

复杂网络上考虑疫苗接种和失效的疟疾传播动力学分析

刘梦瑶,张瑞霞

(中北大学 数学学院,太原 030051)

摘要:本文基于复杂网络建立了具有疫苗接种和失效的疟疾传播动力学模型,首先利用正平衡点的存在性计算了基本再生数 R_0 ,然后证明了当 $R_0 < 1$ 时无病平衡点的局部渐近稳定性和全局渐近稳定性,同时证明了当 $R_0 > 1$ 时系统是一致持续的;最后,进行了敏感性分析和数值模拟验证了理论结果.

关键词:疟疾;疫苗接种;稳定性;复杂网络

中图分类号:O175.13

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1000-2367(2026)04-0066-09

疟疾是一种由疟原虫引起的,由雌性按蚊叮咬人类传播的一种疾病.至今仍然威胁着全世界人民的生命健康^[1].2021年10月,WHO首次推荐为高风险儿童接种RTS,S/AS01(RTS,S)疟疾疫苗^[2],但是仍然存在一些不足.近年来,许多学者通过构建动力学模型,分析了疫苗接种对疟疾传播的影响;Vogt-Geisse等^[3]分析了初始疫苗接种和加强剂量接种的疟疾疫苗接种模型,并分析了模型无病平衡点的局部稳定性和在特殊情况下的全局稳定性;Duve等^[4]建立了一个易感-感染-康复(SIR)人蚊交互作用的疟疾数学模型,并扩展了疫苗接种人群和受感染移民的流入,对模型进行了定性和定量的分析.2024年,郭松柏等^[5]考虑疫苗的失效情况,构建了一个具有疫苗接种和失效的疟疾模型,证明了模型平衡点的全局稳定性,但是文献[5]没有考虑人与人的接触异质性.为此,本文基于复杂网络建立了一个具有疫苗接种和失效的SVIR疟疾传播动力学模型,分析疫苗接种及失效和人与人的接触异质性对传播的影响.

1 模型简介

在复杂网络中,把人看作网络的节点,人与人之间的接触看作有边相连,每个节点与其他节点之间的连边数量定义为度,用 k 来表示.假设网络中节点的最小度是1,最大度是 n ,用 N_k 表示单位时间内有 k 次接触的总人数, $N = \sum_{k=1}^n N_k$ 表示总人数.令 $S_k(t)$ 、 $V_k(t)$ 、 $I_k(t)$ 、 $R_k(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻度为 k 的易感者、疫苗接种者、染病者和恢复者的数量, N_v 表示媒介的总数, $S_v(t)$ 、 $I_v(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻易感媒介和染病媒介的数量, d_1 表示人类的出生率和死亡率; μ 表示媒介的出生率和死亡率; β_1 表示从染病者到易感者的传染率, c 表示单个蚊子叮咬人的频率, a 表示染病媒介单次叮咬易感人类致使其感染的概率, b 表示易感媒介单次叮咬染病人类自身感染的概率, γ 表示染病者的恢复率, δ 表示疫苗的接种率, η 表示疫苗的失效率,建立传染病模型如下:

收稿日期:2025-09-27;修回日期:2025-11-27.

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(12001501;12071445);山西省自然科学基金(20210302124621).

作者简介:刘梦瑶(2002—),女,河南驻马店人,中北大学硕士研究生,研究方向为生物数学,E-mail:3220583897@qq.com.

通信作者:张瑞霞(1980—),女,中北大学副教授,博士,研究方向为生物数学,E-mail:zhangruixia@nuc.edu.cn.

引用本文:刘梦瑶,张瑞霞.复杂网络上考虑疫苗接种和失效的疟疾传播动力学分析[J].河南师范大学学报(自然科学版),2026,54(4):66-74.(Liu Mengyao,Zhang Ruixia.Malaria transmission dynamics on complex networks with vaccination and failure[J].Journal of Henan Normal University(Natural Science Edition),2026,54(4):66-74. DOI:10.16366/j.cnki.1000-2367.2025.09.27.0001.)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{dS_k(t)}{dt} = d_1 N_k(t) - \beta_1 k S_k(t) \theta(t) - \frac{ac S_k(t) I_v(t)}{N} - (\delta + d_1) S_k(t), \\
\frac{dV_k(t)}{dt} = \delta S_k(t) - \beta_1 k \eta V_k(t) \theta(t) - \frac{ac V_k(t) \eta I_v(t)}{N} - d_1 V_k(t), \\
\frac{dI_k(t)}{dt} = \beta_1 k S_k(t) \theta(t) + \beta_1 k \eta V_k(t) \theta(t) + \frac{ac S_k(t) I_v(t)}{N} + \\
\frac{ac V_k(t) \eta I_v(t)}{N} - (d_1 + \gamma) I_k(t), \\
\frac{dR_k(t)}{dt} = \gamma I_k(t) - d_1 R_k(t), k=1, 2, \dots, n, \\
\frac{dS_v(t)}{dt} = \mu N_v(t) - \frac{bc S_v(t) I(t)}{N} - \mu S_v(t), \\
\frac{dI_v(t)}{dt} = \frac{bc S_v(t) I(t)}{N} - \mu I_v(t),
\end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\theta(t) = \theta(I_k(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^n k I_k(t) / \sum_{k=1}^n k N_k(t)$ 表示随机给定边指向感染节点的概率, $\langle k \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n k p(k)$ 表示网络的平均度, $I(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t)$ 表示 t 时刻总的感染人数. 很明显 $S_k(t) + V_k(t) + I_k(t) + R_k(t) = N_k(t)$, $S_v(t) + I_v(t) = N_v(t)$ 都是常数, 故将系统(1) 前4个方程左右两端都除以 N_k , 后两个方程同时除以 N_v , 记 $\delta_2 = ac N_v / N$, $\delta_3 = bc$, 则

