文章编号: 1674-8085 (2021) 06-0008-06

一类多时滞反应扩散 HBV 病毒模型的动力学分析

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摘 要:研究了一类具有时滞的反应扩散病毒模型。利用抽象泛函微分方程讨论了该模型非负解的存在性和有界性,借助线性化方法获得了无病平衡点的局部渐近稳定性,构造相应的 Lyapunov 函数分别证明了无病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性和地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定性,完善了已有的结果。

关键词: HBV 病毒模型; 扩散; 时滞; 渐近稳定性; 李亚普诺夫函数

中图分类号: O175.26

文献标志码: A

DOI:10.3669/j.issn.1674-8085.2021.06.002

DYNAMICAL ANALYSIS OF A DIFFUSION HBV VIRUS DYNAMICS MODEL WITH TIME DELAYS

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Abstract: A diffusion HBV virus model with delay was investigated. By using the abstract functional differential equation, the existence and boundedness of its nonnegative solutions were discussed. The local stability of the uninfected steady state was analyzed by linearization technique, and the global stability of the uninfected steady and the infected steady state were studied with the direct Lyapunov method, which improves and extends some known results.

Key words: HBV virus dynamics model; diffusion; delay; stability; Lyapunov function

近年来,利用数学模型来探讨该病毒长期的发展趋势便是其中的一种方法,而且已经取得了许多好的结果[1-3]。考虑到病毒自身的特性,时滞和扩散因素的影响在乙肝病毒模型研究中的重要性是不可忽视的,许多学者对其进行了详细的探讨[4-9]。事实上,就乙肝病毒的控制而言,不同的感染率函数、时滞和扩散是三个非常重要的因素,正如 Ebert[10] 所说那样,微寄生物感染的感染率是寄生虫量的一个递增函数,而且通常是 S 型的。基于此,饱和发生率的引入就显得符合很有必要,又由于它不仅包含了被感染个体的拥挤效应,而且避免了常数发生率无界性这一弊端。而细胞的感染,病毒的产生以

及免疫反应激活等过程被认为都是瞬时发生的,许多研究表明从病毒入侵细胞的时刻到细胞中产生并释放新病毒的时刻之间也存在一段时间差,而且产生免疫反应也是需要时间差的。因此,不同因素导致的多时滞的引入则显得尤为必要。受文献[11]的启发,本研究拟讨论如下的多时滞反应扩散的HBV模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = s - \mu H(x,t) - k \frac{H(x,t)V(x,t)}{1 + aV(x,t)}, \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = k \frac{H(x,t-\tau_1)V(x,t-\tau_1)}{1 + aV(x,t-\tau_1)} - \delta I(x,t), \\ \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = d_D \Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_2) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t), \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = d_V \Delta V + \beta D(x,t-\tau_3) - cV(x,t). \end{cases}$$
(1)

收稿日期: 2021-01-21; 修改日期: 2021-03-20

基金项目: 陇南市 2019 年科技指导性计划项目(2019-ZD-14)

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 $t > 0, x \in \Omega$, 初值条件:

$$H(x,\theta) = \phi_1(x,\theta), I(x,\theta) = \phi_2(x,\theta),$$

$$D(x,\theta) = \phi_3(x,\theta),$$

$$V(x,\theta) = \phi_4(x,\theta), (x,\theta) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [-\tau, 0],$$

$$\tau = \max\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3\},$$
(2)

齐次 Neumann 边界条件:

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial v} = 0, \frac{\partial V}{\partial v} = 0, (x, \theta) \in \partial \Omega \times (0, +\infty), \quad (3)$$

其中 Ω 是R'' 中连通的有界开集,且具有光滑边界 $\partial\Omega$ 。初值函数 $\phi_i(x,\theta)(i=1,2,3,4)$ 非负且Holder 连续, $\partial/\partial v$ 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 上的外向正规导数,边界条件(3) 意味着病毒颗粒不能跨越边界 $\partial\Omega$ 。H(x,t),I(x,t),D(x,t),V(x,t) 分别表示t 时刻x 处未受感染的肝细胞的浓度,已被感染的肝细胞的浓度,含乙肝病毒DNA分子的衣壳数目,血浆中病毒粒子的数量。 d_D,d_V 为扩散系数, τ_1 表示病毒隐蔽时间, τ_2 表示衣壳的成熟时间, τ_3 表示新产生的含 HBV-DNA 衣壳变为游离态病毒所需的时间。 $\Delta=\partial^2/\partial x^2$ 是拉普拉斯算子,其余各参数的生物学意义详见文献[11]。本研究主要引入了新的感染率函数和多时滞,而有别于文献[11]的,是对 HBV 模型研究的补充。

