

【基础理论研究】微分方程与动力系统专题

时空时滞的非局部扩散登革热 传染病模型的单稳行波解

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摘 要: 研究了一类时空时滞的非局部扩散登革热传染病模型的行波解。通过构造上、下解和 Schauder 不动点定理研究了行波解的存在性, 并借助分析技术得到了行波解在负无穷远处的渐近行为, 将 Laplace 扩散登革热传染病模型行波解的研究结果推广到了时空时滞的非局部扩散模型。

关键词: 非局部扩散; 时空时滞; 行波解; 存在性; Schauder 不动点定理

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0 引言

登革热、疟疾和莱姆病是通过媒介传播的一类传染病, 这类疾病病毒通过蚊虫、蜱和鼠等媒介(而非宿主直接接触)传播给宿主(人类或其他动物)并对其产生危害。研究人员通过(时滞)反应扩散模型对该类传染病的传播与控制机制进行了研究^[1-3]。文献[3]建立了时滞 Laplace 扩散登革热模型

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t S_h(t, x) = d_1 \Delta S_h(t, x) - k_1 S_h(t, x) I_v(t - \tau_1, x), \\ \partial_t I_h(t, x) = d_2 \Delta I_h(t, x) + k_1 S_h(t, x) I_v(t - \tau_1, x) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(t, x), \\ \partial_t R_h(t, x) = d_3 \Delta R_h(t, x) + \alpha_h I_h(t, x), \\ \partial_t S_v(t, x) = d_4 \Delta S_v(t, x) - k_2 S_v(t, x) I_h(t - \tau_2, x), \\ \partial_t I_v(t, x) = d_5 \Delta I_v(t, x) + k_2 S_v(t, x) I_h(t - \tau_2, x) - \mu_v I_v(t, x). \end{cases}$$

其中, $S_h(t, x)$ 、 $I_h(t, x)$ 和 $R_h(t, x)$ 分别表示 x 位置 t 时刻易感人群、感染人群和恢复人群的密度, $S_v(t, x)$ 和 $I_v(t, x)$ 表示 x 位置 t 时刻易感蚊子和感染蚊子的密度, $\tau_1 > 0$ 和 $\tau_2 > 0$ 分别表示登革热病毒在蚊子体内和人体内的潜伏期, $d_i > 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ 为扩散系数且 $d_1 = d_3$, $\mu_h > 0$ 和 $\alpha_h > 0$ 表示染病者的因病死亡率和恢复率, $\mu_v > 0$ 是染病蚊子的因病死亡率, $k_1 > 0$ 表示病毒由染病蚊子到易感者的传播率, $k_2 > 0$ 是病毒从感染者到易感蚊子的传播率。

Laplace 扩散是指个体的发展仅受当前位置和当前时刻影响的局部扩散, 而个体的扩散不只取决于当前位置, 还与其他位置甚至整个空间有关, 这就是非局部扩散, 常用卷积项

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$$(J * u)(x, t) - u(x, t) = \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(x - y)u(y, t)dy - u(x, t)$$

表示并用来刻画个体(例如蚊媒)的长距离迁移特性。其中, $J(x - y)$ 表示个体从 y 位置到 x 的概率密度函数。另外, 作为反应扩散方程稳态解的行波解, 因其特有的空间平移不变性, 常用来模拟自然界中的传播现象。例如, 登革热、霍乱等媒介传染病模型中, 行波解存在与否表示传染病是否传播。若媒介(即病原体)的传播速度 $\geq$ 宿主的逃离速度, 则宿主被感染, 即行波解存在, 传染病发生了传播; 反之行波解不存在, 传染病的传播得以控制。因此, 通过研究相应模型行波解的存在性和不存在性对传染病的传播和控制具有重要的理论意义和应用价值。因此, 非局部扩散传染病模型的行波解引起了学者们的关注^[4-9]。文献[4]研究了一类时滞非局部扩散 SIR 传染病模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_1(J * S(t, x) - S(t, x)) - f(S(t, x))g(I(t - \tau, x)), \\ \frac{\partial I(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_2(J * I(t, x) - I(t, x)) + f(S(t, x))g(I(t - \tau, x)) - \gamma I(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial R(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_3(J * R(t, x) - R(t, x)) + \gamma I(t, x) \end{cases}$$

单稳行波解的存在性和不存在性。文献[5]研究了一类时滞非局部扩散 SVIR 系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_1(J * S(t, x) - S(t, x)) + \Lambda - \beta_1 S(t, x)I(t - s, x) - (\alpha + \mu_1)S(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_2(J * V(t, x) - V(t, x)) - \beta_2 V(t, x)I(t - s, x) + \alpha S(t, x) - (\gamma_1 + \mu_2)V(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial I(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_3(J * I(t, x) - I(t, x)) + \beta_1 S(t, x)I(t - s, x) + \beta_2 V(t, x)I(t - s, x) - (\gamma + \mu_3)I(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial R(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_4(J * R(t, x) - R(t, x)) + \gamma_1 V(t, x) + \gamma I(t, x) - \mu_4 R(t, x) \end{cases}$$

单稳行波解的存在性和不存在性。

然而, 个体(病媒或宿主)的发展不仅与当前位置和时刻的扩散有关, 还与其他位置、时间以及个体间产生的相互作用有关, 即时间-空间的非局部(也称时空时滞)。研究人员利用空间加权平均思想^[10-11]和特征线方法^[12]建立了相应的时空时滞非局部扩散模型, 针对其行波解得到了一些有意义的研究成果^[13-18]。文献[13]研究了一类时空时滞的 SIR 传染病模型的行波解问题。文献[14]建立了时空时滞非局部扩散 SIRH 模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U(t, x)}{\partial t} = d(J * U(t, x) - U(t, x)) + \Lambda - \mu U(t, x) - \frac{\alpha U(t, x)G * V(t, x)}{U(t, x) + G * V(t, x) + W(t, x)}, \\ \frac{\partial V(t, x)}{\partial t} = d(J * V(t, x) - V(t, x)) + \frac{\alpha U(t, x)G * V(t, x)}{U(t, x) + G * V(t, x) + W(t, x)} + \\ \quad \gamma W(t, x) - (\mu + \eta_1 + \beta)V(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial W(t, x)}{\partial t} = d(J * W(t, x) - W(t, x)) + \beta V(t, x) - \gamma W(t, x) - (\mu + \eta_2 + \rho)W(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial H(t, x)}{\partial t} = \rho W(t, x) - \mu H(t, x), \end{cases}$$