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{ds_k(t)}{dt} = d_1 - \beta_1 k s_k(t) \theta(t) - \delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) - (\delta + d_1) s_k(t), \\
\frac{dv_k(t)}{dt} = \delta s_k(t) - \beta_1 k \eta v_k(t) \theta(t) - \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) - d_1 v_k(t), \\
\frac{di_k(t)}{dt} = \beta_1 k s_k(t) \theta(t) + \beta_1 k \eta v_k(t) \theta(t) + \delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) - (d_1 + \gamma) i_k(t), \\
\frac{dr_k(t)}{dt} = \gamma i_k(t) - d_1 r_k(t), \\
\frac{ds_v(t)}{dt} = \mu - \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) - \mu s_v(t), \\
\frac{di_v(t)}{dt} = \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) - \mu i_v(t),
\end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, $s_k(t)$, $v_k(t)$, $i_k(t)$, $r_k(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻度为 k 的易感者、疫苗接种者、染病者和恢复者的密度, $s_v(t)$, $i_v(t)$ 分别表示 t 时刻易感媒介和染病媒介的密度. 系统(2) 中 $i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n p(k) i_k(t)$, $\theta(t) = \theta(i_k(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^n k p(k) i_k(t) / \langle k \rangle$.

2 正向不变集

定理1 集合 $\Omega = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n+2} \mid s_k + v_k + i_k + r_k = 1, s_v + i_v = 1, k=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 关于系统(2) 是正不变的.

证明 令 $x(t) = (s_1(t), v_1(t), i_1(t), r_1(t), \dots, s_n(t), v_n(t), i_n(t), r_n(t), s_v(t), i_v(t))$, $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x), \dots, f_{3n+1}(x), \dots, f_{4n}(x), f_{4n+1}(x), f_{4n+2}(x))$.

其中

$$\begin{cases} f_k(x) = d_1 - \beta_1 k s_k(t) \theta(t) - \delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) - (\delta + d_1) s_k(t), \\ f_{k+n}(x) = \delta s_k(t) - \beta_1 k \eta v_k(t) \theta(t) - \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) - d_1 v_k(t), \\ f_{k+2n}(x) = \beta_1 k s_k(t) \theta(t) + \beta_1 k \eta v_k(t) \theta(t) + \delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) - (d_1 + \gamma) i_k(t), \\ f_{k+3n}(x) = \gamma i_k(t) - d_1 r_k(t), k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ f_{4n+1}(x) = \mu - \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) - \mu s_v(t), \\ f_{4n+2}(x) = \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) - \mu i_v(t). \end{cases}$$

对任意的 $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n+2}$, 有

$$\begin{cases} f_k(x) \mid_{s_k=0} = d_1 \geq 0, \\ f_{k+n}(x) \mid_{v_k=0} = \delta s_k(t) \geq 0, \\ f_{k+2n}(x) \mid_{i_k=0} = \delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) \geq 0, \\ f_{k+3n}(x) \mid_{r_k=0} = \gamma i_k(t) \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ f_{4n+1}(x) \mid_{s_v=0} = \mu \geq 0, \\ f_{4n+2}(x) \mid_{i_v=0} = \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

由 Smith-Waltman 不变性定理^[6]可知:对任意的 $x(0) \geq 0$,任意的 $t \geq 0$,有 $x(t) \geq 0$,又因为 $\frac{d}{dt}(s_k(t) + v_k(t) + i_k(t) + r_k(t)) = 0, \frac{d}{dt}(s_v(t) + i_v(t)) = 0$,所以, $s_k(t) + v_k(t) + i_k(t) + r_k(t) = 1, s_v(t) + i_v(t) = 1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$,因此,集合 $\Omega = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n+2} \mid s_k + v_k + i_k + r_k = 1, s_v + i_v = 1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 关于系统(2) 是正不变的.

