

一类 SIR 和 SIS 组合传染病模型行波解的存在性*

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摘要:【目的】研究由 SIR 和 SIS 组合的三维传染病模型行波解的存在性。【方法】利用 Routh-Hurwitz 判据, 运用 Schauder 不动点定理构造合适的上下解, 讨论该模型中无病平衡点和地方病平衡点在一定条件下的稳定性以及连接两个平衡点的行波解的存在性。【结果】当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 对任意的 $c > c^*$, 该传染病模型存在连接无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的行波解, 且最小波速为 c^* 。【结论】该传染病模型的行波解是存在的。

关键词: 行波解; 局部渐近稳定; Schauder 不动点定理; 上下解; 最小波速

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近些年来, 为了更好地了解各种疾病的传播速度与方式, 很多学者致力于传染病模型的研究。Kermack 和 McKendrick 分别于 1926 年和 1932 年提出了经典的 SIR 和 SIS 仓室模型^[1]。而行波解在传染病模型中表示一种传染源以常数波速在空间的传播, 若求出传染病的最小波速, 并证明它以最小波速进行传播, 那人们就可以在实际生活中采取各种方式对传染病的传播速度进行控制^[2]。众所周知, 各种传染病在空间的传播与行波解息息相关(也就是扩散因素), 行波解的存在与否, 对传染病的控制和预防有着非常重要的作用。对于一些尺度化的反应扩散方程的行波解, 通常会使用相平面技术方法^[3]来进行处理, 但随着科技的进步, 一些经典的相平面技术方法已不再适用某些扩散系统, 这时, 许多科学家陆续提出 Schauder 不动点定理^[4]、上下解^[5]等方法。很多学者均使用这些方法来研究传染病模型的行波解的存在性^[6-8]。

1 SIR 和 SIS 组合的传染病模型

刘晓宇等人^[9]研究了一类由 SIR 和 SIS 组合的复杂金融网络风险传染模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = A - \beta f(S)I(t) - dS(t) + mI(t) \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \beta f(S)I(t) - (\gamma + m + d)I(t) \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \gamma I(t) - dR(t) \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

分析了模型(1)两个平衡点在一定条件下的稳定性, 得到风险存在与否的阈值; 并在此基础上, 提出金融风险防控的对策建议, 以控制风险传染阈值, 进一步控制金融风险。其中: $S(t)$, $I(t)$, $R(t)$ 分别表示风险暴露子市场、风险感染子市场和风险免疫子市场。

考虑到空间扩散对研究传染病传播具有重要的意义, 所以本文研究模型(1)在考虑因病死亡率并加入反应扩散项的情况下行波解的存在性, 即如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = A - \beta f(S)I - dS + mI + d_1 \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \beta f(S)I - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha)I + d_2 \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \gamma I - dR + d_3 \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} \end{cases}. \quad (2)$$

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其中: S, I, R 分别表示易感者类、感染者类和移出者类; $f(S)$ 是关于易感者类 S 的非负不减连续函数,且 $S \geq 0$, $f(0)=0$;在 $S \geq 0$ 上连续可微, $f'(S) \geq 0$; A 是常数输入率; β 是疾病之间的传染率; d 是自然死亡率系数; γ 是移出率系数,即表明患病者康复后其中一部分不再被传染而进入移出者类; m 是无免疫易感率; α 是因病死亡率系数; $d_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 分别代表易感者、感染者和免疫者的扩散率。总人数 $N=S+I+R$,且有:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = A - d(S+I+R) - \alpha I = A - dN - \alpha I.$$

2 平衡点及稳定性

令 $d_1=d_2=d_3=D$,且有: $g_1(S, I, R) = A - \beta f(S)I - dS + mI$, $g_2(S, I, R) = \beta f(S)I - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha)I$, $g_3(S, I, R) = \gamma I - dR$,则模型(2)可变为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = g_1(S, I, R) + D \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = g_2(S, I, R) + D \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = g_3(S, I, R) + D \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

显然,系统(3)总有一个无病平衡点 $E_0\left(\frac{A}{d}, 0, 0\right)$ 。

由文献[10]可得系统(3)所对应的基本再生数为 $R_0 = \frac{\beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right)}{\gamma + m + d + \alpha}$ 。

若 $R_0 > 1$ 成立,则系统(3)除了无病平衡点 E_0 外,还有唯一的地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$,其中:

$$S^* = f^{-1}\left(\frac{\gamma + m + d + \alpha}{\beta}\right), I^* = \frac{A - dS^*}{\beta f(S^*) - m} = \frac{A - dS^*}{\gamma + d + \alpha}, R^* = \frac{\gamma}{d}I^*,$$

且当 $A > dS^*$ 时,系统(3)有唯一的正平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$ 。

接下来,讨论无病平衡点和地方病平衡点的稳定性。

定理 1 若系统(3)中的 $R_0 < 1$,则无病平衡点 $E_0\left(\frac{A}{d}, 0, 0\right)$ 是局部渐进稳定的。

证明 系统(3)在 $E_0\left(\frac{A}{d}, 0, 0\right)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为:

$$J(E_0) = \begin{bmatrix} -d & m - \beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & \beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right) - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma & -d \end{bmatrix},$$

