

具有疫苗接种和自我防护行为的年龄结构 MSVEIR 传染病模型的稳定性分析

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摘 要

本文建立了一类具有疫苗接种和自我防护行为的年龄结构 MSVEIR 流行病模型。利用算子半群理论证明了模型解的存在唯一性, 通过特征方程推导出基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 的表达式, 并研究了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的存在性和稳定性。证明了当 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点是全局渐近稳定的; 当 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ 时, 地方病平衡点是局部渐近稳定的。同时用基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 的表达式进一步解释了接种在控制消除传染病中的作用。

关键词

年龄结构, 疫苗接种, 基本再生数, 稳定性

Analyzing the Stability of an Age-Structured MSVEIR Epidemic Model Incorporating Vaccination and Self-Protection

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Abstract

This paper establishes an age-structured MSVEIR epidemic model incorporating vaccination and self-protection behaviors. By employing operator semigroup theory, we establish the existence and uniqueness of the solutions of the model. The expression for the basic reproduction number is

derived via the characteristic equation, and the existence and stability of both the disease-free equilibrium and the endemic equilibrium are rigorously analyzed. Specifically, we prove that the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable when $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, while the endemic equilibrium is locally asymptotically stable when $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. Furthermore, the role of vaccination in the control and elimination of infectious diseases is further elucidated through the analytical expression of \mathcal{R}_0 .

Keywords

Age Structure, Vaccination, Basic Reproduction Number, Stability Analysis

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1. 引言

传染病由各类病原体引发,具有传染性强、易流行等特点,严重威胁公共卫生安全与社会经济发展。生物数学模型可量化传染病传播规律,解析传播机制与流行趋势,为防控策略制定提供理论与数据支撑,是传染病防控研究的重要手段[1]-[3]。

1927年, Kermack 与 McKendrick 提出经典 SIR 仓室模型及“阈值”理论[4],奠定了传染病动力学模型研究基础,后续学者据此改进模型,应用于流感等传染病的防控评估。不同年龄人群在免疫水平、感染概率等方面差异显著,如儿童易患风疹、百日咳,成人易患性病等,因此研究年龄结构模型具有重要意义。1974年, Hoppensteadt 在经典常微分仓室模型的基础上,首次建立并系统研究了同时包含生理年龄和染病年龄的传染病动力学模型[5],由于同时考虑两种年龄结构的模型复杂度较高,求解难度较大,后续众多学者转而聚焦于分别具有染病年龄[6]-[10]或生理年龄[11]-[16]的传染病模型的构建与研究,通过简化模型假设、优化求解方法,在模型稳定性分析、流行阈值计算、防控策略模拟等方面取得了显著成果,进一步丰富和完善了年龄结构传染病模型的理论体系。

疫苗接种是传染病防控的有效手段,近年来相关疫苗不断优化,学者们在年龄结构模型基础上引入疫苗接种因素开展研究[9]-[13]。与此同时,随着人工智能赋能的互联网医疗与数字健康平台的快速发展,公众健康意识显著提升,疾病易感人群更倾向于在疾病爆发前期主动接种疫苗以预防感染,而潜伏期患者则更注重自我防护,常选择佩戴口罩、勤洗手和自用药等方式缓解症状、减少传播风险,这些行为均会对传染病的传播动态产生重要影响。综上,本文构建兼具年龄结构、疫苗接种和自我防护行为影响的传染病模型,具有重要理论与现实意义。

2. 模型建立

受文献[17]-[19]研究思路的启发,考虑部分传染病存在新生儿受母体抗体保护周期的传播特征,同时耦合人群年龄异质结构、母体免疫效应、疫苗效力自然衰减、个体自我防护干预行为等多重现实影响因素,构建一类含年龄结构的 MSVEIR 传染病动力学模型。将总人口 $N(a, t)$ 划分为六类,分别用 $M(a, t)$ 、 $S(a, t)$ 、 $V(a, t)$ 、 $E(a, t)$ 、 $I(a, t)$ 、 $R(a, t)$ 表示 t 时刻年龄为 a 的母体免疫者、易感性、接种者、潜伏者、感染者和恢复者的密度函数,建立如下模型:

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{\partial M(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial M(a,t)}{\partial t} = -(\delta(a) + \mu(a))M(a,t), \\
 \frac{\partial S(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial S(a,t)}{\partial t} = \delta(a)M(a,t) - \lambda(a,t)S(a,t) - (\alpha(a) + \mu(a))S(a,t), \\
 \frac{\partial V(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial V(a,t)}{\partial t} = \alpha(a)S(a,t) - \sigma(a)\lambda(a,t)V(a,t) - (\omega(a) + \mu(a))V(a,t), \\
 \frac{\partial E(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial E(a,t)}{\partial t} = \lambda(a,t)(S(a,t) + \sigma(a)V(a,t)) - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a) + \mu(a))E(a,t), \\
 \frac{\partial I(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial I(a,t)}{\partial t} = \psi(a)E(a,t) - (\gamma(a) + \mu(a))I(a,t), \\
 \frac{\partial R(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial R(a,t)}{\partial t} = \varphi(a)E(a,t) + \gamma(a)I(a,t) + \omega(a)V(a,t) - \mu(a)R(a,t), \\
 M(0,t) = \int_0^{a^+} b(a)N(a,t)da, S(0,t) = V(0,t) = E(0,t) = I(0,t) = R(0,t) = 0, \\
 M(a,0) = M_0(a), S(a,0) = S_0(a), V(a,0) = V_0(a), E(a,0) = E_0(a), I(a,0) = I_0(a), R(a,0) = R_0(a).
 \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