3 基本再生数

经计算,系统(2)总存在无病平衡点 $E_0(\underbrace{(\frac{d_1}{\delta + d_1}, \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, 0, 0, \dots, \frac{d_1}{\delta + d_1}, \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, 0, 0, 1, 0)}_{4n+2})$. 为了得到正

平衡点,令系统右侧均为 0,得

$$\begin{aligned} s_k(t) &= \frac{d_1}{k\beta_1\theta(t) + \delta_2 i_v(t) + (\delta + d_1)}, v_k(t) = s_k(t) \frac{\delta}{[k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + \delta_2 i_v(t)\eta + d_1]}, r_k(t) = \frac{\gamma}{d_1} i_k(t), \\ i_k(t) &= \frac{[k\beta_1\theta(t) + \delta_2 i_v(t)][k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + \delta_2 i_v(t)\eta + d_1] + \delta[k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + \delta_2 i_v(t)\eta]}{[k\beta_1\theta(t) + \delta_2 i_v(t)][k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + \delta_2 i_v(t)\eta + d_1] + (\delta + d_1)[k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + \delta_2 i_v(t)\eta + d_1]} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \gamma}, \\ i_v(t) &= \frac{\delta_3 i(t)}{\delta_3 i(t) + \mu}. \text{把 } i_v(t) = \frac{\delta_3 i(t)}{\delta_3 i(t) + \mu} \text{ 代入到 } i_k(t) \text{ 式子中得: } i_k(t) = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \gamma}, \text{ 其中} \\ G_1 &= [(k\beta_1\theta(t) + \delta)(u + \delta_3 i(t)) + \delta_2 \delta_3 i(t)][k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta(u + \delta_3 i(t)) + \delta_2 \delta_3 i(t)\eta] + \\ &\quad [k\beta_1\theta(t) d_1 (u + \delta_3 i(t)) + \delta_2 \delta_3 i(t) d_1](u + \delta_3 i(t)), \\ G_2 &= [(k\beta_1\theta(t) + \delta + d_1)(u + \delta_3 i(t)) + \delta_2 \delta_3 i(t)][(k\beta_1\theta(t)\eta + d_1)(u + \delta_3 i(t)) + \delta_2 \delta_3 i(t)\eta]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \theta(t) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n k p(k) \frac{G_1}{G_2} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \gamma}}{\langle k \rangle} = F(\theta), i(t) = \sum p(k) i_k(t) = \sum p(k) \frac{G_1}{G_2} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \gamma}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d i(t)}{d \theta} \Big|_{\theta=0} &= \frac{\langle k \rangle u \beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{[u(d_1 + \gamma)(d_1 + \delta) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)]}, \\ \frac{d F(\theta)}{d \theta} \Big|_{\theta=0} &= \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1)} \left[\frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} + \frac{\langle k \rangle \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

显然, $\theta(t) = 0$ 是方程 $F(\theta)$ 的一个解, $F(\theta) = \theta(t)$ 在 $0 < \theta < 1$ 有正解的充要条件是 $\frac{dF(\theta)}{d\theta} \Big|_{\theta=0} > 1$, 因

$$\text{此基本再生数为 } R_0 = \frac{\beta_1(d_1 + \eta\delta)}{(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1)} \left[\frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} + \frac{\langle k \rangle \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{[u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)]} \right].$$

考虑以下两种情况:

情况(1): $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) \leq \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)$.

令模型(2)中的 $\beta_1 = 0$, 利用下一代矩阵法求 $R_0^1 = \sqrt{\frac{\delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1)}} \geq 1$, 则说明无论 β_1 值为多少,

传染病一定流行.

情况(2): $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) > \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)$. 基于此情形, 进行以下研究.

4 平衡点的稳定性

定理 2 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 E_0 是局部渐近稳定的; 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 E_0 是不稳定的.

证明 系统(2)在 E_0 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J|_{E_0} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & 0 & \mathbf{B} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{C}_{n \times 1} \\ \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{F} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{G}_{n \times 1} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{H} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{Q}_{n \times 1} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{V} & \mathbf{K} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L}_{1 \times n} & 0 & -u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{P}_{1 \times n} & 0 & 0 & -u \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\mathbf{A} = -(\delta + d_1)\mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{D} = \delta\mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{E} = -d_1\mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{V} = \text{diag}(\gamma, \gamma, \dots, \gamma)$, $\mathbf{K} = \text{diag}(-d_1, -d_1, \dots, -d_1)$,

$$\mathbf{C} = \left(-\frac{d_1 \delta_2}{\delta + d_1}, -\frac{d_1 \delta_2}{\delta + d_1}, \dots, -\frac{d_1 \delta_2}{\delta + d_1} \right)_{1 \times n}^T, \mathbf{G} = \left(-\delta_2 \eta \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, -\delta_2 \eta \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, \dots, -\delta_2 \eta \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1} \right)_{1 \times n}^T,$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \left(\frac{\delta_2 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{\delta + d_1}, \frac{\delta_2 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{\delta + d_1}, \dots, \frac{\delta_2 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{\delta + d_1} \right)_{1 \times n}^T, \mathbf{L} = (-\delta_3 P(1) \quad -\delta_3 P(2) \quad \dots \quad -\delta_3 P(n))_{1 \times n},$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (\delta_3 P(1) \quad \delta_3 P(2) \quad \dots \quad \delta_3 P(n))_{1 \times n}, \mathbf{F} = \frac{\eta\delta}{d_1} \mathbf{B}, (\mathbf{H})_{ij} = \begin{cases} -(\gamma + d_1) + \beta_1 i \frac{j p(j)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1 + \eta\delta}{d_1 + \delta}, & i = j, \\ \beta_1 i \frac{j p(j)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1 + \eta\delta}{d_1 + \delta}, & i \neq j, \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\beta_1 \frac{1 p(1)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & -\beta_1 \frac{2 p(2)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & \dots & -\beta_1 \frac{n p(n)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} \\ -2\beta_1 \frac{1 p(1)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & -2\beta_1 \frac{2 p(2)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & \dots & -2\beta_1 \frac{n p(n)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -n\beta_1 \frac{1 p(1)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & -n\beta_1 \frac{2 p(2)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} & \dots & -n\beta_1 \frac{n p(n)}{\langle k \rangle} \frac{d_1}{d_1 + \delta} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

