

一类具有离散时滞与不同传染性的霍乱模型研究

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摘要: 本文研究了一类具有疫苗接种策略的时滞霍乱模型, 考虑了高低传染性霍乱弧菌混合感染以及直接传播和间接传播。通过计算, 得到了系统的基本再生数 R_0 , 证明了当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点局部及全局渐近稳定, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 地方病平衡点全局渐近稳定。通过数值模拟演示了理论结果, 发现时滞对于霍乱传播具有重要影响, 其动力学可以与无时滞系统相同, 不同甚至相反, 忽略时滞会高估霍乱的传播, 付出更多控制成本。

关键词: 时滞; 高低传染性霍乱弧菌; 疫苗接种; 基本再生数; 全局渐近稳定性

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Research on a Class of Cholera Model with Discrete Delay and Different Infectious

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Abstract: In this paper, a delayed cholera model with vaccination strategy, mixed infection of hyperinfectious and hypoinfectious cholera vibrios, direct and indirect transmission pathways is established. The basic reproduction number R_0 is obtained, by which the local and global asymptotic stability of the disease-free equilibrium is obtained if $R_0 < 1$, while the endemic equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable if $R_0 > 1$. In addition, the theoretical results are illustrated by numerical simulations. It is found that time delay has important effect on cholera propagation, the dynamics of system with delay can be the same, different or even opposite to that of system without delay. Ignoring the influence of delay could overestimate the spread of cholera and cost more to control it.

Key words: time delay; hyperinfectious and hypoinfectious cholera vibrios; vaccination; basic reproduction number; globally asymptotic stability

0 引言

霍乱是由霍乱弧菌引起的一种古老且广泛流行的致死性传染病, 自1817年以来, 全球共发生了七次世界性霍乱大流行, 先后导致数千万人死亡。研究人员估计, 在世界范围内每年有130万至400万霍乱病例, 21 000至143 000人死亡^[1], 感染者主要表现为剧烈的呕吐, 腹泻, 失水。

近年来, 世界范围内的数学家及医学家等都对霍乱传播规律高度关注, 并建立模型来研究其动

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力学行为^[2-6]。Capasso等根据1973年意大利霍乱流行,首次建立传染病模型来研究感染者和霍乱弧菌的传播动力学^[6]。2001年,Codeço扩展了上述模型,增加了易感者仓室^[7]。建立了如下模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = A - \beta\lambda(B)S - \mu S, \\ \dot{I}(t) = \beta\lambda(B)S - \gamma I, \\ \dot{B}(t) = \xi I + B(xb - yb), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, S 和 I 分别表示易感者和感染者的数量; B 表示污染水源中霍乱弧菌的浓度; A 为外部输入率; β 为接触污染水源中霍乱弧菌的传播率; μ 为自然死亡率; $\lambda(B)$ 为易感者感染霍乱的概率; γ 为恢复率; ξ 为霍乱弧菌的脱落率; xb 和 yb 分别为霍乱弧菌在水源中的生长速率和死亡率。

霍乱具有直接与间接两种传播方式,其中人与环境中的霍乱弧菌相互传播(间接传播)为主要传播方式,例如饮用被污染的食物与水^[8]。2006年,Hartley等扩展了Codeço的工作,建立了具有间接传播的高、低传染性霍乱弧菌混合感染模型^[9]。2011年,Liao等研究了Hartley模型平衡点的局部和全局渐近稳定性^[10]。霍乱传播的次要途径是人与人之间的直接传播,例如与感染者的密切接触^[11]。Mukandavire等针对2008—2009年津巴布韦霍乱暴发,研究了具有直接及间接传播的霍乱模型^[12]。另外,疫苗接种在控制霍乱传播中具有重要作用^[13-19],2021年,Bai等研究了如下具有疫苗接种,以及直接和间接传播的高低传染性霍乱弧菌混合感染模型^[20]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = A - \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) S(t) - (\phi + \mu) S(t) + \eta V(t), \\ \dot{V}(t) = \phi S(t) - \sigma \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) V(t) - (\eta + \mu) V(t), \\ \dot{I}(t) = \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) (S(t) + \sigma V(t)) - (\gamma + d + \mu) I(t), \\ \dot{R}(t) = \gamma I(t) - \mu R(t), \\ \dot{B}_H(t) = \xi I(t) - \chi B_H(t), \\ \dot{B}_L(t) = \chi B_H(t) - \delta_L B_L(t), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, V 和 R 分别为接种者与恢复者,并且将霍乱弧菌分为高传染性和低传染性两个状态,即 B_H 和 B_L ,相应地, β_H 和 β_L 分别为接触高传染性和低传染性霍乱弧菌的传播率, K_H 和 K_L 分别为污染水源中高传染性和低传染性霍乱弧菌的浓度, β_h 为接触感染者的传播率, χ 为高传染性转变为低传染性弧菌的速率, δ_L 为低传染性霍乱弧菌的死亡率,疫苗的失效性为 η ,疫苗保护效力的下降率为 σ ,接种率为 ϕ ,因病死亡率为 d 。作者得到系统疾病的基本再生数 R_0 ,以其为阈值研究了模型平衡点的稳定性。

此外,潜伏期是流行病学研究中重要传播因素,通常可以通过时滞来刻画^[21-22]。注意到上述模型都没有考虑霍乱的潜伏期。霍乱的潜伏期为几个小时到五天不等,通常为2~3 d^[23-24],如果潜伏期间不能及时治疗,12~24 h内可能因脱水死亡^[25]。2020年,Zhou等^[22]建立了一类具有恒定感染周期的SIRB时滞霍乱模型,分析了无病平衡点及地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性。2021年,Yang等^[26]建立一类霍乱扩散模型,发现感染个体在潜伏期内的迁徙流动性对系统稳定性产生负面影响。2022年,Lemos-Paião等^[27]建立了一类具有感染潜伏期的霍乱模型,通过数值模拟发现时滞模型比无时滞模型更符合2010年海地爆发的霍乱疫情,但文章中没有考虑霍乱弧菌的不同传染性且只有间接传播。由此可见,时滞对于传染病模型具有重要的现实意义与生物学意义。

对于霍乱弧菌,考虑更多符合实际的因素,有助于更精准地描述现实中霍乱的传播机制。在模型(2)的基础上,为了使模型更加贴合实际并讨论时滞对霍乱动力学的影响,本文提出了一类具有离散时滞与不同传染性的霍乱模型。本文结构如下。在第1节中介绍了模型的建立。在第2节中证明了解的的正性和有界性,计算了基本再生数 R_0 ,并得到了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的存在

性。在第3节中,建立了无病平衡点的局部和全局渐近稳定性的判别准则。在第4节中,建立了地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性的判别准则。在第5节中,通过数值模拟对加时滞与不加时滞的动力学做了比较。在第6节中,做了简要总结。

