

# 一类具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应的时滞 HIV 模型全局性分析

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**摘要:** 研究了一类四维的 HIV 传染病动力学时滞模型, 模型使用的是 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应形式的非线性发生率. 考虑了受感染细胞 CD4-T 细胞的潜伏特性, 也就是说被感染后没有传染性, 只有被激活后才产生病毒细胞. 通过构建 Lyapunov 函数, 利用 LaSalle 不变集原理, 给出了疾病平衡点, 包括无病平衡点和地方性平衡点的全局渐近稳定. 证明了当基本再生数小于 1, 无病平衡点全局渐近稳定; 当基本再生数大于 1, 地方性平衡点全局也是渐近稳定. 还考虑了具有  $n$  阶潜伏阶段的模型, 并给出了平衡点的全局渐近稳定.

**关键词:** HIV 模型; 全局稳定分析; Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应; 时滞模型

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近年来, 人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)严重威胁着人类的健康和社会发展. 当个体感染 HIV 后, 体内的 CD4-T 细胞严重下降时能造成严重的艾滋病(AIDS). HIV 主要攻击人体的免疫系统 CD4-T 细胞, 进入人体后很快进行复制<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 最终破坏人体免疫系统. 对于艾滋病的人体动力学传播的认识, 很多学者考虑了 HIV 与人体 CD4-T 细胞的反应关系的数学模型<sup>[3-6]</sup>. 文献[3]提出了 3 个舱室的基本模型, 即未被感染的细胞、受感染的细胞和病毒细胞, 建立了一个三维常微分方程模型, 很多文献对这个模型进行了研究. 不同形式疾病的发生率已被学者们引入到模型中. 通常在文献中考虑较多的非线性发生率形式为  $\beta T v$ , Holling 型发生率  $\frac{\beta T v}{1+aT}$  和  $\frac{\beta T v}{1+av}$ , Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应  $\frac{\beta T v}{1+aT+\omega v}$ , Crowley-Martin 功能性反应  $\frac{\beta T(t)v(t)}{(1+aT(t))(1+bv(t))}$  等各种发生率<sup>[1,6-10]</sup>. 文献[6]考虑了一个具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应的四维模型, 里面考虑了潜伏的受感染 CD4-T 细胞, 用 Lyapunov 函数方法探索了两个疾病平衡点的全局渐近稳定, 证明全局性质可以只与基本再生数有关. 时滞模型能产生更多的动力学性质, 因为加入时间可能就改变了模型的特性. 基于以上模型, 考虑时滞微分方程模型, 探索时滞对全局的影响. 模型如下

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \lambda - dx(t) - \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1+ax(t)+\gamma v(t)}, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = e^{-mc} \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1+ax(t-\tau)+\gamma v(t-\tau)} - \delta z(t) - \mu z(t), & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \mu z(t) - ay(t), & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = py(t) - rv(t). & (4) \end{cases}$$

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变量  $x(t)$ ,  $y(t)$ ,  $z(t)$  和  $v(t)$  分别表示人体内未被感染的 CD-T 细胞的数量, 活跃的受感染的 CD4-T 细胞的数量, 潜伏的受感染的 CD4-T 细胞的数量和病毒细胞数量. 活跃的受感染的 CD4-T 细胞能产生病毒细胞. 非线性发生率使用的是 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应  $\frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}$ .  $\lambda$  表示人体 CD4-T 细胞的产生率,  $\mu$  表示活跃细胞的产生率, 从活跃的 T 细胞到病毒细胞产生率为  $py(t)$ .  $d, \delta, a, r$  分别表示这些细胞的死亡率或者转换率.  $\tau$  表示从病毒进入 CD4-T 细胞到产生受感染细胞的延迟时间,  $e^{-m\tau}$  表示从时间  $(t - \tau)$  到  $t$  存活细胞的概率. 基于生物学的意义, 所有参数假设为非负的. 首先探索系统解的非负性和有界性, 基本再生数, 用 Lyapunov 函数方法来研究平衡点的全局性质<sup>[6-7, 11-12]</sup>. 系统(1) ~ (4) 的初值条件为

$$x(t) = \phi_1(t) \geq 0, z(t) = \phi_2(t) \geq 0, y(t) = \phi_3(t) \leq 0, v(t) = \phi_4(t) \geq 0, t \in [-\tau, 0],$$

这里  $\phi_i(t) \in C([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R}_+)(i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  及  $\mathbf{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$ .