其中，总人口 $N(a,t) = M(a,t) + S(a,t) + V(a,t) + E(a,t) + I(a,t) + R(a,t)$ ， $\mu(a)$ 为年龄依赖的自然死亡率， $b(a)$ 为年龄依赖的出生率， $\delta(a)$ 为年龄依赖的被动免疫者化为易感者传递率， $\alpha(a)$ 为年龄依赖的疫苗接种率， $\sigma(a)$ 为年龄依赖的疫苗免疫失去率， $\lambda(a,t)$ 为感染力函数， $\psi(a)$ 为平均潜伏期的倒数， $\varphi(a)$ 为年龄依赖的自我防护行为获得的自愈率， $\omega(a)$ 为年龄依赖的疫苗接种所得自愈率， $\gamma(a)$ 为年龄依赖的住院治疗恢复率， $\beta(a)$ 为年龄依赖的感染率， $k(a)$ 为年龄依赖的接触率，感染力函数 $\lambda(a,t) = k(a)\lambda(t)$ ，这里 $\lambda(t) = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a)I(a,t)da$ ， a^+ 为最大年龄。

从生物学角度出发，对系统(1)的参数做出以下假设：

(1) 不考虑移民和迁徙；

(2) 非负初始年龄函数 $M_0(a)$ ， $S_0(a)$ ， $V_0(a)$ ， $E_0(a)$ ， $I_0(a)$ ， $R_0(a) \in L^+_\infty[0, a^+]$ ，年龄依赖的参数 $\delta(a)$ ， $\alpha(a)$ ， $\sigma(a)$ ， $\psi(a)$ ， $\varphi(a)$ ， $\omega(a)$ ， $\gamma(a)$ ， $\beta(a)$ ， $k(a)$ ， $b(a) \in L^+_\infty[0, a^+]$ ，其中 $L^+_\infty[0, a^+]$ 表示非负本质有界函数空间；

(3) $\mu(a)$ 是局部可积的，且 $\int_0^{a^+} \mu(a)da = +\infty$ 。

定理 1 如果 $N_0(a)$ 有界，则总人口 $N(a,t)$ 是有界的。

证： 将系统(1)方程相加可得：

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{\partial N(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial N(a,t)}{\partial t} = -\mu(a)N(a,t), \\
 N(a,0) = N_0(a) = M_0(a) + S_0(a) + V_0(a) + E_0(a) + I_0(a) + R_0(a), \\
 N(0,t) = \int_0^{a^+} b(a)N(a,t)da.
 \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

这是一个标准的 Mckendrik-VonForester 方程[20]，沿着特征线 $t - a = \text{常数}$ ，求解系统(2)可得：

$$N(a,t) = \begin{cases} N_0(a-t)e^{-\int_0^t \mu(a-t+\eta)d\eta}, & a > t, \\ N(0,t-a)e^{-\int_0^a \mu(s)ds}, & a \leq t. \end{cases}$$

显然，如果 $N_0(a)$ 有界，则总人口 $N(a,t)$ 是有界的。即证明 **定理 1**。

下面对系统(1)作归一化变换： $f(a,t) = \frac{F(a,t)}{N_\infty(a)}$ ($f = m, s, v, e, i, r$) 则系统(1)可写为：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial M(a,t)}{\partial t} = -\delta(a)M(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial S(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial S(a,t)}{\partial t} = \delta(a)M(a,t) - k(a)\lambda(t)S(a,t) - \alpha(a)S(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial V(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial V(a,t)}{\partial t} = \alpha(a)S(a,t) - \sigma(a)k(a)\lambda(t)V(a,t) - \omega(a)V(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial E(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial E(a,t)}{\partial t} = k(a)\lambda(t)(S(a,t) + \sigma(a)V(a,t)) - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a))E(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial I(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial I(a,t)}{\partial t} = \psi(a)E(a,t) - \gamma(a)I(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial R(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial R(a,t)}{\partial t} = \varphi(a)E(a,t) + \gamma(a)I(a,t) + \omega(a)V(a,t), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\lambda(t) = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a)N_\infty(a)i(a,t)da$ 。

初始条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} m(a,0) &= m_0(a), \quad s(a,0) = s_0(a), \quad v(a,0) = v_0(a), \\ e(a,0) &= e_0(a), \quad i(a,0) = i_0(a), \quad r(a,0) = r_0(a), \end{aligned}$$

边界条件为:

$$m(0,t) = 1, \quad s(0,t) = v(0,t) = e(0,t) = i(0,t) = r(0,t) = 0.$$

于是, 系统(1)与系统(3)有相同的动力学特征。

3. 模型的适定性

本小节研究系统(3)解的存在唯一性, 为此将其改写为一个抽象的柯西问题。

首先, 定义一个 Banach 空间 $\mathbf{X} = (L^1(0, a^+))^6$, 范数为: $\|\phi\|_{\mathbf{X}} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \|\phi_i\|$, $\|\phi_i\| = \int_0^{a^+} |\phi_i| da$, $i = 1, \dots, 6$,

和向量函数 $\phi(a) = (\phi_1(a), \phi_2(a), \phi_3(a), \phi_4(a), \phi_5(a), \phi_6(a))^T \in \mathbf{X}$, \mathbf{X}_+ 是 \mathbf{X} 的正锥。接下来定义线性算子 $\mathcal{A}: D(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$, 和非线性算子 $\mathcal{F}: \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$ 。

