

具有染病者筛查和性别结构的随机AIDS传染病模型分析

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摘要

本文主要研究了具有染病者筛查和性别结构的随机AIDS传染病模型, 利用ITO公式, 讨论了该系统的动力学行为。首先, 我们证明了该模型解的极限性质; 其次, 通过选取合适的对数函数, 给出了疾病灭绝的充分条件; 进一步, 选取恰当的V函数, 分析了系统唯一正的遍历平稳分布的存在性; 最后, 通过数值模拟, 验证了本文的理论结果。

关键词

性别结构AIDS模型, 随机系统, ITO公式, 灭绝, 遍历平稳分布

Analysis of a Stochastic Sex-Structured AIDS Epidemic Model with Effect of Screening of Infectives

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Abstract

In this paper, we study a stochastic model describing the sex-structured AIDS with effect of screening of infectives, and the dynamic behavior of the system is discussed by using the formula

of ITO. First, we consider the limiting behaviors of the solution. Further, the sufficient condition guaranteeing the extinction of AIDS is obtained. Then, an appropriate V-function is selected to prove that the solution of the model has a unique ergodic stationary distribution. Finally, the theoretical results are verified by numerical simulations.

Keywords

Sex-Structured AIDS Model, Stochastic System, ITO's Formula, Extinction, Ergodic Stationary Distribution

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1. 引言

当今世界,许多传染病不断侵蚀着人类的健康,其中,最致命的传染病之一当属艾滋病。艾滋病又称获得性免疫缺陷综合症(AIDS),该病由 HIV 病毒引起, HIV 是一种能严重破坏人体免疫系统的病毒。据估计,全世界约有数千万人感染 HIV 病毒,深受这种病毒的折磨。为了更有效地控制和治理 AIDS 传染病,深入地研究该疾病就显得尤为重要。通过分析 HIV 病毒的染病和传播特点,建立数学模型并利用数学理论分析和讨论模型的动力学行为,也已经成为 AIDS 传染病的研究方向之一。例如, Kirschner 等人[1]在参考大量文献后,使用数学方法,建立了 HIV 与人类免疫系统之间的数学模型,通过对该模型的分析,得到合理的治疗方案; Lutambi 等人[2]研究了具有 HIV 传播阶段影响的艾滋病模型,分析了在艾滋病发展阶段中,疾病的变异对模型估计的影响;在[3]中, Cai 等人建立了一种具有治疗作用的 AIDS 传染病模型,通过对该模型进行研究,得到了艾滋病的传播是由基本再生数 R_0 决定的;在[4]中, Tripathi 等人提出并分析了一个非线性数学模型,利用微分方程稳定性理论,揭示了对不知情染病者进行筛查,可以有效地减少艾滋病在同类人群中的传播;在[5]中, Kaur 等人提出了一个考虑异性接触和垂直传播的非线性 HIV 数学模型,讨论了模型的平衡点及其稳定性,应用微分方程稳定性理论以及数值模拟,揭示了提高成人团体对 AIDS 的了解,可使感染总人数下降。这些研究的理论结果可以为人类有效地控制疾病的传播提供可靠的理论支持。

考虑到现实世界中,环境噪音(最常见的噪音是白噪音)无处不在,流行病的传播和发展势必也会受到噪音的影响。因此,在 HIV 病毒模型中,引入随机的白噪音扰动,考虑随机的 HIV 动力学模型具有重要的理论意义和应用价值,关于这方面的成果我们可参阅文献[6] [7] [8]。Rathinasamy 等人[9]提出了具有染病者筛查和性别结构的随机 AIDS 传染病模型:

$$\begin{cases} dS_m = (\Gamma_1 - \mu S_m - a_1 S_m I_f) dt + \sigma_{S_m} S_m dB_{S_m}(t), \\ dS_f = (\Gamma_2 - \mu S_f - a_2 S_f I_m) dt + \sigma_{S_f} S_f dB_{S_f}(t), \\ dI_m = [a_1 S_m I_f - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) I_m] dt + \sigma_{I_m} I_m dB_{I_m}(t), \\ dI_f = [a_2 S_f I_m - (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) I_f] dt + \sigma_{I_f} I_f dB_{I_f}(t). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $S_m(t)$ 易感者男性, $S_f(t)$ 是易感者女性, $I_m(t)$ 是男性染病者, $I_f(t)$ 是女性染病者; Γ_1 是易感男性群体的增长率, Γ_2 是易感女性群体的增长率; μ 是自然死亡率; $a_1 = \alpha(1 - \gamma_f)$, $a_2 = \alpha(1 - \gamma_m)$, α 是

HIV 的传播率, γ_f 是总体中女性染病者(这些女性是被筛选出来的)的比率, γ_m 是总体中男性染病者(这些男性是被筛选出来的)的比率; β_1 是在男性群体中由于感染而造成的死亡率, β_2 是在女性群体中由于感染而造成的死亡率; $b_1 = [\xi_1 \tau \gamma_m + \xi_2 (1-\tau) \gamma_m + \xi_2 (1-\gamma_m)]$, $b_2 = [\xi_1 \tau \gamma_f + \xi_2 (1-\tau) \gamma_f + \xi_2 (1-\gamma_f)]$, ξ_1 是在治疗群体中 AIDS 的进展率, ξ_2 是在未治疗群体中 AIDS 的进展率, τ 是意识到感染后而采取措施的比率。 σ_{S_m} , σ_{S_f} , σ_{I_m} , σ_{I_f} 分别是 $B_{S_m}(t)$, $B_{S_f}(t)$, $B_{I_m}(t)$, $B_{I_f}(t)$ 所对应的标准高斯白噪声强度, $B_{S_m}(t)$, $B_{S_f}(t)$, $B_{I_m}(t)$, $B_{I_f}(t)$ 分别是独立的布朗运动。关于这个模型的详细阐述, 可参阅文[9]。