则其特征方程为:

$$|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{J}|_{E_0}| = |(\lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{E})|^n |(\lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{A})|^n |(\lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{K})|^n |\lambda + u| \begin{vmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{H} & -\mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{P} & \lambda + u \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

解特征方程得有 $2n$ 个特征根为 $-d_1$, n 个特征根为 $-(d_1 + \delta)$, 一个特征根为 $-u$, 其余特征根满足

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{H} & -\mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{P} & \lambda + u \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + \gamma + d_1)^{n-2} \left\{ [(\lambda + u)(\lambda + \gamma + d_1)^2 - \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} (\frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} - 1)(\lambda + u)(\lambda + \gamma + d_1) - \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} (\lambda + u)(\lambda + \gamma + d_1)] + [-\frac{\delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta\delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} (\lambda + \gamma + \right.$$

$$d_1) + \frac{\delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} - \frac{\delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \delta)} \langle k \rangle \}].$$

该行列式有 $n-2$ 个特征根为 $-(\gamma + d_1)$, 所以只需要考虑下面方程的特征根, 该方程可简记为 $\lambda^3 + a_1 \lambda^2 + a_2 \lambda + a_3 = 0$, 其中

$$a_1 = (u + \gamma + d_1) + (\gamma + d_1) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \gamma)(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}\right),$$

$$a_2 = [(\gamma + d_1)^2 + u(\gamma + d_1)] \left(1 - \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \gamma)(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}\right) + \frac{u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(\delta + d_1)},$$

$$a_3 = (1 - R_0)(\gamma + d_1) \left(\frac{u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(\delta + d_1)}\right).$$

考虑 $u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) > \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)$ 的情况, 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 有 $\frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1)} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} < 1$, 故 $a_1 > 0$,

$$a_2 > 0, a_3 > 0, \text{ 记 } p = 1 - \frac{\beta_1 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(d_1 + \gamma)(d_1 + \delta)} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}, q = \frac{u(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) - \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)}{(\delta + d_1)},$$

$$H_1 = a_1,$$

$$H_2 = [(\gamma + d_1)^2 + u(\gamma + d_1)]p[(u + \gamma + d_1) + (\gamma + d_1)p] + (u + \gamma + d_1)q + \frac{\beta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)^2}{(d_1 + \delta)^2} \langle k \rangle,$$

$$H_3 = a_3 H_2.$$

通过计算可得 $H_1 > 0, H_2 > 0, H_3 > 0$. 因此由 Hurwitz 判据得一元三次方程的根均具有负实部, 所以当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 无病平衡点 E_0 是局部渐近稳定的.

定义 $\Omega^* = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n+2} \mid s_k + v_k + i_k + r_k = 1, 0 \leq s_k \leq \frac{d_1}{\delta + d_1}, 0 \leq v_k \leq \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, s_v + i_v = 1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 由文献[7] 可以类似得到 Ω^* 是正不变的.

定理 3 当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, 系统(2)的无病平衡点 E_0 在 Ω^* 上是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 由于 $M_0 = V^{-1}F$ 是不可约的, 由 Perro-Frobenius 定理知, M_0 有一个正的主特征向量 $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_v)$ 使得 $w_k > 0, w_v > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, w \cdot \rho(M_0) = w \cdot M_0$.

构造 Lyapunov 函数: $V = \sum \frac{w_k}{\gamma + d_1} i_k(t) + \frac{w_v}{u} i_v(t)$,

$$V' = \sum \frac{w_k}{\gamma + d_1} i'_k(t) + \frac{w_v}{u} i'_v(t) = \sum \frac{w_k}{\gamma + d_1} [k\beta_1 \theta(t)(s_k(t) + \eta v_k(t)) + \delta_2 i_v(t)(s_k(t) + \eta v_k(t)) - (\gamma + d_1)i_k(t)] + \frac{w_v}{u} [\delta_3 s_v(t)i(t) - ui_v(t)] \leq \sum \frac{w_k}{\gamma + d_1} [k\beta_1 \theta(t)(s_k^0(t) + \eta v_k^0(t)) + \delta_2 i_v(t)(s_k^0(t) +$$