可得到 $J(E_0)$ 的特征方程为:

$$|\lambda E - J(E_0)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + d & \beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right) - m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \left[\beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right) - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha)\right] & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma & \lambda + d \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即 $(\lambda + d)^2 \left\{ \lambda - \left[\beta f\left(\frac{A}{d}\right) - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha) \right] \right\} = 0$ 。显然,当 $R_0 < 1$ 时, $J(E_0)$ 的特征值全为负,所以无病平衡点 $E_0\left(\frac{A}{d}, 0, 0\right)$ 是局部渐进稳定的。证毕

定理 2 若系统(3)中的 $R_0 > 1$,则地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$ 是局部渐进稳定的。

证明 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时,系统(3)在 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵为 $J(E^*) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$,其中: $a_{11} =$

$-\beta f'(S^*) + d < 0, a_{12} = -\beta f(S^*) + m < 0, a_{13} = 0, a_{21} = \beta f'(S^*) I^* > 0, a_{22} = \beta f(S^*) - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha) = 0, a_{23} = 0, a_{31} = 0, a_{32} = \gamma > 0, a_{33} = -d < 0$, 可得到 $J(E^*)$ 的特征方程为:

$$|\lambda E - J(E^*)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ -a_{31} & -a_{32} & \lambda - a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & 0 \\ -a_{21} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -a_{32} & \lambda - a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即 $(\lambda - a_{33})[\lambda(\lambda - a_{11}) - a_{21}a_{12}] = \lambda^3 + a_1\lambda^2 + a_2\lambda + a_3 = 0$, 其中:

$$a_1 = -(a_{11} + a_{33}) > 0, a_2 = a_{33}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{21} > 0, a_3 = a_{33}a_{12}a_{21} > 0.$$

由 Routh-Hurwitz 判据表^[11]知:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} \lambda^3 & 1 & a_2 & 0 \\ \lambda^2 & a_1 & a_3 & \\ \lambda & b_1 & b_2 & \\ \lambda_0 & c_1 & & \end{array} \quad \circ$$

其中: $b_1 = \frac{a_1a_2 - a_3}{a_1} > 0, b_2 = 0, c_1 = a_3 > 0$, 所以由 Routh-Hurwitz 定理知, 地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$ 是局部渐进稳定的。证毕

由定理 1 和定理 2 可知, 可能存在一条连接无病平衡点 E_0 和地方病平衡点 E^* 的异宿轨。接下来将使用 Schauder 不动点定理构造上下解来寻找这条异宿轨, 并给出模型(3)的行波解的存在条件。

3 模型(3)的行波解的存在性

令 $N = S + I + R$, 则系统(3)可变为如下的等价系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = A - dN - \alpha I + D \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \beta g(N - I - R)I - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha)I + D \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \gamma I - dR + D \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

进行变量变换, 令 $\tilde{N} = \frac{A}{d} - N, \tilde{I} = I, \tilde{R} = R$, 仍用 N, I, R 表示 $\tilde{N}, \tilde{I}, \tilde{R}$, 则系统(4)可变为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = -dN + \alpha I + D \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - N - I - R\right)I - (\gamma + m + d + \alpha)I + D \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2}. \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \gamma I - dR + D \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

容易验证, 当 $R_0 > 1$, 系统(5)有两个平衡点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 和 (k_1, k_2, k_3) , 其中: $k_1 = \frac{A}{d} - (S^* + I^* + R^*), k_2 = I^*, k_3 = R^*$ 。

本文利用 Schauder 不动点定理, 它要求所考虑的算子具有连续性。为此, 需要引入 $C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 中的拓扑。令 $\mu > 0$, 在 $C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 中定义指数衰减函数 $|\Phi|_\mu = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{-\mu|\xi|} |\Phi(\xi)|_{\mathbf{R}^3}$, $B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) = \{\Phi \in C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) : |\Phi|_\mu < \infty\}$, 容易验证 $(B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3), |\cdot|_\mu)$ 是一个 Banach 空间^[13]。

为方便研究, 通常采用 $\mathbf{R}^3$ 中标准序关系之间的记号, 即对 $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$ 和 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T$, 若 $u_i \leq v_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 时, 有 $\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}$; 若 $\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}$ 且 $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{v}$ 时, 有 $\mathbf{u} < \mathbf{v}$; 当 $\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}$ 且 $u_i \leq v_i$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 时, 有 $\mathbf{u} \ll \mathbf{v}$ 。若 $\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}$, 有 $[\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}] = \{\rho \in \mathbf{R}^3 : \mathbf{u} < \rho \leq \mathbf{v}\}$, $[\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}] = \{\rho \in \mathbf{R}^3 : \mathbf{u} \leq \rho < \mathbf{v}\}$, 且 $[\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}] = \{\rho \in \mathbf{R}^3 : \mathbf{u} \leq \rho \leq \mathbf{v}\}$ 。 $|\cdot|$ 表示 $\mathbf{R}^3$ 中的 Euclidean 范数, 且 $\|\cdot\|$ 表示 $C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 中的上确界范数。