无论如何, 在对[9]仔细研读的过程中我们发现, 作者在证明模型存在唯一正的遍历平稳分布时, 即在证明(35)式时, 用到了不等式

$$\text{若 } S_m > 0, I_m > 0, I_f > 0, \text{ 则 } \left[2 - \frac{S_m}{S_m^*} - \frac{I_f}{I_f^*} - \frac{I_m}{I_m^*} \left(\frac{S_m^* I_f^*}{S_m I_f} - 1 \right) \right] \leq 0.$$

事实上, 我们可以取到一组数使得该不等式不成立。所以, 在本文中, 重新证明了该模型解的遍历平稳分布, 并且用不同的方法证明了疾病的灭绝。

为讨论方便, 本文假设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 是一个具有滤子 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的全概率空间, 且滤子 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 满足通常条件(即递增, 右连续且 F_0 包含所有的 P 零集)。定义 $R_+ = (0, +\infty)$ 。如果 $f(t)$ 是定义在 $[0, +\infty)$ 的可积函数, 记 $\langle f \rangle_t = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f(s) ds$ 。如果 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上有界, 记 $\hat{f} = \inf_{t \in [0, +\infty)} f(t)$, $\check{f} = \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} f(t)$ 。

2. 疾病的灭绝

文[9]指出, 在模型(1)相应的确定性模型中, 系统存在无病平衡点 $E_0 \left(\frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu}, \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu}, 0, 0 \right)$, 且若 $R_0^* = \frac{a_1 a_2 \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2}{(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1)(\mu + \beta_1 + b_2) \mu^2} < 1$, 则 E_0 全局渐近稳定。此即意味着, 我们可通过控制 $R_0^* < 1$, 从而达到对此疾病的控制。无论如何, 随机 AIDS 传染病模型(1)没有无病平衡点, 因此, 本节我们首先对随机系统(1)中解的极限行为进行讨论, 进一步分析随机系统中疾病灭绝的条件。我们先给出几个引理。

引理 1 [9] 若 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) \in R_+^4$ 是系统(1)的初值, 则对 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有

$$(S_m(t), S_f(t), I_m(t), I_f(t)) \in R_+^4, a.s.$$

引理 2 若 $(S_m(t), S_f(t), I_m(t), I_f(t))$ 是系统(1)以 $(S_m(t), S_f(t), I_m(t), I_f(t)) \in R_+^4$ 为初值的解, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_m(t) + S_f(t) + I_m(t) + I_f(t)}{t} = 0, a.s.$$

进一步,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_m(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_f(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_m(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_f(t)}{t} = 0, a.s.$$

证明: 令

$$u(t) = S_m(t) + S_f(t) + I_m(t) + I_f(t).$$

构造函数 $W(u(t)) = (1 + u(t))^\theta$, 并且令 $\sigma^2 = \max\{\sigma_{S_m}^2, \sigma_{S_f}^2, \sigma_{I_m}^2, \sigma_{I_f}^2\}$, 此处 $\theta > 0$ 是常数, 将在随后给定。由 ITO 公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} dW(u(t)) = & LW(u(t))dt + \theta(1 + u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_m} S_m(t) dB_{S_m}(t) + \theta(1 + u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_f} S_f(t) dB_{S_f}(t) \\ & + \theta(1 + u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_m} I_m(t) dB_{I_m}(t) + \theta(1 + u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_f} I_f(t) dB_{I_f}(t), \end{aligned}$$

此处

$$\begin{aligned}
 LW(u(t)) &= \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} [\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 - \mu S_m(t) - \mu S_f(t) - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1)I_m(t) - (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2)I_f(t)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2}(1+u(t))^{\theta-2} (\sigma_{S_m}^2 S_m^2 + \sigma_{S_f}^2 S_f^2 + \sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2 + \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2) \\
 &\leq \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} [\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 - \mu u(t)] + \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2}(1+u(t))^{\theta-2} \sigma^2 u^2(t) \\
 &\leq \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} [\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu - \mu(1+u(t))] + \frac{\theta(\theta-1)}{2}(1+u(t))^{\theta-2} \sigma^2 (1+u(t))^2 \\
 &= -\theta \left[\mu - \frac{(\theta-1)\sigma^2}{2} \right] (1+u(t))^\theta + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu)\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

选择 $\theta > 1$, 且使得 $\mu - \frac{(\theta-1)\sigma^2}{2} := \lambda > 0$, 从而

$$LW(u(t)) \leq -\lambda\theta(1+u(t))^\theta + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu)\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1}, \tag{2}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 dW(u(t)) &\leq \left[-\lambda\theta(1+u(t))^\theta + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu)\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \right] dt \\
 &\quad + \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_m} S_m(t) dB_{S_m}(t) + \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_f} S_f(t) dB_{S_f}(t) \\
 &\quad + \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_m} I_m(t) dB_{I_m}(t) + \theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_f} I_f(t) dB_{I_f}(t).
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

对 $0 < k < \theta\lambda$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 d[e^{kt}W(u(t))] &= L[e^{kt}W(u(t))] dt \\
 &\quad + e^{kt}\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_m} S_m(t) dB_{S_m}(t) + e^{kt}\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{S_f} S_f(t) dB_{S_f}(t) \\
 &\quad + e^{kt}\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_m} I_m(t) dB_{I_m}(t) + e^{kt}\theta(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \sigma_{I_f} I_f(t) dB_{I_f}(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$E[e^{kt}W(u(t))] = W(u(0)) + E\int_0^t L[e^{ks}W(u(s))] ds, \tag{4}$$