1 模型建立

基于上述讨论,我们提出以下具有潜伏者,疫苗接种及高低传染性混合感染的霍乱模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = A - \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) S(t) - (\phi + \mu) S(t) + \eta V(t), \\ \dot{V}(t) = \phi S(t) - \sigma \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) V(t) - (\eta + \mu) V(t), \\ \dot{E}(t) = \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) (S(t) + \sigma V(t)) - \mu E(t) - G(t), \\ \dot{I}(t) = G(t) - (\gamma + d + \mu) I(t), \\ \dot{R}(t) = \gamma I(t) - \mu R(t), \\ \dot{B}_H(t) = \xi I(t) - \chi B_H(t), \\ \dot{B}_L(t) = \chi B_H(t) - \delta_L B_L(t), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $E(t)$ 代表潜伏者,即个体被感染但无感染症状, $G(t)$ 代表 t 时刻潜伏者向感染者的转化率。为了得到 $G(t)$ 的表达式,使用 Mckendrick-von Foersier 方程推导潜伏者到感染者的泛函微分方程。

令 l 为潜伏者的感染发展水平,当 $l = \tau$ 时,潜伏者成为感染者。设 $E(t, l)$ 为潜伏者中发展水平为 l 在 t 时刻的个体密度,那么在 t 时刻,当 $l \in [0, \tau]$ 时,潜伏者数量为 $E(t) = \int_0^\tau E(t, l) dl$,为了确定潜伏者在 t 时刻的变化,使用 Mckendrick-von Foersier 方程来描述,即

$$\frac{\partial E(t, l)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E(t, l)}{\partial l} = -\mu E(t, l),$$

其中, $\mu E(t, l)$ 是自然死亡造成潜伏者的损失,并且

$$E(t, 0) = \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) (S(t) + \sigma V(t)).$$

从而,

$$\dot{E}(t) = \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E(t, l) dl = \int_0^\tau \left(-\mu E(t, l) - \frac{\partial E(t, l)}{\partial l} \right) dl = -\mu E(t) - E(t, \tau) + E(t, 0).$$

为了确定 $E(t, \tau)$,令 $E^\epsilon(l) = E(l + \epsilon, l)$,则有,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE^\epsilon(l)}{dl} &= \frac{\partial E(l + \epsilon, l)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial E(l + \epsilon, l)}{\partial(l + \epsilon)} + \frac{\partial E(l + \epsilon, l)}{\partial l} = \\ &= -\mu E(l + \epsilon, l) - \frac{\partial E(l + \epsilon, l)}{\partial l} + \frac{\partial E(l + \epsilon, l)}{\partial l} = -\mu E^\epsilon(l), \end{aligned}$$

即 $E^\epsilon(l) = E^\epsilon(0) e^{-\mu l}$,令 $l = \tau$,则有

$$\begin{aligned} E(t, \tau) &= E(\tau + t - \tau, \tau) = E^{t-\tau}(\tau) = E^{t-\tau}(0) e^{-\mu \tau} = E(t - \tau, 0) e^{-\mu \tau} = \\ &= \left(\beta_h I(t - \tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t - \tau)}{K_H + B_H(t - \tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t - \tau)}{K_L + B_L(t - \tau)} \right) (S(t - \tau) + \sigma V(t - \tau)) e^{-\mu \tau}. \end{aligned}$$

从而可得,

$$G(t) = E(t, \tau) = \left(\beta_h I(t - \tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t - \tau)}{K_H + B_H(t - \tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t - \tau)}{K_L + B_L(t - \tau)} \right) (S(t - \tau) + \sigma V(t - \tau)) e^{-\mu \tau}.$$

由于系统(3)中 $E(t)$ 没有出现在其他方程中,故将系统(3)解耦后得到如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = A - \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) S(t) - (\phi + \mu) S(t) + \eta V(t), \\ \dot{V}(t) = \phi S(t) - \sigma \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) V(t) - (\eta + \mu) V(t), \\ \dot{I}(t) = \left(\beta_h I(t - \tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t - \tau)}{K_H + B_H(t - \tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t - \tau)}{K_L + B_L(t - \tau)} \right) (S(t - \tau) + \sigma V(t - \tau)) e^{-\mu\tau} - (\gamma + d + \mu) I(t), \\ \dot{R}(t) = \gamma I(t) - \mu R(t), \\ \dot{B}_H(t) = \xi I(t) - \chi B_H(t), \\ \dot{B}_L(t) = \chi B_H(t) - \delta_L B_L(t). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

2 预备知识

系统(4)的初始条件可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} S(\theta) &= \varphi_1(\theta), V(\theta) = \varphi_2(\theta), I(\theta) = \varphi_3(\theta), \\ R(\theta) &= \varphi_4(\theta), B_H(\theta) = \varphi_5(\theta), B_L(\theta) = \varphi_6(\theta), \\ \varphi_i(\theta) &\geq 0, \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \varphi_i(0) > 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4, \varphi_5, \varphi_6)^T \in C([-\tau, 0], R_+^6), \\ R_+^6 &= \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) : x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}. \end{aligned}$$

2.1 正性和有界性

定理 1 系统(4)中满足初始条件(5)的解 $(S(t), V(t), I(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t))^T$ 在 $t \in [0, \infty)$ 上非负且最终有界。

证明 根据泛函微分方程解的存在唯一性定理^[28],可得系统(4)满足初始条件(5)的解在最大存在区间 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上存在唯一,其中 $\tau_1 \leq \infty$ 。

令 $W(t) = \min \{S(t), V(t), I(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t)\}$,假设 $W(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上不是正的,则存在 $t_1 \in [0, \tau_1)$,使得 $W(t_1) = 0$ 并且对于任意的 $t \in [0, t_1)$ 都有 $W(t) > 0$ 。显然可得 $\dot{W}(t_1) \leq 0$ 。若 $W(t_1) = S(t_1)$,根据系统(4)的第1个方程可得 $\dot{S}(t_1) > 0$,矛盾。因此, $S(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上是非负的。同理可证 $V(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上非负。

若 $W(t_1) = I(t_1)$,显然可以得出 $\dot{I}(t_1) \leq 0$ 。然而,根据系统(4)的第3个方程有

$$\dot{I}(t_1) = \left(\beta_h I(t_1 - \tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t_1 - \tau)}{K_H + B_H(t_1 - \tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t_1 - \tau)}{K_L + B_L(t_1 - \tau)} \right) (S(t_1 - \tau) + \sigma V(t_1 - \tau)) e^{-\mu\tau},$$

又根据系统(4)的第5个方程,可得 $B_H(t_1 - \tau) = B_H(0) e^{-\chi(t_1 - \tau)} + \int_0^{t_1 - \tau} \xi I(\theta) e^{-\chi(t_1 - \tau - \theta)} d\theta$,其中 $\theta \in [0, t_1 - \tau] \subset [0, t_1)$,从而 $I(\theta) > 0$,则 $B_H(t_1 - \tau) > 0$ 。同理 $B_L(t_1 - \tau) > 0$ 。

综上, $\dot{I}(t_1) > 0$,与上述矛盾。故 $I(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上是非负的,则系统(4)的解 $S(t), V(t), I(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t)$ 在 $t \in [0, \tau_1)$ 上是非负的。

下证解的最终有界性。

设 $(S(t), V(t), I(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t))^T$ 是系统(4)中满足初始条件(5)且定义在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上的任意非负解。

令 $X(t) = (S(t) + V(t)) e^{-\mu t} + I(t + \tau)$,则有 $\dot{X}(t) \leq A e^{-\mu t} - \mu X(t)$,从而

