



Stability analysis of an SIR model with immunity and modified transmission function

Nidhi Nirwani *, V.H.Badshah, R.Khandelwal

School of Studies in Mathematics Vikram University, Ujjain (M.P.) India

*Corresponding author E-mail: nd.mathematics2009@gmail.com

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Abstract

This paper examines an SIR epidemic model with a non-monotonic incidence rate. We analyzed the model by considering after infection, only a fraction of transmitted part is shifted to infectious and remaining part gets recovered without becoming infectious. We also analyze the dynamical behavior of the model and derive the stability conditions for the disease-free and the endemic equilibrium. We have found a threshold condition, in terms of basic reproduction number R_0 which is, less than one, the disease free equilibrium is globally attractive and if more than one, the endemic equilibrium exists and is globally stable. We illustrate theoretical results by carrying numerical simulation.

Keywords: Basic Reproduction Number; Disease Frees Equilibrium; Endemic Equilibrium; Epidemiology; Non-Monotonic Incidence; SIR Model; Stability.

1. Introduction

The concealed and apparently unpredictable nature of infectious diseases has been a source of fear and superstition since the first ages of human civilization. The asymptotic behavior of solution of an infectious disease transmission model depends not only on epidemiological formation, but also on the demographic process incorporated into the model. Many authors have proposed various kinds of epidemic models to understand the mechanism of disease transmission. Anderson R M [1] proposed transmission and control phenomena of infectious diseases. Diekmann O. Heesterbeek [3] proposed and analyzed the evidence of the increasing diversification of infectious diseases. Several studies are there for the treatment of epidemics with different kind of incidence rates which measures the transfer rate of susceptible to get infected [4,5,6,9,11,15]. Thus the incidence is number of new infectious per day or per other time unit. We have several different incidence rates which have been proposed by many researchers in epidemic model. Capasso and Serio [10] introduced a saturated incidence rate $g(I)S$ into epidemic models. Where $g(I)$ tends to a saturation level when I gets large.

Nonlinear incidence rates of form $\beta I^p S^q$ were investigated by Lui et. al.[12,13]. A very general form of non-linear incidence rate was considered by Derrick and Driessche [14]. One of the most fundamental quantities used by epidemiologists is certainly the basic reproduction number consider and analyzed by Anderson R M, May R M[2]. In this paper the result is written in terms of basic reproduction number and stability of the equilibriums are investigated.

2. The mathematical model

The model we analyze in this paper is considered within the framework of the following nonlinear ordinary differential equations.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \alpha - \beta S - \frac{(1 + aI)kIS}{(1 + bI^2)} + \gamma R$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{(1 + aI)\rho kIS}{(1 + bI^2)} - (\beta + \mu)I \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \mu I - (\beta + \gamma)R + \frac{(1 + aI)(1 - \rho)kIS}{(1 + bI^2)}$$

Table 1: Variables and Parameters in the Model

Symbol	Description
$S(t)$	Number of Susceptible individuals at time t
$I(t)$	Number of Infective individuals at time t
$R(t)$	Number of Recovered individuals at time t
α	The recruitment rate of the Population
β	The natural death rate of the population
ρ	A positive constant where $\rho \leq 1$.
μ	The natural recovery rate of the infective Individuals
γ	The rate at which recovered Individuals lose immunity
k	The proportionality constant
a	The parameter which measure the affects of medical infrastructure
b	The parameter which measure awareness of people through education.

Existence of Equilibria

For the system (1), for any values of parameters, it always has a disease free- equilibrium.

$$E_0 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, 0, 0 \right)$$

Define the basic reproduction number as follows:

$$R_0 = \frac{\rho \alpha k}{\beta(\beta + \mu)} \quad (2)$$

Then we have the following:

Theorem 2.1:

- 1) If $R_0 < 1$, then there is no positive equilibrium.
- 2) If $R_0 > 1$, then there is a unique positive equilibrium $E^* = (S^*, I^*, R^*)$ called the “endemic equilibrium”. Given by

$$S^* = \frac{(1 + bI^{*2})(\beta + \mu)}{\rho K(1 + \alpha I^*)}$$

$$I^* = \frac{-\Delta + \sqrt{\Delta^2 - 4\beta(\beta + \mu)[\beta b(\beta + \mu)(\beta + \gamma) + \rho K \alpha \beta(\beta + \gamma + \mu)](1 - R_0)}}{2[\beta b(\beta + \mu)(\beta + \gamma) + \rho K \alpha \beta(\beta + \gamma + \mu)]}$$

$$R^* = \frac{1}{(\beta + \gamma)} \left[\mu I^* + \frac{(1 - \rho)(1 + \alpha I^*) k I^* S^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} \right]$$

$$\Delta = \rho K(\beta + \mu)(\beta + \gamma) - \alpha \rho K \alpha(\beta + \gamma) - \rho k \gamma \mu$$