此处

$$\begin{aligned}
 L[e^{kt}W(u(t))] &= ke^{kt}W(u(t)) + e^{kt}LW(u(t)) \\
 &\leq \theta e^{kt}(1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \left[-\left(\lambda - \frac{k}{\theta}\right)(1+u(t)) + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu) \right] \\
 &\leq \theta e^{kt}H,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

其中 $H := \sup_{u(t) \in R_+} (1+u(t))^{\theta-1} \left[-\left(\lambda - \frac{k}{\theta}\right)(1+u(t)) + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu) \right]$ 。因此由(4)可得

$$E[e^{kt}(1+u(t))^\theta] \leq (1+u(0))^\theta + E\left[\int_0^t \theta e^{ks}H ds\right] \leq (1+u(0))^\theta + \frac{\theta H}{k} e^{kt},$$

即 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} E[(1+u(t))^\theta] \leq \frac{\theta H}{k} =: H_0, a.s.$ 。由 $u(t)$ 的连续性可知, 存在一个常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$E\left[(1+u(t))^\theta\right] \leq M, t \geq 0. \quad (6)$$

由(3)式, 则对充分小的 $\delta > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots$, 即

$$E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^\theta\right] \leq E\left[(1+u(k\delta))^\theta\right] + I_1 + I_2 \leq M + I_1 + I_2,$$

此处

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} \left|\int_{k\delta}^t \theta(1+u(r))^{\theta-1} [-\lambda u(r) + (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \mu - \lambda)] dr\right|\right] \\ &\leq c_1 E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} \left|\int_{k\delta}^t (1+u(r))^\theta dr\right|\right] \\ &\leq c_1 E\left[\int_{k\delta}^{(k+1)\delta} (1+u(r))^\theta dr\right] \\ &\leq c_1 \delta E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^\theta\right]. \end{aligned}$$

根据 Burkholder-Davis-Gundy 不等式[10], 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} \left|\int_{k\delta}^t \theta(1+u(r))^{\theta-1} (\sigma_{S_m} S_m(r) dB_{S_m}(r) + \sigma_{S_f} S_f(r) dB_{S_f}(r) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sigma_{I_m} I_m(r) dB_{I_m}(r) + \sigma_{I_f} I_f(r) dB_{I_f}(r))\right|\right] \\ &\leq \sqrt{32} E\left[\int_{k\delta}^{(k+1)\delta} \theta^2 (1+u(r))^{2(\theta-1)} (\sigma_{S_m}^2 S_m^2(r) + \sigma_{S_f}^2 S_f^2(r) + \sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2(r) + \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2(r)) dr\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \sqrt{32} \theta (\sigma_{S_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{S_f}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_f}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^{2\theta}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \sqrt{32} \theta (\sigma_{S_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{S_f}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_f}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^\theta\right]. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^\theta\right] \leq E\left[(1+u(k\delta))^\theta\right] + \left[c_1 \delta + \sqrt{32} \theta (\sigma_{S_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{S_f}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_f}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] E\left[\sup_{k\delta \leq t \leq (k+1)\delta} (1+u(t))^\theta\right].$$

在此之后的证明与文献[8]中定理 2.1 的证明类似, 我们不再进行赘述。

引理 3 在引理 2 的条件下, 下列结论成立

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle S_m \rangle_t \leq \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu}, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle S_f \rangle_t \leq \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu}.$$

证明: 由系统(1)中的第一个式子可得

$$\frac{S_m(t) - S_m(0)}{t} = \Gamma_1 - \mu \langle S_m \rangle_t - a_1 \langle S_m I_f \rangle_t + \frac{\sigma_{S_m}}{t} \int_0^t S_m(r) dB_{S_m}(r),$$

从而

$$\langle S_m \rangle_t = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} - \frac{a_1}{\mu} \langle S_m I_f \rangle_t + \phi_1(t),$$

其中 $\phi_1(t) = \frac{1}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{\sigma_{S_m}}{t} \int_0^t S_m(r) dB_{S_m}(r) - \frac{S_m(t) - S_m(0)}{t} \right\}$ 。进一步, 由引理 1 可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi_1(t) = 0, \text{ a.s.}$$

所以

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle S_m \rangle_t = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} - \frac{a_1}{\mu} \langle S_m I_f \rangle_t \leq \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu},$$

即

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle S_m \rangle_t \leq \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu}.$$

同理可得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle S_f \rangle_t \leq \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu}.$$

引理得证。

定理 1 若 $(S_m(t), S_f(t), I_m(t), I_f(t))$ 是系统(1)以 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) (\in R_+^4)$ 为初值的解, 则有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(I_m(t) + I_f(t))}{t} \leq a_1 \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} + a_2 \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}}.$$

如果

$$a_1 \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} + a_2 \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} < 0,$$

则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_m(t) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_f(t) = 0, \text{ a.s.}$ 此即意味着疾病将以概率 1 灭绝。

证明: 利用 ITO 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} d \ln(I_m(t) + I_f(t)) &= \left[\frac{a_1 S_m(t) I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} + \frac{a_2 S_f(t) I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} - \frac{(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} - \frac{(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2(t)}{(I_m(t) + I_f(t))^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2(t)}{(I_m(t) + I_f(t))^2} \right] dt \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_{I_m} I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_m}(t) + \frac{\sigma_{I_f} I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_f}(t) \\ &\leq \left[\frac{a_1 S_m(t) I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} + \frac{a_2 S_f(t) I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2(t)}{(I_m(t) + I_f(t))^2} + \frac{\sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2(t)}{(I_m(t) + I_f(t))^2} \right) \right] dt \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_{I_m} I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_m}(t) + \frac{\sigma_{I_f} I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_f}(t). \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

