

一类具有病毒感染的随机传染病模型的平稳分布

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摘要:自 2020 年年初以来,世界一直面临着以 COVID-19 大流行形式出现的最大的病毒学入侵,而新冠病毒的爆发再次说明传染病仍然是人类生存和发展的最大威胁之一。因此在本文中,研究了一类考虑环境病毒影响的随机 COVID-19 传染病 SEIW(W 为环境中病毒的浓度)模型的平稳分布的存在性。首先,通过构建合适的 Lyapunov 函数证明了系统解的存在性与唯一性。然后使用随机 Lyapunov 方法建立了参数 R_0^s ,并且证明了当 $R_0^s > 1$ 时,系统解在 R_+^4 上存在唯一的平稳分布。并且通过对比确定性模型的 R_0 和随机性模型的 R_0^s ,可以发现 R_0^s 受到白噪声的影响,并且 $R_0^s \leq R_0$,当 $\sigma_i \rightarrow 0 (i=1,2,3,4)$ 时, $R_0^s \rightarrow R_0$,说明本文的工作是对确定性模型的一个扩展,并且当随机扰动较小时,系统解在 R_+^4 上存在唯一的平稳分布。

关键词:病毒感染;随机传染病模型;平稳分布

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0 引言

数学模型是研究传染病传播方式和描述传染病对人类生活影响的重要工具。通过建立数学模型,可以了解疾病的动态行为,并提供一些控制其传播的措施。Zhou 等^[1]研究了疫情早期媒体报道对缓解 COVID-19 传播的影响,他们发现提高媒体对 COVID-19 疫情严重程度报道的反应率可以使感染高峰提前和减小感染高峰规模。Debadatta 等^[2]运用确定性和随机性 SLIR 模型来预测 COVID-19 在西班牙的传播动态,其中 L 表示潜伏期。Bai 和 Wang^[3]将病原体纳入环境,研究了一个具有两个斑块结构的 COVID-19 传染病模型。

在 Bai 和 Wang^[3]的基础上,我们仅考虑一个斑块结构的 COVID-19 传染病模型如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \Lambda - \beta_E SE - \beta_I SI - \beta_W SW - \mu S, \\ \frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \beta_E SE + \beta_I SI + \beta_W SW - (\alpha + \mu)E, \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = \alpha E - (\delta + \gamma + \mu)I, \\ \frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \xi E - \eta W, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

式中, $S(t)$ 表示易感者, $E(t)$ 表示潜伏者, $I(t)$ 表示感染者, $W(t)$ 表示环境中病毒浓度, Λ 表示出生率, β_E 表示易感者与潜伏者的感染率, β_I 表示易感者与感染者的感染率, β_W 表示易感者与环境中病原体的感染率, μ 表示自然死亡率, $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ 表示平均潜伏时间, δ 表示因病死亡率, γ 表示感染者的恢复率, ξ 表示潜伏者向环境输入病毒的速率, η 表示病毒在环境中的消亡速率。

显然,系统(1.1)的无病平衡点 $x_0 = (S_0, 0, 0,$

$0) = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\mu}, 0, 0, 0\right)$, 地方病平衡点 $x_1 = (S_1, E_1, I_1, W_1)$, 其中, $S_1 = \frac{\alpha + \mu}{\beta_E + \frac{\alpha\beta_I}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \beta_W \frac{\xi}{\eta}}$, $E_1 = \frac{\Lambda - \mu S_1}{\alpha + \mu}$, $I_1 = \frac{\alpha E_1}{\delta + \gamma + \mu}$, $W_1 = \frac{\xi E_1}{\eta}$. 然后根据下一代矩阵方法^[4]可以得到基本再生数

$$R_0 = \frac{S_0}{\alpha + \mu} \left(\beta_E + \frac{\alpha\beta_I}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\xi\beta_W}{\eta} \right).$$

在文献^[3]中, 他们证明了当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 系统(1.1)的无病平衡点是全局渐进稳定的; 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(1.1)的地方病平衡点是全局渐进稳定的。