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} X(t) \leq \frac{A}{\mu} e^{-\mu\tau}.$$

那么在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上, $X(t)$ 是有界的。由极限定义可知, 对于任意充分小的 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 存在 $T_1 > 0$, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, $X(t) \leq \frac{A}{\mu} e^{-\mu\tau} + \varepsilon_1$ 。根据系统(4)的第4个方程, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, $\dot{R}(t) \leq \gamma(\frac{A}{\mu} e^{-\mu\tau} + \varepsilon_1) - \mu R(t)$ 。

从而, $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} R(t) \leq \frac{\gamma A}{\mu^2} e^{-\mu\tau} + \frac{\gamma \varepsilon_1}{\mu}$ 。同样, 根据系统(4)的第5个和第6个方程, 有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} B_H(t) \leq \frac{A\xi}{\mu\chi} e^{-\mu\tau}, \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} B_L(t) \leq \frac{A\xi}{\mu\delta_L} e^{-\mu\tau}.$$

因此, $S(t), V(t), I(t), R(t), B_H(t), B_L(t)$ 在 $[0, \tau_1)$ 上有界, 由解的延拓定理可知 $\tau_1 = \infty$ 。综上, 定理得证。

2.2 平衡点和基本再生数

显然, 系统(4)总存在无病平衡点 $E_0(S_0, V_0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, 其中,

$$S_0 = \frac{A(\mu + \eta)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)}, V_0 = \frac{A\phi}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)}.$$

利用下代矩阵算法^[29], 定义矩阵 F 和 V 分别如下:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_h(S_0 + \sigma V_0)e^{-\mu\tau} & \frac{\beta_H}{K_H}(S_0 + \sigma V_0)e^{-\mu\tau} & \frac{\beta_L}{K_L}(S_0 + \sigma V_0)e^{-\mu\tau} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \gamma + d + \mu & 0 & 0 \\ -\xi & \chi & 0 \\ 0 & -\chi & \delta_L \end{pmatrix}.$$

基本再生数为矩阵 FV^{-1} 的谱半径, 即

$$R_0 = \rho(FV^{-1}) = \left(\beta_h + \frac{\beta_H\xi}{K_H\chi} + \frac{\beta_L\xi}{K_L\delta_L} \right) \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)e^{-\mu\tau}}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)(\gamma + d + \mu)}.$$

接下来分析地方病平衡点的存在性。

当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 存在地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, V^*, I^*, R^*, B_H^*, B_L^*)$, 其中,

$$S^* = \frac{A(\sigma XI^* + \eta + \mu)}{(XI^* + \phi + \mu)(\sigma XI^* + \mu) + \eta(XI^* + \mu)}, V^* = \frac{A\phi}{(XI^* + \phi + \mu)(\sigma XI^* + \mu) + \eta(XI^* + \mu)},$$

$$R^* = \frac{\gamma I^*}{\mu}, B_H^* = \frac{\xi I^*}{\chi}, B_L^* = \frac{\xi I^*}{\delta_L},$$

I^* 是下列方程的正实根:

$$F(I) = P_1 I^6 + P_2 I^5 + P_3 I^4 + P_4 I^3 + P_5 I^2 + P_6 I + P_7 = 0,$$

其中, 系数和参数分别如下:

$$P_1 = \sigma\beta_h^2\xi^4 Q_3, P_2 = 2\sigma\beta_h\xi^3 Q_2 Q_3 + \beta_h\xi^4 Q_3 Q_4 - Ae^{-\mu\tau}\sigma\beta_h^2\xi^4,$$

$$P_3 = 2\sigma\beta_h\xi^2 Q_1 Q_3 + \sigma\xi^2 Q_2^2 Q_3 + (\chi K_H\beta_h + \delta_L K_L\beta_h + Q_2)\xi^3 Q_3 Q_4 + \mu\xi^4(\phi + \eta + \mu)Q_3 -$$

$$2Ae^{-\mu\tau}\sigma\beta_h\xi^3 Q_2 - Ae^{-\mu\tau}(\phi\sigma + \eta + \mu)\beta_h\xi^4,$$

$$P_4 = 2\sigma\xi Q_1 Q_2 Q_3 + (\beta_h\chi\delta_L K_H K_L + \chi K_H Q_2 + \delta_L K_L Q_2 + Q_1)\xi^2 Q_3 Q_4 +$$

$$2\mu\xi^3(\phi + \eta + \mu)(\chi K_H + \delta_L K_L)Q_3 - Ae^{-\mu\tau}\sigma\xi^2(2\beta_h Q_1 + Q_2) -$$

$$Ae^{-\mu\tau}\xi^3(\phi\sigma + \eta + \mu)(\chi K_H\beta_h + \delta_L K_L\beta_h + Q_2),$$

$$P_5 = \sigma Q_1^2 Q_3 + (\chi K_H Q_1 + \delta_L K_L Q_1 + \chi K_H\delta_L K_L Q_2)\xi Q_3 Q_4 +$$

$$\mu\xi^2(\phi + \eta + \mu)(\chi^2 K_H^2 + \delta_L^2 K_L^2 + 4\chi K_H\delta_L K_L)Q_3 - 2Ae^{-\mu\tau}\sigma\xi Q_1 Q_2 -$$

$$P_6 = \chi K_H\delta_L K_L Q_1 Q_3 Q_4 + 2\mu\xi\chi K_H\delta_L K_L(\chi K_H + \delta_L K_L)(\phi + \eta + \mu)Q_3 - Ae^{-\mu\tau}\sigma Q_1^2 - Ae^{-\mu\tau}\xi(\chi K_H Q_1 +$$

$$\delta_L K_L Q_1 + \chi K_H\delta_L K_L Q_2)(\phi\sigma + \eta + \mu),$$

$$Ae^{-\mu\tau}\xi^2(\beta_h\chi K_H\delta_L K_L + \chi K_H Q_2 + \delta_L K_L Q_2 + Q_1)(\phi\sigma + \eta + \mu),$$

$$P_7 = \mu\chi^2 K_H^2 \delta_L^2 K_L^2 (\phi + \eta + \mu)(1 - R_0)Q_3,$$

$$X = \beta_h + \frac{\beta_H \xi}{\chi K_H + \xi I^*} + \frac{\beta_L \xi}{\delta_L K_L + \xi I^*}, Q_1 = \beta_h \chi K_H \delta_L K_L + \beta_H \xi \delta_L K_L + \beta_L \xi \chi K_H,$$

$$Q_2 = \beta_h \chi K_H + \beta_h \delta_L K_L + \xi \beta_L + \xi \beta_H, Q_3 = \gamma + d + \mu, Q_4 = (\phi\sigma + \mu\sigma + \eta + \mu).$$

注意到 $\lim_{I \rightarrow +\infty} F(I) = +\infty$, 且当 $R_0 > 1$ 时 $F(0) = P_7 < 0$, 故系统 (4) 至少存在一个地方病平衡点 E^* . 根据笛卡尔符号准则, 做如下假设, 如果满足下列情况之一, 则 $F(I) = 0$ 有唯一的正根。

- (H₁): $P_2 > 0, P_3 > 0, P_4 > 0, P_5 > 0, P_6 > 0$, (H₂): $P_2 > 0, P_3 > 0, P_4 > 0, P_5 > 0, P_6 < 0$,
- (H₃): $P_2 > 0, P_3 > 0, P_4 > 0, P_5 < 0, P_6 < 0$, (H₄): $P_2 > 0, P_3 > 0, P_4 < 0, P_5 < 0, P_6 < 0$,
- (H₅): $P_2 > 0, P_3 < 0, P_4 < 0, P_5 < 0, P_6 < 0$, (H₆): $P_2 < 0, P_3 < 0, P_4 < 0, P_5 < 0, P_6 < 0$.