由不等式

$$(I_m + I_f)^2 = \left(I_m \sigma_{I_m} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}} + I_f \sigma_{I_f} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}} \right)^2 \leq (\sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2 + \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2) \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2} \right),$$

得

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2}{(I_m + I_f)^2} + \frac{\sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2}{(I_m + I_f)^2} \right) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}}.$$

将上式代入(7)中, 得

$$d \ln(I_m(t) + I_f(t)) \leq \left[a_1 S_m(t) + a_2 S_f(t) - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} \right] dt \\ + \frac{\sigma_{I_m} I_m(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_m}(t) + \frac{\sigma_{I_f} I_f(t)}{I_m(t) + I_f(t)} dB_{I_f}(t).$$

则对上式两边积分并同时除以 t , 得

$$\frac{\ln(I_m(t) + I_f(t))}{t} \leq \frac{\ln(I_m(0) + I_f(0))}{t} + \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t (a_1 S_m(s) + a_2 S_f(s)) ds - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} + \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{\sigma_{I_m} I_m(s)}{I_m(s) + I_f(s)} dB_{I_m}(s) + \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{\sigma_{I_f} I_f(s)}{I_m(s) + I_f(s)} dB_{I_f}(s), \quad (8)$$

由局部鞅的强大数定律: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{\sigma_{I_m} I_m(s)}{I_m(s) + I_f(s)} dB_{I_m}(s) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \frac{\sigma_{I_f} I_f(s)}{I_m(s) + I_f(s)} dB_{I_f}(s) = 0$ 。所以,

我们有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(I_m(t) + I_f(t))}{t} \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^t (a_1 S_m(s) + a_2 S_f(s)) ds}{t} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} \\ \leq a_1 \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} + a_2 \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}}.$$

当 $a_1 \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} + a_2 \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} < 0$ 时, 这意味着

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_m(t) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_f(t) = 0, \quad a.s.$$

此即疾病将以概率 1 灭绝。

注 1 上述定理表明, 当噪声强度 σ_{I_m} , σ_{I_f} 足够大时, 随机系统(1)中的男性染病者 I_m 和女性染病者 I_f

将走向灭绝, 即使系统(1)相应的确定性系统存在稳定的地方病平衡点 $E_1(S_m^*, S_f^*, I_m^*, I_f^*)$ (当 $R_0^* > 1$ 时, 这个结论可参阅文[9]), 此即表明噪声会影响系统的动力学行为。这个结论将在例 1 中进行数值验证。

3. 模型解的唯一遍历平稳分布

在研究传染病模型的动态变化时, 我们往往着重研究两点, 即疾病的消失与流行。关于疾病的灭绝已在前面一部分讨论过, 本节我们讨论疾病流行的条件。我们首先引入关于平稳分布的一些结果, 详见 [11]。

设 $X(t) \in E^l$ (E^l 表示 l -维的欧几里得空间) 是齐次马尔可夫过程, 满足随机方程

$$dX(t) = h(X)dt + \sum_{m=1}^k g_m(X)dB_m(t),$$

其扩散矩阵为

$$\bar{A}(X) = (\bar{a}_{ij}(X)), \quad \bar{a}_{ij}(X) = \sum_{m=1}^k \{g_m^{(i)}(X)g_m^{(j)}(X)\}.$$

假设 1 存在具有规则边界 Γ 的有界域 $U \subset E^l$, 它有下列性质:

(B1) 在区域 U 及其邻域上, 扩散矩阵 $\bar{A}(X)$ 的最小特征值是有界远离 0 的;

(B2) 若 $X \in E^l \setminus U$, 则从 X 出发到达集合 U 的路径所需的平均时间是有限的, 并且对每一个紧子集 $K (\subseteq E^l)$, 有 $\sup_{X \in K} E_{X^t} < +\infty$ 。

引理 4 若假设 1 成立, 则马尔可夫过程 $X(t)$ 有平稳分布 $\mu(\cdot)$, 即若 $f(\cdot)$ 是关于测度 μ 的可积函数, 则

$$P \left\{ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f(X(s)) ds = \int_{E^l} f(X) \mu(dX) \right\} = 1.$$

事实上, 若要证明(B1)成立, 我们只需证明 F 在 U 上是一致椭圆的, 即 $\exists \tilde{M} > 0$, 对 $X \in U, \xi \in R^k$, 有

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^k \bar{a}_{ij}(X) \xi_i \xi_j > \tilde{M} |\xi|^2.$$

若要证明(B2)成立, 我们只需证明存在一个邻域 U 和一个非负 C^2 -函数 V , 使得 $X \in E^l \setminus U$, LV 是负的。

定理 2 设 $(S_m(t), S_f(t), I_m(t), I_f(t))$ 是系统(1)以 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) (\in R_+^4)$ 为初值的解。若条件(H1)或条件(H2)成立,

$$(H1) \quad R_0^1 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right)} > 1,$$

$$(H2) \quad R_0^2 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{a_1 \Gamma_2}{\mu + \beta_2 + b_2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right)} > 1,$$