在实际生活中, 由于真实环境是不确定的和随机的, 出生率、承载能力、竞争系数和其他表征自然生物系统的参数都或多或少地表现出随机波动。许多文献都表明环境的随机波动对传染病模型动力学行为存在影响。例如, Gray 等^[5]建立了一类随机 SIS 传染病模型, 发现噪声强度的增大会抑制疾病的流行, 这一结论在文献^[6]中也被得到。Zhao 等^[7]建立了一类具有疫苗接种的随机 SIS 传染病模型, 发现当噪声比较小时, 阈值参数能确定疾病的灭绝和持久。Dieu^[8]建立了一类具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应函数的随机 SIR 传染病模型, 通过证明边界方程存在平稳分布进一步得到阈值, 从而得到了疾病灭绝和持久的充分几乎必要条件。Li 等^[9]研究了一类受环境扰动的肿瘤-免疫系统的动力学行为, 他们构建了随机 Lyapunov 函数、运用随机微分方程的比较原理和强遍历性原理, 证明了系统正解的存在性、有界性, 得到了肿瘤免疫系统的平稳分布的存在唯一性和疾病的随机持久性。此外, 还有许多学者也研究了受到环境噪声影响的传染病模型^[10-16]。

在系统(1.1)的基础上, 假设随机波动为白噪声类型, 与变量 S, E, I, W 成正比。因此对应于系统(1.1)的随机版本具有如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} dS(t) = [\Lambda - \beta_E SE - \beta_I SI - \beta_W SW - \mu S] dt \\ \quad + \sigma_1 S dB_1(t), \\ dE(t) = [\beta_E SE + \beta_I SI + \beta_W SW - (\alpha + \mu)E] dt \\ \quad + \sigma_2 E dB_2(t), \\ dI(t) = [\alpha E - (\delta + \gamma + \mu)I] dt + \sigma_3 I dB_3(t), \\ dW(t) = [\xi E - \eta W] dt + \sigma_4 W dB_4(t), \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

其中, $B_i(t) (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 表示相互独立的标准布朗运动, $\sigma_i^2 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 表示随机扰动强度。

在本文中, 除非另有说明, 否则设 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$ 是一个完全概率空间, 其中 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 满足通常条件(即它是右连续的, 且 \mathcal{F}_0 包含所有 \mathbb{P} -null 集)。记 $a \wedge b = \min\{a, b\}$ 和 $a \vee b = \max\{a, b\}$ 。

设 $x(t) (t \geq 0)$ 是 Itô 过程, 并且满足下面的随机微分

$$dx(t) = f(t)dt + g(t)dB(t),$$

其中, $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{R}^{n \times m})$ 。令 $V(x, t) \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+; \mathbb{R})$, 则 $V(x(t), t)$ 仍是 Itô 过程, 其随机微分具有如下形式

$$dV(x(t), t) = \mathcal{L}V(x, t)dt + V_x(x, t)g(t)dB(t) \text{ a. s.}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V(x, t) &= V_t(x, t) + V_x(x, t)f(t) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \text{trace}[g^T(x, t)V_{xx}g(x, t)], \end{aligned}$$

称上式为 Itô's 公式。

文章剩余内容如下。在第 1 小节中, 证明了系统(1.2)在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上全局正解的存在唯一性。在第 2 小节中, 首先构造了决定疾病持久的参数 R_0^* , 然后通过构造合适的 Lyapunov 函数来证明, 当 $R_0^* > 1$ 时, 系统(1.2)在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在唯一的平稳分布 $\pi(\cdot)$ 。第 3 小节对本文主要结论进行了总结。

1 全局正解的存在唯一性

这一节, 我们利用 Lyapunov 方法来分析模型(1.2)解的存在唯一性。首先, 定义 $\mathbb{R}_+^4 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4; x_i > 0, i=1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 。下面将证明模型(1.2)的解保持在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 中的概率为 1。

定理 2.1 对任意给定的初始值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$, 系统(1.2)在 $t \geq 0$ 上存在唯一的解 $(S(t), E(t), I(t), W(t))$, 且解 $(S(t), E(t), I(t), W(t))$ 在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 中的概率为 1, 即对任意的 $t \geq 0$, 有 $(S(t), E(t), I(t), W(t)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$ a. s.。

