

复杂网络上随机禽流感模型解的存在唯一性

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摘要: 考虑到随机噪声及个体间的异质性对禽流感传播的影响, 建立了复杂网络上具有标准 Wiener 过程影响的随机禽流感模型. 应用算子半群理论研究了该模型解的适定性, 证明了解的存在性、唯一性及它对初始条件的连续依赖性.

关键词: 复杂网络; 禽流感模型; 存在性; 唯一性

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禽流感是一种由禽类传播的高致死性疾病, 对禽类养殖业和人类健康造成了严重威胁. 例如, 2013 年, 禽流感 H7N9 首次在中国大陆爆发, 有 400 多人被感染, 死亡率接近 40%^[1]. 截至 2019 年, 全球累计 861 人感染 H5N1 禽流感, 其中死亡 455 人, 死亡率超 50%^[2]. 禽流感病毒的广泛传播不仅严重威胁着公共安全, 也给社会经济造成了损失. 因此, 关于禽流感问题的研究引起了相关领域学者的极大关注. 例如 CHONG 等^[3]提出了一种具有半饱和性发病率的鸟-人耦合动态模型, 研究了半饱和发病率对禽流感传播动力学的影响. LIU 等^[4]构建了具有不同鸟类种群增长规律的鸟-人禽流感模型, 讨论了模型的全局渐近稳定性. 胡等^[5]建立了具有非线性发病率的禽流感模型, 并对模型的稳定性进行了分析.

上述模型是基于常微分方程并假设个体间相互作用是同质的情况下建立的传染病模型. 然而, 禽类之间的接触以及禽类与人的接触在现实中明显是异质的^[6-8]. 为了刻画空间异质性, 许多学者建立了具有空间扩散的模型^[9-10]. 另一方面, 近年来复杂网络被广泛用于现实世界复杂系统的描述, 它将复杂系统中的实体抽象成节点, 将实体之间的关系抽象成连线. 研究禽流感在复杂网络上的传播能更好地反映个体间接触的异质性. 在传染病建模过程中, 环境噪声也是一个不容忽视的重要因素^[11-12]. 因此, 本文引入空间扩散对传染病模型影响的同时考虑了环境噪声对死亡率的影响, 建立了一个基于复杂网络理论和随机过程理论的禽流感模型, 利用算子半群理论研究了该模型解的适定性, 给出了解的存在性、唯一性及连续性的充分条件, 所得到的结论是文献[4-5]的扩展.

1 模型构建及预备知识

设 $\mathcal{A}$ 和 $\mathcal{H}$ 为两个独立的网络, $\mathcal{H}$ 由人组成, 每个节点代表一个个体, 两个个体之间的连接代表他们之间的直接接触. $\mathcal{A}$ 由禽类组成, 且有一个从子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 到子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 的连接. 令 $X = \mathcal{A}$ 或 $\mathcal{H}$, 假定所有参数均非负.

在文献[5]的模型中引入单向耦合网络, 同时考虑到空间扩散对传染病传播、环境噪声对死亡率的影响,

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采用与文献[7]相同的方法引入空间扩散项,并在死亡率中加入随机扰动项,假设环境噪声分别与变量 $S_{i,j}^a$, $I_{i,j}^a$, $S_{i,j}^h$ 和 $I_{i,j}^h$ 成正比,得到了如下复杂网络上具有空间扩散的随机禽流感模型(1)

$$\begin{cases} \partial S_{i,j}^a = (\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial S_{i,j}^a}{\partial x_k}) + \Lambda_a(x) - \frac{\lambda_a(i) S_{i,j}^a \Theta_a}{1 + \alpha_1 \Theta_a} - \mu_a(x) S_{i,j}^a) dt + \sigma_{1i} S_{i,j}^a dW_{1i}(t), \\ \partial I_{i,j}^a = (\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial I_{i,j}^a}{\partial x_k}) + \frac{\lambda_a(i) S_{i,j}^a \Theta_a}{1 + \alpha_1 \Theta_a} - \delta_a(x) I_{i,j}^a - \mu_a(x) I_{i,j}^a) dt + \sigma_{2i} I_{i,j}^a dW_{2i}(t), \\ \partial S_{i,j}^h = (\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (G_{kj} \frac{\partial S_{i,j}^h}{\partial x_k}) + \Lambda_h(x) - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j) S_{i,j}^h \Theta_{ah}}{1 + \alpha_2 \Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j) S_{i,j}^h \Theta_h}{1 + \alpha_3 \Theta_h} - \mu_h(x) S_{i,j}^h) dt + \\ \sigma_{3j} S_{i,j}^h dW_{3j}(t), \\ \partial I_{i,j}^h = (\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (G_{kj} \frac{\partial I_{i,j}^h}{\partial x_k}) + \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j) S_{i,j}^h \Theta_{ah}}{1 + \alpha_2 \Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j) S_{i,j}^h \Theta_h}{1 + \alpha_3 \Theta_h} - \gamma_h(x) I_{i,j}^h - \delta_h(x) I_{i,j}^h - \\ \mu_h(x) I_{i,j}^h) dt + \sigma_{4j} I_{i,j}^h dW_{4j}(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Θ_a 和 Θ_h 分别表示度为 i 的易感禽类节点与感染禽类节点接触概率及度为 j 的易感人类节点与感染人类节点接触概率; Θ_{ah} 表示度为 j 的易感人类节点与感染禽类节点接触概率;在度不相关的网络中记:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_a(t, I_{i,j}^a) &:= \frac{1}{\langle k \rangle_a} \sum_{i=1}^n i p_a(i, \cdot) I_{i,j}^a(t); \Theta_{ah}(t, I_{i,j}^a) := \frac{1}{\langle k \rangle_{ah}} \sum_{j=1}^n j p_a(\cdot, j) I_{i,j}^a(t); \\ \Theta_h(t, I_{i,j}^h) &:= \frac{1}{\langle k \rangle_h} \sum_{j=1}^n j p_b(\cdot, j) I_{i,j}^h(t), \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{1 + \alpha_1 \Theta_a}$ 表示禽类的饱和效应; $\frac{\lambda_a(i) S_{i,j}^a \Theta_a}{1 + \alpha_1 \Theta_a}$ 表示对人的心理影响. $S_{i,j}^X$ 为子网 X 上 (i, j) 的易感节点数; $I_{i,j}^X$