$$\eta v_k^0(t)) - (\gamma + d_1)i_k(t)] + \frac{w_v}{u} [\delta_3 s_v^0(t)i(t) - ui_v(t)] = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_v) \cdot (V^{-1}F) \cdot I =$$

$$(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_v) \cdot V^{-1}(F - V) \cdot I = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_v) \cdot (M_0 - E) \cdot I =$$

$$w(M_0 - E)I = [\rho(M_0) - 1] \cdot w \cdot I$$

其中 $M_0 = V^{-1}F, I = (i_1(t), i_2(t), \dots, i_n(t), i_v(t))^T, w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, w_v)$. 当 $\rho(M_0) \leq 1, V' \leq 0$ 对所有的 $1 \leq k \leq n, V' = 0$ 的唯一的紧不变子集为 $\{E_0\}$, 由 LaSalle 不变集原理知: 当 $\rho(M_0) \leq 1$ 时, E_0 在 Ω^* 上是全局渐近稳定的.

定理 4 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 系统(2)是一致持续的, 即存在 $\xi > 0$, 使得 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} i_k(t) > \xi, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 或 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} i_v(t) > \xi$.

证明 定义 $X = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in \mathbf{R}_+^{4n+2} \mid s_k + v_k + i_k + r_k = 1, s_v + i_v = 1, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$,

$$X_0 = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in X \mid i_k > 0, i_v > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

$$\partial X_0 = X/X_0 = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in X \mid i_k = 0, \text{或 } i_v = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

$\psi: X \rightarrow X$ 是系统(2)在 X 上的解流.

容易验证 X, X_0 都是正不变的,由定理1可知 X 是正不变的,那么 X_0 类似可证也是正不变的,由系统(2)的有界性可知,系统(2)是点耗散的.

设 ∂X_0 中的最大不变子集为 $G_\partial = \{x_0 \in \partial X_0; \Psi_t(x_0) \in \partial X_0, \forall t \geq 0\} = \{(s_1, v_1, i_1, r_1, \dots, s_n, v_n, i_n, r_n, s_v, i_v) \in X: i_k = 0, i_v = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n\}$,由文献[8]知, ψ_t 有全局吸引子,在边界 ∂X_0 上, $i_k = i_v = 0$,那

么可以知道当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $s_k(t) \rightarrow \frac{d_1}{\delta + d_1}, v_k(t) \rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta + d_1}, i_k(t) \rightarrow 0, r_k(t) \rightarrow 0, s_v(t) \rightarrow 1, i_v(t) \rightarrow 0$. 因此,边界上的唯一极限集是 E_0 .

令 $w(x_0)$ 为系统(2)从 $x_0 \in X$ 出发的解轨线的 w 极限点的集合,则可定义集合 $G = U_{y \in G_0} \{w(y)\}$,对 $\forall x_0 \in G_\partial, w$ 极限集合 $w(x_0) = \{E_0\}$,因此 $G = \{E_0\}$,显然 G 是边界 ∂X_0 上的孤立不变集;由于在 ∂X_0 中没有 G 的子集形成循环圈,因此在 ∂X_0 中不构成循环覆盖.

下证 E_0 是 X_0 的弱排斥,存在 $\eta_1 > 0$,使得 $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} d((s_1(t), v_1(t), i_1(t), r_1(t), \dots, s_n(t), v_n(t), i_n(t), r_n(t), s_v(t), i_v(t)), E_0) > \eta_1$. 利用反证法:假设存在 $T_1 > 0$,当 $t \geq T_1$ 时有 $|s_k(t) - \bar{s}_k| \leq \eta_1, |v_k(t) - \bar{v}_k| \leq \eta_1, |s_v(t) - \bar{s}_v| \leq \eta_1, 0 < i_k < \eta_1, 0 < i_v < \eta_1$,对于 $t \geq T_1$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{di_k(t)}{dt} &\geq \beta_1 k (\bar{s}_k - \eta_1) \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} + \beta_1 k \eta (\bar{v}_k - \eta_1) \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} + \\ &\quad \delta_2 (\bar{s}_k - \eta_1) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta (\bar{v}_k - \eta_1) i_v(t) - (d_1 + \gamma) i_k(t), \\ \frac{di_v(t)}{dt} &\geq \delta_3 (\bar{s}_v - \eta_1) i(t) - u i_v(t). \end{aligned}$$

考虑下面的辅助系统

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \bar{i}_k(t)}{dt} &= \beta_1 k (\bar{s}_k - \eta_1) \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} + \beta_1 k \eta (\bar{v}_k - \eta_1) \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} + \\ &\quad \delta_2 (\bar{s}_k - \eta_1) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta (\bar{v}_k - \eta_1) i_v(t) - (d_1 + \gamma) \bar{i}_k(t), \\ \frac{d \bar{i}_v(t)}{dt} &= \delta_3 (\bar{s}_v - \eta_1) i(t) - u \bar{i}_v(t). \end{aligned}$$