证明 由于模型(1.2)的系数是局部 Lipschitz 连续的, 则对任意的初值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$ 和 $t \in [0, \tau_e)$, 模型(1.2)存在唯一的局部解, 其中 τ_e 表示爆破时间。要证解是全局的, 只需证明 $\tau_e = \infty$ a. s. 令 $k_0 > 1$, 使得 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0))$

在区间 $\left[\frac{1}{k_0}, k_0\right]$ 。对于任意的整数 $k \geq k_0$, 定义停时:

$$\tau_k = \inf\left\{t \in [0, \tau_e) : S(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right) \text{ 或 } E(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right) \text{ 或 } I(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right) \text{ 或 } W(t) \notin \left(\frac{1}{k}, k\right)\right\}$$
, 本文中, 令 $\inf \emptyset = \infty$ 。

显然, 当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, τ_e 是单增的。记 $\tau_\infty = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tau_k$, 则 $\tau_\infty \leq \tau_e$ a. s.。如果 $\tau_\infty = \infty$ a. s., 那么 $\tau_e = \infty$ a. s.。下面运用反证法证明 $\tau_\infty = \infty$ 。设 $\tau_\infty \neq \infty$, 则存在 $T > 0$ 和任意的 $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$$\mathbb{P}\{\tau_\infty \leq T\} > \epsilon.$$

因此存在整数 $k_1 \geq k_0$ 使得

$$\mathbb{P}(\Omega_k) \geq \epsilon, k \geq k_1,$$

其中, $\Omega_k = \{\tau_k \leq T\}$ 。

考虑 C^2 -函数 $V: \mathbb{R}_+^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $V(S, E, I, W) = S - a - a \ln \frac{S}{a} + E - 1 - \ln E + I - 1 - \ln I + W - 1 - \ln W$, 其中 a 是待定常数。令 $k \geq k_0$ 和 T 是任意的。使用 Itô's 公式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} dV(S, E, I, W) &= \mathcal{L}V(S, E, I, W) dt \\ &\quad + \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V(S, E, I, W) &= \left(1 - \frac{a}{S}\right) (\Lambda - \beta_E SE - \beta_I SI - \beta_W SW \\ &\quad - \mu S) + \frac{a}{2} \sigma_1^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{E}\right) [\beta_E SE \\ &\quad + \beta_I SI + \beta_W SW - (\alpha + \mu)E] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{I}\right) [\alpha E - (\delta + \gamma \\ &\quad + \mu)I] + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{W}\right) (\xi E \\ &\quad - \eta W) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2 \\ &\leq \Lambda - \mu S + (a\beta_E + \xi - \mu)E \\ &\quad + [a\beta_I - (\delta + \gamma + \mu)]I \\ &\quad + (a\beta_W - \eta)W - \frac{a\Lambda}{S} \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right)$$

$$+ \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right)$$

$$+ \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right),$$

令 $a = \max\left\{\frac{\mu - \xi}{\beta_E}, \frac{\delta + \gamma + \mu}{\beta_I}, \frac{\eta}{\beta_W}\right\} > 0$, 故 $a\beta_E +$

$\xi - \mu, a\beta_I - (\delta + \gamma + \mu), a\beta_W - \eta \leq 0$ 。因此

$$\begin{aligned} dV &\leq \left[\Lambda - \mu S - \frac{a\Lambda}{S} + a\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right) + \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right) + \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right)\right] dt \\ &\quad + \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) + \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t) \\ &\leq \left[\Lambda + a\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right) + \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right) + \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right)\right] dt \\ &\quad + \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) + \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t) \\ &= Mdt + \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) + \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) + \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t), \end{aligned}$$