其中, $D(\mathcal{A}) = \{\phi \in \mathbf{X} \mid \phi_i(a) \text{ 绝对连续的}, \phi(0) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T\}$ 。

$$(\mathcal{A}\phi)(a) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d\phi_1(a)}{da} - \delta(a)\phi_1(a) \\ -\frac{d\phi_2(a)}{da} + \delta(a)\phi_1(a) - \alpha(a)\phi_2(a) \\ -\frac{d\phi_3(a)}{da} + \alpha(a)\phi_2(a) - \omega(a)\phi_3(a) \\ -\frac{d\phi_4(a)}{da} - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a))\phi_4(a) \\ -\frac{d\phi_5(a)}{da} + \psi(a)\phi_4(a) - \gamma(a)\phi_5(a) \\ -\frac{d\phi_6(a)}{da} + \omega(a)\phi_3(a) + \varphi(a)\phi_4(a) + \gamma(a)\phi_5(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\mathcal{F}\phi)(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -k(a)\lambda(t)\phi_2(a) \\ -\sigma(a)k(a)\lambda(t)\phi_3(a) \\ k(a)\lambda(t)(\phi_2(a) + \sigma(a)\phi_3(a)) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

然后得到以下的抽象柯西问题:

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \mathcal{A}u(t) + \mathcal{F}(u(t)), u(0) = u_0 \in \mathbf{X} \tag{4}$$

其中 $u(t) = (m(\cdot, t), s(\cdot, t), v(\cdot, t), e(\cdot, t), i(\cdot, t), r(\cdot, t))^T$, $u_0 = (m_0(a), s_0(a), v_0(a), e_0(a), i_0(a), r_0(a))^T$, 对于算子 \mathcal{A} 和 \mathcal{F} , 由文献[21][22]得知, 线性算子 \mathcal{A} 是 C_0 -半群的无穷小生成元, 非线性算子 \mathcal{F} 在 \mathbf{X} 上是连续 Fréchet 可微的。为了证明抽象的柯西问题存在唯一连续解, 定义 Ω 和 Ω_0 :

$$\Omega = \{(m, s, v, e, i, r) \in \mathbf{X}_+ : m \geq 0, s \geq 0, v \geq 0, e \geq 0, i \geq 0, r \geq 0\},$$

$$\Omega_0 = \{(m, s, v, e, i, r) \in \mathbf{X}_+ : 0 \leq m + s + v + e + i + r \leq 1\},$$

与文献[11]引理 3.1~引理 3.4 证明相似, 有以下引理。

引理 2 Ω_0 是正不变集, 对于任意初值 $u_0 \in \Omega \cap D(\mathcal{A})$, 系统(4)在 \mathbf{X} 上有唯一的全局解。

因此, 由引理 2 可得, 系统(3)对于任意初值具有唯一全局正解。

4. 基本再生数和无病平衡点的稳定性

在本小节中, 将讨论系统(3)的基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 和无病平衡点的全局稳定性, 基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 是指在发病初期, 当所有人均为易感者时, 一个染病者在其平均患病期内所传染的人数, 是评估传染病传播能力和制定防控策略的重要依据。

由于无病稳态与时间 t 无关, 求解系统(3)与时间无关的常微分方程组, 易得其的一个无病平衡点:

$$E^0 = (m^0(a), s^0(a), v^0(a), e^0(a), i^0(a), r^0(a)),$$

其中 $m^0(a) = e^{-\int_0^a \delta(\tau) d\tau}$, $s^0(a) = \int_0^a \delta(\tau) e^{-\int_0^\tau \delta(s) ds} e^{-\int_\tau^a \alpha(s) ds} d\tau$, $v^0(a) = e^{-\int_0^a \omega(\tau) d\tau} \int_0^a \alpha(\tau) s(\tau) e^{-\int_0^\tau \omega(s) ds} d\tau$,

$e^0(a) = i^0(a) = 0$, $r^0(a) = \int_0^a \omega(\tau) v(\tau) d\tau$ 。

在无病平衡点 E^0 处对系统(3)进行线性化处理, 令 $f(a, t) = f^0(a) + \tilde{f}(a)e^{2t}$ ($f = m, s, v, e, i, r$), 忽略非线性项, 我们得到:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{m}(a)}{da} = -(\delta(a) + \lambda)\tilde{m}(a), \\ \frac{d\tilde{s}(a)}{da} = \delta(a)\tilde{m}(a) - \tilde{\lambda}(a)s^0(a) - (\alpha(a) + \lambda)\tilde{s}(a), \\ \frac{d\tilde{v}(a)}{da} = \alpha(a)\tilde{s}(a) - \sigma(a)\tilde{\lambda}(a)v^0(a) - (\omega(a) + \lambda)\tilde{v}(a), \\ \frac{d\tilde{e}(a)}{da} = (s^0(a) + \sigma(a)v^0(a))\tilde{\lambda}(a) - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a) + \lambda)\tilde{e}(a), \\ \frac{d\tilde{i}(a)}{da} = \psi(a)\tilde{e}(a) - (\gamma(a) + \lambda)\tilde{i}(a), \\ \frac{d\tilde{r}(a)}{da} = \varphi(a)\tilde{e}(a) + \gamma(a)\tilde{i}(a) + \omega(a)\tilde{v}(a) - \lambda\tilde{r}(a), \\ \tilde{m}(0) = \tilde{s}(0) = \tilde{v}(0) = \tilde{e}(0) = \tilde{i}(0) = \tilde{r}(0) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

其中 $\tilde{\lambda}(a) = k(a) \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \tilde{i}(a) da$ 。

令

$$\Lambda = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \tilde{i}(a) da$$

求解系统(5)的第四个和第五个方程

$$\tilde{e}(a) = \int_0^a (s^0(\eta) + \sigma(\eta)v^0(\eta)) \tilde{\lambda}(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\psi(s) + \varphi(s) + \lambda) ds} d\eta,$$

$$\tilde{i}(a) = \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \tilde{e}(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\gamma(s) + \lambda) ds} d\eta,$$