1 解的存在性和有界性

显然,系统(1)-(3) 总存在无病平衡点 E_0 = $(s/\mu,0,0,0)$ 其基本再生数: $\Re_0 = sk\alpha\beta/\mu\delta(\beta+\delta)c$ 。系统 (1)-(3) 的正平衡点满足如下方程:

$$\begin{cases} s - \mu H(x,t) - k \frac{H(x,t)V(x,t)}{1 + aV(x,t)} = 0, \\ k \frac{H(x,t-\tau_1)V(x,t-\tau_1)}{1 + aV(x,t-\tau_1)} - \delta I(x,t) = 0, \\ \alpha I(x,t-\tau_2) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t) = 0, \\ \beta D(x,t-\tau_3) - cV(x,t) = 0. \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

简单计算, 易得

$$\boldsymbol{V}^* = \frac{\mu \mathfrak{R}_0}{\mu a + k} (1 - \frac{1}{\mathfrak{R}_0}) ,$$

显然,若 $\Re_0 > 1$,则 $V^* > 0$,且 $D^* = \frac{c}{\beta}V^*$,

$$I^* = \frac{c(\beta + \delta)}{\alpha \beta} V^*$$
, $H^* = \frac{s(1 + aV^*)}{\mu + (\mu \alpha + k)V^*}$

于是,当 $\Re_0 > 1$ 时系统 (1)-(3) 存在唯一的正

平衡点 $E^* = (H^*, I^*, D^*, V^*) \in R^4_+$ 。

定理 1.1 系统 (1)-(3) 总存在无病平衡点 $E_0 = (s/\mu, 0, 0, 0)$ 。当 $\Re_0 > 1$ 时还存在一个地方病平 衡点 $E^*(H^*, I^*, D^*, V^*)$ 。

以下利用的方法^[12]证明系统 (1)-(3) 的非负性和有界性。

令 $X = BUC(\overline{\Omega}, R^4)$ 表示有界且一致连续函数的集合,则 $X_+ = BUC(\overline{\Omega}, R_+^4) \subset X$ 是非负锥,且在 X 上可诱导出标准的偏序。令 $|\cdot|$ 表示 R^4 上的欧几里得范数, $||\varphi||_{\varphi} = \sup_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} |\varphi(x)|$,则 $(X, ||\cdot||_X)$ 是一个巴拿赫格。

$$\begin{split} F_1(\phi)(x) &= s - \mu \phi_1(x,0) - k \, \frac{\phi_1(x,0)\phi_4(x,0)}{1 + a\phi_4(x,0)} \,, \\ F_2(\phi)(x) &= k \, \frac{\phi_1(x,-\tau_1)\phi_4(x,-\tau_1)}{1 + a\phi_4(x,-\tau_1)} - \delta \phi_2(x,0) \,, \\ F_3(\phi)(x) &= \alpha \phi_2(x,-\tau_2) - (\beta + \delta)\phi_3(x,0) \,, \end{split}$$

则 F 是 Γ_+ 的有界子集上 Lipschitz 连续。于是系统 (1)-(3) 可以改写为如下的抽象泛函微分方程:

 $F_4(\phi)(x) = \beta \phi_3(x, -\tau_3) - c\phi_4(x, 0)$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathbf{A}\varphi + F(\varphi_t), t > 0, \varphi_t \in \Gamma \\ \varphi_0 = \phi \in \Gamma_+ \end{cases},$$

其中 $\varphi = (H, I, D, V), \mathbf{A}\varphi := (0, 0, d_D \Delta D, d_V \Delta V)^T$ 。

$$\mathbf{0} = (0,0,0,0)^{T},$$

$$\mathbf{M} = (\frac{s}{\mu}, \frac{ks}{a\mu\delta}, \frac{\alpha ks}{a\mu\delta(\beta+\delta)}, \frac{\beta\alpha ks}{a\mu\delta(\beta+\delta)c})^{T}$$
定义 $[\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{X} = \{\phi \in X_{+} : \mathbf{0} \le \phi(x) \le \mathbf{M}, \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}\},$

$$[\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma} = \{\phi \in \Gamma_{+} : \phi(\theta) \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{X}, \forall \theta \in [-\tau, 0]\}.$$
定理 1.2 对每一个初值 $\phi = (\phi_{1}, \phi_{2}, \phi_{3}, \phi_{4}) \in$