则模型(1)的解存在唯一正的平稳分布。

证明: 由于(H2)与(H1)的证明类似, 故我们只给出(H1)的证明。我们利用引理 4 来完成此定理的证明。为此, 我们只需验证假设 1 成立, 即存在具有规则边界 Γ 的有界域 $U \subset E^l$, 有(B1)和(B2)成立。为了证明(B2), 定义一个 C^2 类非负函数, 即:

$$V(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) = M \left(-C_1 \ln S_m - C_2 \ln S_f - \ln I_m - C_3 \ln I_f + \frac{C_2 a_2}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} (I_m + S_m) \right) \\ + \frac{1}{\theta + 1} (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta + 1} - \ln S_m - \ln S_f - \ln I_m - \ln I_f + M_1,$$

此处 $M_1 > 0$ 足够大, 以保证函数 $V(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f)$ 的非负性. C_1, C_2, C_3 定义如下:

$$C_1 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right)^2 \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right)},$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right)^2 \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right)},$$

$$C_3 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right)^2},$$

$M > 0$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$ 为常数, 且分别满足下列不等式,

$$\checkmark f_3 + M_0 - M \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) \leq -2, \quad (9)$$

$$\rho := \mu - \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sigma_{S_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{S_f}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right) > 0, \quad (10)$$

此处的 M_0 和 f_3 将在稍后给出. 为方便讨论, 特记

$$V_1 = -C_1 \ln S_m - C_2 \ln S_f - \ln I_m - C_3 \ln I_f + \frac{C_2 a_2}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} (I_m + S_m),$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{\theta + 1} (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta + 1},$$

$$V_3 = -\ln S_m - \ln S_f - \ln I_m - \ln I_f + M_1.$$

由 ITO 公式, 我们有

$$LV_1 = C_1 \left(\mu + a_1 I_f - \frac{\Gamma_1}{S_m} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) + C_2 \left(\mu + a_2 I_m - \frac{\Gamma_2}{S_f} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) \\ + \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 - \frac{a_1 S_m I_f}{I_m} \right) + C_3 \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 - \frac{a_2 S_f I_m}{I_f} \right) \\ + \frac{C_2 a_2}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} (\Gamma_1 - \mu S_m - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) I_m) \\ \leq C_1 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) + C_2 \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) + \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) \\ + C_3 \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 \right) + C_1 a_1 I_f - 4 \sqrt{C_1 C_2 C_3 \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2} \\ = - \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + C_1 a_1 I_f,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 LV_2 &= (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^\theta \left[\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 - \mu(S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f) - (\beta_1 + b_1)I_m - (\beta_2 + b_2)I_f \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{\theta}{2} (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta-1} (\sigma_{S_m}^2 S_m^2 + \sigma_{S_f}^2 S_f^2 + \sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2 + \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2) \\
 &\leq (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)(S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^\theta - \mu(S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta+1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_{S_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{S_f}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_m}^2 \vee \sigma_{I_f}^2) (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta+1} \\
 &\leq A - \frac{\rho}{2} (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta+1} \\
 &\leq A - \frac{\rho}{2} (S_m^{\theta+1} + S_f^{\theta+1} + I_m^{\theta+1} + I_f^{\theta+1}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

此处 $A = \sup_{(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4} \left[(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)(S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^\theta - \frac{\rho}{2} (S_m + S_f + I_m + I_f)^{\theta+1} \right]$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 LV_3 &= \left(\mu + a_1 I_f - \frac{\Gamma_1}{S_m} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2 \right) + \left(\mu + a_2 I_m - \frac{\Gamma_2}{S_f} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2 \right) + \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 - \frac{a_1 S_m I_f}{I_m} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2 - \frac{a_2 S_f I_m}{I_f} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 LV &= L(MV_1) + L(V_2) + L(V_3) \\
 &\leq A + 4\mu + b_1 + b_2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \frac{\sigma_{S_m}^2 + \sigma_{S_f}^2 + \sigma_{I_m}^2 + \sigma_{I_f}^2}{2} \\
 &\quad + M \left[- \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + C_1 a_1 I_f \right] - \frac{\rho}{2} I_f^{\theta+1} + a_1 I_f + a_2 I_m - \frac{\rho}{2} I_m^{\theta+1} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\Gamma_1}{S_m} - \frac{\Gamma_2}{S_f} - \frac{\rho}{2} S_m^{\theta+1} - \frac{\rho}{2} S_f^{\theta+1} - \frac{a_1 S_m I_f}{I_m} - \frac{a_2 S_f I_m}{I_f} \\
 &= M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\Gamma_1}{S_m} - \frac{\Gamma_2}{S_f} - \frac{\rho}{2} S_m^{\theta+1} - \frac{\rho}{2} S_f^{\theta+1} - \frac{a_1 S_m I_f}{I_m} - \frac{a_2 S_f I_m}{I_f},
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

此处:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_0 &= A + 4\mu + b_1 + b_2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \frac{\sigma_{S_m}^2 + \sigma_{S_f}^2 + \sigma_{I_m}^2 + \sigma_{I_f}^2}{2}, \\
 f_2(I_f) &= M \left[- \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + C_1 a_1 I_f \right] - \frac{\rho}{2} I_f^{\theta+1} + a_1 I_f, \\
 f_3(I_m) &= a_2 I_m - \frac{\rho}{2} I_m^{\theta+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

