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霍乱传染病行波解的上下解计算*

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摘要:针对霍乱传染病具有人与人之间的直接传播和人与被污染水源之间的非直接传播这一多种传播途径的特点,创新性地构造出一个带扩散项的偏微分方程组模型,并求解出该模型的平衡点和基本再生数;行波解是传染病模型中的一个关键因素,为解决该模型行波解的存在性问题,提出上下解的构造方法;在模型中方程个数和参数较多,上下解不易构造的情况下,通过对该模型在无病平衡点处的线性化,利用上下解的构造方法构造出明确的上解和下解,并讨论上解和下解函数中参数的取值范围,重点分别验证此上解和下解满足模型上下解和边界条件,以此利用不动点定理得出行波解的存在性。

关键词:霍乱;行波解;上下解方法

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0 引言

霍乱是一种典型的水源性传染病,具有多种传播途径,包括人与人之间的直接传播和人与被污染水源之间的非直接传播。据世界卫生组织统计,每年全世界约有 $300 \times 10^4 \sim 500 \times 10^4$ 霍乱病例,有 $10 \times 10^4 \sim 12 \times 10^4$ 人因此死亡。尤其是在许多发展中国家,近年来都有不同程度的霍乱爆发。

从 20 世纪开始到现在,研究学者发表了很多关于水源性传染病的文章,主要研究其传染方式、稳定性分析、控制策略等。Capasso 和 Paveri-Fontana^[1] 最早在 1973 年提出一个较为简单的霍乱模型;随后,Codeco^[2] 于 2003 年首次计算在水源环境中霍乱弧菌的浓度,建立改进的 SIRB 霍乱模型;Hartley 等^[3] 考虑霍乱多途径传播的特点,将霍乱病菌分为高感染阶段和低感染阶段,结合两个新的环境元素构建一个高维霍乱传染病模型,能更精确地描述霍

乱传染病的传播特点;Mukandavire 等^[4] 再将 Hartley 的模型进行一些简化,采用非线性发生率来描述人与被污染水源之间的传播;Liao 和 Yang^[5] 首次在霍乱模型中引入媒体效应,构造带媒体效应的多时滞霍乱模型,分析媒体效应和多种不同时滞对霍乱传播的影响;Wang 等^[6] 研究了一个反应扩散霍乱模型,计算该模型的基本再生数、全局渐近稳定以及图灵不稳定性。更多的相关研究可参考文献[7-10]。

行波解是对传染病进行建模研究的一个关键因素,具有重要的研究意义,只要人们离开传染病源的速度大于行波解的速度,就不易被传染,而行波解稳定与否可以直观反应传染病的传播形态会不会发生很大的变化。Tian 和 Yuan^[11] 研究一个带非局部扩散的 SEIR 模型,计算最小波速和行波解;Zhang 和 Liu^[12] 分析一个 SVIR 传染病模型,同样计算最小波速和行波解;Wang 和 Wu^[13] 建立具有非局部时空延迟的扩散传染病模型,利用 Schauder 不动点定理证明行波解的存在性;Chen^[14] 等研究格微分模型上

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的最小波速以及行波解的存在性和不存在性。更多的相关文献可参考文献[15-18]。

本文拟针对一类方程个数和参数较多的霍乱传染病模型进行行波解研究,构造一对明确的上下解函数来研究行波解的存在性。

1 建立霍乱模型

霍乱传染病是一种具有多种传播途径的复杂传染病,本文在文献[13-14]的基础上,建立如下带扩散项的偏微分方程组模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S(x,t)}{\partial t} = \Lambda - \beta_w S(x,t)W(x,t) - \beta_l S(x,t)I(x,t) - \mu S(x,t) + d_1 \Delta S \\ \frac{\partial I(x,t)}{\partial t} = \beta_w S(x,t)W(x,t) + \beta_l S(x,t)I(x,t) - (\mu + u + \gamma)I(x,t) + d_2 \Delta I \\ \frac{\partial W(x,t)}{\partial t} = \xi I(x,t) - \delta W(x,t) + d_3 \Delta W \\ \frac{\partial R(x,t)}{\partial t} = \gamma I(x,t) - \mu R(x,t) + d_4 \Delta R \end{cases}$$