其中, $M = \Lambda + a\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right) + \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) + \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right) + \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right)$ 。因此对于任意的 $k \geq k_1$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} dV &= \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \mathcal{L}V(S, E, I, W) dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t) \\ &\leq M \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} dt + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_1(S-a)dB_1(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_2(E-1)dB_2(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_3(I-1)dB_3(t) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} \sigma_4(W-1)dB_4(t). \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[V(S(T \wedge \tau_k), E(T \wedge \tau_k), \\ & I(T \wedge \tau_k), W(T \wedge \tau_k))] \\ & \leq V(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) \\ & \quad + \mathbb{E} \int_0^{T \wedge \tau_k} M dt \\ & \leq V(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) + MT. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\Omega_k = \{\tau_k \leq T\}$, 显然有 $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_k) \geq \epsilon$. 对 $\forall \omega \in \Omega_k$, 可知 $S(\tau_k, \omega), E(\tau_k, \omega), I(\tau_k, \omega), W(\tau_k, \omega)$ 至少有一个等于 k 或 $\frac{1}{k}$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} & V(S(\tau_k, \omega), E(\tau_k, \omega), I(\tau_k, \omega), W(\tau_k, \omega)) \\ & \geq \min \left\{ k - a - a \ln \frac{k}{a}, \frac{1}{k} - a + \ln ak, k - 1 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \ln k, \frac{1}{k} - 1 - \ln \frac{1}{k} \right\} \\ & := h(k). \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & V(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) + MT \\ & \geq \mathbb{E}V(S(\tau_k, \omega), E(\tau_k, \omega), I(\tau_k, \omega), W(\tau_k, \omega)) \\ & \geq \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_{\tau_k}(\omega)V(S(\tau_k, \omega), E(\tau_k, \omega), I(\tau_k, \omega), \\ & \quad W(\tau_k, \omega))] \\ & \geq \epsilon h(k). \end{aligned}$$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 可知 $\infty > V(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) + MT = \infty$, 显然矛盾. 因此 $\tau_\infty = \infty$.

2 平稳分布的存在性

在这一部分中, 将证明系统(1.2)在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在平稳分布的充分条件. 首先给出将要用到的引理.

引理 3.1 ([17]) 如果存在一个具有正则边界的有界开域 $U \in \mathbb{R}^l$, 使得以下条件成立:

(i) 在定义域 U 及其邻域内, 扩散矩阵 $A(x)$ 的最小特征值非零.

(ii) 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^l \setminus U$, 从 x 出发到达 U 的平均时间 τ 是有限的, 且对每个紧子集 $K \subset \mathbb{R}^l$ 满足 $\sup_{x \in K} E^x \tau < \infty$.

那么马尔科夫过程 $X(t)$ 有唯一的平稳分布 $\pi(\cdot)$.

定理 3.1 假设

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^s := & \frac{\Lambda}{\left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2\right)\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2\right)} \\ & \times \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3^2} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_4^2} \right) > 1, \end{aligned}$$

那么对任意的初值 $(S(0), E(0), I(0), W(0)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$, 系统(1.2)在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在一个唯一的平稳分布 $\pi(\cdot)$.

证明 为了证明定理 3.1, 仅需要证明引理 3.1 的条件(i)和(ii)均成立即可. 首先证明条件(i). 可以得到系统(1.2)的扩散矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 S^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 E^2 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3^2 I^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4^2 W^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

显然, 矩阵 A 对于 \mathbb{R}_+^4 的任意紧子集都是正定的, 因此引理 3.1 的条件(i)成立.

下面, 将证明引理 3.1 的条件(ii). 定义

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(S, E, I, W) = & -\ln E(t) - a_1 \ln I(t) \\ & - a_2 \ln W(t) - a_3 \ln S(t) \\ & - a_4 \ln S(t) - a_5 \ln S(t), \end{aligned}$$

其中 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 和 a_5 均为待定正常数. 使用 $It\hat{o}'s$ 公式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_1 = & -\beta_E S - \beta_I \frac{SI}{E} - \beta_W \frac{SW}{E} \\ & + \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2\right) - a_1 \alpha \frac{E}{I} \\ & + a_1 \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3^2\right) \\ & - a_2 \xi \frac{E}{W} + a_2 \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_4^2\right) \\ & - (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left[\frac{\Lambda}{S} - \beta_E E - \beta_I I - \beta_W W \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2\right) \right] \\ \leq & -2\sqrt{a_3 \beta_E \Lambda} + \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2\right) \\ & + a_3 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2\right) - 3\sqrt[3]{a_1 a_4 \beta_I \alpha \Lambda} \\ & + a_1 \left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3^2\right) \\ & + a_4 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2\right) - 3\sqrt[3]{a_2 a_5 \beta_W \xi \Lambda} \\ & + a_2 \left(\eta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_4^2\right) + a_5 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2\right) \\ & + (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) (\beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W). \quad (3.1) \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{\beta_I \alpha \Lambda}{\left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right)^2 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)}, \\ a_2 &= \frac{\beta_W \xi \Lambda}{\left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right)^2 \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)}, \\ a_3 &= \frac{\beta_E \Lambda}{\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2}, \\ a_4 &= \frac{\beta_I \alpha \Lambda}{\left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)^2}, \\ a_5 &= \frac{\beta_W \xi \Lambda}{\left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