接下来, 我们构造一个有界闭集合 $U = \left\{ k \leq S_m \leq \frac{1}{k}, k \leq S_f \leq \frac{1}{k}, k^3 \leq I_m \leq \frac{1}{k^3}, k \leq I_f \leq \frac{1}{k} \right\}$, k 为充分小的正常数, 且使得下列不等式成立:

$$M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\Gamma_1}{k} \leq -1, \quad (13)$$

$$M_0 + \check{f}_3 - M \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + (MC_1 a_1 + a_1) k \leq -1, \quad (14)$$

$$M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\Gamma_2}{k} \leq -1, \quad (15)$$

$$M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{a_1}{k} \leq -1, \quad (16)$$

$$M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\rho}{2k^{\theta+1}} \leq -1, \quad (17)$$

$$M_0 + B - \frac{\rho}{4k^{\theta+1}} \leq -1, \quad (18)$$

$$M_0 + C - \frac{\rho}{4k^{3(\theta+1)}} \leq -1, \quad (19)$$

不等式(14)可由(9)式推出, 常数 B 和 C 将在随后给出。显然,

$$R_+^4 \setminus U = U_1^c \cup U_2^c \cup U_3^c \cup U_4^c \cup U_5^c \cup U_6^c \cup U_7^c \cup U_8^c,$$

此处

$$U_1^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid 0 < S_m < k \right\},$$

$$U_2^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid 0 < I_f < k \right\},$$

$$U_3^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid 0 < S_f < k \right\},$$

$$U_4^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid S_m \geq k, I_f \geq k, 0 < I_m < k^3 \right\},$$

$$U_5^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid S_m > \frac{1}{k} \right\},$$

$$U_6^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid S_f > \frac{1}{k} \right\},$$

$$U_7^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid I_f > \frac{1}{k} \right\},$$

$$U_8^c = \left\{ (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \mid I_m > \frac{1}{k^3} \right\}.$$

下面, 我们来证明对 $\forall (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \setminus U$, $LV(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f)$ 是负的。

情况 1: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_1^c$, 则由(13)式可得

$$LV \leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\Gamma_1}{S_m} \leq M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\Gamma_1}{k} \leq -1.$$

情况 2: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_2^c$, 则由(14)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
LV &\leq M_0 + f_3(I_m) - M \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + (MC_1 a_1 + a_1) I_f \\
&\leq M_0 + \check{f}_3 - M \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2}{2} \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + (MC_1 a_1 + a_1) k \\
&\leq -1.
\end{aligned}$$

情况 3: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_3^c$, 则由(15)式可得

$$LV \leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\Gamma_2}{S_f} \leq M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\Gamma_2}{k} \leq -1.$$

情况 4: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_4^c$, 则由(16)式可得

$$LV \leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{a_1 S_m I_f}{I_m} \leq M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{a_1}{k} \leq -1.$$

情况 5: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_5^c$, 则由(17)式可得

$$LV \leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\rho}{2} S_m^{\theta+1} \leq M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\rho}{2k^{\theta+1}} \leq -1.$$

情况 6: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_6^c$, 则由(17)式可得

$$LV \leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\rho}{2} S_f^{\theta+1} \leq M_0 + \check{f}_2 + \check{f}_3 - \frac{\rho}{2k^{\theta+1}} \leq -1.$$

情况 7: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_7^c$, 则由(18)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
LV &\leq M_0 + M \left[- \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + C_1 a_1 I_f \right] - \frac{\rho}{4} I_f^{\theta+1} + f_3(I_m) - \frac{\rho}{4} I_f^{\theta+1} + a_1 I_f \\
&\leq M_0 + B - \frac{\rho}{4k^{\theta+1}} \\
&\leq -1,
\end{aligned}$$

此处 $B := \sup_{I_f \in (0, \infty)} \left\{ -M \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2 \right) (R_0^1 - 1) + (MC_1 a_1 + a_1) I_f - \frac{\rho}{4} I_f^{\theta+1} + \check{f}_3 \right\}$ 。

情况 8: 若 $(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in U_8^c$, 则由(19)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
LV &\leq M_0 + f_2(I_f) + a_2 I_m - \frac{\rho}{4} I_m^{\theta+1} - \frac{\rho}{4} I_m^{\theta+1} \\
&\leq M_0 + C - \frac{\rho}{4k^{3(\theta+1)}} \\
&\leq -1,
\end{aligned}$$

此处 $C := \sup_{I_m \in (0, \infty)} \left\{ \check{f}_2 + a_2 I_m - \frac{\rho}{4} I_m^{\theta+1} \right\}$ 。

综合上述讨论, 我们便可得到

$$LV(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \leq -1, \forall (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in R_+^4 \setminus U.$$

条件(B2)得证。

接下来, 我们证明条件(B1)成立。显然, 模型(1)的扩散矩阵为

$$\bar{A}(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{S_m}^2 S_m^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{S_f}^2 S_f^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $\bar{D} = \left[\frac{1}{k}, k\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{k}, k\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{k}, k\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{k}, k\right]$, $k > 1$ 且 k 是充分大的整数。这样, 对 $\forall (S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in \bar{D}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$, 我们有

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^4 \bar{a}_{ij}(X) \xi_i \xi_j = (\sigma_{S_m} S_m)^2 \xi_1^2 + (\sigma_{S_f} S_f)^2 \xi_2^2 + (\sigma_{I_m} I_m)^2 \xi_3^2 + (\sigma_{I_f} I_f)^2 \xi_4^2 \geq \tilde{M} |\xi|^2,$$

这里 $\tilde{M} = \min_{(S_m, S_f, I_m, I_f) \in \bar{D}_k \subset \mathbb{R}_+^4} \{\sigma_{S_m}^2 S_m^2, \sigma_{S_f}^2 S_f^2, \sigma_{I_m}^2 I_m^2, \sigma_{I_f}^2 I_f^2\} > 0$, 条件(B1)证得成立。由引理 4, 模型(1)的解存在唯一正的遍历平稳分布。

