# 一类具有时滞和非线性发生率的 SIRS 传染病模型 稳定性与 Hopf 分岔分析<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要** 研究了一类具有时滞及非线性特性发生率的 SIRS 传染病模型,首先利用特征值理论分析了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的局部稳定性;并以时滞 τ 作为分岔参数,分析了模型的 Hopf 分岔行为,运用中心流形定理和规范型理论给出了分岔方向及分岔周期解稳定性的计算公式;最后,数值模拟验证了理论分析结果.

关键词 稳定性, 时滞, 非线性发生率, 阶段结构, Hopf 分岔

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# 引言

K-M 在 1927 年建立了所谓的"仓室"模型<sup>[1]</sup> 后,"仓室"模型的基本思想方法一直被广泛的使 用并不断地发展着,截至目前,学者已根据不同疾 病的发病机理建立了不同类型的传染病模型<sup>[2]</sup>,并 得出了一些结论.

在以前讨论的大多数模型中,我们通常将人群 分成易感染者、染病者和移出者等若干类,并假定 类型中的个体无差异,即他们在被感染、隔离、接种 等方面完全相同,针对这类模型的研究已有很多研 究结果.但是这类模型假设的合理性与实际疾病的 传播仍存在一定的差距,特别是对某些传染病或接 触性疾病,在不同的年龄阶段,其传播概率有很大 不同,某些类型的疾病在成人中的传播概率很大, 如淋病,AIDS等,而有些疾病,如麻疹,水痘等则在 儿童中的传播概率较大.因此,为了更清楚的描述 疾病的传播机理,就需在相应的传染病模型中考虑 阶段结构.于是,在刻画传染病模型时,具有阶段结 构<sup>[3-4]</sup>的传染病模型能更好地反映生物个体的生 理特征和疾病的传播机理,引起了很多学者的关 注,且具有重要的生物学意义.

依靠媒介传染病毒的传染病也非常多,它通过 病毒、原虫或细菌等生物载体传播的,如疟疾通过 蚊子来传播. Cooke 在文<sup>[5]</sup>中给出了一种通过媒介

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传播疾病的数学模型,该建模思想在以后的建模中 被广泛应用.

为方便起见,我们假定由于疾病的影响,染病 的成熟个体没有繁殖能力;易感染人群仅仅被媒介 染病者所感染,媒介和人群充分混合.在该假设下, 我们基于文<sup>[6]</sup>,建立了具有阶段结构和非线性发生 率的 SIRS 时滞传染病模型,研究模型的平衡点的 局部稳定性,分析其复杂的动力学行为.

#### 1 模型的建立

本章所建立的 SIRS 时滞传染病模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dX}{dt} = \left(\frac{A}{S(t)} + B\right)S(t) - \left(\omega + \mu_0\right)X(t) \\ \frac{dS}{dt} = \omega X(t) - \mu S(t) - \frac{\sigma S(t)I(t-\tau)}{1+\alpha I(t-\tau)} + \delta R(t) \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\sigma S(t)I(t-\tau)}{1+\alpha I(t-\tau)} - \left(\mu + \varepsilon + \gamma\right)I(t) \\ \frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I(t) - (\mu + \delta)R(t) \end{cases}$$

(1)

其中,X(t)为t时刻处于不成熟阶段的人口密度, S(t),I(t),R(t)为t时刻成年人中易染者、感染者 和移除者的密度, $\omega$ 为不成熟个体到成熟个体的转 换率, $\mu_0$ 为不成熟个体的自然死亡率, $\mu$ 为成熟个 体的自然死亡率, $\sigma$ 为感染率, $\alpha$ 为抑制率, $\varepsilon$ 为感 染者的因病死亡率, $\gamma$ 为治愈率, $\delta$ 为已免疫的个体

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(2)

重新获得易感染能力的概率, 7 为疾病的潜伏期.