并将 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 和 a_5 代入(3.1),进一步得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_1 &\leq \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\beta_E \Lambda}{\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2} - \frac{\beta_I \alpha \Lambda}{\left(\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)} \\ &\quad - \frac{\beta_W \xi \Lambda}{\left(\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)} \\ &\quad + (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) (\beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W) \\ &= -\left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) (R_0^s - 1) \\ &\quad + (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) (\beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^s &= \frac{\Lambda}{\left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) \left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1^2\right)} \\ &\quad \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3^2} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_4^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

接下来,定义 $V_2(S, E, I, W) = V_1(S, E, I, W) + \frac{\beta_I (a_3 + a_4 + a_5)}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} I + \frac{\beta_W (a_3 + a_4 + a_5)}{\eta} W$, 根据(3.2)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_2 &\leq -\left(R_0^s - 1\right) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2\right) \\ &\quad + (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta}\right) E. \end{aligned}$$

定义 $V_3(S, I, W) = -\ln S - \ln I - \ln W, V_4(S, E, I, W) = \frac{1}{\theta + 1} (S + E + I + W)^{\theta + 1}$, 其中 θ 充分小且 $0 <$

$\theta < \frac{2(\mu \wedge \eta)}{\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2}$. 根据 Itô's 公式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_3 &= -\frac{\Lambda}{S} + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\ &\quad - \alpha \frac{E}{I} - \xi \frac{E}{W} \\ &\quad + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V_4 &= \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^\theta \left[\Lambda - \mu S - \frac{\mu}{2} E \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (\delta + \gamma + \mu) I - \frac{\mu \eta}{2\xi} W \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\theta}{2} \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^{\theta-1} \left[\sigma_1^2 S^2 + \sigma_2^2 E^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sigma_3^2 I^2 + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi}\right)^2 \sigma_4^2 W^2 \right] \\ &\leq \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^\theta \left[\Lambda - (\mu \wedge \eta) (S + E \right. \\ &\quad \left. + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W) \right] + \frac{\theta}{2} \left(S + E + I \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^{\theta+1} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \\ &= \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^\theta \Lambda \\ &\quad - \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \left(S + E \right. \\ &\quad \left. + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^{\theta+1} \\ &\leq B - \frac{1}{2} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^{\theta+1} \\ &\leq B - \frac{1}{2} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(S^{\theta+1} + E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi}\right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

其中, $B = \sup_{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4} \left\{ \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^\theta \Lambda - \frac{1}{2} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \left(S + E + I + \frac{\mu}{2\xi} W\right)^{\theta+1} \right\} < \infty$.

定义一个 C^2 -函数 $V: \mathbb{R}_+^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, V(S, E, I, W) = KV_2(S, E, I, W) + V_3(S, I, W) + V_4(S, E, I, W)$, 其中 K 是充分大的一个正常数且满足

$$-K(R_0^s - 1) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2 \right) + C \leq -2, \quad (3.5)$$

其中,

$$C = \sup_{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W + B \right. \\ \left. + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

此外, 注意到 $V(S, E, I, W)$ 在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上是连续的, 并且当 (S, E, I, W) 趋向于 0 或 $+\infty$ 时, 均有 $V(S, E, I, W) = +\infty$. 因此 $V(S, E, I, W)$ 在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 内部可以取到最小值, 不妨设最小值点为 (S^0, E^0, I^0, W^0) . 那么设 C^2 -函数 $V: \mathbb{R}_+^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$,

$$V(S, E, I, W) = KV_2(S, E, I, W) + V_3(S, I, W) \\ + V_4(S, E, I, W) \\ - V(S^0, E^0, I^0, W^0).$$

根据(3.1), (3.2), (3.3)和(3.4), 可以得到

$$\mathcal{L}V \leq -K(R_0^s - 1) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \\ + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ - \frac{\Lambda}{S} - \alpha \frac{E}{I} - \xi \frac{E}{V} + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\ + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ + B - \frac{1}{2} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ \left(S^{\theta+1} + E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ \leq -K(R_0^s - 1) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2^2 \right) \\ + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ - \frac{\Lambda}{S} - \alpha \frac{E}{I} - \xi \frac{E}{V} \\ - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right]$$

$$\left(S^{\theta+1} + E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W + B \\ + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right]. \quad (3.7)$$

