

一类具有隔离的随机埃博拉 传染病模型动力学分析

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摘要: 利用随机微分方程理论, 讨论具有隔离仓室和动物仓室的埃博拉传染病模型, 给出该模型动物子系统染病动物灭绝与持久之间的阈值以及动物-人整体系统疾病持久性的条件, 并证明系统存在遍历平稳分布. 最后, 对理论结果进行数值模拟, 结果表明, 扰动强度较小时会形成地方病, 扰动强度足够大时可导致疾病灭绝.

关键词: 埃博拉病毒; Lyapunov 函数; Itô 公式; 平稳分布

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Dynamics Analysis of a Stochastic Ebola Infectious Disease Model with Isolation

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Abstract: Using the theory of stochastic differential equations, we discussed an Ebola infectious disease model with isolated compartments and animal compartments. We gave the threshold between extinction and persistence of infected animals within the animal subsystem of the model, as well as the conditions for persistence of the disease in the overall animal-human system, and proved the existence of ergodic stationary distribution in the system. Finally, numerical simulations were conducted to validate the theoretical results. The results show that it can form endemic diseases when the disturbance intensity is small, and it can lead to the extinction of disease when the disturbance intensity is large enough.

Keywords: Ebola virus; Lyapunov function; Itô formula; stationary distribution

0 引言

埃博拉病毒是一种人畜共患的病原体, 它可以从野生动物传播到人类, 且人与人之间的传播可引起疾病的暴发^[1-2]. 鉴于埃博拉病毒的严重性和复杂性^[3-4], 许多学者对其进行了深入研究^[5-8], 旨在揭示其传播机制, 为该疾病的预防和控制提供科学依据. 在传染病研究中, 数学模型是一种重要工具, 它可以模拟疾病的传播过程, 预测疾病的发展趋势, 为制定有效的预防和控制策略提供理论支持. 在埃博拉病毒研究中, 一些学者通过建立确定性数学模型, 分析了该疾病的流行情况^[9-12]. 文献[10]提

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出了对感染者进行治疗及对易感者进行预防接种的埃博拉传染病模型. 文献[11]考虑了人群和动物耦合的情况, 研究了一类具有预防接种且带有治疗措施的埃博拉传染病模型, 并指出控制传染源是预防和控制埃博拉病毒传播的一项重要措施, 其中对患者进行隔离是最有效的方法. 在此基础上, 文献[12]在人和动物共存状态下, 考虑了疾病传播的情况, 建立了带有隔离仓室和动物仓室的埃博拉传染病确定性模型. 该模型综合考虑了人类和动物之间的相互作用以及疾病在两者之间的传播过程, 模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} S'_b(t) = \Lambda_b - \beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b S_b(t), \\ I'_b(t) = \beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b I_b(t) - \alpha_b I_b(t), \\ S'_h(t) = \Lambda_h - \beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) - \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h S_h(t), \\ I'_h(t) = \beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) + \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h I_h(t) - \alpha_h I_h(t) - \delta_h I_h(t) - \gamma_h I_h(t), \\ Q'_h(t) = \delta_h I_h(t) - \mu_h Q_h(t) - d_h Q_h(t) - \epsilon_h Q_h(t), \\ R'_h(t) = \gamma_h I_h(t) + \epsilon_h Q_h(t) - \mu_h R_h(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $S_b(t), I_b(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻动物易感者、感染者的数量; $S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻人群易感者、感染者、隔离者、移出者的数量; Λ_b 表示动物的输入率, Λ_h 表示人群的输入率; β_b 表示动物之间的传染率, β_{bh} 表示动物与人之间的传染率, β_h 表示人之间的传染率; μ_b 表示动物的自然死亡率, $\mu_h (< \mu_b)$ 表示人群的自然死亡率; α_b 表示动物感染者的因病死亡率, α_h 表示人群感染者的因病死亡率; d_h 表示人群隔离者的因病死亡率; δ_h 表示人群感染者的隔离率; γ_h 表示人群感染者的恢复率; ϵ_h 表示人群隔离者的恢复率. 由文献[12]知, 系统(1)存在无病平衡点 E_0 、边界平衡点 E^* 和地方病平衡点 \bar{E} . 动物患者基本再生数为 $R_{0d} = \frac{\Lambda_b \beta_b}{\mu_b (\mu_b + \alpha_b)}$, 人群患者基本再生数为 $R_{0r} = \frac{\Lambda_h \beta_h}{\mu_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)}$, 系统(1)的基本再生数为 $R_0 = \max\{R_{0d}, R_{0r}\}$. 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时无病平衡点 E_0 是全局渐近稳定的; 当 $R_{0d} < 1 < R_{0r}$ 时边界平衡点 E^* 是全局渐近稳定的; 当 $R_{0d} > 1$ 时地方病平衡点 \bar{E} 是全局渐近稳定的.

在现实世界中, 流行病不可避免地受环境噪声的影响. 与确定性模型相比, 将随机扰动加入流行病模型中能使其更符合实际应用. 近年来, 随着随机微分方程理论的发展, 人们建立了许多随机生物数学模型, 用于研究传染病的动力学行为和环境噪声的影响^[13-18].

基于文献[12]提出的确定性模型, 本文讨论一类带有隔离仓室和动物仓室的随机埃博拉传染病模型的动力学行为. 假设随机白噪声与 $S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)$ 成正比, 则在随机环境中的系统(1)变为如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} dS_b(t) = (\Lambda_b - \beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b S_b(t)) dt + \sigma_1 S_b(t) dB_1(t), \\ dI_b(t) = (\beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b I_b(t) - \alpha_b I_b(t)) dt + \sigma_2 I_b(t) dB_2(t), \\ dS_h(t) = (\Lambda_h - \beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) - \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h S_h(t)) dt + \sigma_3 S_h(t) dB_3(t), \\ dI_h(t) = (\beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) + \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h I_h(t) - \alpha_h I_h(t) - \\ \delta_h I_h(t) - \gamma_h I_h(t)) dt + \sigma_4 I_h(t) dB_4(t), \\ dQ_h(t) = (\delta_h I_h(t) - \mu_h Q_h(t) - d_h Q_h(t) - \epsilon_h Q_h(t)) dt + \sigma_5 Q_h(t) dB_5(t), \\ dR_h(t) = (\gamma_h I_h(t) + \epsilon_h Q_h(t) - \mu_h R_h(t)) dt + \sigma_6 R_h(t) dB_6(t), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: $B_i(t)$ 是定义在具有滤子 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ (滤子满足一般条件, 即它是不减的、右连续的, 且 \mathcal{F}_0 包含了所有概率为零的集合) 的全概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 上的独立标准布朗运动; σ_i 表示布朗运动的强度 ($i=1, 2, \dots, 6$). 在确定性模型中, 基本再生数对流行病的传播具有重要作用. 当考虑环境扰动时, 研究决定流行病传播与否的阈值至关重要.