### 1 平衡点和基本性质分析

这一节, 给出一些基本的性质, 首先建立系统(1) ~ (4) 解的非负性和有界性.

**定理 1** 设  $(x(t), z(t), y(t), v(t))$  是系统(1) ~ (4) 满足初值条件的解, 那么  $x(t), z(t), y(t)$ , 和  $v(t)$  对所有的  $t > 0$  都是非负的且有界的.

**证明** 假定存在  $t > 0$  使得  $x(t), z(t), y(t)$  或者  $v(t)$  等于 0. 令

$$t^* = \min\{t > 0 : x(t)z(t)y(t)v(t) = 0\}.$$

如果  $x(t^*) = 0$ , 就有  $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=t^*} = \lambda > 0$ . 可知  $x(t) < 0$  对于所有的  $t \in (t^* - \epsilon, t^*)$ , 这里  $\epsilon > 0$  充分小. 这与条件  $x(t) > 0$  矛盾. 所以对于  $t \geq 0$  有  $S(t) > 0$ .

如果  $z(t^*) = 0$ , 当  $t \in [0, t^*]$ , 有  $x(t^*) > 0, y(t^*) \geq 0$  和  $v(t^*) \geq 0$ . 对于  $t \in [0, t^*]$ , 有  $\frac{dz(t)}{dt} \geq -\delta z(t) - \mu z(t)$ . 可知  $z(t) \geq z(0)e^{-(\delta + \mu)t}$ . 这与假定  $z(t^*) = 0$  矛盾. 因此对于所有的  $t \geq 0$  有  $z(t) > 0$ . 相似的, 对于所有的  $t \geq 0$ , 有  $y(t) > 0$  和  $v(t) > 0$ . 所有的解保持正的. 由方程(1) 可得  $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \leq \lambda - dx(t)$ . 相应的, 有  $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) \leq \frac{\lambda}{d}$ . 这意味着  $x(t)$  是有界的. 令  $F(t) = e^{-m\tau}x(t - \tau) + z(t)$  和  $\sigma = \min\{\mu + \delta, d\}$ . 那么可得

$$\frac{dF(t)}{dt} \leq \lambda e^{-m\tau} - e^{-m\tau} dx(t - \tau) - (\mu + \delta)z(t) \leq \lambda e^{m\tau} - \sigma F(t).$$

这意味着  $F(t)$  也是有界的. 相似的, 能得到  $y(t)$  和  $v(t)$  也是有界的. 即证.

很容易看到系统(1) ~ (4) 总是有一个无病平衡点  $E_0(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$ , 这里  $x_0 = \frac{\lambda}{d}$ . 计算基本再生数  $R_0$  为

$$R_0 = \frac{\mu p \lambda \beta e^{-m\tau}}{ar(\mu + \delta)(d + a\lambda)}.$$

还求得当  $R_0 > 1$ , 系统(1) ~ (4) 仅有一个地方性平衡点  $E^*(x^*, z^*, y^*, v^*)$ , 此时

$$x^* = \frac{\mu\gamma\lambda p + ar(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\beta p + \mu d\gamma p - aar(\mu + \delta)}, z^* = \frac{dx^*}{\mu + \delta} \left( \frac{\lambda}{dx^*} - 1 \right), y^* = \frac{\mu z^*}{a}, v^* = \frac{py^*}{r}.$$

### 2 全局稳定性分析

**定理 2** 如果  $R_0 \leq 1$ , 对于任意的时滞  $\tau \geq 0$ , 系统(1) ~ (4) 的无病平衡点  $E_0(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**证明** 定义 Lyapunov 函数  $V_1(t)$  为:

$$V_1(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} (x(t) - x_0 - x_0 \ln \frac{x(t)}{x_0}) + e^{m\tau} z(t) + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} y(t) +$$

$$\frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)v(t)}{\mu\phi} + \int_{t-\tau}^t \frac{\beta x(s)v(s)}{1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s)} ds,$$

此时  $x_0 = \frac{\lambda}{d}$ . 对于任意的  $(x(t), z(t), y(t), v(t)) > 0$ , 很容易看到  $V_1(t) \geq 0$ .  $V_1(t) = 0$  当且仅当  $x(t) =$