并研究了模型单稳行波解的存在性和渐近行为, 其中时空时滞项

$$G * I(t, x) = \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(s, y)I(t - s, x - y)dyds, 0 < T \leq +\infty$$

表示易感者变成已感者的最长潜伏期。

受上述工作的启发, 本文试图将文献[3]对 Laplace 扩散登革热模型行波解的工作推广到时空时滞的非局部扩散登革热传染病模型

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S_h(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_1 (J * S_h(t, x) - S_h(t, x)) - l_1 S_h(t, x) G * I_v(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial I_h(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_2 (J * I_h(t, x) - I_h(t, x)) + l_1 S_h(t, x) G * I_v(t, x) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial R_h(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_3 (J * R_h(t, x) - R_h(t, x)) + \alpha_h I_h(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial S_v(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_4 (J * S_v(t, x) - S_v(t, x)) - l_2 S_v(t, x) G * I_h(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial I_v(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_5 (J * I_v(t, x) - I_v(t, x)) + l_2 S_v(t, x) G * I_h(t, x) - \mu_v I_v(t, x), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

分析其行波解的存在性和渐近行为。

1 预备知识

本文用到以下假设条件:

(A₁) $J(y) \in C^1(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_+)$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, 且对 $\forall y \in \mathbf{R}$, 有

$$J(y) = J(-y) > 0, \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) dy = 1.$$

此外, 对 $\forall \lambda > 0$, 有

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) e^{-\lambda y} dy < +\infty, \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) e^{-\lambda y} dy = +\infty.$$

(A₂) $G(t, x) \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}_+)$ 关于空间变量 x 是 Lipschitz 连续的, 且对 $\forall (s, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbf{R}$, 有

$$G(s, y) = G(s, -y) > 0, \int_0^T \int_{\mathbf{R}} G(s, y) dy ds = 1.$$

此外, 对 $\forall c, \lambda > 0$, 有

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbf{R}} G(s, y) e^{-\lambda(y+cs)} dy ds < +\infty, \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbf{R}} G(s, y) e^{-\lambda(y+cs)} dy ds = +\infty.$$

由于模型(1)中关于 $S_h(t, x)$ 、 $I_h(t, x)$ 、 $S_v(t, x)$ 和 $I_v(t, x)$ 的 4 个方程中并未出现 $R_h(t, x)$, 因此仅需考虑系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S_h(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_1 (J * S_h(t, x) - S_h(t, x)) - l_1 S_h(t, x) G * I_v(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial I_h(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_2 (J * I_h(t, x) - I_h(t, x)) + l_1 S_h(t, x) G * I_v(t, x) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial S_v(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_4 (J * S_v(t, x) - S_v(t, x)) - l_2 S_v(t, x) G * I_h(t, x), \\ \frac{\partial I_v(t, x)}{\partial t} = d_5 (J * I_v(t, x) - I_v(t, x)) + l_2 S_v(t, x) G * I_h(t, x) - \mu_v I_v(t, x). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

不难验证, 系统(2)存在无病平衡点 $E_0 = (S_h^0, 0, S_v^0, 0)$ 。

系统(2)的行波解是形如 $(S_h(t, x), I_h(t, x), S_v(t, x), I_v(t, x)) = (S_h(\xi), I_h(\xi), S_v(\xi), I_v(\xi))$ 的解, 满足行波系统

$$\begin{cases} cS'_h(\xi) = d_1 (J * S_h(\xi) - S_h(\xi)) - l_1 S_h(\xi) G * I_v(\xi), \\ cI'_h(\xi) = d_2 (J * I_h(\xi) - I_h(\xi)) + l_1 S_h(\xi) G * I_v(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(\xi), \\ cS'_v(\xi) = d_4 (J * S_v(\xi) - S_v(\xi)) - l_2 S_v(\xi) G * I_h(\xi), \\ cI'_v(\xi) = d_5 (J * I_v(\xi) - I_v(\xi)) + l_2 S_v(\xi) G * I_h(\xi) - \mu_v I_v(\xi), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

以及渐近边界条件

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_h(\xi) &= S_h^0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_h(\xi) = 0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_v(\xi) = S_v^0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_v(\xi) = 0, \\ \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} S_h(\xi) &= S_h^\infty, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} I_h(\xi) = 0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} S_v(\xi) = S_v^\infty, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} I_v(\xi) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\xi = x + ct, x \in \mathbf{R}, c > 0$ 为波速。

考虑行波系统(3)在 $E_0 = (S_h^0, 0, S_v^0, 0)$ 处的线性化系统

$$\begin{cases} cI'_h(\xi) = d_2(J * I_h(\xi) - I_h(\xi)) + l_1 S_h^0(\xi) G * I_v(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(\xi), \\ cI'_v(\xi) = d_5(J * I_v(\xi) - I_v(\xi)) + l_2 S_v^0(\xi) G * I_h(\xi) - \mu_v I_v(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

将 $(I_h, I_v)(\xi) = (q_1, q_2)e^{\lambda \xi}$ 代入式(4), 可得

$$\Delta_1(\lambda, c)q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda, c)q_2 = 0, \Delta_2(\lambda, c)q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda, c)q_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

和特征方程

$$\Delta(\lambda, c) = \Delta_1(\lambda, c)\Delta_2(\lambda, c) - l_1 l_2 S_h^0 S_v^0 R^2(\lambda, c) = 0,$$