该系统的 Jacobian 矩阵 $\bar{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{J}_{11} & \bar{J}_{12} & \cdots & \bar{J}_{1n} & \bar{J}_{1(n+1)} \\ \bar{J}_{21} & \bar{J}_{22} & \cdots & \bar{J}_{2n} & \bar{J}_{2(n+1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \bar{J}_{n1} & \bar{J}_{n2} & \cdots & \bar{J}_{nn} & \bar{J}_{n(n+1)} \\ \bar{J}_{(n+1)1} & \bar{J}_{(n+1)2} & \cdots & \bar{J}_{(n+1)n} & \bar{J}_{(n+1)(n+1)} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{j}_{rs} &= \begin{cases} [r\beta_1 (\bar{s}_r - \eta_1) + r\beta_1 \eta (\bar{v}_r - \eta_1)] \cdot \frac{sp(s)}{\langle k \rangle}, r, s = 1, 2, \dots, n, r \neq s, \\ \delta_2 (\bar{s}_r - \eta_1) + \eta \delta_2 (\bar{v}_r - \eta_1), r = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = n+1, \\ \delta_3 s_v(t) p(s), r = n+1, s = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \\ \bar{j}_{rr} &= \begin{cases} [r\beta_1 (\bar{s}_r - \eta_1) + r\beta_1 \eta (\bar{v}_r - \eta_1)] \cdot \frac{rp(r)}{\langle k \rangle} - (\gamma + d_1), r = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ -u, r = n+1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

对于以下系统

$$\frac{di_k(t)}{dt} = \beta_1 k s_k \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} + \beta_1 k \eta v_k(t) \frac{\sum k p(k) i_k(t)}{\langle k \rangle} +$$

$$\delta_2 s_k(t) i_v(t) + \delta_2 \eta v_k(t) i_v(t) - (d_1 + \gamma) i_k(t),$$
$$\frac{di_v(t)}{dt} = \delta_3 s_v(t) i(t) - u i_v(t).$$

利用下一代矩阵法^[9]来确定阈值,定义 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{V}$,其中 a_{rs} 是矩阵 $\mathbf{F}$ 的元素,

$$a_{rs} = \begin{cases} [r\beta_1 s_r(t) + r\beta_1 \eta v_r(t)] \cdot \frac{sp(s)}{\langle k \rangle}, r, s = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \delta_2 s_r(t) + \eta \delta_2 v_r(t), r = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = n + 1, \\ \delta_3 s_v(t) p(s), r = n + 1, s = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ 0, r = s = n + 1, \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma + d_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \gamma + d_1 & \\ & & & u \end{pmatrix}.$$

根据文献[9]中的定理 2 得, $R_0 = \rho(\mathbf{FV}^{-1}) > 1 \Leftrightarrow s(\mathbf{M}) > 0$,其中 $s(\mathbf{M})$ 表示矩阵的最大特征值.类似地,对于辅助系统,可以选择足够小的 η_1 使得 $R_0^2 = \rho(\bar{\mathbf{F}}\mathbf{V}^{-1}) > 1$,其中 $\bar{a}_{rs} = \begin{cases} [r\beta_1 (\bar{s}_r(t) - \eta_1) + r\beta_1 \eta (\bar{v}_r(t) - \eta_1)] \frac{sp(s)}{\langle k \rangle}, r, s = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \delta_2 \bar{s}_r(t) + \eta \delta_2 \bar{v}_r(t), r = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = n + 1, \\ \delta_3 \bar{s}_r(t) p(s), r = n + 1, s = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ 0, r = s = n + 1. \end{cases}$,其中 $\bar{a}_{rs}$ 是矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ 的元素,当 $R_0^2 > 1$ 时,矩

阵 $\bar{\mathbf{J}}$ 存在具有正实部的特征根,由比较原理^[10]得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} i_k(t) = +\infty, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} i_v(t) = +\infty$,矛盾,原假设成立.综上所述,根据文献[11]可得, ϕ_t 是一致持续的,即当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,系统(2)是一致持续的.

5 敏感性分析与数值模拟

5.1 敏感性分析

下面进行敏感性分析,利用 PRCC 方法分析如图 1 所示, $\beta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \eta$ 与 R_0 呈正相关,但很容易看出 β_1, η 对 R_0 的影响比较明显, d_1, μ, γ, δ 与 R_0 呈负相关,其中 μ 对 R_0 的影响较大.

5.2 数值模拟

在本节中,进行了一些数值模拟来验证我们的理论结果.假设系统(2)的网络服从幂律分布,其度分布为 $p(k) = Ck^{-2.5} (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,一些参数取值描述如下:总人数 $N = 10^9$ ^[12],媒介总数 $N_v = 7 \times 10^8$ ^[12]; c 的取值范围为 $0.193 \sim 0.421/\text{d}$ ^[13], a 和 b 均取 0.5 ^[13], μ 的取值范围为 $0.006 \sim 0.5/\text{d}$ ^[13], γ 的取值范围为 $0.01 \sim 0.05/\text{d}$ ^[13]; d_1 的取值范围为 $0.0036 \sim 0.0048/\text{d}$ ^[14].