因此, 可以得出下列结论。

定理 2 如果 $R_0 > 1$, 且满足 (H₁)–(H₆) 中的任意情况之一, 则系统 (4) 存在唯一的地方病平衡点 E^* 。

注 根据零点定理, 仅能得出地方病平衡点的存在性, 由于方程次数较高, 理论上难以验证其唯一性。我们无法确定 P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6 的具体符号, 但通过将算例 2 的参数值代入 P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6 中, 可以得到

$$P_2 = 0.95, P_3 = 1.8 \times 10^4, P_4 = 7.3 \times 10^7, P_5 = -3.3 \times 10^{10}, P_6 = -6.9 \times 10^{12},$$

符合情况 (H₃)。如图 1 所示, $F(I)$ 与 $G(I) = 0$ 的正交点只有一个, 因此可以得出在这组参数下, 地方病平衡点是唯一的。

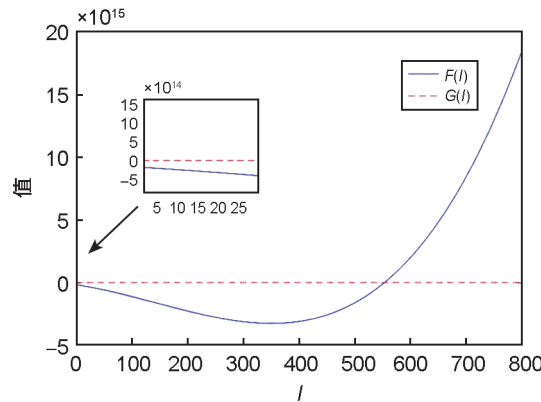


图 1 $F(I)$ 与 $G(I)=0$ 的交点情况

Fig. 1 The intersection of $F(I)$ with $G(I)=0$

3 无病平衡点 E_0 的稳定性

由于系统 (4) 第 4 个方程没有出现在其他方程中, 故将系统 (4) 解耦后得到如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = A - \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) S(t) - (\phi + \mu)S(t) + \eta V(t), \\ \dot{V}(t) = \phi S(t) - \sigma \left(\beta_h I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} \right) V(t) - (\eta + \mu)V(t), \\ \dot{I}(t) = \left(\beta_h I(t - \tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t - \tau)}{K_H + B_H(t - \tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t - \tau)}{K_L + B_L(t - \tau)} \right) (S(t - \tau) + \sigma V(t - \tau)) e^{-\mu\tau} \\ \quad - (\gamma + d + \mu)I(t), \\ \dot{B}_H(t) = \xi I(t) - \chi B_H(t), \\ \dot{B}_L(t) = \chi B_H(t) - \delta_L B_L(t). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

定理3 如果 $R_0 < 1$, 则系统(4)的无病平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定。

证明 系统(6)在 $(S_0, V_0, 0, 0, 0)$ 处的特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 + (\eta + 2\mu + \phi)\lambda + \phi\mu + \mu\eta + \mu^2)(a_{11}(\lambda + \chi)(\lambda + \delta_L) + \xi(\lambda + \delta_L)a_{12} + \xi\chi a_{13}) = 0, \quad (7)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= \lambda + \gamma + d + \mu - (\beta_h S_0 + \sigma\beta_h V_0)e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}, \\ a_{12} &= -\left(\frac{\beta_H S_0}{K_H} + \sigma\frac{\beta_H V_0}{K_H}\right)e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}, \\ a_{13} &= -\left(\frac{\beta_L S_0}{K_L} + \sigma\frac{\beta_L V_0}{K_L}\right)e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $f(\lambda) = f_1(\lambda)f_2(\lambda) = 0$, 显然 $f_1(\lambda) = 0$ 有两个负实根, 现只需要考虑

$$f_2(\lambda) = a_{11}(\lambda + \chi)(\lambda + \delta_L) + \xi(\lambda + \delta_L)a_{12} + \xi\chi a_{13} = 0.$$

首先有

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_h S_0 + \sigma\beta_h V_0 &= \beta_h \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)}, \quad \frac{\beta_H S_0}{K_H} + \sigma\frac{\beta_H V_0}{K_H} = \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)}, \\ \frac{\beta_L S_0}{K_L} + \sigma\frac{\beta_L V_0}{K_L} &= \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)}, \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入 $f_2(\lambda) = 0$, 则有

$$\lambda^3 + a_2\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \chi + \delta_L + \gamma + d + \mu - \beta_h \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}, \\ a_1 &= (\gamma + d + \mu)(\chi + \delta_L) + \chi\delta_L - (\chi + \delta_L)\beta_h \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau} - \xi \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}, \\ a_0 &= (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi\delta_L - \chi\delta_L\beta_h \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau} - \delta_L\xi \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau} - \\ &\quad \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau}e^{-\lambda\tau}. \end{aligned}$$

首先, 当 $\tau = 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &> \chi + \delta_L + (\gamma + d + \mu)(1 - R_0) > 0, \\ a_1 &= (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi \left[\left(1 + \frac{\delta_L}{\chi}\right) \left(1 - \beta_h \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)(\gamma + d + \mu)}\right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\beta_H \xi}{K_H \chi} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)(\gamma + d + \mu)} \right] + \chi\delta_L > \\ &\quad (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi \left(\frac{\beta_L \xi}{K_L \delta_L} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)(\gamma + d + \mu)} \right) + \chi\delta_L > 0, \\ a_0 &= (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi\delta_L(1 - R_0) > 0, \\ a_1 a_2 - a_0 &> \left[(\gamma + d + \mu)\chi \left(\frac{\beta_L \xi}{K_L \delta_L} \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)(\gamma + d + \mu)} \right) + \chi\delta_L \right] [\chi + \delta_L + (\gamma + d + \mu)(1 - R_0)] - \\ &\quad (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi\delta_L(1 - R_0) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

根据 Hurwitz 准则, 方程(8)的所有根都具有负实部。

另一方面, 设 $i\omega$ ($\omega > 0$) 是方程(8)的解, 代入后分离实部与虚部, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
-\omega^3 + [(\gamma + d + \mu)(\chi + \delta_L) + \chi\delta_L]\omega &= \left[(\chi + \delta_L)\beta_h + \xi \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \right] \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau} \omega \cos \omega\tau + \\
&\quad \left(\omega^2 \beta_h - \chi\delta_L \beta_h - \xi\delta_L \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} - \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \right) \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau} \sin \omega\tau, \\
-(\chi + \delta_L + \gamma + d + \mu)\omega^2 + (\gamma + d + \mu)\chi\delta_L &= \left[(\chi + \delta_L)\beta_h + \xi \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \right] \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau} \omega \sin \omega\tau - \\
&\quad \left(\omega^2 \beta_h - \chi\delta_L \beta_h - \xi\delta_L \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} - \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \right) \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} e^{-\mu\tau} \omega \cos \omega\tau.
\end{aligned}$$