为子网 X 上 (i, j) 的感染节点数; $R_{i,j}^h$ 为子网 X 上 (i, j) 的恢复节点数; $p_X(i, j) = \frac{N_{i,j}^a}{N^a}$ 为子网 X 上任意节

点 (i, j) 的概率; $p_a(i, \cdot) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_a(i, j)$ 和 $p_a(\cdot, j) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_a(i, j)$ 均为子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 的边界度分布; $p_b(\cdot, j) =$

$\sum_{j=1}^n p_b(i, j)$ 为子网 $\mathcal{H}$ 的边界度分布; $\langle k \rangle_a = \sum_{i=1}^n i p_a(i, \cdot)$ 为子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 中连接到子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 的节点的平均度; $\langle k \rangle_{ah} =$

$\sum_{j=1}^n j p_a(\cdot, j)$ 为子网 $\mathcal{A}$ 中连接到子网 $\mathcal{H}$ 的节点的平均度; $\langle k \rangle_h = \sum_{j=1}^n j p_b(\cdot, j)$ 为子网 $\mathcal{H}$ 中连接到子网 $\mathcal{H}$ 的节

点的平均度; $\lambda_a(i) = \lambda_a i$ 表示度为 i 的禽类对禽类的传播率; $\lambda_{ah}(j) = \lambda_{ah} j$ 表示度为 j 的禽类对人的传播率;

$\lambda_h(j) = \lambda_{ah} j$ 表示度为 j 的人与人之间的传播率. $W_{ki}(t)$ 和 $W_{kj}(t)$ ($k = 1, 2$) 定义在完备概率空间 $(D, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P},$

$\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$), 且相互独立的标准 Wiener 过程; $\sigma = (\sigma_{1i}, \sigma_{2i}, \sigma_{3j}, \sigma_{4j})^T$ 是定义在 $H = L^2(\Omega)$ 上的非线性算子.

在文中若无特殊说明记: $U(t, x) := (S_{i,j}^a(t, x), I_{i,j}^a(t, x), S_{i,j}^h(t, x), I_{i,j}^h(t, x))^T = (S_{i,j}^a, I_{i,j}^a, S_{i,j}^h, I_{i,j}^h)^T$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l)^T$, 其中, $x \in \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^l$, $\Omega = \{x \mid |x_k| \leq L_k\}$, L_k 为常数, $k = 1, 2, \dots, l$; $D_{ik} := D_{ik}(t, x) > 0$, $G_{kj} := G_{kj}(t, x) > 0$ 表示转移扩散算子.

$\Lambda_a(x), \Lambda_h(x), \mu_a(x), \mu_h(x), \delta_a(x), \delta_h(x), \gamma_h(x)$ 是定义在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上的正 Hölder 连续函数. 初值条件为 $\phi(x) = (\phi_{1i}(x), \phi_{2i}(x), \phi_{3j}(x), \phi_{4j}(x))^T$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\phi(x) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n}$, 其中, $\mathbf{R}_+^{4n} = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^{4n} : x \geq 0\}$. 对 $\forall x \in \Omega$, 令 $X(t, x) = S_{i,j}^a(t, x), I_{i,j}^a(t, x), S_{i,j}^h(t, x)$ 或 $I_{i,j}^h(t, x)$ 满足齐次 Neumann 边界条件,

$$\frac{\partial X(t, x)}{\partial n} = (\frac{\partial X(t, x)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial X(t, x)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial X(t, x)}{\partial x_l})^T = 0, t > 0, x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (2)$$

Ω 是 $\mathbf{R}^l$ 中的一个有界光滑域; $\partial\Omega$ 和 $\bar{\Omega}$ 分别是 Ω 的边界和闭包; n 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的外法向量. 令 $X := C(\mathbf{R}_+^{4n}, \bar{\Omega})$ 为 Banach 空间, 其上确界范数为 $\|\cdot\|$; $X^+ := C(\mathbf{R}_+^{4n}, \bar{\Omega})$.