 $[\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}$, 系统 (1)-(3) 存在唯一的非负解 $\varphi(t, x; \phi), t \in [0, \infty)$, 且 $\varphi_{t} \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}, t \geq 0$ 。

证明: 对 $\forall \phi \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}$ 和 $\forall \eta \geq 0$,有 $\phi(x,0) + \eta F(\phi)(x) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}(x,0) + s\eta - \eta\mu\phi_{1}(x,0) - \eta k & \frac{\phi_{1}(x,0)\phi_{4}(x,0)}{1 + a\phi_{4}(x,0)} \\ \phi_{2}(x,0) + \eta k & \frac{\phi_{1}(x,-\tau_{1})\phi_{4}(x,-\tau_{1})}{1 + a\phi_{4}(x,-\tau_{1})} - \eta\delta\phi_{2}(x,0) \\ \phi_{3}(x,0) + \eta\alpha\phi_{2}(x,-\tau_{2}) - \eta(\beta + \delta)\phi_{3}(x,0) \\ \phi_{4}(x,0) + \eta\beta\phi_{3}(x,-\tau_{3}) - \eta c\phi_{4}(x,0) \end{pmatrix}$$

从而,对 $\forall \eta$,满足

$$0 \le \eta \le \min\{1/\mu + \frac{k}{a}, 1/\delta, 1/\beta + \delta, 1/c\},$$

$$\phi(x,0) + \eta F(\phi)(x) \ge$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1}(x,0)(1-\eta(\mu+\frac{k}{a})) \\ \phi_{2}(x,0)(1-\eta\delta) \\ \phi_{3}(x,0)(1-\eta(\beta+\delta)) \\ \phi_{4}(x,0)(1-\eta c) \end{pmatrix} \ge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

目.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x,0) + \eta F(\phi)(x) &\leq \\ \left(\phi_1(x,0) + \eta(s - \mu \phi_1(x,0)) \\ \frac{\eta k}{a} \phi_1(x,-\tau_1) + (1 - \eta \delta) \phi_2(x,0) \\ \eta \alpha \phi_2(x,-\tau_2) + (1 - \eta(\beta + \delta)) \phi_3(x,0) \\ \eta \beta \phi_3(x,-\tau_3) + (1 - \eta c) \phi_4(x,0) \end{aligned} \right) &\leq \\ \left(\frac{s/\mu}{ks/a\mu\delta} \right)$$

因此,对任意小的 $\eta,\phi(0)+\eta F(\phi)\in [\mathbf{0},\mathbf{M}]_{\mathrm{X}}$,这意味着

 $\alpha ks/a\mu\delta(\beta+\delta)$

 $\beta \alpha ks / a\mu \delta(\beta + \delta)c$

$$\lim_{\eta \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\eta} dist(\phi(0) + \eta F(\phi), [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{X}) = 0,$$

$$\forall \phi \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}$$

令 **D** = $[0,0,d_D,d_V]^T$,由文献[13]的定理 1.5 知 **D** Δ 的无穷小算子在 X 上生成一解析半群 **T**(t)。事实上,令 $K = [\mathbf{0},\mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}$, $S(t,s) = \mathbf{T}(t-s)$, $B(t,\phi) = F(\phi)$,由文献[14]的推论 4 可知系统(1)-(3) 存在唯一的适

度解 $\varphi(t;\phi) \in [0,\mathbf{M}]_{\Gamma}, t \in [0,\infty)$,且由文献[15]的推论 2.5 知 $t \geq \tau$ 时该适度解就是古典解。