将上述两式等号两边同时平方再相加消去三角函数值,则有

$$\omega^6 + b_2\omega^4 + b_1\omega^2 + b_0 = 0, \quad (9)$$

令 $\lambda_1 = \omega^2$, 代入后得

$$\lambda_1^3 + b_2\lambda_1^2 + b_1\lambda_1 + b_0 = 0, \quad (10)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
b_2 &= (\chi + \delta_L + \gamma + d + \mu)^2 - 2[(\gamma + d + \mu)(\chi + \delta_L) + \chi\delta_L] - \beta_h^2 \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} = \\
&\quad \chi^2 + \delta_L^2 + (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 - \beta_h^2 \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} > \chi^2 + \delta_L^2 + (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (1 - R_0^2) > 0, \\
b_1 &= [(\gamma + d + \mu)(\chi + \delta_L) + \chi\delta_L]^2 - 2(\chi + \delta_L + \gamma + d + \mu)(\gamma + d + \mu)\chi\delta_L + \\
&\quad 2\beta_h \left(\chi\delta_L \beta_h + \xi\delta_L \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} + \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \right) \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} - \left[(\chi + \delta_L)\beta_h + \xi \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \right]^2 \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} > \\
&\quad (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (\chi^2 + \delta_L^2) R_0^2 + (\chi\delta_L)^2 - (\chi^2 + \delta_L^2) \beta_h^2 \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} - 2\chi\xi\beta_h \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \cdot \\
&\quad \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} + 2\beta_h \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} - \xi^2 \left(\frac{\beta_H}{K_H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} > 0, \\
b_0 &= (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (\chi\delta_L)^2 - \left(\chi\delta_L \beta_h + \xi\delta_L \frac{\beta_H}{K_H} + \chi\xi \frac{\beta_L}{K_L} \right) \left(\frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \right)^2 e^{-2\mu\tau} = \\
&\quad (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (\chi\delta_L)^2 (1 - R_0^2) > 0, \\
b_2 b_1 - b_0 &> [\chi^2 + \delta_L^2 + (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (1 - R_0^2)] (\chi\delta_L)^2 - (\gamma + d + \mu)^2 (\chi\delta_L)^2 (1 - R_0^2) = \\
&\quad (\chi^2 + \delta_L^2) (\chi\delta_L)^2 > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Routh-Hurwitz 准则, 方程(10)的根全部具有负实部, 而 $\lambda_1 = \omega^2$, 故方程(9)无解, 即方程(8)没有纯虚根。综上所述, 方程(7)的根全部具有负实部。

又由系统(4)第4个方程知 $R(t) = e^{-\mu t} R(0) + e^{-\mu t} \int_0^t e^{\mu s} \gamma I(s) ds$, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $I(t) \rightarrow 0$, 则 $R(t) \rightarrow 0$ 。从而, 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 系统(4)的无病平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定。

因此, 可以得出下列结论。

定理4 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 系统(4)的无病平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定。

证明 定义如下 Lyapunov 函数 $V_1(t)$,

$$V_1(t) = S_0 \left(\frac{S(t)}{S_0} - 1 - \ln \frac{S(t)}{S_0} \right) + V_0 \left(\frac{V(t)}{V_0} - 1 - \ln \frac{V(t)}{V_0} \right) + e^{\mu t} I(t) + c_1 B_H(t) + c_2 B_L(t) + U^-(t),$$

其中, 常数 c_1 和 c_2 待定, $U^-(t) = \int_{t-\tau}^t \left(\beta_h I(\theta) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(\theta)}{K_H + B_H(\theta)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(\theta)}{K_L + B_L(\theta)} \right) (S(\theta) + \sigma V(\theta)) d\theta$ 。

根据 $A = \mu S_0 + \mu V_0$ 和 $\phi S_0 = (\mu + \eta)V_0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) = & \mu S_0 \left(2 - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} - \frac{S(t)}{S_0} \right) + \mu V_0 \left(3 - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} - \frac{V(t)}{V_0} - \frac{S(t)V_0}{S_0 V(t)} \right) + \eta V_0 \left(2 - \frac{S(t)V_0}{S_0 V(t)} - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} \frac{V(t)}{V_0} \right) + \\ & (\beta_h S_0 + \sigma \beta_h V_0 + c_1 \xi - (\gamma + d + \mu)e^{\mu\tau}) I(t) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} (S_0 + \sigma V_0) - c_1 \chi B_H(t) + \\ & c_2 \chi B_H(t) + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} (S_0 + \sigma V_0) - c_2 \delta_L B_L(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } c_1 = \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \left(\frac{\beta_H}{\chi K_H} + \frac{\beta_L}{\delta_L K_L} \right), c_2 = \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \frac{\beta_L}{\delta_L K_L}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1(t) = & \mu S_0 \left(2 - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} - \frac{S(t)}{S_0} \right) + \mu V_0 \left(3 - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} - \frac{V(t)}{V_0} - \frac{S(t)V_0}{S_0 V(t)} \right) + \eta V_0 \left(2 - \frac{S(t)V_0}{S_0 V(t)} - \frac{S_0}{S(t)} \frac{V(t)}{V_0} \right) + \\ & (R_0 - 1)(\gamma + d + \mu)e^{\mu\tau} I(t) - \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \frac{\beta_H B_H^2(t)}{K_H(K_H + B_H(t))} - \frac{A(\mu + \eta + \sigma\phi)}{\mu(\mu + \eta + \phi)} \frac{\beta_L B_L^2(t)}{K_L(K_L + B_L(t))} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知, $\dot{V}_1(t) = 0$ 当且仅当 $S = S_0, V = V_0, I = B_H = B_L = 0$ 。当 $I = 0$ 时, 由系统(4)的第4个方程可知 $R = 0$ 。设 M 是系统(4)解的最大不变集 $\{(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4, \phi_5, \phi_6)^T \in \mathbb{R}_+^6, \dot{V}_1(t) = 0\}$, 则 $M = \{E_0\}$ 。根据 LaSalle 不变原理^[30], 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 系统(4)的无病平衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定。定理得证。

4 地方病平衡点 E^* 的稳定性

为方便计算, 记:

$$\beta_h I(t) = f(I(t)), \frac{\beta_H B_H(t)}{K_H + B_H(t)} = g(B_H(t)), \frac{\beta_L B_L(t)}{K_L + B_L(t)} = l(B_L(t)),$$

$$(\gamma + d + \mu)I(t) = \varphi(I(t)), \xi I(t) = h(I(t)), \chi B_H(t) = \omega(B_H(t)), \delta_L B_L(t) = b(B_L(t)).$$

定理5 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(4)的地方病平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定。