这里 $q_1, q_2 > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(\lambda, c) &= d_2 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y)(e^{-\lambda y} - 1)dy - c\lambda - (\mu_h + \alpha_h), \\ \Delta_2(\lambda, c) &= d_4 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y)(e^{-\lambda y} - 1)dy - c\lambda - \mu_v, R(\lambda, c) = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbf{R}} G(s, y)e^{-\lambda(y+cs)} dy ds. \end{aligned}$$

式(5)可进一步写为矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta_1(\lambda, c) & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta_2(\lambda, c) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda, c) \\ l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda, c) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

即 $(q_1, q_2)^T = \mathbf{M}(\lambda, c)(q_1, q_2)^T$, 其中

$$\mathbf{M}(\lambda, c) = \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta_1(\lambda, c) & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta_2(\lambda, c) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda, c) \\ l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda, c) & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

不难验证 $\mathbf{M}(\lambda, c)$ 的特征值 $l(\lambda, c)$ 满足 $l^2(\lambda, c) = \frac{l_1 l_2 S_h^0 S_v^0 R^2(\lambda, c)}{\Delta_1(\lambda, c)\Delta_2(\lambda, c)}$. 令 $L(\lambda, c) = l^2(\lambda, c)$, 为使式(5)成立,

需找到正常数 λ 和 c , 使得 $L(\lambda, c) = 1$. 在此之前, 给出如下引理:

引理 1 若条件 $(A_1)(A_2)$ 成立, 则 $\Delta_1(\lambda, c) = 0$ 和 $\Delta_2(\lambda, c) = 0$ 分别存在正根 λ_1^+ 和 λ_2^+ , 使得

$$\Delta_1(\lambda, c) < 0, \forall \lambda \in (0, \lambda_1^+); \Delta_2(\lambda, c) < 0, \forall \lambda \in (0, \lambda_2^+).$$

证明过程是平凡的, 故此省略。

引理 2 若 $R_0 = \left(\frac{l_1 l_2 S_h^0 S_v^0}{(\mu_h + \alpha_h)\mu_v} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} > 1$ 且条件 $(A_1)(A_2)$ 成立, 则存在正实数 $\lambda_c > 0$ 和 $c^* > 0$, 使得

$$L(\lambda_c, c^*) = 1, \frac{\partial L(\lambda, c)}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{(\lambda_c, c^*)} = 0, \text{ 且有如下结论:}$$

(i) 当 $c > c^*$ 时, 方程 $L(\lambda, c) = 1$ 有两个不同的正实根 λ_1 和 λ_2 , 且 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_c < \lambda_2 < \Delta_1$, 满足

$$L(\lambda, c) < 1, \forall \lambda \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2); L(\lambda, c) > 1, \forall \lambda \in (0, \lambda_1) \cup (\lambda_2, \Delta_1);$$

(ii) 当 $c = c^*$ 时, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_c = \lambda_2 < \Delta_1$ 成立, 且对 $\forall \lambda \in (0, \Delta_1)$, 有 $L(\lambda, c) \geq 1$;

(iii) 当 $c < c^*$ 时, 对 $\forall \lambda \in (0, \Delta_1)$, 有 $L(\lambda, c) > 1$.

其中, $\Delta_1 = \min\{\lambda_1^+, \lambda_2^+\}$.

证明过程类似于文献[7]的引理 2.2, 故此省略。

由引理 1、引理 2 可知, 对任意的 $c > c^*$, 存在正常数 q_1, q_2 和 λ_c , 使得式(5)成立, 即

$$\Delta_1(\lambda_c, c)q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c, c)q_2 = 0, \Delta_2(\lambda_c, c)q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c, c)q_1 = 0. \quad (6)$$

此外, 存在充分小的实数 $\epsilon > 0$, 使得 $\Delta_1(\lambda_c + \epsilon, c) < 0$ 和 $\Delta_2(\lambda_c + \epsilon, c) < 0$ 成立。

2 行波解的存在性

本节总假设 $R_0 > 1$ 和 $c > c^*$. 构造上、下解:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_h^+(\xi) &:= S_h^0, S_h^-(\xi) := \max\{S_h^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\epsilon_1 \xi}), 0\}; \\
S_v^+(\xi) &:= S_v^0, S_v^-(\xi) := \max\{S_v^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\epsilon_1 \xi}), 0\}; \\
I_h^+(\xi) &:= q_1 e^{\lambda_c \xi}, I_h^-(\xi) := \max\{q_1 e^{\lambda_c \xi}(1 - \kappa_2 e^{\epsilon_2 \xi}), 0\}; \\
I_v^+(\xi) &:= q_2 e^{\lambda_c \xi}, I_v^-(\xi) := \max\{q_2 e^{\lambda_c \xi}(1 - \kappa_2 e^{\epsilon_2 \xi}), 0\}.
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \kappa_2$ 和 κ_1 均为正常数, 将在下面的引理中给出其满足的条件。

引理 3 若函数 $(S_h^+(\xi), S_v^+(\xi)) = (S_h^0, S_v^0)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} cS_h^{+'}(\xi) \geq d_1(J * S_h^+(\xi) - S_h^+(\xi)) - l_1 S_h^+(\xi) G * I_v^-(\xi), \\ cS_v^{+'}(\xi) \geq d_4(J * S_v^+(\xi) - S_v^+(\xi)) - l_2 S_v^+(\xi) G * I_h^-(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

证明 由 S_h^+ 和 S_v^+ 的定义, 不难验证式(7) 成立。证毕。

引理 4 函数 $I_h^+(\xi)$ 和 $I_v^+(\xi)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} cI_h^{+'}(\xi) \geq d_2(J * I_h^+(\xi) - I_h^+(\xi)) + l_1 S_h^+(\xi) G * I_v^+(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h^+(\xi), \\ cI_v^{+'}(\xi) \geq d_5(J * I_v^+(\xi) - I_v^+(\xi)) + l_2 S_v^+(\xi) G * I_h^-(\xi) - \mu_v I_v^+(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