2 平衡点 E₀ 的稳定性分析

设 $0 = \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \cdots < \lambda_n < \cdots$ 是在 Ω 上具有齐次 Neumann 边界条件的拉普拉斯算 $-\Delta$ 的特征值, $E(\lambda_i)(i=1,2,\cdots)$ 是在 $C^1(\Omega)$ 上对应于特征值 λ_i 的特征函数空间。 $\{\phi_{ij}: j=1,\cdots,\dim E(\lambda_i)\}$ 是 $E(\lambda_i)$ 的标准正交基, $\mathbf{X} = [C^1(\Omega)]^4, \mathbf{X}_{ij} = \{\mathbf{h}\phi_{ij}: \mathbf{h} \in R^4\}$,则

$$\mathbf{X} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{X}_i$$
, $\mathbf{X}_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\dim E(\lambda_i)} \mathbf{X}_{ij}$,

其中 ⊕代表子空间的直和。

设 $\overline{E} = (\overline{H}, \overline{I}, \overline{D}, \overline{V})$ 是系统(1)-(3) 的任一平衡点,考虑如下的平移变换:

$$U_1(x,t) = H(x,t) - \overline{H}, U_2(x,t) = I(x,t) - \overline{I},$$

$$U_3(x,t) = D(x,t) - \overline{D}, U_4(x,t) = V(x,t) - \overline{V}.$$
 在 $\overline{E} = (\overline{H}, \overline{I}, \overline{D}, \overline{V})$ 处线性化系统(1)可得

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = Q\Delta Z + J_1 Z(x,t) + J_2 Z(x,t-\tau) ,$$

其中, $Q = diag(0,0,d_D,d_V)$, $Z = (H,I,D,V)^T$,令算子 $LZ = Q\Delta Z + J_1 Z(x,t) + J_2 Z(x,t-\tau)$ 。 对每一个 $i = 1,2,\cdots, \mathbf{X}_i$ 是算子 L 的不变子空间, ξ 是 L 的特征值,当且仅当它是特征方程

$$\det(-\lambda_i Q + J_1 + J_2 e^{-\xi \tau} - \xi E) = 0$$

的根。其中 E 是 4×4 的单位矩阵。于是平衡点 $E(\bar{H},\bar{I},\bar{D},\bar{V})$ 所对应的线性化系统的特征方程为:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \xi + \mu + \frac{k\overline{V}}{1 + a\overline{V}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{k\overline{H}}{(1 + a\overline{V})^{2}} \\ \frac{-k\overline{V}e^{-\xi\tau_{1}}}{1 + a\overline{V}} & \xi + \delta & 0 & \frac{-k\overline{H}e^{-\xi\tau_{1}}}{(1 + a\overline{V})^{2}} \\ 0 & -\alpha e^{-\xi\tau_{2}} & \xi + \beta + \delta + \lambda_{1}d_{D} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta e^{-\xi\tau_{3}} & \xi + c + \lambda_{1}d_{V} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
(2.1)

定理 2.1 若 \Re_0 < 1 ,则系统 (1)-(3) 的无病平 衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定;若 \Re_0 > 1 ,则 E_0 不稳定。

证明: 先考虑 \mathfrak{R}_0 <1 的情形。由 (2.1) 易得无病平衡点 E_0 处的特征方程为

(2.3)

$$(\xi + \mu)[(\xi + \delta)(\xi + \beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D)(\xi + c + \lambda_i d_V) - \frac{\alpha \beta ks e^{-\xi(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3)}}{\mu}] = 0$$
(2.2)

其中:
$$A_2\xi^2 + A_1\xi + A_0 + B_0 = 0$$

其中: $A_2 = (\beta + 2\delta + \lambda_i d_D + c + \lambda_i d_V) > 0$,
 $A_1 = (\beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D)(c + \lambda_i d_V) + \delta(\beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D)(c + \lambda_i d_V) > 0$,
 $A_0 = \delta(\beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D)(c + \lambda_i d_V) > 0$,
 $A_0 = -\frac{\alpha \beta k s}{\mu} < 0$,

$$A_0 + B_0 = \delta(\beta + \delta)c(1 - \Re_0) + \delta(\beta + \delta)\lambda_i d_V + \delta\lambda_i d_D(1 + \lambda_i d_V) > 0$$

Ħ.