证明 定义 Lyapunov 函数 $L = L_1 + L_2$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 = & S - S^* - S^* \ln \frac{S}{S^*} + V - V^* - V^* \ln \frac{V}{V^*} + e^{\mu\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(I^*)}{\varphi(x)} dx + \\ & \frac{(S^* + \sigma V^*)g(B_H^*)}{h(I^*)} \int_{B_H}^{B_H^*} \frac{\omega(x) - \omega(B_H^*)}{\omega(x)} dx + \\ & \frac{(S^* + \sigma V^*)l(B_L^*)}{\omega(B_H^*)} \int_{B_L}^{B_L^*} \frac{b(x) - b(B_L^*)}{b(x)} dx + \frac{(S^* + \sigma V^*)l(B_L^*)}{h(I^*)} \int_{B_H}^{B_H^*} \frac{\omega(x) - \omega(B_H^*)}{\omega(x)} dx, \\ L_2 = & S^* f(I^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{S(x)f(I(x))}{S^* f(I^*)} - \ln \frac{S(x)f(I(x))}{S^* f(I^*)} \right] dx + \\ & \sigma V^* f(I^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{V(x)f(I(x))}{V^* f(I^*)} - \ln \frac{V(x)f(I(x))}{V^* f(I^*)} \right] dx + \\ & S^* g(B_H^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{S(x)g(B_H(x))}{S^* g(B_H^*)} - \ln \frac{S(x)g(B_H(x))}{S^* g(B_H^*)} \right] dx + \\ & \sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{V(x)g(B_H(x))}{V^* g(B_H^*)} - \ln \frac{V(x)g(B_H(x))}{V^* g(B_H^*)} \right] dx + \\ & S^* l(B_L^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{S(x)l(B_L(x))}{S^* l(B_L^*)} - \ln \frac{S(x)l(B_L(x))}{S^* l(B_L^*)} \right] dx + \\ & \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[\frac{V(x)l(B_L(x))}{V^* l(B_L^*)} - \ln \frac{V(x)l(B_L(x))}{V^* l(B_L^*)} \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

分别对 L_1 和 L_2 求导, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{L}_1(t) &= \mu S^* \left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{S}{S^*} \right) + \eta V^* \left(2 - \frac{S^* V}{S V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \mu V^* \left(3 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \\
&\left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} \right) (S^* + \sigma V^*) (f(I^*) + g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) + \left(1 - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) \sigma V^* (f(I^*) + g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) + \\
&(S^* + \sigma V^* - (S + \sigma V)) (f(I) + g(B_H) + l(B_L)) + (f(I(t-\tau)) + g(B_H(t-\tau)) + l(B_L(t-\tau))) \\
&(S(t-\tau) + \sigma V(t-\tau)) - \varphi(I) e^{\mu t} - \frac{\varphi(I^*)}{\varphi(I)} \cdot (f(I(t-\tau)) + g(B_H(t-\tau)) + l(B_L(t-\tau))) \\
&(S(t-\tau) + \sigma V(t-\tau)) + (S^* + \sigma V^*) (g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) \cdot \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{h(I)\omega(B_H^*)}{h(I^*)\omega(B_H)} + 1 \right) + \\
&(S^* + \sigma V^*) l(B_L^*) \left(\frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{b(B_L)}{b(B_L^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)b(B_L^*)}{\omega(B_H^*)b(B_L)} + 1 \right). \\
\dot{L}_2(t) &= (S + \sigma V) (f(I) + g(B_H) + l(B_L)) - (f(I(t-\tau)) + g(B_H(t-\tau)) + l(B_L(t-\tau))) \\
&(S(t-\tau) + \sigma V(t-\tau)) + \\
&S^* f(I^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S f(I)} + \sigma V^* f(I^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{V f(I)} + \\
&S^* g(B_H^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) g(B_H(t-\tau))}{S g(B_H)} + \sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) g(B_H(t-\tau))}{V g(B_H)} + \\
&S^* l(B_L^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) l(B_L(t-\tau))}{S l(B_L)} + \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) l(B_L(t-\tau))}{V l(B_L)}.
\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{L}(t) &= \mu S^* \left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{S}{S^*} \right) + \eta V^* \left(2 - \frac{S^* V}{S V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \mu V^* \left(3 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \\
&\left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} \right) (S^* + \sigma V^*) (f(I^*) + g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) + \left(1 - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) \sigma V^* (f(I^*) + g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) + \\
&(S^* + \sigma V^*) (f(I) + g(B_H) + l(B_L)) - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} (S^* + \sigma V^*) (f(I^*) + g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) - \\
&\frac{\varphi(I^*)}{\varphi(I)} (f(I(t-\tau)) + g(B_H(t-\tau)) + l(B_L(t-\tau))) (S(t-\tau) + \sigma V(t-\tau)) + \\
&(S^* + \sigma V^*) (g(B_H^*) + l(B_L^*)) \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{h(I)\omega(B_H^*)}{h(I^*)\omega(B_H)} + 1 \right) + \\
&(S^* + \sigma V^*) l(B_L^*) \left(\frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{b(B_L)}{b(B_L^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)b(B_L^*)}{\omega(B_H^*)b(B_L)} + 1 \right) + \\
&S^* f(I^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{S f(I)} + \sigma V^* f(I^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) f(I(t-\tau))}{V f(I)} + \\
&S^* g(B_H^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) g(B_H(t-\tau))}{S g(B_H)} + \sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) g(B_H(t-\tau))}{V g(B_H)} + \\
&S^* l(B_L^*) \ln \frac{S(t-\tau) l(B_L(t-\tau))}{S l(B_L)} + \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \ln \frac{V(t-\tau) l(B_L(t-\tau))}{V l(B_L)} = \\
&\mu S^* \left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{S}{S^*} \right) + \eta V^* \left(2 - \frac{S^* V}{S V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \mu V^* \left(3 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V} \right) + \\
&S^* f(I^*) \left(2 + \frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{S f(I) \varphi(I^*)}{S^* f(I^*) \varphi(I)} \right) +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sigma V^* f(I^*) \left(3 + \frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{SV^*}{S^*V} - \frac{Vf(I)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) + S^* g(B_H^*) \cdot \\
& \left(3 + \frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{Sg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} \right) + \\
& S^* l(B_L^*) \left(3 + \frac{l(B_L)}{l(B_L^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{Sl(B_L)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{b(B_L)}{b(B_L^*)} - \frac{b(B_L^*)\omega(B_H)}{b(B_L)\omega(B_H^*)} \right) + \\
& \sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \left(4 + \frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{SV^*}{S^*V} - \frac{Vg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} \right) + \\
& \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \left(4 + \frac{l(B_L)}{l(B_L^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{SV^*}{S^*V} - \frac{Vl(B_L)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{b(B_L)}{b(B_L^*)} - \frac{b(B_L^*)\omega(B_H)}{b(B_L)\omega(B_H^*)} \right) + \\
& S^* f(I^*) \cdot \left(M \left(\frac{S(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{S^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Sf(I)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \\
& S^* g(B_H^*) \left(M \left(\frac{S(t-\tau)g(B_H(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{S^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Sg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \\
& S^* l(B_L^*) \left(M \left(\frac{S(t-\tau)l(B_L(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{S^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Sl(B_L)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \sigma V^* f(I^*) \cdot \\
& \left(M \left(\frac{V(t-\tau)f(I(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{V^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Vf(I)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \\
& \sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \left(M \left(\frac{V(t-\tau)g(B_H(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{V^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Vg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \\
& \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \left(M \left(\frac{V(t-\tau)l(B_L(t-\tau))\varphi(I^*)}{V^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} \right) - M \left(\frac{Vl(B_L)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*l(B_L^*)\varphi(I)} \right) \right) + \\
& (S^* + \sigma V^*) \cdot l(B_L^*) \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{h(I)\omega(B_H^*)}{h(I^*)\omega(B_H)} + 1 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $M(x) = 1 - x + \ln x$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 + \frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{Sf(I)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} = \\
& \left(\frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{f(I^*)\varphi(I)}{f(I)\varphi(I^*)} \right) + M \left(\frac{S^*}{S} \right) + M \left(\frac{Sf(I)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*f(I^*)\varphi(I)} \right) + M \left(\frac{f(I^*)\varphi(I)}{f(I)\varphi(I^*)} \right), \\
& 3 + \frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{Sg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} = \\
& \left(\frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)} \right) + \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{h(I^*)\varphi(I)}{h(I)\varphi(I^*)} \right) + M \left(\frac{S^*}{S} \right) + \\
& M \left(\frac{Sg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{S^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} \right) + M \left(\frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)} \right) + M \left(\frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} \right) + M \left(\frac{h(I^*)\varphi(I)}{h(I)\varphi(I^*)} \right), \\
& 4 + \frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V^*S}{VS^*} - \frac{\varphi(I)}{\varphi(I^*)} - \frac{Vg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)} + \frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} = \\
& \left(\frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)} \right) + \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{h(I^*)\varphi(I)}{h(I)\varphi(I^*)} \right) + M \left(\frac{S^*}{S} \right) + M \left(\frac{V^*S}{VS^*} \right) +
\end{aligned}$$