$x_0, y(t) = z(t) = v(t) = 0$ . 计算  $V_1(t)$  的微分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_1(t)}{dt} &= \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} \left(1 - \frac{x_0}{x(t)}\right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + e^{m\tau} \frac{dz(t)}{dt} + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \frac{e^{m\tau} a(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} \left(1 - \frac{x_0}{x(t)}\right) (\lambda - dx(t) - \\ &\quad \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} + e^{m\tau} (e^{-m\tau} \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} - \delta z(t) - \mu z(t)) + \\ &\quad \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} (\mu z(t) - ay(t)) + \frac{e^{m\tau} a(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} (py(t) - rv(t)) + \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \\ &\quad \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} = -\frac{d(x(t) - x_0)^2}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x_0)} - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} \left(1 - \frac{x_0}{x(t)}\right) \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \frac{ae^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} v(t) = -\frac{d(x(t) - x_0)^2}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x_0)} + \frac{1 + \alpha x(t)}{1 + \alpha x_0} \frac{\beta x_0 v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \\ &\quad \frac{ae^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} v(t) \leq -\frac{d(x(t) - x_0)^2}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x_0)} + \frac{ae^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta a)}{\mu\phi} (R_0 - 1)v(t). \end{aligned}$$

因此可得, 如果  $R_0 \leq 1$ , 就有  $\frac{dV_1(t)}{dt} \leq 0$ . 可得  $E_0(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$  是稳定的. 还有, 可求得最大不变集是单点

集  $\{E_0\}$ . 所以由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理可知当  $R_0 \leq 1, E_0(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**定理 3** 如果  $R_0 > 1$ , 对于任意的时滞  $\tau \geq 0$ , 系统(1) ~ (4) 的地方性平衡点  $E^*(x^*, z^*, y^*, v^*)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**证明** 定义 Lyapunov 函数  $V_2(t)$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(t) &= e^{-m\tau} (x(t) - x^* - \int_x^{x(t)} \frac{(1 + as + \gamma v^*)x^*}{(1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)s} ds) + (z(t) - z^* - z^* \ln \frac{z(t)}{z^*}) + \\ &\quad \frac{\mu + \delta}{\mu} (y(t) - y^* - y^* \ln \frac{y(t)}{y^*}) + \frac{a(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} (v(t) - v^* - v^* \ln \frac{v(t)}{v^*}) + (\mu + \delta)z^* U_1(t), \end{aligned}$$

此时

$$U_1(t) = \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[ \frac{e^{-m\tau} \beta x(s)v(s)}{(\mu + \delta)z^* (1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s))} - 1 - \ln \frac{e^{-m\tau} \beta x(s)v(s)}{(\mu + \delta)z^* (1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s))} \right] ds.$$

计算  $V_2(t)$  的微分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} &= e^{-m\tau} \left(1 - \frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*}\right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + \left(1 - \frac{z^*}{z(t)}\right) \frac{dz(t)}{dt} + \frac{\mu + \delta}{\mu} \left(1 - \frac{y^*}{y(t)}\right) \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \\ &\quad \frac{a(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} \left(1 - \frac{v^*}{v(t)}\right) \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + (\mu + \delta)z^* \frac{dU_1(t)}{dt} = e^{-m\tau} \left(1 - \frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*}\right) (\lambda - \\ &\quad dx(t) - \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}) + \left(1 - \frac{z^*}{z(t)}\right) \left(e^{-m\tau} \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} - \delta z(t) - \mu z(t)\right) + \\ &\quad \frac{\mu + \delta}{\mu} \left(1 - \frac{y^*}{y(t)}\right) (\mu z(t) - ay(t)) + \frac{a(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\phi} \left(1 - \frac{v^*}{v(t)}\right) (py(t) - rv(t)) + \frac{e^{-m\tau} \beta x(t)v(t)}{(1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t))} - \\ &\quad \frac{e^{-m\tau} \beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{(1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))} + (\mu + \delta)z^* \ln \left[ \frac{(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{(1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))} \frac{(1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t))}{x(t)v(t)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

在平衡点  $E^*$  处, 可得

$$\lambda = dx^* + \frac{\beta x^* v^*}{1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*}, e^{-m\tau} \frac{\beta x^* v^*}{1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*} = (\delta + \mu)z^*, \mu z^* = ay^*, py^* = rv^*.$$