# 2 平衡点的存在性

由于模型(1)的形式较复杂,为方便讨论,我 们对模型进行简化.对(1)进行无量纲化和变量替 换:

$$u(t) = \frac{\omega + \mu_0}{A} X(t), \ s(t) = \frac{B}{A} S(t),$$

$$i(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\omega + \mu_0} I(t), \ r(t) = \frac{B\delta}{A(\omega + \mu_0)} R(t),$$

$$\overline{t} = (\omega + \mu_0)t, \ a = \frac{B\omega}{(\omega + \mu_0)^2}, \ b_0 = \frac{\alpha(\omega + \mu_0)}{\sigma},$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\mu}{\omega + \mu_0}, \ b_2 = \frac{\mu + \varepsilon + \gamma}{\omega + \mu_0}, \ \beta = \frac{A\sigma}{B(\omega + \mu_0)},$$

$$c = \frac{\gamma B\delta}{\sigma A(\omega + \mu_0)}, \ d = \frac{\mu + \delta}{\omega + \mu_0}, \ \tau = (\omega + \mu_0)\overline{\tau}$$

得简化后的模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 1 - u(t) + s(t) \\ \frac{ds}{dt} = au(t) - b_1 s(t) - \frac{s(t)i(t-\tau)}{1 + b_0 i(t-\tau)} + r(t) \\ \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{\beta s(t)i(t-\tau)}{1 + b_0 i(t-\tau)} - b_2 i(t) \\ \frac{dr}{dt} = ci(t) - dr(t) \end{cases}$$

模型(2)的初始条件为:

$$(\varphi(\theta), \psi_1(\theta), \psi_2(\theta), \psi_3(\theta)) \in C_+$$
  
=  $C([-\tau, 0], \mathfrak{R}^4_+)$   
 $\varphi(0) > 0, \psi_i(0) > 0, i = 1, 2, 3$   
h,  $\mathfrak{M}^4 = \{x, x, x, x, z \in \mathfrak{M}^4, x \ge 0, i = 1, 2\}$ 

其中:  $\mathfrak{N}_{+}^{4} = \{x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4} \in \mathfrak{N}^{4}: x_{i} \ge 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 定义基本再生数:

$$R_0 = \frac{a(b_2 + \beta)}{b_1 b_2}$$

经直接计算得,系统(2)存在无病平衡点:

$$E_0 = (u_0, s_0, i_0, r_0) = (\frac{b_1}{b_1 - a}, \frac{a}{b_1 - a}, 0, 0)$$

对地方病平衡点的存在性,我们有如下性质: **性质** 模型(2)有唯一正平衡点 *E*<sup>\*</sup> = (*u*<sup>\*</sup>,*s*<sup>\*</sup>,*i*<sup>\*</sup>, *r*<sup>\*</sup>)当且仅当以下条件成立:

(H1) 
$$R_0 = \frac{a(b_2 + \beta)}{b_1 b_2} > 1$$
  
(H2)  $b_0 b_1 b_2 d + b_2 d - a b_0 b_2 d - c\beta > 0$ 

$$u^{*} = 1 + \frac{b_{2}(1 + b_{0}i^{*})}{\beta}, s^{*} = \frac{b_{2}(1 + b_{0}i^{*})}{\beta},$$
$$i^{*} = \frac{d(a\beta + ab_{2} - b_{1}b_{2})}{b_{0}b_{1}b_{2}d + b_{2}d - ab_{0}b_{2}d - c\beta}, r^{*} = \frac{c}{d}i^{*}$$

# 3 平衡点的稳定性

统的特征方程为:

#### 3.1 无病平衡点的局部稳定性

由平衡点的生物学意义得,若存在无病平衡 点,则无病平衡点应为正,即 b<sub>1</sub> > a. 因此,有如下定 理:

**定理1** 假设  $R_0 < 1$ ,对任意的  $\tau \ge 0$ ,  $E_0$  局部渐近 稳定的;  $R_0 > 1$  成立,对任意的  $\tau \ge 0$ ,  $E_0$  不稳定的. **证明**: 系统(2) 在无病平衡点  $E_0$  附近线性化系

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\lambda + 1) (\lambda + b_1) - a \end{bmatrix} (\lambda + d) (\lambda + b_2 - \beta s_0 e^{-\lambda \tau}) = 0$$

易证,当 $R_0 < 1$ 时,特征根均具有负实部;当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,至少存在一个具有正实部的特征根,因此得证.

# 3.2 地方病平衡点的局部稳定性

**定理2** 假设  $R_0 > 1$  成立, 且 $\tau = 0$  时, 系统(2)的 地方病平衡点  $E^*$ 局部渐近稳定.

**证明**: 当 $\tau$  = 0 时,系统(2)在地方病平衡点  $E^*$  附近线性化系统的特征方程为:

 $\lambda^4 + a_1 \lambda^3 + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_3 \lambda + a_4 = 0$ 其中:

$$f_{0} = \frac{i^{*}}{1 + b_{0}i^{*}}, f_{1} = \frac{1}{(1 + b_{0}i^{*})^{2}}$$

$$a_{1} = d + b_{1} + f_{0} + 1 + b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1}$$

$$a_{2} = (b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1}) (b_{1} + f_{0} + d + 1) + \beta s^{*} f_{1} f_{0} + d + b_{1} d + f_{0} d + b_{1} + f_{0} - a$$

$$a_{3} = (b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1}) (d + b_{1} d + b_{1} + f_{0} - a) + f_{0} (b_{2} d - c\beta) + \beta s^{*} f_{0} f_{1} + d (b_{1} + f_{0} - a)$$

$$a_{4} = d (b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1}) (b_{1} - a) + f_{0} (b_{2} d - c\beta)$$