接下来, 使用 Schauder 不动点定理构造一对合适的上下解, 将讨论系统(5)行波解的存在性问题转化为讨论对应波方程的上下解的存在问题。

3.1 Schauder 不动点定理的应用

若 $N(x, t) = \omega(x + ct) = \omega(\xi)$, $I(x, t) = \varphi(x + ct) = \varphi(\xi)$, $R(x, t) = \psi(x + ct) = \psi(\xi)$, 则称 $(N(x, t), I(x, t), R(x, t))$ 为系统(5)的行波解, 其中: $\xi = x + ct$, c 是常数且 $c > 0$ 。把 $N(x, t), I(x, t), R(x, t)$ 带入系统(5), 则系统(5)行波解存在的充要条件是:

$$\begin{cases} D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) + g_{c1}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0 \\ D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) + g_{c2}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0 \\ D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) + g_{c3}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中: $g_{c1}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = \alpha\varphi(\xi) - d\omega(\xi)$, $g_{c2}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega(\xi) - \varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)\right)\varphi(\xi) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)\varphi(\xi)$, $g_{c3}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = \gamma\varphi(\xi) - d\psi(\xi)$ 。

假设 $g_{ci}: C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数且满足: (A1) $g_{ci}(0, 0, 0) = g_{ci}(N^*, I^*, R^*) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3$; (A2) 存在常数 $L_1 > 0, L_2 > 0, L_3 > 0$ 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} |g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| &\leq L_1 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|, \\ |g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| &\leq L_2 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|, \\ |g_{c3}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c3}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| &\leq L_3 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\Phi_1 = (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1), \Phi_2 = (\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \in C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$, 且 $0 \leq \omega_j(\xi) \leq M_1, 0 \leq \varphi_j(\xi) \leq M_2, 0 \leq \psi_j(\xi) \leq M_3, j = 1, 2$, $M_1 \geq N^*, M_2 \geq I^*, M_3 \geq R^*$ 均为正常数; 且满足如下渐进边界条件:

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0), \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = (N^*, I^*, R^*). \quad (8)$$

为了研究系统(5)的行波解, 定义如下剖面集:

$$\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})) = \{\omega(\xi) \leq \bar{\omega}(\xi) \leq \omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi) \leq \bar{\varphi}(\xi) \leq \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi) \leq \bar{\psi}(\xi) \leq \psi(\xi)\},$$

显然, $\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))$ 是非空、凸、有界和闭的。

定义 有一对连续函数 $\Phi = (\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi})$ 和 $\Psi = (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})$, 若 Φ 和 Ψ 在 $\mathbf{R}$ 上二阶可微且几乎处处有界, 若:

$$D\underline{\omega}''(\xi) - c\underline{\omega}'(\xi) + g_{c1}(\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi)) \leq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R},$$

$$D\underline{\varphi}''(\xi) - c\underline{\varphi}'(\xi) + g_{c2}(\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi)) \leq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R},$$

$$D\underline{\psi}''(\xi) - c\underline{\psi}'(\xi) + g_{c3}(\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi)) \leq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R}.$$

以及

$$D\bar{\omega}''(\xi) - c\bar{\omega}'(\xi) + g_{c1}(\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi)) \geq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R},$$

$$D\bar{\varphi}''(\xi) - c\bar{\varphi}'(\xi) + g_{c2}(\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi)) \geq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R},$$

$$D\bar{\psi}''(\xi) - c\bar{\psi}'(\xi) + g_{c3}(\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi)) \geq 0, \text{ a. e. } \mathbf{R}.$$

则称 Φ 和 Ψ 是系统(6)的一对上下解。

进一步, 定义部分拟单调(PQM)条件: 存在正常数 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 使得:

$$g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) + \beta_1(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \geq 0, g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1) + \beta_2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \geq 0,$$

$$g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_2, \varphi_1, \psi_2) \leq 0, g_{c3}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c3}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) + \beta_3(\psi_1 - \psi_2) \geq 0.$$

其中: $(\omega_j, \varphi_j, \psi_j) \in C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3), j = 1, 2$, 且 $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$ 。

引理 1 g_{c1}, g_{c2}, g_{c3} 满足 PQM 条件。

证明 可直接计算得:

$$g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) = -d\omega_1 + \alpha\varphi_1 - (-d\omega_2 + \alpha\varphi_2) \geq -d(\omega_1 - \omega_2),$$

令 $\beta_1 = d > 0$, 则有:

$$g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) + \beta_1(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \geq 0;$$

$$g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1) =$$

$$\beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_1 - \varphi_1 - \psi_1\right)\varphi_1 - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_1 - \varphi_2 - \psi_1\right)\varphi_2 \geq -(\beta M_2 + \gamma + d + m + \alpha)(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2).$$

令 $\beta_2 = \beta M_2 + \gamma + d + m + \alpha > 0$, 则有:

$$g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1) + \beta_2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \geq 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{c2}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c2}(\omega_2, \varphi_1, \psi_2) &= \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_1 - \varphi_1 - \psi_1\right) \varphi_1 - \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_2 - \varphi_1 - \psi_1\right) \varphi_1 = \\
&\beta \varphi_1 \left[g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_1 - \varphi_1 - \psi_1\right) - g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega_2 - \varphi_1 - \psi_2\right) \right] \leq 0, \\
g_{c3}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c3}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) &= \gamma \varphi_1 - d \psi_1 - (\gamma \varphi_2 - d \psi_2) \geq -d(\psi_1 - \psi_2).
\end{aligned}$$

令 $\beta_3 = d > 0$, 则有 $g_{c3}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c3}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) + \beta_3(\psi_1 - \psi_2) \geq 0$ 。

证毕

另外, 假设系统(6)存在一对上下解 $(\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi))$ 和 $(\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi))$ 满足:

(P1) $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi)) \leq (\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi)) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$;

(P2) $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} (\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi)) = (0, 0, 0)$, $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} (\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi)) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$;