证明 若当 $I_h^+(\xi) = q_1 e^{\lambda_c \xi}, I_v^+(\xi) = q_2 e^{\lambda_c \xi}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& d_2(J * I_h^+(\xi) - I_h^+(\xi)) - cI_h^{+'}(\xi) + l_1 S_h^+(\xi) G * I_v^+(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h^+(\xi) = \\
& e^{\lambda_c \xi} \left\{ \left[d_2 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) (e^{-\lambda_c y} - 1) dy - c\lambda_c - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) \right] q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c, c) q_2 \right\} = \\
& e^{\lambda_c \xi} [\Delta_1(\lambda_c, c) q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c, c) q_2] \leq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

由式(6)可知, 式(8)的第1个不等式成立。同理可得 $I_h^+(\xi)$ 和 $I_v^+(\xi)$ 满足式(8)的第2个不等式。综上, 式(8)成立。证毕。

引理 5 存在充分小的正数 ϵ_1 ($0 < \epsilon_1 < \lambda_c$) 和充分大的正数 $\kappa_1 > 1$, 使得对任意的 $\xi \neq -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\epsilon_1}$, 函数 $S_h^-(\xi)$ 和 $S_v^-(\xi)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} cS_h^{-'}(\xi) \leq d_1(J * S_h^-(\xi) - S_h^-(\xi)) - l_1 S_h^-(\xi) G * I_v^+(\xi), \\ cS_v^{-'}(\xi) \leq d_4(J * S_v^-(\xi) - S_v^-(\xi)) - l_2 S_v^-(\xi) G * I_h^+(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

证明 当 $\xi > -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\epsilon_1}$ 时, $S_h^-(\xi) = S_v^-(\xi) = 0$, 式(9) 显然成立。而当 $\xi < -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\epsilon_1}$ 时,

$$S_h^-(\xi) = S_h^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\epsilon_1 \xi}), S_v^{-'}(\xi) = S_v^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\epsilon_1 \xi}),$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
& d_1(J * S_h^-(\xi) - S_h^-(\xi)) - cS_h^{-'}(\xi) - l_1 S_h^-(\xi) G * I_v^+(\xi) = \\
& e^{\epsilon_1 \xi} \{ S_h^0 \kappa_1 [\epsilon_1 - d_1 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) (e^{-\epsilon_1 y} - 1) dy] - l_1 S_h^0 (1 - \kappa_1 e^{\epsilon_1 \xi}) q_2 e^{(\lambda_c - \epsilon_1) \xi} R(\lambda_c, c) \} \geq \\
& e^{\epsilon_1 \xi} \{ S_h^0 \kappa_1 [\epsilon_1 - d_1 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) (e^{-\epsilon_1 y} - 1) dy] - l_1 S_h^0 q_2 \kappa_1^{-(\lambda_c - \epsilon_1) \frac{1}{\epsilon_1}} R(\lambda_c, c) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\kappa_1 \epsilon_1 = 1$ 和 $\kappa_1 \rightarrow +\infty$, 则存在充分小的正数 $\epsilon_1 < \lambda_c$ 和 $\kappa_1 > 1$ 使得

$$e^{\epsilon_1 \xi} \{ S_h^0 \kappa_1 [\epsilon_1 - d_1 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) (e^{-\epsilon_1 y} - 1) dy] - l_1 S_h^0 q_2 \kappa_1^{-(\lambda_c - \epsilon_1) \frac{1}{\epsilon_1}} R(\lambda_c, c) \} > 0$$

成立, 即式(9) 的第1个不等式成立。同理可得函数 $S_v^-(\xi)$ 满足

$$cS_v^{-'}(\xi) \leq d_4(J * S_v^-(\xi) - S_v^-(\xi)) - l_2 S_v^-(\xi) G * I_h^+(\xi).$$

于是, 式(9) 成立。证毕。

引理 6 若存在充分小的 ϵ_2 满足 $0 < \epsilon_2 < \epsilon_1$ 和充分大的 $\kappa_2 > 1$ 满足 $-\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\epsilon_2} < -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\epsilon_1}$, 且

$$\frac{l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c + \epsilon_2, c) q_2}{-\Delta_1(\lambda_c + \epsilon_2, c)} < q_1 < \frac{-\Delta_2(\lambda_c + \epsilon_2, c) q_2}{l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c + \epsilon_2, c)},$$

则对任意的 $\xi \neq -\frac{\ln M_2}{\varepsilon_2}$, 函数 $I_h^-(\xi)$ 和 $I_v^-(\xi)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} cI_h^{\prime-}(\xi) \leq d_2(J * I_h^-(\xi) - I_h^-(\xi)) + l_1 S_h^-(\xi) G * I_v^-(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h^-(\xi), \\ cI_v^{\prime-}(\xi) \leq d_2(J * I_v^-(\xi) - I_v^-(\xi)) + l_2 S_v^-(\xi) G * I_h^-(\xi) - \mu_v I_v^-(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

证明 当 $\xi > -\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2}$ 时, $I_h^-(\xi) = I_v^-(\xi) = 0$, 式(10) 显然成立。当 $\xi < -\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2}$ 时,

$$I_h^-(\xi) = q_1 e^{\lambda_c \xi} (1 - \kappa_2 e^{\varepsilon_2 \xi}), I_v^-(\xi) = q_2 e^{\lambda_c \xi} (1 - \kappa_2 e^{\varepsilon_2 \xi}),$$

由于 $\xi < -\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2} < -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\varepsilon_1} < 0$, 故

$$S_h^-(\xi) = S_h^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \xi}), S_v^-(\xi) = S_v^0(1 - \kappa_1 e^{\varepsilon_1 \xi}).$$