根据 Routh-Hurwitz 判据,易证:当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, $a_1 > 0$ , 且有 $H_1$ , $H_2$ , $H_3 > 0$ .故 $\tau = 0$ 时,特征根均具有负实 部,地方病平衡点 $E^*$ 局部渐近稳定.

**定理3** 当 $\tau > 0$ 时,若 $a\beta + b_1b_2 < ab_2$ ,则 $E^*$ 条件 稳定.

**证明**: 当*τ*>0 时,系统(2)在地方病平衡点 *E*\* 附近线性化系统的特征方程为:

$$\lambda^{4} + D\lambda^{3} + E\lambda^{2} + F\lambda + G = e^{-\lambda\tau} (\beta s^{*} f_{1} \lambda^{3} + H\lambda^{2} + J\lambda + K)$$
(3)

其中:

其中:

$$\begin{split} D &= d + b_1 + b_2 + f_0 + 1 , \\ E &= d + b_1 + b_2 + f_0 - a + b_1 d + b_2 d + b_1 b_2 + f_0 d + f_0 b_2 , \\ F &= b_1 b_2 + f_0 b_2 d - f_0 c \beta + b_1 d + b_2 d + b_1 b_2 + f_0 d + \\ f_0 b_2 - a d - a b_2 , \\ G &= b_1 b_2 d + f_0 b_2 d - f_0 c \beta - a b_2 d , \\ H &= \beta s^* f_1 d + \beta s^* f_1 b_1 + \beta s^* f_1 , \\ J &= \beta s^* f_1 d + \beta s^* f_1 b_1 - \beta s^* f_1 a + \beta s^* f_1 b_1 d , \\ K &= \beta s^* f_1 b_1 d - \beta s^* f_1 a d. \end{split}$$

由  $a\beta + b_1b_2 < ab_2$  得  $R_0 > 1$ ,已有结论,当  $\tau = 0$  时 系统特征根均具有负实部.以下证明特征方程(3) 有唯一一对纯虚根 ±  $i\omega_0(\omega_0 > 0)$ , 假定对  $\tau > 0$ ,  $i\omega_0$  $(\omega_0 > 0)$ 是(3)的根,代入(3)得:

$$\omega^{4} - D\omega^{3}i - E\omega^{2} + F\omega i + G = e^{-i\omega\tau} (-\beta s^{*} f_{1}\omega^{3}i - H\omega^{2} + J\omega i + K)$$
(4)

分离实部虚部得:

$$\begin{cases} \omega^{4} - E\omega^{2} + G = (-H\omega^{2} + K)\cos\omega\tau - (-\beta s^{*}f_{1}\omega^{3} + J\omega)\sin\omega\tau \\ -D\omega^{3} + F\omega = (-\beta s^{*}f_{1}\omega^{3} + J\omega)\cos\omega\tau + (5) \\ (-H\omega^{2} + K)\sin\omega\tau \end{cases}$$

将上式两边分别平方相加得:

$$\omega^8 + p\omega^6 + q\omega^4 + r\omega^2 + s = 0 \tag{6}$$

其中:

$$p = D^{2} - 2E - \beta^{2} s^{*2} f_{1}^{2},$$

$$q = E^{2} + 2G - 2FD - H^{2} + 2\beta s^{*} f_{1} J,$$

$$r = -2EG + F^{2} + 2HK - J^{2}, \ s = G^{2} - K^{2}$$

当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,我们可证得:p > 0, q > 0. 由条件  $a\beta$  + *b*<sub>1</sub>*b*<sub>2</sub> < *ab*<sub>2</sub>,易得 *s* < 0,由引理 2.1<sup>[6]</sup>得:(6)式存在 唯一的正根  $\omega_0$ ,即特征方程(3)存在唯一一对纯虚 根,由此可得到 $\tau_k > 0$ ,使得有一对纯虚根.