本文首先研究随机系统(2)全局正解的存在性和唯一性; 其次, 分析随机动物子系统, 给出染病动物持久和灭绝之间的阈值; 再次, 讨论动物-人整体随机系统, 分析埃博拉病毒在人类世界传播与否的条件, 并证明随机系统(2)具有遍历平稳分布; 最后, 通过数值模拟验证理论结果, 揭示环境白噪声

的影响.

1 系统(2)全局正解的存在唯一性

定理 1 定义 $\mathbb{R}_+^6 = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h, R_h) \mid S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h, R_h > 0\}$, 对任意给定的初值 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6$, 系统 (2) 存在唯一的正解, 即当 $t \geq 0$ 时, $(S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6$ a. s.

证明: 系统(2)中的系数满足局部 Lipschitz 条件, 则对任意给定的初值 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6$, 当 $t \in [0, \tau_e)$ 时, 系统(2)总存在唯一的局部解 $(S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6$, 其中 τ_e 为爆破时间. 为证明该解的全局性, 只需证 $\tau_e = \infty$ 几乎处处成立即可. 令 $k_0 \geq 1$ 充分大, 使得 $(S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0))$ 均在区间 $[1/k_0, k_0]$ 上. 对 $\forall k \geq k_0$, 定义停时

$$\tau_k = \inf \left\{ t \in [0, \tau_e) : \min\{S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)\} \leq \frac{1}{k}, \right. \\ \left. \max\{S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t)\} \geq k \right\}.$$

显然当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, τ_k 是递增的. 令 $\tau_\infty = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tau_k$, 则有 $\tau_\infty \leq \tau_e$ 几乎处处成立. 若能证明 $\tau_\infty = \infty$ 几乎处处成立, 则即可证明 $\tau_e = \infty$ 几乎处处成立. 下面只需证明 $\tau_\infty = \infty$ 几乎处处成立即可. 若上述结论不成立, 则存在两个常数 $T > 0$ 和 $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, 满足 $P\{\tau_\infty \leq T\} > \epsilon$. 因此存在 $k_1 \geq k_0$, 使得对所有的 $k \geq k_1$, 均有 $P\{\tau_k \leq T\} \geq \epsilon$.

定义 C^2 -函数 $V: \mathbb{R}_+^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 为

$$\bar{V}(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h, R_h) = \left(S_b + a - a \ln \frac{S_b}{a} \right) + (I_b + 1 - \ln I_b) + \left(S_h + a - a \ln \frac{S_h}{a} \right) + \\ (I_h + 1 - \ln I_h) + (Q_h + 1 - \ln Q_h) + (R_h + 1 - \ln R_h),$$

其中 $a = \min \left\{ \frac{\mu_b + \alpha_b}{\beta_b + \beta_{bh}}, \frac{\mu_h + \alpha_h}{\beta_h} \right\}$.

对 $\bar{V}(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h, R_h)$ 应用 Itô 公式得

$$d\bar{V} = L\bar{V}dt + \sigma_1(S_b - a)dB_1(t) + \sigma_2(I_b - 1)dB_2(t) + \sigma_3(S_h - a)dB_3(t) + \\ \sigma_4(I_h - 1)dB_4(t) + \sigma_5(Q_h - 1)dB_5(t) + \sigma_6(R_h - 1)dB_6(t),$$

其中

$$L\bar{V} \leq \Lambda_b + \Lambda_h + (a + 1)\mu_b + \alpha_b + (a + 3)\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + d_h + \epsilon_h + \\ \frac{1}{2}(a\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + a\sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2 + \sigma_5^2 + \sigma_6^2) := K,$$

K 为正常数. 则有

$$dV \leq Kdt + \sigma_1 S_h dB_1(t) + \sigma_2 (I_h - 1)dB_2(t) + \sigma_3 (Q_h - 1)dB_3(t) + \\ \sigma_4 (R_h - 1)dB_4(t) + \sigma_5 S_b dB_5(t) + \sigma_6 (I_b - 1)dB_6(t). \tag{3}$$

将式(3)两边从 0 到 $\tau_k \wedge T$ 积分并取期望, 由文献[19]的定理 5.8 中(ii)得

$$EV(S_h(\tau_k \wedge T), I_h(\tau_k \wedge T), Q_h(\tau_k \wedge T), R_h(\tau_k \wedge T), S_b(\tau_k \wedge T), I_b(\tau_k \wedge T)) \leq \\ V(S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0), S_b(0), I_b(0)) + KT.$$

令 $\Omega_k = \{\tau_k \leq T\}$, 对 $k \geq k_1$, 有 $P(\Omega_k) \geq \epsilon$. 而对每个 $\omega \in \Omega_k$, $(S(\tau_k, \omega), E(\tau_k, \omega), I(\tau_k, \omega), D(\tau_k, \omega))$ 中某个分量的取值为 $1/k$ 或 k , 则

$$V(S_h(\tau_k, \omega), I_h(\tau_k, \omega), Q_h(\tau_k, \omega), R_h(\tau_k, \omega), S_b(\tau_k, \omega), I_b(\tau_k, \omega)) \geq \\ \min \left\{ k + 1 - \ln k, \frac{1}{k} + 1 + \ln k \right\} := G(k).$$

因此

$$V(S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0), S_b(0), I_b(0)) + KT \geq \\ E(I_{\Omega_k}(\omega)V(S_h(\tau_k, \omega), I_h(\tau_k, \omega), Q_h(\tau_k, \omega), R_h(\tau_k, \omega), S_b(\tau_k, \omega), I_b(\tau_k, \omega))) \geq$$

$$P(\Omega_k(\omega))G(k) \geq \epsilon G(k),$$

其中 I_{Ω_k} 是 Ω_k 的示性函数. 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 则

$$\infty > V(S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0), S_b(0), I_b(0)) + KT = \infty,$$

矛盾, 所以 $\tau_e = \infty$ 几乎处处成立. 即 $(S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t), S_b(t), I_b(t))$ 是系统(2)的全局正解. 证毕.