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 A_1 - (A_0 + B_0) &= \\ \delta^2 (\beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D + c + \lambda_i d_V) + \\ (\beta + \delta + \lambda_i d_D + c + \lambda_i d_V)^2 + \frac{\alpha \beta k s}{\mu} + \end{aligned}$$

 $(\beta + \delta + \lambda_l d_D)(c + \lambda_l d)(\beta + \delta + \lambda_l d_D + c + \lambda_l d_V) > 0$ 由 Routh-Hurwitz 准则^[16]知方程(2.3)的所有特征根均具有负实部,因此平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定。

当 $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 > 0$ 时, $\xi = -\mu$ 显然是方程(2.2)的一个根。剩余的根由如下的方程决定

$$\xi^{3} + A_{2}\xi^{2} + A_{1}\xi + A_{0} + B_{0}e^{-\xi(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2}+\tau_{3})} = 0$$
 (2.4
其中: $A_{2} = (\beta + 2\delta + \lambda_{i}d_{D} + c + \lambda_{i}d_{V}) > 0$,
 $A_{1} = (\beta + \delta + \lambda_{i}d_{D})(c + \lambda_{i}d_{V}) +$
 $\delta(\beta + \delta + \lambda_{i}d_{D} + c + \lambda_{i}d_{V}) > 0$,
 $A_{0} = \delta(\beta + \delta + \lambda_{i}d_{D})(c + \lambda_{i}d_{V}) > 0$,
 $B_{0} = -\frac{\alpha\beta ks}{\mu} < 0$

令 $\xi = i\omega, \omega \in \mathbb{R}$,并代入到 (2.4),分离实部和虚部得

$$A_0 - A_2 \omega^2 = -B_0 \cos(\omega(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3)) \qquad (2.5)$$

$$\omega(A_1 - \omega^2) = B_0 \sin(\omega(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3))$$
 (2.6)

将(2.5)和(2.6)分别平方并相加得

$$\omega^6 + (A_2^2 - 2A_1)\omega^4 + (A_1^2 - 2A_0A_2)\omega^2 + A_0^2 - B_0^2 = 0$$
(2.7)

进一步, $\Diamond \eta = \omega^2$, 则 (2.7) 可化为

$$\eta^{3} + (A_{2}^{2} - 2A_{1})\eta^{2} + (A_{1}^{2} - 2A_{0}A_{2})\eta + A_{0}^{2} - B_{0}^{2} = 0$$
(2.8)

则有

$$A_2^2 - 2A_1 > 0$$
, $A_0^2 - B_0^2 > 0$,
 $(A_2^2 - 2A_1)(A_1^2 - 2A_0A_1) - (A_0^2 - B_0^2) > 0$.

因此,方程(2.8)的根均具有负实部。综上,当 $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$,对 $\forall \tau \geq 0$,无病平衡点 E_0 局部渐近稳定。

若 $\Re_0 > 1$,方程(2.4)至少存在一个正根, 事实上,

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_i(\xi)=\xi^3+A_2\xi^2+A_1\xi+A_0+\ B_0e^{-\xi(\tau_1+\tau_2+\tau_3)} \\ & \ \, \text{显然}\,\lim_{\xi\to+\infty}\sigma_i(\xi)=+\infty\ . \ \ \text{由于}\,\lambda_1=0\ , \ \ \text{故} \end{split}$$

 $\sigma_1(0) = \delta c(\beta + \delta)(1 - \Re_0) < 0$,

因此,当 $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$ 时,无病平衡点 E_0 不稳定。

为证明平衡点的全局渐近稳定性,考虑函数 $g(x)=x-1-\ln x, x>0$ 。显然, $g(x)\geq 0$, $\forall x>0$,

定理 2.2 若 \Re_0 < 1,则系统 (1)-(3) 的无病平 衡点 E_0 全局渐近稳定。

证明: 定义 Lyapunov 函数如下:

$$L(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} (U_1(x,t) + U_2(x,t)) dx$$
,

其中

$$U_{1}(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ H_{0}g\left(\frac{H}{H_{0}}\right) + I(x,t) + \frac{\delta}{\alpha}D(x,t) + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha\beta}V(x,t) \right\} dx ,$$

$$U_{2}(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \left\{ \int_{t-\tau_{1}}^{t} \frac{kH(x,\zeta)V(x,\zeta)}{1+aV(x,\zeta)} d\zeta + \delta \int_{t-\tau_{2}}^{t} I(x,\zeta) d\zeta + \int_{t-\tau_{3}}^{t} D(x,\zeta) d\zeta \right\} dx$$