$$\tau_{k} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}} \cos \left\{ \left[ \left( -H\omega_{0}^{2} + K \right) \left( \omega_{0}^{4} - E\omega_{0}^{2} + G \right) + \left( -D\omega_{0}^{3} + F\omega_{0} \right) \cdot \left( -\beta s^{*} f_{1} \omega_{0}^{3} + J\omega_{0} \right) \right] \right/ \\ \left[ \left( -H\omega_{0}^{2} + K \right)^{2} + \left( -\beta s^{*} f_{1} \omega_{0}^{3} + J\omega_{0} \right)^{2} \right] \right\} + \\ \frac{2k\pi}{\omega_{0}} (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$

由引理2.3<sup>[7]</sup>,于是我们完成了定理3的证明. 以下我们将证明:

$$\left.\frac{d(\operatorname{Re}\lambda)}{d\tau}\right|_{\tau=\tau_k}>0$$

这意味着,在 ~> 7 k 时,至少存在一个具有正实部

的特征根. 将特征方程(3)对 $\tau$  微分可得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{d\lambda}{d\tau} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3\lambda^4 + 2D\lambda^3 + E\lambda^2 - G}{-\lambda^2 (\lambda^4 + D\lambda^3 + E\lambda^2 + F\lambda + G)} + \frac{2\beta s^* f_1 \lambda^3 + H\lambda^2 - K}{\lambda^2 (\beta s^* f_1 \lambda^3 + H\lambda^2 + J\lambda + K)} - \frac{\tau}{\lambda}$$

因此:

$$\operatorname{sign}\left\{\frac{d(\operatorname{Re})\lambda}{d\tau}\right\}_{\tau=\tau_{k}} = \operatorname{sign}\left\{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{d\lambda}{d\tau}\right)^{-1}\right\}_{\lambda=i\omega_{0}}$$
$$= \operatorname{sign}\left\{\frac{3\omega_{0}^{8}+2p\omega_{0}^{6}+q\omega_{0}^{4}-s}{\omega_{0}^{2}\left[\left(-H\omega_{0}^{2}+K\right)^{2}+\left(-\beta s^{*}f_{1}\omega_{0}^{3}+J\omega_{0}\right)^{2}\right]}\right\}$$

根据 Rouché's 定理<sup>[8]</sup>得,时滞量  $\tau$  由小于  $\tau_k$  的值 增加到大于 $\tau_k$ 的值时,特征方程(3)的特征根,从 虚轴左侧穿过虚轴到达虚轴右侧,横截条件成立, 因此,满足 Hopf 分岔条件<sup>[9]</sup>,在 $\tau = \tau_k$  处发生了 Hopf 分岔.

### 4 Hopf 分岔方向和分岔稳定性

对模型(2),运用中心流形定理和规范型理 论<sup>[10]</sup>给出系统(2)的 Hopf 分岔方向及分岔周期解 的稳定性和周期计算公式.令:

$$u_1 = u - u^*, u_2 = s - s^*, u_3 = i - i^*,$$
  
 $u_4 = r - r^*, \overline{u}_i = u_i(\tau t), \tau = \mu + \tau_k$   
为方便起见,去掉"—",则系统(2)可以写成  
 $C = C([-1,0], R^4)$ 上的泛函微分方程:

$$\dot{u}(t) = L_{\mu}(u_{\iota}) + f(\mu, u_{\iota})$$
(7)

并且:

C

$$f: R \times C \to R^4, L_{\mu}: C \to R^4 \text{ 分别表示为}:$$
  
$$f(\mu, \phi) = (\tau_k + \mu) M \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
(8)

其中:

$$\begin{split} M &= \frac{-b_0 s^*}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} \phi_3^2 (-1) + \frac{1}{(1+b_0 i^*)^2} \phi_2(0) \phi_3(-1) + \\ &\frac{b_0^2 s^*}{(1+b_0 i^*)^4} \phi_3^3 (-1) - \frac{b_0}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} \phi_2(0) \phi_3^2 (-1) + \cdots \\ L_{\mu}(\phi) &= (\tau_k + \mu) \cdot \\ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & -(b_1 + f_0) & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \beta f_0 & -b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & -d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1(0) \\ \phi_2(0) \\ \phi_3(0) \\ \phi_4(0) \end{bmatrix} + \\ (\tau_k + \mu) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -s^* f_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta f_1 s^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1(-1) \\ \phi_2(-1) \\ \phi_3(-1) \\ \phi_4(-1) \end{bmatrix} (9) \end{split}$$

$$L_{\mu}\phi = \int_{-1}^{0} d\eta(\theta,\mu)\phi(\theta), \, \mathrm{kh}\phi \in C \quad (10)$$

实际上,可选取:

$$\eta(\theta,\mu) = (\tau_{k} + \mu) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & -(b_{1} + f_{0}) & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \beta f_{0} & -b_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & -d \end{bmatrix} \delta(\theta) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -s^{*}f_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta f_{1}s^{*} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta(\theta + 1) \quad (11)$$

其中 δ(.) 表示 Dirac Delta 函数.