(P3) 当 $\xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $\sup_{s \leq \xi} \underline{\omega}(\xi) \leq \bar{\omega}(\xi)$, $\bar{\omega}'(\xi+) \leq \underline{\omega}'(\xi-)$, 且 $\bar{\omega}'(\xi+) \geq \underline{\omega}'(\xi-)$ 。

对 $\beta_1 > 0, \beta_2 > 0, \beta_3 > 0$, 先定义:

$$H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \beta_1 \omega(\xi) + g_{c1}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)), \quad (9)$$

$$H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \beta_2 \varphi(\xi) + g_{c2}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)), \quad (10)$$

$$H_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \beta_3 \psi(\xi) + g_{c3}(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)). \quad (11)$$

将(9)~(11)式代入(6)式可得到如下系统:

$$\begin{cases}
D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) - \beta_1\omega(\xi) + H_1(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0 \\
D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) - \beta_2\varphi(\xi) + H_2(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0 \\
D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) - \beta_3\psi(\xi) + H_3(\omega(\xi), \varphi(\xi), \psi(\xi)) = 0
\end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{令: } \lambda_1 = \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_1}}{2D}, \lambda_2 = \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_1}}{2D}, \lambda_3 = \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_2}}{2D}, \lambda_4 = \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_2}}{2D}, \lambda_5 = \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_3}}{2D},$$

$$\lambda_6 = \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 + 4D\beta_3}}{2D}, \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) - \beta_1\omega(\xi) = 0 \\ D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) - \beta_2\varphi(\xi) = 0, \text{ 且有 } \lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2, \lambda_3 < 0 < \lambda_4, \lambda_5 < 0 < \lambda_6; \\ D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) - \beta_3\psi(\xi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其次, 再定义:

$$G_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \frac{1}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)} + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)} \right] H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds, \quad (13)$$

$$G_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \frac{1}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_3(\xi-s)} + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_4(\xi-s)} \right] H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds, \quad (14)$$

$$G_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \frac{1}{D(\lambda_6 - \lambda_5)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_5(\xi-s)} + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_6(\xi-s)} \right] H_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds. \quad (15)$$

其中: $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$; 显然, $G = (G_1, G_2, G_3)$ 是适定的, 且满足:

$$DG_i''(\Phi)(\xi) - cG_i'(\Phi)(\xi) - \beta_i(G_i(\Phi))(\xi) + H_i(\Phi)(\xi) = 0, i=1, 2, 3, \xi \in \mathbf{R},$$

因此, 算子 G 的不动点是系统(12)的一个解; 此外, 若该算子的不动点还满足边界条件(7)~(8)式, 则系统(12)的这个解就是系统(5)连接两个平衡点的行波解。因此, 证明以下引理成立即可。

引理 2 假设(A1)和(PQM)成立, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned}
H_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(\xi) &\leq H_2(\omega_2, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(\xi), H_2(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1)(\xi) \leq H_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(\xi), \\
H_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(\xi) &\leq H_2(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_2)(\xi).
\end{aligned}$$

且对 $\xi \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $(0, 0, 0) \leq \omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2 \leq (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$ (证明过程可由引理 1 给出)。

引理 3 假设(A1)和(PQM)成立, 则对任意的 $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$, 有: 1) $H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \geq 0$, $H_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \geq 0$; 2) $H_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq H_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)$, $H_3(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq H_3(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)$ 且 $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$ 。

引理 4 假设(PQM)成立, 则有 $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))) \subset \Gamma(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})$ 。

证明 对任意的 (ω, φ, ψ) 有 $(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) \leq (\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})$, 根据 $H = (H_1, H_2, H_3)$ 的性质, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) &\leq G_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq G_1(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}), G_2(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}) \leq G_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq G_2(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), \\
G_3(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) &\leq G_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq G_3(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}).
\end{aligned}$$

现在只需要证明: $G_1(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) \geq \underline{\omega}$, $G_1(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}) \leq \bar{\omega}$, $G_2(\bar{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}) \geq \underline{\varphi}$, $G_2(\underline{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) \leq \bar{\varphi}$, $G_3(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) \geq \underline{\psi}$ 及 $G_3(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}) \leq \bar{\psi}$ 。下面以 $G_1(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}) \geq \underline{\omega}$ 为例进行证明。

$$G_1(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi})(\xi) = \frac{1}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)} + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)} \right] H_1(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi})(s) ds \geq \frac{1}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)} + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)} \right] [c \underline{\omega}'(s) + \beta_1 \underline{\omega}(s) - \underline{\omega}''(s)] ds \geq \underline{\omega}(\xi);$$

同理可证其他不等式。

证毕

引理 5 假设条件(A1)和(PQM)成立。对任意的 $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega, \varphi, \psi) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$, 有:

$$G_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq G_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1), G_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq G_2(\omega_2, \varphi_1, \psi_1), G_2(\omega_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1) \leq G_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1), \\ G_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq G_2(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_2), G_3(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq G_3(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)。$$

且有 $(0, 0, 0) \leq (\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \leq (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \leq (M_1, M_2, M_3)$ 。

引理 6 假设(PQM)成立, 且在 $B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 中, 则有 $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))) \subset \Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数意义下是连续的。