下面, 证明引理 3.1 中的条件(2)成立, 首先定义一个有界开域

$$U_\epsilon = \left\{ \epsilon < S < \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \epsilon < E < \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \epsilon^2 < I < \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}, \epsilon^2 < W < \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \right\},$$

其中, $0 < \epsilon < 1$ 且充分小. 在集合 $\mathbb{R}_+^4 \setminus U_\epsilon$ 中, 为了证明引理 3.1 中的条件(ii)成立, 因此选择充分小的 ϵ 使得以下式子成立

$$-\frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon} + D \leq -1, \quad (3.8)$$

$$K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) \epsilon \leq 1, \quad (3.9)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{\epsilon} + D \leq -1 \quad (3.10)$$

$$-\frac{\xi}{\epsilon} + D \leq -1 \quad (3.11)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon^{\theta+1}} + D \leq -1, \quad (3.12)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2\theta+2}} + D \leq -1, \quad (3.13)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2\theta+2}} \\ + D \leq -1, \quad (3.14)$$

其中,

$$D = \sup_{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \right. \\ \left. + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \right. \\ \left. + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \right.$$

$$+B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \}.$$

将 $\mathbb{R}_+^4 \setminus U_i$ 划分成 8 个区域,

$$U_1 = \{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : S \leq \epsilon\},$$

$$U_2 = \{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : E \leq \epsilon\},$$

$$U_3 = \{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : E > \epsilon, I \leq \epsilon^2\},$$

$$U_4 = \{(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : E > \epsilon, W \leq \epsilon^2\},$$

$$U_5 = \left\{ (S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : S \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\},$$

$$U_6 = \left\{ (S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : E \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\},$$

$$U_7 = \left\{ (S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : I \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \right\},$$

$$U_8 = \left\{ (S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 : W \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \right\},$$

并且容易看出 $\mathbb{R}_+^4 \setminus U_i = U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3 \cup U_4 \cup U_5 \cup U_6 \cup U_7 \cup U_8$ 。下面将证明对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 \setminus U_i$ 有 $\mathcal{L}V \leq -1$ 成立, 即证明在上述 8 个区域中, 均有 $\mathcal{L}V \leq -1$ 成立。

(1) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_1$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.8), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V &\leq -\frac{\Lambda}{S} - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ &\quad + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ &\quad + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\ &\quad + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\leq -\frac{\Lambda}{\epsilon} + D \\ &\leq -1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

(2) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_2$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.9), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V &\leq -K(R_0^s - 1) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 \right) + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \\ &\quad \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W + B \\ &+ \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\leq -K(R_0^s - 1) \left(\alpha + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 \right) + K(a_3 + a_4 \\ &\quad + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) \epsilon + C \\ &\leq -1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

(3) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_3$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.10), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V &\leq -\alpha \frac{E}{I} - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ &\quad + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ &\quad + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\ &\quad + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\leq -\alpha \frac{1}{\epsilon} + D \\ &\leq -1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

(4) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_4$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.11), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V &\leq -\xi \frac{E}{W} - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\quad \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\ &\quad + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ &\quad + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\ &\quad + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\ &\leq -\xi \frac{1}{\epsilon} + D \\ &\leq -1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

(5) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_5$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.12), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V &\leq -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2}(\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] S^{\theta+1} \\ &\quad + K(a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\ &\quad + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
& \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\
& + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
\leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon^{\theta+1}} + D \\
\leq & -1 \tag{3.19}
\end{aligned}$$

(6) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_5$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.12), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}V \leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] E^{\theta+1} \\
& + K (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\
& + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\
& - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
& \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\
& + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
\leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon^{\theta+1}} + D \\
\leq & -1. \tag{3.20}
\end{aligned}$$