其中: $S(x,t), I(x,t), R(x,t)$ 分别表示易感者、感染者和移出者,在 t 时刻 x 处的密度; $W(x,t)$ 表示 t 时刻在水源 x 处的霍乱病菌浓度; Δ 为拉普拉斯算子;参数 β_w, β_l 分别表示环境与人之间和人与人之间的传播率; Λ 是自然的人类出生人数/死亡人数; μ 是自然的人类出生率/死亡率; $u > 0$ 是由疾病引起的死亡率; γ 是恢复率; ξ 是脱落率; δ 是细菌死亡率; $d_i (i=1,2,3,4)$ 为正扩散率系数;模型中的所有参数均为正数。

注意到前 3 个方程中均不含 R , 即 R 具有独立性,故在后面的计算中只考虑前 3 个方程组。

模型系统对应的常微分方程有唯一的正无病平衡点 $E_0(\frac{\Lambda}{\mu}, 0, 0)$, 以及唯一的正地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, W^*)$, 表示为

$$S^* = \frac{\Lambda}{\left(\beta_w \frac{\xi}{\delta} + \beta_l\right) I^* + \mu}$$

$$W^* = \frac{\xi}{\delta} I^*$$

基本再生数 R_0 为

$$R_0 = \frac{\delta \beta_w \Lambda + \xi \beta_l \Lambda}{\delta \mu (\mu + u + \gamma)}$$

2 模型行波解的计算

令 $(S(x,t), I(x,t), W(x,t)) = (S(\theta), I(\theta), W(\theta))$, 其中 $\theta = x + ct$, 常数 c 为波速, 则行波方程变为

$$\begin{cases} d_1 S_{\theta\theta} + \Lambda - \beta_w S(\theta)W(\theta) - \beta_l S(\theta)I(\theta) - \mu S(\theta) - cS_{\theta} = 0 \\ d_2 I_{\theta\theta} + \beta_w S(\theta)W(\theta) + \beta_l S(\theta)I(\theta) - (\mu + u + \gamma)I(\theta) - cI_{\theta} = 0 \\ d_3 W_{\theta\theta} + \xi I(\theta) - \delta W(\theta) - cW_{\theta} = 0 \end{cases}$$

且系统满足边界条件如下:

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow -\infty} (S(\theta), I(\theta), W(\theta)) = (S_0, 0, 0)$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow +\infty} (S(\theta), I(\theta), W(\theta)) = (S^*, I^*, W^*)$$

易得系统在 E_0 处的线性化系统为

$$\begin{cases} d_2 I_{\theta\theta} + \beta_w S_0 W(\theta) + \beta_l S_0 I(\theta) - (\mu + u + \gamma)I(\theta) - cI_{\theta} = 0 \\ d_3 W_{\theta\theta} + \xi I(\theta) - \delta W(\theta) - cW_{\theta} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $I = \eta_l e^{\lambda\theta}, W = \eta_w e^{\lambda\theta}$, 其中 η_l, η_w 为正常数, 通过简单计算可得特征方程:

$$h_l(\lambda, c) = d_2 \lambda^2 + \beta_l S_0 - (\mu + u + \gamma) - c\lambda$$

$$h_w(\lambda, c) = d_3 \lambda^2 - \delta - c\lambda$$

当 $R_0 > 1, c > c^*$ 时, 系统满足边界条件的非负平凡解, 首先可构造如下形式的上下解:

$$\bar{S} = S_0$$

$$\underline{S} = \max \{ S_0 (1 - M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}), 0 \}$$

$$\bar{I} = \min \{ \eta_l e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \beta_w S_0 \}$$

$$\underline{I} = \max \{ e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_l - M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta}), 0 \}$$

$$\bar{W} = \min \{ \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \mu + \gamma - \beta_l S_0 \}$$

$$\underline{W} = \max \{ e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_w - M_2 q_2 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta}), 0 \}$$