引理 1 若 $(S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t), R_h(t))$ 是系统(2)满足初始条件 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0), R_h(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6$ 的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S_b(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_b(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S_h(t)}{t} = 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_h(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Q_h(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{R_h(t)}{t} = 0 \text{ a. s. ,} \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t S_b(r) dB_1(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t I_b(r) dB_2(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t S_h(r) dB_3(r) = 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t I_h(r) dB_4(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dB_5(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t R_h(r) dB_6(r) = 0 \text{ a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

证明: 根据系统(2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} d(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h + R_h) = & [(\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h) - \mu_b S_b - (\mu_b + \alpha_b) I_b - \mu_h S_h - \\ & (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h - (\mu_h + d_h) Q_h - \mu_h R_h] dt + \\ & \sigma_1 S_b dB_1 + \sigma_2 I_b dB_2 + \sigma_3 S_h dB_3 + \\ & \sigma_4 I_h dB_4 + \sigma_5 Q_h dB_5 + \sigma_6 R_h dB_6, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

解方程(4), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} S_b(t) + I_b(t) + S_h(t) + I_h(t) + Q_h(t) + R_h(t) \leq & \frac{\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h}{\mu_h} + \\ & \left(S_b(0) + I_b(0) + S_h(0) + I_h(0) + Q_h(0) + R_h(0) - \frac{\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h}{\mu_h} \right) e^{-\mu_h t} + M(t), \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M(t) = & \sigma_1 \int_0^t S_b(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_1(r) + \sigma_2 \int_0^t I_b(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_2(r) + \sigma_3 \int_0^t S_h(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_3(r) + \\ & \sigma_4 \int_0^t I_h(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_4(r) + \sigma_5 \int_0^t Q_h(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_5(r) + \sigma_6 \int_0^t R_h(r) e^{-\mu_h(t-r)} dB_6(r). \end{aligned}$$

显然, $M(t)$ 是一个连续的局部鞅且 $M(0) = 0$.

定义

$$X(t) = X(0) + L(t) - N(t) + M(t),$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} X(0) = & S_b(0) + I_b(0) + S_h(0) + I_h(0) + Q_h(0) + R_h(0), \\ L(t) = & \frac{\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h}{\mu_h} (1 - e^{-\mu_h t}), \end{aligned}$$

$$N(t) = (S_b(0) + I_b(0) + S_h(0) + I_h(0) + Q_h(0) + R_h(0))(1 - e^{-\mu_h t}).$$

由式(5)可知, 当 $t \geq 0$ 时,

$$S_b(t) + I_b(t) + S_h(t) + I_h(t) + Q_h(t) + R_h(t) \leq X(t).$$

显然, 当 $t \geq 0$, $L(0) = N(0) = 0$ 时, $L(t), N(t)$ 是连续的自适应递增过程. 根据文献[19]可知几乎处处有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} X(t) < +\infty$, 因此

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (S_b(t) + I_b(t) + S_h(t) + I_h(t) + Q_h(t) + R_h(t)) < +\infty \text{ a. s.} \tag{6}$$

从而由解的正性和式(6)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S_b(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_b(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S_h(t)}{t} = 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_h(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Q_h(t)}{t} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{R_h(t)}{t} = 0 \text{ a. s.}, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t S_b(r) dB_1(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t I_b(r) dB_2(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t S_h(r) dB_3(r) = 0, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t I_h(r) dB_4(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dB_5(r) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t R_h(r) dB_6(r) = 0 \text{ a. s.} \end{aligned}$$

2 动物随机子系统分析

动物随机系统为

$$\begin{cases} dS_b(t) = (\Lambda_b - \beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b S_b(t)) dt + \sigma_1 S_b(t) dB_1(t), \\ dI_b(t) = (\beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b I_b(t) - \alpha_b I_b(t)) dt + \sigma_2 I_b(t) dB_2(t), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

与人类随机系统无关, 本文主要考虑 $I_b(t)$ 的灭绝性和持久性. 为方便, 记

$$\langle X \rangle_t = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t X(r) dr.$$

定理 2 假设 $S_b(t), I_b(t)$ 是系统(7)满足初始条件 $(S_b(0), I_b(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2$ 的解, 则下列结论成立:

1) 如果 $R_0^1 = \frac{\Lambda_b \beta_b}{\mu_b (\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2)} < 1$, 则

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln I_b(t)}{t} \leq \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1), \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b} \text{ a. s.};$$

2) 如果 $R_0^1 > 1$, 则

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle I_b \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_b (\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2) (R_0^1 - 1)}{\beta_b (\mu_b + \alpha_b)} \text{ a. s.}$$

证明: 首先, 证明结论 1). 由系统(7)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S_b(t) - S_b(0)}{t} + \frac{I_b(t) - I_b(0)}{t} &= \Lambda_b - \mu_b \langle S_b \rangle_t - (\mu_b + \alpha_b) \langle I_b \rangle_t + \\ &\quad \frac{\sigma_1}{t} \int_0^t S_b(r) dB_1(r) + \frac{\sigma_2}{t} \int_0^t I_b(r) dB_2(r), \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b} - \frac{\mu_b + \alpha_b}{\mu_b} \langle I_b \rangle_t + M_1(t), \quad (8)$$

其中

$$M_1(t) = \frac{1}{\mu_b} \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{t} \int_0^t S_b(r) dB_1(r) + \frac{\sigma_2}{t} \int_0^t I_b(r) dB_2(r) - \frac{S_b(t) - S_b(0)}{t} - \frac{I_b(t) - I_b(0)}{t} \right).$$

由引理 1 可知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} M_1(t) = 0 \text{ a. s.} \quad (9)$$

对系统(7)中第二个方程应用 Itô 公式后, 两边取从 0 到 t 的积分并除以 t , 再将式(8)代入可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln I_b(t) - \ln I_b(0)}{t} &= \beta_b \langle S_b \rangle_t - \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_2 B_2(t)}{t} \leq \\ &\quad \frac{\Lambda_b \beta_b}{\mu_b} + \beta_b M_1(t) - \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_2 B_2(t)}{t} = \\ &\quad \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + \beta_b M_1(t) + \frac{\sigma_2 B_2(t)}{t}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

由强大数定律, 得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{B_i(t)}{t} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \text{ a. s.} \quad (11)$$