因此, 可得

$$\frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{e^{-m\tau} (1 + \gamma v^*)}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)} (x(t) - x^*)^2 + 4(\mu + \delta)z^* + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(\frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1 + \alpha x^* + \gamma v^*} -$$

$$\frac{z(t)y^*}{z^*y(t)} - \frac{y(t)v^*}{y^*v(t)} - \frac{z^*x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)}{zx^*v^*[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))]} + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(-\frac{v(t)}{v^*} + \frac{v(t)}{v^*} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma^*}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}\right) + (\mu + \delta)z^* \ln \left[ \frac{x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))} \frac{(1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t))}{x(t)v(t)} \right].$$

又由于

$$\ln \left[ \frac{x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))} \frac{(1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t))}{x(t)v(t)} \right] = \ln \frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*} + \ln \frac{zy^*}{z^*y} + \ln \frac{yv^*}{y^*v} + \ln \frac{z^*x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)}{zx^*v^*[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))]} + \ln \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}.$$

所以,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} &= \frac{e^{-m}d(1+\gamma v^*)}{x(t)(1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)} (x(t) - x^*)^2 + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(1 - \frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*} + \right. \\ &\ln \frac{x^*}{x(t)} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*} \left. + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(1 - \frac{z(t)y^*}{z^*y(t)} + \ln \frac{z(t)y^*}{z^*y(t)}\right) + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(1 - \frac{y(t)v^*}{y^*v(t)} + \right. \right. \\ &\ln \frac{y(t)v^*}{y^*v(t)} \left. + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(1 - \frac{z^*x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)}{zx^*v^*[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))]} + \right. \right. \\ &\ln \frac{z^*x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^* + \gamma v^*)}{zx^*v^*[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau))]} \left. \left. + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*} + \ln \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*} + (\mu + \delta)z^* \left(-1 - \right. \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \frac{v(t)}{v^*} + \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*} + \frac{v(t)}{v^*} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}\right)\right). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

计算(5)式中最后一项,可得

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mu + \delta)z^* \left(-1 - \frac{v(t)}{v^*} + \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*} + \frac{v(t)}{v^*} \frac{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}\right) = \\ &-\frac{(\mu + \delta)z^* \gamma(1+\alpha x(t))}{v^*(1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v^*)(1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t))} (v(t) - v^*)^2. \end{aligned}$$

因为对于  $x > 0$ ,  $f(x) = 1 - x + \ln x$  总是为非正的. 可知  $f(0) = 0$  当且仅当  $x = 1$ . 由于  $x^*, z^*, y^*, v^* > 0$ , 可得  $\frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} \leq 0$ . 还有  $\frac{dV_2(t)}{dt} = 0$  当且仅当  $x(t) = x^*, z(t) = z^*, y(t) = y^*, v(t) = v^*$ . 由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理可知对所有的  $\tau \geq 0$ , 当  $R_0 > 1$  时,  $E^*$  是全局渐近稳定的. 即证.

### 3 具有 $n$ 个潜伏阶段的 HIV 模型

这节考虑如下系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \lambda - dx(t) - \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}, & (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = e^{-m\tau} \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1+\alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} - \delta z(t) - \mu z(t), & (7) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} = \mu z(t) - a_1 y_1(t), & (8) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy_i(t)}{dt} = b_i y_{i-1}(t) - a_i y_i(t), & (9) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = p y_n(t) - rv(t), & (10) \end{cases}$$

其中  $i = 2, \dots, n$ .  $y_i(t)$  ( $i = 2, \dots, n-1$ ) 表示受感染的潜伏的 CD4-T 细胞的数量. 参数  $a_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) 和参数  $b_i$  ( $i = 2, \dots, n$ ) 假定都是正的. 系统(6)~(10)式基本再生数为

$$R_1 = \frac{\mu p \lambda \beta e^{-m\tau}}{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i r (\mu + \delta) (d + \alpha \lambda)},$$