4. 数值模拟

在此部分, 将对上述分析结果进行数值模拟。利用文献[12]中的 Milstein's 方法, 可得模型(1)对应的离散化方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} S_m^{(k+1)} = S_m^{(k)} + (\Gamma_1 - \mu S_m^{(k)} - a_1 S_m^{(k)} I_f^{(k)}) \Delta t + \sigma_{S_m} S_m^{(k)} \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi_k + \frac{\sigma_{S_m}^2}{2} S_m^{(k)} (\xi_k^2 - 1) \Delta t, \\ S_f^{(k+1)} = S_f^{(k)} + (\Gamma_2 - \mu S_f^{(k)} - a_2 S_f^{(k)} I_m^{(k)}) \Delta t + \sigma_{S_f} S_f^{(k)} \sqrt{\Delta t} \eta_k + \frac{\sigma_{S_f}^2}{2} S_f^{(k)} (\eta_k^2 - 1) \Delta t, \\ I_m^{(k+1)} = I_m^{(k)} + (a_1 S_m^{(k)} I_f^{(k)} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) I_m^{(k)}) \Delta t + \sigma_{I_m} I_m^{(k)} \sqrt{\Delta t} \zeta_k + \frac{\sigma_{I_m}^2}{2} I_m^{(k)} (\zeta_k^2 - 1) \Delta t, \\ I_f^{(k+1)} = I_f^{(k)} + (a_2 S_f^{(k)} I_m^{(k)} - (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) I_f^{(k)}) \Delta t + \sigma_{I_f} I_f^{(k)} \sqrt{\Delta t} \gamma_k + \frac{\sigma_{I_f}^2}{2} I_f^{(k)} (\gamma_k^2 - 1) \Delta t, \end{cases}$$

其中 Δt 示时间增量, $\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k, \gamma_k$ 表示相互独立的随机变量, 且 $\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k, \gamma_k \sim N(0, 1)$ 。

例 1 在模型(1)中, 取 $\Gamma_1 = 50$, $\Gamma_2 = 40$, $\mu = 0.016$, $a_1 = 0.0000132$, $a_2 = 0.000015$, $\beta_1 = 0.0008$, $\beta_2 = 0.0009$, $b_1 = 0.005575$, $b_2 = 0.005524$, 参数的选取来自文献[9], 容易求得

$$R_0^* = \frac{a_1 a_2 \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2}{(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1)(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) \mu^2} = 3.083039 > 1.$$

选取初始值 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) = (100, 200, 150, 400)$, 我们在图 1 的左图做出了确定性系统的解曲线。显然, 疾病不会灭绝。引入白噪音, 取 $\sigma_{S_m} = \sigma_{S_f} = 0.003$, $\sigma_{I_m} = \sigma_{I_f} = 0.5$, 可求得

$$a_1 \frac{\Gamma_1}{\mu} + a_2 \frac{\Gamma_2}{\mu} - (\mu + \beta_1 + b_1) \wedge (\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma_{I_m}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{I_f}^2}} = -0.006125 < 0,$$

由定理 1 知, 男性染病者 I_m 和女性染病者 I_f 趋于零。取初始值 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) = (100, 200, 150, 400)$, 我们在图 1 的右图做出了系统(1)的解曲线, 验证了这一结论。该例表明, 噪声强度足够大时, 噪声会影响系统(1)的动力学行为。

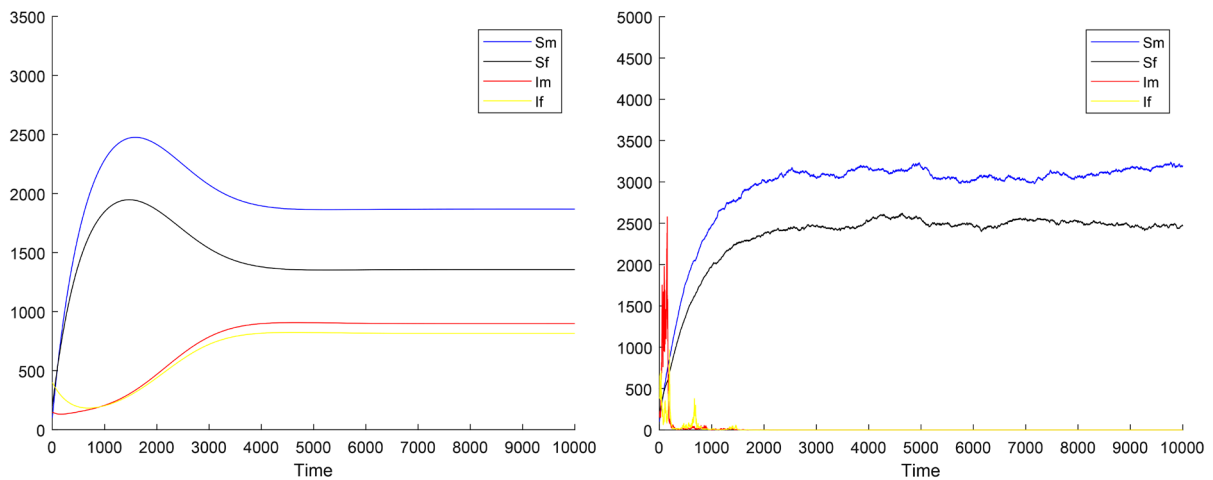


Figure 1. The figure on the right is the solution of Model (1) subject to sufficient noise, and the figure on the left is the solution of its corresponding deterministic model