结合式(9)和式(11), 对式(10)两边取极限, 得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln I_b(t)}{t} \leq \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) \text{ a. s.}$$

因此, 如果 $R_0^1 < 1$, 则有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0 \text{ a. s.} \tag{12}$$

由式(8)和(12), 可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b} \text{ a. s.}$$

其次, 证明结论 2). 由系统(7)中第二个方程可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln I_b(t) - \ln I_b(0)}{t} &= \frac{\Lambda_b \beta_b}{\mu_b} - \frac{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} \langle I_b \rangle_t + \beta_b M_1(t) - \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_2 B_2(t)}{t} = \\ &\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) - \frac{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} \langle I_b \rangle_t + \beta_b M_1(t) + \frac{\sigma_2 B_2(t)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $R_0^1 > 1$ 时, 由文献[20]中引理 4, 得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle I_b \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2)(R_0^1 - 1)}{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)} \text{ a. s.}$$

由定理 2 可知, 如果 $R_0^1 < 1$, 则染病动物将会灭绝, 即埃博拉病毒不会在动物界广泛传播; 如果 $R_0^1 > 1$, 则埃博拉病毒将在动物界传播. R_0^1 小于确定性模型中动物患者的基本再生数, 表明环境白噪声有助于控制疾病.

3 动物-人整体随机系统分析

由于系统(2)的前 5 个方程与变量 $R_h(t)$ 无关, 因此本文只需分析以下等价系统:

$$\begin{cases} dS_b(t) = (\Lambda_b - \beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b S_b(t)) dt + \sigma_1 S_b(t) dB_1(t), \\ dI_b(t) = (\beta_b S_b(t) I_b(t) - \mu_b I_b(t) - \alpha_b I_b(t)) dt + \sigma_2 I_b(t) dB_2(t), \\ dS_h(t) = (\Lambda_h - \beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) - \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h S_h(t)) dt + \sigma_3 S_h(t) dB_3(t), \\ dI_h(t) = (\beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) + \beta_{bh} S_h(t) I_b(t) - \mu_h I_h(t) - \alpha_h I_h(t) - \\ \delta_h I_h(t) - \gamma_h I_h(t)) dt + \sigma_4 I_h(t) dB_4(t), \\ dQ_h(t) = (\delta_h I_h(t) - \mu_h Q_h(t) - d_h Q_h(t) - \epsilon_h Q_h(t)) dt + \sigma_5 Q_h(t) dB_5(t). \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

定理 3 假设 $(S_b(t), I_b(t), S_h(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t))$ 是系统(13)满足初始条件 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5$ 的解, 则下列结论成立:

1) 如果 $R_0^1 < 1$ 且 $R_0^2 = \frac{\Lambda_h \beta_h}{\mu_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)} < 1$, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_h(t) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} Q_h(t) = 0 \text{ a. s. ,}$$

并且

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b}, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_h \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_h}{\mu_h} \text{ a. s. ,}$$

即埃博拉病毒不会广泛传播;

2) 如果 $R_0^1 < 1$ 且 $R_0^2 > 1$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0$ a. s. , 并且

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle I_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)(R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)},$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h \delta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)(R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h(\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h)(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)} \text{ a. s. ,}$$

即埃博拉病毒不会在动物界传播, 但会在人类世界传播.

证明: 当 $R_0^1 < 1$ 时, 由定理 2 可知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0$ a. s. 当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 埃博拉病毒在

人类世界传播的动力学系统为

$$\begin{cases} dS_h(t) = (\Lambda_h - \beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) - \mu_h S_h(t)) dt + \sigma_3 S_h(t) dB_3(t), \\ dI_h(t) = (\beta_h S_h(t) I_h(t) - \mu_h I_h(t) - \alpha_h I_h(t) - \delta_h I_h(t) - \gamma_h I_h(t)) dt + \sigma_4 I_h(t) dB_4(t), \\ dQ_h(t) = (\delta_h I_h(t) - \mu_h Q_h(t) - d_h Q_h(t) - \epsilon_h Q_h(t)) dt + \sigma_5 Q_h(t) dB_5(t). \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

由系统(14)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S_h(t) - S_h(0)}{t} + \frac{I_h(t) - I_h(0)}{t} &= \Lambda_h - \mu_h \langle S_h \rangle_t - (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h) \langle I_h \rangle_t + \\ &\quad \frac{\sigma_3}{t} \int_0^t S_h(r) dB_3(r) + \frac{\sigma_4}{t} \int_0^t I_h(r) dB_4(r), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\langle S_h \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_h}{\mu_h} - \frac{\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h}{\mu_h} \langle I_h \rangle_t + M_2(t), \quad (15)$$

其中

$$M_2(t) = \frac{1}{\mu_h} \left(\frac{\sigma_3}{t} \int_0^t S_h(r) dB_3(r) + \frac{\sigma_4}{t} \int_0^t I_h(r) dB_4(r) - \frac{S_h(t) - S_h(0)}{t} - \frac{I_h(t) - I_h(0)}{t} \right),$$

且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} M_2(t) = 0$.

对系统(14)中第二个方程应用 Itô 公式后, 两边取从 0 到 t 的积分并除以 t , 再将式(15)代入可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln I_h(t) - \ln I_h(0)}{t} &= \beta_h \langle S_h \rangle_t - \left(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_4 B_4(t)}{t} = \\ &\quad \frac{\Lambda_h \beta_h}{\mu_h} - \frac{\beta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)}{\mu_h} \langle I_h \rangle_t + \beta_h M_2(t) - \\ &\quad \left(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_4 B_4(t)}{t} = \\ &\quad \left(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} \right) (R_0^2 - 1) - \\ &\quad \frac{\beta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)}{\mu_h} \langle I_h \rangle_t + \beta_h M_2(t) + \frac{\sigma_4 B_4(t)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

由文献[20]中引理 4 可知, 当 $R_0^2 < 1$ 时, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_h(t) = 0$ a. s., 当 $R_0^2 > 1$ 时,

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle I_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2) (R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)} \text{ a. s.}$$

当 $R_0^2 < 1$, $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 由系统(14)中第三个方程可知

$$\frac{Q_h(t) - Q_h(0)}{t} = -(\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h) \langle Q_h \rangle_t + \frac{\sigma_5}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dB_5(r),$$

即

$$\langle Q_h \rangle_t = M_3(t),$$

其中

$$M_3(t) = \frac{1}{\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h} \left(\frac{\sigma_5}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dB_5(r) - \frac{Q_h(t) - Q_h(0)}{t} \right),$$

且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} M_3(t) = 0$. 所以 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t = 0$ a. s. 从而可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} Q_h(t) = 0$ a. s. 事实上, 如果 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} Q_h(t) =$

$c (c > 0)$ a. s., 则存在 $T > 0$, 使得当 $t > T$ 时, $Q_h(t) \geq \frac{c}{2}$ a. s. 因此可知

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dr = \frac{1}{t} \left(\int_0^T Q_h(r) dr + \int_T^t Q_h(r) dr \right) \geq \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{c}{2} (t - T) = \frac{c}{2} - \frac{cT}{2t},$$

故

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t \geq \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{c}{2} - \frac{cT}{2t} \right) = \frac{c}{2} > 0,$$

与 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t = 0$ a. s. 矛盾, 所以 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} Q_h(t) = 0$ a. s.