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\frac{\partial U_{1}(x,t)}{\partial t} = \int_{\Omega} (1 - \frac{H_{0}}{H})(s - \mu H(x,t) - k \frac{H(x,t)V(x,t)}{1 + aV(x,t)}) dx + \int_{\Omega} \left[k \frac{H(x,t-\tau_{1})V(x,t-\tau_{1})}{1 + aV(x,t-\tau_{1})} - \delta I(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) - (\beta + \delta)D(x,t)\right] dx + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \left[d_{D}\Delta D + \alpha I(x,t-\tau_{2}) -$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha\beta}\int_{\Omega}[d_{\nu}\Delta V+\beta D(x,t-\tau_{3})-cV(x,t)]\mathrm{d}x\\ &\frac{\partial U_{2}(x,t)}{\partial t}=\\ &\int_{\Omega}[\frac{kH(x,t)V(x,t)}{1+aV(x,t)}-k\frac{H(x,t-\tau_{1})V(x,t-\tau_{1})}{1+aV(x,t-\tau_{1})}]\mathrm{d}x+\\ &\int_{\Omega}[\delta I(x,t)-\delta I(x,t-\tau_{2})+\\ &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha}(D(x,t)-D(x,t-\tau_{3}))]\mathrm{d}x\\ &\boxed{\mathbb{M}}\quad \frac{\mathrm{d}L(x,t)}{\mathrm{d}t}=\\ &\int_{\Omega}[\mu H_{0}(2-\frac{H_{0}}{H}-\frac{H}{H_{0}})+\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)c}{\alpha\beta}(\Re_{0}-1)]\mathrm{d}x+\\ &\int_{\Omega}[\frac{\delta d_{D}}{\alpha}\Delta D+\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)d_{V}}{\alpha\beta}\Delta V]\mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

$$2 - \frac{H_0}{H} - \frac{H}{H_0} \le 0,$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\delta d_D}{\alpha} \Delta D + \frac{\delta(\beta + \delta) d_V}{\alpha \beta} \Delta V \right] dx = 0$$

因此, 当 \Re_0 <1时, 对所有的 $H,I,D,V \ge 0$,

有
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L(x,t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \leq 0$$
。

3 正平衡点 E*的全局渐近稳定性

定理 3.1 若 $\Re_0 > 1$,则系统 (1)-(3) 的正平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定。

证明: 定义 Lyapunov 函数

$$L(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} (L_1(x,t) + L_2(x,t)) dx$$
,