对于  $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4)^T \in C[-1, 0], R^4)$ , 定义:

$$A(\mu)\phi = \begin{cases} \frac{d\phi(\theta)}{d\theta}, & \theta \in [-1,0) \\ \int_{-1}^{0} d\eta(s,\mu)\phi(s), & \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$R(\mu)(\phi) = \begin{cases} 0, & \theta \in [-1,0) \\ f(\mu,\phi), & \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此,系统(7)可化为:

$$\dot{u}_i = A(\mu) u_i + R(\mu) u_i \tag{12}$$

*対ψ*∈ $C^1([0,1],(R^4)^*)$ ,定义:

$$A^{*}\psi(s) = \begin{cases} -\frac{d\psi(s)}{ds}, & s \in (0,1] \\ \int_{-1}^{0} d\eta(t,0)\psi(-t), & s = 0 \end{cases}$$

和双线性内积:

$$\langle \psi, \phi \rangle = \overline{\psi}(0)\phi(0) - \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{\xi=0}^{\theta} \overline{\psi}(\xi - \theta) d\eta(\theta)\phi(\xi) d\xi,$$

显然,*A*和*A*\*为共轭算子. ±*i* $\omega_0 \tau_k$ 是*A*(0)的特征 值,也是*A*\*的特征值.下面计算*A*和*A*\*关于*i* $\omega_0 \tau_k$ 和 -*i* $\omega_0 \tau_k$ 的特征向量. *q*( $\theta$ ) = (1,*q*<sub>1</sub>,*q*<sub>2</sub>,*q*<sub>3</sub>)<sup>*T*</sup>*e*<sup>*i* $\omega_0 \tau_k$ </sub> 是*A*(0)特征向量, *q*( $\theta$ ) = *i* $\omega_0 \tau_k q(\theta)$ ,根据 *A*(0)定义及式(9)(10)(11)可解得:</sup>

$$\begin{cases} q_{1} = 1 + i\omega_{0} \\ q_{2} = \frac{\beta f_{0} (1 + i\omega_{0})}{i\omega_{0} + b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1} e^{-i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}}} \\ q_{3} = \frac{c\beta f_{0} (1 + i\omega_{0})}{(i\omega_{0} + d) (i\omega_{0} + b_{2} - \beta s^{*} f_{1} e^{-i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}})} \end{cases}$$

 $A^*$ 对应特征向量为 $q^*(s) = D(1,q_1^*,q_2^*,q_3^*)e^{i\omega_0\tau_k s}$ 

$$\begin{cases} q_1^* = \frac{-i\omega_0 + 1}{a} \\ q_2^* = \frac{(-i\omega_0 + 1)(-i\omega_0 + b_1 + f_0) - a}{a\beta f_0} \\ q_3^* = \frac{-i\omega_0 + 1}{a(-i\omega_0 + d)} \end{cases}$$

其中取:

$$D = \frac{1}{1 + \bar{q}_1 q_1^* + \bar{q}_2 q_2^* + \bar{q}_3 q_3^* + \tau_k \bar{q}_2 s^* f_1 e^{i\omega \sigma_k} (-q_1^* + \beta q_2^*)}$$

确保 $\langle q^*(s), q(\theta) \rangle = 1.$ 接下来计算在 $\mu = 0$ 决定 中心流形  $C_0$ 的坐标, 令 $\mu = 0$ 时(12)的解为  $u_i$ , 定 义:

$$z(t) = \langle q^*, u_t \rangle,$$
  

$$W(t, \theta) = u_t(\theta) - 2 \operatorname{Re} \{ z(t) q(\theta) \}$$
(13)  
在中心流形  $C_0 \perp, 我们有$ 

$$W(t,\theta) = W(z(t), \bar{z}(t), \theta)$$

$$W(z(t), \bar{z}(t), \theta) = W_{20}(\theta) \frac{z^2}{2} + W_{11}(\theta) z \bar{z} +$$

$$W_{02}(\theta) \frac{\bar{z}^2}{2} + \cdots$$
(14)