当 $R_0^2 > 1$ 时, 由系统(14)中第三个方程可知

$$\frac{Q_h(t) - Q_h(0)}{t} = \delta_h \langle I_h \rangle_t - (\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h) \langle Q_h \rangle_t + \frac{\sigma_5}{t} \int_0^t Q_h(r) dB_5(r),$$

即

$$\langle Q_h \rangle_t = \frac{\delta_h}{\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h} \langle I_h \rangle_t + M_3(t),$$

则

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h \delta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)(R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h (\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h) (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)} \text{ a. s.}$$

由上述结论和式(15)知, 当 $R_0^1 < 1$ 且 $R_0^2 < 1$ 时,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_b \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_b}{\mu_b}, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle S_h \rangle_t = \frac{\Lambda_h}{\mu_h}, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_h(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} Q_h(t) = 0 \text{ a. s. ,}$$

即此时埃博拉病毒不会在动物界和人类世界传播; 当 $R_0^1 < 1$ 且 $R_0^2 > 1$ 时, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I_b(t) = 0$,

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle I_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)(R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)},$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \langle Q_h \rangle_t \geq \frac{\mu_h \delta_h (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)(R_0^2 - 1)}{\beta_h (\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h) (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)} \text{ a. s. ,}$$

即此时埃博拉病毒不会在动物界传播, 但会在人类世界传播.

根据定理 3, 如果不存在环境白噪声, 则随机系统(2)的灭绝性和持久性与确定性模型(1)的条件一致.

引理 2^[21] 假设存在一个具有正则边界 Γ 的有界开域 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, 且下列条件成立:

- 1) 存在一个正数 M 满足 $\sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq M |\xi|^2, x \in \bar{U}, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$;
- 2) 对任意的 $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus U$, 存在一个 C^2 -函数 V 使得 LV 是负的.

则 Markov 过程 $X(t)$ 具有遍历平稳分布 $\mu(\cdot)$ 且唯一.

定理 4 如果 $R_0^1 > 1$, 则对任意的初值 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5$, 模型(13)的解有唯一的平稳分布.

证明: 首先, 模型(13)的扩散矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 S_b^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 I_b^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3^2 S_h^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4^2 I_h^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_5^2 Q_h^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $U \subset \mathbb{R}_+^5$ 是有界开域, 且存在 $M > 0 (M = \min\{\sigma_1^2 S_b^2, \sigma_2^2 I_b^2, \sigma_3^2 S_h^2, \sigma_4^2 I_h^2, \sigma_5^2 Q_h^2, (S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \bar{U}\})$, 使得对所有的 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \bar{U}, \xi \in \mathbb{R}_+^5$, 均有

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^5 a_{ij} \xi_i \xi_j = \sigma_1^2 S_b^2 \xi_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 I_b^2 \xi_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 S_h^2 \xi_3^2 + \sigma_4^2 I_h^2 \xi_4^2 + \sigma_5^2 Q_h^2 \xi_5^2 \geq M |\xi|^2,$$

则引理 2 的条件 1) 满足.

下面证明满足引理 2 的条件 2). 考虑一个非负 C^2 -函数 $V(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h): \mathbb{R}_+^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$V = H(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) - H(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0)).$$

令

$$H(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) = NV_1 + V_2 + V_3,$$

其中

$$V_1 = -\ln I_b - \frac{\beta_b}{\mu_b}(S_b + I_b), \quad V_2 = -(\ln S_b + \ln S_h + \ln I_h + \ln Q_h),$$

$$V_3 = \frac{1}{1+\theta}(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{1+\theta},$$

$0 < \theta < 1$ 是一个充分小的常数, 正常数 N 和 n 满足

$$N_0 - N\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + f_2^u \leq -2,$$

$$n := \mu_h - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2 \vee \sigma_5^2) > 0,$$

$(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0))$ 是 $H(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h)$ 的最小值点.

利用 Itô 公式得

$$LV_1 = -\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \frac{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b}I_b,$$

$$LV_2 \leq -\frac{\Lambda_b}{S_b} + \beta_b I_b + \mu_b + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} - \frac{\Lambda_h}{S_h} + \beta_h I_h + \beta_{bh} I_b + \mu_h + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} - \beta_{th} \frac{S_h I_b}{I_h} +$$

$$(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h) + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} - \delta_h \frac{I_h}{Q_h} + (\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h) + \frac{\sigma_5^2}{2},$$

$$LV_3 = (S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^\theta [\Lambda_b - \mu_b S_b - (\mu_b + \alpha_b)I_b + \Lambda_h -$$

$$\mu_h S_h - (\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)I_h - (\mu_h + d_h + \epsilon_h)Q_h] +$$

$$\frac{\theta}{2}(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{\theta-1}(\sigma_1^2 S_b^2 + \sigma_2^2 I_b^2 + \sigma_3^2 S_h^2 + \sigma_4^2 I_h^2 + \sigma_5^2 Q_h^2) \leq$$

$$(\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h)(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^\theta - \mu_h(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{\theta+1} +$$

$$\frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2 \vee \sigma_5^2)(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{\theta+1} \leq$$

$$A - \frac{n}{2}(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{\theta+1} \leq$$

$$A - \frac{n}{2}(S_b^{\theta+1} + I_b^{\theta+1} + S_h^{\theta+1} + I_h^{\theta+1} + Q_h^{\theta+1}),$$

其中

$$A = \sup_{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5} \left\{ (\Lambda_b + \Lambda_h)(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^\theta - \frac{n}{2}(S_b + I_b + S_h + I_h + Q_h)^{\theta+1} \right\},$$