(7) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_5$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.13), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}V \leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] I^{\theta+1} + \\
& K (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W \xi}{\eta} \right) E \\
& + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\
& - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
& \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\
& + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
\leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2\theta+2}} + D \\
\leq & -1 \tag{3.21}
\end{aligned}$$

(8) 对任意的 $(S, E, I, W) \in U_5$, 根据式 (3.7) 和 (3.14), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}V \leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \left(\frac{\mu W}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} \\
& + K (a_3 + a_4 + a_5) \left(\beta_E + \frac{\beta_I \alpha}{\delta + \gamma + \mu} + \frac{\beta_W}{\eta} \right) \\
& + \beta_E E + \beta_I I + \beta_W W \\
& - \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
& \left(E^{\theta+1} + I^{\theta+1} + \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} W^{\theta+1} \right) \\
& + B + \left[\delta + \gamma + 2\mu + \eta + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
\leq & -\frac{1}{4} \left[(\mu \wedge \eta) - \frac{\theta}{2} (\sigma_1^2 \vee \sigma_2^2 \vee \sigma_3^2 \vee \sigma_4^2) \right] \\
& \left(\frac{\mu}{2\xi} \right)^{\theta+1} \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2\theta+2}} + D \\
\leq & -1 \tag{3.22}
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 根据式 (3.15) ~ (3.22), 对充分小的 ϵ 使得当 $(S, E, I, W) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 \setminus U_\epsilon$ 时, 均有

$$\mathcal{L}V \leq -1. \tag{3.23}$$

所以引理 3.1 的条件 (ii) 成立. 根据引理 3.1, 系统 (1.2) 在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在唯一的平稳分布 $\pi(\cdot)$. 定理 3.1 证明完成.

注 3.1 通过对比确定性模型的 R_0 和随机模型的 R_0^s , 发现 $R_0^s < R_0$, 且当 $\sigma_i \rightarrow 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 时, $R_0^s \rightarrow R_0$, 说明所得的结果是对确定性模型相关工作的一个扩展, 并且当扰动较小时, 随机模型在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在一个唯一的平稳分布 $\pi(\cdot)$.

3 结论

本文研究了一类具有病毒感染的随机传染病模型的平稳分布. 通过使用随机 Lyapunov 方法建立参数 R_0^s , 证明了当 $R_0^s > 1$ 时, 系统解在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在唯一的平稳分布, 并且通过对比确定性模型的 R_0 和随机模型的 R_0^s , 可以发现 $R_0^s \leq R_0$, 当 $\sigma_i \rightarrow 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 时, $R_0^s \rightarrow R_0$, 说明当扰动较小时, 随机模型在 \mathbb{R}_+^4 上存在一个唯一的平稳分布, 这一结果是对确定性模型相关工作的一个扩展.

本文所研究的内容并不完整, 有许多问题值得进一步讨论. 例如, 未证明疾病灭绝的充分条件. 此外, 本文仅仅研究了由白噪声描述连续随机扰动, 而实际生活中仍有许多不连续的随机扰动是不

能用白噪声来模拟的,如电报噪声和 Le \acute{v} y 噪声。

利益冲突:作者声明无利益冲突。

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Stationary Distribution of a Random Epidemic Model with Virus Infection

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Abstract: Since the beginning of 2020 the world has been facing the largest virological invasion in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the outbreak of COVID-19 has once again demonstrated that infectious diseases remain one of the greatest threats to human survival and development. In this paper, therefore, the existence of a stationary distribution for a class of stochastic COVID-19 infectious disease SEIW (W is the concentration of virus in the environment) models that take into account the effect of environmental viruses is investigated. First, the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the system are proved by constructing a suitable Lyapunov function. The parameters R_0^s are then established using the stochastic Lyapunov method and the existence of a unique stationary distribution of the system solution on R_+^4 when $R_0^s > 1$ is demonstrated. And by comparing the deterministic model of R_0 and the stochastic model of R_0^s , it can be found that R_0^s is influenced by white noise and $R_0^s \leq R_0$, when $\sigma_i \rightarrow 0 (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$, $R_0^s \rightarrow R_0$, indicating that the work in this paper is an extension of the deterministic model and when the random perturbations are small, there exists a unique stationary distribution on R_+^4 for the system solution.

Keywords: Virus infection; stochastic infectious disease model; stationary distribution

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