从而由 $0 < \varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_1 < \lambda_c$, $\xi < 0$ 以及式(6)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & d_2(J * I_h^-(\xi) - I_h^-(\xi)) - cI_h^{\prime-}(\xi) + l_1 S_h^-(\xi) G * I_v^-(\xi) - (\mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h^-(\xi) \geq \\ & e^{\lambda_c \xi} [\Delta_1(\lambda_c, c) q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c, c) q_2] - \kappa_2 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2) \xi} [\Delta_1(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2] - \\ & l_1 S_h^0 \kappa_1 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_1) \xi} R(\lambda_c, c) q_2 + l_1 S_h^0 \kappa_2 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) \xi} R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 \geq \\ & e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2) \xi} \{-\kappa_2 [\Delta_1(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2] - l_1 S_h^0 \kappa_1 R(\lambda_c, c) q_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 由式(6)可知

$$\begin{aligned} & d_4(J * I_v^-(\xi) - I_v^-(\xi)) - cI_v^{\prime-}(\xi) + l_2 S_v^-(\xi) G * I_h^-(\xi) - \mu_v I_v^-(\xi) \geq \\ & e^{\lambda_c \xi} [\Delta_2(\lambda_c, c) q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c, c) q_1] - \kappa_2 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2) \xi} [\Delta_2(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1] - \\ & l_2 S_v^0 \kappa_1 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_1) \xi} R(\lambda_c, c) q_1 + l_2 S_v^0 \kappa_2 e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) \xi} R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1 \geq \\ & e^{(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2) \xi} \{-\kappa_2 [\Delta_2(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1] - l_2 S_v^0 \kappa_1 R(\lambda_c, c) q_1\}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 要证式(10)成立, 只要 κ_2 满足

$$\kappa_2 > \max \left\{ 1, \frac{q_2 l_1 S_h^0 \kappa_1 R(\lambda_c, c)}{[\Delta_1(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2]}, \frac{q_1 l_2 S_v^0 \kappa_1 R(\lambda_c, c)}{[\Delta_2(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_2 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c + \varepsilon_2, c) q_1]} \right\}.$$

显然成立, 证毕。

令

$$X > \max \left\{ \left| -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\varepsilon_1} \right|, \left| -\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2} \right| \right\},$$

定义集合

$$\Gamma_X = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \chi(\xi) \\ \phi(\xi) \\ \varphi(\xi) \\ \psi(\xi) \end{bmatrix} \in C([-X, X], \mathbf{R}^4) \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } -X \leq \xi \leq X \text{ 时, } S_h^-(\xi) \leq \chi(\xi) \leq S_h^+(\xi), \\ \text{当 } -X \leq \xi \leq X \text{ 时, } I_h^-(\xi) \leq \phi(\xi) \leq I_h^+(\xi), \\ \text{当 } -X \leq \xi \leq X \text{ 时, } S_v^-(\xi) \leq \varphi(\xi) \leq S_v^+(\xi), \\ \text{当 } -X \leq \xi \leq X \text{ 时, } I_v^-(\xi) \leq \psi(\xi) \leq I_v^+(\xi), \\ \chi(-X) = S_h^-(-X), \phi(-X) = I_h^-(-X), \\ \varphi(-X) = S_v^-(-X), \psi(-X) = I_v^-(-X), \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

对 $\forall (\chi(\xi), \phi(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) \in \Gamma_X$, 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\chi}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} \chi(X), & \xi > X, \\ \chi(\xi), & |\xi| \leq X, \\ S_h^-(\xi), & \xi < -X, \end{cases} & \tilde{\phi}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} \phi(X), & \xi > X, \\ \phi(\xi), & |\xi| \leq X, \\ I_h^-(\xi), & \xi < -X, \end{cases} \\ \tilde{\varphi}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} \varphi(X), & \xi > X, \\ \varphi(\xi), & |\xi| \leq X, \\ S_v^-(\xi), & \xi < -X, \end{cases} & \tilde{\psi}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} \psi(X), & \xi > X, \\ \psi(\xi), & |\xi| \leq X, \\ I_v^-(\xi), & \xi < -X. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

对 $\forall \xi \in [-X, X]$, 考虑如下初值问题

$$\begin{cases} cS'_h(\xi) = d_1(J * \tilde{\chi}(\xi)) - d_1 S_h(\xi) - l_1 S_h(\xi) G * \tilde{\psi}(\xi), \\ cI'_h(\xi) = d_2(J * \tilde{\phi}(\xi)) - (d_2 + \mu_h + \alpha_h) I_h(\xi) + l_1 \chi(\xi) G * \tilde{\psi}(\xi), \\ cS'_v(\xi) = d_4(J * \tilde{\varphi}(\xi)) - d_4 S_v(\xi) - l_2 S_v(\xi) G * \tilde{\phi}(\xi), \\ cI'_v(\xi) = d_5(J * \tilde{\psi}(\xi)) - (d_5 + \mu_v) I_v(\xi) + l_2 \varphi(\xi) G * \tilde{\phi}(\xi), \\ S_h(-X) = S_h^+(-X), I_h(-X) = I_h^+(-X), S_v(-X) = S_v^+(-X), I_v(-X) = I_v^+(-X). \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

由常微分方程理论^[19]可知, $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi))$ 是初值问题(11)的唯一解且满足

$$(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi)) \in C^1([-X, X], \mathbf{R}^4).$$

对 $\forall (\chi(\xi), \phi(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) \in \Gamma_X$, 定义算子 $F = (F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} S_{h,X}(\xi) &= F_1(\chi, \phi, \varphi, \psi)(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi) = F_2(\chi, \phi, \varphi, \psi)(\xi), \\ S_{v,X}(\xi) &= F_3(\chi, \phi, \varphi, \psi)(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi) = F_4(\chi, \phi, \varphi, \psi)(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

引理 7 算子 $F: \Gamma_X \rightarrow \Gamma_X$ 是全连续的。

证明 结合引理 3~6 可知, 算子 $F = (F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4): \Gamma_X \rightarrow \Gamma_X$ 。故只需证明算子 F 是全连续的。对 $\forall (\chi_i(\xi), \phi_i(\xi), \varphi_i(\xi), \psi_i(\xi)) \in \Gamma_X, i=1, 2$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} S_{h_i,X}(\xi) &= F_1(\chi_i, \phi_i, \varphi_i, \psi_i)(\xi), I_{h_i,X}(\xi) = F_2(\chi_i, \phi_i, \varphi_i, \psi_i)(\xi), \\ S_{v_i,X}(\xi) &= F_3(\chi_i, \phi_i, \varphi_i, \psi_i)(\xi), I_{v_i,X}(\xi) = F_4(\chi_i, \phi_i, \varphi_i, \psi_i)(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