因此

$$LV = L(NV_1 + V_2 + V_3) \leq A + \mu_b + 3\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + d_h + \epsilon_h + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2 + \sigma_5^2}{2} +$$

$$N\left[-\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \frac{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b}I_b\right] + (\beta_b + \beta_{bh})I_b - \frac{n}{2}I_b^{\theta+1} -$$

$$\frac{\Lambda_b}{S_b} - \frac{n}{2}S_b^{\theta+1} - \frac{\Lambda_h}{S_h} - \frac{n}{2}S_h^{\theta+1} + \beta_h I_h - \frac{n}{2}I_h^{\theta+1} - \frac{\beta_{th}S_h I_b}{I_h} - \frac{\delta_h I_h}{Q_h} - \frac{n}{2}Q_h^{\theta+1} =$$

$$N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{\Lambda_b}{S_b} - \frac{n}{2}S_b^{\theta+1} - \frac{\Lambda_h}{S_h} - \frac{n}{2}S_h^{\theta+1} - \frac{\beta_{th}S_h I_b}{I_h} - \frac{\delta_h I_h}{Q_h} - \frac{n}{2}Q_h^{\theta+1},$$

这里

$$N_0 = A + \mu_b + 3\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + d_h + \epsilon_h + \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2 + \sigma_5^2}{2},$$

$$f_1(I_b) = N\left[-\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \frac{\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b}I_b\right] + (\beta_b + \beta_{bh})I_b - \frac{n}{2}I_b^{\theta+1},$$

$$f_2(I_h) = \beta_h I_h - \frac{n}{2}I_h^{\theta+1}.$$

下面构造一个有界闭集:

$$U = \left\{ p \leq S_b \leq \frac{1}{p}, p \leq I_b \leq \frac{1}{p}, p \leq S_h \leq \frac{1}{p}, p^3 \leq I_h \leq \frac{1}{p^3}, p^4 \leq Q_h \leq \frac{1}{p^4} \right\},$$

其中 p 是一个足够小的常数, 且满足以下不等式:

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\Lambda_b}{p} \leq -1, \tag{16}$$

$$N_0 - N\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \left(\frac{N\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} + \beta_b + \beta_{th}\right)p + f_2^u \leq -1, \tag{17}$$

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\Lambda_h}{p} \leq -1, \tag{18}$$

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\beta_{th}}{p} \leq -1, \tag{19}$$

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\delta_h}{p} \leq -1, \tag{20}$$

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{n}{2p^{\theta+1}} \leq -1, \tag{21}$$

$$N_0 - \frac{n}{4p^{\theta+1}} + N_1 \leq -1, \tag{22}$$

$$N_0 - \frac{n}{4p^{3(\theta+1)}} + N_2 \leq -1, \tag{23}$$

$$N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{n}{2p^{4(\theta+1)}} \leq -1, \tag{24}$$

这里

$$f_1^u = \sup_{I_b \in (0, +\infty)} f_1(I_b), \quad f_2^u = \sup_{I_h \in (0, +\infty)} f_2(I_h),$$

$$N_1 = \sup_{I_b \in (0, +\infty)} \left\{ -N\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \left[\frac{N\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} + \beta_b + \beta_{th}\right]I_b - \frac{n}{4}I_b^{\theta+1} + f_2^u \right\},$$

$$N_2 = \sup_{I_h \in (0, +\infty)} \left\{ f_1^u + \beta_h I_h - \frac{n}{4}I_h^{\theta+1} \right\}.$$

将 $\mathbb{R}_+^5 \setminus U$ 划分为以下 10 个区域:

- $U_1^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid 0 < S_b < p\},$
- $U_2^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid 0 < I_b < p\},$
- $U_3^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid 0 < S_h < p\},$
- $U_4^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid I_b \geq p, S_h \geq p, 0 < I_h < p^3\},$
- $U_5^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid I_h \geq p^3, 0 < Q_h < p^4\},$
- $U_6^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid S_b \geq 1/p\},$
- $U_7^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid I_b \geq 1/p\},$
- $U_8^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid S_h \geq 1/p\},$
- $U_9^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid I_h \geq 1/p^3\},$
- $U_{10}^c = \{(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \mid Q_h \geq 1/p^4\}.$

下面证明对任意的 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \setminus U$, 有 $L V(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) < 0$.

情形 1) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_1^c$, 则由式(16)可知

$$L V \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{\Lambda_b}{S_b} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\Lambda_b}{p} \leq -1;$$

情形 2) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_2^c$, 则式由(17)可知

$$L V \leq N_0 - N\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \left(\frac{N\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} + \beta_b + \beta_{th}\right)I_b - \frac{n}{2}I_b^{\theta+1} + f_2(I_h) \leq$$

$$N_0 - N\left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2}\right)(R_0^1 - 1) + \left(\frac{N\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} + \beta_b + \beta_{th}\right)p + f_2^u \leq -1;$$

情形 3) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_3^c$, 则由式(18)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{\Lambda_h}{S_h} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\Lambda_h}{p} \leq -1;$$

情形 4) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_4^c$, 则由式(19)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{\beta_{bh} S_h I_b}{I_h} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\beta_{bh}}{p} \leq -1;$$

情形 5) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_5^c$, 则由式(20)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{\delta_h I_h}{Q_h} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{\delta_h}{p} \leq -1;$$

情形 6) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_6^c$, 则由式(21)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{n}{2} S_b^{\theta+1} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{n}{2p^{\theta+1}} \leq -1;$$

情形 7) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_7^c$, 则由式(22)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 - N \left(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + \left(\frac{N\beta_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b)}{\mu_b} + \beta_b + \beta_{bh} \right) I_b - \frac{n}{2} I_b^{\theta+1} + f_2(I_h) \leq N_0 - \frac{n}{4p^{\theta+1}} + N_1 \leq -1;$$

情形 8) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_8^c$, 则由式(21)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{n}{2} S_h^{\theta+1} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{n}{2p^{\theta+1}} \leq -1;$$

情形 9) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_9^c$, 则由式(23)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + \beta_h I_h - \frac{n}{2} I_h^{\theta+1} \leq N_0 - \frac{n}{4p^{3(\theta+1)}} + N_2 \leq -1;$$

情形 10) 如果 $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in U_{10}^c$, 则由式(24)可知

$$LV \leq N_0 + f_1(I_b) + f_2(I_h) - \frac{n}{2} Q_h^{\theta+1} \leq N_0 + f_1^u + f_2^u - \frac{n}{2p^{4(\theta+1)}} \leq -1.$$

综合以上分析可得 $LV(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) < 0$, $(S_b, I_b, S_h, I_h, Q_h) \in \mathbb{R}_+^5 \setminus U$. 所以引理 2 的条件 2) 满足. 因此, 模型(13)的解有唯一的平稳分布.

