 Routh-Hurwitz 准则, J 的所有特征根均具负实部的充要条件为

1) $tr \equiv \text{trac}(J) < 0$; 2) $\det \equiv \det(J) < 0$; 3) $C \equiv tr \times M - \det < 0$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} tr &= \beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) - (r + \mu) - (\delta + \mu) = \\ &= \beta_1 \cdot \frac{(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}{(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon} - bHy - (\varepsilon + r + \delta + 3\mu) = \\ &= \left(\frac{\beta_1(r + \mu)}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2\varepsilon} - 1 \right) (\mu + \varepsilon) - bHy - (r + \delta + 2\mu) = \\ &= -\left(\frac{\beta_2\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2\varepsilon} (\mu + \varepsilon) + bHy + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) < 0 \\ \det &= \left[\beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) \right] \cdot (r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) - \varepsilon r bHy + \varepsilon(\delta + \mu) \left(\beta_2 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy \right) = \\ &= \beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma} (r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) + \varepsilon(\delta + \mu) \beta_2 \frac{1}{\sigma} - (bHy)(r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) - \varepsilon r bHy - \varepsilon(\delta + \mu) bHy - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) = \\
& - [(r + \mu + \varepsilon)(\delta + \mu) + \varepsilon r]bHy < 0 \\
C = & - \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} (\mu + \varepsilon) + bHy + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) \times M + \\
& [(r + \mu + \varepsilon)(\delta + \mu) + \varepsilon r]bHy
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
M = & - (r + \mu) \left(\beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) \right) - \varepsilon \left(\beta_2 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy \right) - \\
& (\delta + \mu) \left(\beta_1 \frac{1}{\sigma} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) \right) + (r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) = \\
& - (r + \delta + 2\mu) \left(\frac{\beta_1(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}{(\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon} - bHy - (\mu + \varepsilon) \right) + \varepsilon(bHy) - \frac{\varepsilon \beta_2}{\sigma} + (r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) = \\
& (r + \delta + \varepsilon + 2\mu)(bHy) + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \cdot \frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)}{\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2} - \frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}{\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2} + (r + \mu)(\delta + \mu) = \\
& (r + \delta + \varepsilon + 2\mu)(bHy) + (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)}{\beta_1 \frac{r + \mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2} + (r + \mu) \right] > 0
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
C = & - \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} (\mu + \varepsilon) + bHy + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) \times \\
& \left\{ (r + \delta + \varepsilon + 2\mu)(bHy) + (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \mu) \right] \right\} + \\
& [(r + \mu + \varepsilon)(\delta + \mu) + \varepsilon r]bHy = -(r + \delta + \varepsilon + 2\mu)(bHy)^2 - \\
& \left\{ (\varepsilon + r + \delta + 2\mu) \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon(\mu + \varepsilon)}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) + \right. \\
& (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \mu) \right] - (r + \mu + \varepsilon)(\delta + \mu) - \varepsilon r \left. \right\} bHy - \\
& \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} (\mu + \varepsilon) + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) \times (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \mu) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
a_2 = & - (r + \delta + \varepsilon + 2\mu) < 0 \\
a_1 = & - \left\{ (\varepsilon + r + \delta + 2\mu) \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon(\mu + \varepsilon)}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) + \right. \\
& (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \mu) \right] - (r + \mu + \varepsilon)(\delta + \mu) - \varepsilon r \left. \right\} = \\
& - \left\{ (\varepsilon + r + 2\delta + 3\mu) \frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r + \mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \delta + 2\mu)^2 + \mu\varepsilon \right\} < 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = - \left(\frac{\beta_2 \varepsilon}{\beta_1(r+\mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} (\mu + \varepsilon) + (r + \delta + 2\mu) \right) \times (\delta + \mu) \left[\frac{\beta_2(\mu + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{\beta_1(r+\mu) + \beta_2 \varepsilon} + (r + \mu) \right] < 0$$

所以 $C \equiv tr \times M - \det < 0$, 故地方病平衡点是局部渐近稳定的.

注: 本文研究所得结论在 $\delta = 0$ 和 $\delta \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 可以得到相应的 SEIR, SEIS 的有关结论 (见下表).

表 4.1 SEIRS, SEIR 及 SEIS 性态的比较
Table 4.1 Comparing of Property for SEIRS, SEIR, SEIS

模型	方程	H	σ	关系
SEIS	$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta_1 SE - \beta_2 SI + \mu - \mu S + rI$			
	$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta_1 SE + \beta_2 SI - (\mu + \varepsilon)E$	$\frac{\varepsilon}{r + \varepsilon + \mu}$	$\frac{(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}$	
	$\frac{dI}{dt} = \varepsilon E - (r + \mu)I$			$\delta \rightarrow \infty$
	$S + E + I = 1$			
SEIR	$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta_1 SE - \beta_2 SI + \mu - \mu S$			
	$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta_1 SE + \beta_2 SI - (\mu + \varepsilon)E$	$\frac{\varepsilon\mu}{r\varepsilon + \mu(r + \varepsilon + \mu)}$	$\frac{(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}$	
	$\frac{dI}{dt} = \varepsilon E - (r + \mu)I$			$\delta \rightarrow 0$
	$\frac{dR}{dt} = rI - \mu R$			
	$S + E + I + R = 1$			
SEIRS	$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta_1 SE - \beta_2 SI + \mu - \mu S + \delta R$			
	$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta_1 SE + \beta_2 SI - (\mu + \varepsilon)E$	$\frac{\varepsilon\mu}{r\varepsilon + \mu(r + \varepsilon + \mu)}$	$\frac{(\beta_1 \frac{r+\mu}{\varepsilon} + \beta_2)\varepsilon}{(\mu + \varepsilon)(r + \mu)}$	
	$\frac{dI}{dt} = \varepsilon E - (r + \mu)I$			
	$\frac{dR}{dt} = rI - (\delta + \mu)R$			
	$S + E + I + R = 1$			

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A Kind of Epidemic Model Having Infectious Force in both Latent Period and Infected Period

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Abstract: An SEIRS model having infectious force in the latent period is discussed in this paper, the conditions and threshold to the existence of various equilibriums are established. By means of linearizing and Lyapunov-Lassel invariant set theorem, we obtained the stable results of various equilibriums. The together influence of the latent period and infected period to the disease is exposed.

Key words: Epidemiological models ; Equilibrium ; Stable .