设 $A : \mathcal{D}(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$ 是由下式定义的线性算子,

$$A \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1i}(x) \\ \phi_{2i}(x) \\ \phi_{3j}(x) \\ \phi_{4j}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial \phi_{1i}}{\partial x_k}) - \mu_a \phi_{1i} \\ \sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial \phi_{2i}}{\partial x_k}) - \delta_a \phi_{2i} - \mu_a \phi_{2i} \\ \sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (G_{kj} \frac{\partial \phi_{3j}}{\partial x_k}) - \mu_h \phi_{3j} \\ \sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (G_{kj} \frac{\partial \phi_{4j}}{\partial x_k}) - \gamma_h \phi_{4j} - \delta_h \phi_{4j} - \mu_h \phi_{4j} \end{bmatrix},$$

记 $L^2(\mathbf{R}^{4n}, \bar{\Omega})$ 上的算子 $A := (A_{1i}, A_{2i}, A_{3j}, A_{4j})$, $Au := (A_{1i}u_1, A_{2i}u_2, A_{3j}u_3, A_{4j}u_4)$, 其中 $u := (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)^T \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^{4n}, \bar{\Omega})$, 生成一个解析半群, 定义 F 和 G ,

$$e^{tA}u = (e^{tA_{1i}}u_1, e^{tA_{2i}}u_2, e^{tA_{3j}}u_3, e^{tA_{4j}}u_4) := (E_{1i}(t)u_1, E_{2i}(t)u_2, E_{3j}(t)u_3, E_{4j}(t)u_4).$$

$$F \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1i}(x) \\ \phi_{2i}(x) \\ \phi_{3j}(x) \\ \phi_{4j}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_a(x) - \frac{\lambda_a(i)\phi_{1i}\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a} \\ \frac{\lambda_a(i)\phi_{1i}\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a} \\ \Lambda_h(x) - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)\phi_{3j}\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j)\phi_{3j}\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h} \\ \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)\phi_{3j}\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j)\phi_{3j}\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h} \end{bmatrix}, G \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1i}(x) \\ \phi_{2i}(x) \\ \phi_{3j}(x) \\ \phi_{4j}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1i}\phi_{1i}\dot{W}_{1i}(t) \\ \sigma_{2i}\phi_{2i}\dot{W}_{2i}(t) \\ \sigma_{3j}\phi_{3j}\dot{W}_{3j}(t) \\ \sigma_{4j}\phi_{4j}\dot{W}_{4j}(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

可以将模型(1)重写为抽象的半线性 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t U(t, x) = [AU(t, x) + F(U(t, x))]dt + \sigma G(U(t, x))dW(t), \\ U(0, x) = (\phi_{1i}(x), \phi_{2i}(x), \phi_{3j}(x), \phi_{4j}(x))^T, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

显然, A 是有界线性算子. 根据半群理论, 它是 H 上强连续半群 $\{e^{tA}\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的无穷小生成元^[13]. 由文献[14], 知非线性算子 F 在 H 上连续 Frechet 可导的.

引理 1^[15] (半鞅收敛定理) 对 $i=1, 2, \dots$, 令 $\{A_i\}, \{U_i\}$ 是使 A_i, U_i 都是 $\mathcal{F}_{i-1}$ -可测的两个非负随机变量序列, 且 $A_0=U_0=0$ a.s., 令 M_i 是一实值局部鞅且 $M_0=0$ a.s., 令 ξ 是一非负 $\mathcal{F}_0$ -可测的随机变量. 假设 X_i 是一个非负半鞅, 由 Dool-Mayer 分解 $X_i = \xi + A_i - U_i + M_i$, 如果 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} A_i < \infty$ a.s., 则对几乎所有的 $\omega \in \Omega$, 有 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} X_i < \infty, \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} U_i < \infty$, 即 X_i, U_i 都是收敛到有限的随机变量.

为了便于探讨, 在文中做如下假设条件:

(1) 设线性算子 A 是自伴正定算子, $\{e^{tA}\}_{t \geq 0}$ 为其在 H 上生成的解析半群, 则对所有的 $v \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ 和 $\mathcal{D}(A) = \{v \in H \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_n|^2 |\langle e_n, v \rangle|^2 < \infty\}$ 存在正实特征值 $\{\lambda_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^d}$ 和特征函数 $\{e_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 使 $A : \mathcal{D}(A) \subset H \rightarrow H$ 表示为 $Av = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\lambda_n \langle e_n, v \rangle e_n$.

(2) $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \|\cdot\|)$ 是可分的 Hilbert 空间, 其范数为 $\|\cdot\|$.

2 解的存在唯一性

本节, 我们重点讨论模型(1)的解的正性、存在性、唯一性及它对初始条件的连续依赖性.

定理 1 设对任意初值函数 $\phi := (\phi_{1i}, \phi_{2i}, \phi_{3j}, \phi_{4j}) \in (\Omega, \mathbf{R}_+^{4n})$, 若 $T \geq 0, p \geq 1$, 模型(1)存在唯一的正解 $U(t, x)$.