4 数值模拟

为验证本文的结论, 下面对上述理论结果进行数值模拟. 类似文献[21]可得系统(2)对应的离散系统如下:

$$\begin{cases} S_b^{i+1} = S_b^i + (\Lambda_b - \beta_b S_b^i I_b^i - \mu_b S_b^i) \Delta t + S_b^i \left(\sigma_1 \xi_i \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2} (\xi_i^2 - 1) \Delta t \right), \\ I_b^{i+1} = I_b^i + (\beta_b S_b^i I_b^i - \mu_b I_b^i - \alpha_b I_b^i) \Delta t + I_b^i \left(\sigma_2 \eta_i \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} (\eta_i^2 - 1) \Delta t \right), \\ S_h^{i+1} = S_h^i + (\Lambda_h - \beta_h S_h^i I_h^i - \beta_{bh} S_h^i I_b^i - \mu_h S_h^i) \Delta t + S_h^i \left(\sigma_3 \kappa_i \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_3^2}{2} (\kappa_i^2 - 1) \Delta t \right), \\ I_h^{i+1} = I_h^i + (\beta_h S_h^i I_h^i + \beta_{bh} S_h^i I_b^i - \mu_h I_h^i - \alpha_h I_h^i - \delta_h I_h^i - \gamma_h I_h^i) \Delta t + I_h^i \left(\sigma_4 \chi_i \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_4^2}{2} (\chi_i^2 - 1) \Delta t \right), \\ Q_h^{i+1} = Q_h^i + (\delta_h I_h^i - \mu_h Q_h^i - d_h Q_h^i - \varepsilon_h Q_h^i) \Delta t + Q_h^i \left(\sigma_5 \rho_i \sqrt{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_5^2}{2} (\rho_i^2 - 1) \Delta t \right), \end{cases}$$

这里 Δt 表示时间增量, $\xi_i, \eta_i, \kappa_i, \chi_i, \rho_i$ 表示相互独立的随机变量, 且 $\xi_i, \eta_i, \kappa_i, \chi_i, \rho_i \sim N(0, 1)$.

本文按照文献[12]选取参数, 然后与确定性系统比较. 取 $\Lambda_b = 100, \Lambda_h = 10, \mu_b = 0.8, \mu_h = 0.1, \gamma_h = 0.3, \alpha_b = 0.7, \alpha_h = 0.4, \delta_h = 0.45, d_h = 0.3, \varepsilon_h = 0.3, \beta_h = 0.03, \beta_b = 0.02, \beta_{bh} = 0.03$, 初值 $(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0)) = (90, 20, 30, 78, 70)$. 此时确定性系统中的 $R_{od} = \frac{\Lambda_b \beta_b}{\mu_b (\mu_b + \alpha_b)} =$

$2.4 > 1$, $R_{or} = \frac{\Delta_h \beta_h}{\mu_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h)} = 1.67 > 1$, 疾病在动物界传播, 如图 1 所示.

例 1 在随机系统(2)中, 取 $\sigma_1 = 0.2$, $\sigma_2 = 2$, $\sigma_3 = 0.2$, $\sigma_4 = 2$, $\sigma_5 = 0.2$, $\sigma_6 = 0.2$, 则 $R_0^1 = \frac{\Delta_b \beta_b}{\mu_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2)} = 0.7143 < 1$, $R_0^2 = \frac{\Delta_h \beta_h}{\mu_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)} = 0.9231 < 1$. 由定理 3 中 1)可知, 此时埃博拉病毒不会在动物界传播, 如图 2 所示.

例 2 在随机系统(2)中, 取 $\sigma_1 = 0.2$, $\sigma_2 = 2$, $\sigma_3 = 0.2$, $\sigma_4 = 0.5$, $\sigma_5 = 0.2$, $\sigma_6 = 0.2$, 则 $R_0^1 = \frac{\Delta_b \beta_b}{\mu_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2)} = 0.7143 < 1$, $R_0^2 = \frac{\Delta_h \beta_h}{\mu_h(\mu_h + \alpha_h + \delta_h + \gamma_h + \sigma_4^2/2)} = 2.1818 > 1$. 由定理 3 中 2)可知, 此时埃博拉病毒不会在动物界传播, 但会在人类世界传播, 如图 3 所示.

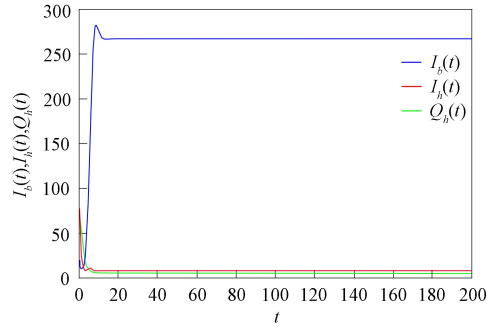


图 1 $R_{0d} > 1$, $R_{or} > 1$ 时确定性系统(1)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的模拟路径

Fig. 1 Simulated paths of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in deterministic system (1) when $R_{0d} > 1, R_{or} > 1$

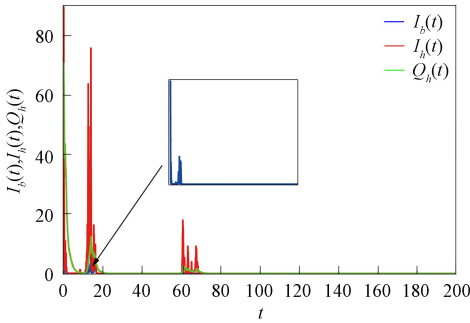


图 2 $R_0^1 < 1, R_0^2 < 1$ 时随机系统(2)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的模拟路径

Fig. 2 Simulated paths of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in stochastic system (2) when $R_0^1 < 1, R_0^2 < 1$