将 $\tilde{e}(a)$ 代入 $\tilde{i}(a)$ 中得:

$$\tilde{i}(a) = \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\gamma(s) + \lambda) ds} \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) \tilde{\lambda}(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s) + \lambda) ds} d\tau d\eta,$$

则

$$\Lambda = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\gamma(s) + \lambda) ds} \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) \Lambda k(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s) + \lambda) ds} d\tau d\eta da,$$

可得特征方程为:

$$1 = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\gamma(s) + \lambda) ds} \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) k(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s) + \lambda) ds} d\tau d\eta da := K(\lambda).$$

定义基本再生数[23] $\mathcal{R}_0 = K(0)$ ，即

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) k(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} d\tau d\eta da.$$

定理 3 若 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ ，则无病平衡点 E^0 是局部渐近稳定的；若 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ ，则无病平衡点 E^0 是不稳定的。

证：由 $K(\lambda)$ 的表达式，可以得到 $K(\lambda)$ 的一些基本性质：

$$K'(\lambda) < 0, \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -\infty} K(\lambda) = +\infty, \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} K(\lambda) = 0.$$

因此，存在唯一的 λ^* ，使得 $K(\lambda^*) = 1$ 。

可以分为以下两种情况：

(1) 当 $K(\lambda) = 1$ 有一个实根时，根为 $\lambda = \lambda^*$ ，若 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ ，则 $K(0) < 1$ ，结合 $K'(\lambda) < 0$ ，此时 $\lambda^* < 0$ ，即 $K(\lambda) = 1$ 仅有一个负实根。

(2) 当 $K(\lambda) = 1$ 存在一个复根时，设 $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$ ，有

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^\lambda) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{\alpha+i\beta}) = \operatorname{Re}(e^\alpha (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)) = e^\alpha \cos \beta \leq e^\alpha = e^{\operatorname{Re} \lambda}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \operatorname{Re}(K(\lambda)) \\ &= \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} \operatorname{Re}(e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)}) \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) k(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} \operatorname{Re}(e^{-\lambda(\eta-\tau)}) d\tau d\eta da \\ &\leq \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} e^{-(\operatorname{Re} \lambda)(a-\eta)} \int_0^\eta (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) k(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-(\operatorname{Re} \lambda)(\eta-\tau)} d\tau d\eta da \\ &= K(\operatorname{Re} \lambda). \end{aligned}$$

也就是

$$1 \leq K(\operatorname{Re} \lambda) \Leftrightarrow K(\lambda^*) \leq K(\operatorname{Re} \lambda) \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq \lambda^* < 0.$$

即当 $K(\lambda) = 1$ 存在复根时, 该复根一定具有负实部。

因此, 当 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ 时, $K(\lambda) = 1$ 的特征根始终具有负实部。即无病平衡点 E^0 是局部渐近稳定的; 当 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ 时, 结合 $K'(\lambda) < 0$, 则存在唯一的正实根 λ^* , 使得 $K(\lambda^*) = 1$ 。此时, 无病平衡点 E^0 是不稳定的。综上所述, 即证明定理 3。

定理 4 若 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, 则无病平衡点 E^0 是全局渐近稳定的。

证: 要证明无病平衡点 E^0 是全局渐近稳定的, 只需证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} m(a, t) &= m^0(a), \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} s(a, t) = s^0(a), \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(a, t) = v^0(a), \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} r(a, t) &= r^0(a), \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(a, t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} i(a, t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

对系统(3)沿特征线积分得:

$$m(a, t) = \begin{cases} m_0(a-t)e^{-\int_{a-t}^a \delta(s) ds}, & t < a, \\ m(0, t-a)e^{-\int_0^a \delta(s) ds} = e^{-\int_0^a \delta(s) ds}, & t \geq a, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$s(a, t) = \begin{cases} s_0(a-t)e^{-\int_{a-t}^a (k(s)\lambda(s)+\alpha(s)) ds} + \int_{a-t}^a \delta(\tau)m(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (k(s)\lambda(s)+\alpha(s)) ds} d\tau, & t < a, \\ \int_0^a \delta(\tau)m(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (k(s)\lambda(s)+\alpha(s)) ds} d\tau, & t \geq a \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$v(a, t) = \begin{cases} v_0(a-t)e^{-\int_{a-t}^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda(s)+\omega(s)) ds} + \int_{a-t}^a \alpha(\tau)s(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda(s)+\omega(s)) ds} d\tau, & t < a, \\ \int_0^a \alpha(\tau)s(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda(s)+\omega(s)) ds} d\tau, & t \geq a, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$e(a, t) = \begin{cases} e_0(a-t)e^{-\int_{a-t}^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s)) ds} + \int_{a-t}^a k(\tau)\lambda(\tau)(s(\tau, t-a+\tau)+\sigma(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau))e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s)) ds} d\tau, & t < a, \\ \int_0^a k(\tau)\lambda(\tau)(s(\tau, t-a+\tau)+\sigma(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau))e^{-\int_{\tau}^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s)) ds} d\tau, & t \geq a, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$i(a, t) = \begin{cases} i_0(a-t)e^{-\int_{a-t}^a \gamma(s) ds} + \int_{a-t}^a \psi(\tau)e(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a \gamma(s) ds} d\tau, & t < a, \\ \int_0^a \psi(\tau)e(\tau, t-a+\tau)e^{-\int_{\tau}^a \gamma(s) ds} d\tau, & t \geq a, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$r(a, t) = \begin{cases} r_0(a-t) + \int_{a-t}^a (\varphi(\tau)e(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \gamma(\tau)i(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \omega(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau)) d\tau, & t < a, \\ \int_0^a (\varphi(\tau)e(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \gamma(\tau)i(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \omega(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau)) d\tau, & t \geq a \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