证明 对任意固定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{L_1 + \beta_1}$, 对 $\Phi_1 = (\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1), \Phi_2 = (\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \in B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$, 有 $|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2|_\mu = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} |\Phi_1(\xi) - \Phi_2(\xi)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} < \delta$ 。下面, 直接进行计算:

$$|H_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - H_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} = |g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) + \beta_1(\omega_1 - \omega_2)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} \leq |g_{c1}(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - g_{c1}(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} + \beta_1 |\omega_1 - \omega_2|_\mu \leq L_1 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|_{C^2(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)} e^{-\mu|\xi|} + \beta_1 |\omega_1 - \omega_2|_\mu = L_1 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|_{C^2(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)} e^{-\mu|\xi|} + \beta_1 |\omega_1 - \omega_2|_\mu \leq L_1 \|\Phi_1 - \Phi_2\|_\mu + \beta_1 |\Phi_1 - \Phi_2|_\mu = (L_1 + \beta_1) |\Phi_1 - \Phi_2|_\mu \leq \varepsilon。$$

即 $H_1: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数下是连续的。于是, 有:

$$|G_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - G_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| = \frac{1}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)} |H_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(s) - H_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)(s)| ds + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)} |H_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1)(s) - H_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)(s)| ds \right],$$

当 $\xi \geq 0$, 有:

$$|G_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - G_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| e^{-\mu\xi} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)-\mu s} ds + \int_0^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)+\mu s} ds + \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)+\mu s} ds \right] e^{-\mu\xi} = \frac{\varepsilon}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[e^{\lambda_1\xi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(\lambda_1+\mu)s} ds + e^{\lambda_1\xi} \int_0^{\xi} e^{(-\lambda_1+\mu)s} ds + e^{\lambda_2\xi} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{(-\lambda_2+\mu)s} ds \right] e^{-\mu\xi} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\frac{2\mu}{\lambda_1^2 - \mu^2} + \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{(\mu - \lambda_1)(\lambda_2 - \mu)} \right]。$$

同样地, 当 $\xi < 0$, 有:

$$|G_1(\omega_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) - G_1(\omega_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{\lambda_1(\xi-s)-\mu s} ds + \int_{\xi}^0 e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)-\mu s} ds + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\lambda_2(\xi-s)+\mu s} ds \right] e^{-\mu\xi} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \left[\frac{2\mu}{\lambda_2^2 - \mu^2} - \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{(\mu + \lambda_1)(\lambda_2 + \mu)} \right],$$

即 $G_1: B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) \rightarrow B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数下是连续的。

用相同的计算, 可得: $G_2: B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) \rightarrow B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 和 $G_3: B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) \rightarrow B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数下均是连续的。

证毕

引理 7 假设(PQM)成立, 则 $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))) \subset \Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}))$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数意义下是紧的。

证明 由(10)式可直接计算:

$$G'_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \frac{\lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 \xi}}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-\lambda_1 s} H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds + \frac{\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 \xi}}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 s} H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds,$$

由引理 5 可知 $G'_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) \geq 0$, 且由引理 3 中的 1) 和条件 $\lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2$ 可得:

$$0 \leq G'_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) \leq \frac{\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 \xi}}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 s} H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds \leq \frac{\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 \xi}}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} H_1(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})(\xi) \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 s} ds \leq \frac{1}{D(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} H_1(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})(\xi)。$$

因此,由(P1)可知,存在一个常数 N_1 使得 $|G'_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \leq N_1$ 。同样的方法可证存在一个常数 N_3 使得 $|G'_3(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \leq N_3$ 。

对任意的 $(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \in \Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi}))$, 有:

$$G'_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \frac{\lambda_3 e^{\lambda_3 \xi}}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-\lambda_3 s} H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds + \frac{\lambda_4 e^{\lambda_4 \xi}}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_4 s} H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds,$$

所以,有:

$$\begin{aligned} |G'_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu &= \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} \left| \frac{\lambda_3 e^{\lambda_3 \xi}}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-\lambda_3 s} H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds + \frac{\lambda_4 e^{\lambda_4 \xi}}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_4 s} H_1(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds \right| e^{-\mu|\xi|} \leq \\ &\frac{|\lambda_3|}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \left[\sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{\lambda_3 s - \mu|\xi|} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-\lambda_3 s} e^{\mu|\xi|} e^{-\mu|\xi|} ds + \frac{\lambda_4}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{\lambda_4 s - \mu|\xi|} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_4 s} e^{\mu|\xi|} e^{-\mu|\xi|} ds \right] H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(s) ds \leq \\ &\frac{|\lambda_3|}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \left[\sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{\lambda_3 s - \mu|\xi|} \int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-\lambda_3 s} e^{\mu|\xi|} ds + \frac{\lambda_4}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{\lambda_4 s - \mu|\xi|} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_4 s} e^{\mu|\xi|} ds \right]; \end{aligned}$$

如果 $\xi > 0$, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} |G'_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu &\leq \frac{|\lambda_3|}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{(\lambda_3 - \mu)\xi} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(\lambda_3 + \mu)s} ds + \int_0^{\xi} e^{-(\lambda_3 + \mu)s} ds \right] + \\ &\frac{\lambda_4}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{(\lambda_4 - \mu)\xi} \int_{\xi}^{+\infty} e^{(\mu - \lambda_4)s} ds \leq \\ &\left[\frac{\lambda_3}{D(\mu + \lambda_3)(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} + \frac{\lambda_4}{D(\lambda_4 - \mu)(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \right] |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu = \\ &\frac{1}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \left[\frac{\lambda_3}{(\mu + \lambda_3)} + \frac{\lambda_4}{(\lambda_4 - \mu)} \right] |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