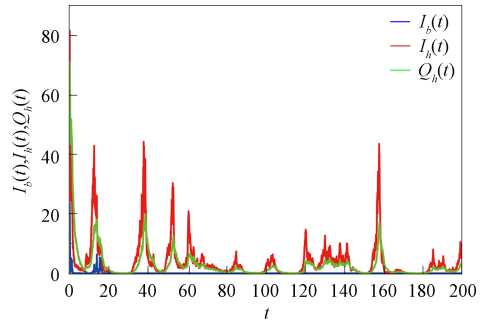


图 3 $R_0^1 < 1, R_0^2 > 1$ 时随机系统(2)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的模拟路径

Fig. 3 Simulated paths of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in stochastic system (2) when $R_0^1 < 1, R_0^2 > 1$

例 3 在随机系统(2)中, 取 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 = \sigma_5 = \sigma_6 = 0.1$, 则 $R_0^1 = \frac{\Delta_b \beta_b}{\mu_b(\mu_b + \alpha_b + \sigma_2^2/2)} = 1.6611 > 1$. 由定理 4 可知, 此时埃博拉病毒会在动物界和人类世界传播, 如图 4 和图 5 所示.

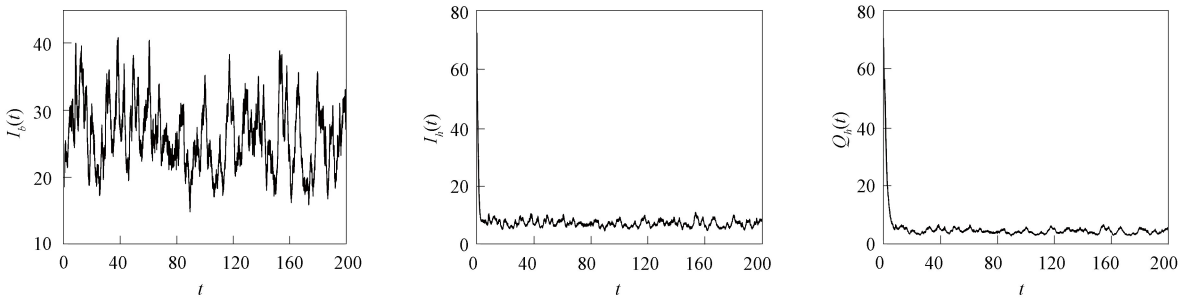


图 4 $R_0^1 > 1$ 时随机系统(2)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的模拟路径

Fig. 4 Simulated paths of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in stochastic system (2) when $R_0^1 > 1$

例 4 在随机系统(2)中, 取 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 = \sigma_5 = \sigma_6 = 0.1$, $\Lambda_b = 3.5$, $\Lambda_h = 2$, $\mu_b = 0.4$, $\mu_h = 0.014$, $\alpha_b = 0.7$, $\alpha_h = 0.1$, $\delta_h = 0.25$, $d_h = 0.05$, $\epsilon_h = 0.2$, $\beta_h = 0.16$, $\beta_b = 0.13$, $\beta_{bh} = 0.015$, 初值

$(S_b(0), I_b(0), S_h(0), I_h(0), Q_h(0)) = (5\ 000, 200, 54\ 300, 281, 58, 21)$, 部分参数来源于研究人员对西非埃博拉疫情的研究结果^[22-26]. 此时, 结论与图 4 相似, 如图 6 所示.

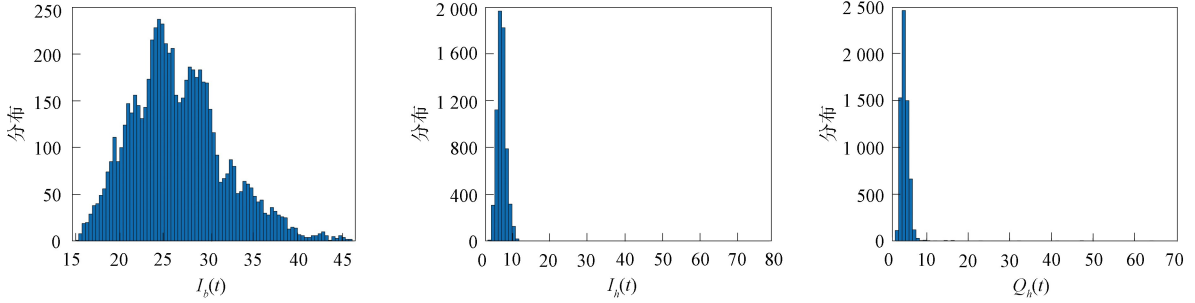


图 5 $R_0^i > 1$ 时随机系统(2)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的密度函数

Fig. 5 Density function of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in stochastic system (2) when $R_0^i > 1$

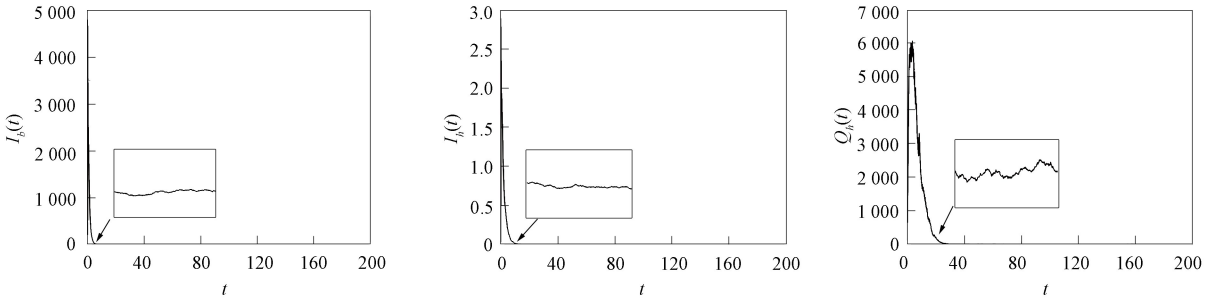


图 6 随机系统(2)中 $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ 的模拟路径

Fig. 6 Simulated paths of $I_b(t), I_h(t), Q_h(t)$ in stochastic system (2)

综上所述, 本文讨论了一个受环境白噪声扰动的动物-人整体埃博拉病毒传播模型. 首先, 对于动物子系统, 本文获得了受感染动物种群灭绝和持续之间的阈值. 其次, 对于完全随机的动物-人系统, 讨论了其持久性, 并证明了随机系统存在遍历平稳分布. 最后, 数值模拟结果表明, 扰动强度较小时会形成地方病, 扰动强度足够大时可导致疾病灭绝.

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