此时假定  $b_1 = 1$ . 如果  $R_1 > 1$ , 系统(6) ~ (10) 式总是存在一个无病平衡点  $E_{00}(x_0, 0, \dots, 0)$ , 此时  $x_0 = \frac{\lambda}{d}$ , 和一个地方性平衡点  $E^+(x^+, z^+, y_1^+, \dots, y_n^+, v^+)$ , 此时

$$x^+ = \frac{\mu\gamma\lambda p + \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} r(\mu + \delta)}{\mu\beta p + \mu d\gamma p - \alpha \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} r(\mu + \delta)}, z^+ = \frac{dx^+}{\mu + \delta} \left( \frac{\lambda}{dx^+} - 1 \right), y_1^+ = \frac{\mu z^+}{a_1},$$

$$y_i^+ = \frac{b_i y_{i-1}^+}{a_i} \quad (i = 2, \dots, n), v^+ = \frac{p y_n^+}{r}.$$

**定理 4** 如果  $R_1 \leq 1$ , 对于任意的时滞  $\tau \geq 0$ , 系统(6) ~ (10) 式的无病平衡点  $E_{00}(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**证明** 定义 Lyapunov 函数  $V_3(t)$  为:

$$V_3(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} (x(t) - x_0 - x_0 \ln \frac{x(t)}{x_0}) + e^{m\tau} z(t) + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} y_1(t) +$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{\prod_{s=1}^{i-1} a_s}{\prod_{s=2}^i b_s} y_i(t) + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} v(t) + \int_{t-\tau}^t \frac{\beta x(s)v(s)}{1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s)} ds.$$

计算  $V_3(t)$  的微分, 有

$$\frac{dV_3(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} \left( 1 - \frac{x_0}{x(t)} \right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + e^{m\tau} \frac{dz(t)}{dt} + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{\prod_{s=1}^{i-1} a_s}{\prod_{s=2}^i b_s} \frac{dy_i(t)}{dt} +$$

$$\frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x_0} \left( 1 - \frac{x_0}{x(t)} \right) (\lambda - dx(t) - \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)}) + e^{m\tau} \left( e^{-m\tau} \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} - (\delta + \mu)z(t) \right) + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} (\mu z(t) - a_1 y_1(t)) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{\prod_{s=1}^{i-1} a_s}{\prod_{s=2}^i b_s} (b_i y_{i-1}(t) - a_i y_i(t)) + \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} (p y_n(t) - r v(t)) + \frac{\beta x(t)v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \frac{\beta x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)}{1 + \alpha x(t-\tau) + \gamma v(t-\tau)} = \frac{d(x(t) - x_0)^2}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x_0)} + \frac{1 + \alpha x(t)}{1 + \alpha x_0} \frac{\beta x_0 v(t)}{1 + \alpha x(t) + \gamma v(t)} - \frac{r e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} v(t) \leq \frac{d(x(t) - x_0)^2}{x(t)(1 + \alpha x_0)} + \frac{r e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} (R_1 - 1)v(t).$$

因此, 如果  $R_1 \leq 1$ , 可得  $\frac{dV_3(t)}{dt} \leq 0$ . 所以由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理和前面的分析可知当  $R_1 \leq 1$ , 对于任意的时滞  $\tau \geq 0$ ,  $E_{00}(x_0, 0, 0, 0)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**定理 5** 如果  $R_1 > 1$ , 对于任意的时滞  $\tau \geq 0$ , 系统(6) ~ (10) 式的地方性平衡点  $E^+(x^+, z^+, y_1^+, \dots, y_n^+, v^+)$  是全局渐近稳定的.

**证明** 定义 Lyapunov 函数  $V_4(t)$  为:

$$V_4(t) = e^{-m\tau} (x(t) - x^+ - \int_{x^+}^{x(t)} \frac{(1 + \alpha s + \gamma v^+)x^+}{(1 + \alpha x^+ + \gamma v^+)s} ds) + (z(t) - z^+ - z^+ \ln \frac{z(t)}{z^+}) +$$

$$\frac{\mu + \delta}{\mu} (y_1(t) - y_1^+ - y_1^+ \ln \frac{y_1(t)}{y_1^+}) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu} \frac{\prod_{s=1}^{i-1} a_s}{\prod_{s=1}^i b_s} (y_i(t) - y_i^+ - y_i^+ \ln \frac{y_i(t)}{y_i^+}) +$$

$$\frac{e^{m\tau}(\mu + \delta)}{\mu p} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n b_i} (v(t) - v^+ - v^+ \ln \frac{v(t)}{v^+}) + (\mu + \delta) z^+ U_2(t),$$