如果 $\xi < 0$, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} |G'_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu &\leq \frac{|\lambda_3|}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{(\lambda_3 + \mu)\xi} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\xi} e^{-(\lambda_3 + \mu)s} ds \right] + \\ &\frac{\lambda_4}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} e^{(\lambda_4 + \mu)\xi} \left[\int_{\xi}^0 e^{-(\lambda_4 + \mu)s} ds + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\mu - \lambda_4)s} ds \right] \leq \\ &\frac{1}{D(\lambda_4 - \lambda_3)} \left[\frac{\lambda_3}{(\mu + \lambda_3)} + \frac{\lambda_4}{(\lambda_4 - \mu)} \right] |H_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $G_2: B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3) \rightarrow B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数下是连续的, 且 $\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi}))$ 是一致有界的, 存在一个常数 N_2 使得 $|G'_2(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)|_\mu \leq N_2$ 。

对任意的 $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi})))$, 需要证明 $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi})))$ 是等度连续且一致有界。令:

$$G^q(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) = \begin{cases} G(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi), & \xi \in [-q, q] \\ G(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(q), & \xi \in (q, \infty) \\ G(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(-q), & \xi \in (-\infty, -q) \end{cases},$$

对任意的 $q \geq 1$, 有 $G^q(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi})))$ 是等度连续且一致有界。在区间 $[-q, q]$, 由 Ascoli-Alzela 定理可知, G^q 是紧的; 另外, 当 $q \rightarrow \infty$, 在 $B_\mu(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}^3)$ 中, 有 $G^q \rightarrow G$, 因此, 当 $q \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} |G^q(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) - G(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} &= \\ \sup_{q \in (-\infty, -q) \cup (q, \infty)} |G^q(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi) - G(\omega, \varphi, \psi)(\xi)| e^{-\mu|\xi|} &\leq 2(M_2 + M_3) e^{-\mu q} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

对任意的 $(\omega, \varphi, \psi) \in \Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi}))$, 由文献[13]中的命题 2.12 知: $G(\Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi}))) \subset \Gamma((\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi}), (\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi}))$ 在 $|\cdot|_\mu$ 范数意义下是紧的。证毕

引理 8 假设(A1)、(A2)和(PQM)成立, 由引理 2~7 可知。如果系统(6)有一对满足(P1)~(P3)的上下解 $(\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi))$ 和 $(\overline{\omega}(\xi), \overline{\varphi}(\xi), \overline{\psi}(\xi))$, 则系统(5)的行波解存在。

3.2 模型(5)行波解的存在性

结合引理 8, 构造一对满足条件(P1)~(P3)的上下解 $\underline{\Phi}(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi})$ 和 $\overline{\Psi}(\overline{\omega}, \overline{\varphi}, \overline{\psi})$, 以保证系统(6)行波解的存在性。令 $c > c^*$, 经过简单计算, 可得 $c^* = 2\sqrt{(\gamma + d + m + \alpha)(R_0 - 1)}$ 。存在 $\eta_r > 0 (r=1, 2, 3)$, 使得:

$$\begin{cases} D\eta_1^2 - c\eta_1 + \alpha \frac{M_2}{M_1} - d = 0 \\ D\eta_2^2 - c\eta_2 + \beta Y - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha) = 0, \\ D\eta_3^2 - c\eta_3 + \gamma \frac{M_2}{M_3} - d = 0 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中: $Y > 0$ 是系统(6)的第二个方程在平衡点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处线性化后所对应的系数。

当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 存在 $\epsilon_l > 0 (l=1, 2, 3, \dots, 6)$ 满足 $\epsilon_{1,2} \in (0, k_1), \epsilon_{3,4} \in (0, k_2), \epsilon_{5,6} \in (0, k_3)$, 使得:

$$\alpha(k_2 + \epsilon_3) - d(k_1 + \epsilon_1) < 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\gamma(k_2 + \epsilon_3) - d(k_3 + \epsilon_5) < 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha(k_2 - \epsilon_4) - d(k_1 - \epsilon_2) > 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\gamma(k_2 - \epsilon_4) - d(k_3 - \epsilon_6) > 0, \quad (20)$$

$$\beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - (k_1 - \epsilon_2) - (k_2 + \epsilon_3) - (k_3 - \epsilon_6) \right) < \gamma + d + m + \alpha, \quad (21)$$

$$\beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - (k_1 + \epsilon_1) - (k_2 - \epsilon_4) - (k_3 + \epsilon_5) \right) > \gamma + d + m + \alpha. \quad (22)$$