$$z \, \pi \, \bar{z} \, \bar{x} \, \bar{\tau} \, q^* \, \pi \, \bar{q}^* \, \bot \, \psi \, \ddot{\tau} \, \tilde{\tau} \, C_0 \, \text{ 的局部坐标.}$$

$$\dot{z}(t) = i\omega_0 \tau_k z + \bar{q}^* \, (0) f(0, W(z, \bar{z}, 0) + 2 \operatorname{Re} \{ zq(\theta) \} \,)$$

$$= i\omega_0 \tau_k z + \bar{q}^* \, (0) f_0(z, \bar{z})$$

$$= i\omega_0 \tau_k z + g(z, \bar{z})$$

$$g(z, \bar{z}) = g_{20} \frac{z^2}{2} + g_{11} z \, \bar{z} + g_{02} \frac{\bar{z}^2}{2} +$$

$$g_{21} \frac{z^2 \bar{z}}{2} + \cdots$$
(15)

由式(13)和(14)得:

$$\begin{split} u_{\iota}(\theta) &= W_{20}(\theta) \frac{z^{2}}{2} + W_{11}(\theta) z \bar{z} + W_{02}(\theta) \frac{\bar{z}^{2}}{2} + \\ &(1,q_{1},q_{2},q_{3})^{T} e^{i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}\theta} z + (1,\bar{q}_{1},\bar{q}_{2},\bar{q}_{3})^{T} e^{-i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}\theta} \bar{z} + \cdots \\ &$$
 连同式(8)得:

$$g(z,\bar{z}) = \tau_k \overline{D}(-\bar{q}_1^* + \beta \, \bar{q}_2^*) (a_{11}z^2 + a_{12}z \, \bar{z} + a_{13}\bar{z}^3 + a_{14}z^2 \, \bar{z} + \cdots)$$

$$M = \frac{-b_0 s^*}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} u_{3t}^2 (-1) + \frac{1}{(1+b_0 i^*)^2} \cdot u_{2t}(0) u_{3t}(-1) + \frac{b_0^2 s^*}{(1+b_0 i^*)^4} u_{3t}^3 (-1) - \frac{b_0}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} u_{2t}(0) u_{3t}^2 (-1) + \cdots$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{-b_0 s^*}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} q_2^2 e^{-2i\omega_0 \tau_k} + \frac{b_0^2 s^2}{(1+b_0 i^*)^3} u_{2t}(0) u_{3t}^2 (-1) + \cdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1+b_0i^*)^2} q_1 q_2 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_k} \\ a_{14} &= \frac{-b_0s^*}{(1+b_0i^*)^3} [2W_{11}^{(3)}(-1)q_2 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_k} + \\ W_{20}^{(3)}(-1)\overline{q}_2 e^{i\omega_0\tau_k}] + \frac{b_0^2s^*}{(1+b_0i^*)^4} 3q_2^2 \overline{q}_2 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_k} + \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+b_0i^*)^2} [\frac{1}{2}W_{20}^{(3)}(-1)\overline{q}_1 + W_{11}^{(3)}(-1)q_1 + \\ W_{11}^{(2)}(0)q_2 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_k} + \frac{1}{2}W_{20}^{(2)}(0)\overline{q}_2 e^{i\omega_0\tau_k}] - \\ &= \frac{b_0}{(1+b_0i^*)^3} [2q_1q_2 \overline{q}_2 + \overline{q}_1q_2^2 e^{-2i\omega_0\tau_k}] \\ a_{12} &= \frac{-2b_0s^*}{(1+b_0i^*)^3} q_2 \overline{q}_2 + \frac{1}{(1+b_0i^*)^2} \cdot \\ &\quad (q_1 \overline{q}_2 e^{i\omega_0\tau_k} + \overline{q}_1q_2 e^{-i\omega_0\tau_k}) \\ a_{13} &= \frac{-b_0s^*}{(1+b_0i^*)^3} \overline{q}_2^2 e^{2i\omega_0\tau_k} + \frac{1}{(1+b_0i^*)^2} \overline{q}_1 \overline{q}_2 e^{i\omega_0\tau_k} \\ \\ \text{Et较 S 数(15) 得:} \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{20} = 2\tau_k D(-\bar{q}_1^* + \beta \bar{q}_2^*) a_{11}$$

$$g_{11} = \tau_k \overline{D}(-\bar{q}_1^* + \beta \bar{q}_2^*) a_{12}$$

$$g_{02} = 2\tau_k \overline{D}(-\bar{q}_1^* + \beta \bar{q}_2^*) a_{13}$$

$$g_{21} = 2\tau_k \overline{D}(-\bar{q}_1^* + \beta \bar{q}_2^*) a_{14}$$

$$\overline{p} = \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = W_{-}(a) + \overline{p} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{p}} = \overline{\overline{p$$