Now we check the dynamical behavior of disease free equilibrium point E_0 and endemic equilibrium point E^* . The variation matrix of E_0 is

$$V_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -\beta & -k\alpha/\beta & \gamma \\ 0 & \rho k\alpha/\beta - (\beta + \mu) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu + (1 - \rho)k\alpha/\beta & -(\beta + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Its characteristics equation is given by

$$(-\beta - \lambda) \left(\frac{\rho k \alpha}{\beta} - \beta - \mu - \lambda \right) (-d - \gamma - \lambda) = 0$$

Clearly, E_0 is stable is $\frac{\rho k \alpha}{\beta} < (\beta + \mu)$

$$V^* = \begin{bmatrix} -\beta - \frac{(1 + aI^*)kI^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} & -\frac{kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} & \gamma \\ \frac{(1 + aI^*)\rho kI^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} & \frac{\rho kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} - (\beta + \mu) & 0 \\ \frac{(1 + aI^*)(1 - \rho)kI^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} & \mu + \frac{(1 - \rho)(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)kS^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} & -(\beta + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Its characteristic equation is given by

$$\lambda^3 + a_1\lambda^2 + a_2\lambda + a_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$a_1 = \left(3\beta + \mu + \gamma + \frac{(1 + aI^*)kI^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} - \frac{\rho kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} \right)$$

$$a_2 = \left(\beta + \frac{(1 + aI^*)kI^*}{(1 + bI^{*2})} \right) \left(2\beta + \mu + \gamma - \frac{\rho kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} \right) + (\beta + \gamma) \left(\beta + \mu - \frac{\rho kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} \right) \\ + \frac{\rho k^2 S^* I^* (1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)(1 + aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^3} - \frac{\lambda(1 - \rho)kI^*(1 + aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})}$$

Here $a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0$ and $a_3 > 0$ provided

$$a_3 = \left(\beta + \frac{kI^*(1 + aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})} \right) \left(\beta + \mu - \frac{\rho kS^*(1 + bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} \right) (\beta + \gamma) - \frac{\gamma \rho \mu k I^* (1 + aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})} \\ - \frac{\lambda(1 - \rho)kI^*(1 + aI^*)(\beta + \mu)}{(1 + bI^{*2})} + \frac{\rho k^2 S^* I^* (1 - bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)(1 + aI^*)(\beta + \mu)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^3}$$

$$\frac{\rho k^2 S^* I^* (1 - bI^{*2} + 2aI^*)}{(1 + bI^{*2})^2} < (\beta + \mu)$$

Performing simple calculations it can be easily be verified that $a_1, a_2 > a_3$ under the above conditions.

Thus by Routh Hurwitz criterion, all Eigen values of (3) will have negative real part. Hence $E^*(S^*, I^*, R^*)$ is asymptotically stable.

3. Global analysis

In this section, we study the properties of the equilibriums and derive the stability condition for the disease- free and the endemic equilibrium of model (1).

Lemma 3.1: The plane $S + I + R = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ is an invariant manifold of system (1) which is attracting in the first octant.

Proof: Summing up the three equations in (1) and denoting

$N(t) = S(t) + I(t) + R(t)$, we have

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \alpha - \beta N \quad (4)$$

For the equilibrium point, set $\alpha - \beta N = 0$

From the above equation, it is clear that

$$N(t) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

Is one solution of (4) and for any $N(t_0) \geq 0$, the general solution of equation (4) is

$$N(t) = \frac{1}{\beta} [\alpha - (\alpha - \beta N(t_0)) e^{-\beta(t-t_0)}]$$

Also,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(t) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

This completes the proof.

Clearly limit set of a system (1) is on the plane.

$$S + I + R = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

Thus we focus on the reduced system.

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{kI\rho(1+aI)}{1+bI^2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - I - R \right) - (\beta + \mu)I \equiv P(I, R) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \mu I - (\beta + \gamma)R + \frac{kI(1+aI)(1-\rho)}{1+bI^2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - I - R \right) \equiv Q(I, R)$$

Theorem 3.2: System (5) does not have nontrivial periodic orbits.

Proof: Consider system (5) for $I > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$. Take Dulac function [8] as

$$D(I, R) = \frac{(1+bI^2)}{(1+aI)\rho kI}$$

Then we have

$$\frac{\partial(DP)}{\partial I} + \frac{\partial(DQ)}{\partial R} = -1 - \frac{(\beta + \mu)}{\rho k} \left[\frac{2bI + abI^2 - a}{(1+aI)^2} \right] - \frac{(\beta + \gamma)(1+bI^2)}{\rho kI(1+aI)} - \frac{(1+\rho)}{\rho} \quad (6)$$

$$= -1 - \frac{(1+\rho)}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho kI(1+aI^2)} [ab(2\beta + \mu + \gamma)I^2 + (3\beta + 2\mu + \gamma)bI^2 + (\gamma - \mu)aI + (\beta + \gamma)]$$

Thus the expression (6) is negative for $\gamma \geq \mu$. Hence, the conclusion follows.