其中: $M_1, M_2, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ 均为正参数, 且将在后文对这些参数进行进一步讨论。任取 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在常数 q_1, q_2 满足:

$$h_l(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon, c) q_1 + \beta_l S_0 q_2 < 0$$

$$h_w(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon, c) q_2 + \delta q_1 < 0$$

引理 1 方程 \bar{S} 满足:

$$d_1 \bar{S}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{S}_{\theta} + \Lambda - \beta_w \bar{S} \bar{W} - \beta_l \bar{S} \bar{I} - \mu \bar{S} \leq 0$$

证明 由 $\bar{I} = \eta_2 e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \bar{W} = \eta_3 e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \bar{S} = S_0$, 有

$$d_1 \bar{S}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{S}_{\theta} + \Lambda - \beta_w \bar{S} \bar{W} - \beta_l \bar{S} \bar{I} - \mu \bar{S} =$$

$$\Lambda - [(\beta_w \eta_3 + \beta_I \eta_2) e^{\lambda_0 \theta} + \mu] S_0 \leq 0$$

故引理 1 得证。

引理 2 对所有的 $\theta \neq \theta_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \ln \frac{S_0 \beta_w - S_0}{\eta_I}$, 方程 \bar{I}

满足:

$$d_2 \bar{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{I}_\theta + \beta_w \bar{S} \bar{W} + \beta_I \bar{S} \bar{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \bar{I} \leq 0$$

证明 当 $\theta < \theta_1$ 时, $\bar{S} = S_0, \bar{I} = \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \bar{W} = \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta}$,

则有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_2 \bar{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{I}_\theta + \beta_w \bar{S} \bar{W} + \beta_I \bar{S} \bar{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \bar{I} \leq \\ & \{ [d_2 \lambda_0^2 + \beta_I S_0 - (\mu + u + \gamma) - c \lambda_0] \eta_I + \beta_w S_0 \eta_w \} e^{\lambda_0 \theta} = \\ & [h_I(\lambda, c) \eta_I + \beta_w S_0 \eta_w] e^{\lambda_0 \theta} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $\theta > \theta_1$ 时, $\bar{S} = S_0, \bar{I} = \beta_w S_0, \bar{W} \leq \mu + \gamma - \beta_I S_0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_2 \bar{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{I}_\theta + \beta_w \bar{S} \bar{W} + \beta_I \bar{S} \bar{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \bar{I} \leq \\ & \beta_w S_0 (\mu + \gamma - \beta_I S_0) + \beta_I S_0 \beta_w S_0 - (\mu + \gamma) \beta_w S_0 \leq \\ & (\mu + \gamma) \beta_w S_0 - \beta_I \beta_w S_0^2 + \beta_I \beta_w S_0^2 - (\mu + \gamma) \beta_w S_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故引理 2 得证。

引理 3 对所有的 $\theta \neq \theta_2 = \frac{\mu + \gamma - \beta_I S_0}{\eta_w}$, 方程 \bar{W} 满足:

$$d_3 \bar{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{W}_\theta + \xi \bar{I} - \delta \bar{W} \leq 0$$

证明 当 $\theta > \theta_2$ 时, 有 $\bar{I} \leq \beta_w S_0, \bar{W} = \mu + \gamma - \beta_I S_0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_3 \bar{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{W}_\theta + \xi \bar{I} - \delta \bar{W} \leq \\ & \xi \beta_w S_0 - \delta (\mu + \gamma - \beta_I S_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $\theta < \theta_2$ 时, 有 $\bar{I} \leq \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \bar{W} = \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta}$, 有

$$d_3 \bar{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \bar{W}_\theta + \xi \bar{I} - \delta \bar{W} \leq 0$$

故引理 3 得证。

引理 4 对所有的 $\theta \neq \theta_1' = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \left(\frac{1}{M_1} \right)$, 方程 \underline{S} 满足:

$$d_1 \underline{S}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{S}_\theta + \Lambda - \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} - \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - \mu \underline{S} \geq 0$$