$$M\left(\frac{Vg(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}{V^*g(B_H^*)\varphi(I)}\right) + M\left(\frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)}\right) + M\left(\frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)}\right) + M\left(\frac{h(I^*)\varphi(I)}{h(I)\varphi(I^*)}\right),$$

其余式子类似,其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{f(I)}{f(I^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{f(I^*)\varphi(I)}{f(I)\varphi(I^*)}\right) &= \left(\frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{h(I^*)\varphi(I)}{h(I)\varphi(I^*)}\right) = \left(\frac{I}{I^*} - 1\right)(1 - 1) = 0, \\ \left(\frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)}\right) &= \frac{-K_H(B_H - B_H^*)^2}{B_H^*(K_H + B_H)(K_H + B_H^*)} \leq 0, \\ \left(\frac{l(B_L)}{l(B_L^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{l(B_L^*)b(B_L)}{l(B_L)b(B_L^*)}\right) &= \frac{-K_L(B_L - B_L^*)^2}{B_L^*(K_L + B_L)(K_L + B_L^*)} \leq 0, \\ \left(\frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)\varphi(I)}{\omega(B_H)\varphi(I^*)}\right) &= \frac{B_H}{B_H^*} - \frac{I}{I^*} - 1 + \frac{B_H I}{B_H I^*}, \\ \frac{h(I)}{h(I^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H)}{\omega(B_H^*)} - \frac{\omega(B_H^*)h(I)}{\omega(B_H)h(I^*)} + 1 &= \frac{I}{I^*} - \frac{B_H}{B_H^*} - \frac{B_H I}{B_H I^*} + 1. \end{aligned}$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{L}(t) &\leq \mu S^* \left(2 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{S}{S^*}\right) + \eta V^* \left(2 - \frac{S^* V}{S V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V}\right) + \mu V^* \left(3 - \frac{S^*}{S} - \frac{V}{V^*} - \frac{S V^*}{S^* V}\right) + \\ &S^* g(B_H^*) \left(\frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)}\right) + S^* l(B_L^*) \left(\frac{l(B_L)}{l(B_L^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{l(B_L^*)b(B_L)}{l(B_L)b(B_L^*)}\right) + \\ &\sigma V^* g(B_H^*) \left(\frac{g(B_H)}{g(B_H^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{g(B_H^*)\omega(B_H)}{g(B_H)\omega(B_H^*)}\right) + \sigma V^* l(B_L^*) \left(\frac{l(B_L)}{l(B_L^*)} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{l(B_L^*)b(B_L)}{l(B_L)b(B_L^*)}\right) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知, $\dot{L}(t) = 0$ 当且仅当 $(S(t), V(t), I(t), B_H(t), B_L(t)) = (S^*, V^*, I^*, B_H^*, B_L^*)$, 当 $I(t) = I^*$ 时, 由系统(4)的第4个方程可知 $R(t) = R^*$ 。根据 Lyapunov 稳定性定理^[31]可知, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(4)的地方病平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定。定理得证。

5 数值模拟

本节通过数值模拟来演示系统(4)平衡点的稳定性, 并研究有时滞与无时滞动力学的区别。

算例 1 采取文献[20]中给出的参数值:

$$\begin{aligned} A = 8359, d = \phi = 0, \mu = 0.00033, K_H = 10^6/700, K_L = 10^6, \eta = 0.01, \sigma = 0.5, \\ \gamma = 1.4, \xi = 70, \chi = 33.6, \delta_L = 0.23, \beta_h = 9.1 \times 10^{-9}, \beta_H = 1.2 \times 10^{-6}, \beta_L = 2.4 \times 10^{-5}, \end{aligned}$$

参数单位为周, 因为霍乱潜伏期通常为 2~3 d, 故令时滞 $\tau = 0.5$, 此时 $R_0 = 0.3283$ 。

从图 2(a-b) 可以看出, 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点全局渐近稳定。与文献[20]中的无时滞模型相比较, 加了时滞后, 在疾病灭绝前相同时间内, 感染者的数量更多, 霍乱弧菌的浓度也更大, 尤其是高传染性霍乱弧菌, 在接种完疫苗之后的第五十周才逐渐趋于零, 而无时滞的高传染性霍乱弧菌在第三十周逐渐趋于 0。这说明, 当疾病考虑了潜伏期后, 疾病灭绝需要的时间会更长, 如果不考虑潜伏期, 那么很有可能低估疾病的传播。这就使得在对抗霍乱传染病时, 需要更精准的对策。

算例 2 采取文献[17]中给出的参数值:

$$\begin{aligned} A = 230, d = 0, \phi = 0.5, \mu = 0.023, K_H = 1430, K_L = 10^6, \eta = 0.01, \sigma = 0.5, \\ \gamma = 0.2, \xi = 10, \chi = 0.2, \delta_L = 0.033, \beta_h = 0.00011, \beta_H = 0.0075, \beta_L = 0.00012, \end{aligned}$$

参数单位为天, 令时滞 $\tau = 3$, 此时 $R_0 = 8.2728$ 。

根据图 2(c-d) 可以看到, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 感染者和接种者以及高传染性和低传染性霍乱弧菌都趋于稳定。在疾病稳定之后, 有时滞时的感染者数量及霍乱弧菌浓度都比无时滞的小, 这说明当疾病形成一定规模时, 不考虑时滞会高估疾病传播规模。