In order to study the properties of the disease-free equilibrium E_0 and the endemic equilibrium E^* , we rescale (5) by taking

$$x = \frac{k}{(\beta + \gamma)} I, y = \frac{k}{(\beta + \gamma)} R, \tau = (\beta + \gamma)t$$

Then we obtain,

$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = \frac{x(1+px)B}{(1+qx^2)} (A - x - y) - mx \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\tau} = rx - y + \frac{(1+px)}{(1+qx^2)} (1-B)x(A - x - y)$$

Where

$$A = \frac{\alpha k}{\beta(\beta + \gamma)}, p = \frac{a(\beta + \gamma)}{k}, q = \frac{b(\beta + \gamma)^2}{k^2}, B = \rho, m = \frac{\beta + \mu}{\beta + \gamma},$$

$$r = \frac{\mu}{(\beta + \gamma)}$$

The trivial equilibrium $(0, 0)$ of the system (7) is the disease-free equilibrium E_0 of the model (1) and the unique positive equilibrium (x^*, y^*) of a system (7) is the endemic equilibrium E^* of a model (1) where

$$x^* = \frac{By}{m + B(r - m)}, y^* = \frac{[m + B(r - m)]x^*}{B}$$

Which is positive if $r - m > 0$ or $r > m$

And x^* is the positive solution of the following quadratic equation

$$a_4 x^2 + a_5 x + a_6 = 0 \quad (8)$$

Where

$$a_4 = mq + Bp + p[m + B(r - m)]$$

$$a_5 = B + [m + B(r - m)] - ABp$$

$$a_6 = AB - m$$

Obviously, equation (8) has a positive root if $a_5 < 0$, $a_5^2 - 4a_4a_6 > 0$. Obviously Thus, the equilibrium points E^* exists.

We first determine the stability and topological type of $(0, 0)$. The jacobian matrix of a system (7) at $(0, 0)$ is.

$$M_0 = \begin{bmatrix} AB - m & 0 \\ r + (1 - B)A & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If $AB - m = 0$, then there exists a small neighborhood of $(0, 0)$ such that the dynamic of a system (7) are equivalent to that of

$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = B(AP - 1)x^2 - xy + O((x, y)^3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\tau} = rx - y + \frac{(1 + px)}{(1 + qx^2)}(1 - B)x(A - x - y)$$

Theorem 3.3: The disease-free equilibrium $(0, 0)$ of a system (7) is

- i) a stable hyperbolic node if $A < \frac{m}{B}$;
- ii) a saddle-node if $A = \frac{m}{B}$;
- iii) a hyperbolic saddle if $A > \frac{m}{B}$

When $A > \frac{m}{B}$, we discuss the stability and topological type of the endemic equilibrium (x^*, y^*) is

The jacobian of the system (7) at (x^*, y^*) is

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} BD - m & -\frac{B(1 + px)x}{(1 + qx^2)} \\ r + (1 - B)D & -1 - \frac{(1 - B)(1 + px)x}{(1 + qx^2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m + \frac{m(1 - B)(1 + px)x}{(1 + qx^2)} + \frac{rB(1 + px)x}{(1 + qx^2)} > BD \quad (9)$$

Thus, if the above condition holds then (x^*, y^*) is a node or a focus or a centre.

The trace of matrix M , is given by

$$tr(M_1) = BD - m - 1 - \frac{(1-B)(1+px)x}{(1+qx^2)}$$

Thus, $tr(M_1) < 0$ if

$$m + 1 + \frac{(1-B)(1+px)x}{(1+qx^2)} > BD \quad (10)$$

Where

$$D = \frac{(1+qx^2)(A-x-y)(1+2px) - (x+px^2)[1+qx^2 + (A-x-y)2px]}{(1+qx^2)^2}$$

Thus, if both the conditions (9) and (10) are satisfied, we get a unique equilibrium (x^*, y^*) of model (7), which is stable.

4. Numerical results

Consider following values of parameters

$$\alpha = 0.9, \beta = 0.82, k = 2.11, \mu = 0.11, \rho = 0.4, 0 < \rho < 1$$

Note that at $\rho = 0.4$, we get $R_0 = 1$, when $\rho < 0.4$ the value of $R_0 < 1$ and when $\rho > 0.4$, the value of $R_0 > 1$ and therefore there exists unique equilibrium.

ρ	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
R_0	0.1899	0.4980	0.7470	1	1.2450	1.5192

5. Conclusion

In this paper we studied global quantitative analysis of a realistic SIR model. In terms of the basic reproduction R_0 our main result indicate that when $R_0 < 1$, the disease free equilibrium is globally attractive. When $R_0 > 1$, the endemic equilibrium exists and is globally stable. Though the basic reproduction number R_0 does not depend on a and b . This implies that the spread of disease decreases as the social or psychological protective measures for the infective increases. This implies for $\rho = 1$, the model coincides with that of Khakare et al. [7]

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