证明 当 $\theta > \theta_1'$ 时, $\underline{S} = 0$, 显然此引理成立, 证明略。

当 $\theta < \theta_1'$ 时, $\underline{S} = S_0 (1 - M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}), \bar{I} = \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta}, \bar{W} = \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_1 \underline{S}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{S}_\theta + \Lambda - \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} - \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - \mu \underline{S} \geq \\ & e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta} [-d_1 S_0 \varepsilon_1^2 M_1 + c S_0 \varepsilon_1 M_1 - \\ & \beta_w S_0 (1 - M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}) \eta_3 e^{(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon_1) \theta} - \\ & \beta_I S_0 (1 - M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}) \eta_2 e^{(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon_1) \theta}] \geq \\ & S_0 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta} [-d_1 \varepsilon_1^2 M_1 + c \varepsilon_1 M_1 - \\ & (\beta_w \eta_3 + \beta_I \eta_2) e^{(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon_1) \theta}] \end{aligned}$$

此时利用 $e^{(\lambda_0 - \varepsilon_1) \theta} < \frac{1}{M_1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0 - \varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_1}$, 令 $\varepsilon_1 M = 1$, 且 M

$\rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$d_1 \underline{S}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{S}_\theta + \Lambda - \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} - \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - \mu \underline{S} \geq 0$$

即可得证。

引理 5 对所有的 $\theta \neq \theta_2' = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \left(\frac{\eta_I}{M_2 q_1} \right)$, 方程 \underline{I}

满足:

$$d_2 \underline{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{I}_\theta + \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} + \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \underline{I} \geq 0$$

证明 取 $\theta_3' = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \left(\frac{\eta_w}{M_2 q_2} \right)$, 若 $\frac{\eta_I q_2}{\eta_w q_1} > 1$, 则有 $\theta_2' > \theta_3'$, 下面只对此情况进行讨论, $\theta_2' < \theta_3'$ 的情况同理

可证。当 $\theta_3' < \theta < \theta_2'$, 有 $\underline{I} = e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_I - M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta})$ 。

(1) 如果 $\theta > \theta_1'$ 时, $\bar{S} = 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_2 \underline{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{I}_\theta + \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} + \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \underline{I} = \\ & d_2 \underline{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{I}_\theta - (\mu + u + \gamma) \underline{I} \geq \\ & h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) M_2 q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} = \\ & e^{\lambda_0 \theta} [h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I - h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta}] \end{aligned}$$

由前面 $h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) < 0$, 可知 $-h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta}$ 必为 θ 的单调递增数, 必有

$$h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I - h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) M_2 q_1 \left(\frac{1}{M_1} \right) e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta} \geq 0$$

又由于

$$0 < \frac{h_I(\lambda_0, c)}{h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon, c)} < \frac{q_1 \eta_I}{q_2 \eta_w} < 1$$

可知 $\frac{M_1 \eta_I}{q_1} > \frac{h_I(\lambda_0, c) M_1 \eta_I}{h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon, c) q_1}$ 成立, 则此不等式必成立。

(2) 当 $\theta < \theta_1'$ 时, 有 $\underline{S} = S_0 (1 - M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}), \underline{I} = e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_I - M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & d_2 \underline{I}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{I}_\theta + \beta_w \underline{S} \underline{W} + \beta_I \underline{S} \underline{I} - (\mu + u + \gamma) \underline{I} = \\ & [d_2 \lambda_0^2 - c \lambda_0 - (\mu + u + \gamma) + \beta_I S_0] \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - \\ & [d_2 (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2)^2 - c (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) - \\ & (\mu + u + \gamma) + \beta_I S_0] M_2 q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} - \\ & \beta_I S_0 M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta} e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_I - M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta}) = \\ & h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) M_2 q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} - \\ & \beta_I S_0 M_1 \eta_I e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_1) \theta} + \beta_I S_0 M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta} M_2 q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} = \\ & h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - \beta_I S_0 M_1 \eta_I e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_1) \theta} - \\ & [h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) - \beta_I S_0 M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta}] M_2 q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \end{aligned}$$