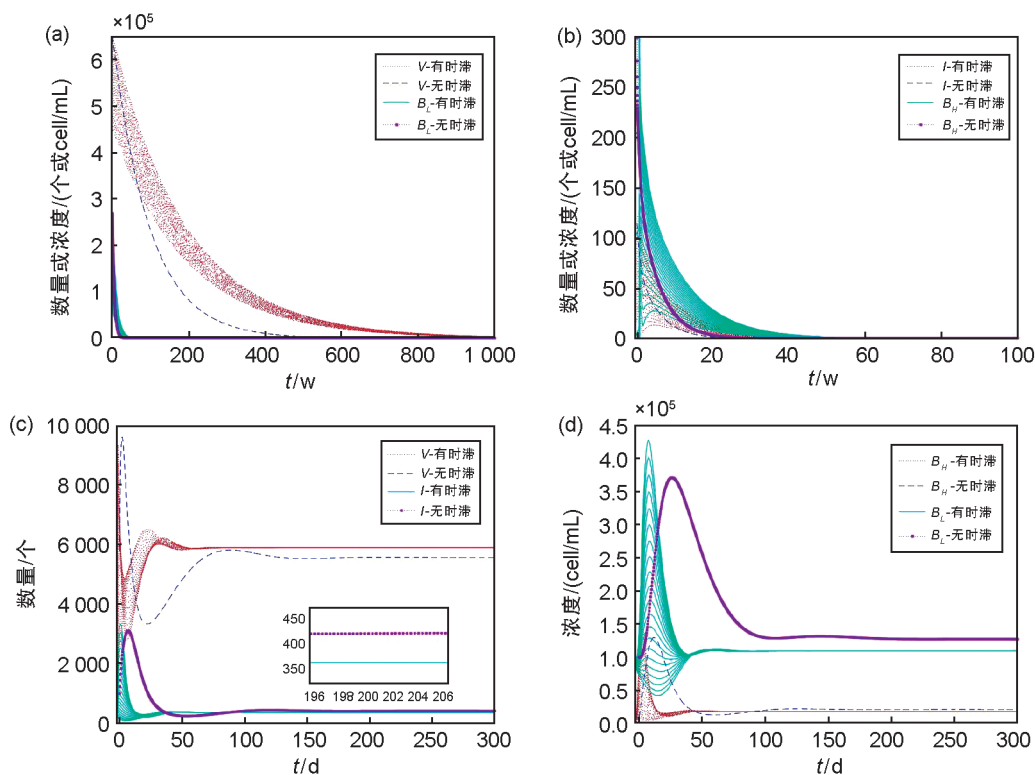


图2 采取算例1中参数值(a—b)和算例2中参数值(c—d)时系统(4)的动力学行为

Fig. 2 Dynamically behaviors of system (4) taking the parameter values of example 1 (a-b) and example 2(c-d)

算例3 令 $A = 150, d = 0.2, \phi = 0.7, K_H = 1530, \gamma = 0.3$, 其他参数采取算例2中的值, 在这组参数下, 令时滞 $\tau = 6$ 得到基本再生数 $R_0 = 0.6070 < 1$, 令时滞 $\tau = 0$ 得到基本再生数 $R_0 = 2.3137 > 1$ 。根据图3(a—b), 可以看到当时滞 $\tau = 6$ 时疾病灭绝, 无时滞时疾病持久, 这说明不考虑时滞可能会高估疾病规模, 从而造成医疗资源的浪费。

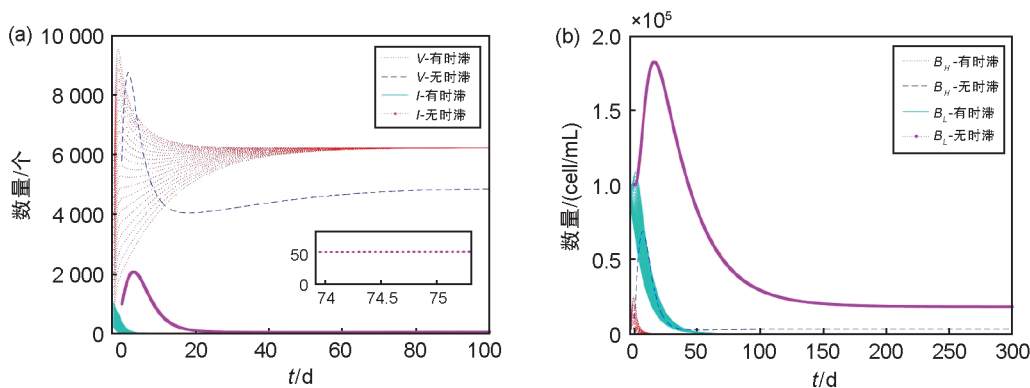


图3 采取算例3中参数值时系统(4)的动力学行为

Fig. 3 Dynamically behaviors of system (4) taking the parameter values of example 3

算例4 假设 $W(t)$ 为 t 时刻霍乱病例累计数, 则其随时间的变化由以下泛函微分方程决定:

$$\dot{W}(t) = \left(\beta_h I(t-\tau) + \frac{\beta_H B_H(t-\tau)}{K_H + B_H(t-\tau)} + \frac{\beta_L B_L(t-\tau)}{K_L + B_L(t-\tau)} \right) (S(t-\tau) + \sigma V(t-\tau)) e^{-\mu\tau}.$$

采取文献[20]中给出的参数值, 图4显示了系统(4)与2019年索马里第30周至第38周报告的累计霍乱病例数据的拟合。如图4所示, 有时滞下的霍乱病例与实际报告的霍乱病例更吻合, 说明系统(4)在一定程度上有助于解释历史上人类感染霍乱弧菌的传播动态。

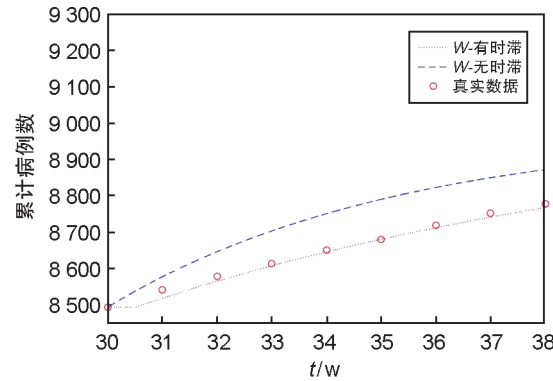


图4 有时滞与无时滞下数值解 W 与索马里霍乱病例真实数据比较

Fig. 4 Numerical solution W with and without delay versus real data of Somalia

6 结论

本文主要研究了具有直接及间接传播的时滞霍乱模型的全局动力学,计算了基本再生数 R_0 ,得到了无病及地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性。发现潜伏时滞与无潜伏时滞对霍乱传播具有重要影响,前者的感染者数量远高于后者感染者数量,且疾病灭绝的时间也更长,若忽略时滞,则会低估疾病的发展。而当疾病形成一定规模时,在考虑时滞的情况下,疾病稳定时的感染者数量比无时滞的少,这说明若忽略时滞会高估疾病发展的规模,且通过与真实数据比较,时滞模型下的霍乱病例累计数与现实情况更吻合。因此,考虑时滞更有助于及时地对霍乱疫情做出判断并实施相对应的干预手段。

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