图 1. 右边是模型(1)在受到足够大噪声下的解, 左边是其对应的确定性模型的解

例 2 在模型(1)中, 取 $\Gamma_1 = 50$, $\Gamma_2 = 60$, $\mu = 0.016$, $a_1 = 0.0000132$, $a_2 = 0.000015$, $\beta_1 = 0.0008$, $\beta_2 = 0.0009$, $b_1 = 0.005575$, $b_2 = 0.005524$, 同样, 参数的选取来自文献[9], 容易求得

$$R_0^* = \frac{a_1 a_2 \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2}{(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1)(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2) \mu^2} = 4.62456 > 1.$$

取初值 $(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) = (100, 200, 150, 400)$, 我们在图 2 的左图做出了相应确定性模型的解曲线。引入白噪音, 分别令噪声强度为 $\sigma_{S_m} = \sigma_{S_f} = \sigma_{I_m} = \sigma_{I_f} = 0.003$, 则条件(H1)成立, 即

$$R_0^1 = \frac{\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 a_1 a_2}{\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_m}^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{a_2 \Gamma_1}{\mu + \beta_1 + b_1} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{S_f}^2\right) \left(\mu + \beta_1 + b_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_m}^2\right) \left(\mu + \beta_2 + b_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{I_f}^2\right)} = 1.49 > 1,$$

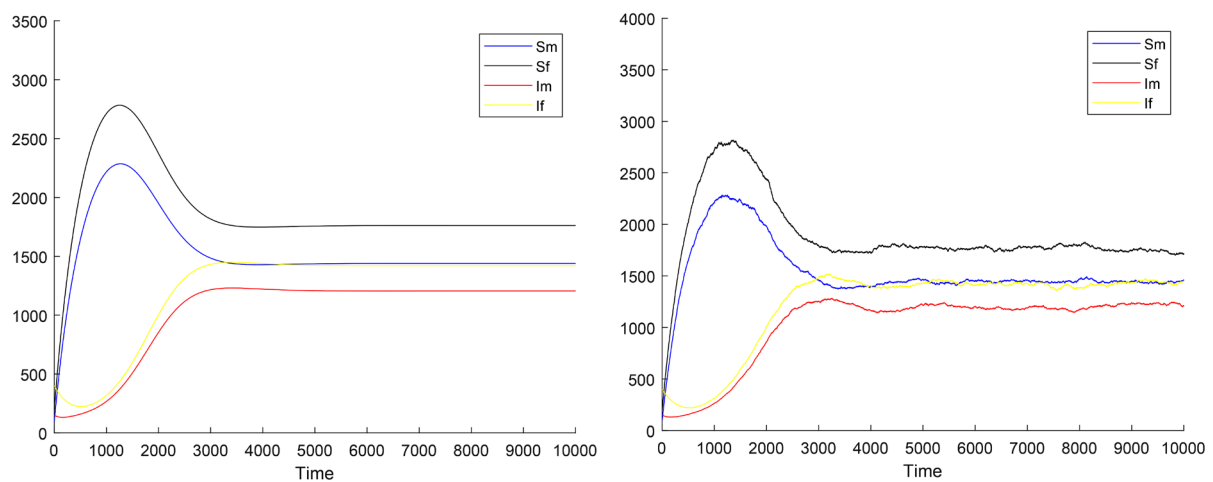


Figure 2. The figure on the right is the solution of Model (1), the figure on the left is the solution of its corresponding deterministic model

图 2. 右边是模型(1)的解, 左边是其对应的确定性模型的解

由定理 2 可知模型(1)的解有唯一遍历平稳分布。仍取初值

$(S_m(0), S_f(0), I_m(0), I_f(0)) = (100, 200, 150, 400)$, 我们在图 2 的右图做出了随机模型(1)的解曲线。通过该图, 我们可以清晰的了解到噪声的影响。显然, 当噪声强度比较小时, 噪声几乎不会改变系统的动力学行为。事实上, 分析 R_0^* 与 R_0^l 的表达式, 当 $R_0^* > 1$ 时, 只有当噪声强度较小时, 才可使得 $R_0^l > 1$ 也成立。因此, 小噪声对系统动力学行为的影响不大。

类似地, 我们也可通过数值模拟的方法验证, 当 $R_0^* > 1$ 时, 随机系统(1)中平稳分布的存在性。方法同例 2, 故不赘述。

5. 结论

Rathinasamy 等人[9]通过假设随机扰动是白噪声类型, 提出了具有染病者筛查和性别结构的随机 AIDS 传染病模型, 即系统(1), 研究了解的全局正性, 疾病的灭绝以及疾病的持久, 即该模型解的唯一遍历平稳分布。但该文在证明解的唯一遍历平稳分布时, 证明过程出现了错误, 故本文针对此部分, 进行了修正。本文首先分析了疾病的灭绝, 用不同于文[9]的方法给出了疾病灭绝的充分条件。分析此条件, 我们发现: 当模型(1)中存在男性染病者 I_m 和女性染病者 I_f 时, 如果该模型的白噪声强度足够大, 则男性染病者和女性染病者的人数将趋于 0, 这表明将不存在男性染病者和女性染病者, 我们得出结论: 白噪声的存在将会影响此模型的动力学行为。进一步, 我们使用数值模拟(例 1)验证了该结论的正确性。另外, 我们分析了模型(1)解的唯一遍历平稳分布, 给出了模型解有唯一遍历平稳分布的充分条件, 即: 条件(H1)或(H2)成立, 此时染病者将始终存在于该群体中。最后, 我们使用数值模拟(例 2)验证了该结论的正确性。本文不足之处在于, 由于水平有限, 构造的 V 函数不能恰好保证 R_0^l , R_0^2 与[9]中确定性系统的基本再生数 R_0^* 保持一致。

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