此时, 只要

$$M_2 \geq \frac{\beta_I S_0 M_1 \eta_I e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_1) \theta} - h_I(\lambda_0, c) \eta_I e^{\lambda_0 \theta}}{[\beta_I S_0 M_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \theta} - h_I(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c)] q_1 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta}}$$

不等式即可成立。故此引理 5 得证。

引理 6 对所有的 $\theta \neq \theta_3' = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \left(\frac{\eta_w}{M_2 q_2} \right)$, 方程 \underline{W} 满足:

$$d_3 \underline{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{W}_\theta + \xi \underline{I} - \delta \underline{W} \geq 0$$

证明 此引理和引理 5 的证明方法类似, 当 $\frac{\eta_1 q_2}{\eta_w q_1} < 1$ 时, 有 $\theta_2' < \theta_3'$; 当 $\theta > \theta_3' > \theta_2'$ 时, 有 $\underline{I} = 0, \underline{W} = \eta_w q_1$ 0, 此引理显然成立。

当 $\theta_2' < \theta < \theta_3'$ 时, 有 $\underline{I} = 0, \underline{W} \leq e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_w - M_2 q_2 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta})$, 有

$$d_3 \underline{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{W}_\theta + \xi \underline{I} - \delta \underline{W} \geq (d_3 \lambda_0^2 - c \lambda_0 - \delta) \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - [d_3 (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2)^2 - c (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) - \delta] M_2 q_2 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \geq h_w (\lambda_0, c) \eta_w e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - h_w (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) M_2 q_2 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \geq 0$$

当 $\theta < \theta_2'$ 时, $\underline{I} = e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_1 - M_2 q_1 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta})$, $\underline{W} = e^{\lambda_0 \theta} (\eta_w - M_2 q_2 e^{\varepsilon_2 \theta})$, 有

$$d_3 \underline{W}_{\theta\theta} - c \underline{W}_\theta + \xi \underline{I} - \delta \underline{W} \geq (d_3 \lambda_0^2 \eta_w - c \lambda_0 \eta_w - \delta \eta_w + \xi \eta_1) e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - [d_3 (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2)^2 q_2 - c (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) q_2 - \delta q_2 + \xi q_1] M_2 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \geq [(h_w (\lambda_0, c) \eta_w + \xi \eta_1)] e^{\lambda_0 \theta} - [h_w (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 + \xi q_1] M_2 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \geq -[h_w (\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 + \xi q_1] M_2 e^{(\lambda_0 + \varepsilon_2) \theta} \geq 0$$

当 $\frac{\eta_1 q_2}{\eta_w q_1} > 1$ 时, 同理可得证, 故引理 6 得证。

3 结束语

针对一类具有多种传播途径的霍乱传染病, 建立带扩散项的偏微分方程组模型进行研究。为了计算该模型的上下解, 克服了模型维度较高以及参数较多的困难, 找出了明确的上界和下界函数, 并证明了上下界函数满足边界条件, 这也是本文有别于其他文献的地方。但是还没有针对基本再生数小于 1 时, 对行波解的不存在性进行讨论, 这就是未来的重点工作之一。

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Calculation of Upper and Lower Solutions of Travelling Wave Solutions for Cholera Diseases

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Abstract: In view of the characteristics of cholera direct spreading between people and indirect diffusing between people and polluted water sources, a partial differential equation system model with diffusion term was constructed creatively, and the equilibrium point and basic regeneration number of the model were solved. Traveling wave solution is one of the key factors in epidemic model. In order to solve the existence of traveling wave solution, the construction method of upper and lower solutions is proposed. In the case that there are so many equations and parameters in the model and that the upper and lower solutions are not easy to construct, by linearizing the model at the disease-free equilibrium point, the explicit upper and lower solutions are constructed by using the construction method of upper and lower solutions, and the range of parameters in the upper solutions and lower solutions function is discussed. The emphasis is to verify that the upper and lower solutions satisfy the upper and lower solutions and boundary conditions of the model respectively. So the existence of traveling wave solutions is obtained by using the fixed point theorem.

Key words: cholera; traveling wave solution; upper and lower solutions method

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