在上面参数取值的基础上,假定 β_1 的取值范围为 $0.008 \sim 0.20/\text{d}$,计算 δ_2, δ_3 的取值范围为 $[0.0965, 0.2105]$, δ 的取值范围为 $[0.2, 0.3]$, η 的取值范围为 $[0.2, 0.4]$.选取参数 $\beta_1 = 0.03, \delta_2 = 0.14735, \delta_3 = 0.2105, u = 0.02, \gamma = 0.03, d_1 = 0.0048, \eta = 0.3, \delta = 0.2$,此时 $R_0 < 1$.在图 2(a) 中可以看到当 $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) < \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)$ 且 $R_0 < 1$ 时,传染病流行.选取参数 $\beta_1 = 0.20, \delta_2 = 0.18, \delta_3 = 0.0965, u = 0.01, \gamma = 0.01, d_1 = 0.0048, \eta = 0.3, \delta = 0.25$,此时 $R_0 > 1$.在图 2(b) 中可以看到当 $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) < \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)$ 且 $R_0 > 1$ 时,传染病流行.从图 2 知道当 $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) < \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)$ 时,不论 $R_0 > 1$ 还是 $R_0 < 1$,传染病都会流行.

接下来选取参数 $\beta_1 = 0.01, \delta_2 = 0.14735, \delta_3 = 0.0965, u = 0.3, \gamma = 0.05, d_1 = 0.0048, \eta = 0.3, \delta = 0.2$,此时 $R_0 < 1$.在图 3(a) 中可以看到当 $\mu(\gamma + d_1)(\delta + d_1) > \delta_2 \delta_3 (d_1 + \eta \delta)$ 且 $R_0 < 1$ 时,传染病消亡.选取

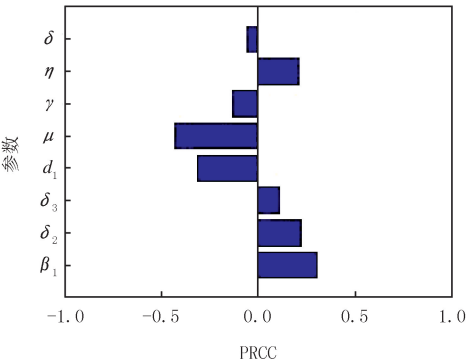


图1 R_0 关于各参数的敏感性分析
Fig.1 Sensitivity analysis of R_0 with respect to each parameter

参数 $\beta_1=0.2, \delta_2=0.147\ 35, \delta_3=0.096\ 5, u=0.1, d_1=0.003\ 6, \eta=0.27, \delta=0.25$, 在图 3(b) 中可以看到当 $\mu(\gamma+d_1)(\delta+d_1) > \delta_2\delta_3(d_1+\eta\delta)$ 且 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 传染病流行, 且度越大, 感染人的相对密度越大。

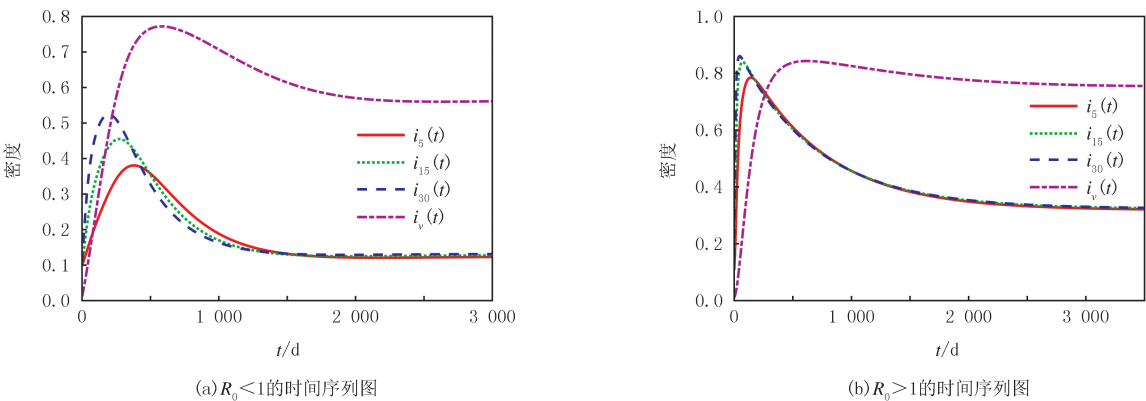


图2 当 $\mu(\gamma+d_1)(\delta+d_1) < \delta_2\delta_3(d_1+\eta\delta)$ 时, 不同 R_0 条件下感染人的相对密度和感染蚊子的密度演变
Fig.2 The evolution of the relative density of infected humans and the density of infected mosquitoes under different R_0 conditions when $\mu(\gamma+d_1)(\delta+d_1) < \delta_2\delta_3(d_1+\eta\delta)$