由式(11)可知

$$\begin{cases} S_{h,X}(\xi) = S_h^+(-X) e^{\int_{-X}^{\xi} \frac{d_1 + l_1 G * \tilde{\psi}(s)}{c} ds} + \frac{d_1}{c} \int_{-X}^{\xi} e^{\int_{\eta}^{\xi} \frac{d_1 + l_1 G * \tilde{\psi}(s)}{c} ds} J * \tilde{\chi}(\eta) d\eta, \\ I_{h,X}(\xi) = I_h^+(-X) e^{-\frac{d_2 + \mu_h + \alpha_h}{c}(\xi + X)} + \frac{d_2}{c} \int_{-X}^{\xi} e^{-\frac{d_2 + \mu_h + \alpha_h}{c}(\xi - \eta)} [J * \tilde{\phi}(\eta) + l_1 \chi(\eta) G * \tilde{\psi}(\eta)] d\eta, \\ S_{v,X}(\xi) = S_v^+(-X) e^{\int_{-X}^{\xi} \frac{d_4 + l_2 G * \tilde{\phi}(s)}{c} ds} + \frac{d_4}{c} \int_{-X}^{\xi} e^{\int_{\eta}^{\xi} \frac{d_4 + l_2 G * \tilde{\phi}(s)}{c} ds} J * \tilde{\varphi}(\eta) d\eta, \\ I_{v,X}(\xi) = I_v^+(-X) e^{-\frac{d_5 + \mu_v}{c}(\xi + X)} + \frac{d_5}{c} \int_{-X}^{\xi} e^{-\frac{d_5 + \mu_v}{c}(\xi - \eta)} [J * \tilde{\psi}(\eta) + l_2 \varphi(\eta) G * \tilde{\phi}(\eta)] d\eta. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

由于

$$J * \tilde{\chi}(\eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{-X} J(\eta - y) S_h^+(y) dy + \int_{-X}^X J(\eta - y) \chi(y) dy + \int_X^{+\infty} J(\eta - y) \chi(X) dy,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} |J * [\tilde{\chi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\chi}_2(\eta)]| &= \left| \int_{-X}^X J(\eta - y) [\chi_1(y) - \chi_2(y)] dy + \int_X^{+\infty} J(\eta - y) [\chi_1(X) - \chi_2(X)] dy \right| \leq \\ &2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\chi_1(y) - \chi_2(y)|, \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} |J * [\tilde{\phi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\phi}_2(\eta)]| &\leq 2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\phi_1(y) - \phi_2(y)|, |J * [\tilde{\varphi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta)]| \leq 2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\varphi_1(y) - \varphi_2(y)|, \\ |J * [\tilde{\psi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\psi}_2(\eta)]| &\leq 2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\psi_1(y) - \psi_2(y)|, |G * [\tilde{\psi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\psi}_2(\eta)]| \leq 2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\psi_1(y) - \psi_2(y)|, \\ |G * [\tilde{\phi}_1(\eta) - \tilde{\phi}_2(\eta)]| &\leq 2 \max_{y \in [-X, X]} |\phi_1(y) - \phi_2(y)|. \end{aligned}$$

由 $S_{h_i,X}(\xi), I_{h_i,X}(\xi), S_{v_i,X}(\xi), I_{v_i,X}(\xi)$ 和算子 F 的定义可知 F 是连续的。另外, 由式(11)(12)可知, 对 $\forall \xi \in [-X, X], (\chi(\xi), \phi(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) \in \Gamma_X, S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi), S'_{h,X}(\xi), I'_{h,X}(\xi), S'_{v,X}(\xi)$ 和 $I'_{v,X}(\xi)$ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上都是一致有界的, 所以 $S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi)$ 和 $I_{v,X}(\xi)$ 是等度连续的。利用 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理即得算子 F 是相对紧的, 从而算子 F 是全连续的。证毕。

不难得到 Γ_X 是 $C([-X, X], \mathbf{R}^4)$ 中的有界闭凸集。结合引理 7 和 Schauder 不动点定理可得, 对任意的 $\xi \in [-X, X]$, 存在 $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi)) \in \Gamma_X$ 满足

$$(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi)) = F(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi)).$$

定义空间

$$C^{1,1}([-X, X]) := \{u \in C^1([-X, X]) \mid u \text{ 和 } u' \text{ 是 Lipschitz 连续的}\},$$

且其范数

$$\|u\|_{C^{1,1}([-X, X])} = \max_{x \in [-X, X]} |u| + \max_{x \in [-X, X]} |u'| + \sup_{x, y \in [-X, X], x \neq y} \frac{|u'(x) - u'(y)|}{|x - y|}.$$

为了得到系统 (2) 行波解的存在性, 还需建立 $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi))$ 的先验估计。

引理 8 存在不依赖于 X 的正常数 C , 使得对 $\forall X > \max\{|\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\epsilon_1}|, |\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\epsilon_2}|\}$, $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi))$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{h,X}(\xi)\|_{C^{1,1}([-X, X])} &\leq C, \|I_{h,X}(\xi)\|_{C^{1,1}([-X, X])} \leq C, \\ \|S_{v,X}(\xi)\|_{C^{1,1}([-X, X])} &\leq C, \|I_{v,X}(\xi)\|_{C^{1,1}([-X, X])} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

证明 因为 $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi))$ 为 F 的不动点, 故由式 (11) 可知, 对 $\forall \xi \in [-X, X]$, $(S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi), I_{v,X}(\xi))$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} cS'_{h,X}(\xi) = d_1(J * \tilde{S}_{h,X}(\xi)) - d_1 S_{h,X}(\xi) - l_1 S_{h,X}(\xi) G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi), \\ cI'_{h,X}(\xi) = d_2(J * \tilde{I}_{h,X}(\xi)) - (d_2 + \mu_h + \alpha_h) I_{h,X}(\xi) + l_1 S_{h,X}(\xi) G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi), \\ cS'_{v,X}(\xi) = d_4(J * \tilde{S}_{v,X}(\xi)) - d_4 S_{v,X}(\xi) - l_2 S_{v,X}(\xi) G * \tilde{I}_{h,X}(\xi), \\ cI'_{v,X}(\xi) = d_5(J * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi)) - (d_5 + \mu_v) I_{v,X}(\xi) + l_2 S_{v,X}(\xi) G * \tilde{I}_{h,X}(\xi). \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