将(9)式和(10)式代入 $\lambda(t)$ 中得:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(t) &= \int_0^t \beta(a)N_{\infty}(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta)e^{-\int_{\eta}^a \gamma(s) ds} \int_0^{\eta} k(\tau)\lambda(t-a+\tau)(s(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau)) \\ &\quad \times e^{-\int_{\tau}^{\eta} (\psi(s)+\varphi(s)) ds} d\tau d\eta da + \int_t^{a^+} \beta(a)N_{\infty}(a)i(a, t) da. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

因为只需要研究当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $m(a, t), s(a, t), v(a, t), e(a, t), i(a, t), r(a, t)$ 解的动力学行为, 所以仅研究当 $a \leq t$ 时的解是否满足条件即可。

当 $a \leq t$ 时,

$$m(a, t) = m(0, t-a)e^{-\int_0^t \delta(s) ds} = e^{-\int_0^a \delta(s) ds} = m^0(a),$$

$$\begin{aligned} s(a,t) &= \int_0^a \delta(\tau) m(\tau, t-a+\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^a (k(s)\lambda(s)+\alpha(s))ds} d\tau \\ &= \int_0^a \delta(\tau) e^{-\int_0^\tau \delta(s)ds} e^{-\int_\tau^a (k(s)\lambda(s)+\alpha(s))ds} d\tau \\ &\leq \int_0^a \delta(\tau) e^{-\int_0^\tau \delta(s)ds} e^{-\int_\tau^a \alpha(s)ds} d\tau = s^0(\tau), \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} v(a,t) &= \int_0^a \alpha(\tau) s(\tau, t-a+\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda(s)+\omega(s))ds} d\tau \leq v^0(a), \\ r(a,t) &= \int_0^a (\varphi(\tau)e(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \gamma(\tau)i(\tau, t-a+\tau) + \omega(\tau)v(\tau, t-a+\tau)) d\tau \leq r^0(a). \end{aligned}$$

因此, (12)式可写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(t) &\leq \int_0^t \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s)ds} \int_0^\eta k(\tau) \lambda(t-a+\tau) (s^0(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^0(\tau)) \\ &\quad \times e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau d\eta da + \int_t^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) i(a,t) da, \end{aligned}$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 对上式两边同时取上极限得:

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(t) \leq \mathcal{R}_0 \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(t).$$

若 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, 则 $\lambda(t) = 0$, 有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(t) = 0,$$

结合 $m(a,t) + s(a,t) + v(a,t) + e(a,t) + i(a,t) + r(a,t) = 1$, 进而有

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} m(a,t) &= m^0(a), \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} s(a,t) = s^0(a), \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(a,t) = v^0(a), \\ \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(a,t) &= 0, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} i(a,t) = 0, \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} r(a,t) = r^0(a). \end{aligned}$$

于是当 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 E^0 是全局渐近稳定的。定理 4 证明完毕。

5. 地方病平衡点的存在唯一性和稳定性分析

在本小节中, 主要讨论地方病平衡点的存在唯一性和局部稳定性, 有以下定理。

定理 5 若 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, 系统(3)存在唯一的地方病平衡点 $E^* = (m^*(a), s^*(a), v^*(a), e^*(a), i^*(a), r^*(a))$ 。

证: 地方病平衡点 E^* 满足以下方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dm^*(a)}{da} = -\delta(a)m^*(a), \\ \frac{ds^*(a)}{da} = \delta(a)m^*(a) - (k(a)\lambda^* + \alpha(a))s^*(a), \\ \frac{dv^*(a)}{da} = \alpha(a)s^*(a) - \sigma(a)k(a)\lambda^*v^*(a) - \omega(a)v^*(a), \\ \frac{de^*(a)}{da} = k(a)\lambda^*(s^*(a) + \sigma(a)v^*(a)) - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a))e^*(a), \\ \frac{di^*(a)}{da} = \psi(a)e^*(a) - \gamma(a)i^*(a), \\ \frac{dr^*(a)}{da} = \varphi(a)e^*(a) + \gamma(a)i^*(a) + \omega(a)v^*(a), \\ m^*(0) = 1, s^*(0) = v^*(0) = e^*(0) = i^*(0) = r^*(0) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

其中 $\lambda^* = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) i^*(a) da$ 。

求解系统(16)的前五个方程得：

$$\begin{aligned} m^*(a) &= e^{-\int_0^a \delta(s) ds}, \\ s^*(a) &= \int_0^a \delta(\eta) m^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a [k(s)\lambda^* + \alpha(s)] ds} d\eta, \\ v^*(a) &= \int_0^a \alpha(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a [\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)] ds} d\eta, \\ e^*(a) &= \lambda^* \int_0^a k(\eta) (s^*(\eta) + \sigma(\eta)v^*(\eta)) e^{-\int_\eta^a [\psi(s) + \varphi(s)] ds} d\eta, \\ i^*(a) &= \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

将 $m^*(a), s^*(a), v^*(a), e^*(a), i^*(a)$ 代入 λ^* 中得：

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^* &= \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) i^*(a) da \\ &= \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) e^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} d\eta da \\ &= \lambda^* \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \int_0^\eta k(\tau) (s^*(\tau) + \sigma(\tau)v^*(\tau)) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} d\tau d\eta da \end{aligned}$$