下面需要计算 W<sub>20</sub>(θ) 和 W<sub>11</sub>(θ),由式(12)(13) 得:

$$W = u_{t} - \dot{z}q - \bar{z}\bar{q}$$

$$= \begin{cases} A(0)W - 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{\bar{q}^{*}(0)f_{0}q(\theta)\right\}, & \theta \in [-1,0) \\ A(0)W - 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{\bar{q}^{*}(0)f_{0}q(\theta)\right\} + f_{0}, \theta = 0 \\ = A(0)W + H(z,\bar{z},\theta) \end{cases}$$
(16)

其中:

$$H(z,\bar{z},\theta) = H_{20}(\theta)\frac{z^2}{2} + H_{11}(\theta)z\,\bar{z} + H_{02}(\theta)\frac{\bar{z}^2}{2} + \cdots$$
(17)

将式(17)代入式(16),并比较系数得:

$$(A(0) - 2i\omega_0 \tau_k I) W_{20}(\theta) = -H_{20}(\theta)$$
  

$$A(0) W_{11}(\theta) = -H_{11}(\theta), \cdots$$
(18)

比较式(15)和式(17)的系数得:

$$H_{20}(\theta) = -g_{20}q(\theta) - \overline{g}_{02}\overline{q}(\theta)$$

$$H_{11}(\theta) = -g_{11}q(\theta) - \overline{g}_{11}\overline{q}(\theta)$$
(19)

$$\dot{W}_{20}(\theta) = 2i\omega_0\tau_k W_{20}(\theta) + g_{20}q(\theta) + \overline{g}_{02}\overline{q}(\theta)$$
(20)

$$W_{20}(\theta) = \frac{ig_{20}}{\omega_0 \tau_k} q(0) e^{i\omega_0 \tau_k \theta} + \frac{i \overline{g}_{02}}{3\omega_0 \tau_k} \overline{q}(0) e^{-i\omega_0 \tau_k \theta} + E_k e^{2i\omega_0 \tau_k \theta}$$
(21)

类似地,由式(18)和式(19)得:

$$W_{11}(\theta) = -\frac{ig_{11}}{\omega_0 \tau_k} q(0) e^{i\omega_0 \tau_k \theta} + \frac{i\overline{g}_{11}}{\omega_0 \tau_k} \overline{q}(0) e^{-i\omega_0 \tau_k \theta} + E_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \overline{F} R, \text{ } \ddagger E_1 \ \pi E_2 \ \text{ } \texttt{b} \text{ } \texttt{f} \texttt{.} \ \texttt{h} A(0) \ \mathcal{B} \texttt{I}(18), \texttt{f} \texttt{:}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{0} d\eta(\theta) W_{20}(\theta) = 2i\omega_0 \tau_k W_{20}(0) - H_{20}(0)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{0} d\eta(\theta) W_{11}(\theta) = -H_{11}(0)$$

$$(22)$$

由式(16)得,当
$$\theta = 0$$
时,  

$$H(z,\bar{z},0) = -2\operatorname{Re}\left\{\bar{q}^*(0)f_0q(0)\right\} + f_0$$

$$= \bar{q}^*(0)f_0q(0) - q^*(0)\bar{f}_0\bar{q}(0) + f_0$$

$$= -g(z,\bar{z})q(0) - \bar{g}(z,\bar{z})\bar{q}(0) + f_0$$

$$H_{20}(0) = -g_{20}q(0) - \bar{g}_{02}\bar{q}(0) + 2\tau_k M_1 [0 - 1 \beta 0]^T \qquad (23)$$

$$H_{11}(0) = -g_{11}q(0) - \bar{g}_{11}\bar{q}(0) + 2\tau_k M_3 [0 - 1 \beta 0]^T \qquad (24)$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} M_{1} &= -\frac{b_{0}s^{*}}{(1+b_{0}i^{*})^{3}}q_{2}^{2}e^{-2i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}} + \frac{1}{(1+b_{0}i^{*})^{2}}q_{1}q_{2}e^{-i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}} \\ M_{3} &= -\frac{b_{0}s^{*}}{(1+b_{0}i^{*})^{3}}q_{2} \ \overline{q}_{2} + \frac{1}{(1+b_{0}i^{*})^{2}} \cdot \\ \operatorname{Re}\left\{q_{1} \ \overline{q}_{2}e^{i\omega_{0}\tau_{k}}\right\} \end{split}$$