因为对 $\forall \xi \in [-X, X]$, 有 $S_{h,X}(\xi) \leq S_h^0, I_{h,X}(\xi) \leq q_1 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X}, S_{v,X}(\xi) \leq S_v^0$ 和 $I_{v,X}(\xi) \leq q_2 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} |S'_{h,X}(\xi)| &\leq \frac{(2d_1 + l_1 q_2 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X} R(\lambda_c, c)) S_h^0}{c} =: L_{S_h}, \\ |I'_{h,X}(\xi)| &\leq \frac{d_2 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) e^{-\lambda_c \cdot y} dy + d_2 + l_1 S_h^0 R(\lambda_c, c) + \mu_h + \alpha_h}{c} q_1 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X} =: L_{I_h}, \\ |S'_{v,X}(\xi)| &\leq \frac{(2d_4 + l_2 q_1 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X} R(\lambda_c, c)) S_v^0}{c} =: L_{S_v}, \\ |I'_{v,X}(\xi)| &\leq \frac{d_5 \int_{\mathbf{R}} J(y) e^{-\lambda_c \cdot y} dy + d_5 + l_2 S_v^0 R(\lambda_c, c) + \mu_v}{c} q_2 e^{\lambda_c \cdot X} =: L_{I_v}. \end{aligned}$$

从而 $S_{h,X}(\xi), I_{h,X}(\xi), S_{v,X}(\xi)$ 和 $I_{v,X}(\xi)$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, 即对 $\forall \xi_1, \xi_2 \in [-X, X]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{h,X}(\xi_1) - S_{h,X}(\xi_2)| &\leq L_{S_h} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, |I_{h,X}(\xi_1) - I_{h,X}(\xi_2)| \leq L_{I_h} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, \\ |S_{v,X}(\xi_1) - S_{v,X}(\xi_2)| &\leq L_{S_v} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, |I_{v,X}(\xi_1) - I_{v,X}(\xi_2)| \leq L_{I_v} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|. \end{aligned}$$

由方程组 (13) 的第 1 个方程可知

$$\begin{aligned} c|S'_{h,X}(\xi_1) - S'_{h,X}(\xi_2)| &\leq d_1 |J * [\tilde{S}_{h,X}(\xi_1) - \tilde{S}_{h,X}(\xi_2)]| + d_1 |S_{h,X}(\xi_1) - S_{h,X}(\xi_2)| + \\ &\quad l_1 |S_{h,X}(\xi_1) G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi_1) - S_{h,X}(\xi_2) G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi_2)|. \end{aligned}$$

类似文献 [8] 中定理 2.8 的讨论并结合条件 (A_1) , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |J * [\tilde{S}_{h,X}(\xi_1) - \tilde{S}_{h,X}(\xi_2)]| &\leq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{-X} (J(\xi_1 - y) - J(\xi_2 - y)) S_h^-(y) dy \right| + \\ &\quad \left| \int_{-X}^X (J(\xi_1 - y) - J(\xi_2 - y)) S_{h,X}(y) dy \right| + \left| \int_X^{+\infty} (J(\xi_1 - y) - J(\xi_2 - y)) S_{h,X}(y) dy \right| \leq \\ &\quad (4S_h^0 \|J\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R})} + S_h^0 \kappa_1^2 e^{-\epsilon_1 X} L_J + L_{S_h}) |\xi_1 - \xi_2|, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中, L_J 是 $J(\cdot)$ 的 Lipschitz 常数且 $\|J\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R})} = \sup_{y \in \mathbf{R}} |J(y)|$ 。此外, 利用文献 [13] 中的引理 8 和

Lagrange 中值定理及条件 (A₂) 可得

$$|S_{h,X}(\xi_1)G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi_1) - S_{h,X}(\xi_2)G * \tilde{I}_{v,X}(\xi_2)| \leqslant (L_{S_h} q_2 e^{\lambda_c X} R(\lambda_c, c) + S_h^0 T L_G \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2}} I_v(y) dy + 3q_2 e^{\lambda_c X} K T \|G\|_{L^\infty([0,T] \times \mathbf{R})} + L_{I_v}) |\xi_1 - \xi_2|. \quad (15)$$

其中, L_G 是 $G(s, y)$ 的 Lipschitz 常数且

$$\|G\|_{L^\infty([0,T] \times \mathbf{R})} = \sup_{(s,y) \in ([0,T] \times \mathbf{R})} |G(s, y)|.$$

故由式 (14) (15) 可知, $S'_{h,X}(\xi)$ 是 Lipschitz 连续的, 即对 $\forall \xi_1, \xi_2 \in [-X, X]$, 存在常数 $C_{S_h} > 0$, 使得

$$|S'_{h,X}(\xi_1) - S'_{h,X}(\xi_2)| \leqslant C_{S_h} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|$$

成立。因此, 存在不依赖于 X 的常数 $C > 0$, 使得 $\|S_{h,X}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X,X])} \leqslant C$ 。类似可得,

$$\|I_{h,X}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X,X])} \leqslant C, \|S_{v,X}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X,X])} \leqslant C, \|I_{v,X}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X,X])} \leqslant C.$$

证毕。

对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 选取单调递增序列 $\{X_n\}$ 满足

$$X_n > \max\left\{\left|-\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\varepsilon_1}\right|, \left|-\frac{\ln \kappa_2}{\varepsilon_2}\right|\right\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = +\infty,$$