其中 $s^*(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \delta(\zeta) e^{-\int_0^\zeta \delta(s) ds} e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau [k(s)\lambda^* + \alpha(s)] ds} d\zeta$ ， $v^*(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \alpha(\zeta) s^*(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau [\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)] ds} d\zeta$ 。

即：

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \int_0^\eta k(\tau) \left[\int_0^\tau \delta(\zeta) e^{-\int_0^\zeta \delta(s) ds} e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau [k(s)\lambda^* + \alpha(s)] ds} d\zeta + \sigma(\tau) \int_0^\tau \alpha(\zeta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left(\int_0^\zeta \delta(\theta) e^{-\int_0^\theta \delta(s) ds} e^{-\int_\theta^\zeta [k(s)\lambda^* + \alpha(s)] ds} d\theta \right) e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau [\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)] ds} d\zeta \right] e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} d\tau d\eta da. \end{aligned}$$

令上式右边为 $F(\lambda^*)$ ，即 $F(\lambda^*) = 1$ 。

下面证明 $F(\lambda^*) = 1$ 存在唯一的正实根。易得 $F(\lambda^*)$ 的一些基本性质：

$$F'(\lambda^*) < 0,$$

$$F(0) = \mathcal{R}_0,$$

$$\lim_{\lambda^* \rightarrow +\infty} F(\lambda^*) \leq \lim_{\lambda^* \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^*} \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) da = 0$$

若 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ ， $F(\lambda^*) = 1$ 有唯一的正实根 λ_+^* ，且 $\lambda_+^* < \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) da$ 。若 $\lambda_+^* > \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) da$ ，则 $F(\lambda_+^*) < 1$ ，与 $F(\lambda_+^*) = 1$ 矛盾。故方程 $F(\lambda^*) = 1$ 有正实根 $\lambda_+^* \in \left(0, \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) da \right)$ 。因此，系统(3)存在唯一的地方病平衡点 E^* 。即证明 **定理 5**。

接下来讨论地方病平衡点 E^* 的局部稳定性。在地方病平衡点 E^* 处进行线性化处理，设 $\hat{f}(a, t) = f(a, t) - f^*(a)$ ($f = m, s, v, e, i, r$)， $\hat{\lambda}(t) = \lambda(t) - \lambda^*$ 。满足以下系统：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{m}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{m}(a,t)}{\partial t} = -\delta(a)\hat{m}(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial \hat{s}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{s}(a,t)}{\partial t} = \delta(a)\hat{m}(a,t) - (k(a)\lambda^* + \alpha(a))\hat{s}(a,t) - k(a)\hat{\lambda}(t)s^*(a), \\ \frac{\partial \hat{v}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{v}(a,t)}{\partial t} = \alpha(a)\hat{s}(a,t) - \sigma(a)k(a)\hat{\lambda}(t)v^*(a) - (\sigma(a)k(a)\lambda^* + \omega(a))\hat{v}(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial \hat{e}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{e}(a,t)}{\partial t} = k(a)\hat{\lambda}(t)(s^*(a) + \sigma(a)v^*(a)) + k(a)\lambda^*(\hat{s}(a,t) + \sigma(a)\hat{v}(a,t)) - (\psi(a) + \varphi(a))\hat{e}(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial \hat{i}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{i}(a,t)}{\partial t} = \psi(a)\hat{e}(a,t) - \gamma(a)\hat{i}(a,t), \\ \frac{\partial \hat{r}(a,t)}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial \hat{r}(a,t)}{\partial t} = \varphi(a)\hat{e}(a,t) + \gamma(a)\hat{i}(a,t) + \omega(a)\hat{v}(a,t), \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中 $\hat{m}(0,t) = \hat{s}(0,t) = \hat{v}(0,t) = \hat{e}(0,t) = \hat{i}(0,t) = \hat{r}(0,t) = 0$, $\hat{\lambda}(t) = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a)N_\infty(a)\hat{i}(a,t)da$,

$\lambda^* = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a)N_\infty(a)i^*(a)da$ 。

考虑系统(14)的非零指数解: $\hat{f}(a,t) = \check{f}(a)e^{\lambda t}$ ($f = m, s, v, e, i, r$), $\hat{\lambda}(t) = \check{\lambda}e^{\lambda t}$, 则满足下面的系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\check{m}(a)}{da} = -(\lambda + \delta(a))\check{m}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{s}(a)}{da} = \delta(a)\check{m}(a) - (\lambda + k(a)\lambda^* + \alpha(a))\check{s}(a) - k(a)\check{\lambda}s^*(a), \\ \frac{d\check{v}(a)}{da} = \alpha(a)\check{s}(a) - (\lambda + \sigma(a)k(a)\lambda^* + \omega(a))\check{v}(a) - \sigma(a)k(a)\check{\lambda}v^*(a), \\ \frac{d\check{e}(a)}{da} = k(a)\check{\lambda}(s^*(a) + \sigma(a)v^*(a)) + k(a)\lambda^*(\check{s}(a) + \sigma(a)\check{v}(a)) - (\lambda + \psi(a) + \varphi(a))\check{e}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{i}(a)}{da} = \psi(a)\check{e}(a) - (\lambda + \gamma(a))\check{i}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{r}(a)}{da} = \varphi(a)\check{e}(a) + \omega(a)\check{v}(a) + \gamma(a)\check{i}(a) - \lambda\check{r}(a), \\ \check{m}(0) = \check{s}(0) = \check{v}(0) = \check{e}(0) = \check{i}(0) = \check{r}(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\check{\lambda} = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a)N_\infty(a)\check{i}(a)da$ 。