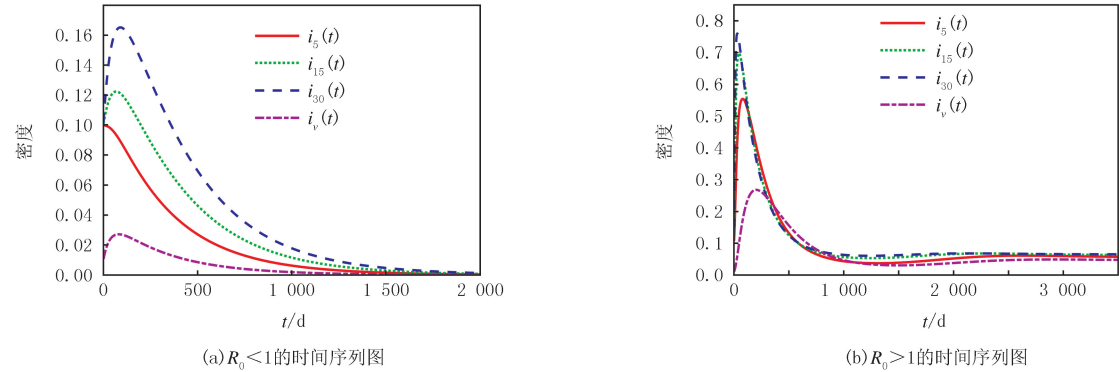


图3 当 $\mu(\gamma+d_1)(\delta+d_1) > \delta_2\delta_3(d_1+\eta\delta)$ 时, 不同 R_0 条件下感染人的相对密度和感染蚊子的密度演变
Fig.3 The evolution of the relative density of infected humans and the density of infected mosquitoes under different R_0 conditions when $\mu(\gamma+d_1)(\delta+d_1) > \delta_2\delta_3(d_1+\eta\delta)$

5.3 疫苗有效率和接种率对传播的影响

令绝对密度 $i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n p(k) \frac{I_k(t)}{N_k(t)}$, 选取参数 $\beta_1=0.04, \delta_2=0.05, \delta_3=0.1, u=0.15, \gamma=0.03, d_1=0.004\ 8$, 在图 4(a) 中, 固定 $\delta=0.2$, 讨论不同的疫苗有效率对疟疾传播的影响, 由图 4 可见, 疫苗有效率越高, 感染人的绝对密度越低; 在图 4(b) 中, 固定 $1-\eta=80\%$, 讨论不同的接种率对疟疾传播的影响, 由图 4 可见, 随着接种率的增加, 感染人的绝对密度越低, 可以发现, 提高疫苗的有效率和接种率可以更好地控制疟疾的传播。

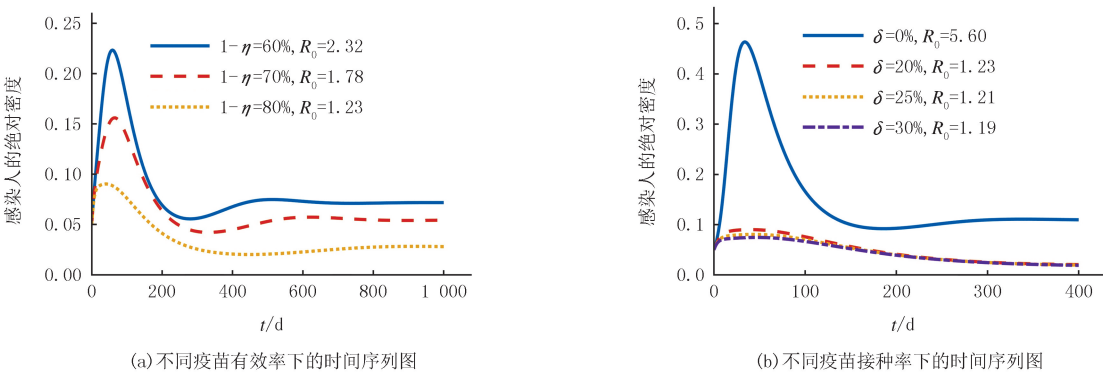


图4 感染人的绝对密度在不同参数下的时间序列图
Fig.4 The time series of absolute density of infected humans under different parameter values

6 结论

本文基于复杂网络建立了疟疾传播动力学模型,首先计算了该模型的基本再生数,然后证明了当 $R_0 < 1$ 时,无病平衡点是全局渐近稳定的;当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,系统是一致持续的且数值模拟显示系统会收敛到一个平衡状态;最后通过敏感性分析得知 μ 和 β_1 对 R_0 的影响较大,数值模拟验证了理论结果,同时发现了提高疫苗的有效率和接种率可以更好地控制疟疾的传播.

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Malaria transmission dynamics on complex networks with vaccination and failure

Liu Mengyao, Zhang Ruixia

(School of Mathematics, North University of China, Taiyuan 030051, China)

Abstract: In this paper, we established a model of malaria transmission dynamics with vaccination and failure based on complex networks. Firstly, we calculated the basic reproduction number R_0 using the existence of positive equilibrium point. Then we proved the local asymptotic stability and global asymptotic stability of disease-free equilibrium point when $R_0 < 1$ and meanwhile we proved that the system is uniformly persistent when $R_0 > 1$. Lastly, we carried out the sensitivity analyses and numerical simulations to validate the theoretical results.

Keywords: malaria; vaccination; stability; complex networks