证明 令

$$F \begin{bmatrix} S_{i,j}^a \\ I_{i,j}^a \\ S_{i,j}^h \\ I_{i,j}^h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_a(x) - \frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a} \\ \frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a} \\ \Lambda_h(x) - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h} \\ \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h} \end{bmatrix},$$

其中, $F: [0, T] \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. 对每个 $m \in \mathbf{N}$, 定义

$$F_m(S_{i,j}^a, I_{i,j}^a, S_{i,j}^h, I_{i,j}^h) = \begin{cases} F(S_{i,j}^a, I_{i,j}^a, S_{i,j}^h, I_{i,j}^h), & |U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}} \leq m, \\ F(\frac{mS_{i,j}^a}{|U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}}}, \frac{mI_{i,j}^a}{|U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}}}, \frac{mS_{i,j}^h}{|U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}}}, \frac{mI_{i,j}^h}{|U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}}}), & |U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}} > m, \end{cases}$$

这里 $|U|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}} = |(S_{i,j}^a, I_{i,j}^a, S_{i,j}^h, I_{i,j}^h)|_{\mathbf{R}^{4n}} := \sup_{x \in \Omega} \sqrt{(S_{i,j}^a)^2 + (I_{i,j}^a)^2 + (S_{i,j}^h)^2 + (I_{i,j}^h)^2}$. 对每个 $m, F_m(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot) = (F_{m,1i}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), F_{m,2i}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), F_{m,3j}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot), F_{m,4j}(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)): \mathbf{R}^{4n} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{4n}$ 是关于 $x \in \Omega$ 的 Lipschitz 连续且一致的, 所以与 F_m 相关的复合算子

$$F_m(U)(x) := (F_{m,1i}(U(x)), F_{m,2i}(U(x)), F_{m,3j}(U(x)), F_{m,4j}(U(x))), x \in \Omega,$$

在 $L^2(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})$ 和 $C(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})$ 中是 Lipschitz 连续的.

考虑到

$$dU_m(t) = [AU_m(t) + F_m(U_m(t))]dt + \sigma G(U_m(t))dW(t), U_m(0) = (\phi_{1i}, \phi_{2i}, \phi_{3j}, \phi_{4j}),$$

其中, $U_m(t) = (S_{i,j}^{am}(t), I_{i,j}^{am}(t), S_{i,j}^{hm}(t), I_{i,j}^{hm}(t))^T$, $AU_m(t) := (A_{1i}S_{i,j}^{am}(t), A_{2i}I_{i,j}^{am}(t), A_{3j}S_{i,j}^{hm}(t), A_{4j}I_{i,j}^{hm}(t))^T$, $\sigma G(U_m(t))dW(t) = (\sigma_{1i}S_{i,j}^{am}(t)dW_{1i}, \sigma_{2i}I_{i,j}^{am}(t)dW_{2i}, \sigma_{3j}S_{i,j}^{hm}(t)dW_{3j}, \sigma_{4j}I_{i,j}^{hm}(t)dW_{4j})^T$.

映射

$$\mathcal{H}(U_m)(t) := e^{tA}\phi + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}F_m(U_m(s))ds + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}\sigma G(U_m(s))dW(s) :=$$

$$e^{tA}\phi + \mathcal{H}_1(U_m)(t) + \mathcal{H}_2(U_m)(t), t \in [0, T], U_m \in L^p(D; C([0, T], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n}))),$$

所以, $\mathcal{H}_2$ 将 L^p 映射到 L^p .

$$\mathcal{H}_2(U_m)(t) := \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}\sigma G(U_m(s))dW(s) :=$$

$$(\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{1i}}\sigma_{1i}S_{i,j}^{am}dW_{1i}, \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{2i}}\sigma_{2i}I_{i,j}^{am}dW_{2i}, \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{3j}}\sigma_{3j}S_{i,j}^{hm}dW_{3j}, \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{4j}}\sigma_{4j}I_{i,j}^{hm}dW_{4j}).$$

下面证明当 $\forall p \geq p_0$ 时, $\mathcal{H}_2$ 是 $L^p(D; C([0, T_0], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 中 $T_0 > 0$ 的压缩映射.

引理 2 若 $\forall p \geq p_0, \exists p_0$, 使得对任意的 $U_m = (S_{i,j}^{am}, I_{i,j}^{am}, S_{i,j}^{hm}, I_{i,j}^{hm})^T, V_m = (\tilde{S}_{i,j}^{am}, \tilde{I}_{i,j}^{am}, \tilde{S}_{i,j}^{hm}, \tilde{I}_{i,j}^{hm})^T \in L^p(D; C([0, t], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$, 当 $\mathcal{H}_2$ 将 $L^p(D; C([0, t], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 映射到自身时, 有

$$|\mathcal{H}_2(U_m) - \mathcal{H}_2(V_m)|_{L_{t,p}} \leq c_p(t) |U_m - V_m|_{L_{t,p}},$$

其中, $c_p(t)$ 为常数, 当 $t \downarrow 0$ 时 $c_p(t) \downarrow 0$.

证明 假设 p_0 足够大, 以确保对于 $\forall p \geq p_0$, 可以同时选择 $\beta, \epsilon > 0, \frac{1}{p} < \beta < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{l}{p} < \epsilon < 2(\beta - \frac{1}{p})$.