因此, 定义如下的连续函数 $\Phi(\underline{\omega}, \underline{\varphi}, \underline{\psi})$ 和 $\bar{\Psi}(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})$:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi}, & \xi \leq \xi_1 \\ k_1 + \epsilon_1 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_1 \end{cases}, \quad \underline{\omega}(\xi) = \begin{cases} 0, & \xi \leq \xi_2 \\ k_1 - \epsilon_2 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_2 \end{cases}, \quad \bar{\varphi}(\xi) = \begin{cases} k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi}, & \xi \leq \xi_3 \\ k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_3 \end{cases}, \\ \underline{\varphi}(\xi) &= \begin{cases} 0, & \xi \leq \xi_4 \\ k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_4 \end{cases}, \quad \bar{\psi}(\xi) = \begin{cases} k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi}, & \xi \leq \xi_5 \\ k_3 + \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_5 \end{cases}, \quad \underline{\psi}(\xi) = \begin{cases} 0, & \xi \leq \xi_6 \\ k_3 - \epsilon_6 e^{-\lambda \xi}, & \xi > \xi_6 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\xi_1, \xi_3, \xi_5 > 0, \xi_2, \xi_4, \xi_6 < 0$ 且 $\lambda > 0$ 是一个充分小的常数。当 $\lambda > 0$ 充分小, 且 $\xi_1 > 0, \xi_3 > 0, \xi_5 > 0$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 + \epsilon_1 > M_1 = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} \bar{\omega}(\xi) &= k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi} > k_1, \quad k_2 + \epsilon_3 > M_2 = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} \bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi} > k_2, \\ k_3 + \epsilon_5 > M_3 = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbf{R}} \bar{\psi}(\xi) &= k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi} > k_3. \end{aligned}$$

接下来, 证明前文所定义的上下解 $\Phi(\omega, \varphi, \psi)$ 和 $\bar{\Psi}(\bar{\omega}, \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi})$ 是系统(6)的上下解。

引理 9 $\Phi(\xi) = (\underline{\omega}(\xi), \underline{\varphi}(\xi), \underline{\psi}(\xi))$ 是系统(6)的一个下解。

证明 当 $\xi \leq \xi_1$ 时, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi}$ 且 $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi}$, 则由(11)式可得:

$$D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) + \alpha\varphi(\xi) - d\omega(\xi) = \left(D\eta_1^2 - c\eta_1 + \alpha \frac{k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi}}{k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi}} - d \right) k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi} \leq \left(\eta_1^2 - c\eta_1 + \alpha \frac{M_2}{M_1} - d \right) k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi} = 0,$$

当 $\xi > \xi_1$ 时, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 + \epsilon_1 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}$ 有:

$$P_1(\xi) = D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) + \alpha\varphi(\xi) - d\omega(\xi) = (D\epsilon_1 \lambda^2 + c\epsilon_1 \lambda) e^{-\lambda \xi} - d(k_1 + \epsilon_1 e^{-\lambda \xi}) + \alpha(k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}) = I_1(\lambda),$$

由(17)式可得 $I_1(0) = -d(k_1 + \epsilon_1) + \alpha(k_2 + \epsilon_3) < 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_1^* > 0$, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_1^*)$ 都有 $P_1(\xi) < 0$ 。

当 $\xi \leq \xi_3$ 时, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi}$, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 e^{\eta_1 \xi}$, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi}$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) + \beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega(\xi) - \varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi) \right) \varphi(\xi) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha) \varphi(\xi) &\leq \\ [D\eta_2^2 - c\eta_2 + \beta Y - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)] k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $\xi > \xi_3$ 时, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 - \epsilon_2 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 - \epsilon_6 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(\xi) &= D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) + \beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega(\xi) - \varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi) \right) \varphi(\xi) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha) \varphi(\xi) = \\ (D\epsilon_3 \lambda^2 + c\epsilon_3 \lambda) e^{-\lambda \xi} + \beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - (k_1 - \epsilon_2) e^{-\lambda \xi} - (k_2 + \epsilon_3) e^{-\lambda \xi} - (k_3 - \epsilon_6) e^{-\lambda \xi} \right) (k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}) - \\ (\gamma + d + m + \alpha) (k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}) &= I_2(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

由(21)式可得 $I_2(0) = \beta g \left(\frac{A}{d} - k_1 + \epsilon_2 - k_2 - \epsilon_3 - k_3 + \epsilon_6 \right) (k_2 + \epsilon_3) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha) (k_2 + \epsilon_3) < 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_2^* > 0$, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_2^*)$ 都有 $P_2(\xi) < 0$ 。

当 $\xi \leq \xi_5$ 时, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi}$, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi}$, 有:

$$D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) + \gamma\varphi(\xi) - d\psi(\xi) = (D\eta_3^2 - c\eta_3 - d) k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi} + \gamma k_2 e^{\eta_2 \xi} \leq \left(D\eta_3^2 - c\eta_3 - d + \gamma \frac{M_2}{M_3} \right) k_3 e^{\eta_3 \xi} = 0.$$

当 $\xi > \xi_5$ 时, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 + \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, 有:

$$P_3(\xi) = D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) + \gamma\varphi(\xi) - d\psi(\xi) = D\epsilon_5 \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda \xi} + c\lambda \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi} + \gamma(k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}) - d(k_3 + \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi}) = (D\epsilon_5 \lambda^2 + c\lambda \epsilon_5) e^{-\lambda \xi} + \gamma(k_2 + \epsilon_3 e^{-\lambda \xi}) - d(k_3 + \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi}) = I_3(\lambda);$$

由(18)式可得 $I_3(0) = \gamma(k_2 + \epsilon_3) - d(k_3 + \epsilon_5) < 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_3^* > 0$, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_3^*)$ 都有 $P_3(\xi) < 0$ 。 证毕

引理 10 $\Psi(\xi) = (\bar{\omega}(\xi), \bar{\varphi}(\xi), \bar{\psi}(\xi))$ 是系统(6)的一个上解。

证明 当 $\xi \leq \xi_2$ 时, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = 0$, 则由(16)式可得 $D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) + \alpha\varphi(\xi) - d\omega(\xi) = \alpha\varphi(\xi) \geq 0$;