由 Schauder 不动点定理和引理 7 可得, 当 $\xi \in [-X_n, X_n]$ 时, 存在满足引理 8 和方程组 (13) 的 $(S_{h,X_n}(\xi), I_{h,X_n}(\xi), S_{v,X_n}(\xi), I_{v,X_n}(\xi)) \in \Gamma_{X_n}$ 。从而, 对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 有

$$\|S_{h,X_n}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X_n,X_n])} \leqslant C, \|I_{h,X_n}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X_n,X_n])} \leqslant C, \|S_{v,X_n}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X_n,X_n])} \leqslant C, \|I_{v,X_n}\|_{C^{1,1}([-X_n,X_n])} \leqslant C. \quad (16)$$

故在 $C^1_{loc}(\mathbf{R})$ 中, $\{(S_{h,X_n}, I_{h,X_n}, S_{v,X_n}, I_{v,X_n})\}$ 存在收敛于 $(S_h, I_h, S_v, I_v) \in C^1(\mathbf{R})$ 的子列。为了方便, 将该子列仍记为 $\{(S_{h,X_n}, I_{h,X_n}, S_{v,X_n}, I_{v,X_n})\}$ 。由条件 (A₁) (A₂) 和 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理可知, (S_h, I_h, S_v, I_v) 满足系统 (3)。此外, 令式 (16) 中的 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 则有

$$\|S_h\|_{C^{1,1}(\mathbf{R})} \leqslant C, \|I_h\|_{C^{1,1}(\mathbf{R})} \leqslant C, \|S_v\|_{C^{1,1}(\mathbf{R})} \leqslant C, \|I_v\|_{C^{1,1}(\mathbf{R})} \leqslant C.$$

接下来研究系统 (2) 行波解的存在性和渐近行为。

定理 1 (行波解的存在性和渐近行为) 若 $R_0 > 1$ 且条件 (A₁) (A₂) 成立, 则当 $c > c^*$ 时, 系统 (3) 存在解 $(S_h(\xi), I_h(\xi), S_v(\xi), I_v(\xi))$, 且满足

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (S_h(\xi), I_h(\xi), S_v(\xi), I_v(\xi)) = (S_h^0, 0, S_v^0, 0), \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_1^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_h(\xi) = 1, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_2^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_v(\xi) = 1.$$

而且, 对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $0 < S_h(\xi) < S_h^0, I_h(\xi) > 0, 0 < S_v(\xi) < S_v^0, I_v(\xi) > 0$ 。

证明 由引理 3~8 可知, 系统 (3) 存在解 $(S_h(\xi), I_h(\xi), S_v(\xi), I_v(\xi))$, 且不难验证

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_h^-(\xi) &= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_h^+(\xi) = S_h^0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_h^-(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_h^+(\xi) = 0, \\ \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_v^-(\xi) &= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} S_v^+(\xi) = S_v^0, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_v^-(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} I_v^+(\xi) = 0, \\ 1 &= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_1^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_h^-(\xi) \leqslant \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_1^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_h(\xi) \leqslant \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_1^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_h^+(\xi) = 1, \\ 1 &= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_2^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_v^-(\xi) \leqslant \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_2^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_v(\xi) \leqslant \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_2^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_v^+(\xi) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼原理可得

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (S_h(\xi), I_h(\xi), S_v(\xi), I_v(\xi)) = (S_h^0, 0, S_v^0, 0), \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_1^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_h(\xi) = 1, \lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} q_2^{-1} e^{-\lambda_c \xi} I_v(\xi) = 1.$$

接下来, 证明对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $0 < S_h(\xi) < S_h^0, I_h(\xi) > 0, 0 < S_v(\xi) < S_v^0, I_v(\xi) > 0$ 。为此, 先证明对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, $S_h(\xi)$ 满足 $S_h(\xi) > 0$ 。利用反证法, 假设存在 $\xi_0 \in \mathbf{R}$, 满足 $S_h(\xi_0) = 0$ 且 $S'_h(\xi_0) = 0$ 。结合系统 (3) 的第 1 个方程可得

$$0 = c S'_h(\xi_0) = d_1 (J * S_h(\xi_0) - S_h(\xi_0)) - l_1 S_h(\xi_0) G * \tilde{I}_v(\xi_0) = 0. \quad (17)$$

因为对 $\forall \xi \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{\ln \kappa_1}{\varepsilon_1}\right)$, 有 $S_h(\xi) \geqslant S_h^-(\xi) > 0$, 但这与式 (17) 矛盾。从而对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $S_h(\xi) > 0$ 。另外, 若存在实数 $\xi_* \in \mathbf{R}$, 使得 $S_h(\xi_*) = S_h^0$ 且 $S'_h(\xi_*) = 0$ 。则由系统 (3) 的第 1 个方程可知

$$0 = cS'_h(\xi_*) = d_1(J * S_h(\xi_*) - S_h(\xi_*)) - l_1 S_h(\xi_*) G * I_v(\xi_*) = 0,$$

这出现了矛盾。故对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $0 < S_h(\xi) < S_h^0$ 。类似可得, 对 $\forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $I_h(\xi) > 0, 0 < S_v(\xi) < S_v^0, I_v(\xi) > 0$ 。证毕。

3 结论

在分析已有研究成果的基础上, 建立了一类时空时滞的非局部扩散登革热传染病模型, 研究了该模型行波解的存在性, 将 Laplace 扩散传染病模型行波解的研究拓展到时空时滞的非局部扩散传染病模型。本文研究是对文献[3, 20]登革热传染病模型行波解相关工作的补充完善。

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Traveling wave solutions to a class of dengue epidemic model with spatio-temporal delay and non-local dispersal

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Abstract: The traveling wave solutions to a class of dengue epidemic model with spatio-temporal delay and non-local dispersal is studied. The existence of traveling wave solutions is studied based on the the construction of upper and lower solutions and Schauder fixed point theorem, and the asymptotic behavior at negative infinity of traveling waves is obtained with analysis techniques, which extends the research results of traveling waves for dengue infectious disease models with Laplace diffusion to those non-local dispersal models with spatio-temporal delay.

Keywords: non-local dispersal; spatio-temporal delay; traveling wave solutions; existence; Schauder fixed point theorem

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