对 $\forall p \geq p_0$, 设 β, ϵ 满足上式. 用因子分解参数^[16], 有

$$\mathcal{H}_2(U_m)(t) - \mathcal{H}_2(V_m)(t) = \frac{\sin \pi \beta}{\pi} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} e^{(t-s)A} [\int_0^s (s-r)^{-\beta} e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r))dW(r)]ds,$$

由 Hölder 不等式有

$$|\mathcal{H}_2(U_m)(t) - \mathcal{H}_2(V_m)(t)|_{\epsilon,p} \leq c_{\beta,p}(t) (\int_0^t |\int_0^s (s-r)^{-\beta} e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) -$$

$$V_m(r))dW(r) \mid_{L^p(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^p ds)^{\frac{1}{p}} \text{ a.s.}, \quad (4)$$

其中, $c_{\beta,p}(t)$ 为正常数, 当 $t \downarrow 0$ 时, $c_{\beta,p}(t) \downarrow 0$.

应用 Burkholder 不等式, $\forall s \in [0, t]$ 和几乎所有 $x \in \Omega$, 都有

$$E \mid \int_0^s (s-r)^{-\beta} e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r)) dW(r) \mid^p \leq c_p(t) E \left[\int_0^s (s-r)^{-2\beta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \mid e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r)) e_k \mid_{L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^2 dr \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \leq c_p(t) \int_0^t E \left(\int_0^s (s-r)^{-2\beta} \lambda_1 \sup_{k \in \mathbf{N}} \mid e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r)) e_k \mid_{L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^2 dr \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} ds.$$

由于 $\{e_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 的一致有界性, 有 $\sup_{k \in \mathbf{N}} \mid e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r)) e_k \mid_{L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})} \leq c \mid U_m(r) - V_m(r) \mid_{C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}$, 所以

$$E \int_0^t \mid \int_0^s (s-r)^{-\beta} e^{(s-r)A} (U_m(r) - V_m(r)) dW(r) \mid_{L^p(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^p ds \leq c_{\beta,p}(t) \mid U_m - V_m \mid_{L_t,p}^p < \infty,$$

当 $\varepsilon > \frac{l}{p}$ 时, 由 Sobolev 嵌入定理得 $\mathcal{H}_2(U_m)(t) - \mathcal{H}_2(V_m)(t) \in C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})$. 则对于满足上述条件的 $c_p(t)$ 有

$$\mid \mathcal{H}_2(U_m) - \mathcal{H}_2(V_m) \mid_{L_t,p} \leq c_p(t) \mid U_m - V_m \mid_{L_t,p}, \quad (5)$$

所以, 当 p_0 足够大时, 对 $\forall p \geq p_0$, $\mathcal{H}_2$ 将 $L^p(D; C([0, t], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 映射到自身, 又因为 F_m 的 Lipschitz 连续性, 有

$$\mid \mathcal{H}_1(U_m) - \mathcal{H}_1(V_m) \mid_{C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^p \leq ct \sup_{r \in [0, s]} \mid U_m(s) - V_m(s) \mid_{C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})}^p. \quad (6)$$

因此, 由式(5)、(6)有 $\mid \mathcal{H}(U_m) - \mathcal{H}(V_m) \mid_{L_t,p} \leq c_p(t) \mid U_m - V_m \mid_{L_t,p}$, 即对足够小的 T_0 , $\mathcal{H}$ 是 $L^p(DC([0, T_0], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 的映射. 由不动点论在 $L^p(D; C([0, T_0], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 上模型(1)有唯一解. 因此, 通过在每个有限时间间隔 $[kT_0, (k+1)T_0]$ 内重复上述, 对 $\forall T > 0$ 及 $p \geq p_0$ 模型(1)在 $L^p(D; C([0, T_0], C(\bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 上存在唯一的解 $U_m = (S_{i,j}^{am}, I_{i,j}^{am}, S_{i,j}^{hm}, I_{i,j}^{hm})^T$.

下面证明 $U_m = (S_{i,j}^{am}, I_{i,j}^{am}, S_{i,j}^{hm}, I_{i,j}^{hm})^T$ 的正性.

引理 3 设 $U_m = (S_{i,j}^{am}, I_{i,j}^{am}, S_{i,j}^{hm}, I_{i,j}^{hm})^T$ 是式(3)的唯一解, 则对 $t \in [0, T]$, 有

$$S_{i,j}^{am} \geq 0, I_{i,j}^{am} \geq 0, S_{i,j}^{hm} \geq 0, I_{i,j}^{hm} \geq 0, \text{ a.s.}$$

证明 设方程的温和解为 $U_m(l) = (S_{i,j}^{am}(l, \epsilon), I_{i,j}^{am}(l, \epsilon), S_{i,j}^{hm}(l, \epsilon), I_{i,j}^{hm}(l, \epsilon)), l_k \in \rho(A_{k.})$ 是 $A_{k.}$ 且 $R_k(l_k) := l_k R_k(l_k, A_{k.})$ 的解析集, $R_k(l_k, A_{k.})$ 为 $A_{k.}$ 的解析, $k = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 对 $\epsilon > 0, l = (l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4) \in \rho(A_{1.}) \times \rho(A_{2.}) \times \rho(A_{3.}) \times \rho(A_{4.})$.

由文献[17]有, 在 $L^p(D; C([0, T], L^2(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^{4n})))$ 中, 若序列 $\{l_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \subset \rho(A_{1.}) \times \rho(A_{2.}) \times \rho(A_{3.}) \times \rho(A_{4.})$ 且 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, 则 $(S_{i,j}^{am(l_k, \epsilon)}(t), I_{i,j}^{am(l_k, \epsilon)}(t), S_{i,j}^{hm(l_k, \epsilon)}(t), I_{i,j}^{hm(l_k, \epsilon)}(t)) \rightarrow (S_{i,j}^{am}(t), I_{i,j}^{am}(t), S_{i,j}^{hm}(t), I_{i,j}^{hm}(t))$.