当 $\xi > \xi_2$ 时, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 - \epsilon_2 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, 有:

$$Q_1(\xi) = D\omega''(\xi) - c\omega'(\xi) + \alpha\varphi(\xi) - d\omega(\xi) = -(D\epsilon_2 \lambda^2 + c\epsilon_2 \lambda) e^{-\lambda \xi} - d(k_1 - \epsilon_2 e^{-\lambda \xi}) + \alpha(k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}) = I_4(\lambda)。$$

由(19)式可得 $I_4(0) = -d(k_1 - \epsilon_2) + \alpha(k_2 - \epsilon_4) > 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_4^* > 0$, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_4^*)$ 都有 $Q_1(\xi) > 0$ 。

当 $\xi \leq \xi_4$ 时, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = 0$, 则有:

$$D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) + \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega(\xi) - \varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)\right)\varphi(\xi) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)\varphi(\xi) = 0。$$

当 $\xi > \xi_4$ 时, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\omega}(\xi) = k_1 + \epsilon_1 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 + \epsilon_5 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, 有:

$$Q_2(\xi) = D\varphi''(\xi) - c\varphi'(\xi) + \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - \omega(\xi) - \varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)\right)\varphi(\xi) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)\varphi(\xi) = -(D\epsilon_3 \lambda^2 + c\epsilon_3 \lambda) e^{-\lambda \xi} + \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - (k_2 - \epsilon_4) e^{-\lambda \xi} - (k_1 + \epsilon_1) e^{-\lambda \xi} - (k_3 + \epsilon_5) e^{-\lambda \xi}\right)(k_2 - \epsilon_4) e^{-\lambda \xi} - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)(k_2 - \epsilon_4) e^{-\lambda \xi} = I_5(\lambda)。$$

由(22)式可得 $I_5(0) = \beta g\left(\frac{A}{d} - (k_2 - \epsilon_4) - (k_1 + \epsilon_1) - (k_3 + \epsilon_5)\right)(k_2 - \epsilon_4) - (\gamma + d + m + \alpha)(k_2 - \epsilon_4) > 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_5^* > 0$, 对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_5^*)$ 都有 $Q_2(\xi) > 0$ 。

当 $\xi \leq \xi_6$ 时, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = 0$, 有 $D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) - d\psi(\xi) + \gamma\varphi(\xi) = \gamma\varphi(\xi) \geq 0$ 。

当 $\xi > \xi_6$ 时, $\bar{\psi}(\xi) = k_3 - \epsilon_6 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, $\bar{\varphi}(\xi) = k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}$, 有:

$$Q_3(\xi) = D\psi''(\xi) - c\psi'(\xi) + \gamma\varphi(\xi) - d\psi(\xi) = -(D\epsilon_5 \lambda^2 + c\lambda \epsilon_5) e^{-\lambda \xi} + \gamma(k_2 - \epsilon_4 e^{-\lambda \xi}) - d(k_3 - \epsilon_6 e^{-\lambda \xi}) = I_6(\lambda);$$

由(20)式得 $I_6(0) = P_3(\xi) = \gamma(k_2 - \epsilon_4) - d(k_3 - \epsilon_6) > 0$, 且存在 $\lambda_6^* > 0$, 对任意 $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_6^*)$ 有 $Q_3(\xi) > 0$ 。 证毕

由引理 1、引理 9 和引理 10 可得, 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 对任意的 $c > c^*$, 系统(5)有连接平衡点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 和 (k_1, k_2, k_3) 的行波解。

定理 3 当 $R_0 > 1$ 时, 对任意的 $c > c^*$, 系统(3)有连接无病平衡点 $E_0\left(\frac{A}{d}, 0, 0\right)$ 和地方病平衡点 $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$

的行波解, 其中: $c^* = 2\sqrt{(\gamma + d + m + \alpha)(R_0 - 1)}$ 。

4 结论

本文在考虑因病死亡率的情况下, 讨论了一类由 SIR 和 SIS 组合的传染病模型行波解的存在性。首先, 通过分析相应的特征方程, 讨论系统(3)无病平衡点 E_0 和地方病平衡点 E^* 在一定条件下的稳定性。其次, 利用 Schauder 不动点定理构造上下解, 将行波解的存在性转化为一对上下解的存在性问题。通过构造一对合适的上下解, 推导出系统(3)有连接无病平衡点 E_0 和地方病平衡点 E^* 的行波解。

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The Existence of Travelling Wave Solutions in a Type of Combined SIR and SIS Infectious Disease Model

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Abstract: [Purposes] In order to study the existence of travelling wave solutions in a three-dimensional infectious disease model composed of SIR and SIS. [Methods] The stabilities, under certain conditions, of disease-free equilibrium point and endemic disease equilibrium point in this model are discussed by means of Routh-Hurwitz criterion. Moreover, using Schauder fixed point theorem, the existence of travelling wave solutions connecting those two equilibrium points is investigated via constructing appropriate upper-lower solutions. [Findings] When $R_0 > 1$, for any $c > c^*$, there exists travelling wave solution with the minimum wave speed c^* , which connect the disease-free equilibrium point and endemic equilibrium point in the epidemic model. [Conclusions] The existence of travelling wave solutions in this infectious disease model has been verified.

Keywords: travelling wave solution; locally asymptotic stability; Schauder fixed point theorem; upper-lower solution; minimum wave speed

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