显然 $\check{\lambda} \neq 0$, 令 $\check{f}(a) = \frac{\check{f}(a)}{\check{\lambda}}$ ($f = m, s, v, e, i, r$)。可得如下的系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\check{m}(a)}{da} = -(\delta(a) + \lambda)\check{m}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{s}(a)}{da} = \delta(a)\check{m}(a) - (\lambda + k(a)\lambda^* + \alpha(a))\check{s}(a) - k(a)s^*(a), \\ \frac{d\check{v}(a)}{da} = \alpha(a)\check{s}(a) - (\lambda + \sigma(a)k(a)\lambda^* + \omega(a))\check{v}(a) - \sigma(a)k(a)v^*(a), \\ \frac{d\check{e}(a)}{da} = k(a)(s^*(a) + \sigma(a)v^*(a)) + k(a)\lambda^*(\check{s}(a) + \sigma(a)\check{v}(a)) - (\lambda + \psi(a) + \varphi(a))\check{e}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{i}(a)}{da} = \psi(a)\check{e}(a) - (\lambda + \gamma(a))\check{i}(a), \\ \frac{d\check{r}(a)}{da} = \omega(a)\check{v}(a) + \varphi(a)\check{e}(a) + \gamma(a)\check{i}(a) - \lambda\check{r}(a), \\ \check{m}(0) = \check{s}(0) = \check{v}(0) = \check{e}(0) = \check{i}(0) = \check{r}(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

显然,

$$1 = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \tilde{i}(a) da.$$

求解(15)式的第二、第三、第四、第五个方程可得:

$$\tilde{s}(a) = -\int_0^a k(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (k(s)\lambda^* + \alpha(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta, \tag{16}$$

$$\tilde{v}(a) = \int_0^a (\alpha(\eta) \tilde{s}(\eta) - \sigma(\eta) k(\eta) v^*(\eta)) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta, \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}(a) &= \int_0^a k(\eta) (s^*(\eta) + \sigma(\eta) v^*(\eta)) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta \\ &+ \int_0^a k(\eta) \lambda^* (\tilde{s}(\eta) + \sigma(\eta) \tilde{v}(\eta)) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

$$\tilde{i}(a) = \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \tilde{e}(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta. \tag{19}$$

令 $Q(\lambda) = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \tilde{i}(a) da$, 将 $\tilde{i}(a)$, $\tilde{e}(a)$, $\tilde{v}(a)$, $\tilde{s}(a)$ 代入得:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\lambda) &= \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \left\{ \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \left[\int_0^\eta k(\tau) (s^*(\tau) + \sigma(\tau) v^*(\tau)) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(\eta-\tau)} d\tau \right] \right. \\ &\times e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta \Big\} da - \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \left\{ \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \left[\int_0^\eta k(\tau) \lambda^* \int_0^\tau k(\zeta) s^*(\zeta) \right. \right. \\ &\times e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} e^{-\lambda(\tau-\zeta)} d\zeta + \sigma(\tau) \int_0^\tau \left(\alpha(\zeta) \int_0^\zeta k(\theta) s^*(\theta) e^{-\int_\theta^\zeta (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} e^{-\lambda(\zeta-\theta)} d\theta \right. \\ &+ \sigma(\zeta) k(\zeta) v^*(\zeta) \Big) e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(\tau-\zeta)} d\zeta \Big] e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} e^{-\lambda(\eta-\tau)} d\tau \\ &\times e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta \Big\} da. \end{aligned}$$

由 $F(\lambda^*) = 1$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned} Q(0) &= 1 - \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \left\{ \int_0^a \psi(\eta) \int_0^\eta k(\tau) \lambda^* \left[\int_0^\tau k(\zeta) s^*(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} d\zeta \right. \right. \\ &+ \sigma(\tau) \int_0^\tau \left(\alpha(\zeta) \int_0^\zeta k(\theta) s^*(\theta) e^{-\int_\theta^\zeta (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} d\theta + \sigma(\zeta) k(\zeta) v^*(\zeta) \right) \\ &\times e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s)) ds} d\zeta \Big] e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\psi(s) + \varphi(s)) ds} d\tau e^{-\int_\eta^a \gamma(s) ds} d\eta \Big\} da. \end{aligned}$$

将(16)式的 $\tilde{s}(a)$ 代入(17)式的 $\tilde{v}(a)$ 中, 并改变积分顺序, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v}(a) &= -\int_0^a \alpha(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_0^\eta k(\tau) s^*(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} e^{-\lambda(\eta-\tau)} d\tau d\eta \\ &- \int_0^a \sigma(\eta) k(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta \\ &= -\int_0^a k(\tau) s^*(\tau) e^{-\lambda(a-\tau)} \int_\tau^a \alpha(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\int_\tau^\eta (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} d\eta d\tau \\ &- \int_0^a \sigma(\eta) k(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta \\ &= -\int_0^a k(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_\eta^a \alpha(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\int_\eta^\tau (\alpha(s) + k(s)\lambda^*) ds} d\tau d\eta \\ &- \int_0^a \sigma(\eta) k(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\int_\eta^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a)) ds} e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} d\eta. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

同理, 将(16)式的 $\tilde{s}(a)$ 和(20)式的 $\tilde{v}(a)$ 代入(18)式的 $\tilde{e}(a)$ 中得:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}(a) = & \int_0^a k(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \left(e^{-\int_\eta^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} - \int_\eta^a k(\tau) \lambda^* e^{-\int_\eta^\tau (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} \right. \\ & \times e^{-\int_\tau^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau - \int_\eta^a k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} \int_\eta^\tau \alpha(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^\tau (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s))ds} \\ & \left. \times e^{-\int_\eta^\zeta (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} d\zeta d\tau \right) d\eta + \int_0^a k(\eta) \sigma(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \left(e^{-\int_\eta^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} \right. \\ & \left. - \int_\eta^a k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^a (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(s))ds} e^{-\int_\tau^a (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau \right) d\eta. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