由文献[18]有

$$\varphi(\zeta) = \begin{cases} \zeta^2 - \frac{1}{6}, & \text{若 } \zeta \leq -1, \\ -\frac{\zeta^2}{2} - \frac{4\zeta^3}{3}, & \text{若 } -1 < \zeta < 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } \zeta \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

则对 $\forall \zeta$ 和 $\varphi'(\zeta)$, $\Phi(\zeta) = \varphi''(\zeta)\Phi(\zeta) = 0, \varphi''(\zeta) \geq 0$. 由于 $R_k(l_k, A_{k.})$ 的正性, 由文献[19]有

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi(S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x)) dx = \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \varphi'(S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x)) \left(\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (D_{ik} \frac{\partial S_{i,j}^{am}}{\partial x_k}) + (R_1(l_1) \Delta_a)(x) \right) dx ds = \\ - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \varphi''(S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x)) \mid \nabla S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x) \mid^2 dx ds + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \varphi'(S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x)) (R_1(l_1) \Delta_a)(x) dx ds \leq 0,$$

因此, 对 $\epsilon > 0, l = (l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4) \in \rho(A_{1.}) \times \rho(A_{2.}) \times \rho(A_{3.}) \times \rho(A_{4.})$ 且 $S_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x) \geq 0$. 同理有 $I_{i,j}^{am(l, \epsilon)}(t, x) \geq 0, S_{i,j}^{hm(l, \epsilon)}(t, x) \geq 0, I_{i,j}^{hm(l, \epsilon)}(t, x) \geq 0$.

所以, $\forall t \in [0, T]$, 有 $S_{i,j}^{am} \geq 0, I_{i,j}^{am} \geq 0, S_{i,j}^{hm} \geq 0, I_{i,j}^{hm} \geq 0$, a.s. 即模型(1)存在唯一正解.

定理 2 对 $\forall x \in \Omega$, 若初值满足 $\phi_{1i} > 0, \phi_{2i} > 0, \phi_{3j} > 0, \phi_{4j} > 0$, 则 $U(t, x)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上一致有界.

证明 考虑 t 时刻的种群总数 $N(t)$,

$$N(t) = \int_{\Omega} (S_{i,j}^a(t, x) + I_{i,j}^a(t, x) + S_{i,j}^h(t, x) + I_{i,j}^h(t, x)) dx.$$

由模型(1)有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN(t)}{dt} = & \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S_{i,j}^a(t, x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} I_{i,j}^a(t, x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} S_{i,j}^h(t, x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} I_{i,j}^h(t, x) \right) dx \leq \int_{\Omega} (\Lambda_a(x) + \Lambda_h(x) - \\ & \mu_h N(t)) dx + C \int_{\Omega} (S_{i,j}^a d\dot{W}_{1i}(t) + I_{i,j}^a d\dot{W}_{2i}(t) + S_{i,j}^h d\dot{W}_{3j}(t) + I_{i,j}^h d\dot{W}_{4j}(t)) dx. \end{aligned}$$

设 $H(t)$ 是下列随机微分方程的解

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dH(t)}{dt} = & \int_{\Omega} (\Lambda_a(x) + \Lambda_h(x) - \mu_h N(t)) dx + C \int_{\Omega} (S_{i,j}^a d\dot{W}_{1i}(t) + \\ & I_{i,j}^a d\dot{W}_{2i}(t) + S_{i,j}^h d\dot{W}_{3j}(t) + I_{i,j}^h d\dot{W}_{4j}(t)) dx. \end{aligned}$$

对上式采用如下常数变易法

$$H(t) = \frac{\int_{\Omega} (\Lambda_a(x) + \Lambda_h(x)) dx}{\mu_h} + [H(0) - \frac{\int_{\Omega} (\Lambda_a(x) + \Lambda_h(x)) dx}{\mu_h}] \exp(-dt) - Y(t),$$

则 $Y(t) = \int_0^t \exp[-d(t-s)] S_{i,j}^a dx dW_{1i}(t) + \int_0^t \exp[-d(t-s)] I_{i,j}^a dx dW_{2i}(t) + \int_0^t \exp[-d(t-s)] S_{i,j}^h dx dW_{3j}(t) + \int_0^t \exp[-d(t-s)] I_{i,j}^h dx dW_{4j}(t)$ 是具有 $Y(0)=0$ 连续的局部鞅.应用随机比较定理有

$$N(t) \leq H(t), H(t) := H(0) + Z(t) - V(t) - Y(t)Z(t) = \frac{\int_{\Omega} (\Lambda_a + \Lambda_h) dx}{\mu_h} [1 - \exp(-dt)], V(t) = H(0)[\exp(-dt)].$$

显然, $Z(t), V(t)$ 是 $t > 0$ 连续适应增长过程.

因此,由引理 1 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} H(t) < \infty, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(t) < \infty, a.s.$ 即存在正常数 C_1 , 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(t) < C_1$. 证毕.