此时,

$$U_2(t) = \int_{t-\tau}^t \left[ \frac{e^{-m} \beta x(s) v(s)}{(\mu + \delta) z^+ (1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s))} - 1 - \ln \frac{e^{-m} \beta x(s) v(s)}{(\mu + \delta) z^+ (1 + \alpha x(s) + \gamma v(s))} \right] ds.$$

计算  $V_4(t)$  的微分,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_4(t)}{dt} = & -\frac{e^{-m}(1+\gamma v^+)}{1+\alpha x^++\gamma v^+}(x(t)-x^+)^2 + (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \frac{x^+}{x(t)} \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+}{1+\alpha x^++\gamma v^+} + \right. \\ & \ln \frac{x^+}{x(t)} \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+}{1+\alpha x^++\gamma v^+} + (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \frac{z(t)y_1^+}{z^+y_1(t)} + \ln \frac{z(t)y_1^+}{z^+y_1(t)}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{y_i(t)y_{i+1}^+}{y_i^+y_{i+1}(t)} + \ln \frac{y_i(t)y_{i+1}^+}{y_i^+y_{i+1}(t)}\right) + (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \frac{y_n(t)v^+}{y_n^+v(t)} + \ln \frac{y_n(t)v^+}{y_n^+v(t)}\right) + (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{z^+x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^++\gamma v^+)}{zx^+v^+[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau)+\gamma v(t-\tau))]} + \ln \frac{z^+x(t-\tau)v(t-\tau)(1+\alpha x^++\gamma v^+)}{zx^+v^+[(1+\alpha x(t-\tau)+\gamma v(t-\tau))]} + \right. \\ & (\mu+\delta)z^+ \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+}\right) + \ln \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+} + (\mu+ \\ & \left. \delta)z^+ \left(-1 - \frac{v(t)}{v^+} + \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v(t)}{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+}\right) + \frac{v(t)}{v^+} \frac{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v^+}{1+\alpha x(t)+\gamma v(t)}. \end{aligned}$$

因此,可知

$$\frac{dV_4(t)}{dt} \leq 0.$$

通过相似的分析,由 Lyapunov-LaSalle 不变集原理可知对所有的  $\tau \geq 0$ , 当  $R_1 > 1$  时,  $E^*$  是全局渐近稳定的. 即证.

## 4 结 论

本文考虑了一类具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能性反应的四维时滞微分方程,也引入了潜伏的受感染的 CD4-T 细胞,探索潜伏的受感染的 CD4-T 细胞对传染病动力学的影响. 研究了解的非负性和有界性以及平衡点的全局渐近稳定,如果当再生数小于 1,无病平衡点全局渐近稳定,病毒可以从人体内消除,当再生数大于 1,地方性平衡点是全局渐近的,病毒将在人体内持续,全局稳定性只与基本再生数有关. 可以提高潜伏细胞中的潜伏周期  $\delta + \mu$  值,减少病毒细胞的转化率  $p$ , 减少活跃传染性 CD4-T 细胞的转化率  $\mu$ , 来减少基本再生数,使其小于 1. 同时,发现增加时滞时间  $\tau$  也能减少基本再生数,这为消除病毒细胞提供了帮助建议. 本文的模型包含了文献[13-14]的模型,另外,也讨论了具有  $n$  个潜伏阶段的模型,求得基本再生数,得出了系统的全局渐近性也是只与基本再生数有关.

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## Global Dynamics for an HIV-1 Infection Model with Beddington-DeAngelis Functional Response and with Time Delays

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**Abstract:** This paper investigates the global stability of an HIV dynamics model with discrete delays incorporating Beddington-DeAngelis functional response infection rate. An eclipse stage of infected cells (i. e. latently infected cells), not yet producing virus, is included in our model. We consider nonnegativity, boundedness of solutions and global asymptotic stability of the uninfected and infected equilibria (steady states) by constructing suitable Lyapunov functionals and using LaSalle invariance principle. It is proved that if the basic reproduction number  $R_0$  is less than unity, then the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable, and if  $R_0$  is greater than unity, then the infected equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable. The results show that the global dynamics are completely determined by the basic reproduction number  $R_0$ . That is, time delay has no effect on the global asymptotic stability of our model. What is more, we develop and analyze an n-stage-structured HIV model including Beddington-DeAngelis functional response. We also prove the global asymptotical stability of two equilibria by constructing suitable Lyapunov functionals.

**Keywords:** HIV model; global stability analysis; Beddington-DeAngelis functional response; discrete intracellular delays