同理, 将(21)式的 $\tilde{e}(a)$ 代入(19)式的 $\tilde{i}(a)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{i}(a) = & \int_0^a k(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_\eta^a \psi(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^a \gamma(s)ds} \left(e^{-\int_\eta^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* e^{-\int_\eta^\tau (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} \right. \\ & \times e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} \int_\eta^\tau \alpha(\theta) e^{-\int_\theta^\tau (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a))ds} \\ & \left. \times e^{-\int_\eta^\theta (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} d\theta d\tau \right) d\zeta d\eta + \int_0^a k(\eta) \sigma(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_\eta^a \psi(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^a \gamma(s)ds} \\ & \times \left(e^{-\int_\eta^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a))ds} e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau \right) d\zeta d\eta. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将(22)式的 $\tilde{i}(a)$ 代入 $Q(\lambda) = \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \tilde{i}(a) da$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\lambda) = & \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a k(\eta) s^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_\eta^a \psi(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^a \lambda(s)ds} D(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta da \\ & + \int_0^{a^+} \beta(a) N_\infty(a) \int_0^a k(\eta) \sigma(\eta) v^*(\eta) e^{-\lambda(a-\eta)} \int_\eta^a \psi(\zeta) e^{-\int_\zeta^a \lambda(s)ds} G(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta da, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D(\zeta, \eta) = & e^{-\int_\eta^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* e^{-\int_\eta^\tau (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau \\ & - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} \int_\eta^\tau \alpha(\theta) e^{-\int_\theta^\tau (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a))ds} e^{-\int_\eta^\theta (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} d\theta d\tau \\ G(\zeta, \eta) = & e^{-\int_\eta^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} - \int_\eta^\zeta k(\tau) \lambda^* \sigma(\tau) e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\sigma(s)k(s)\lambda^* + \omega(a))ds} e^{-\int_\tau^\zeta (\psi(s)+\varphi(s))ds} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

可进一步得出:

$$D(\zeta, \eta) = G(\zeta, \eta) + \int_\eta^\zeta (\sigma(\tau) - 1) k(\tau) \lambda^* e^{-\int_\eta^\tau (\alpha(s)+k(s)\lambda^*)ds} G(\zeta, \tau) d\tau.$$

根据上述讨论, 可得以下结果。

引理 6 若 $G(\zeta, \eta) > 0$, 则 $Q(\lambda)$ 是单调递减的, 且 $Q(0) < 1$ 。

因此, 有以下定理。

定理 7 当 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, 且引理 6 成立, 则地方病平衡点 E^* 是局部渐近稳定的。

6. 总结与展望

本文考虑疾病传播过程中母体免疫、易感人群的疫苗接种和潜伏人群的自我防护行为等因素, 建立了一类具有生理年龄结构 MSVEIR 高维偏微分方程组的传染病模型。利用算子半群理论证明了系统解的存在性和唯一性。通过特征方程推导出基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 的表达式, 研究了无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的存

在性和稳定性。证明了当 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点是全局渐近稳定的; 当 $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$ 时, 地方病平衡点是局部渐近稳定的。为实现传染病的有效控制与消除, 核心目标是通过干预措施将基本再生数 \mathcal{R}_0 降至 1 以下。根据模型推导 \mathcal{R}_0 的表达式, 从模型结构与参数敏感性分析可知, 自我防护行为所获得的自愈率 $\varphi(a)$ 、疫苗接种率 $\alpha(a)$ 、住院治疗恢复率 $\gamma(a)$ 是影响 \mathcal{R}_0 的关键干预参数: 当 $\varphi(a)$ 、 $\alpha(a)$ 、 $\gamma(a)$ 增大时, 指数项的衰减速率加快, 直接导致 \mathcal{R}_0 数值降低, 从而提升传染病的可控性。同时, 模型揭示了干预时机的重要性: 潜伏期、感染期内的干预越早, 自愈与治疗的作用越充分, 越能有效降低新感染人数, 反之则会导致 \mathcal{R}_0 升高, 增加流感暴发的风险。此外, 疫苗相关参数对 \mathcal{R}_0 的调控作用显著: 提高疫苗接种率可扩大免疫人群规模, 降低易感者比例; 延缓疫苗免疫失去率可延长保护期, 减少免疫逃逸人群; 结合自我防护行为与住院治疗的协同干预, 可从“预防 - 自愈 - 治疗”全链条阻断传播链, 最终实现 $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ 的防控目标, 推动无病平衡点全局稳定, 实现传染病的彻底消除。然而, 本研究仍存在若干局限性, 模型的结论适用于相对封闭、无显著人口迁移且疾病可诱导长期免疫的人群场景。若考虑人口流动, 外部输入病例会打破封闭假设, 疾病消除的难度将显著增加, 此时实现群体免疫所需的基本再生数阈值 \mathcal{R}_0 需要更严格的控制(需远小于 1), 以抵消跨境传播带来的持续输入风险。同时, 模型构建中未考虑二次感染、人口流动、空间异质性等现实传播影响因素, 导致理论结果与实际情形存在一定差距。此时, 考虑带二次感染和接种疫苗的年龄结构流行病模型, 推导与接种疫苗策略有关的再生数 \mathcal{R}_v 的表达式, 证明当 $\mathcal{R}_v < 1 < \mathcal{R}_0$ 时地方性平衡点存在性是需要考虑的问题。

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