定理 3 若初值 $\phi := (\phi_{1i}, \phi_{2i}, \phi_{3j}, \phi_{4j}) \in L^2(\Omega, \dot{H}^\beta), \beta \in [0, 1)$, 则对所有的 $t \in [0, T], U(t, x) \in L^2(\Omega, \dot{H}^\beta)$ 满足

$$E(\|S_{i,j}^a(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|I_{i,j}^a(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|S_{i,j}^h(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|I_{i,j}^h(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2) < \infty.$$

证明 由文献[20]有

$$\begin{aligned} E(\|S_{i,j}^a(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|I_{i,j}^a(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|S_{i,j}^h(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2 + \|I_{i,j}^h(t, x)\|_{\beta}^2) & \leq C(E\|e^{tA_{1i}}\phi_{1i}\|_{\beta}^2 + \\ E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{1i}}(\Lambda_a(x) - \frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a})ds\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{1i}}S_{i,j}^a dW_{1i}(s)\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|e^{tA_{2i}}\phi_{2i}\|_{\beta}^2 + \\ E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{2i}}\frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a}0ds\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{2i}}I_{i,j}^a dW_{2i}(s)\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|e^{tA_{3j}}\phi_{3j}\|_{\beta}^2 + \\ E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{3j}}(\Lambda_h(x) - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{3j}}S_{i,j}^h dW_{3j}(s)\|_{\beta}^2 + \\ E\|e^{tA_{4j}}\phi_{4j}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{4j}}(\frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|_{\beta}^2 + \\ E\|\int_0^t e^{(t-s)A_{4j}}I_{i,j}^h dW_{4j}(s)\|_{\beta}^2) := C(\text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III}). \end{aligned}$$

下面依次证明 I, II 和 III 的有界性.由半群的有界性得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} = & E\|e^{tA_{1i}}\phi_{1i}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|e^{tA_{2i}}\phi_{2i}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|e^{tA_{3j}}\phi_{3j}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|e^{tA_{4j}}\phi_{4j}\|_{\beta}^2 \leq \\ & C(E\|\phi_{1i}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\phi_{2i}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\phi_{3j}\|_{\beta}^2 + E\|\phi_{4j}\|_{\beta}^2) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II} \leq C(\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta} ds (1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^a\|_{\beta}^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^a\|_{\beta}^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^h\|_{\beta}^2])(1 +$$

$$E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^h\|^2]) \leq C((1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^a\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^a\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^h\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^h\|^2])) < \infty.$$

由 Itô 等距性,

$$\text{III} = \int_0^t E(\|e^{(t-s)A_{1i}} S_{i,j}^a\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}^2 + \|e^{(t-s)A_{2i}} S_{i,j}^a\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}^2 + \|e^{(t-s)A_{3j}} S_{i,j}^a\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}^2 + \|e^{(t-s)A_{4j}} S_{i,j}^a\|_{\mathcal{H}_0}^2) ds \leq C((1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^a\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^a\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|S_{i,j}^h\|^2])(1 + E[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|I_{i,j}^h\|^2])) < \infty.$$

定理 4 若任意的初值 $\phi := (\phi_{1i}, \phi_{2i}, \phi_{3j}, \phi_{4j}) \in L^2(\Omega, \dot{H}^\beta)$, $\beta \in [0, 1)$, 则对 $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq T$ 有

$$E(\|S_{i,j}^a(t_1) - S_{i,j}^a(t_2)\|^2 + \|I_{i,j}^a(t_1) - I_{i,j}^a(t_2)\|^2 + \|S_{i,j}^h(t_1) - S_{i,j}^h(t_2)\|^2 + \|I_{i,j}^h(t_1) - I_{i,j}^h(t_2)\|^2) < C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta.$$

证明 对 $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq T$,

$$\begin{aligned} E\|S_{i,j}^a(t_2) - S_{i,j}^a(t_1)\|^2 + E\|I_{i,j}^a(t_2) - I_{i,j}^a(t_1)\|^2 + E\|S_{i,j}^h(t_2) - S_{i,j}^h(t_1)\|^2 + E\|I_{i,j}^h(t_2) - I_{i,j}^h(t_1)\|^2 &\leq C(E\|(e^{t_2 A_{1i}} - e^{t_1 A_{1i}})\phi_{1i}\|^2 + E\|(e^{t_2 A_{2i}} - e^{t_1 A_{2i}})\phi_{2i}\|^2 + E\|(e^{t_2 A_{3j}} - e^{t_1 A_{3j}})\phi_{3j}\|^2 + \\ E\|(e^{t_2 A_{4j}} - e^{t_1 A_{4j}})\phi_{4j}\|^2) &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}} - e^{(t_1-s)A_{1i}})(\Lambda_a - \frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a})ds\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}}(\Lambda_a - \frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a})ds\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}} - e^{(t_1-s)A_{2i}})\frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a}ds\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}}\frac{\lambda_a(i)S_{i,j}^a\Theta_a}{1+\alpha_1\Theta_a}ds\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}} - e^{(t_1-s)A_{3j}})(\Lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}}(\Lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} - \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} - e^{(t_1-s)A_{4j}})(\frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|^2 + CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} \times \\ (\frac{\lambda_{ah}(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_{ah}}{1+\alpha_2\Theta_{ah}} + \frac{\lambda_h(j)S_{i,j}^h\Theta_h}{1+\alpha_3\Theta_h})ds\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}})S_{i,j}^a dW_{1i}(s)\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}} S_{i,j}^a dW_{1i}(s)\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}})I_{i,j}^a dW_{2i}(s)\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}} I_{i,j}^a dW_{2i}(s)\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}})S_{i,j}^h dW_{3j}(s)\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}} S_{i,j}^h dW_{3j}(s)\|^2 &+ CE\|\int_0^{t_1} (e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}})I_{i,j}^h dW_{4j}(s)\|^2 + \\ CE\|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} I_{i,j}^h dW_{4j}(s)\|^2 &:= C(\text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III} + \text{IV} + \text{V}). \end{aligned}$$