其中

$$L_1(x,t) = H^* g\left(\frac{H}{H^*}\right) + I^* g\left(\frac{I}{I^*}\right) +$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\delta}{\alpha}D^*g\left(\frac{D}{D^*}\right) + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha\beta}V^*g\left(\frac{V}{V^*}\right), \\ &L_2(x,t) = \frac{kH^*V^*}{1+aV^*} \int_{t-\tau_1}^t g\left(\frac{kH(x,\theta)V(x,\theta)}{1+aV(x,\theta)} \cdot \frac{1+aV^*}{kH^*V^*}\right) \mathrm{d}\theta + \\ &\delta I^* \int_{t-\tau_2}^t g\left(\frac{I(x,\theta)}{I^*}\right) \mathrm{d}\theta + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha}D^* \int_{t-\tau_2}^t g\left(\frac{D(x,\theta)}{D^*}\right) \mathrm{d}\theta + \\ &\frac{\delta I^*}{\partial t} = \left(1 - \frac{H^*}{H}\right) \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \left(1 - \frac{I^*}{I}\right) \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + \frac{\delta}{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{D^*}{D}\right) \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} + \\ &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha\beta} \left(1 - \frac{V^*}{V}\right) \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \\ &\mu H^* \left(2 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{H}{H^*}\right) - \frac{kHV}{1+aV} + \frac{kH^*V}{1+aV} - \frac{\delta I^*H^*}{H} + \\ &4\delta I^* + \frac{kH_{\tau_1}V_{\tau_1}}{1+aV_{\tau_1}} - \delta I - \frac{I^*}{I} \frac{kH_{\tau_1}V_{\tau_1}}{1+aV_{\tau_1}} + \\ &\frac{\delta}{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{D^*}{D}\right) d_D \Delta D + \delta \left(1 - \frac{D^*}{D}\right) I_{\tau_2} - \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha} D + \\ &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha\beta} \left(1 - \frac{V^*}{V}\right) d_V \Delta V + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{V^*}{V}\right) D_{\tau_3} - \\ &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)c}{\alpha\beta} V \\ &\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial t} = \frac{kHV}{1+aV} - \frac{kH_{\tau_1}V_{\tau_1}}{1+aV_{\tau_1}} + \frac{kH^*V^*}{1+aV^*} \ln \frac{kH_{\tau_1}V_{\tau_1}}{1+aV_{\tau_1}} \cdot \\ &\frac{1+aV^*}{kH^*V^*} + \delta I - \delta I_{\tau_2} + \delta I^* \ln \frac{I_{\tau_2}}{I} + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha} D - \\ &\frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)}{\alpha} D_{\tau_3} + \frac{\delta(\beta+\delta)D^*}{\alpha} \ln \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D} \\ &\frac{1}{\mathcal{D}} \\ &\frac{dL}{dt} = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial L_2}{\partial t}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\mu H^* \left(2 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{H}{H^*}\right) + \left(\frac{H^*}{H} \frac{kHV}{1+aV} - \frac{\delta I^*}{V^*}V - \delta I^* + \delta I^* \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*}\right)\right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*} - \frac{D^*}{D} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_2}}{I^*} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \cdot \frac{V^*}{V} - \frac{\delta I^*}{D} \right\} \right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*} - \frac{D^*}{D} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_2}}{I^*} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \cdot \frac{V^*}{V} - \frac{\delta I^*}{D} \right\} \right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*} - \frac{D^*}{D} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_3}}{I^*} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \cdot \frac{V^*}{V} - \frac{\delta I^*}{D} \right\} \right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*} - \frac{D^*}{D} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_3}}{I^*} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \cdot \frac{V^*}{V} - \frac{\delta I^*}{D} \right\} \right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{1+aV}{1+aV^*} - \frac{D^*}{D} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_3}}{I^*} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \cdot \frac{V^*}{V} - \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D^*} \right\} \right\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ &\int_{\Omega} \left\{\delta I^* \left(5 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{H^*}{H^*} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{\delta I} \cdot \frac{k H_{\tau_1} V_{\tau_1}}{1 + a V_{\tau_1}} \bigg\} \mathrm{d}x + \\ \int_{\Omega} & \left\{ \delta I^* \ln \frac{H_{\tau_1} V_{\tau_1}}{1 + a V_{\tau_1}} \cdot \frac{1 + a V}{H V} \cdot \frac{I_{\tau_2}}{I} \cdot \frac{D_{\tau_3}}{D} \right\} \mathrm{d}x \\ \mathrm{显然}, \\ \mu H^* \bigg(2 - \frac{H^*}{H} - \frac{H}{H^*} \bigg) & \leq 0 \;, \\ - \int_{\Omega} & \left\{ \left(\frac{\delta}{\alpha} \cdot d_D D^* \right) \frac{\Delta D}{D} + \left(\frac{\delta (\beta + \delta)}{\alpha \beta} \cdot d_V V^* \right) \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right\} \mathrm{d}x \leq 0 \;, \\ \int_{\Omega} & \left(\frac{\delta}{\alpha} d_D \Delta D + \frac{\delta (\beta + \delta)}{\alpha \beta} d_V \Delta V \right) \mathrm{d}x = 0 \;, \\ \mathrm{m} \, V & \leq V^* \, \mathrm{fm} \, V^* \leq V \, \Box \, \mathrm{fm} \, \mathrm{supp} \, \mathrm{fm} \, V \bigg\} \bigg\} \mathrm{d}x \leq 0 \;, \\ \mathrm{left} \, & \left(\frac{H^*}{H} \cdot \frac{k H V}{1 + a V} - \frac{\delta I^*}{V^*} V - \delta I^* + \delta I^* \cdot \frac{1 + a V}{1 + a V^*} \right) \leq 0 \;, \\ \mathrm{left} \, & \mathrm{l$$

即 $\frac{dL}{dt} \le 0$, 结合定理 2.1 的证明, 当 $\Re_0 < 1$ 时, 系

统(1)-(3)的平衡点 E^* 全局渐近稳定。

本文讨论了一个多时滞反应扩散 HBV 病毒模型,学习了其动力学行为,包括非负解的存在性和有界性,无病平衡点的局部渐近稳定性和全局渐近稳定性,并证明了在 $\Re_0 > 1$ 时,地方病平衡点的全局渐近稳定。

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