此时,将式(20)和式(23)代入式(22),可求得 *E*<sub>1</sub>. 类似将式(21)和(24)代入式(22),可求得 *E*<sub>2</sub>.因 此,可得如下计算公式:

$$c_{1}(0) = \frac{i}{2\omega_{0}\tau_{k}} (g_{20}g_{11} - 2 | g_{11} |^{2} - \frac{|g_{02}|^{2}}{3}) + \frac{g_{21}}{2},$$

$$\mu_{2} = -\frac{\operatorname{Re}\{c_{1}(0)\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{\frac{d\lambda(\tau_{k})}{d\tau}\}}, \beta_{2} = 2\operatorname{Re}\{c_{1}(0)\},$$

$$T_{2} = -\frac{\operatorname{Im}\{c_{1}(0)\} + \mu_{2}\operatorname{Im}\{\frac{d\lambda(\tau_{k})}{d\tau}\}}{\omega_{0}\tau_{k}}, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$
(25)

根据计算所得结果,给出如下结论:

**定理4** (1) $\mu_2$  决定了 Hopf 分岔的方向: 若 $\mu_2 < 0$  (>0),则系统(2)产生次临界(超临界)的 Hopf 分 岔,且在 $\tau < \tau_0(\tau > \tau_0)$ 时存在分岔周期解;(2) $\beta_2$  决定了 Hopf 分岔周期解的稳定性, 若 $\beta_2 > 0$ ( <

#### 5 数值模拟

在系统(2)中,取 $a=2.5, b_0=0.1, b_1=0.5, b_2$ =2.5, $\beta=1.2, c=0.5, d=0.6$ 时,通过式(25)给出的计算公式,结合推导过程,可得:

 $\tau_0 = 18.4828$ ,  $T_2 = 0.00019 > 0$ 

 $\mu_2 = 62.8182 > 0, \beta_2 = -0.1382 < 0$ 

根据定理4,模型(2)在 $\tau_0$ 处产生超临界 Hopf 分岔, 且分岔周期解的周期是稳定的,分岔周期解的周期 将随 $\tau$ 的增加而增加.进一步的数值模拟结果为:



图 1 地方病平衡点的时间历程图(τ=17.5)





图 2 地方病平衡点的相图(*τ*=17.5)















#### 6 结论

本文建立了具有非线性发生率和阶段结构的 时滞 SIRS 模型,分析了平衡点的局部稳定性. 得 出:当 $R_0 < 1$ 时,对任意的 $\tau$ ,无病平衡点局部渐近 稳定;当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,对任意的 $\tau$ ,无病平衡点是不稳 定. 对地方病平衡点稳定性分析时,在 $R_0 > 1$ 的前 提下,当 $\tau = 0$ 时,得到了地方病平衡点局部稳定 的;当 $\tau > 0$ 时,地方病平衡点条件稳定,且在 $\tau_k$ 处 发生了 Hopf 分岔,即疾病会出现周期性爆发.

对 Hopf 分岔方向和分岔周期解的稳定性及分 岔周期的讨论,我们运用了中心流形定理和规范型 理论进行研究分析,得出系统(2)在参数满足一定 的条件下,发生了超临界的 Hopf 分岔,分岔周期解 是稳定的,且分岔周期解的周期随着时滞量 τ 的增 加而增大.进一步的数值模拟结果,也验证了理论 分析的正确性.在此基础上,为了验证非线性发生 率对疾病的影响效果,通过一定的数值模拟得出, 适当的增加外界抑制强度,能使染病个体的数量明 显的下降,更利于治疗疾病,因此非线性发生率的 第1期

引入具有非常重要的生物学意义.

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# STABILITY AND HOPF BIFURCATION ANALYSIS OF A DELAYED SIRS EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH NONLINEAR SATURATION INCIDENCE \*

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**Abstract** An SIRS epidemic model with nonlinear saturation incidence rate and time delay was investigated. By analyzing the corresponding characteristic equations, the local stability of disease-free equilibrium and endemic equilibrium was discussed. The bifurcation property was obtained as the time delay passed through a critical value. Applying the center manifold argument and normal form theory, some local bifurcation results were obtained and the formulas for determining the bifurcation direction and stability of the bifurcated periodic solution were derived. Numerical simulations were presented to illustrate the theoretical analysis.

Key words stability, time delay, nonlinear incidence rate, stage structure, Hopf bifurcation

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