下面依次对其进行估计.应用半群性质

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} &= E\| [e^{t_1 A_{1i}} A_{1i}^{-\beta/2} (e^{(t_2-t_1)A_{1i}} - I)] A_{1i}^{\beta/2} \phi_{1i} \|^2 + E\| [e^{t_1 A_{2i}} A_{2i}^{-\beta/2} (e^{(t_2-t_1)A_{2i}} - I)] A_{2i}^{\beta/2} \phi_{2i} \|^2 + \\ E\| [e^{t_1 A_{3j}} A_{3j}^{-\beta/2} (e^{(t_2-t_1)A_{3j}} - I)] A_{3j}^{\beta/2} \phi_{3j} \|^2 &+ E\| [e^{t_1 A_{4j}} A_{4j}^{-\beta/2} (e^{(t_2-t_1)A_{4j}} - I)] A_{4j}^{\beta/2} \phi_{4j} \|^2 \leq \\ C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta E(\|\phi_{1i}\|_\beta^2 + \|\phi_{2i}\|_\beta^2 + \|\phi_{3j}\|_\beta^2 + \|\phi_{4j}\|_\beta^2). \end{aligned}$$

利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式和半群性质,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II} &\leq C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{-\beta} ds (1 + E\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \|S_{i,j}^a\|^2 + E\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \|I_{i,j}^a\|^2 + \\ E\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \|S_{i,j}^h\|^2 + E\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \|I_{i,j}^h\|^2) &\leq C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta. \end{aligned}$$

对 III 应用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式有

$$\text{III} \leq C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E\|e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}}\|_{\mathcal{H}(H)}^2 ds (1 + E\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \|S_{i,j}^a\|^2) + C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E\|e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}}\|_{\mathcal{H}(H)}^2 ds (1 +$$

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \| I_{i,j}^a \|^2) + C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E \| e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}} \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds (1 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \| S_{i,j}^h \|^2) + \\ C \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E \| e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds \| (1 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \| I_{i,j}^h \|^2 \leq C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta.$$

对 IV 应用 Itô 等距性有

$$IV \leq C \int_0^{t_1} E \| (e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}}) \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds (1 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \| S_{i,j}^a \|^2) + C \int_0^{t_1} E \| (e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}} - \\ e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}}) \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds (1 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \| I_{i,j}^a \|^2) + C \int_0^{t_1} E \| (e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{3j}}) \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds (1 + \\ E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \| S_{i,j}^h \|^2) + C \int_0^{t_1} E \| (e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} - e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}}) \|^2_{\mathcal{H}(H)} ds (1 + \\ E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t_1} \| I_{i,j}^h \|^2) \leq C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta.$$

同理有

$$V = E \| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{1i}} S_{i,j}^a dW_{1i}(s) \|^2 + E \| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{2i}} I_{i,j}^a dW_{2i}(s) \|^2 + E \| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} S_{i,j}^h dW_{3j}(s) \|^2 + \\ E \| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{(t_2-s)A_{4j}} I_{i,j}^h dW_{4j}(s) \|^2 \leq C(t_2 - t_1)^\beta.$$

至此,证明了模型(1)解的正性、存在性、唯一性及它对初始条件的连续依赖性.
注记 1)由定理 4 可知,当 $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq T$ 对任意初值,模型解对初值的连续依赖性.2)若不考虑禽-禽和禽-人接触的异质性,即对应模型(1)中 (i, j) 为常数,且 $\sigma_{1i} = \sigma_{2i} = \sigma_{3j} = \sigma_{4j} = 0$ 时,模型(1)为确定性模型.

3 结 论

本文讨论了随机禽流感模型,由于禽流感在禽与人之间的异质性以及空间扩散对其传播的影响,为了使得模型更加符合实际,构建了复杂网络上带有空间扩散的随机禽流感模型.证明了该模型解的正性、存在性及唯一性.在此基础上,进一步证明了复杂网络上具有随机噪声影响的禽流感模型解对初始条件的连续依赖性.

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The existence and uniqueness of solution for stochastic avian influenza model on complex network

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Abstract: Considering the impact of stochastic noise and heterogeneity between individuals on the spread of avian influenza, a stochastic avian influenza model with standard Wiener process on a complex network is established in this paper. The well-posedness of the solution of the model is studied by using the semigroup theory of operators, the existence and uniqueness of the solution and its continuous dependence on initial conditions are proved.

Keywords: complex network; avian influenza model; existence; uniqueness

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